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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

... OF ...

**Fruit and
Ornamental
Trees,
Grape Vines,**

SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS, PLANTS, Etc.,

FOR SALE BY

A. F. MOSBY,
Richmond Commercial Nurseries,
P. O. Box 257,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT ^{AND} ORNAMENTAL TREES,

GRAPE VINES, —
SMALL FRUITS,
SHRUBS, PLANTS, &C.,

FOR SALE BY

The Richmond Commercial Nurseries,

A. F. MOSBY,

(Formerly of the Virginia Nurseries,)

PROPRIETOR,

— RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. —

P. O. BOX 257.

THE BAUGHMAN STATIONERY COMPANY,
Richmond, Va.
1897.



INTRODUCTORY.

With an experience of more than thirty years in the Nursery business, in the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, and the States south and west, we flatter ourselves that we have acquired a sufficient knowledge of climate, soil and local conditions, as well as of the kinds and varieties of fruit which have proven profitable and remunerative in these several States, to justify us in presenting this Catalogue for the inspection and guidance of those about to plant new orchards, or to renew and enlarge those already established. In our connection with the Virginia Nurseries we had large experience in growing and disseminating nursery stock throughout this and other southern States, and having thus obtained a knowledge of the varieties suited to the various sections, we propose now to send out intelligent agents, fully instructed as to the needs of such sections, and we hope by truthful representations and fair dealing to merit and obtain a reasonable portion of the public patronage.

Our acquaintance with the growers of stock throughout the country will enable us to fill orders with the same care as was exercised in our former operations, and customers may be assured that, with so large a field to draw from, nothing but young, thrifty, well-developed trees and plants will be used in filling orders.

The advantages possessed by the commercial nurseryman are many, and when conducted by one of experience, all accrue to the benefit of the planter.

He has no temptation to use inferior stock in filling orders.

He has no overgrown or second-class trees to work off:

In selecting our stock we shall study the interests of customers, and choose from those localities where the different kinds are best and most satisfactorily grown. We will supply our trade, so far as possible, from Virginia-grown stock.

We deem it proper to refer the public to the following parties for our character and the value of our guarantee:

PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK, Richmond, Va.
THE STATE BANK OF VIRGINIA, Richmond, Va.
OTIS H. RUSSELL, Richmond, Va.
J. M. FOURQUREAN, Richmond, Va.
Maj. N. V. RANDOLPH, Richmond, Va.
Hon. J. TAYLOR ELLYSON, Richmond, Va.
T. H. ANTRIM, Waynesboro', Va.
JAS. A. PATTERSON, Waynesboro', Va.
ROBT. W. BURKE, Staunton, Va.
Capt. C. B. WOOD, Washington, Va.
W. T. REA, Yancey's Mills, Va.
J. W. SPITLER, Staunton, Va.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1st. Please give name in full, with Post-Office, County and State distinctly.

2d. Orders should be legibly written in a list, and not mixed up in the body of your letter; this will avoid confusion and prevent mistakes.

3d. When an order cannot be filled to the letter, we will cheerfully aid in making other selections, if desired, and will exercise our best judgment in choosing varieties best adapted to particular locality and purpose; but in such cases would prefer to be informed of the kind and quality of the soil, whether heavy clay, light sand, or rich loam. In no case, however, will we be held liable for actual or supposed damages for not filling an order when the trees cannot be readily obtained.

4th. Give explicit directions as to shipping. When no instructions are given, we always use the route deemed best for forwarding.

5th. We will not be responsible for delays or for injuries received in transit.

6th. Every order is carefully labelled and packed (for which actual cost is charged,) and delivered at depots and wharves, where forwarders become responsible.

7th. All mistakes and errors shall be promptly corrected on notice; and while we shall exercise great care and spare no pains to have all trees and plants true to name, and hold ourselves ready to replace all that may prove untrue free of charge, yet we will not be liable for any damages therefor beyond the price actually paid for such. We shall endeavor to conduct the business satisfactorily to all who favor us with their orders, and by fair dealing to merit a continuance of their confidence.

Address all communications to

A. F. MOSBY,

Box 257, Richmond, Va.

TERMS:

Cash on receipt of stock. Orders from unknown parties should be accompanied by Post-Office money-order or satisfactory reference. Money may be remitted by registered letter when money-order cannot be obtained.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

At which Trees should be Planted.

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Standard Apple trees, - - - - - | 30 feet apart each way. |
| Dwarf " - - - - - | 10 " " |
| Standard Pear trees, - - - - - | 20 " " |
| Dwarf " - - - - - | 10 " " |
| Standard Cherry trees, - - - - - | 20 " " |
| Dwarf " - - - - - | 10 " " |
| Peech, Plum and Apricot trees, - - - - - | 12 to 20 " " |
| Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries, - - - - - | 3 to 6 " " |
| Grape vines, - - - - - | 5 to 8 " " |

TABLE

Showing the Number of Trees or Plants to an Acre when Planted.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-----|
| 1½ feet apart each way, - - | 19,360 | 12 feet apart each way, - - | 302 |
| 2 " " - - | 10,890 | 15 " " - - | 193 |
| 2½ " " - - | 6,969 | 18 " " - - | 134 |
| 3 " " - - | 4,840 | 20 " " - - | 109 |
| 3½ " " - - | 3,555 | 23 " " - - | 82 |
| 4 " " - - | 2,722 | 25 " " - - | 69 |
| 5 " " - - | 1,742 | 30 " " - - | 49 |
| 6 " " - - | 1,200 | 35 " " - - | 35 |
| 8 " " - - | 680 | 40 " " - - | 27 |
| 10 " " - - | 435 | 45 " " - - | 21 |

SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS

as to Selection of Varieties, Quality of Stock, Location, Preparation of Soil, Transplanting, Mulching, Pruning at time of planting and in the orchard, Cultivation, &c., &c., must of necessity be limited in a catalogue. But we would request the careful perusal and observance of the following:

SELECTION OF VARIETIES.

Be careful to choose such as you know to be suited to your section, or let us aid you in the selection. It is fair to presume that, with an experience of more than thirty years, giving all our time and talent to the subject, our information must be at least equal to that of the average planter. Varieties are almost innumerable, and many, yea the majority of them, either worthless or of little value. Great injustice has been done by the compilation of long lists, which serve only to induce the orchardist to plant a large assortment, the greater number of which generally fail to give satisfaction. A few good varieties, ripening in succession throughout the season, is far preferable for all purposes. What the planter particularly needs is a sufficient number of those varieties which have been tried and proved themselves worthy of cultivation.

It is our determination to recommend only such as we confidently believe to be of superior quality.

A few words as to quality of stock may not be inappropriate. Some are induced by low prices to plant second or third-class trees, saying "your first-class stock costs more." Now, this is as it should be. It costs more simply because it is worth more; worth more to the nurserymen, and worth *tenfold more* to the planter.

It is useless, yea absurd, to expect a nice, thrifty, productive tree, from a poor, weakly, stunted scion. Men deal not so in the animal kingdom; the best of the flock is always the choice of the well-informed breeder.

Let us insist upon it, that you plant nothing but *strictly first-class* trees, which will always cost first-class prices.

It is the experience of all that scions at two or three years live more readily and grow more rapidly than those that remain longer in the nursery. The reason is obvious; the young tree is taken up with the system of roots almost entire, giving it double the chances of life over the older one, half the roots of which must be cut or broken, necessarily causing slow growth if it lives at all.

NOTE.—In order to remove a very natural error from the minds of many inexperienced persons, we will add here that all trees, even of a kind, do not grow alike. Some are erect and vigorous, others of a crooked and warped habit, and yet others of a slim, tapering, and slow growth, while there are a few inclined to be rather dwarfish. In making selections we are compelled to use such, for it must be remembered that some of our very finest varieties are naturally poor growers in the nursery.

LOCATION.

In sections where there is danger from late spring frosts, a northern exposure is preferable for almost all kinds of fruit except the grape. Vegetation on such is later starting into life, and consequently less liable to injury. Where this danger is not apprehended, in order to hasten maturity, southern or eastern exposures should be chosen. Low, wet lands are unfit for any fruit save the cranberry. Stiff clay provokes disease in the peach. With these two exceptions, almost any land, if properly enriched, well drained and carefully cultivated, can be made profitable for orchards.

PREPARATION OF SOIL.

Having selected the location, be sure your preparation of the soil is deep and thorough. Let the land be highly manured, (if not already in good condition,) closely and deeply ploughed and subsoiled, and prepared as if for a premium crop of corn or tobacco. If stable manure (which is the best) cannot be had, use composts, bone-dust, or superphosphates, of the last two about four hundred pounds to the acre on medium land. The manure should not come in contact with the roots, as it causes rank growth, makes the tree tender, and consequently short-lived. A little labor expended at this time will be amply repaid by the increased rapidity of growth.

TRANSPLANTING,

when the land has been properly prepared, is an easy matter, but should be done with care. Open the holes about two or three inches deeper than the tree is to be planted, and sufficiently large to admit the roots without cramping; then fill up with finely pulverized leaf mold, or virgin soil when it can be had, until the tree will stand just the depth it grew in the nursery; set the roots on this bed and fill up with the soil, working it in among them with the fingers, so that it may come in contact with every part, firmly pressing with the foot. The roots should be dipped into a thin mud, so as to coat them before planting, and if the weather be dry, the tree should be watered. When planting is done in the fall, a mound of about a foot should be raised around the tree to prevent its being too much shaken by the wind, being decidedly better than staking. This mound should be removed in the spring at the time of

MULCHING,

the value of which cannot be over-estimated. It increases the fertility of the soil, protects the tree alike from drought and frost, and adds materially to the progress and vigor of young orchards. The trifling cost of material and labor, and the immense benefits derived, commend it to every one. Pine tags, straw, leaves, coarse manure, shavings, or tan bark may be used. Some of these may be procured by every one.

Remove the mulching from the stem of the tree during the winter; otherwise mice may harbor there and injure it.

PRUNING AT TIME OF PLANTING

is a matter of importance, to which very little attention has been paid. In taking up trees, even with the utmost care, some of the roots will be broken or bruised. Such should be cut smooth in every case, and of course a corresponding shortening in of the branches should be made; otherwise a greater demand will be made upon the remaining roots than they can supply. Not one-half the trees planted are cut back enough. We would be glad if the space allotted this subject would admit of the elaboration its importance justifies. In all our experience and observation we have rarely seen a tree that was injured by cutting back at the time of planting.

PRUNING ESTABLISHED TREES IN THE ORCHARD.

The beauty as well as the profits of an orchard depend in a great measure upon the system of pruning adopted. We prefer low training for all trees, especially for dwarfs. Cut back so as to force out the limbs low down on the body. Then shorten in the branches until the head has formed the shape desired, always taking care to keep it sufficiently thin to admit light and air. Keep the tree well balanced, removing all cross-limbs and those that may rub each other. Low training serves a twofold purpose, apart from being more attractive; the body being short is protected from the burning summer sun, and again the fruit is much more readily and easily gathered.

Pruning should be done each year, so that there may be no necessity of cutting large limbs, thus causing severe wounds.

PRUNE THE TREES WHILE YOUNG.

There is such a diversity of opinion as to the proper time for pruning, that it is with some reluctance we suggest the following, though we believe it is supported by some of the most experienced orchardists and eminent writers of the country:

Apples and Pears should be pruned just at the time that the leaves attain their growth. The sap is then in full flow, and the wounds heal much more readily.

Peaches and Apricots should be cut back (by this we mean take off about one-third of the preceding year's growth) in February or March, certainly before they bloom.

Cherries and Plums rarely need any cutting except to form the head, or remove a cross or warped limb.

For instructions as to training and pruning the Grape, we refer our patrons to the various works on that subject, which can always be had at any first-class bookstore.

CULTIVATION.

An orchard, to be a success, needs fully as much cultivation as any garden crop. This is particularly true of Peach and Dwarf Pears. If properly cultivated, no plot on any farm will yield as satisfactory results as an orchard of well-selected varieties.

