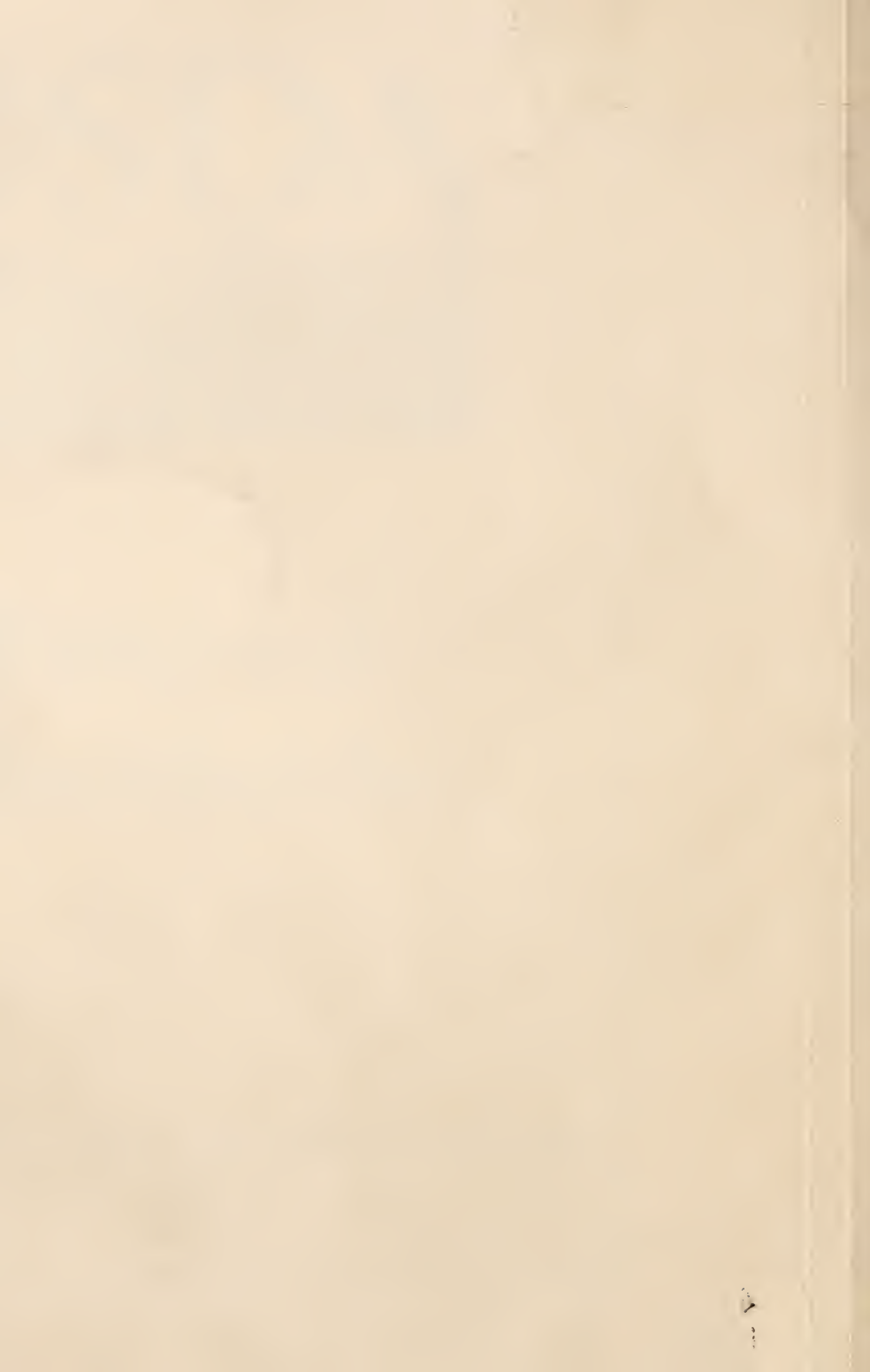


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FRANKLIN DAVIS. SAMUEL C. KENT. JONAH COOPER.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT TREES,

VINES & PLANTS,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

FRANKLIN DAVIS & CO.,

AT THE

Richmond Nurseries,



On the Brook Turnpike, one and a half miles from City.

P. O. BOX 454, RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, VA.

1869.

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PREFACE.

In presenting this, the second edition of our Descriptive Catalogue, we must tender our thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage extended to us, far exceeding our most extravagant expectations. The large stock offered for sale last season has been disposed of, and we feel flattered by the general expression of satisfaction of our patrons; with this encouragement we went to work with renewed energy, and now have the pleasure of offering much the largest and best assorted stock ever before grown by this or any other establishment south.

Since our last issue we have made some valuable additions to our list of fruits, especially of Peaches, which we have fruited, and now strongly recommend them for public favor. We feel that we have a reputation to sustain, that we have gained the confidence of the public by a long untiring application to business, and fair dealing with our customers. The many hundreds of thousands of fruit trees and vines that we have sent out to every part of the State, stand as speaking monuments of our work; and to these we especially refer as evidence of our ability and integrity as nurserymen. It is nearly twenty years since our senior partner (F. Davis) commenced the nursery business, first in Rockbridge County, then at Staunton, where he continued until the opening of the "Richmond Nurseries," where a wider and better field invited his attention; through many years devoted to his profession, he built up a name familiar in almost every household in the State, for which we feel a just pride; and now with our united efforts intend to work on with might and main not only to maintain this good name but to promote the science of Pomology, in which the material prosperity of our State is so deeply interested. Virginia, from her climate, soil and geographical position, must, at no distant date, become famous for the products of her orchards; and whosoever does the most to bring this about must be looked upon as a public benefactor,—to this end we aspire. Already has the character of the "Richmond Nurseries" become known abroad; the last two seasons we have received orders from the Northern States for many thousands of trees. This we think is a move in the right direction; that we can excel them in growing trees has been demonstrated beyond doubt, or also in producing fine fruit. In the autumn of 1867 we sent 163 varieties of Apples to the grand Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, held at Philadelphia, Pa.; and there, amidst all competition, were not only awarded the first premium, but the committee, in consideration of the very extraordinary display, voted us a diploma to further show their appreciation of our splendid collection. With these evidences of our success, and the many encouraging words of our friends, we do not feel like relaxing our effort; but, on the other hand, are induced to push on with renewed energy. We cannot better express our purpose than to reiterate what we have said in our first descriptive catalogue, that seeing the need of a first class Nursery in the State, and believing that Richmond was a better point for that purpose than any other,—possessing, as it do e

facilities for shipping that cannot be surpassed, and a soil that will grow trees to perfection; and being the great centre of trade and travel of the State,—considering all these, we did not hesitate in selecting this as our place of business, and have entered largely into the growing of fruit trees, feeling confident of success.

We have selected one hundred and twenty-four acres on the Brooke Turnpike, one and a quarter mile from the city, which we think well suited to our purpose. It has never before been used for growing trees, and is therefore better calculated to grow good, healthy stock, being free from the insects and diseases that frequently attack trees on ground long used for Nursery purposes; besides the soil is of that peculiar combination of sand and loam that favors the development of a perfect system of roots, which are necessary to a vigorous and healthy growth, and without which transplanting will be attended with greater risk. The success that has attended the removal of trees from these grounds will speak in stronger terms than we have language to express.

We have gone into the business with the determination to do all in our power to make the Richmond Nurseries a first-class establishment in every respect. We claim that we have the largest Nursery in the South, and we think at least equal, in point of excellence, to any other, either North or South. We do not propose to sell trees lower than any one else, but we will sell as low as any other first-class establishment, and invite a comparison of prices with the leading Nurseries North or South. Notwithstanding the advance in the price of material used in the prosecution of our business, with extra taxes, and other burdens unknown before the war, which increase our expenses to a very great degree, our prices will be found, in most instances, the same as in 1860, while the farmer who receives our trees realizes nearly one hundred per cent. more for the products of his farm than he did eight years ago.

There are three considerations that claim the attention of purchasers of Nursery stock:—First, it is of the greatest importance to procure a *fine* article, true to name. Secondly, it is of vital importance to secure good, *healthy* stock, for without a *healthy* plant to begin with we have but a poor chance of success: one healthy stock is worth a dozen sickly ones. Thirdly, success often depends on *careful packing*; without it, thousands of dollars worth of trees are annually lost.

To secure the first, we have tested, in our specimen orchards, nearly all the leading varieties of fruit—and our orchards being planted in different localities, enable us to judge the merits of the fruit, and its success in different soils and situations. We will propagate largely of those only we know will succeed in the section in which we intend selling them. Secondly, we will send out nothing but *good* stock. Thirdly, our packing will be done in the *best* manner, and by experienced hands, so as to insure the safe transit of the trees.

Our collection comprises those varieties best suited to Virginia and adjoining States, especially Maryland and North Carolina. Keeping up a correspondence with Nurserymen and Fruit-growers, in different parts of the country, we are enabled to secure anything new, of value, that is brought to notice, either in this or foreign countries. We will, however, be care-

ful in recommending new varieties until they are thoroughly tested, as much disappointment has been experienced by planters, by going into untried sorts on the recommendation of parties *pecuniarily interested* in the sale of such. We do not claim infallibility—errors will sometimes happen and mistakes occur; but if strict attention to business, and personal supervision of all the nursery operations, will insure correctness, we think but few mistakes will occur: but, should any be found, we will cheerfully make all amends in our power for the same. Amongst the many hundreds of varieties in cultivation we have made a select list, and described such as we deem most worthy of cultivation; yet in the ADDITIONAL LIST will be found many valuable sorts that will be desirable for the amateur; but to the orchardist we would say, plant but *few* sorts, if you are planting for profit, and let that selection be *judiciously* made. It is a grave error to plant very many sorts.

A change has taken place in the labor system of the Southern States, and with it comes a change in the pursuits of many of her people. Many are looking and are undecided as to what they shall undertake. We believe that fruit growing offers greater inducements than any thing else. Under this conviction we have gone largely into the business ourselves, and say to others, 'go, and do likewise'; and if you give it proper attention we will guarantee satisfactory returns.

Almost fabulous prices are realized by fruit growers in Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, yet we think a much better chance is offered to the people of Virginia. Take James River,—say from Richmond to Fortress Monroe—Strawberries, Peaches, Apples, Pears, &c., ripen here from three to four weeks earlier than they do in the vicinity of New York and the most of New Jersey. These fruits can be shipped to New York and other Northern cities, weeks in advance of any competition from their respective localities, which gives the Virginia fruit growers almost the exclusive control of the best market during the best part of the season. To give an instance of what can be done in small fruits:—William Parry, of Cinnamonson, New Jersey, sold, in 1864, from 22 acres of land, \$8,896 worth of Strawberries, Raspberries and Blackberries. In 1865, from the same number of acres, \$9,100 worth. Allowing one-third to cover all expenses, it leaves a net profit of \$11,997, from 22 acres, for two years, or an annual profit of \$272 per acre. This was done, too, in the midst of competition,—thousands of acres being devoted in that State to the production of these fruits. If the New Jersey grower gets twenty (20) cents per quart for his small fruits, and two (\$2) dollars per bushel for his Peaches, he thinks he is doing well; yet not unfrequently the berries shipped from Norfolk bring from \$1 to \$2 per quart, and Peaches \$6 to \$10 per bushel. The question is often asked, will not the markets soon be overstocked with fruit? We say, *emphatically*, no! While the production of fruit has been greatly increased in the last twenty years, the demand has been greater than the supply. Much better prices are now obtained than ever before. We could give reasons why we think the business will improve, but space will not allow us to dwell on the subject.

Now, all the region of country east of the Blue Ridge, in proximity to Railroads or Steamboat Navigation, might be very profitably employed for

this purpose. We would say to those in the tide-water region, plant *early* varieties, they will pay you the best ; and to the people westward we would say, after supplying your local markets, plant mostly of Winter Apples and Grapes—you will find it profitable to ship them to this and other markets. We have a fine stock of trees growing that will be ready for market the ensuing fall ; and to those who are desirous of planting, or feel an interest in horticulture, we cordially invite you to call and see our stock.

FRANKLIN DAVIS & CO.,

March 1st, 1869.

RICHMOND NURSERIES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In the transaction of any business, a mutual desire for mutual satisfaction between parties should prevail. Let us then ask of our patrons an observance of the following requests :

That all orders addressed to us be written out in a legible style, and the name in full, that no mistakes occur.

That particular and plain directions be given how they wish their packages marked, and by what route sent, and to whose care consigned. When no route is designated, we will send by the one we deem the most advisable ; but let it be distinctly understood that we will, in no case, be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur after we have delivered them to the forwarders. They alone are responsible.

When orders are received specifying the kinds wanted, the purchaser will please say whether we shall fill up with other varieties, should some of those which he has ordered be exhausted. We will, so far as in our power, give him his choice ; but when the varieties specified cannot all be furnished, or are known to be unworthy of cultivation, we will take the liberty of substituting others in their place, unless special orders are given to the contrary. When the purchaser is not well acquainted with the fruit by name, he would do well to leave the selection to us, briefly stating at what season he wishes the fruit to ripen ; and in such case we will exercise our best judgment in making a judicious and profitable selection of the standard sorts and of good trees.

Prompt attention will be given to all letters requiring information, all of which should enclose a postage stamp.

It is expected that orders for trees from those with whom we have no acquaintance, will be accompanied with the cash or a suitable reference.

Our terms are INVARIABLY CASH, or a *negotiable note* of short date, satisfactorily endorsed, made payable at BANK.

To all the points where the Express Companies have an office, we can send trees marked C. O. D. This will save the purchaser as well as ourselves some trouble.

When the Cash accompanies the order no charge made for packing.

From past experience we have learned that we cannot afford to *delay collections*, and *must*, henceforth, insist upon *prompt payment*. Our busi-

ness is attended with heavy expenses, and we must have the cash to enable us to proceed with our undertaking.

Trees, Plants, &c., will be carefully taken up, each kind tied by itself and labeled, and the roots packed so as to carry safely.

A liberal discount will be made to *Nurserymen*, or others wishing to buy to sell again.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING.

TRANSPLANTING.—The proper season for transplanting Fruit Trees is during the months of October, November and December, in the Autumn ; and February, March and April, in the Spring; or at any time after the cessation of growth in Autumn, until they commence budding in the Spring. The Autumn is preferred, as giving the ground an opportunity to become firmly settled around the roots during the Winter, so that the trees will be ready to grow off without interruption at the first impulse of Nature in the Spring. The ground should be well prepared by at least two good ploughings. Let the subsoil plow follow in the furrow of the other, loosening up the earth to the depth of 12 to 18 inches. We consider this much better than the usual mode of digging deep holes, which in tenacious clay, will hold water like a basin, to the injury of the tree. If the ground is not in good condition it should be made so by the application of a considerable portion of well-decomposed manure, or fertilizer of some substantial kind. Most soils would be benefited by the application of a good coat of lime or wood ashes, which should be well mixed with the soil. When the ground is prepared, dig the holes sufficiently large to admit the roots, giving them their natural position as near as practicable. Use the surface soil for filling in, having it first well pulverized. If it is not rich, add good mould to make it so,—that found immediately under the leaves in the woods is very good for the purpose. Avoid deep planting, for it is decidedly injurious to the tree, and when excessive, may cause its death, or a weak and feeble growth. Plant no deeper than it stood in the Nursery.

PREPARING THE ROOTS.—Immediately before planting, all the bruised or wounded parts, where cut with the spade, should be pared off smoothly, to prevent decay, and to enable them to heal over by granulations during the growth of the tree. Then dip them in a bed of mud, which will coat over every part evenly, and leave no portion in contact with the air, which accidentally might not be reached by the earth in filling the hole. The use of water in settling the earth amongst the roots will be found eminently serviceable. Let there be a few quarts poured in while the hole is filling up. If the trees have been out of the ground for a long time, and become dry and shrivelled, they should be immersed in water for twenty-four hours before planting. Fruit trees sometimes remain with fresh and green branches, but with unswollen buds, till mid-summer ; instead of watering such at the roots, let the body and branches be wet every evening regularly, about sundown, with a watering-pot, and it will, in nearly all cases, bring them into active growth.

SHORTENING-IN THE BRANCHES.—However carefully trees may be taken up, they will lose a portion of their roots; and if the whole top is let remain, the demand will be so great upon the roots that, in many cases, it proves fatal to the tree. To obviate this, then, it becomes necessary to shorten-in the branches, which should be done at the time of planting, and in a manner to correspond with the loss of roots. If the tree has lost the greater portion of its roots, a severe shortening-in of the branches will be necessary; if only a small portion of the roots have been cut off, more moderate pruning will be sufficient. Particular attention to this matter will save many trees that otherwise would perish.

MULCHING.—This is another very important matter, particularly in this climate, where we frequently experience severe mid-summer droughts. It consists in covering the ground about the tree with coarse litter, straw, leaves, shavings or any thing that will shade the ground, and prevent evaporation. It should be done early in the Spring, and will, in most cases, obviate the necessity of watering at the root. We cannot too earnestly insist upon the momentous importance of Mulching. We have known orchards planted where more than half the number died when mulching was neglected; while, on the other hand, we have witnessed trees set out under the same circumstances, and in like manner, and treated precisely similar, save only they were well mulched, and not a single one was lost; they not only all grew, but made four times the growth of the others.

Instead of staking, let the earth be banked up around the tree, so as to keep it erect until it gets sufficiently rooted to stand without support.