Crops that require liberal fertilizing and constant cultivation, such as potatoes, peas, beans and tobacco, should be used. The cereals exhaust the soil, generate heat, and are consequently very injurious to young trees.

Keep all stock out of the orchard. Fruit trees are not profitable for grazing purposes.

NOTE.—For detailed information on the many subjects of special interest to fruit-growers, to which our limited space forbids even an allusion, we refer to the works named below, which may be had of any first-class bookseller:

Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America; American Pomology; The American Fruit Culturist; Fuller's Grape Culturist; Barry's Fruit Garden.

And the following periodicals:

Planter and Farmer, Richmond, Va.; American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.; Rural Messenger, Petersburg, Va.; Gardener's Monthly, Philadelphia, Pa.; American Agriculturist, New York City; Rural New Yorker, New York City.

NOTE.—It is sometimes the case that, notwithstanding the greatest care in packing, trees reach their destination in a frosted condition; but if properly handled they will suffer no injury. Place the package in a cellar or some cool place free from frost, until they shall have become thawed; then unpack and plant, or trench until it be convenient to plant. Trees that have dried or wilted should be sunk in water for twenty-four hours before planting.

Trees are frequently kept over from fall for spring planting by being trenched in some moderately dry, sheltered place.

All planting, whether in fall or spring, should be done when the land is in good working order—neither too wet nor too dry.

APPLES.

This fruit now occupies the most commanding position among all of our fruits, having the advantage of being in season through a succession of varieties the entire year, together with the numerous uses made of it in the various markets of the world.

The immense crop of fruit grown in this State and south of us in late years, and sold at good prices, brought to our orchardists such a handsome reward for their toil and care as to awaken inquiry on this subject, and bring to light a fact of great magnitude, that seems to have passed unobserved. It is this: That each year the orchards of this, the finest fruit belt of this continent, are laden with fruit, while the Northern States have been comparatively a failure in fruit. This has been the case for many years. Thus we can confidently expect big prices for Apples at least every other year.

Having observed this fact closely, we have labored to present to our friends and patrons a carefully-selected list of varieties so well adapted to home and market purposes as to justify us in assuring them *that it contains none but the very best.*

The varieties enumerated succeed well in this and adjacent States. The dates of maturity affixed to them are those at which they ripen, and to which they keep in good condition in this vicinity. Further south, as a rule, they mature earlier, while in more northern localities they keep later. Most of the varieties specified as autumn Apples are, more properly, early winter Apples in the Valley and western portion of Virginia.

SELECT APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

As fruit has become cheaper on account of the increased supply, a large and constantly increasing European export has sprung up, which affords highly remunerative prices for the best selected specimens for our orchards, while the new process of "evaporation" of fruit has become a recognized auxiliary to the horticulture of the land. With the immense consumption by this process of evaporation, it may be doubted if Apple orcharding will ever in any season be less than highly remunerative. All the surplus of orchards—all "windfalls" and defective specimens—can at once be gathered and sold at a fair price to the evaporating establishments which now exist in almost every town in all fruit-growing sections.

If Apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of Peach trees can be planted between the Apples, which, growing more quickly than the Apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus are a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for Apples, the Peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his trouble.

BUDDING AND GRAFTING.

There are two processes of propagating the Apple tree—grafting and budding. But there are two processes of grafting. The usual way with most nurserymen is to take a seedling stock, cut the root up in pieces of about two inches in length, sometimes making five or six cuts out of one root; into each of these they insert a graft three or four inches in length; this is done during the winter season, and the grafted roots are planted out in the nursery row in the spring.

We furnish trees grafted on the whole stock (or root), instead of on pieces of root, and we claim that our grafted trees are superior to budded, and much superior to trees grafted on the old method, as the roots from the small pieces cannot be so well developed as to properly feed and nourish the tree as when grafted on the whole root. You will thus see that our Seedlings cost us fully four times as much as the trees grafted on the old plan of cutting roots up in short pieces.

CUT FROM SAMPLES OF GRAFTS.

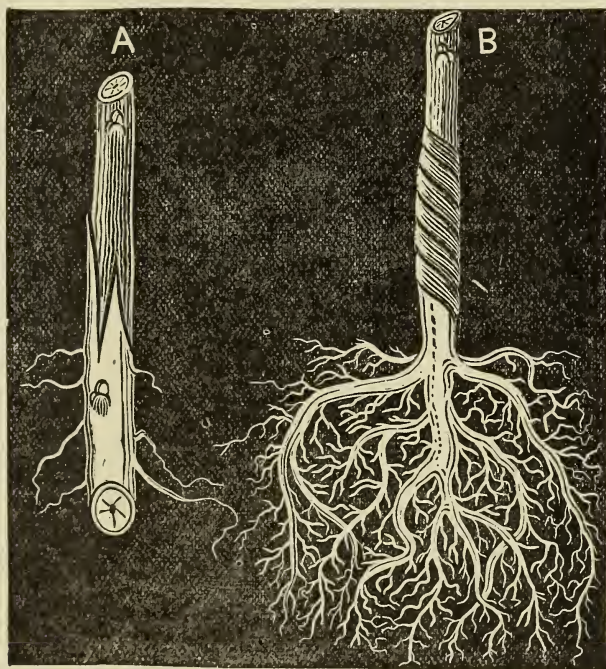


Figure "A" represents the Old Way, | Figure "B" represents the New
as practised by most nurserymen. | Way, as handled by us.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT GRAFTING.

THE OLD AND USUAL WAY.

(Grafting on Pieces of Roots.)

Downing, the best authority on the propagation of Fruit Trees, says in his *Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America*: "Large quantities of trees are also propagated by using pieces of roots, each three to five inches long, thus forming from the root of one stock sufficient root for two or more grafts. This practice, although quite common, is of very doubtful value, and by some prominent horticulturists considered as tending to debilitate and reduce vitality, the seat of vital life in fact resting in the natural crown of the seedling, and that once destroyed cannot be renewed. It is therefore apparent that but one healthy permanent tree can be grown from a seedling stock."

Cut "A" shows the mode of grafting on pieces of roots, described by Mr. Downing, and it is the mode of grafting which is practised by most nurserymen to-day, except that they usually cut a seedling stock up into five or six pieces, according to the size of the stock, and graft on each piece the variety they wish to grow, thus making five or six trees from one stock.

THE NEW WAY.

(Grafting on the Whole Root.)

Cut "B" represents the graft wrapped with waxed cloth and grafted on *the whole root*, thus leaving the entire natural system of fibrous roots of the seedling stock intact (overcoming the objection noted by Downing), and allowing them, when planted out, to spread at once in all directions and derive from the earth proper moisture, feed and nourishment for the tree; is therefore thriftier and hardier, and has more strength and power to overcome any disease by which the tree may be attacked; holds the tree firmer and more erect; is not so easily blown down by heavy winds and storms, and produces a more even flow of sap to all parts of the tree.

SUMMER APPLES.

- ✓ AMERICAN SUMMER PEARMAN—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. Last of July and August.
- ✓ BENONI—This excellent early Apple is valuable either for market or table use. Fruit medium size, form roundish, oblate, conical; color beautifully shaded, striped, and marbled with dark crimson on pale yellow ground; flesh, yellow, juicy, tender, pleasant, sub-acid; core small. Ripens early in July.
- ✓ BOUGH, LARGE SWEET—Large, pale yellow, sweet, rich flavor; tree a moderate, compact grower and abundant bearer; very desirable. July and August.
- ✓ CAROLINA RED JUNE—An early bearer and very productive; fruit medium size, dark crimson; flesh white, very tender, fine-grained, juicy, sub-acid. June and July.
- ✓ EARLY HARVEST—Medium, round, pale yellow, sub-acid; the earliest good market Apple; tree a fair grower and early bearer. June and July.
- ✓ EARLY RIPE—Large and handsome; very pale yellow, juicy, sub-acid; succeeds the Early Harvest; is very firm and bears transportation well; is consequently one of the best early market-Apples. First of July.

GOLDEN SWEET—Fruit above medium size, roundish, fair and well formed; when fully ripe, pale yellow or straw color; flesh tender, sweet, rich and excellent. A valuable sort for cooking, market or stock-feeding.

JERSEY SWEETING—This highly valued dessert Apple is also planted largely for the fattening of swine, on account of its saccharine quality and great productiveness. Fruit medium size or above, roundish ovate, tapering to the eye; skin thin, greenish yellow, washed and streaked, and often entirely covered with stripes of pale and dull red; flesh white, fine-grained, and exceedingly juicy, tender, sweet and sprightly. Begins ripening about first of August and continues till frost.

MAY—Small, round, pale yellow, sub-acid; very early but of inferior quality. June.

STRIPED JUNE—This excellent, small, early Apple, ripening last of June, should have a place in every orchard. Fruit a little below medium size, roundish, ovate, tapering towards the eye; skin greenish yellow, pretty well covered by stripes of pale red; flesh white, mild, sub-acid, and of a rich, agreeable flavor.

SUMMER RAMBO OF PENNSYLVANIA—Large to very large; round, somewhat flattened; yellow and beautifully striped with red; flesh tender and rich, with a mild, sub-acid flavor. August and September.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Of Russian origin, and, like all the Russian Apples, of iron-clad hardness. It ripens fully ten days in advance of Early Harvest. Size, medium; light, transparent lemon yellow; smooth, waxen surface; flesh white, melting, juicy, and of excellent quality, and, for an early Apple, an exceptionally good keeper and shipper. Tree a free, upright grower, prolific, and a remarkably early bearer.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—A handsome Russian fruit, of good quality; tree vigorous and productive; valuable for market; fruit medium size, regular, round; skin smooth, finely washed and streaked with red on a golden or yellow ground; the flesh is rich and juicy, with an agreeable flavor. August.

AUTUMN APPLES.

ALEXANDER—A very showy Russian variety; tree vigorous, spreading, productive; fruit very large regularly formed, conical; skin greenish yellow faintly streaked with red on the shaded side, but orange, brilliantly streaked and marked with bright red in the sun; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender and juicy, with a pleasant flavor; good. September to December.

BALTZLEY—Large oblate; skin clear, pale yellow, with sometimes a blush next to the sun; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a good flavor; tree an early and good bearer; a first-rate cooking Apple. October.

ENGLISH RAMBO—Fruit above medium to large; form regular, nearly round, a little flattened at the ends; skin smooth, of a lively deep red over a yellow ground, or more frequently with a few indistinct stripes of yellow; flesh yellowish white, juicy and crisp, with a rather vinous, rich and pleasant flavor. An abundant bearer. We regard it as indispensable in an orchard. Ripens last of October.

FALL CHEESE—Virginia Apple. Size large; color green, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, sub-acid flavor and rich aroma; tree a vigorous grower and very productive. September to December.

KENTUCKY RED—Fruit above medium to large, conic, regular, pale red; flesh creamy, tender, fine-grained, juicy, very sweet, rich, slightly perfumed. October to January.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Medium to large, pale yellow, with a brilliant red cheek; a beautiful Apple, valuable both for market and home use; a strong grower and good bearer. August to October.

RAMBO—Medium, round, greenish yellow, striped with red; tender, juicy and pleasant. Tree erect grower and very productive. One of the best early winter Apples for the Piedmont and Valley districts; a good autumn Apple in the Tidewater section. October to January.

RED BIETIGHEIMER—A very large and beautiful autumn Apple of German origin. Cream-colored, shaded with light red to purple crimson; flesh white,

firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor; tree a strong grower, with large, luxuriant foliage, and a regular, heavy bearer. One of the largest, handsomest and best of all Apples, and succeeds everywhere.

SMOKE-HOUSE—Large, oblate, nearly round; yellow, nearly covered with red splashes; flesh yellow, firm, juicy crisp, rich and sub-acid. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. September to December.

WEALTHY—From Minnesota. Fruit large oblate; whitish yellow ground, shaded with deep, rich crimson in the sun; flesh white, fine-grained, tender, juicy, lively, vinous, sub-acid. We consider this one of the very best for market and home use. The tree comes into bearing very young and is an abundant bearer. September.