CULTIVATING.—When the transplanting is finished, many persons are under the impression that their work is done, and they can do nothing more for the tree. But this is a very mistaken idea. It is an important matter to have them well planted, but doubly important to have them well cultivated afterwards. Enveloped in weeds and grass, what plant can flourish? What farmer, for an instant, would think of raising a crop of Indian corn in the thick and tall grass of a meadow? Such an idea, he would at once say, would be preposterous. We will say that it is not more impossible than the idea of raising a thrifty orchard under the same treatment. It is indispensably necessary that the ground should be well cultivated to obtain fine fruit. From the neglect of this arises so much of the dissatisfaction of tree planters. Give to your trees, for a few years, a clean, mellow and fertile soil, and they will bend under copious loads of fine fruit, and yield to the cultivator his reward. The experiment only is enough to convince any one of the advantage of good culture. Dwarf Pears, more than any other tree, require a deep, rich soil, and clean cultivation. In cultivating, great care should be taken not to injure the trees by rubbing the bark off. The best crops for an orchard are those requiring summer culture, such as potatoes, beans, &c. Winter crops are little better than no culture. Rye is decidedly injurious.

PRUNING.—We recommend the greatest care and moderation in this operation, believing as we do, that upon the whole there is more injury done by the use of pruning instruments, in unskilful hands, than would result from its entire neglect. Some of the objects sought are to diminish

the thick growth, to increase the vigor of the branches, to admit light and air, and to form a well-shaped top. We are opposed to the too common practice of trimming up trees as high as a man's head, leaving a long naked stem exposed to the ravages of insects and the deleterious effects of sun and wind, as well as other sudden and extreme changes of the atmosphere. If a tree is allowed to branch near the ground its danger from these ills will be lessened, and it will grow much stronger and faster, bear more fruit, which will be more easily gathered, less liable to be blown down, and we may add, *every way better*. If watched closely when young and growing, it will never become necessary to take off large limbs. Occasional pinching or cropping off of the ends of a branch to give the tree proper shape, and removing those that cross or crowd each other, will be all that will be needed by most trees. Peach trees would be greatly benefited by an annual shortening-in of the branches, say one-half of the previous year's growth; this may be done at any time after the fall of the leaf until the buds commenced swelling in the spring, they never need any thinning out of the branches. DWARF PEARS also need careful attention annually, to keep them in shape by cutting back the rampant and straggling shoots; they should be pruned *down* instead of *up*, never allowing them to grow high, or the top will become too heavy for the roots and increase the danger of blowing down.

Our space is too limited to give instructions on pruning the grape. To those wishing information on this subject, as well as more detailed instruction in fruit culture generally, we refer them to the works named below, which can be had of the principal booksellers:

"FULLER'S GRAPE CULTURIST."

" " " SMALL FRUIT CULTURIST."

"GRAPES AND WINE," By Geo. Husman.

"DOWNING'S FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES."

"AMERICAN POMOLOGY," By Dr. John A. Warder.

"THE AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST," By J. J. Thomas.

We also refer to the following periodicals for much useful information on these subjects:

Planter and Farmer, Chas. P. Williams, Editor and Proprietor, Richmond, Va.

Gardener's Monthly, Thos. Meehan, Editor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treatment of Trees Coming to Hand Out of Season.

It sometimes happens that trees are received in a frosted state—but if they are properly managed they will not be injured by it. Let the package be put, unopened, in a cellar, or some such place, cool but free from frost, until it is perfectly thawed, when it can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Trees received in the fall, for Spring planting, should at once be unpacked, and a trench dug in a rather dry, sheltered position, when the roots should be well covered. So treated they will be preserved without the least injury until Spring. If they should come to hand late in the Spring, and appear much dried, plunge the bundle into a pool of water, there to remain for twenty-four hours, or more

if very much wilted. After which, it should be unpacked, and the roots and half the stems should be buried in soil made quite wet by watering; there let them remain until the bark expands to its natural fulness, when they may be taken up and planted as before directed, and we will guarantee you a good reward for your labor.

The Growth of Trees.

As many persons are unacquainted with the varied growth of the different varieties of fruit trees, and are dissatisfied with the difference in appearance of their trees, we will briefly give a few examples, thereby hoping to avoid a most unpleasant difficulty sometimes taking place between the inexperienced purchaser and Nurseryman. For instance: were a customer to order a lot of Apple trees, naming amongst them Newark Pippin, Pryor's Red, Newtown Pippin, Porter, &c., he would get some of the finest varieties under culture, but the trees would be small; consequently, the Nurseryman must suffer a severe lecture,—and, next, his neighbors will be advised not to patronize that man, for his trees are too small. Should he order a lot of Summer Sweet Paradise, Summer Queen, Smokehouse, Rhode Island Greening, Winesap and Roxbury Russet, he would get large rapid growing and choice fruit, but so crooked and twisted as again to displease the purchaser. But should he send for Bullock Pippin, Fallawater, Paradise, Gravenstien, Sweet Redstreak, Rambo, Domine, &c., he would receive large, well-formed trees, which would please his eye, and, no doubt, cause him to advise his neighbors to purchase there. Yet some of the fruit would be quite inferior to the other lists.

Then, let us advise purchasers to study the habit of growth of the different varieties they order, that they may not meet with disappointment by expecting what they cannot obtain. It is a lamentable fact that some Nurserymen look too much to the growth of a tree; they cultivate it more for its prepossessing appearance than the good qualities of its fruit, and discard some of the most valuable sorts on account of their slow and crooked growth. We hope the day is not far distant when purchasers will be familiar with the varieties they order, as well as with their habit of growth. So long as they continue to be guided, in making selections, by beautiful names and handsome-looking trees, they will meet with disappointments.

Proper Age and Size of Trees for Transplanting.

A very decided change has taken place in the opinion of a majority of planters as to the proper size of trees for removal to the orchard. At one time he must have trees eight to ten feet high, large enough to bear fruit at once. Experience has taught him that a small, young tree, set at the same time, will, in a few years, overtake and pass the large one, and continue more vigorous and productive. It is in the vegetable as in the animal kingdom. Let an aged animal have a limb broken, or receive a severe cut or bruise, and it will be long before it fairly recovers from the injury; but let a young one receive the same injury, and it will soon recover from the effect; so also with a young plant or tree,—it possesses more vitality, more recuperative power than an old one.

Large trees are necessarily or unavoidably more injured in digging than small ones. The latter can be moved with their system of roots almost entire. This is one reason why there is less risk in planting small trees. The orchardist, too, has them more under his control,—can better shape the head to please the fancy. We extract the following from the writings of that eminent Pomologist, Dr. John A. Warder :

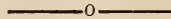
“Peaches should always be removed at one year from the bud ; Plums and Dwarf Pears will be ready to go off at two years from the bud or graft ; so with Apples and Cherries. But many persons, purchasers and sellers prefer large trees, and they recommend that the trees should remain one, two or even three years longer in the Nursery. Others, a new school of planters, prefer to set out the maiden tree, in most of the species above named, except some very feeble-growing varieties that will scarcely have attained sufficient size to risk in the orchard. The Nurseryman should beware of keeping his tree too long on his hands ; they may become unprofitable stock, and are sure to require much more labor in the digging and handling. The purchaser is his own master, and his tastes and wishes must be consulted ; if he wants large trees, by all means let him be indulged. He will have to pay in proportion ; he will have more wood for his money ; more weight to carry or transportation to pay for ; more labor in planting, and vastly increased risk of the life of his trees ; but let him be indulged with his five year old trees. While his neighbor, for a smaller sum invested, with less freight, less wood, less labor, and infinitely less risk, will plant his maiden trees, and, five years hence, will market more fruit.”

Another says, “Six years ago I concluded to plant me an Apple orchard. I went to the Nursery, intending to get three or four year old trees, but was too late, they were most all sold, so I bought 450 two years old, and a few three years. I planted them, with the help of the Nurseryman, and only lost one tree. Pleased with my success the next Spring I planted 275 more, this time I got those three year old that looked more like trees, from the same lot as the first ; of these I lost about 20, gave them the same care and cultivation,—and to day any one seeing them would suppose the first planting, one or two years the oldest ; and the three years old planted the first year are not equal to the others. Not being quite satisfied, the next year I planted 1000 four year old, I saved the most of them ; that is, they just lived, that’s all, and are now large, awkward-looking, stunted trees, with no shape or symmetry. I shall have to wait until they make a growth, and then cut it half away and then they will not suit me. My first planting are fine in form and thrifty, and this year I expect a good lot of Apples, while the others have no appearance of fruit.”

While we have a desire to please our customers, we do not want to do it at their expense. We want the result to be to their advantage. We, therefore, with the light before us, unhesitatingly recommend planting *young* trees. They do not make so much show at first, but in less than five years the result will be highly gratifying to the planter.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

STANDARD APPLES not less than.....	33 feet apart each way.
STANDARD PEAR and large growing CHERRY.....	20 " "
DUKE and MORELLO CHERRIES.....	18 " "
STANDARD PLUM, PEACH, APRICOT & NECTARINE	15 " "
QUINCES.....	12 " "
DWARF PEAR, APPLE and CHERRY.....	10 " "
DWARF CHERRIES of the DUKE's and MORELLO's.	8 " "
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES and RASPBERRIES.....	5 " "
GRAPES....	6 to 8 " "



NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

At 3 feet apart each way.....	4840
4 " "	2722
5 " "	1742
6 " "	1210
8 " "	680
10 " "	435
12 " "	302
15 " "	193
18 " "	134
20 " "	108
25 " "	69
30 " "	48
33 " "	40
35 " "	35
40 " "	27
45 " "	21
50 " "	17

CATALOGUE.

Select Apples.

“The Apple,” says DOWNING, is the world-renowned fruit of temperate climates;” although not possessed of the richness and melting and delicious qualities of the Pear or Peach, yet, from its adaptation to a great variety of soils, together with the long time through which many varieties can be kept in a fresh state, its various uses, and the profits accruing from its cultivation as a market fruit, it must be regarded as holding the very first rank among fruits. There is no country in the world where it attains such perfection as it does in this; nor where its cultivation can be made more profitable than in Virginia. Many fine varieties have been introduced from abroad, but those originated in our own soil fill, in the main, the pages of this Catalogue. We have endeavored to cull, from the hundreds of names, such varieties as are best adapted to the middle and southern portion of the Union, although many of them succeed well in all parts of this country. It may not be amiss here to say a word or two in regard to the adaptation of Apples to respective localities. Some writers say that we should look almost wholly to the South for our Apples, at the same time discarding Northern sorts. It is evident that some Apples, that are highly esteemed in one locality, are worthless when removed to another soil or climate of a different character. This is not alone applicable to Northern fruits; it may be very appropriately applied to Southern varieties also. Apples transferred southward will generally mature earlier, grow larger and be brought to a higher scale in point of excellence. And those removed from the South towards the North lose in size and flavor as perceptibly as the others gain it. Many of the Northern varieties of Summer and Fall Apples, with a few of the Winter sorts do well here, but a large majority of their Winter Apples are not valuable keepers with us, while some of the Southern varieties of Fall and early Winter sorts prove valuable, and may be depended upon as keepers here; yet the true source for us to look to for varieties in every respect suited to our wants is in our own State, some of the best sorts have originated here, and we are aware that many valuable kinds are found in all parts of the State, and advise those who have them in possession to preserve them, and bring them to the notice of the public. We have for some time been aware that *Early Apples* would prove to be one of the most profitable crops in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, wherever facilities are offered for convenient shipping to Northern cities. Time fixes this conviction more deeply in our minds, and the products of a few orchards that have been sent to these markets have encouraged a great spirit for planting; but the orchardist is at a loss to know what varieties to plant, knowing, as he does, that a great error may be

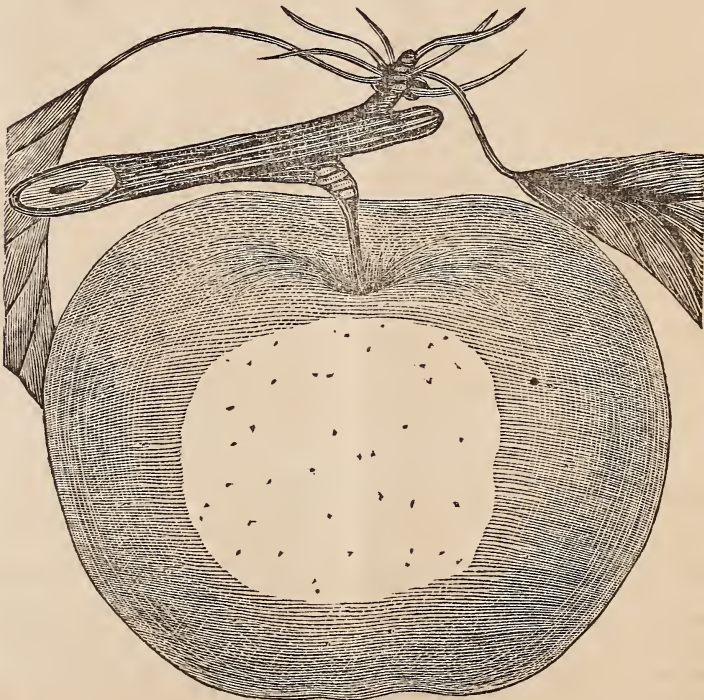
committed by selecting sorts that will not do well. First, he wants those that *bear* well; Secondly, a fruit of *handsome* appearance; and, Thirdly, one that will *carry* well to market. These qualifications are necessary to a profitable market fruit. In view of the approaching demand for trees of this class, we have been using our best endeavors to meet the wants of those wishing to plant, by selecting and propagating those best adapted to this purpose, and now feel confident that we can furnish the best known varieties, not only of *Early* kinds, but also those furnishing a succession throughout the year, for the tide water section, as well as the Piedmont and mountain region.

We feel a great degree of confidence in recommending the following list, believing it contains the best selection yet offered to the people of this State.

PRICES—Standard Trees for Orchards, 4 to 6 feet high, each 30 cents; \$25 per 100; \$200 per 1000. Dwarf Trees for Gardens, 2 years old, each 50 cents.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

American Summer Pearmain. Medium size, oblong, nearly covered with streaks and dots of red; flesh tender, juicy and rich; sub-acid flavor, fine; tree a slow grower, but bears early and abundantly: continues in use for several weeks. August.



EARLY RIPE.

Astrachan, Red. Rather large, approaching conical ; covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom ; flesh juicy, rich, acid ; from its earliness, handsome appearance and the vigor and productiveness of the tree and its excellent culinary qualities, is worthy of general cultivation. July.



EARLY HARVEST.

Bough. Large, roundish, sometimes conical, pale yellow ; flesh white, very tender, with an excellent, sweet flavor ; tree moderately vigorous and very productive ; the best sweet apple of its season. July.

Bohannan. Rather large ; yellow with a crimson cheek ; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, with a spicy, sub-acid flavor. July.

Benoni. Medium size, round, deep red ; flesh yellow, tender, sub-acid. July.

Early Harvest. Rather large, round, yellow ; flesh nearly white, tender, juicy, crisp, with a rich, sprightly, sub-acid flavor ; tree a moderate grower and very productive ; taking all its qualities into consideration, it has no superior amongst early apples. June and July.

- Early Ripe.** This fine apple, coming in as it does immediately after the Early Harvest, fills a want long felt by the orchardist. Its large size, handsome appearance and good bearing qualities, combine to make it the most profitable market variety of its season; the tree is hardy and of a vigorous growth; fruit large, yellowish white, flesh white, juicy, sub-acid; fine for the table or for cooking. First of July. But few trees of this variety can be furnished until the Autumn of 1869, when we hope to have a good supply of one year's growth. (See Engraving, p. 12.)
- Early Strawberry.** Medium size, nearly covered with red; flesh tender, with a mild, fine flavor; tree a moderate grower and good bearer. July and August.
- Early Codling.** Large, conical, striped with red; flesh white, sub-acid, productive; an excellent apple for culinary use. August.
- Early Joe.** Small, oblate, nearly covered with deep red; flesh very tender, juicy, crisp and spicy; sub-acid flavor. July.
- Julien.** Medium size, yellow, much covered with crimson, and striped with same; juicy and high flavored; a Southern variety promising well. August.
- May Apple.** Small, round, pale yellow, sub-acid; flavor poor. June.
- Primate.** Medium in size, greenish-white, with a crimson blush on the exposed side, flesh white, very tender, sprightly, refreshing, mild, sub-acid. August.
- Summer Rose.** Rather small, oblate, yellow with red cheek; flesh very tender, crisp, mild, sub-acid, juicy, excellent; continues in use for a month or more. June and July.
- Summer Pippin.** Rather large, yellow; flesh white, juicy, tender; tree a good grower and productive. August.
- Summer Queen.** Large, conical, striped with red; flesh yellowish, acid, with a very rich, high flavor; fine for culinary purposes. July and August.
- Summer Sweet Paradise.** Large, roundish, pale green, sometimes tinged with yellow in the sun; flesh tender, crisp, very juicy, with a sweet, rich aromatic flavor; very good, August.
- Summer Hagloe.** Large, roundish, oblate, striped with light red on yellow ground; flesh soft, rich, of good quality; fine for cooking, and one of the best for market. Last of July.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

- Beauty of Kent.** Very large, roundish, striped with red; flesh juicy, crisp, tender, with a sub-acid flavor; fine for culinary uses. September and October.
- Butter.** Rather large, striped with red; flesh yellow, sweet, very good; one of the best sweet apples for cooking; productive. Sept.
- Baltzley.** Large, oblate, skin clear, pale yellow, with sometimes a blush next the sun; flesh juicy, sweet, with a good flavor; tree an early and good bearer. October.
- Buckingham.** Large, oblate, striped; flesh yellow, juicy, tender, with a rich, sub-acid flavor; productive. November.
- Fall Pippin.** Very large, roundish, skin smooth, yellowish-green; becoming a high, rich yellow when ripe; flesh yellowish, rather firm, becoming tender, rich, aromatic, excellent; valuable for cooking; fine, in all localities; one of the most valuable Autumn apples. Sep. to Dec.
- Golden Sweeting.** Rather large, rich yellow; flesh juicy, tender, with an exceedingly rich, sweet flavor. August and September.