WINTER APPLES.

ALBEMARLE PIPPIN—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 soils it will not succeed. It needs a deep, warm soil to bring it to perfection. Where it does well, we would 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.

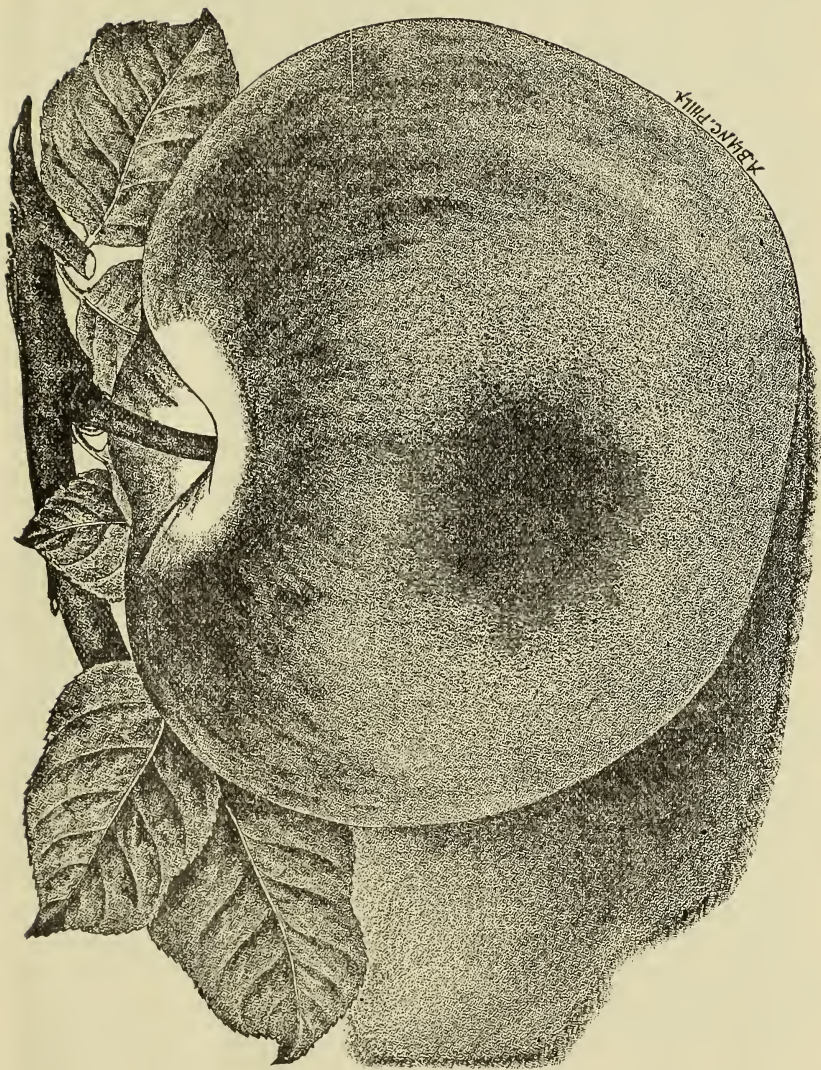
BEN DAVIS—Originated in Kentucky; tree remarkably healthy, vigorous, and an abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; a very profitable market variety; should be in every orchard. Keeps till midwinter or later.

BERRY RED—It is supposed to be a chance seedling, found growing on the premises of Mr. John Berry, of Meadow Creek, in Whitley county, Ky. The parent tree has borne annual crops of fruit for nearly eighty years. Large to very large; color, dark-bright shining red; form oblate; flesh cream color; quality good; flavor excellent, and retained through its long-keeping season; sub-acid, rich, juicy. As a market variety and a long keeper it is second to none.

DELAWARE RED WINTER—*Lawver*—Color a beautiful red; medium in size; sub-acid and juicy; keeps till June or later; tree vigorous and a good bearer; productive and a good keeper.

THE DICKINSON APPLE—Josiah Hoopes, Ex-President of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Association, describes it as follows: This promising variety originated in West Chester, Chester county, Pa., some twenty years ago, and was grown from the seed of the well-known "Bellefleur," planted by Sarah H. Dickinson, a lady much interested in fruits. The original tree is not in a remarkably favorable position, nor has it received any especial treatment to induce fruitfulness or fair specimens, yet the result has been exceptionally good. It is a rather straggling grower, in the way of "Smokehouse," or perhaps "Rhode Island Greening," but it has increased in size with great rapidity, and has uniformly developed large, healthy foliage. It has never missed producing a crop of fruit since arriving at bearing age, and has generally yielded above the average in quantity, thus entitling it to be termed a regular and abundant bearer. The fruit may be described thus: Large to very large; ovate inclining to conical; cavity deep and acute; basin rather broad, furrowed or ribbed; stem of medium length, slender; calyx large and closed; color yellow, almost covered with faint streaks or marblings of red, deepening on the sunny side to dark red, with numerous confluent blotches of dark red near the base; texture fine, breaking and very crisp; flavor mild, sub-acid, abounding in juice, especially pleasant and agreeable; quality very good to best. Season, January and February, but keeps well into March.

FALLAWATER—*Tulpehocken*—Large, greenish yellow, with dull red cheek, slightly conical, juicy, sub-acid; vigorous grower and very productive; worthy of general culture. November to February.



PARAGON, or MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG.

- ✓ GANO—Tree very healthy, vigorous, very hardy; an early, annual and prolific bearer; color bright red on yellow ground; large; flesh white, fine grained, mild sub-acid. Resembles Ben Davis.
- ✓ GRIMES' GOLDEN—Medium, rich golden yellow; crisp, tender, juicy, with a peculiar aroma; good grower and early bearer. December to April.
- ✓ JOHNSON'S FINE WINTER—*York Imperial*—Large truncated oval, greenish yellow, covered with red; tender, juicy and aromatic. This Apple is unsurpassed. To a superior flavor it adds the qualities of a tenacious adherence to the tree, enormous yield and long keeping. As an evidence of its popularity, J. D. Mosby & Bro. sold over thirty thousand of this variety in one season. January to April.
- ✓ LADY'S SWEET—This is one of the finest winter sweet Apples for the dessert yet known or cultivated in this country. Its handsome appearance, delightful perfume, sprightly flavor, and the long time which it remains in perfection, render it a universal favorite wherever it is known. The tree is thrifty and bears abundantly. Fruit large, roundish ovate; skin very smooth, nearly covered with red in the sun, but pale yellowish green in the shade, with broken stripes of pale red, and covered with a thin white bloom; flesh greenish white, exceedingly tender and juicy, with a delicious, sprightly, agreeably-perfumed flavor. Keeps without shriveling or losing its flavor till May.
- ✓ LANKFORD'S SEEDLING—Origin Kent county, Maryland; tree hardy and good grower, bearing annual crops; large oval, striped with red; fine flavor, sub-acid; quality excellent; a good keeper. January to April.
- ✓ MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—*Arkansas Paragon*—Originated in Arkansas. A seedling of the Winesap, which it resembles, but it is superior in many ways. Large, deep red; sub-acid; early and abundant bearer and a good keeper; the tree is a strong grower and roots well. This valuable winter Apple has few equals. December to April. [See page 15.]
- ✓ MANN APPLE—This variety has proven itself an early and annual bearer and a late keeper. Valuable for market and cooking and a fair table fruit. Fruit large, roundish, oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed, and thickly sprinkled with light and gray dots, a few being areole; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender, juicy, mild, pleasant sub-acid; very good. January to April.
- ✗ MORGAN'S CHRISTMAS—Origin North Carolina. Prof. Adin L. Rucker, of Rutherfordton, N. C., describes it as follows: "Medium to large, somewhat flattened at the ends; color rather peculiar, at stem being dark red or black, which fades to yellow below the centre to blossom end; but its crowning excellence is its flavor. I have never eaten any other Apple to equal it in its season." December to March.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ PEWAUKEE—Familiarly known in the West as an iron-clad. Originated in Wisconsin from the seed of Duchess of Oldenburg, one of our finest Russian varieties. The tree is strong and vigorous, a good grower, an annual bearer, standing the severest winters of the North-west without injury; fruit large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped, and mottled with light and dark red over most of the surface; covered with a thin grayish bloom; flesh white, a little coarse, but breaking and tender, juicy, sub-acid, slightly aromatic; good; core small. January to May.
- ✓ REBEL—We unhesitatingly claim this to be the prettiest Apple that grows, and in quality it does not fall a particle below its beauty. Large size, round, bright, clear red, on yellow ground; covered with a fine bloom; flesh yellowish white, rich, with an agreeable mingling of the saccharine and acid. Origin Rappahannock county, Virginia. December to February.
- ✓ ROBERSON—Size large, roundish, slightly oblong—as large as the Albemarle Pippin; color rich yellow, covered with red, and shaded with deep red; flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy and well-flavored; slightly sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower and abundant bearer; season from January 1st to June; origin Patrick county, Virginia.

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ROME BEAUTY—Origin Southern Ohio. A late bloomer; large, roundish; skin yellow, shaded and striped with bright red and sprinkled with light dots; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid. October to December.

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.

VIRGINIA BEAUTY—Very popular in South-west Virginia, where it has been grown for the past thirty years or more. Medium to large; very dark red; sub-acid. Very valuable on account of its fine keeping qualities. November to March.

WALBRIDGE, or EDGAR RED STREAK—Medium, oblate, pale yellow shaded with red; flesh white, crisp, tender and juicy, mild sub-acid; tree hardy and vigorous. January to April.

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.

WINESAP—Medium, rather oblong; deep red, firm, crisp, with a rich high flavor; very productive; the most popular winter Apple of Tidewater Virginia and worthy of general culture. This, with the Johnson's Fine Winter, should have a place in every orchard, as they are par excellence the winter Apples of Virginia.

WOLF RIVER—A comparatively new sort, which originated in Wisconsin, and for the past fifteen years has successfully stood that rigorous climate. Fruit is very large, some specimens weighing 27 ounces; round, flattened, conical; highly colored, with stripes and splashes of red; an excellent cooking fruit; core compact, small; moderate. November to February. Wolf River is the famous prize Apple from Wisconsin, which gained so much celebrity at the New Orleans Exposition, taking three first prizes. It is a good bearer; fruit large and beautiful and of good quality.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF APPLES WE FURNISH IN LIMITED NUMBERS.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Baldwin, | Hewes' Virginia Crab, | Mother's Sweet, |
| Bellefleur, | King of T. C., | Northern Spy, |
| Fameuse, | Lady Apple, | Peck's Pleasant, |
| Fall Pippin, | Mother, | Rox. Russet, |
| Limburtwig, | Mason's Stranger, | Romanite, |
| Nansemond Beauty, | Winter Cheese, | Yates, |
| Gravenstein, | Tetofsky, | Rawles' Janet, |
| Bentley's Sweet, | Milam, | Jonathan N. C. White, |
| Horse, | Jonathan Red, | Astrachan, |
| May, | Nickajack, | Shockley, |
| Royal Limburtwig, | Summer Rose, | Kennard's Choice, |
| Wood's Favorite, | Shannon, | Stevenson's Winter, |
| White Pippin, | Missouri Pippin, | L. I. Russet. |
| Huntsman, | Arkansas, | |

CRAB APPLES.

This highly ornamental and useful fruit has been too much neglected. Their handsome growth, beautiful bloom and pretty fruit render them very desirable for the yard and lawn, while for preserving purposes they are unsurpassed in quality and beauty. Every one should have enough for home use, while those near large cities will find them profitable for market purposes.

HYSLOP CRAB—Fruit large for its class; produced in clusters; dark, rich red, covered with a thick, blue bloom; good for culinary uses and for cider.

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.

✓ **TRANSCENDENT CRAB**—Fruit large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful, rich, crimson cheek; when ripe, the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, sub-acid, pleasant and agreeable. This is truly a beautiful fruit. Tree a rapid grower and productive. September.