- Gravenstein.** Large, roundish, striped with red; flesh tender, juicy very rich, sub-acid, high flavor; productive, handsome and excellent; fine in all localities. September.
- Harris.** Large, oblate, bright straw color, sometimes with a blush; flesh coarse, sub-acid. Last of August.
- Horse.** Large, yellow, flesh coarse sub-acid, tree vigorous; fine for cooking. August and September.
- Jersey Sweeting.** Medium size; striped with red; flesh whitish, very sweet, juicy and tender; flavor very good; succeeds well in all localities. September and October.
- Maiden's Blush.** Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly-shaded, red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor; this variety forms a handsome, rapid-growing tree, with a fine, spreading head, and bears large crops. August to October.
- Peach Pond Sweeting.** Medium size, roundish, oblate, striped with red; flesh tender, moderately juicy, with a very rich, sweet and agreeable flavor. September and October.
- Porter.** Rather large, regular, oblong, tapering to the eye; skin bright yellow, sometimes a dull blush in the sun; flesh tender, rich, sub-acid; flavor fine, fair and productive; deserves general cultivation. August and September.
- Rambo.** There is not, perhaps, another apple named in this Catalogue so widely disseminated or so generally esteemed as this. Amongst the fruits recommended for general cultivation by different Pomological Societies in the United States, we find the Rambo more frequently recommended, and in more universal favor, than any other variety; but recently in some localities the trees have become less vigorous than formerly, they grow well until three or four years old—then, from some cause, unknown to us, commenced declining, and do but little good afterwards; but where it still succeeds it is one of the best apples and should be planted largely. Fruit above medium size, skin smooth, streaked with dull yellowish red; flesh greenish white, very tender, with a rich spicy, sub-acid flavor; very productive. Oct. to Jan.
- Red Siberian Crab.** Quite small; a little over an inch in diameter, nearly round, with a brilliant scarlet cheek on a pale, clear waxen yellow ground; stalk very long and slender; tree very productive and bears when very young; quite ornamental; good for preserving. September to October. 50 cents.
- Summer Rambo.** Large, oblate, striped with red on yellow ground; flesh mild, sub-acid, with an agreeable flavor; productive and valuable. September.
- Sweet Redstreak.** Medium size, striped with red; flesh tender, juicy, with an agreeable, sweet flavor; very productive. Oct. and Nov.
- Smokehouse.** Fruit large, oblate, striped with red on yellow ground; flesh yellowish-white, firm, juicy, crisp and rich, with a fine aromatic, sub-acid flavor; unsurpassed for culinary uses; productive; we pronounce this the most valuable apple of its season. Sept. to Dec.
- Yellow Siberian Crab.** Resembles the Red Crab, except in color, which is of a fine, rich yellow; this is equally good for preserving, and, considering the beautiful habit of the tree, the rich showy bloom, together with its attractive appearance, when covered with fruit, we think it highly deserving of a place amongst the ornamentals. Price 50 cents.

WINTER VARIETIES.

- Abram.** Medium, striped with red, flesh rather firm, with an agreeable aromatic flavor; a good bearer, and keeps well. April.
- Bellflower.** Large, oblong, obovate; skin pale yellow, with sometimes a blush; flesh very tender, fine grained, crisp, juicy, acid, becoming sub-acid, excellent; succeeds best on rather light soils. November to January.
- Baldwin.** Large, roundish, narrowing a little to the eye; skin yellow in the shade, but nearly covered and striped with crimson, red and orange in the sun; flesh crisp; juicy, and sub-acid, rich; tree a vigorous grower and bears abundantly; succeeds well in the mountains of Virginia, but drops its fruit too early in this section. October to January, later in the mountains.
- Beverley's Red.** Large red, keeps well, quality very good.
- Buff.** Very large, skin thick, yellow striped and shaded with red, very dark next the sun; flesh white and, when well ripened, tender and excellent. November to March.
- Bonum.** Large, oblate, color light to dark red; flesh yellow, sub acid, rich and delicious; productive. January to April.
- Bell Pree.** Large, greenish-yellow; flavor very good; productive. January to April.
- Cannon Pearmain.** Medium size, round, oblong or ovate, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellow, firm; flavor mild, sub-acid; a good bearer, and valuable for marketing. January to April.
- Cullasago.** Rather large, yellowish, mostly shaded and striped with dark crimson; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, with a very mild, rich, almost saccharine flavor. January to April.
- Domine.** Large size, flat, striped with red; flesh white, juicy, firm, mild, sub-acid, sprightly, pleasant flavor; keeps through winter into spring; a rapid grower and prodigious bearer. This variety is well deserving of extensive cultivation.
- Danver's Winter Sweet.** Rather large, roundish, oblong; skin yellow, with an orange blush; flesh yellow, firm, sweet and rich; bakes well; tree vigorous and productive; valuable, December to January.
- Esopus Spitzenburg.** Large, oblong, tapering to the eye, skin smooth, nearly covered with red, dotted with distinct yellowish russet dots; stem long and slender, flesh yellow, rather firm, crisp, juicy, with a delicious, rich, brisk flavor. This is considered one of the first apples at the North, but does not maintain its high character here, except in the mountain region.
- Equinety.** Large, oblate, slightly angular, skin whitish-yellow, over spread with bright crimson, and dotted with whitish dots; flesh yellowish, very tender, juicy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor. December to April.
- Fallwater.** Large, roundish, slightly ovate, conical, very regular, smooth, skin yellowish-green, with a dull red cheek; flesh greenish-white, fine grained, with a mild, slightly sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower and good bearer; fruit uniformly fair; highly deserving extensive cultivation. November to February.
- Grindstone, or American Pippin.** Medium size, oblate, color light dull red on dull green, flesh white, very firm, mild, sub-acid; flavor poor; valuable for its long keeping; may be kept until July.
- Golden Pippin, English.** Small, round, skin golden yellow; flesh yellowish, crisp, acid, with a brisk, high flavor. Requires a strong, deep sandy loam to bring it to perfection; much esteemed in England, but

not popular in this country ; superseded by many other sorts. January to April.

Golden Russet, *American*, (Bullock's Pippin or Sheep Nose.) Small, roundish, ovate, skin dull yellow, with a very thin russet ; flesh yellowish, very tender, juicy, with a mild, rich, spicy flavor ; very productive. October to January.

Gloria Mundi. Very large, roundish, oblate, skin greenish yellow, flesh coarse, tender, with a pleasant acid flavor ; unproductive. Cultivated on account of its very large size. October to January.

Holladay's Seedling. Medium size, oblate, yellow, with a faint blush ; flesh yellowish, compact, tender ; rich, aromatic flavor. November to March.

Hall. Small, oblate ; skin smooth, thick, mostly shaded with crimson ; flesh yellowish, fine grained, juicy, with a very rich, vinous saccharine aromatic flavor ; tree hardy and productive ; a Southern fruit of great promise. December to April.

Johnson's Fine Winter, or **York Imperial**. Medium size, truncated oval, angular, skin greenish-yellow, nearly covered with bright red ; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic. productive ; keeps through winter into spring ; valuable.

King of Tompkins County. Large, globular, inclining to conic, sometimes oblate, angular ; skin yellowish, mostly shaded with red, striped and splashed with crimson ; flesh yellowish, juicy, tender, with an exceedingly agreeable, rich, vinous flavor, delightfully aromatic ; a splendid apple at the North, but we fear will drop too early to be valuable here.

Limber Twig. A well-known Southern apple. Above medium size ; color dull purplish red, flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic ; tree thrifty and very productive ; keeps well. February to April.

Lady Apple, or **Pomme d'Ami**. Quite small, regular and flat ; skin light clear yellow, with a brilliant red cheek ; flesh white, tender and juicy, with a pleasant, delicate, sub-acid flavor ; a great bearer ; brings the highest price of any fancy apple in the market. December to April.

Long Island Russet, or **Golden Russet of Mass.** Medium size, golden russet, with a dull red cheek ; tender, rich, with a mild, sub-acid flavor, tree a strong grower, and very productive ; valuable. December to March.

Milam. Rather below medium size, smooth, yellow, covered with marbled red and indistinct stripes ; flesh white, tender, crisp, juicy ; flavor sub-acid ; tree a regular annual bearer. Nov. to Feb.

Mason's Stranger Apple, was found about thirty years ago in an old field on the farm of Dr. George Mason, of Greenville County, Virginia, from whence grafts have been sent to the surrounding Counties ; and from all we can learn, is succeeding well in every locality, proving itself one of the very few reliable winter apples in that section. Fruit medium size, color yellow, with russet dots on one side ; flesh white, juicy and crisp, well flavored ; keeps through winter into spring. Tree a thrifty grower, and a good, constant bearer.

Mangum—*Carter*. Medium size, striped and shaded with red ; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored ; tree thrifty and productive ; keeps well.

Newtown Pippin, Yellow. (We consider this, Albemarle Pippin, and Brooks' Pippin, identical.) Perhaps no apple stands higher in the market than this, or brings as high a price,—yet others may be more profitable to the grower. It succeeds finely in the Piedmont region, and in many parts of the valley of Virginia ; though in poor, cold soil it will not succeed. It needs a deep, warm soil to bring it to perfection.

- Where it does well, we would still advise planting it largely for market. Fruit large, round, lop-sided, ribbed and irregular; surface smooth, yellowish-green, sometimes bronzy, becoming yellow when ripe; flesh yellow, firm, brittle, juicy; flavor acid, rich, agreeable; trees slow growers in the Nursery. Does not succeed so well below the Piedmont country. January to April.
- Northern Spy.** Large, conical, flattened, striped, and quite covered on the sunny side with dark crimson, and delicately coated with bloom; flesh white, fine grained, tender, slightly sub-acid; both leaf and blossom buds open a week later than most other sorts. December to February.
- Nickajack.** An apple of high southern reputation. Fruit large, roundish, skin striped and splashed with crimson; flesh yellow, tender, crisp; juicy, with a fine, rich, sub-acid flavor. November to April.
- Ortley—White Bellflower.** Large, oblong, surface smooth, pale yellow, rarely blushed with light crimson and red spots; flesh yellowish, juicy, tender, sub-acid, slightly. November to January.
- Pennock.** Large, roundish, sometimes slightly oblong, flattened at the ends, oblique; color deep, dull red; flesh coarse, slightly sub-acid, rather rich; popular in some sections from its large size and showy appearance. December to February.
- Pryor's Red.** Medium or rather large, roundish, irregular, varying; color dull, brick red on greenish-yellow, in dots and shades and obscure streaks, slightly russeted; flesh very tender, mild, rich, sub-acid, agreeable flavor. A fine apple in some places, but of late years has not been profitable to the orchardist in some localities. December to February.
- Paradise, Winter Sweet.** Large, regularly formed, roundish; skin fair and smooth, dull green when picked, with a brownish blush; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, sprightly and very good; productive. Well worthy a place in the orchard. November to February.
- Peck's Pleasant.** Large, roundish, angular; skin smooth, green, becoming yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; resembles the Newtown Pippin; flesh yellowish, fine grained, crisp and juicy, high flavored; a valuable market variety. December to March.
- Pilot.** A variety of great promise, recently received from Nelson County, where it originated, and stands *par excellence* amongst apples. Size large, round, sometimes approaching conical; color striped with red on yellow ground, overspread with dots and specks of russet; flesh yellowish, crisp and juicy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor; good bearer, and keeps well. A few trees, only, of this variety can now be supplied.
- Rhode Island Greening.** Large, roundish, oblate; skin green, becoming greenish-yellow when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, juicy, with a rich, acid flavor; succeeds well at the North, but not valuable here, dropping its fruit too early. October to December.
- Roxbury Russet.** Rather above medium size, roundish, oblate, remotely conical; skin covered with russet; flesh greenish-white, rather granular, slightly crisp, with a good, sub-acid flavor. November to January.
- Romanite, or Carthouse.** Medium size, roundish, oblong, striped and shaded with deep red on greenish-yellow ground; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich, becoming tender and sprightly in the spring; valuable for the South; an early and profuse bearer. January to May.
- Rawle's Jennet.** Tree moderately vigorous, putting forth its leaves and blossoms much later than other varieties in the spring—consequently avoiding injury by late frosts; it is, therefore, particularly valuable for the South and Southwest. Fruit medium size, roundish, ap-

proaching oblong ; color pale red, distinctly striped on yellow ground flesh nearly white, fine, rich, mild sub-acid, fine texture, crisp, juicy ; compact ; a profuse bearer. One of the most profitable varieties for the orchardist. Should be planted largely in every orchard in Virginia. January to April.

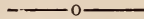
Ramsdell's Sweeting. Above medium size, oblong, obscurely conical, dark red ; flesh yellowish, tender, sweet, rich and of good flavor ; very productive. October to January.

Swaar. Rather large, roundish, slightly flattened at the ends, sometimes considerably oblate ; color greenish-yellow, dotted with numerous distinct brown specks, with a slight blush when exposed to the sun ; flesh yellow, fine grained, compact, tender, with a very rich, mild, aromatic, agreeable, slightly sub-acid flavor ; moderately productive ; requires a deep, rich, sandy loam to bring it to perfection ; does not succeed in damp or cold soils. December to February.



WINESAP.

- Smith's Cider.** Rather large, greenish white, striped with red ; flesh tender, juicy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor ; a prodigious bearer and profitable market variety. December to February.
- Shockley.** From Jackson County, Georgia. Fruit rather small, yellow, with crimson cheek ; flesh sub-acid, nearly sweet ; a good bearer and keeper. February to May.
- Sweet Pippin** Large, oblong ; skin golden yellow ; flesh white, tender, juicy, with a rich, high, saccharine flavor ; tree vigorous and productive ; very good. November to February.
- Vandevere.** Medium size, oblate, striped with red, and covered with numerous green dots ; flesh yellowish, compact, but tender, with a fine, rich, sub-acid flavor ; moderately productive. December to March.
- Virginia Beauty.** Rather large, dark dull red, sometimes greenish on shaded side ; flesh greenish, juicy, sub-acid ; midwinter. A variety much esteemed in Southwestern Virginia.
- Winter Queen.** Large, conical, skin fine, deep crimson in the sun ; flesh yellowish, of a mild and rather pleasant, sub-acid flavor ; very productive. November to January.
- Wellford's Yellow.** Small size, roundish, flattened ; skin pale yellow, with a faint red streak on the side ; flesh yellow, fine grained, very juicy, with a rich, aromatic flavor ; keeps well, very productive.
- Winesap.** We can scarcely find words sufficiently strong to express the high opinion we have of this fruit, possessing, as it does, a combination of so many excellent qualities. For cider it has but few equals ; for the table, it stands amongst the best ; for keeping, it is justly esteemed, and for bearing, it scarcely has a rival. Considering all this, we most earnestly recommend it to the consideration of orchardists. Fruit medium size, rather oblong ; skin smooth, of a fine, dark red, with a few streaks, and a little yellow ground appearing on the shady side ; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. December to April. [See engraving p. 19.]



Additional List of Apples.

The most of the following kinds are cultivated in limited numbers, but trees or grafts of them can be furnished at any time. Many of them are old and valuable sorts, highly esteemed in particular localities, or by some individuals. There are some sorts that we have omitted in the Descriptive List, not because they do not merit that position, but because that list is already too long. There are some kinds, too, that are yet new, which may, upon further trial, prove themselves deserving of the very first rank. We will keep an eye to them, and in our next Catalogue, may be better able to give a satisfactory account of them :

Ashmore,	Byars,	Bethlehemite,
Ailes,	Bailey's Spice,	Blockley Pippin,
Armstrong Rambo,	Black Gilliflower,	Big Hill,
Agnes,	Blue Pearmain,	Blenheim Pippin,
Adams' Seedling,	Bucks Co. Pippin,	Bachelor,
Aromatic,	Bacalinus,	Berkeley Red,
American Nonpareil,	Birmingham, (Strodes.)	Bucks Co. Cider,
Autumn, or W. Pearmain,	Berry,	Bob Don,
Autumn Swaar,	Birmingham, (old,)	Belmont,
Alabama Winter,	Boalsburg,	Better than Good,
Black Apple,	Boals,	Bender's Red Striped,