✓ **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.

PEARS.

Until within the past few years the Pear has been cultivated to a very limited extent in this State, notwithstanding the fact that it succeeds so admirably. In the North and West it has grown in importance, until now it is second only to the Apple, and we hope the day is not far distant when this delicious and profitable fruit will be found on every homestead and farm. The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending, as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like Apples, they can be had in good eating condition from June until March. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits. But the Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. The relative prices of the Apple and Pear being about as one to ten, show at the same time the superior value of the latter.

The market value of the Pear is a good indication of the amount of attention which this fruit deserves. The following is an example: Dr. C. W. Grant, of Newburg, gathered four hundred specimens from a tree of the Flemish Beauty, only eight years planted, which he sold for \$30, or 13 cents each.

The great American Pomologist, Charles Downing, has truly said that the Pear is undeniably the favorite fruit of modern times and modern cultivators.

Some kinds succeed best on their own roots, as standards; others on French Quince roots, as dwarfs; while many do well in either form.

STANDARD PEARS are most desirable for orchards, being longer-lived and eventually more productive, though they do not come into bearing so soon as the dwarf trees, save a few varieties, such as the Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Dearborn's Seedling, &c., which bear very early, whether grown as standards or dwarfs. To guide purchasers in this respect, we designate those that succeed well as standards by the letter S, and those that succeed as dwarfs by the letter D, and where they do equally well, by both S and D.

DWARF PEARS.—The Pear, when budded on Quince stock, becomes dwarf in its habit, and may be planted in yards and gardens where large trees are not desirable, although they do not yield as much fruit as the standards (that is, those budded on Pear stocks); still, they bear sooner, and some varieties produce larger and more highly-flavored fruit when dwarfed. Such are noted in this Catalogue.

NOTE.—Pears should not be permitted to mature on the trees, but should be gathered a few days in advance and ripened in the house; when allowed to remain and ripen on the tree, what is otherwise converted into the rich saccharine matter, constituting the richness of this fruit, becomes a hard, insipid, woody fibre.



SUMMER PEARS.

- S. & D. BARTLETT—Large; clear yellow skin, with a blush on the sunny side; buttery, juicy and highly flavored; tree an early and abundant bearer; one of the best, if not the best Pear of its season. August.
- S. BOYKIN'S JUNE—Below medium size; yellow, with a reddish-brown cheek; flesh white, sweet, not of high flavor, but its earliness and handsome appearance make it a desirable market variety. Originated in Isle of Wight county, this State. Season first to middle of July.
- S. & D. CLAPP'S FAVORITE—A large, fine Pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, reddish blush on one side, with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor; tree hardy and very productive; fruit of great excellence. July and August.
- S. COMET, or LAWSON—This Pear is now attracting a good deal of attention, and promises to be a profitable sort for the early market. The tree is very productive; fruit above medium size and of most beautiful crimson color on yellow ground; flesh crisp and pleasant, though not of the best quality. Ripens early in July.
- S. & D. DOYENNE D'ETE—A beautiful, melting, sweet Pear; rather small, fine grower and abundant bearer; quite early. July.
- S. EARLY HARVEST—Fruit medium size; skin pale yellow at maturity, with blush next to sun; flesh white, tender, sweet; among the best of its season. July. [See page 19.]
- S. KOONCE—Originated in Illinois. Very vigorous; said to be free from blight and a better grower than Kieffer; fruit medium to large; skin yellow, bright red on sunny side; very handsome; one of the best early Pears; of delicious quality and very productive. It being a late bloomer, will almost ensure annual crops. Geo. W. Endicott, of Illinois State Horticultural Society, says: "I have seen the Koonce Pear in fruiting for the past ten years, and it has no competitor as an early Pear."
- S. LE CONTE—Supposed to be a hybrid between the old Chinese Sand Pear and a cultivated variety; fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth; tree of remarkable vigor and rapid growth; foliage luxuriant; has so far been nearly free from blight; commences to bear early and is extremely prolific; fruit ships well. Ripens a few days before Bartlett. Grown only as a standard.
- S. & D. MANNING'S ELIZABETH—Small, yellow, with a lively blush; flesh very melting, saccharine, sprightly and perfumed. August.
- S. WILDER—A beautiful early Pear, bell shaped, yellow with slight blush; flesh yellow, fine-grained, sub-acid; does not rot at the core; tree vigorous and bears young. July.

AUTUMN PEARS.

- S. & D. BEURRE D'ANJOU—A large, fine Pear; greenish, somewhat russeted, red cheek, fine grain, buttery, melting, with a sprightly, vinous flavor; very productive and succeeds well on the Quince. October and November.
- D. BRANDYWINE—Above medium; yellowish green; dotted with russet, slight blush on exposed side; melting and sugary; productive. August and September.
- S. & D. BUFFUM—Medium size; yellow, with a brown cheek; buttery, sweet; quite vigorous; does well either as dwarf or standard. September and October.
- S. & D. DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME—Largest of all good Pears; greenish yellow, spotted with russet; buttery, juicy and rich; productive and profitable; universally popular; attains its highest perfection on the Quince. October and November.
- S. FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large; pale yellow, changing to reddish brown at maturity; juicy, rich and sweet, vigorous and productive; should be gathered ten days before it ripens and matured in the house. September.

- S. GARBER—A seedling of the Japan Hybrid, raised by Dr. J. B. Garber, of Pennsylvania; resembles Kieffer, yet is larger, of better quality and very productive, and especially valuable for canning; tree a strong grower; bears early and abundantly. "Bound to win favor for market." Free from blight. September and October.
- S. & D. HOWELL—Large; light waxen yellow, with a brownish-red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic flavor; tree an upright, free grower and an early and profuse bearer; very hardy and valuable; does well as a dwarf. September.
- S. KIEFFER—Remarkably vigorous and an early, prolific bearer; fruit large, highly colored, and is one of the best and most profitable market Pears. It is the most useful autumn variety. October.
- D. LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY—A choice variety, of large size; yellowish, with brown cheek; fair quality, melting and pleasant, slightly sub-acid; vigorous and productive; succeeds best as a dwarf. September and October.
- S. RUTTER—Rather large; skin rough, greenish yellow, with some russet; flesh white, juicy, sweet and slightly vinous; very good; bears early and abundantly. September and October.
- D. & S. SECKEL—The standard of excellence in the Pear; small, dull, yellowish brown, with red cheek; juicy, rich and extremely high-flavored; tree stout, erect, slow grower, but very productive and perfectly hardy. September.
- S. VERMONT BEAUTY—Origin Grand Isle, Lake Champlain. Hardy and free from blight; vigorous grower, annual and abundant bearer; in quality approaches the standard of excellence, the Seckel; full medium size, yellow, covered on sunny side with a bright carmine red; flesh melting, rich, juicy, aromatic. Ripens with the Seckel; very valuable.

WINTER PEARS.

- S. BORDEAUX—*Duchesse de Bordeaux*—Medium size; skin thick, green, changing to yellow, with russet lines and dots; flesh white, tender and sweet; a valuable late sort in the South. December to February.
- D. & S. LAWRENCE—Rather large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, sometimes buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor; unsurpassed amongst the early winter Pears; succeeds well on the Quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. November and December.
- S. LINCOLN CORELESS—This wonderful and remarkable late winter Pear originated in Lincoln county, Tenn. Strong, healthy grower, hardy and free from blight; regular heavy bearer; an excellent shipper and late keeper; coreless and seedless; large and of a melting, juicy, aromatic flavor. One of the most desirable.
- S. & D. PRESIDENT DROUARD—An excellent Pear, of great promise, introduced a few years ago from France. It is confidently believed by those who have fruited it that it will prove the most valuable winter Pear for this section. Fruit large to very large, handsome and of good quality; tree hardy, vigorous grower and abundant bearer. January to March.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PEARS WE FURNISH IN LIMITED NUMBERS.

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Osband's Summer, S. & D., | Dewey's Premium, | Winter Nelis, |
| Tyson, | Des Moines, | Buffum, |
| Belle Lucrative, | Doyenne du Comice, | Frederick Clapp, |
| Vicar of Winkfield, | Sheldon, | Beurre Clairgeau, |
| Brandywine, | Easter Beurre, | Idaho. |

PEACHES.

The ease with which Peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped to distant markets, make Peach-growing extremely profitable.

We have the climate and opportunities to develop this fruit to the highest standard of excellence, and it should be a source of gratification to all that within the last few years so many valuable new varieties of merit have been introduced. Formerly, a fruit in season for but a short period; now, by the addition of a number of excellent early and late varieties, we have a list ripening from June to November, giving us a season of four and one-half months in the enjoyment of this most delicious fruit.

Owing to the greatly increased demand for the Peach, due to the development of the canning and evaporating interests, this fruit will no doubt continue to be exceedingly profitable to the orchardist who gives the business proper attention and has a suitable location for his orchard.

The grower in the Southern States, who has transportation facilities to market his fruit in the Northern markets, we would advise to plant largely of the earliest varieties; they mature and can be marketed in New York before the fruit of Delaware and Maryland is ripe. In the New York market the early Southern Peaches always command the highest prices, frequently selling for high prices. Those situated beyond the reach of convenient transportation should, after providing for their local markets, plant the best sorts for canning and evaporating purposes, as these have now become very important and profitable industries.

There is no fruit tree that makes so quick a return as the Peach. Give it reasonable attention, and in three years from planting a fair crop may be gathered; and the receipts from a good orchard are something of importance, there now being many Peach-growers in Delaware and Maryland who realize from ten to twenty thousand dollars from that crop in favorable seasons, and yet they do not have the advantage of the high prices that may be obtained by the Southern orchardist for his earlier crop, brought into the market before the competition that meets the Maryland and Delaware grower.

The following list is made up from the great number of varieties now growing and doing well in this and adjacent States, and is believed to contain none but the very best and most profitable for all purposes:

✓ ALBRIGHT'S WINTER—A new Peach; originated in Guilford county, N. C. It is of small size and handsome appearance; color white, changing to light orange; of fine quality, juicy, sweet and rich; clingstone; ripens late in October, and if properly stored will keep into December. Will probably not be valuable north of Virginia.

✓ ALEXANDER'S EARLY—Originated by Mr. O. A. Alexander, of Illinois. It ripens with us a fortnight earlier than Hale's Early; a vigorous grower and productive; fruit of medium size, greenish white, nearly covered with deep red; flesh white, juicy, vinous and sweet; white at the stone. A valuable early variety.

- ✓ **AMELIA**—From South Carolina; very large and beautiful; white nearly covered with crimson; juicy, melting, sweet; freestone. Last of July.
- ✓ **BILYEU'S LATE**—Originated in Caroline county, Md.; a very large Peach, ripening after Smock Free and Salway; fruit of large size; color white, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white; freestone, and an excellent shipper.
- ✓ **BEATRICE**—*Early Beatrice*—Small to medium size; deep mottled red; flesh melting, juicy, vinous and of good quality; tree exceedingly prolific, fruit often needs thinning to insure fair size; blooms late and frequently bears when other varieties are destroyed by frosts; valuable for the latitude of Virginia and southward; bears transportation well. Early in July.
- ✓ **BUTLER'S LATE**—This magnificent new freestone Peach originated in the garden of J. T. Butler, Richmond, Va. Fruit of the very largest size; skin greenish white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of very good flavor; tree vigorous and very productive. This promises to be a very valuable sort, owing to its combination of many valuable qualities, amongst which are very large size, great productiveness and very late ripening, coming in after Smock, when there is usually a dearth of Peaches. September 15th to October 1st.
- ✓ **CRAWFORD'S EARLY**—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. First of August.
- ✓ **CRAWFORD'S LATE**—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. Middle of August.
- ✓ **CHRISTIANA**—A new, very large, fine-looking yellow Peach, ripening between Crawford's Late and Smock; its large size, handsome appearance and time of ripening combine to make it a very valuable Peach.
- ✓ **CHINESE CLING**—Fruit large, roundish, oval; skin transparent cream color, with marbling of red next to the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. Last of July.
- ✓ **CHAIRS' CHOICE**—Originated in Anne Arundel county, Maryland; fruit of very large size, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; tree a strong grower and a good bearer. Ripens just before Smock.
- ✓ **CROSBY**—*Excelsior, Frost-proof*—This valuable Peach has been tested for ten years in the bleakest parts of New England, and in each case has proved itself to be first class in every way. In 1886 and 1890, when there was a total failure of the Peach crop from the late frost, the Crosby bore its regular heavy crop. Being almost frost-proof, it should be planted generally. The fruit is medium size, bright yellow, splashed and streaked with carmine on the sunny side; the flesh is firm, sweet and delicious; stone very small; an enormous bearer. It ripens between Early and Late Crawford.
- ✓ **CHAMPION**—This new Peach comes from Illinois, recommended as an iron-clad against frost, as in 1890, when there was a total failure of the Peach crop, it bore heavily. It has stood a temperature of 18° below zero and bore well the following season. Fruit is of large size; skin creamy white, with red cheek; the flesh is white, rich and juicy; a perfect freestone and good shipper. July.
- ✓ **ELBERTA**—An exceedingly large, high-colored yellow Peach—a cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling; juicy, well-flavored; said to be probably the finest yellow freestone in existence. Ripens early in August.
- ✓ **FAMILY FAVORITE**—A seedling of Chinese Cling, originated in Texas; said to be "large, handsome, certain and prolific; flesh white; valuable for shipping, canning or drying." Freestone; ripening about with Crawford's Early.
- ✓ **FOSTER**—Very large; yellow, with blush cheek; juicy, rich and of very high flavor; a remarkably handsome fruit; vigorous and productive; freestone. July.
- ✓ **GLOBE**—An improvement upon Crawford's Late; vigorous and productive; fruit large, globular; of a rich golden yellow, with red blush; flesh firm, juicy, yellow. Second week in September.
- ✓ **GOLDEN DROP**—Large, fine quality, handsome and hardy; valuable for market; a Michigan favorite; freestone. September.

HILL'S CHILI—A great favorite for market in the cold North-west, on account of its extreme hardness and heavy bearing. Fruit medium size, oblong; skin yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh yellow, very rich and sweet; freestone. October 1st.

HEATH CLING—Large; creamy white, with slight blush in the sun; flesh greenish white, tender, very juicy and highly flavored; the best of all the late Peaches and universally popular; valuable for home and market. September and October.

JACKSON—The great early freestone Peach. The largest early Peach yet introduced; has never been known to rot; ripens in June; a perfect freestone, the flesh separating entirely from the seed; ten days earlier than Alexander and Schumaker; twice as large as the Alexander; skin a beautiful rich red; flesh white and very juicy. Originated at Richmond, Va.

Origin and History.—In the summer of 1886 our attention was called to the fruit by Mr. E. S. Rose, (of the firm of Chewning & Rose, real estate agents,) who had seen the original tree in bearing at the residence of Mrs. Jane McGowan, on Jackson street, in this city. We called and examined the tree and found a few Peaches, the last of the crop, still on the tree on June 25th. These specimens were so large, of such a handsome color and excellent flavor, that we determined to propagate it, being satisfied that it was by far *the largest and best early Peach* yet found, and the only variety we had seen that was entirely free from rot. The original tree was grown from a seed planted by Mrs. McGowan, and was remarkably healthy and vigorous. For market purposes the Jackson is invaluable, combining size, earliness and beauty, and commanding, as it does, the highest prices. There is no fruit we have offered that gives such promise of general utility and profit.

Col. Normand Smith, of Henrico county, Va., an intelligent fruit-grower, wrote us, under date of January 24, 1896, saying he considered the Jackson Peach, bought of J. D. Mosby & Bro., in 1891, the best and most valuable Peach he has gotten up to date. He sold his crop to Richmond dealers for \$1.50 per bushel last year, when Peaches were very abundant.

LADY INGOLD—A large, handsome, yellow freestone, ripening immediately after Hale's Early; resembles Crawford's Early in size and appearance; quality very good; promises to be a valuable acquisition.

LEVY'S LATE—*Henrietta*—A new, late clingstone, which originated in the garden of W. W. Levy, Washington, D. C. Fruit large, roundish; skin deep yellow, a shade of rich, brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, rather firm, juicy, half-melting, sweet; very good and a valuable variety. First to last of October.

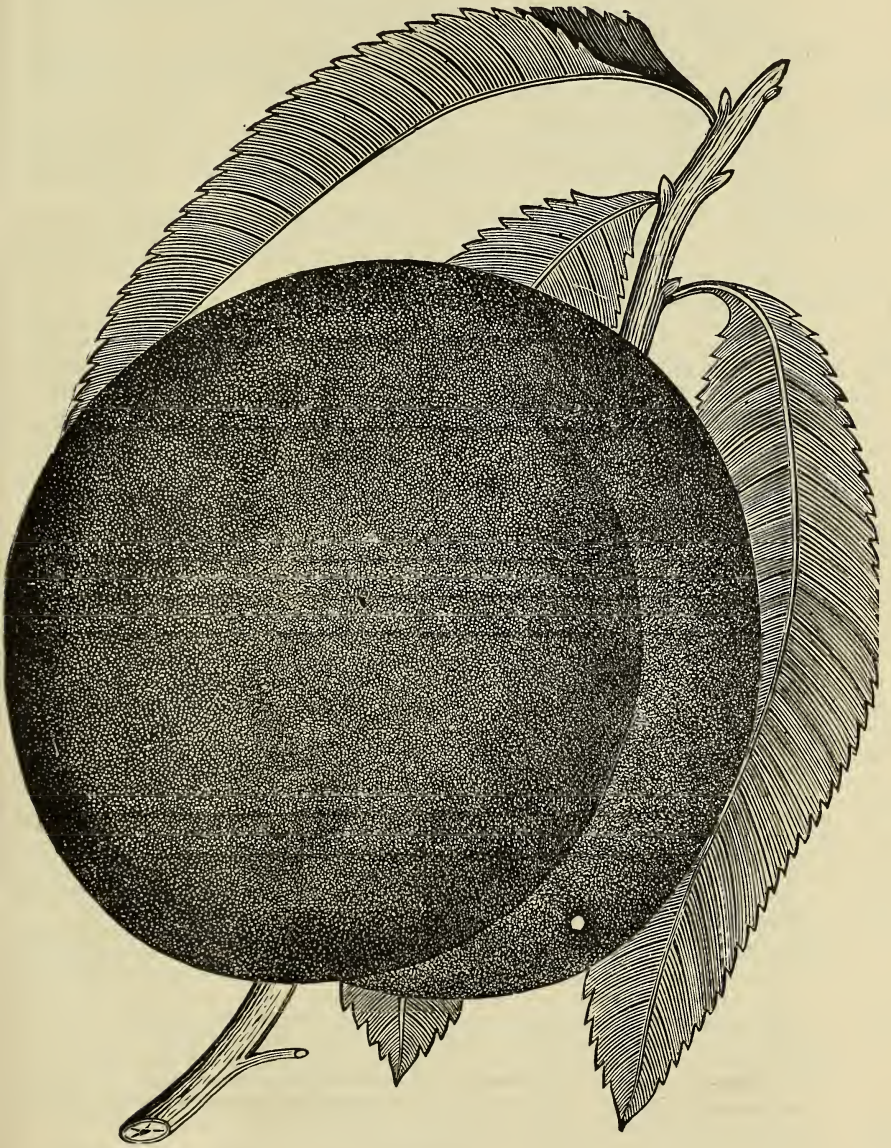
MOUNTAIN ROSE—A variety of very great value; very profitable for market and is steadily growing in favor; fruit large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with light and dark rich red; flesh white, slightly stained at the stone, juicy, sweet; separates freely from the stone. Ripens just after Troth's Early.

OLDMIXON FREESTONE—Is a fine, 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, indispensable. Middle of August.

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 most desirable clingstone Peaches. Middle of August.

PICQUET'S LATE—This very valuable late Peach originated in Georgia, has been disseminated over a wide extent of country, and succeeds well generally. It has been planted to a considerable extent in Maryland and Virginia and has proven a very excellent and profitable sort; fruit large and handsome; skin yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet and of the highest flavor. We recommend it to the orchardist for its many valuable qualities. Ripens about with Smock.

PENDLETON—A very large, rich yellow Peach, double the size of the Heath Cling, and maturing from fifteen to twenty-five days later; unequalled in size, quality and flavor. For both canning and table use it equals the best of the September clingstones and matures after all good Peaches are gone. To large



JACKSON.

- growers for shipping purposes the Pendleton offers inducements that no other variety presents. It is by far the most profitable Peach that can be cultivated; size large to very large; color rich, deep yellow, slightly tinged with red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, with a delicious flavor. Ripens, at Richmond, Va., October 1st to 15th; origin, Richmond, Va.
- ✓ RIVERS—*Early Rivers*—One of Rivers' seedlings, introduced from England; large; color pale straw, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, or rather dissolving, with a rich, racy flavor. Ripens ten days later than *Early Beatrice*. The best Peach of its season.
- ✓ REEVES' FAVORITE—Fruit large, roundish, with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at stone; juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor. One of the largest and handsomest Peaches; should be in every orchard. First of September.
- ✓ SALWAY—A large late, yellow freestone, of English origin; handsomely mottled, with a brownish-red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich, very productive; a variety growing more and more in favor with the orchardist. Ripens after *Smock Free*.
- ✓ SMOCK 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. In the Delaware and Maryland Peach-growing district this variety is planted perhaps more extensively than any other sort, and large profits have been realized from it. It succeeds well in Eastern Virginia, but west of the ridge is not so valuable. Middle to last of September.
- ✓ STUMP THE WORLD—Large; creamy white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored; very productive; one of the best market varieties. Middle of August.
- ✓ SNOW'S ORANGE—Large, yellow; very hardy and productive; valuable for market; freestone. September.
- ✓ TRIUMPH—This new Peach originated in Georgia, the home of the *Elberta*, and we have no doubt that when known it will become as popular as that deserving variety. It has the advantage of *Elberta* in its season of ripening, coming at a time when there is no other good Peach. It is of large size, yellow flesh and beautiful, deep yellow color, of good quality, and ripens evenly to the pit; season with *Alexander*. With these characteristics it is the most valuable Peach at this time to the fruit-growers of the country. The noted horticulturist, Chas. Downing, wrote in 1880: "A yellow freestone as large and handsome and early as *Alexander* would be worth a million dollars to the public." And here we have a Peach even better than he sought for.
- ✓ 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 propagating it largely for that purpose. Middle of July.
- ✓ WHEATLAND—An extensive fruit-grower says: "It is the largest, hardiest, best, most productive and handsomest of its season—filling a gap just before *Crawford's Late*, which it excels. Though crowded on the tree, the fruit was all large." This is surely high praise, and we hope that on further trial it will be found still worthy of it.
- ✓ WATERLOO—A seedling; originated in Waterloo, N. Y.; size medium to large—good specimens measuring nine inches in circumference and weighing five ounces: form round, with a deep suture on one side; color pale, whitish green in the shade; marbled red, deepening into dark, purple crimson in the sun; flesh greenish white, with abundance of sweet, vinous juice; adheres considerably to the stone, like *Hale's Amsden*, &c. Ripens with *Amsden*.
- ✓ WONDERFUL—Originated in New Jersey, and described by the introducer; size large to very large, best specimens from crowded trees measuring eleven inches in circumference and weighing as many ounces; smooth, almost globular, very regular and uniform in size and shape; color rich, golden yellow; flesh yellow, high flavored, firm; very free; ripening in October.
- ✓ YELLOW ST. JOHN—*Fleita's St. John*—A large, roundish, yellow freestone, ripening a little before *Troth's Early*; skin orange yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and high flavored. This is the earliest good yellow Peach we have, and must prove a profitable sort for the early market.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PEACHES WE CAN FURNISH IN MODERATE QUANTITIES.