Bounder,	Elgin,	Hoover,
Big Hall,	Fulton Strawberry,	Holly,
Bullock Pippin of Penn	Ferdinand,	Horn,
Brook's Pippin,	Flushing Spitzenburg,	Haupe Stripe,
Ben Davis,	French Pip'n (Union Co.	Imperial Vandevere,
Bradford's Best,	French or Newark Pip'n,	Imperial Sweeting,
Bigger's Late Red,	Foust,	Jeffries,
Caleb,	Flamingo,	Jersey Greening,
Cass,	Fair Sweeting,	Jonathan,
Carver,	Father Abram,	Juneating,
Cooper, (of Ohio,)	Fall Cheese,	Jersey Pound,
Cathhead,	Garden Royal,	James' Apple,
Carnahan's Favorite,	Gate,	Knowles' Early,
Clyde Beauty,	Genesee Chief,	Kane,
Coggswell,	Greene's Choice,	Keswick Codling,
Congress,	Golden Pippin,(Amer'n)	Keim,
Chester,	Green Flour,	Kaign's Spitzenburg,
Carter Pearmain,	Goodyear's Seedling,	King of Thorpe,
Coal,	Gloucester White,	Krauser,
Canada Reinette,	Griest's Favorite,	Kolb's Winter,
Camack's Sweet,	Great Bearer,	King's Winter,
Carolina Red June,	Golden Russet,	Late Strawberry,
Coats,	Gray Russet,	Ladies' Favorite,
Cumberland Spice,	Green Skin,	Long Island Russet,
Cataling,	Green Pippin(of Sowers)	Lancaster Sweet,
Cooper's Russet,	“ (of Union Co.)	Lowell,
Comfort,	Great Keeper,	Lacy,
Cornish Gilliflower,	Green Flats,	Lindley,
Crow's Egg,	Golden Drop,	Lyscom,
Carter,	Grey House,	Leland Pippin,
Clark or Glo'ster Pear'n,	Grixon,	Lippincott's Early,
Carolina Pippin,	Golden Wild,	Long Gilliflower,
Colverts,	Gregory's Red,	Lady Finger,
Calbreath's Sweeting,	Green Newtown Pippin,	Loudon Pippin,
Cherokee Red,	Green Horse,	Ladies' Sweeting,
Chester Red,	Grimes' Golden .	Lawyer,
Cook's Seedling,	Hawthornden,	Lancaster Greening,
Defiance,	Housum's Red,	Large May,
Dutch Mignonne,	Herefordshire Pearmain,	Locust Grove,
Delasure,	Hector,	Logan's Sweeting,
Darby Pippin,	Hooker,	Lorick's Cluster,
Disharoon,	Hog Island Sweet,	Lever,
Drumore,	Haskell's Sweet,	Melt in the Mouth,
Degrucy,	Hubbard,	Male Carle,
Duchess of Oldenburg,	Hamilton,	McDowell Sweet,
Demurry Pippin,	Holland Pippin,	Major,
Double Flower'g [orna-	Harrison,	Morris,
Davidson, mental]	Hagloe Crab,	Magnum Bonum,
Duck,	Herman,	McLellan,
Dumpling,	Hopbole,	Marston's Red,
Davis (of Mississippi,)	Heterick,	Monmouth Pippin,
Duckett,	Hubbardson's Nonsuc	Michael Henry Pippin,
Early Redstreak,	Hughes' Virginia Crab,	Monstrous Rambo,
English Redstreak,	Hoopes,	Mountaineer,
Early Queening,	Horse,	Magnum,
Eating, (Conrad's),	Harman's Seedling,	Mouse,
English Codling,	Hays, or Wine,	Mother,
Early Strawberry,	High Top Sweeting,	Market,
English Russet,	Hollow Core Pippin,	Monstrous Pippin,
Evening Party,	Hawley,	Monstrous Bellflower,
Elarkie,	Hopkin's Red,	Maverack's Sweet,

Marl Bank,	Robey's Seedling,	Taunton,
Mattamus Keet,	Robinson's Superb,	Tranham,
Murky Green,	Red June,	Victuals and Drink,
Minkler,	Red Warrior,	Victorious Reinette.
McDowell's Red,	Strawn's Seedling,	Vandevere, (of N. Y.)
Mayberry Seedling,	Summer Cheese,	Variety,
Norton's Melon,	Superb Sweet,	Via's Seedling,
Newsink,	Sweet Vandevere,	Winter Pearmain,
Newcomer,	Sweet Winesap,	Woodburn's Spitzenburg
Netley,	Summer Bellflower,	Wood's Greening,
Newark Pippin,	Stroat,	Wagener,
Nix's Green Winter,	Shipley's Green,	Western Spy,
Oslin,	Seckel,	Westfield Seek-no-Fur
Ogelby,	Silix,	ther,
Orange,	Styre,	Wonder,
Priestley,	Surprise,	White Warrington,
Pumpkin Sweet,	Spice Pippin,	William Penn,
Pomme Royal or Dyer,	Superb,	Wilson,
Progress,	Symm's Harvest,	White Detroit,
People's Choice,	Stafford,	White Spruce,
Peach (Rivers'),	Spicen,	Wright's Sweet 11
Pomme de Neige,	Striped Juneating,	Water Melon,
Pittsburg Pippin,	Schull,	White Doctor,
Pineapple Russet,	Sweet Winter Nonsuch,	White Rambo,
Parker,	Sops of Wine,	Winter Cheese,
Painter,	Strother,	White Bellflower,
Poughkeepsie Russet,	Stevenson's Winter,	White Vandevere,
Red Striped Early,	Scarlet Pearmain,	Waugh's Crab,
Reinette Triumphant,	Sweet Maverack,	Wine Apple,
Republican Pippin,	Stover,	Westbrook,
Red Doctor,	Sap Sucker,	West's Spitzenburg,
Royal Russet,	Sweet Russet,	White Juneating.
Red Canada,	Turnip,	Washington Stripe,
Red Russet,	Talman's Sweeting,	Winter Sweet,
Red Favorite,	Townsend,	White Seek-no-Further,
Roman Stem,	Trescott Russet,	Worley's Red,
Red Robinson,	Trout,	White Astrachan,
Ross Green,	Transcendent Crab,	World's Wonder,
Red Gilliflower,	Tudor's Sweeting,	Wateree,
Ruckman's Best,	Topal,	William's Favorite,
Ribston Pippin,	Tewksbury Win'r Blush,	Yellow Vandevere,
Rockbridge's Sweeting,	Tenderskin,	York Stripes,

Select Pears.

The increasing demand for this fruit, and the great profit arising from its culture, have called forth the energy and exertions of our leading Pomologists to originate new varieties, and to bring to notice the most valuable kinds. To what extent they have succeeded, we will leave for those to say who have visited some of the grand exhibitions of fruit; yet we say that the majority, as yet, are wholly ignorant of the rich and delicious qualities of this fruit; but we hope the day is not far distant when every orchardist and every farmer will have his Pear Orchard, and feel that it is quite as valuable an appendage as the apple.

In ripening the fruit, it should be understood that summer and fall varieties should be picked from a week to a fortnight before maturity, and winter sorts before frost overtakes them. Most sorts, if allowed to ripen on the tree, are but second-rate, or of inferior quality, while, if picked as above directed, and ripened in the house, are delicious.

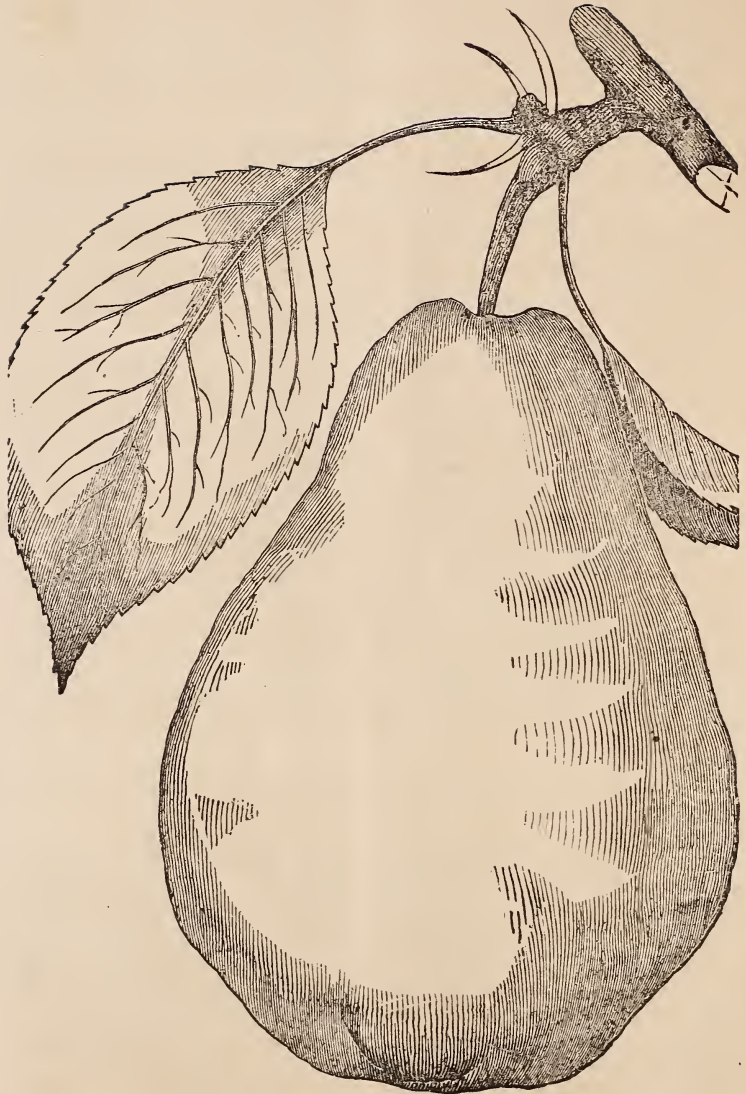
The great demand for Dwarf Trees for some time past, has induced us to propagate a number of choice kinds as such; for this purpose, we use the best French Quince stocks. This mode of culture has several advantages over the standard system. Among which are, the comparatively short time required to bring them into a bearing state; the less liability to blight; their adaptation to the garden and small enclosures, as they require so little room; and, lastly, some varieties are greatly improved by working them on the Quince, the fruit being more delicious and the trees more productive than when worked on Pear stocks. It is conceded by some of our most intelligent and enterprising Pear-culturists, that dwarf trees are more profitable for market culture than standard ones. We must, however, state from our own experience and observation, that no one will succeed in raising a durable and productive tree on this stock, unless he is willing to give it a good supply of manure, deep and thorough cultivation, together with a careful and judicious annual pruning. By attention to this, and the selection of such varieties as are known to succeed well on the Quince, the cultivator will be astonished to see the beauty, the size and the excellence, as well as the quantity of Pears which will be produced.

The following are a few of the many examples of profit arising from Pear culture:

T. G. Yeomans, of Walworth, N. Y., sold, in 1857, almost his entire crop of one variety at \$14.50 per barrel, or 12 cents each by the barrel. In 1860 he sold, in Philadelphia, 11 barrels for \$315 and one of them, containing 125 pears, weighed 127 pounds, brought \$35.62, these were of the Duchesse variety, raised on dwarf trees. He has 3300 dwarf Pear trees in one orchard, eight feet apart each way; kept thoroughly cultivated, without any other crop occupying the ground. They have produced from one half bushel to one bushel per tree, and have sold at prices ranging from \$14 to \$35 per barrel, and at the rate of much over \$2000 per acre.

Austin Pinny, of Clarkston, N. Y., sold some of his Pears, in 1857, at 10 cents each, \$18 per bushel.

The Louise Bonne de Jersey has sold in Boston at \$10 per bushel, and the Glout Morceau and Easter Beurre Pears, handsomely ripened in win-



[BARTLETT PEAR.]

ter, have been sold by Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, and others, at \$3 per dozen. All these varieties were grown on dwarf trees, which develop with good cultivation, great size and excellence in the fruit, while the yield is sometimes two bushels to the tree.

Ellwanger & Barry received from an orchard of White Doyenne, the fourth year, \$500 per acre, and about the same the sixth year.

Dr. C. W. Grant, on the Hudson, received from a tree of Flemish Beauty, the eighth year after planting, 400 pears, which he sold for \$30. It was estimated that thirty trees of that variety would reach from 15 to 20 bushels. These were standard trees in their earliest bearing.

W. P. Townsend, of Lockport, N. Y., obtained from one acre of dwarf pears, the fifth year from the bud, 41 barrels which sold at \$10 per barrel, or \$410.

We have shipped Bartlett Pears to New York, that sold for \$15, per bushel, and inferior but Early pears to Baltimore that brought \$8 per bushel.

Similar instances, beyond number, could be given, but we think the above sufficient to convince any one of the great profit of pear culture. The dwarf pear succeeds well here, and will come into bearing in a short time.

Let the selection of varieties be judiciously made, and with a good culture, success is certain.

PRICE OF TREES.

Standard Trees on Pear stocks, each 75 cents ; \$60 per 100
 Dwarf Trees on Quince stocks, each..... 50 " 45 "

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Beurre Giffard. A new pear, rather above medium size ; flesh white ; melting, juicy, with an excellent, vinous flavor, delightfully perfumed, a valuable early pear ; productive. Ripens in July.

Bartlett. Large, yellow, with a soft blush on the sunny side ; flesh white exceedingly fine grained and buttery, sweet, very juicy, with a highly-perfumed vinous flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best pears in cultivation, and deserves a place in every collection ; bears early and well. July and August.

Bloodgood. Medium size ; flesh yellowish-white, buttery and melting ; with a rich, sugary, highly aromatic flavor ; tree very productive ; deserves universal cultivation. July.

Clapp's Favorite. A first rate early variety, which is rapidly growing into favor ; resembles the Bartlett in appearance, but ripens a week or ten days earlier ; one of the best native sorts ; fruit large ; skin smooth, yellowish-green, becoming yellow, dotted and shaded with red next the sun ; flesh yellowish-white, juicy and melting, of very good quality. First of August.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small ; flesh white, melting, juicy, with a pleasant, sweet flavor ; a very good, early pear. July.

Dearborn's Seedling. Small ; flesh very fine grained, juicy, melting, and of fine flavor. The trees bears when young, and the fruit is always fair and of the first quality. July and August.

Madeleine. Medium size ; skin pale, yellowish-green, rarely a faint, brownish blush ; flesh very juicy and melting, with an agreeable, delicate, fine, refreshing flavor. This is a valuable, good and early Pear. June and July.

- Manning's Elizabeth.** Small, yellow, with a lively blush; flesh very melting, saccharine, sprightly and perfumed. August.
- Ott.** Small, greenish-yellow, netted with russet, reddish on the sunny side; flesh melting, sugary, rich, perfumed and aromatic. This is a seedling of the Seckel, but not quite equal to it; valuable for its earliness. July.
- Osband's Summer.** Medium size; yellow, with a reddish-brown cheek; flesh white, granular, with a sweet, mild and fine flavor; first-rate in its best state, but soon loses its flavor when mature; productive. July.
- Rostiezer.** Medium size; skin dull, brownish-green, with a dark, dull; reddish brown cheek on the sunny side, with whitish specks and traces of thin russet; flesh juicy, melting, sweet, with a very high-perfumed flavor; of high excellence; it scarcely has an equal among Summer Pears for rich flavor. July.
- Tea.** Medium size, lemon yellow, with numerous small, brown dots, and sometimes a reddish cheek; flesh white, fine, juicy, melting and vinous; productive. August.
- Tyson.** Medium or large; bright yellow with a reddish-brown, softly-shaded cheek, sometimes russeted; flesh of fine texture, buttery, very melting, juicy; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic slightly perfumed, excellent. August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

- Ananas d'Ete.** Rather large; skin rough and coarse, dark yellowish-green, with a little brown on one side, and much covered with large, rough, brown, russet dots; flesh fine grained, buttery and melting, with a sweet perfumed and high flavor; valuable. Sept. and Oct.
- Andrews.** Rather large; skin smooth and rather thick, pale yellowish-green, with a dull red cheek, and a few scattered dots; flesh greenish-white, full of juice, melting, with a fine vinous flavor; a very popular fruit; productive; valuable. August.
- Beurre Deil.** Large, sometimes very large; skin thick, lemon yellow, becoming orange yellow, marked with large brown dots and marbling russet; flesh yellowish-white, a little coarse grained, especially at the core, but rich, sugary, half-melting, buttery and delicious; uniformly fine on the Quince stock; its vigor, productiveness and beauty have made it a general favorite with Pear growers. September and October
- Beurre d'Amanlis.** Large, dull yellowish-green, with some russet, and a dull reddish cheek; flesh buttery, melting and juicy. and rather rich; slightly perfumed; succeeds well on the Quince; very productive. Sept.
- Beurre Clairgeau.** Large; skin yellow, inclining to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, buttery, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor. The size, early bearing, productiveness and exceeding beauty, render this a valuable sort. September and October.
- Beurre d'Anjou.** Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; very productive; succeeds well on the Quince. October and November.
- Beurre Bosc.** Large, deep yellow, russeted in patches; flesh juicy, buttery, rich, perceptibly perfumed, sweet, excellent; a regular bearer; does not succeed on the Quince. September and October.
- Beurre Superfin.** Medium size, yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side, partially covered with russet and sprinkled with dots; flesh exceedingly juicy, buttery, melting, with a brisk, vinous or sub-acid flavor; never known to crack; trees vigorous. October.

- Brandywine.** Rather above medium size, dull yellowish-green, dotted and sprinkled with russet, and a slight red cheek on the exposed side; flesh white, juicy, melting, sugary and vinous, somewhat aromatic; uniformly productive. August.
- Buffum.** Medium size, yellow with a broad reddish-brown cheek, somewhat russeted; flesh white, buttery, sweet and of excellent flavor; valuable for its fair fruit and fine bearing qualities. Sept. and Oct.
- Belle Lucrative.** Above medium size, yellowish-green; melting and fine; a good grower and bearer; does well on the Quince. One of the very best pears, and should be in every collection. September.
- Doyenne Boussock.** Large, bright lemon-yellow, sometimes partly russeted, with a reddish-brown cheek; flesh buttery, melting, very juicy, with a first-rate flavor, resembling White Doyenne; tree vigorous; an early and good bearer; succeeds well on the Quince. Sept.
- Doyenne Gray.** Medium size, covered with a handsome cinnamon-russet; flesh, white, very buttery, melting, rich perfumed, delicious, excellent, with a fine texture; ripens 1st of October, and will keep several weeks.
- Duchesse d'Angouleme.** Very large, dull greenish-yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor; on young standard trees the fruit is variable; but on the Quince, to which stock this variety seems well adapted, it is always fine; the large size and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a general favorite. September to December.
- Duchesse d'Orleans.** Large, golden-yellow, slightly russeted, sometimes nearly overspread with russet, with a red cheek; flesh buttery, melting, rich, delicious. September.
- Doyenne Sieulle.** Medium size, greenish-yellow, dotted with brown dots; flesh white, coarse, very buttery, juicy, with a rich vinous, slightly aromatic flavor; tree vigorous and productive; grows well on the Quince. October to December.
- Dix.** Large, yellow, with numerous dots; flesh rather granular, rich, juicy, sweet, often excellent, sometimes rather acid; does not succeed on the Quince; but very hardy and does well on the Pear; one of the most valuable of its season. October.
- Flemish Beauty.** Large, skin pale yellow, but mostly covered with marblings and patches of light russet, becoming reddish-brown at maturity on the sunny side; flesh yellowish-white, not fine grained, but juicy, melting, very saccharine and rich. In good soils and open situations, the Flemish Beauty is certainly one of the most superb pears; the tree is very luxuriant, and bears early and abundantly. The fruit should be gathered sooner than most pears, and ripened in the house; they are then always fine; otherwise, often poor. September.
- Fulton.** Medium size; skin gray russet, becoming a dark crimson russet; flesh half-buttery, melting, rich, sprightly, agreeable, nearly first-rate; tree hardy and productive. September.
- Golden Beurre of Bilboa.** Rather large, fine, yellow, russeted round the stock; flesh fine grained, very buttery, melting, moderately rich; its fair fruit and productiveness render it a valuable pear; succeeds well on the Quince. September.
- Howell.** Rather large, light waxen-yellow, often with a finely-shaded cheek, and covered with dots and patches of russet; flesh white, rather, coarse and granular, with a rich, perfumed, aromatic flavor; a profuse bearer. September and October.
- Henry the Fourth.** Small; flesh juicy, melting, perfumed, mostly first-rate; should be ripened in the house; very productive. September.