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Caroline Beauty, | George the Fourth, | Morris' White, |
| Heath's Free, | Mary's Favorite, | Steadley, |
| Millhiser, | Red Cheek Melocoton, | Columbia, or Blood, |
| Arkansas, | Barnard's Early, | Early Silver, |
| Conkling, | Fox Seedling, | La Grange, |
| Jacques' Rareripec, | Louise, | Schumaker, |
| Muir, | Shipley's Late, | Susquehannah, |
| Silver Medal, | Early Tillotson, | Stevens' Rareripec, |
| Early York, | Grand Admiral, | Wager. |

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 egg 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 insect falls upon the cloth, and, being stiff, can easily be caught. By commencing this as soon as the fruit is formed, and continuing it daily for about three weeks, you may be able to save a good crop.

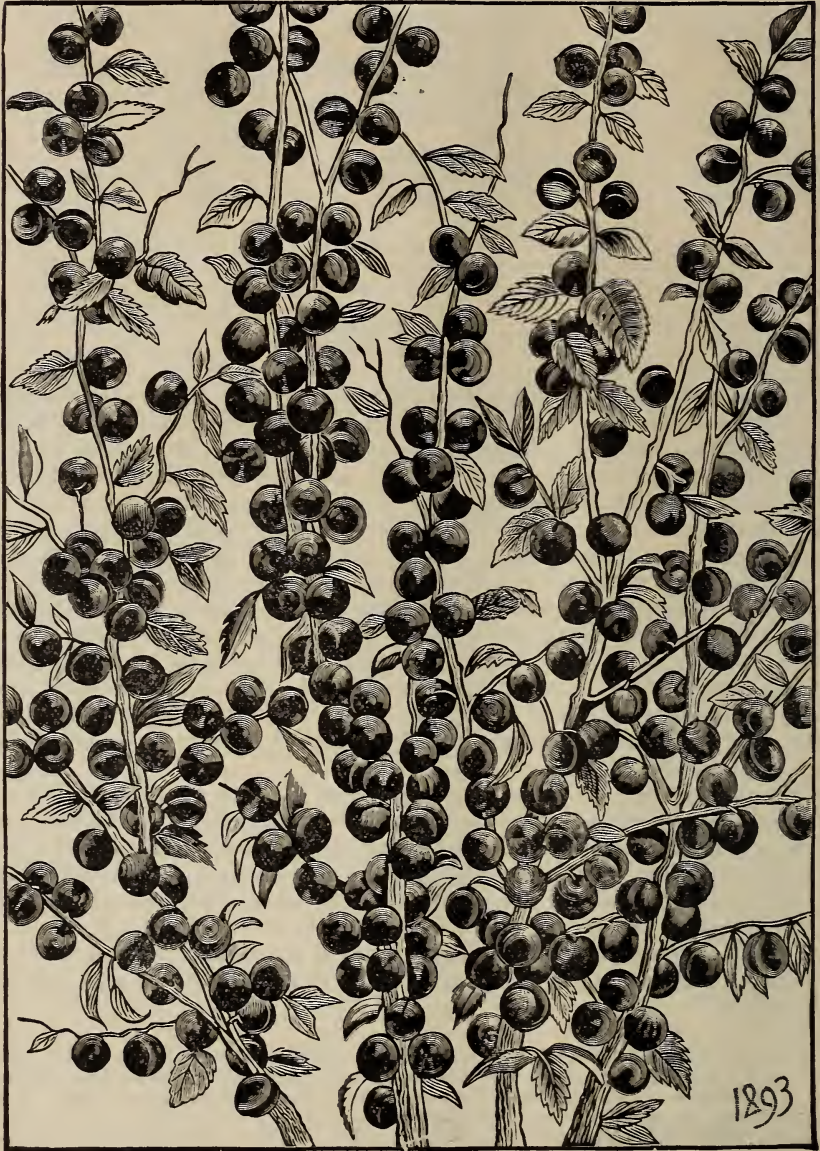
Entire exemption from the Black Knot may not be expected, but if properly treated its ravages may in great measure be stopped. As soon as observed, pare the knot or lump carefully with a sharp knife, and rub the wound well with kerosene oil. This treatment has been attended with much success wherever tried, and if generally practised will, we think, go far toward ridding the country of this distressing blight.

Following is a list of select varieties, many of which are succeeding well and bringing handsome profits, in spite of those great enemies, the *Curculio* and Black Knot:

ABUNDANCE, OR BOTAN—Large, round or slightly oblong; yellow, nearly covered with bright cherry red, and with heavy bloom; flesh orange yellow; high-flavored, perfume rich; very superior; *Curculio* does not attack it. End of June to middle of July. [See page 28.]

BURBANK—Resembles the Abundance in many ways; globular, large, cherry red, with slight lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, very sweet, with pleasant and agreeable flavor; strong grower; bears early, often at second year. September 1st.

GERMAN PRUNE—A valuable Plum, of fair quality for the table, but most esteemed for drying and preserving; fruit long oval; skin purple, with a thick, blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet and pleasant; separates from the stone.



ABUNDANCE, OR BOTAN.

From a photograph showing section of a tree four years old. Tree produced upwards of a bushel of fruit.



WILLARD—NATURAL SIZE.

- ✓ 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 moist localities. August.
- ✓ KELSEY'S JAPAN—Large to very large, heart-shaped; rich yellow, nearly over-spread with bright red, with a delicate bloom; flesh firm, melting, rich and juicy, and remarkably small pit. Tender north of New York city. Last of August.
- ✓ LOMBARD—Medium size; skin delicate violet, dotted thick red; flesh deep yellow, juicy and pleasant; one of the hardiest, most productive and valuable Plums. Succeeds well everywhere, even on light soils. August.
- ✓ OGON—Large, nearly round, with deep suture, of a bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry; tree vigorous and entirely hardy; excellent for canning. Last of July.
- ✓ PRINCE ENGLEBERT—Large; oblong, oval; skin very deep purple, sprinkled with brown dots, and covered with a deep-blue bloom; flesh yellowish green, juicy, sugary; separates from the stone; from Belgium; tree very vigorous; one of the best. July.

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—An improvement on the common Damson, being of the largest size of its class; dark purple; highly esteemed for preserving; tree vigorous and enormously productive. September.
- ✓ SHIPPER'S PRIDE—Large, round, purple; very firm; excellent quality; a strong, upright grower and regular bearer; very productive.
- ✓ WILD GOOSE—Medium size; oblong; bright vermilion red; juicy, sweet and of good quality; cling; productive, and nearly proof against the Curculio. The most profitable variety for market in the South, and deserves more extensive planting there as well as in the Middle States. July.
- ✓ 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 hardiness of the tree are qualities which claim for it a place in every good collection. August.
- ✓ YELLOW EGG—*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. Last of July.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PLUMS WE FURNISH IN LIMITED NUMBERS.

Bingham,
Mariana,
Coe's Golden Drop,
Robinson,

Golden Beauty,
Pond's Seedling,
Prunus Simonii,
Yellow Japan,
Gen. Hand,

Peach Plum,
Satsuma,
Willard,
Wickson.

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.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

BIGARREAU, OR GRAFFION—*Yellow Spanish*—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.

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.

BELLE D'ORLEANS—A 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.

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.

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—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—This most excellent Cherry was brought from Florence, Italy, and has shown itself to be one of the largest and handsomest sorts here; fruit very large; amber yellow, marbled and mostly covered with bright red; flesh amber color, very firm, sweet, rich flavor; hangs long on the tree and will keep several days after gathering. Ripens in July.

GOVERNOR WOOD—One of the best of Dr. Kirkland'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.

NAPOLÉON 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.

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.

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 or sub-acid fruit.

- ✓ **DYEHOUSE**—In hardness and general appearance resembles Early Richmond, but is of finer quality and several days earlier; it produces very regular annual crops; fruit medium; skin bright red, darkened in the sun; flesh soft, juicy, tender, sprightly, sub-acid, rather rich; partakes of both the Morello and Duke in growth, wood and fruit; it is very productive. We consider it superior to Early Richmond.
- ✓ **ENGLISH MORELLO**—Above medium size; skin dark red, becoming nearly black; flesh juicy, sub-acid, rich. July.
- ✓ **EARLY RICHMOND, OR KENTISH**—Medium size; red; flesh melting, juicy, and, at maturity, of a rich acid flavor; very productive; fine for cooking. Commences ripening last 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**—Medium size; dark red; melting, rich and juicy; an old and popular sort; ripens soon after Early Purple Guigne.
- ✓ **MONTMORENCY LARGE-FRUITED**—Fruit large and the finest flavored of any in this class; tree a free grower, hardy and prolific.
- ✓ **MONTMORENCY ORDINAIRE**—A beautiful, large, red, acid Cherry; larger than Early Richmond and fully ten days later; very prolific and hardy; a variety of great value; tree a free grower.
- ✓ **OLIVET**—A new French variety, imported in 1875. It belongs to the Duke class, and takes a place not occupied up to the present in the list of early Cherries. The Olivet Cherry is a large, globular, very shining, deep-red sort; the flesh is red, with a rose-colored juice; tender, rich and vinous, with a very sweet, sub-acid flavor. It ripens in May or early in June. It possesses the fertility of the best of the Duke tribes, and is, perhaps, the largest of that class.
- ✓ **REINE HORTENSE**—A French Cherry of great excellence; large; bright red; flesh tender, juicy, very slightly sub-acid and delicious; tree vigorous and productive; one of the very best Cherries. Last of June.
- ✓ **WRAGG**—Supposed to hail from North Germany. A good grower and an immense bearer; quite late and a valuable Cherry.

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.

- ✓ **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.
- ✓ **EARLY GOLDEN—Dubois' Early Golden**—Small; pale orange; flesh juicy and sweet; tree hardy and productive; separates from the stone. Last of June.
- ✓ **LARGE EARLY**—Large size; orange, with a red cheek; flesh sweet, rich and juicy; separates from the stone; tree vigorous and productive; one of the very best of the early sorts. Last of June.

- ✓ 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. First of July.

IMPROVED RUSSIAN VARIETIES.

- ✓ ALEXANDER—An immense bearer. Fruit of large size; oblong; yellow, flecked with red; flavor sweet and delicious; tree hardy; one of the best July 1st.
- ✓ ALEXIS—Large to very large; yellow with red cheek; slightly acid, but rich and luscious; tree hardy and abundant bearer. July 15th.
- ✓ CATHERINE—Tree hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit medium; yellow; mild, sub-acid, good. July.
- ✓ GIBB—Tree hardy and symmetrical, a good bearer; fruit medium; yellow; sub-acid, rich, juicy; the best early variety, ripening about with Strawberries; a great acquisition. Last June.
- ✓ J. L. BUDD—A hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer; large white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine, with a sweet kernel as fine flavored as the Almond; the best late variety and a decided acquisition. August.
- ✓ NICHOLAS—Tree hardy, a splendid bearer; medium to large; white, sweet and melting; a handsome, valuable variety. July.

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 the Plum.

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ DOWNTON—Large; pale greenish, with a violet red cheek; flesh pale green, slightly red at the stone, melting, rich and excellent; one of the best; freestone. August.
- ✓ PITMASTON ORANGE—Large size; skin rich orange yellow, with a dark, brownish-red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone; melting, juicy, rich, sweet and of excellent flavor; freestone; best yellow-fleshed Nectarine. Middle of July.

SELECT QUINCES.

The Quince is attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requires but little space, productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to four of other fruit, it imparts to them a most delicious flavor.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

- ✓ **CHAMPION**—This variety originated in Georgetown, Connecticut; said to be larger than the Orange; fair, smooth, of fine quality and late keeper.
- ✓ **MEECH'S PROLIFIC**—A new variety recently introduced by Rev. W. W. Meech, of Vineland, N. J. The late Chas. Downing says: "It is certainly a promising variety, and if it proves as good in other localities and continues its present good qualities of fair fruit and good size, as in the specimens you sent me, it will be an acquisition to the Quince family."
- ✓ **ORANGE, OR APPLE**—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.
- ✓ **REA—*Rea's Seedling***—A variety of the Orange Quince; of large size; a strong grower, of good quality, and bears well.

MULBERRIES.

This fruit is getting very popular, especially south, where it is claimed to be fine food for hogs and poultry. The trees are also fine for shade, as it grows rapidly and is very hardy.

- ✓ **DOWNING'S BLACK**—Fruit very large, black, sub-acid; mostly planted north. Fruit about June 1st to middle of July.
- ✓ **HICKS', OR EVER-BEARING BLACK**—This variety is very popular south, as the tree is a very rapid grower, bears very young, and has a long season, very often from June 1st until the middle of August. Very sweet.
- ✓ **NEW AMERICAN**—This we consider equal to Downing's in all respects, continuing in bearing fully as long, and a hardier tree. Fruit jet black.
- ✓ **RUSSIAN**—Brought from Russia by the Mennonites. Tree a very hardy and rapid grower; fine as a shade tree; bears very young and very heavily, but the fruit is of very little value.
- ✓ **STUBBS' RED**—Introduced by P. J. Berckmans, with the following description: "This is a form of the native Red Mulberry, and was discovered in Laurens county, Ga., some twenty years ago. Tree very vigorous and with broad foliage. Fruit very large—from 1½ to 2 inches long; black, vinous and of excellent quality; greatly superior to any of the cultivated varieties. It is a wonderfully prolific bearer; fruit lasts nearly two months."
- ✓ **TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY**—Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground, parallel to the stem; very hardy. One of the prettiest small weeping trees.
- ✓ **WHITE ENGLISH**—Fruit very small and sweet, but not as good as Hicks'.

SELECT GRAPES.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the third year after planting, but sometimes on the second; requires but little space, and when properly trained is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard.

It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists, that among all the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the Grape ranks number one. We hope soon to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this excellent fruit for at least six months in the year.

The soil for the Grape should be dry; when not naturally so, should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm, sunny exposure.

The best Grape-vine trellis is probably the wire trellis. This is constructed by planting posts as far apart as you choose to have the length of your trellis; stretch the wires, four in number, about eighteen inches apart, letting them pass through stakes at proper distances from each other to support the wire. As the wires are contracted by the cold, and are likely to break or sway the posts from their places, they should be loosened as cold weather approaches. When, however, it is not convenient to make a wire or other trellis, very good results are had with the old vineyard system of training to stakes. The vines are planted eight feet apart, in a place exposed to the sun and protected from cold winds, if convenient, and are trained to an upright stake. This method is as simple as the cultivation of Indian corn. Often a large and uncomely rock may be converted to usefulness and beauty by planting a Grape-vine on its sunny side and making use of the rock as a trellis.

To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. The following is regarded as the best method: Commencing with a good, strong vine, such as we furnish, permit it to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following, cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following spring allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These, in the fall, will be from seven to ten feet long, and should be cut back to within four or five feet of the root. The next spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences pinch the buds off, so that the shoots will be from ten to twelve inches apart. As these grow, train them perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis. No fruit should be allowed to set above the second bar of the trellis.

During the season when the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis, they may be pinched to prevent further growth. After the fruit is gathered, and the vine has shed its foliage, the cane should then be cut back to two buds. The following spring allow but one bud to throw out a shoot, and treat as in the previous year. This system of pruning should be followed each year. After the vine has undergone the fall pruning it may be laid upon the ground and covered with boughs, to protect it through the winter. Grape-vines should be top-dressed in the spring.

Grapes may be kept through the winter, and even all the year, in small boxes holding three to five pounds, if placed in a cool, dry room, of even temperature;

or they may be spread out to dry for two days and then laid in market baskets, and suspended in a cool, dry cellar.

The following list contains the best-known sorts of the hardy American varieties:

✓ BRIGHTON—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. Bunch large, and beautifully formed berries, above medium to large size; berries of a red or Catawba color when first ripe, changing to reddish purple if allowed to hang long on the vine, covered with a blue bloom; skin thin; flesh tender, very sweet, and of a fine and excellent flavor; quality best as compared with the finest native Grapes. The fruit keeps well for an early Grape, either on or off the vine; vine productive and vigorous.

✓ 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. It received the \$100 premium offered for the grape of the *greatest value*. Vine a very vigorous grower and enormously productive; comparatively free from disease; bunches large, compact; berries large, round, black, with a blue bloom; a profitable market sort.

✓ 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.

✓ CLINTON—A black Grape of medium size, entirely healthy and hardy; a strong, rank grower, requiring thin soil and plenty of room; on strong, rich soil should be allowed to run and pruned long; often succeeds where most other kinds fail; colors early, but should hang long on the vine. A good table Grape when fully ripe.

✓ 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; exceedingly sweet, sprightly, vinous and aromatic. Ripens in August.

✓ DUCHESS—A new seedling from Ulster county, New York. Bunch medium to large, shouldered, compact; berries medium, round, greenish white; skin thin; flesh tender, without pulp; sprightly and rich.

✓ EMPIRE STATE—Another new white Grape of great promise; bunch large-shouldered; berry medium, skin slightly tinged with yellow; flesh tender, rich, juicy, sweet and sprightly; ripens a little after Hartford; vine a good grower and productive.

✓ HARTFORD—*Hartford Prolific*—A very popular and profitable *early* Grape: a vigorous grower and a good bearer, free from disease; fruit medium size, black; flesh sweet and soft. Early in August.

✓ IVES—Bunch medium to large, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries medium black; flesh sweet, pulpy and somewhat foxy; should hang some time on vine after it colors; hardy, vigorous and bears well; deservedly becoming popular. Early.

✓ LADY—Originated in Ohio. Said to be a seedling of Concord. Bunch medium size; berry about the size of Concord: light, greenish yellow, covered with white bloom; flesh tender, sweet and pleasant. Early.

✓ LADY WASHINGTON—One of Rickett's celebrated seedlings. Bunch very large, compact, generally double-shouldered; berry medium to large; color deep yellow, with a tinge of delicate pink where exposed to the sun, and covered with a thin, white bloom; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet and very good; it ripens about with Concord. This showy and beautiful Grape is a cross between the Concord and Allen's Hybrid, and is a promising Grape for the market and the amateur.

✓ MARTHA—This is one of the most reliable white Grapes yet known; bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berry white or greenish, turning to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin; flesh very sweet and juicy; a seedling of the Con-



MOORE'S EARLY.

cord, and will take the same rank amongst white Grapes that its parent does amongst the black. Ripens a little earlier than Concord.

✓ **MOYER**—Originated in Lincoln county, Ont., Canada, and seems to be a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. It ripens with the very earliest varieties, some three weeks before the Concord. It is of the best quality, equal to the Delaware, which it much resembles, but is even sweeter, though not quite as high flavored and without a trace of Fox; pulp very juicy and tender to the centre; skin thin but tough, to which characteristic, in part, it owes its good keeping, handling and shipping qualities; bunches medium, about the same as Delaware, shouldered; the berries are a little larger and adhere tenaciously to the stem. When overripe it gradually shrivels and dries up into raisins. The color is a rich dark red, even better than that of the Delaware. This Grape is sweet, tender, and good soon as colored. The vine is a vigorous, though rather short-jointed and compact grower, and may be planted a little closer than Concord or other rambling growers; very hardy, having stood 35 degrees below zero unprotected and unhurt. Neither the leaf nor fruit has ever been known to mildew, not even in seasons and places where everything around it was affected.

✓ **MOORE'S DIAMOND**—This choice new white Grape is from a lot of 2,500 seedlings raised by Jacob Moore, Esq., of Brighton, N. Y. (the originator of the well-known "Brighton" Grape), who considers this the finest and best of the collection. It is a pure native, being a cross between the Concord and Iona. Vine a vigorous grower, with large, dark, healthy foliage, which is entirely free from mildew. It is a prolific bearer, producing large, handsome, compact bunches, slightly shouldered. The color is a delicate greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth and entirely free from the brown specks or dots which characterize many of the new white varieties; very few seeds, juicy and almost entirely free from pulp, which makes it almost transparent when held up to the light; berry about the size of the Concord, and adheres firmly to the stem. In quality, no other white Grape in the market can compare with it. It is as much superior to the other leading white Grapes as the Brighton is superior to the Concord.

✓ **MOORE'S EARLY**—A seedling of the Concord, combining the vigor, health and productiveness of its parent, and ripening a few days earlier than the Hartford; bunch medium; berry quite large; color black, with a heavy blue bloom. Its extreme hardiness and size will render it a popular market sort. [See p. 37.]

✓ **NORTON'S VIRGINIA**—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.

✓ **NIAGARA**—No Grape has been so strongly presented for public favor as this, and for awhile it seemed as though it would merit all the praise bestowed upon it. The vine is remarkably vigorous and productive; bunch large, generally shouldered; berry large, roundish; color greenish white, turning to light yellow; skin thin, but tough; flesh slightly pulpy, tender and sweet; has a decidedly Foxy flavor before fully ripe, which it pretty well loses at maturity. Ripens with Concord. In some vineyards it has suffered greatly from rot, and we are afraid this is a weakness that will be developed with age, but where it succeeds it will unquestionably be a very valuable sort.

✓ **POCKLINGTON**—A seedling of the Concord; vine very hardy, healthy and productive; bunch large, generally shouldered; berry light golden yellow when fully ripe; quality good; ripens rather early. It is a good keeper and bears shipping well. It will probably take its place as a valuable standard Grape, being the largest and most showy white Grape of its type yet introduced.

✓ **SCUPPERNONG**—A southern Grape, too tender for a more northern latitude than Virginia; does not even succeed in Virginia 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.

✓ **SALEM**—*Rogers', No. 22*—Bunch and berry large; of a light chestnut color; skin thin; flesh tender; very sweet and sprightly, with a rich, aromatic flavor; vine vigorous and productive; ripens before Concord. One of the best and most popular of Rogers' Hybrids.

SMALL FRUITS.

The small fruits, such as Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, etc., ripening from the first of June till fall, are everywhere capable of successful cultivation, and yield large returns at comparatively small expense. They should have a place in every garden. Since the introduction of self-sealing jars and cans, they can be had throughout the year almost as fresh as when gathered.

SELECT CURRANTS.

- 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.
- FAY'S PROLIFIC**—This Currant has now been before the public a number of years, and we believe has pretty well sustained the claims of its disseminator, who says of it: "Color rich red; as compared with the Cherry Currant, Fay's Prolific is equal in size, better in flavor, containing less acid, and five times as prolific, and from its long, peculiar stem, less expensive to pick."
- LA VERSAILLAISE**—One of the largest and best Currants; an enormous bearer; red; flavor good; very similar to Cherry.
- NORTH STAR**—A new red Currant of great promise; strong grower, prolific bearer, fine large cluster; sweet and rich in quality; firm, a good market berry, desirable dessert fruit and unequalled for jelly.
- 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.
- 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.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Until quite recently no interest has been felt in the cultivation of this fruit further 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.

- COLUMBUS**—We take pleasure in offering a new American Seedling Gooseberry of the English type. It is of large size, oval in form; skin greenish yellow, smooth; of the finest quality; plant a strong, robust grower, with large spines or thorns; foliage large and glossy; has never shown a trace of mildew. We confidently recommend it as one of the best of its class.
- DOWNING**—A seedling of the Houghton; an upright, vigorous-growing plant; fruit larger than its parent; color whitish green; flesh rather soft, juicy, very good; productive. Valuable market sort.
- HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING**—Rather small; pale red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant; produces enormous crops, free from mildew. Most profitable market variety.
- INDUSTRY**—Large; oval, dark red, hairy; rich and agreeable. Although this is a foreign variety it has succeeded admirably on our grounds, where it has fruited extensively for several years. We can confidently recommend it, both

for the garden of the amateur and the market plantation. The plant is remarkably vigorous and productive and the fruit large, beautiful and of excellent quality. Where shoots are left long, they fruit to the very tips. We regard it as, on the whole, the best foreign Gooseberry ever introduced.