- Jalousie de Fontenay Vendee.** Medium size, dull yellowish-green, somewhat russeted, often a faint red cheek; flesh buttery, melting mild, rich, fine flavored, nearly or quite first rate; tree vigorous and productive; succeeds well on the Quince. October.
- Kingsessing.** Large, greenish-yellow, sprinkled with green or gray dots; flesh whitish, somewhat coarse and granular, juicy, buttery and melting, with a sweet, rich, perfumed flavor. August and September.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey.** Large, pale yellowish-green, with a brownish cheek; flesh yellowish-white; very juicy, buttery, melting, rich, faintly sub-acid, fine. This variety is scarcely of the highest quality, but is eminently valuable for its large, fair fruit, free growth and great productiveness; succeeds admirably and grows with great vigor on the Quince stock, and should be worked on no other. September and October.
- Napoleon.** Medium or rather large, pale yellowish-green; flesh uncommonly juicy, melting, moderately rich, good, sometimes astringent; should be ripened in a warm room; very hardy; best on warm light soils. October and November.
- Nouveau Poiteau.** Large; skin green, with numerous dots and patches of russet; flesh whitish, buttery, juicy, melting, with a sugary, vinous and very refreshing flavor; very productive. November.
- Paradise d'Automne.** Rather large, yellowish-orange, with thin, russet patches; flesh melting, very buttery, with a rich, high, and excellent flavor. September and October.
- Philadelphia.** Large; skin yellow, covered with green and gray dots, sometimes netted with russet; flesh coarse, juicy, buttery, melting, with an excellent, sugary flavor, slightly perfumed. September.
- Pratt.** Medium or rather large, greenish-yellow, thickly dotted; flesh white, juicy, melting, briskly vinous and saccharine; variable, but, when in perfection, of great excellence. September.
- Seckel.** Small; skin, brownish-green at first, becoming dull yellowish-brown, with a lively, russet red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting, with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor and aroma. The variety is pronounced, by good judges, the richest and most exquisitely flavored variety known; and we may add to this, that the tree is the healthiest and hardiest of all pear trees; forming a compact and symmetrical head, and bearing regular and abundant crops at the ends of the branches. In view of all this, it is easy to see that we consider no collection complete without it. It ripens gradually from the end of August to September.
- Sheldon.** Medium size; yellow on greenish-russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive. October.
- Stevens' Genesee.** Large and of fine appearance; flesh white, half-buttery, with a rich aromatic flavor; tree a good grower, and very productive; valuable. August and September.
- St. Michael Archange.** Large, greenish-yellow, with russet dots; flesh yellowish, melting, juicy, somewhat coarse and granular, with a fine, rich, aromatic flavor; vigorous and productive. September.
- Urbaniste.** Rather large; skin pale yellow or greenish, faintly russeted; flesh white, buttery, very melting and rich, with a copious, delicious juice, delicately perfumed. The delicious flavor, good size, and handsome appearance, together with the healthy habit of the tree, renders this one of the most valuable kinds; bears abundantly. October.
- Van Assche.** Medium size, yellowish, sprinkled with brown and red dots, with a warm cheek; flesh white, juicy, melting, with a rich, aromatic flavor. October.

White Doyenne. Rather large ; skin smooth, clear, pale yellow, sprinkled with small dots, and often with a red cheek ; flesh of very fine texture, very buttery, melting, rich, high flavored and delicious. A worthy Pomologist has said, that this " is unquestionably one of the most perfect of autumn pears." It however fails in some localities, which may be owing to a deficiency in the soil ; but, generally speaking, it succeeds well and deserves all the encomiums that have ever been lavished upon it, very productive. September and October.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Beurre d'Areberg. Rather above medium size, yellow at maturity, with spots and traces of russet ; flesh white, buttery and melting ; with an abundant, rich, delicious, vinous juice ; tree vigorous and productive ; succeeds well on the Quince. This variety keeps and ripens with perhaps less care than any other winter pear. December.

Beurre Langelier. Rather large, pale yellow, slightly shaded with crimson and blotched with russet ; flesh white, buttery, juicy, melting, somewhat granular, with a very brisk, rich, vinous flavor ; this is an excellent winter variety ; succeeds well on the Quince ; a good grower, and bears well. November to December.

Beurre Gris de Hiver Nouveau. Large, golden russet, with a fine sunny cheek ; flesh somewhat granular, juicy, buttery and melting ; flavor rich and sugary ; productive. November to January.

Catillac. Large, yellow, with often a reddish-brown cheek ; flesh hard, but excellent for baking and stewing, becoming tender, and of a light red color ; productive. November to February.

Doyenne de Hiver Nouveau Medium size ; yellow, shaded with crimson, and dotted with brown dots ; flesh somewhat granular, buttery, juicy, sugary, very rich, sprightly and highly perfumed ; tree vigorous, succeeding well on the Quince. December to April.

Easter Beurre. Large, fine grained, very buttery, melting and juicy, and, when well grown and ripened, of excellent flavor ; should be ripened in a warm room ; tree grows thrifty, but requires a warm exposure and rich soil to produce fine fruit ; succeeds well on the Quince. December to March.

Figure d'Alencon. Medium size, greenish, becoming yellow and russet ; flesh melting and good ; tree a good grower and bearer ; succeeds well on the Quince. December.

Glout Morceau. Large, pale yellowish-green ; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, melting, rich, sweet and of fine flavor ; one of the very best of winter pears ; succeeds well on the Quince. November to December.

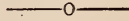
Lawrence. Rather large, yellow, covered with brown dots ; flesh whitish ; slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor ; unsurpassed amongst the early winter pears ; succeeds well on the Quince ; ripens with little care. November to January.

Pound. Very large, yellowish-green, with a brown cheek, sprinkled with russet dots ; flesh firm and solid ; stews red ; is excellent baked or preserved, for which purpose only it is used ; an abundant bearer ; tree strong and healthy.

Soldat Laboureur. Rather large, yellow, shaded with a thin russet ; flesh yellowish, slightly granular, melting, juicy, with a sugary, vinous, perfumed flavor ; when in perfection and under high culture, one of the finest of pears ; succeeds well on the Quince. November to December.

Vicar of Winkfield. Large, pale yellow, with sometimes a brownish cheek; flesh greenish-white, juicy, but sometimes buttery, with a good sprightly flavor; should be ripened off in a warm temperature, otherwise it is often astringent; its great productiveness, hardness and fine size will always give it a prominent place in the orchard; a profitable market pear. November to December.

Winter Nelis. Medium size, yellowish-green, covered with gray dots; flesh yellowish-white, fine grained, buttery and melting; abounding with juice of a rich saccharine, aromatic flavor; one of the very best winter sorts; the tree is a straggling grower, but a good bearer, and succeeds well on the Quince. November to January.



Additional List of Pears.

We cultivate a considerable number of trees of some of the following kinds; others we propagate only on a small scale, for amateurs or those who wish a very great variety. Many of them are new, and no doubt, upon further trial, will prove worthy of the very first rank; others may be found unworthy of cultivation, and shall be promptly dismissed from our Catalogue. We should add, that many of them are old and popular kinds, and would be added to the Descriptive List, were it not already too long.

Alpha,	Belle Apres Noel,	Doyenne de Comice,
Alexander Bivort,	“ de Noel,	“ d’Alencon,
Abbott,	“ et Bonne,	“ Goubalt,
Alexander Lambre,	“ Julia,	Dunmore,
Arbre Courbe,	Bonne de Zees,	Dillen,
America,	Bleecker’s Meadow,	Dallas,
Amadotte,	Bergamot Cadette,	De Bavy,
Beurre Van Mons,	Bezi Montigny,	Delices de Hardenpont
“ Duviver,	Baylor,	of Angers,
“ Keckingheim,	Bon Chretien Fondante,	Democrat,
“ Goubalt,	Comte de Lamy,	Desiree Cornelis,
“ Capiamont,	Catinka,	De Witt,
“ de Koning,	Columbia Virgalieu,	Dana’s Hovey,
“ Soule,	Chenilla,	Duchesse de Berry d’Ete
“ d’Angleterre,	Cushing,	De Louvain,
“ Seringe,	Colmer d’ Aremberg,	Dow,
“ Berckman’s,	Canandaigua,	Dondas,
“ Bachelieur,	Chamontel,	Eliza de Heyst,
“ Millett,	Cross,	Epine Dumas,
“ Kossuth,	Comte de Paris,	“ d’Ete,
“ Winter,	Cabot,	English Jargonelle,
“ Montigeron,	Church,	Edward’s Elizabeth,
“ Nantes,	Collins,	Emilie de Heyst,
“ Kennes,	Chancellor,	Echassery,
“ Richelieu,	Chinella,	Eyewood,
“ Bennert,	Comte de Flandre,	Figue de Napoleon,
“ Gris,	Coter,	Frederica Bremer,
“ Duhaume,	Comprette,	Fondante d’Automne,
“ Robin,	Cook,	“ des Pres,
“ Hamecher,	Coit’s Beurre,	“ de Malines,
“ Bretonneau,	Capsheaf,	Graslin,
“ Sterkmans,	Calebasse d’Ete,	General Lamoriciere,
“ Hardy,	Charlotte de Brower,	Green Cluster,
“ de Bregnals,	Crassane de Mars,	Groom’s Princess Royal

General Taylor,	Manning's Elizabeth,	Surpasse Fortuna,
Gideon Paridant,	Muskingum,	Summer France Real,
Heathcot,	Morgan,	Styer,
Holland Green,	Nouveau Poiteau,	St. Germain,
Harvard,	Niles,	Swan's Orange,
Hovey,	Onondago,	Surpasse Virgalieu,
Henkel,	Oswego Beurre,	Serrurier,
Hosenshenck,	Ontario,	St. Andre,
Hacon's Incomparable,	Omer Pacha,	Sheppard,
Huntington,	Princes St. Germain,	Smith's Bordenave,
Island,	Passe Colmar,	Selleck,
Inconne Van Mons,	Pius IX,	Styrian,
Josphine de Maline,	Petre,	Upper Crust,
Jules Bivourt,	Pratt,	Van Mons Leon Le
Julienne,	Pocahontas,	Clerc,
Jones of Pennsylvania,	Pennsylvania,	Vicomte de Spoelberg,
Joannette,	Pulsifer,	Vezouziere,
Jargonelle,	Pinneo,	Vanquelin,
Kirtland's Beurre,	Poire d'Albert,	Winter Bon Chretien,
Knight's Monarch,	Parsonage,	William's Early,
Kuhn,	Queen of the Low Coun-	Wilbur,
Liberale,	ties,	Wilkinson,
La Herald,	Queen of August,	Windsor,
Iimon,	Rousselet Stutgart,	Wilson,
Lodge,	Richards,	Wilmington,
Lewis,	Roe's Bergamotte,	Walker,
Las Comas,	Raymond,	Wredou,
Laure de Grymes,	River's Winter Beurre,	Willermoz,
Louise Bonne,	Rosabirnie,	Waterloo,
Long Green,	Rousselet Esperien,	Winter Crassane,
Leopold,	" Hatif,	Yat,
Marechal de Cour,	Rutter's Seedless,	Zepherin Gregoire,
Messire Jean,	St. Ghislain,	Zoar Beauty.
McLaughlin,		

Select Peaches.

This important and delicious fruit needs no comment. All who have tasted a *luscious Rareripe*, will fully agree with us, that it stands unrivalled in its season, which now, by a proper selection of such varieties as are offered in this Catalogue, may be prolonged for nearly four months. We have spared no pains in gathering all the choicest varieties under culture, and having a specimen orchard now in bearing, enables us to discriminate more closely, and we feel a great degree of confidence in fully satisfying our customers.

We think there is in the cultivation of this fruit a mine of wealth to those who go into it largely, and give it proper attention.

The peach growing district is very much restricted. The main supply for the Northern and Eastern cities is drawn from a very circumscribed space, a part of Delaware and Maryland now furnish for the most part the meagre supply. New Jersey, once famous for the quantity and quality of her peaches, can now only furnish them in small quantities. Tidewater Virginia, is destined to be a great peach growing region, and now is the

time to begin. First plant largely of the *earliest varieties*, they mature and can be gotten into market before Delaware and Maryland peaches are ripe; heretofore, not unfrequently, bringing six to ten dollars per bushel in New York, and the demand is without limit.

We are planting largely ourselves, and feeling a great interest in the matter have spared no pains to secure the varieties best suited for that purpose, and now offer them in large quantities to those wishing to plant.

When the selection of varieties is left to us, those ordering will please state whether they want them for market or for home consumption, and in such cases we will exert our best judgment in making a judicious selection.

PRICES OF TREES.

Trees four to five feet high, each	25 cents.
“ “ “ per 100	\$ 20 00
“ “ “ per 1000	150 00

Algier's Winter Cling, or *Late Yellow Alberge*. Medium size, skin yellow; flesh yellow, firm, juicy. A valuable late peach. First of October.

Bergen's Yellow. Very large, orange red in the sun; flesh yellow, juicy and fine flavored, one of the best yellow peaches; a moderate bearer; freestone. Last of August.

Belle Garde. Rather above medium size; skin nearly white, with a rich red cheek; flesh slightly red at the stone, melting, juicy, rich and of fine flavor; an excellent peach; freestone. August.

Baldwin's Late. Large, greenish-white, with a red cheek; juicy and well-flavored; origin Alabama. October.

Brenneman Cling. Large; skin yellow with considerable red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and high flavored; valuable. September.

Crawford's Early Melocoton. A magnificent, large yellow peach of good quality; tree exceedingly vigorous and productive; its size and beauty make it one of the most popular orchard fruits; flesh very juicy, rich, slightly sub-acid, of good flavor; valuable as a market variety; freestone. August.

Crawford's Late Melocoton. A superb fruit of very large size; skin yellow, with a broad dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, juicy and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. This is, undoubtedly, one of the very best yellow peaches, and an admirable market fruit; tree vigorous and productive; freestone. Beginning of September.

Columbia. Large; skin rough and thick, dull dingy red, with streaks of darker red; flesh yellow, interspersed with red or pink. Last of August.

Chinese Cling. Fruit large, roundish oval; skin transparent cream color, with marbling of red next the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. August.

Crockett's White. Large size, white; flesh white, juicy and rich. Last of September.

Calloway Cling. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh white. Oct.

Early Newington. Medium size; skin dotted and streaked with red, with a rich red cheek; flesh white, red at the stone, and, at first adhering to it, but when fully ripe, partially separating from it, juicy, rich and fine. Beginning of August.

- Early Tillotson.** Well deserving of the high favor in which it is held ; fruit medium size ; skin dotted in the shade, dark deep red in the sun ; flesh whitish, red at the stone to which it partially adheres ; juicy, rich and high flavored. One of the best early peaches. 15th to 25th July.
- Eaton's Golden Cling.** Large, round ; skin yellow or orange ; flesh firm, juicy ; flavor unsurpassed. A North Carolina variety of great value. October.
- Grand Admirable Cling.** Full medium size ; skin white, nearly covered with red. A very nice and good peach. August.
- Grosse Mignonne, or Royal Kensington.** Not only highly esteemed in France, its native country, but in England and America it is also esteemed as one of the most superb varieties in cultivation. Fruit large, dull white, with a red cheek ; flesh pale, juicy, with a very rich, high, somewhat vinous flavor ; a free grower and good bearer ; separates from the stone, which is small. August.
- George the Fourth.** One of the most popular peaches in this country. Of large size and of the highest flavor, succeeding well in all parts of the Union ; skin nearly white, with a red cheek ; flesh pale, slightly red at the stone, melting, juicy, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and moderately productive. Freestone. August.
- Golden Dwarf (*Van Buren's*).** This very distinct and attractive variety originated in Georgia. The tree is of diminutive growth, seldom attaining more than four or five feet in height ; foliage dense, which it retains until quite late in the season ; fruit large ; skin yellow, with a red cheek ; flesh yellow, sub-acid, adhering firmly to the stone ; quite hardy and free from disease, should be in every garden. Ripens last of September. Price \$1.
- Heath Cling.** This is, perhaps, the very best of the late clingstone peaches. Its very large size, beautiful appearance, high and luscious flavor, combined with its late maturity, and the long time it may be kept after taken from the tree, render it a most valuable sort for market. Fruit very large ; skin pale yellowish white, with a faint blush or tinge of red in the sun ; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting ; exceedingly juicy, with a sweet, rich, high and luscious flavor, Tree hardy and vigorous. Last of September, and sometimes keeps a month after taken from the tree.
- Heath Freestone.** A large, fine white peach, somewhat resembling the preceding, externally. Fruit large ; skin white ; flesh juicy, rather tender, with a good flavor. Beginning of September.
- Honey.** Medium size, oblong, coming to a sharp reversed point ; skin yellowish, mottled with red and crimson ; flesh tender, juicy, of a peculiar honeyed sweetness ; foliage small, resembles a wild seedling. Last of July.
- Harker's Seedling.** Large red ; flesh white, red at the stone, juicy, rich, an excellent peach. Last of August.
- Hale's Early.** A very valuable, extra early peach, of recent introduction. Tree a very vigorous grower and abundant bearer ; fruit medium size, handsome and well flavored, ripening a week to ten days earlier than Troth's Early. This is now the peach for profitable orchard culture where earliness is the object. Early part of July.
- Italian Dwarf.** Medium size ; greenish white, flesh white, juicy and rich ; freestone. This most singular tree will commence bearing when but 12 or 15 inches high, and seldom exceeds three or four feet. Foliage very large, deep green ; a very desirable sort, ripening very late. Price \$1.

La Grange. Large greenish white, slightly reddened in the sun; flesh pale, juicy, sweet and rich; the lateness and color of this make it a desirable sort for preserving; freestone. Last of September.

Lemon Cling. A very large and beautiful lemon shaped variety, light yellow, reddened in the sun: flesh firm, yellow, rich, with a vinous, sub-acid flavor; fine for preserving; tree very hardy and productive. September.

Large Early York. Is rather large and a beautiful peach, well-worthy a place in every good collection. The tree is vigorous and productive; fruit dotted with red in the shade, deep red cheek to the sun; flesh nearly white, fine grained, very juicy, with a mild, rich, excellent flavor; a very valuable sort. Beginning of August.

Malta. Rather large; skin dull green, with a dull purple next the sun; flesh greenish, slightly red at the stone, very juicy, melting, rich, with an excellent sub-acid, vinous flavor; freestone. August.



[HALE'S EARLY PEACH.]

Morris White Rareripe. Rather large, skin creamy white, tinged with red in the sun; flesh slightly firm, white to the stone, melting and juicy, with an excellent flavor; tree vigorous and bears fair crops; one of the very best for preserving, on account of the entire absence of red at the stone, no orchard or garden should be without it. Last of August.

Monstrous Pompone, or Pavie de Pompone. A very large and magnificent French Clingstone; skin yellowish-white, with a broad deep red cheek; flesh firm, yellowish-white, deep red at the stone, juicy, flavor sweet and good. September.

Nix's Late. A large clingstone from Georgia; skin white, slightly tinged with red; flesh white; fine for preserving, and marketing, also valuable on account of its lateness. Last of October.

Oldmixon Freestone. Is a fair, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities, and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held, as an orchard variety; skin yellowish-white, with a deep red cheek; flesh white, but red at the stone, tender, rich, excellent. Sep. tember.

Oldmixon Clingstone. Large yellowish-white, dotted with red, on a red cheek; flesh pale white, very melting and juicy, with an exceedingly rich, luscious flavor, one of the highest flavored, and most valuable of peaches cultivated. Last of August.

Orange Freestone. A large, handsome peach, of fine quality; skin white, with sometimes a faint blush; flesh juicy, tender, very good. September.

Parker's Late. A large white clingstone, resembling the Feath Cling in fruit as well as tree, differing only in time of ripening, which is ten days latter than that variety. A first-rate peach in every respect.

Royal George. (*Smooth-leaved.*) Large; skin whitish, with a fine rich red cheek; flesh rather firm, but very melting; juicy, rich and high flavored. This is one of the handsomest and most delicious fruits, every way worthy a place in the garden or orchard. Freestone; productive. August.

Red Cheeked Melocoton. A famous, old, well-known and popular variety, extensively cultivated as a market fruit; fruit large; skin yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh red at the stone, juicy, with a good, rich, vinous flavor; productive. Freestone. First of Sept.

Susquehanna. A new and valuable peach, originated on the banks of the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania, a great favorite wherever known. Fruit of the largest size, sometimes measuring twelve inches in circumference; skin rich yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, with a rich vinous flavor, the best of all the yellow fleshed peaches. Freestone. September.

Smock's Free. Rather large, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow red at the stone; very productive, not of high excellence, but valuable as a market variety. September.

Troth's Early. A very early and excellent peach, of medium size; whitish, with a fine red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet and very good; one of the most popular and profitable varieties for early marketing. We are cultivating it largely for that purpose. Middle to last of July.

Tippecanoe Cling. Very large; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, with a good vinous flavor. The lateness and handsome appearance of this variety render it quite valuable. Sept.

Ward's Late Free. A fine variety ripening about the middle of September. Vigorous and productive, fruit rather large; skin white, with a fine crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy, melting and excellent.

White Blossomed. A native fruit of second quality, rather large; skin white; flesh white to the stone, juicy and melting. Freestone. Aug.

Yellow Rareripec, or Yellow Alberge. One of the earliest of the yellow-fleshed peaches; fruit of medium size; skin yellow, with a purplish red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, sweet and pleasant. Freestone. Last of July.

Additional Varieties.

Some of the following sorts we can furnish in large quantities, but the most of them are only cultivated in small numbers, and but few trees of such varieties can be supplied. The select list will be found to contain a general assortment of the choicest kinds of the different seasons, and comprise as great a variety as will be found necessary or profitable :

Acton Scott,	Forney's Free,	Pineapple Free,
Alberge Yellow Rareripe,	Flat Peach of China,	Princess Maria,
Allen's Late October,	Golden Ball,	Purple Alberge,
Blood Freestone,	Gaither's Late,	President,
Blood Clingstone,	Golphin's Early,	Prescose de Savage,
Baltimore Rareripe,	Gorgas,	Pride of Autumn,
Beauty of China,	Grant's Late Yellow,	Rodman's Cling,
Baltimore Cling,	Hill's Madeira,	Reine de Virgins,
Barrington,	Honest John,	Red Indian,
Belle de Vitry,	Haddonfield Rareripe,	Reeves' Favorite,
Bachman's Seedling,	Hardy Galland,	Rodman's Red Cling,
Baxter's Jane,	Heath Free, (Seedling,)	Royal George, (Serrate,)
Bramart's Yellow,	Harper's Seedling,	Rosedale Cling.
China,	Hill's Cling,	Rodman's Early,
Chancellor,	Jacques Rareripe,	Red Magdalen,
Caliber's Paris,	Juniata Cling,	Reynold's June,
Coe's Early Red,	Kentucky Favorite,	Red Rodman,
Calbreath's Mammoth,	Late Admirable,	Raymond Cling,
Coran's White,	Latschau Cling,	Scott's Nonpariel,
Cooper's Large Yellow,	Large Red Rareripe,	Strasburg Mammoth,
" " Red,	Late Rareripe,	Stump the World,
Carpenter's White,	Langworthy's Late,	Spring Grove,
Cowan's Late,	Morris' Red Rareripe,	Sugar,
Carroll's White,	Maiden's Blush,	Snow Drop,
Cooledge Favorite,	Mountaineer,	Sadler's Late Yellow,
Cole's Early Red,	Morrisania Pound,	Striped,
Catherine Cling,	Mary's Favorite,	Smith's Heath Cling,
Causon's Mammoth;	Moulden's White,	St Michael,
Delaware Late Free,	Morrison's Late,	Taylor,
Double Flowering (Crim- son,)	Newington Cling,	Terry's October,
Double Flowering (Pink)	Nonsuch,	Uries' Seedling,
Delaware White,	Noblesse Cling,	Virginia Cling,
Dr. Cherry's November,	New York White Cling,	Variegated Free,
Druid Hill,	Nix's Early,	Vanguard,
Early Admirable,	Nivette,	Van Zant's Superb,
" Purple,	Noblesse,	Walburton Admirable;
" Strawberry,	October Cling,	Wright's Late Yellow,
" Freestone,	Ohio,	White Pineapple,
Eliza Thomas,	Old Newington Cling,	Weeping Peach, (Reid's)
Early York Serrate,	Prince's Early Red Rare- ripe,	White June Cling,
Fox's Seedling,		Yellow Rareripe.

Select Plums.

The Plum will grow vigorously in almost every part of this country, but it only bears its finest and most abundant crops in heavy loams; or where there is considerable clay, it will bloom and set a fine crop in a sandy

soil; but in such soils, it generally falls a prey to the curculio and drops prematurely. There are, however, some varieties that succeed very well in such situations.

The *curculio*, a small, brown insect, commences its depredations on this fruit as soon as it has attained the size of a pea, and continues its course of destruction until the crop is matured. It makes a small, crescent-shaped incision in the fruit, and lays its eggs in the opening—the egg hatches into a worm, which feeds upon the fruit, causing it to fall prematurely. The only preventive that is known to succeed with any degree of certainty, is to place a white sheet under the tree early in the morning, when cool, and by jarring the tree suddenly, the insects fall upon the cloth and being stiff, can easily be caught. By repeating this a few mornings in succession, at different times, you may be able to save a good crop of fruit.

PRICES.

Trees, four to six feet high, each 50 cents.
 “ “ “ per hundred \$45 00

Bingham. Large, handsome and excellent; skin deep yellow, spotted with red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, adhering to the stone, juicy and of rich and delicious flavor; productive.

Bleecker's Gage. Above medium size, yellow; flesh yellow, rich, sweet, luscious: a good and regular bearer. August.

Coe's Golden Drop. One of the largest, most beautiful and valuable of late plums, light yellow; flesh yellow, firm, rich and sweet, adheres to the stone. Productive. September.

Columbia. Very large, brownish purple; flesh orange, moderately juicy, rich, rather coarse, flavor good, separates from the stone; popular from its large size, handsome appearance and great productiveness.

Domine Dull, or German Prune. Medium size; skin dark purple; flesh juicy, becoming dry, rich, sweet, good; profusely productive; adheres closely to the stone. September.

General Hand. Very large, skin deep golden yellow; flesh coarse, pale yellow, moderately juicy, sweet and good; tree grows vigorously, and is very productive; separates from the stone. First of Sept.

Guthrie's Late Green. Medium size, yellow; flesh light yellow, firm, rather dry, but sweet and rich, adheres slightly to the stone; a rapid grower. Last of August.

Green Gage. Small, yellowish green; flesh pale green, melting, juicy, exceedingly sweet and rich, and unequalled in flavor; one of the richest and best flavored plums; separates from the stone; growth slow, and young trees difficult to raise in most localities. August.

Howell's Early. Rather below medium size; skin light brown; flesh amber colored, melting, juicy, with a sweet and perfumed flavor; separates from the stone. First of August.

Huling's Superb. One of the finest plums, very large; skin dull greenish yellow; flesh firm, rich, lively and excellent, adheres to the stone, vigorous and productive. July and August.

Jefferson. Large; yellow, with a purplish red cheek; flesh deep orange, very rich, juicy, luscious and high flavored, separates from the stone. This is regarded as one of the very best of plums; together with its large size, it is beautiful in appearance, of the highest flavor, and a good bearer, and possesses the good quality of hanging long on the tree. Aug.

- Lawrence Favorite.** A fruit of high merit, size large, skin yellowish-green, flesh green resembling the Green Gage, (from a seed of which it was raised,) very juicy and melting, with a rich sprightly flavor; one of the most delicious plums; productive. July and August.
- Lombard.** Medium size; skin delicate violet, dotted with red; flesh deep yellow, juicy, and pleasant, but not rich, adheres to the stone. August.
- McLaughlin.** Rather large; skin yellow, tinged with red; flesh dull yellow, firm, sweet, juicy, rich and vinous, adhering to the stone; tree hardy, vigorous and productive; a valuable fruit, nearly or quite equal to the Green Gage. August.
- Prince's Imperial Gage.** Rather large, greenish-yellow; flesh greenish, juicy, rich and delicious, sometimes adhering to the stone; tree vigorous and very productive; a single tree near Boston yielding fifty dollars worth of fruit in one year. This variety is particularly adapted to dry, light soils. Valuable. August.
- Prince's Yellow Gage.** Above medium size; skin yellow; flesh deep yellow, rich, sugary and melting; parts freely from the stone. The great bardness and productiveness, joined to its rich, sugary flavor, makes this a favorite sort. July.
- Peach Plum.** Very large; light brownish-red; flesh rather coarse, juicy, sprightly, free from the stone. Esteemed for its large size; handsome appearance, and early ripening. July.
- Reine Claude de Bavay.** Large; greenish-yellow, spotted with red; flesh rather firm, juicy, sugary, rich, of fine quality, adheres slightly to the stone; a vigorous grower, very productive, and a valuable addition to the late varieties. September.
- Red Magnum Bonum.** Large; deep red in the sun; flesh greenish, coarse, firm, sub-acid, valuable for cooking; productive. August.
- St Martin's Quetsche.** Medium size; pale yellow, spotted with brown; flesh yellowish, with a rich, excellent flavor, separates freely from the stone; a profuse bearer. September.
- Smith's Orleans.** Large; reddish-purple, becoming very dark; flesh deep yellow, slightly firm, juicy, rich, nearly first-rate, adheres to the stone. This is one of the most vigorous of all plum trees. Very productive. August.
- White Magnum Bonum.** A very popular fruit, on account of its very large size and splendid appearance; its slight acidity renders it valuable for making sweetmeats; skin yellowish, covered with a white bloom; flesh yellow, adhering closely to the stone, rather acid until it becomes very ripe. August.
- Washington.** (*Bolmar's*). Very large; skin yellowish-green, often with a pale red blush; flesh yellowish, firm, very sweet and luscious, separating freely from the stone. There is, perhaps, not another plum that stands so high in general estimation in this country as the Washington. Its great size, its beauty, and the vigor and bardness of the tree, are qualities which claim for it a place in every good collection. August.

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Additional List of Plums.

American Red	Gifford's Lafayette,	Ottoman's Imperial,
Bonum,	Gwalsh,	Orange,
Buel's Favorite,	Guthrie's Apricot,	Quetsche, or German
Blue's Imperial,	Hudson,	Prune,
Coc's Late Red,	Imperial Ottoman,	Queen Mother,
Duane's Purple,	Imperial Blue,	Rheinbeck's Large Yel-
Damson (common),	Ives' Seedling,	low,
Diamond,	Judson.	Red Gage,

Drap D'or,
Frost Gage,
French Plum,
Flushing Gage,
Fellenburg,

Mirabolum, or Cherry Siamese,
Plum, Thomas,
Monroe, White Damson,
Magnum Bonum yellow, Wright's Favorite,
Madison,

Select Cherries.

The Cherry succeeds on most soils, and in nearly all localities, throughout this country, but attains its greatest perfection upon those of a light, gravelly or sandy nature, provided it be in good condition. In planting the Hearts and Bigarreus, avoid wet or damp situations. The Dukes and Morellos will bear more moisture, but will flourish best in a soil that grows the others to the greatest perfection. We have dwarf trees grown upon the *Cerasus Mahaleb* stock, a variety of cherry imported from Europe, which is rather more hardy than our common sorts. When worked upon this stock, they are well suited to gardens, or small enclosures, as they occupy but little space, and come into bearing quite early.

PRICES.

Standard trees, four to six feet high 50 cents each, \$45 per 100.
Dwarf trees, three to four feet high 50 " "

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

American Amber. Medium size; amber, becoming mottled, and shaded with light red; pleasant flavor; productive. June.

Black Tartarian. Fruit of the largest size, frequently measuring an inch in diameter; flesh dark, half tender, with a peculiar liver-like consistency, rich, nearly destitute of acid, of very fine flavor. The vigorous growth and great productiveness of the tree, and the large size and mild, sweet flavor of the fruit, render this variety a general favorite. June.

Bigarreau, or Graffion. Very large, often an inch in diameter, pale yellow, with a handsome light red cheek to the sun; flesh firm, with a fine rich flavor. This variety, though not of the highest excellence, has become, from its great size, beauty and productiveness, a general favorite. July.

Bauman's May. Small, dark red; flesh juicy, rather sweet; tree very productive. Esteemed for its early ripening. May.

Black Hawk. Large; purplish black, glossy; flesh dark purple, half tender, almost firm, juicy, rich, sweet, fine flavor. June.

Black Eagle. Large; black, very rich and high flavored. The tree grows well, and is very productive. June.

Black Heart. Rather above medium size; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich, sweet flavor; very productive. June.

Bigarreau Tardif de Hildesheim. Medium size; skin yellow, mottled, and marbled with red; flesh pale yellow, firm, with a sweet, agreeable flavor. Last of July.

Brandt. Large; reddish black; flesh half tender, juicy, sweet and rich; tree vigorous, with large foliage. June.

- Belle d'Orleans.** A new foreign variety; fruit of medium size; color whitish-yellow, half covered with pale red; flesh tender, very juicy, sweet and excellent; tree vigorous and productive. A valuable early cherry. May.
- Burr's Seedling.** Rather large; clear red in the sun, and slightly spotted on the shaded side; flesh nearly tender, with a sweet, rich excellent flavor. June.
- Coe's Transparent.** Medium size: pale amber color, reddened in the sun, with peculiar pale spots or blotches; flesh very tender, melting and juicy, with a delicate but sweet and excellent flavor; very productive and valuable. Beginning of June.
- Cleveland Bigarreau.** Large; bright, clear red on yellowish ground; flesh firm, juicy, rich, sweet and fine flavor. Beginning of June.
- Conestoga.** Large, dark purple; flesh firm, flavor sugary and pleasant.
- Delicate.** Rather large; color fine amber, yellow in the shade, with a rich, bright red on the sunny side; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a delicate rich flavor. The tree is thrifty and productive; and its beautiful appearance and delicate flavor will make it a general favorite for family use. June.
- Downer's Late Red.** Medium size; light red, amber in the shade; flesh tender, melting, rich, with a very high, sweet luscious flavor. This is a delicious fruit, and deserves a place in every garden. Productive. July.
- Doctor.** Medium size; color light yellow, mostly shaded with bright red; flesh tender, juicy and pleasant; very productive. Middle of June.
- Downton.** Large, light cream color, stained with red; flesh yellowish, tender, adhering slightly to the stone, rich and delicious. A beautiful and excellent cherry. June.
- Elton.** This is certainly one of the finest cherries, in all respects; its large size, early maturity, beautiful appearance, luscious flavor and productiveness, render it universally esteemed; fruit large, pale yellow, blotched and shaded with red; flesh firm, becoming tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; very productive. May and June.
- Early Purple Guigne.** An exceedingly early variety, ripening in May. Fruit of medium size; color dark red, becoming purple at maturity; flesh purple, tender, juicy, with a rich and sweet flavor, indispensable as an early variety. Productive.
- Florence.** An excellent, large cherry; amber yellow, marbled with red, with a red cheek; flesh tender, juicy and sweet. A first-class cherry. July.
- Great Bigarreau de Mezel.** A new foreign variety of the largest size, dark red or black at maturity; flesh firm and juicy. Productive. June.
- Governor Wood.** One of the best of Dr. Kirtland's seedlings, and deserves a place in every good collection. Fruit large; skin light yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious; tree vigorous and productive. June.
- Jocosot.** Large; color dark, glossy, nearly black; flesh tender, juicy with a rich sweet flavor. June.
- Kirtland's Mary.** Raised by Dr. Kirtland. One of the best of his seedlings. Large; color light and dark, rich red, marbled and mottled on yellow ground; flesh light yellow, quite firm, rich, juicy, sweet and very high flavored. Fine for marketing. June.
- Kennicott.** Large; amber yellow, overspread with rich, light, clear, glossy red; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and rich; very productive. June.

- Knight's Early Black.** Large; black: flesh purple, tender, juicy, with a very rich, high, excellent flavor. This is considered one of the best cherries, in quality. Moderately productive. June.
- Logan.** Medium size; purplish black; flesh nearly firm, juicy, sweet and rich flavor. June.
- Manning's Mottled.** Rather large, handsome and an abundant bearer: skin amber color, shaded and mottled with red, with a semi-transparent, glossy appearance; flesh yellow, tender, sweet, with a good flavor. June.
- Napoleon Bigarreau.** Is one of the best of the firm-fleshed cherries; it is of the largest size, often measuring over an inch in diameter; well flavored, handsome and productive; skin pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, richly dotted with deep red, and with a fine, marbled, dark crimson cheek; flesh very firm, juicy, with a very good flavor. Profitable for marketing. June.
- Ohio Beauty.** Large, red; flesh tender, brisk, juicy; productive. Middle of June.
- Osceola.** Above medium size; dark red, nearly black; flesh juicy, tender, sweet and excellent; moderately productive.
- Rockport Bigarreau.** Large; deep brilliant red; flesh rather firm, juicy, sweet, rich, with an excellent flavor. A very desirable and profitable cherry. Beginning of June.
- Red Jacket.** Large, light red; flesh half tender, sweet, juicy, good, but not rich flavor. A moderate bearer. July.
- Robert's Red Heart.** Medium size; pale amber, and red; flesh juicy, sweet and well flavored; very productive. June.
- Sweet Montmorency.** Medium size; skin pale amber, mottled with red; flesh yellowish, tender, sweet and excellent; tree vigorous and productive. July.
- Tecumseh.** Above medium size; reddish purple; flesh dark red, half tender, with a brisk, vinous flavor. July.
- Tradescant's Black Heart.** Large; skin deep black, glossy; flesh very solid and firm, dark purple, moderately juicy. July.
- Triumph of Cumberland.** Large; color deep crimson, almost purple when fully ripe; flesh rather solid, red, slightly adherent to the stone; tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. June.
- White Bigarreau.** Large; yellowish-white, marbled with red; flesh firm, becoming half tender; not profitable. June.
- Waterloo.** Large; dark purple; flesh purplish-red, flavor rich, sweet and excellent; the tree is a good grower and an early and abundant bearer. Beginning of July.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

The Dukes and Morellos are not so vigorous and upright in their growth as the Hearts and Bigarreaus, forming low, spreading heads, with acid of sub-acid fruit.

Belle de Choisey. Medium size; skin thin, translucent, showing the netted texture of the flesh; flesh pale amber, mottled with yellowish-red, becoming a fine cornelian red in the sun, flesh very tender, very juicy and melting, with a fine mild sub-acid flavor, becoming nearly sweet. A regular, moderate bearer. Deserves a place in every good collection. June.

Belle Magnifique. Large; color fine, rich red; flesh juicy, tender, with a sprightly sub acid flavor; tree moderately vigorous and productive. A beautiful and excellent variety. One of the best of its class. July.

Carnation. Large; yellowish-white, mottled and marbled with fine orange; flesh tender, juicy, and when fully ripe, of a sprightly and good sub-acid flavor. A moderate, regular bearer. July.

English Morello. Above medium size; skin dark red, becoming nearly black: flesh juicy, sub-acid, rich, July.



MAY DUKE CHERRY.

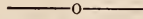
Kentish or Early Richmond. Medium size; red; flesh melting, juicy, and at maturity, of a rich acid flavor; very productive. Fine for cooking. Commences ripening middle of May, and hangs long on the tree.

Late Duke. Large; light red; flesh pale amber, sub-acid; desirable as a late cherry; productive. Ripens gradually from the middle to the last of July.

May Duke. Large; color red at first, becoming very rich, dark red, flesh reddish, becoming dark purple, very juicy and melting, rich, acid; excellent. This is one of the best cherries of this class, considering all its good qualities. It is very hardy, and adapted to all localities. Productive. May.

Plumstone Morello. Large; deep red; flesh reddish, of a rich, acid flavor. July.

Reine Hortense. A new French cherry of great excellence; large; bright red; flesh tender, juicy, very slightly sub-acid, and delicious; trees vigorous and productive. July.



Additional List of Cherries.

Adams' Crown,	Flesh Colored Bigarreau,	Powhatan,
Archduke,	Great Bigarreau,	River's Early Amber,
Bigarreau of Savoy,	Holland Bigarreau,	Rockmont,
Belle Agathe,	Hoffardshire Black,	Royal Duke,
Buttner's Yellow,	Hovey,	Swedish,
Bigarreau de Lyon,	Large Heart-Shaped Bi-	Spier,
" Gras Coeuret,	garreau,	Vail's August Duke,
Bigarreau Coleur de Chair,	Large Black Heart,	Weeping,
Cocklin's Favorite,	Late Bigarreau,	White Tartarian,
Double Flowering,	Ox Heart,	Wendell's Mottled Bigar-
Duchesse de Palluau,	Purple Griotte,	reau.
English White Heart,	Pontiac,	

Select Apricots.

This beautiful and excellent fruit needs only to be known to be appreciated. It ripens a month or more before the best early peaches, and partakes largely of their luscious flavor. The tree is even more hardy than the peach, and requires about the same treatment. To make a crop more certain, plant on the North or West side of a wall, fence or building.

PRICES.

Trees from three to five feet in height 50 cents each.
 " " " " per hundred, \$45.

Breda. Small, round; dull orange in the sun; flesh orange colored, juicy, rich, vinous and high flavored, parts from the stone; tree very hardy and productive. July.

Black. Small or medium; pale red, or nearly black in the sun; flesh pale red next to the skin, yellow near the stone, juicy, with a pleasant, slight astringent flavor, adheres to the stone; hardy as an apple; productive. July.

Brussell's Medium size; pale yellow, russety brown next to the sun; flesh yellow, rather firm, moderately rich. August.

Duboy's Early Golden. Small; pale orange; flesh orange, juicy and sweet; tree hardy and productive. The original tree at Fishkill, New York, is said to have produced ninety dollars worth of fruit in a single season. Separates from the stone. Last of June.

- Hemskirke.** Large ; roundish ; orange, with a red cheek ; flesh bright orange, rich, juicy, sprightly, with a plum-like flavor. July.
- Large Early.** Medium size ; orange, with a red cheek ; flesh sweet, rich and juicy, separates from the stone ; tree vigorous and productive. One of the best of the early sorts. First of July.
- Moorpark.** One of the largest and finest apricots ; yellow with a red cheek ; flesh rather firm, orange, parting from the stone, sweet, juicy and rich, with a luscious flavor. July.
- Peach.** Very large ; yellowish-orange, and mottled with dark brown to the sun ; flesh rich yellow, juicy, with a rich, high flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best apricots ; productive. July.
- Roman.** Medium size ; pale yellow, with a few red dots ; flesh very fine grained, half juicy, with a mild, pleasant flavor. One of the hardiest and largest growing trees. July.
- Royal.** Large ; skin dull yellow, with an orange cheek ; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, rich ; vinous flavor, free from the stone. July.
- Turkey.** A fine old variety, ripening last of July ; medium size ; skin deep yellow in the shade, mottled with brownish-orange in the sun ; flesh pale yellow, firm quite juicy, with a pleasant mingling of saccharine and acid, free from the stone.

Select Nectarines.

The Nectarine requires the same culture, soil and management as the Peach, from which it differs only in having a smooth skin, like a plum.

PRICE.

Trees from four to six feet 50 cents each.
 “ “ “ per hundred, \$45.

Boston. Large ; yellow, with a red cheek ; flesh yellow, sweet, and of pleasant flavor ; freestone. August.

Downton. Large ; pale greenish, with a violet-red ; flesh pale green, slightly red at the stone, melting, rich and excellent. One of the best. Freestone. August.

Elruge. Medium size ; greenish-yellow, with a dark red cheek ; flesh pale green to the stone, sometimes stained with red there, melting, very juicy, with a rich, high flavor. This is one of the best and most celebrated of Nectarines. Freestone. August.

Fairchild's. Small ; light red on yellowish-green ; flesh yellow to the stone, rather dry, flavor poor. Its earliness is its greatest merit. July.

Hardwicke Seedling. Large ; pale green, with a violet red cheek ; flesh pale green, slightly reddened at the stone, juicy, melting, rich and high flavored. This is regarded as one of the best and hardiest of Nectarines, and an excellent bearer. Freestone. August.

Hunt's Tawny. Medium size ; dark red on pale orange ; flesh deep orange, juicy, melting, rich and very good ; hardy and productive. Best very early Nectarine. Freestone. July.

Select Quinces.

PRICES.

- Trees from three to five feet 50 cents each.
- Apple Shaped.** Large, roundish, with a short neck, color light yellow; tree very productive; this is the most popular variety in the country; a great bearer. Ripens in October.
- Portugal.** This is rather superior to either of the preceding; but unfortunately, it is a shy bearer; fruit of the largest size, yellow; flesh more juicy and less harsh than most others.
- Rea's Seedling.** A new variety raised by Joseph Rea, Esq., of Cock-sackie, Green county, New York; it is a superb fruit, one-third larger than the Apple Quince, of the same form and color; fair and handsome and equally as good; tree healthy, a thrifty grower, and very productive; a very great acquisition.

Select Grapes.

There is no fruit in the catalogue attracting so much attention throughout the whole country at this time as the Grape,—large vineyards have been planted, and immense profits realized from them. We have instances of vines four years old producing over fifty pounds each, and selling at fifty cents per pound, or over twenty-five dollars from each vine; the fruit carries well to market, and can be shipped hundreds of miles in safety, and then sold at enormous profits. By selecting hardy and productive sorts, the crop will be very certain, and it will be many years before the supply will equal the demand; and we would advise their planting here to a large extent, believing, as we do, that the soil and climate of this State is peculiarly adapted to the successful growing of this fruit, and large profits may be realized from its culture, especially from early sorts.

In view of the increasing demand for vines, we have taken steps to grow them in large quantities, and will be prepared to supply a good article. We have a selection of the best varieties, and grow our plants entirely *out of doors*. They are grown cheaper under glass, but we prefer growing such as will give satisfaction to the purchaser. The following list comprises the best known sorts:

Adirondac. A new grape; bunch medium size, shouldered, compact, berry medium size; color black; tender, sweet, little or no pulp; early. \$1 each.

Concord. There is no grape in the catalogue so popular, or planted so extensively as this; it succeeds well in almost all parts of the country, and, although of Northern origin, is better here than in its native place. Recently, it received the \$100 premium offered for the grape of the *greatest value*. Vine, a very vigorous growth and enormously productive, free from disease; bunches large, compact; berries large, round, black, with a blue bloom; a profitable market sort. 25 cents each, \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.

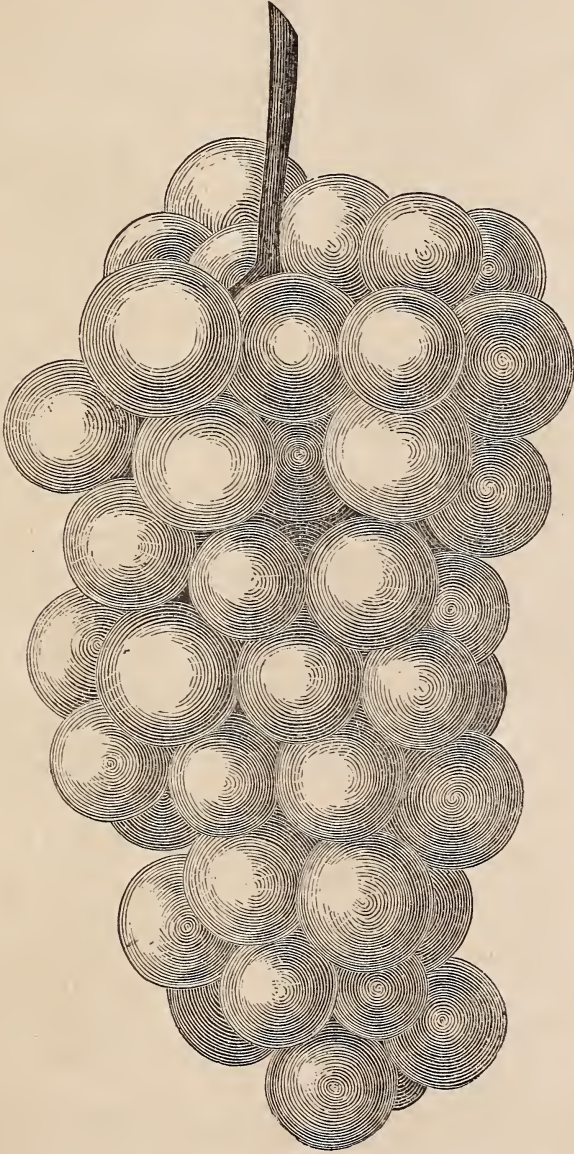
Catawba. So well and favorably known as to need but little notice here; one of our best grapes, succeeding well in the Valley and Piedmont regions of Virginia; bunch and berry large dark red when ripe; flesh very juicy and rich; productive and valuable. September. 20 cents each, \$10 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.



[DELAWARE GRAPE.]

Creveling. A new black grape, of medium size, nearly as early as Hartford Prolific; bunches often large; sweet and good; valuable as an early sort. 50 cents each, \$30 per 100.

Clinton. A black grape, of medium size, entirely healthy, succeeding in nearly all situations; a very vigorous grower and exceedingly productive; early. 20 cents each, \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.



[CLINTON GRAPE]

Delaware. This grape is now so well known as to need no commendation ; its earliness, hardiness, and admirable sweetness, have become too well known to the public to demand more said in its behalf ; bunches medium size, compact ; berries rather small ; skin of a beautiful light red color ; it is without hardness or acidity in its pulp, exceeding sweet, sprightly, vinous and aromatic ; ripens in August. 50 cents each, \$30 per 100, \$200 per 1,000.

Diana. A very popular grape ; bunch of medium size, compact ; berries medium size, reddish lilac, covered with bloom ; very juicy and sweet Last of August. 50 cents each, \$30 per 100, \$200 per 1,000.

Hartford Prolific. The most popular and profitable *early* grape in cultivation, a vigorous grower, and an enormous bearer, free from disease ; fruit medium size, black, flesh sweet and soft. Early in August. 30 cents each, \$25 per 100.

Herbemont. Bunch very large ; berries below medium size, round, of a dark blue or violet color ; skin thin, which is filled with rich, vinous aromatic juice. Medium season. \$1 each, \$50 per 100.

Iona. A grape attracting a good deal of attention, but when the Catawba succeeds as it does here, we consider it superior, and would plant it in preference to this variety. 50 cents each, \$30 per 100.

Isabella. An old, well-known sort ; large size ; dark purple ; sweet and rich, with a slight musky aroma. Beginning of September. 20 cents each, \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1000.

Ives. This grape is now attracting much attention. It is said to be free from rot, healthy and vigorous ; bunches medium size, compact ; berry rather below medium size, black, oblong, juicy, sweet and well flavored. Ripens with the Concord. 50 cents each, \$30 per 100 ; \$250 per 1000.

Israella. Said to be a promising grape in some locations, but failing in others ; bunch medium size ; berry large, black ; flesh tender and sweet ; early. 50 cents each, \$35 per 100.

Maxatawney. An excellent hardy, white grape, a vigorous grower and productive. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Norton's Virginia. It is only during the last few years that the merits of this variety have been fully appreciated. The demand for it at this time far exceeds the supply, and being difficult to propagate, it will be a long time before a stock can be grown to supply the increasing demand ; bunch large, shouldered ; berries small, round ; skin thin, dark purple, nearly black ; flesh purple, with a brisk rather rough flavor ; vine vigorous, productive, and free from disease. Last of August. 50 cents each, \$35 per 100, \$250 per 1000.

Rebecca. A white grape of merit ; bunches of medium size, compact ; berries medium size, of a pale green color, turning to golden amber in the sun ; tender, juicy and luscious. Last of August. 50 cents each, \$30 per 100.

Scuppernong. A Southern grape, too tender for a more northern latitude. Does not even succeed here much above the tide-water line, but southward it is quite hardy and valuable ; vine a vigorous grower, requires no pruning ; bunch small, loose, not often containing more than six berries ; fruit large, round ; skin thick, light green ; flesh pulpy, juicy, sweet ; produces enormous crops ; continues in season about six weeks. 50 cents each, \$30 per 100.

Taylor or Bullitt. A white grape of great promise ; vine very vigorous and free from disease, which, combined with its excellent flavor, will render it a very valuable acquisition ; fruit of medium size ; very productive ; 20 cents each, \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1000.

Union Village. Bunches very large, compact; berries quite large, black, sweet, with a pleasant flavor; a strong grower and good bearer 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Gooseberries.



Until quite recently no interest has been felt in the cultivation of this fruit, farther than to grow a meagre supply for home consumption, yet there are few crops that will yield as satisfactory returns; certainly none more certain with so little expense in cultivation. We have been growing

them for the Northern market, and the result has been so satisfactory that we intend largely increasing our plantation. In 1867 we sold from one and a half acres nearly \$900 worth of fruit; the expense of cultivating, picking and marketing the same did not exceed \$150. The berries were gathered when green, and shipped in bags holding from two to three bushels each,—just as the farmer ships his corn and wheat. We sold in Norfolk, from whence they were sent to New York; the price obtained was four dollars per bushel, excepting a few which were sold at three. The crop in 1868 was not so abundant, but we shipped to New York and obtained five and six dollars per bushel for them. The plants were set in the Spring of 1861, but suffered very much from neglect during the war. Good plants set in a suitable soil and well cultivated, should produce two hundred bushels to the acre, the third year from planting, and the fifth year three to four hundred bushels may be obtained; yet with the best culture under very favorable influences a much larger yield may be expected. We have gathered from single plants sixteen quarts of good berries. From 1800 to 2000 plants may be set to the acre.

Houghton's Seedling. Rather small, pale red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant; produces enormous crops, free from mildew; most profitable market variety. Price 15 cents each, \$1,50 per dozen, \$10 per 100, \$90 per 1000.

We also cultivate some of the best English sorts, but they are so liable to mildew as to make them unprofitable, therefore we cannot recommend them for general planting. Price 50 cents each.

Select Currants.

Strong plants 25 cents each, \$2,50 per dozen

Black Naples. Very large, black; valuable for jams and jellies; has a strong musky odor.

Cherry. Very large, red, strong grower, and moderately productive; fine for preserving, and a valuable market variety.

Red Dutch. Larger than the common red, and clusters much larger and less acid. One of the best red currants.

Red Grape. Very large; bunch very long; beautiful red color; a little more acid than the Red Dutch; very productive.

Victoria. A late variety, of rather large size; red; bunch long; productive.

Versailles. One of the largest and best currants; an enormous bearer; red; flavor good.

White Grape. The best white currant; bunch moderately long; berries large; very productive; less acid than the red currants; fine for the table.

White Dutch. Rather large; white; good.



[PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY.]

Select Raspberries.

PRICE—15 cents each—\$1.50 per dozen, except otherwise noted.

- Brinckle's Orange.** Large, beautiful orange color ; good grower and very productive. The best flavored raspberry, rather to soft to carry to distant market. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.
- Clarke.** A new variety promising well. A stout grower and said to be very productive ; berry large, sweet and high flavored. Price 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100.
- Doolittle, or Improved Black Cap.** Larger, more juicy and better flavored than the common Black Cap. Plants very hardy, enormously productive ; a popular and profitable market variety.
- Ellisdale.** A strong grower, and quite hardy, bearing large fruit of a pale red color, and excellent quality.
- Franconia.** Large, dark purplish red ; of a rich, high flavor. Carries well to market ; very productive.
- Fastloff.** Fruit large, bright purplish red ; strong grower and productive.
- Hornet.** A new variety of the very largest size, promises well, 25 cents each. \$2.50 per dozen.
- Hudson River Antwerp.** Well and favorably known, red, productive.
- Philadelphia.** This variety has superseded all others as a profitable market variety ; *enormously productive*, two hundred and twenty bushels have been gathered from one acre, in one season ; very hardy, withstanding cold as well as heat without injury ; canes strong, which supports the fruit without stakes, fruit medium size, purplish red, rich, juicy ; flesh so firm as to carry well to market. 20 cents each, \$2.00 per doz., \$15 per 100, \$120 per 1000.
- Purple Cane.** A red berry of large size, plant strong and vigorous. Enormous bearer.
- Pearl.** Plants of a low dwarfish habit, hardy ; fruit bright red color, of medium size and fair quality.
- Red Antwerp.** Large size, dark red, with a brisk, vinous flavor, productive.
- Souchetii.** A variety of recent introduction, above medium size ; rich cream color, sweet and luscious, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.
- Yellow or White Antwerp.** Large ; pale yellow, sweet and of good flavor.

Select Blackberries.

Lawton or New Rochelle. A well established, valuable berry. Very large, productive and hardy. Valuable for marketing, 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$5 per hundred.



[LAWTON BLACKBERRY.]

Kittatinny. A large, vigorous, and productive plant; producing large fine flavored berries. Commencing to ripen soon after Wilson's Early, and extending over a season of five or six weeks. Price, 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

Wilson's Early. Further trial has increased the popularity of this new berry. It is of very large size, and very productive, ripening its fruit quite early, and maturing the whole crop in a short time, adding thereby greatly to its value as a berry for early marketing. A valuable acquisition. 25 cents each; \$15 per 100; \$120 per 1000.



WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRY.

Select Strawberries.



[WILSON'S ALBANY.]

The Strawberry at present occupies a very prominent place in the Catalogue of Fruits, and no where is their greater reason for a people to be interested in its culture than in Virginia. It is at home in our soil, and ripens its fruit so early as to give us an opportunity of getting the principal part of our crop in New York market before the New Jersey grower has a basket of berries to send in. Thus we have the very cream of the market; and that we can send berries to this or even Boston market by rail or water, and reach their destination in good condition, has been shown to our entire satisfaction.

We grew here last year, (1868), one acre, from which we gathered 3,200 quarts of fruit, two thirds of which we sent to New York, the balance we sold in this market. The gross sales from this acre amounted to \$921.72; the cost of shipping and selling the same was \$171.55. We do not mention this as an extraordinary yield, nor an unusual price, but just to show what has actually been done under ordinary circumstances.

We believe that 150 bushels may be obtained from an acre, and that 100 bushels may be safely put down as an average for every acre where the

land is in good condition, and the cultivation is thorough. The demand for berries is almost without limit. The price may not continue to rule as high as it has done, yet we may expect good prices for many years to come. We are engaging largely in the business ourselves, with much confidence of success, and believing the field to be a large one, shall be glad to see others "go and do likewise;" believing, as we do, that those who enter into it, and give it the proper attention, will have no cause for regret; but, on the other hand, will be more than satisfied with the result.

In garden culture set the plants in rows, 18 inches apart, and 12 inches apart in the rows, leaving a narrow walk between every three rows, from which the fruit can be gathered, without treading on the bed. In field culture let the rows be 3 feet apart, and the plants 12 inches apart in the row. An acre thus set will require 14,520 plants. The ground should be kept free from weeds and grass, and the runners cut off as they make their appearance. Thorough preparation of the soil is advised before setting, then shallow cultivation afterwards, so as not to disturb the roots. In the Spring the ground should be mulched around the plants so as to keep the fruit clean, by this course a bed may be kept in good bearing condition for many years.

We have given especial attention to the selection of varieties, both for the amateur and market grower, and believe that our collection embraces the very best sorts. Our plants are of the best quality, and will be furnished at very reasonable rates, to those wanting them in large quantities. We will here put in a word of caution against the flaming advertisements of new varieties that are so often heralded before the public; that there is room for improvement we admit; but the most of these new sorts so highly puffed and offered at enormous prices, are destined, like the most of their predecessors, to shine but for a short time and then sink into obscurity; perhaps, as the case has often been, to come out at some future day under a new title, to shine again for a short season. It is well enough to try those that seem to merit it, but touch them lightly until they have proven themselves good. Hold on to the standard sorts until something better is found by actual experience.

Agriculturist. A new variety of extra large size, sometimes measuring over six inches in circumference; succeeds splendidly in some localities, but in other places not valuable. We would advise trying it everywhere, and if it succeeds it will be money well spent; plants at ten months old have produced nearly three hundred berries each; succeeds best in sandy or rather poor soil. \$2 per 100; \$16 per 1000.

Byberry Seedling. Said to be very large and good. Price, \$1 per dozen; \$3 per 100.

Brooklyn Scarlet. Rather early, above medium size, bright scarlet; flesh rather soft, sweet and rich, plant hardy, vigorous and productive. Produced from a seed of the Peabody. \$1.50 per dozen; \$3 per 100; \$15 per 1000.

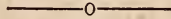
Durand's Seedling. A new variety; said to be of large size, ripening early, and continuing to bear fine berries two weeks after other varieties are done. If all that is said of this variety be true, it will prove a great acquisition. 50 cents per dozen; \$3 per 1000.

- Downer's Prolific.** A good early berry, valuable for market purposes, but will not carry a long distance; fruit of large size, light scarlet, good bearer. 50 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100; \$6 per 1000.
- Empress Eugenie.** A very large, late and productive berry, flesh soft; desirable for its uniform large size and late ripening.
- Fillmore.** A very excellent, large, late berry; plant vigorous and healthy, not requiring the frequent renewing that other varieties do. 50 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100; \$12 per 1000.
- French's Seedling.** Early, large, brilliant scarlet of very attractive appearance, very productive.
- Golden Seeded.** A very good *early* sort, fruit large and well flavored. \$2 per 100.
- Green Prolific.** A productive and profitable market variety. 50 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100.
- Hovey's Seedling.** An old and still valuable kind, not so productive as many others, but a berry possessing many good properties.
- Ida.** Strong, hardy plant, fruit of uniform size, brilliant scarlet color; ripens early and continues a long time in bearing. 50 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100.
- Jucunda.** A berry that has created considerable interest in some sections recently, but from the fact of its being an old variety we cannot think that it possesses such unsurpassable merit as is claimed for it by some, or its value would have become known at an earlier day, it does well in some places there is no doubt, while in others it is not valuable; fruit very large, bright scarlet, highly flavored, worthy of trial. \$2 per 100; \$10 per 1000.
- Lennig's White.** Large, round, white, with a pink tinge; plant vigorous, should be grown in hills. 50 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100.
- Monitor.** Large, bright scarlet; flesh very firm, sub-acid, vigorous and productive, a good market variety; originated from a seed of the Peabody. 50 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100.
- McAvoy's Superior.** A vigorous and productive sort, fruit large, with a rich, vinous flavor; productive.
- New Jersey Scarlet.** An early kind, of large size, ripening its fruit all at once, leaving very little for subsequent pickings. Valuable for marketing. \$1 per dozen; \$4 per 100.
- Napoleon III.** A new foreign variety, said to be of large size, productive and of very good quality; has not yet fruited here. \$3 per doz.
- Peabody.** Large size, deep crimson; form irregular, sweet, juicy and melting; good grower, and unproductive in many localities. 50 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100.
- Russell.** It is claimed by some that this is the largest and most prolific Strawberry in cultivation. Single hills producing 26 stems heavily loaded with large berries, some of which were as large as *hen's eggs*; but while it succeeds so well in some places, it is not productive in others, we advise all to try it. 50 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100.
- Romeyn's Seedling.** Is said to be a cross between Wilson's Albany and Triomphe de Gand. A committee appointed by the Farmer's Club of the American Institute, New York, to visit a plantation of this fruit in bearing, report that they picked from one plant, at one time, 35 ripe berries as large or larger than a usual sized walnut; that in color and size it is equal to any berry that has any merit for flavor; plant remarkably vigorous and large bearer; continues a long time in fruit. \$3 per dozen.
- Triomphe de Gand.** A well established variety, exceedingly large, hardy and productive, and of the best flavor; requires a rich soil, and to be cultivated in hills, when it is very fine; rather late.

Vicomtesse Hericart de Thury. Large, dark scarlet, flesh firm, sweet, rich and excellent; early and productive; one of the best foreign varieties. 50 cents per dozen.

Victoria—Trollope's. An old foreign variety, recently sold under titles such as "Golden Queen," "Boyden's Mammoth," "Union," &c. Fruit large, regular, pale scarlet, moderately productive; not high flavored; makes a fine show. \$1 per dozen; \$3 per 1000.

Wilson's Albany. This variety has stood the test for years, and wended its way upon its own merits to the top of the ladder of market varieties; we think it unsurpassed for market, yielding enormous crops of large, handsome fruit, that carries well. It is also better for canning and preserving than any other sort; fruit large, deep red; flesh firm, sprightly and good. We know of no variety that approaches this in value as a profitable market sort, especially when the fruit is wanted for an early market, and to transport a long distance. To those planting for this purpose we earnestly recommend it; early. 50 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100; \$6 per 1000.



Additional Varieties.

Some of which are old and tried sorts of value, others new varieties which promise well and may, upon further trial, be found to rank as *best*. We will supply them at customary rates.

Burr's New Pine,
Boston Pine,
Crimson Cone,
Early Scarlet,
Great Wippowam,
Hooker,

Iowa,
Jenny Lind,
La Constance,
Lady Finger,
Mead's Seedling,

Metcalf's Early,
Philadelphia,
Stingers Seedling,
Seedling Eliza,
Starr's Seedling.



[AGRICULTURIST.]

Esculent Roots.

Asparagus.	One year,	\$1 00 per hundred.
"	Two "	\$1 50 "
Rhubarb.....	.....	25 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Plants for Hedges.

Osage Orange.	One year,	\$8 per thousand
"	" Two "	\$10 "

Scions and Buds of Fruit Trees.

Scions and Buds of any variety of Fruit Trees, enumerated in this Catalogue, can be furnished at the annexed prices, excepting only a few sorts.

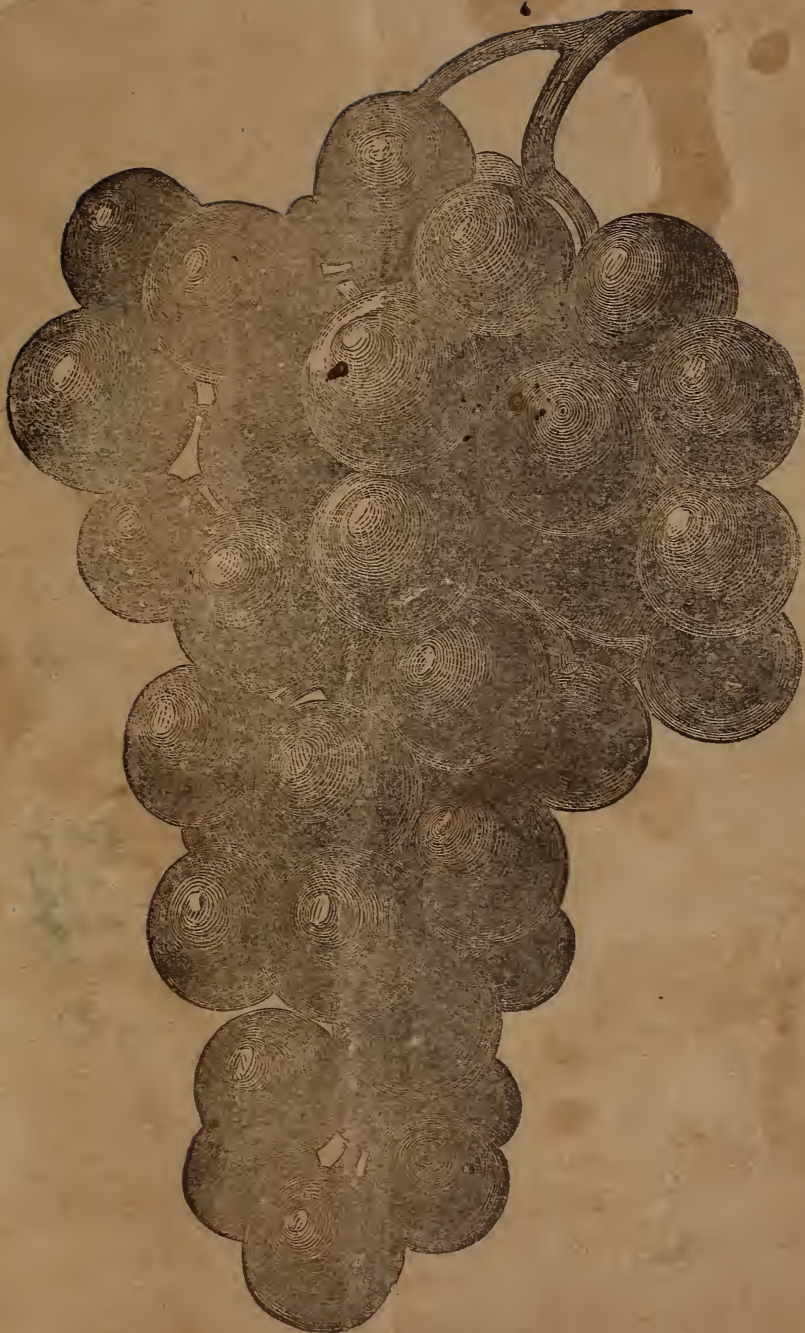
When ordered to be sent by mail, the annexed price includes the payment of postage, when fifty cents worth or more are taken.

PRICES.

APPLES and PEACHES, per dozen Buds.....	.....	12½ cents.
" " " " " Scions.....	.....	50 cents.
PEARS, PLUMS and CHERRIES, per dozen Buds.....	.....	25 cents.
" " " " " Scions.....	.....	\$1.

When the Standard Varieties are ordered by the hundreds or thousand, they will be furnished at greatly reduced rates.





[CONCORD GRAPE.]



[DUCHESSÉ D'ANGOULEME PEAR.]