✓ **RED JACKET**—As large as the largest. Berry smooth, very prolific and hardy; quality and foliage the best. For seven years it has stood close to Triumph, Crown Bob, White Smith, Smith's Improved, Downing, and a dozen other (English) sorts; and while all these have mildewed more or less in leaf and fruit, mildew has never yet appeared on Red Jacket. We need this Gooseberry, which can be grown in our own country, to take the place of sorts which mildew so much that neither plants nor fruit can be grown, except in a very few localities in America.

✓ **SMITH'S SEEDLING**—A new variety grown from seed of the Houghton; more vigorous and upright in growth of plant than its parent; the fruit is larger and somewhat oval in form; light green; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good.

RASPBERRIES.

The Raspberry should be planted in good, rich soil, in rows six feet apart, and three feet apart in the rows. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood to give more vigor to the young canes.

✓ **CUTHBERT**—*Queen of the Market*—Canes strong, upright, very vigorous, sometimes branching; foliage luxuriant; fruit large to very large; red; moderately firm, with high, sprightly flavor; very productive. Its many valuable qualities render it desirable for home or market culture. It succeeds well generally, and is almost the only one that can be relied on in the Cotton States. We commend it to planters in all sections.

✓ **GREGG**—This is one of the largest, if not *the* largest, of the Black Cap family; fruit large, black, with a slight bloom; flesh quite firm, moderately juicy, sweet and rich; the fruit ripens late and very evenly, making the picking season short; it is a very strong grower and good bearer. Very desirable.

✓ **GOLDEN QUEEN**—A seedling or "sport" of the Cuthbert, and in hardiness and vigorous growth of plant resembles that variety; fruit of large size; color beautiful yellow; flavor excellent.

✓ **MILLER RED**—This new Raspberry is attracting much attention throughout the country and deserves a prominent place in every field or garden. The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, more stocky and not so tall as Cuthbert, and well calculated to hold up the immense crops of fruit with which it annually loads itself; berry as large as Cuthbert, round, bright red, and does not fade, even when shipped a long distance; core very small and does not crumble. To sum up, its points of superiority are as follows: Ripens with the earliest; in productiveness, equal to any; as a shipper, has no equal; perfectly hardy; in quality, unsurpassed; in color, very attractive. Mr. S. B. Heiges, Pomologist U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "Its earliness, firmness, productiveness, bright color and good quality combine to make it a very promising variety for market."

✓ **SOUHEGAN**—*Cap*—A week or ten days earlier than Doolittle; strong grower; very hardy; fruit large; jet black; handsome; one of the very best of the Caps.

SELECT BLACKBERRIES.

Should be planted in rows six to seven feet apart, three to five feet in the rows. Keep the ground light and rich. Pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height.

✓ **EARLY HARVEST**—One of the earliest, if not the *very* earliest Blackberry yet introduced, ripening two weeks before Wilson's Early; berry medium size, good quality and very prolific; it is firm and very attractive in appearance; a good market sort.

- ERIE—For four years we have been growing this new berry, and it is the most vigorous and healthy plant of any Blackberry we have ever grown, and thus far absolutely hardy. Very productive of berries of the LARGEST SIZE, coal-black, firm and solid, and sells in the market at highest prices; fine form and ripens early. Is being extensively planted both in family and market gardens.
- KITTATINNY—Very large, slightly conical; the berries are firm, of sweet, excellent flavor, and are perfectly ripe as soon as they turn black; it is a vigorous grower, hardy and very productive; continues four to five weeks in bearing.
- LUCRETIA—This is a trailing Blackberry, or Dewberry; a good grower and productive; fruit large and of good flavor.
- WILSON'S EARLY—A well-known and most valuable sort; 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. There has been more fruit grown of this variety during the last twenty years than all other sorts combined.
- WILSON JUNIOR—Is the largest and most productive Blackberry known, and yields the bulk of its crop very early, and before any other large Blackberry is on the market; hence it is sold when Blackberries are scarce and command high prices. The average per acre on five acres last year was 110½ bushels.

STRAWBERRIES.

The fact that Strawberries can be grown in Virginia and sent to the Northern cities three weeks before they ripen in those sections affords large room for profits. The ease with which they are cultivated and the heavy yield they give combine to make them a desirable market crop. Their popularity as a domestic fruit is well known.

DIRECTIONS FOR GARDEN CULTURE.

To cultivate the Strawberry for family use, we recommend planting in beds four feet wide, with an alley two feet wide between. These beds will accommodate three rows of plants, which may stand fifteen inches apart each way, and the outside row nine inches from the alley. These beds can be kept clean, and the fruit can be gathered from them without setting the feet upon them. We find from experience that no more convenient mode can be adopted than this. The ground should be well prepared by trenching or plowing at least eighteen to twenty inches deep, and be properly enriched as for any garden crop.

The season for planting depends upon circumstances. It may be done with safety from the time the plants begin to grow in the spring until they are in blossom; and again in the fall, from the time the young plants are sufficiently rooted until the freezing of the ground. It is well, however, to plant at a time when the plants will at once commence growing. If planted in warm, dry weather, as August or September, it is necessary to water the ground thoroughly before planting, and then to shade the plants until they have begun to root. The culture subsequent to planting consists in keeping the ground among the plants clear of weeds, and frequently stirred with a hoe or fork to keep the runners closely pinched until after the fruit is gathered; and to mulch the ground among the plants before the fruit begins to ripen, with two inches deep of hay, straw, or short-grass mowings from the lawn, or anything of that sort, to keep the fruit clean and the ground from drying. In exposed situations, or where the winters are severe, with little snow for protection, a slight covering of leaves or litter, or the branches of ever-



greens, will be of great service. This can be taken off and the beds dressed at the opening of the growing season. A bed managed in this way will give three full crops, and should then be spaded down, a new one having been in the meantime prepared to take its place.

DIRECTIONS FOR FIELD CULTURE.

The same directions with regard to soil, time of planting, mulching, as given above for garden culture, are applicable when planting on a large scale. We usually plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and the plants a foot apart in the row. In this case most of the labor is performed with horse and cultivator.

BUBACH'S No. 5—Combines many excellent qualities, such as great and uniform size, fine form and color, good quality of fruit, unsurpassed productiveness and great vigor of plant. It ripens almost as early as the Crescent, and continues about as long in bearing, and fully as prolific. Leaves large, dark green, and endures the hottest sun perfectly. Is taking the lead in many sections. For home use only.

CRESCENT SEEDLING—Fruit medium to large; roundish, conical, bright scarlet. It requires less time and attention than most varieties, and is well calculated for those who cannot and will not give the necessary labor to produce the better kinds. It is a hardy, strong, vigorous grower, and very productive; the plant requires much room to give good results; it ripens early and continues late, holding its size tolerably well; and although not of high flavor, its fair size, good color and moderately firm flesh has given it a near-market value. Being a pistillate variety, it should be planted near other varieties.

CRYSTAL CITY—Medium size, conical; color light crimson; flesh soft; quality good when very ripe; valuable on account of its very early ripening.

CUMBERLAND—*Cumberland Triumph*—Very large, regular and uniform in size; light scarlet; very handsome; flesh juicy and good flavor; plant very vigorous and productive. It succeeds well almost everywhere. All things considered, this is one of the most valuable sorts and deserves very extensive planting. Season medium.

HAVERLAND—Origin Ohio. Seedling of Crescent fertilized with Sharpless; one of the heaviest bearers, though a pistillate; the plants are strong and healthy; it does best on light, fertile soils, making too heavy foliage on clay; the fruit is large, long, conical, even in form; light color; very desirable.

HOFFMAN—This new berry has made lots of money for the southern fruit-grower; it does its best south of Maryland; the fruit is medium size, very firm and of good quality; the plant is a strong grower and very productive.

JESSIE—A stout, luxuriant grower; foliage light green, large and clean; berry very large, continuing large to the last picking; a beautiful color, fine quality, good form, quite firm. While it is not perfect in all respects, it combines many desirable qualities in a high degree.

MICHEL'S EARLY—Origin Arkansas. Six to ten days earlier than Crescent; a perfect flower and good fertilizer for other kinds; the berry is large and firm, and of the finest flavor; one of the very best for early market; especially adapted to the South. The plant is a strong, hardy grower and free from rust or blight.

SHARPLESS—This large, showy Strawberry originated with J. K. Sharpless, Catawissa, Pa. Fruit large to very large; bright scarlet, somewhat glossy; flesh light red, quite firm, moderately juicy, sweet, rich and of very good flavor; medium to late in ripening; a most excellent sort for family use, and also a very profitable one for market. No variety amongst the many new ones introduced during the past fifteen years has sustained its good name so well as this.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC—A seedling of Crescent crossed with Sharpless, clearly showing parentage of both; perfect-flowering, vigorous, stocky plant, healthy in every way; very productive of medium to large bright-scarlet berries of fine quality; ripens medium to early; is a fine market or family berry, thriving well on quite light dry soil.

ESCULENT ROOTS.

ASPARAGUS.

There is not a more valuable vegetable for the home or market garden, both for health and profit, than this, and no garden should be without it. For home use, 100 roots, or one row sixty yards long, will furnish Asparagus for the table every day from the 1st of April until the 15th of June. If wanted for market or bleached for home use, plant in rows six feet apart and eighteen inches to two feet in the rows.

PREPARATION.—Choose a light and as early land as you have, and plant rows running north and south. Open out with plough, running both ways rows six feet apart, as deep as possible, and if not deep enough, subsoil and dig out to fifteen or eighteen inches with spade or shovel; then fill in with well-worked manure to about ten inches of the top; plant crown on top of manure and cover lightly with earth. Keep all weeds down first year, and at each working fill in a little soil, and in the fall cover with manure, and as soon as weather in the following spring will permit, ridge up as high as you can with double-plough and rake off smooth with rake. Any crop that can be cultivated, such as corn or potatoes, can be grown between the rows.

BARR'S MAMMOTH—A fine large sort, grown largely for the Philadelphia market, where it is a favorite. The stalks are often an inch in diameter, and retain their thickness nearly to the top. We consider this variety as much superior to Conover's when growing both largely for market.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A standard kind of first quality; tender and high-flavored; often ready to cut the second year after planting.

PALMETTO, OR FRENCH—Southern origin; new; ten days earlier than other kinds; valuable for home or market; largest, tender; very regular growth; one of the best.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

Our foremost enterprising fruit-growers are planting Nut Trees largely for market purposes; and others who enjoy the nuts during winter are realizing that in order to have an abundant supply it is only necessary to plant the trees, as hardy varieties are now grown that succeed in all sections of the United States.

Until recently Nut Trees have been but little grown in nurseries, and in consequence all transplanted trees have come from the forests or where they have come up and grown naturally, and having but little or no fibrous roots, their transplanting has been attended with much uncertainty, and the impression has been formed that they could not be transplanted, but that to insure success the seed must be planted where the tree is intended to stand, which is erroneous, and has deterred many from engaging in this profitable industry. Many of the nut-bearing trees, when grown in nurseries, are well supplied with fibrous roots, and can

be transplanted as safely as an Apple tree, and the planter has the benefit of the three or four years' growth in the nursery over that of planting the seed, with the uncertainty of their coming up regularly, the time, care and attention required to get them properly started. We therefore advise our customers to always plant the trees, if they can be had, and save three or four years' time.

CHESTNUTS.

AMERICAN—*Castanea Americana*—The well-known native variety; a stately tree, with broader leaves than the European, and producing smaller nuts, but a large quantity of them; both useful and ornamental. The timber is very useful for many purposes.

JAPAN MAMMOTH—This valuable new nut is attracting widespread attention. It claims superiority over all others because it is larger, sweeter, better; bears young and abundantly; like all valuable fruits nowadays, it is necessary to graft to secure and maintain the most reliable kinds; the tree is dwarf in habit, hardy and ornamental.

SPANISH, OR MARRON—*Castanea Vesca*—Originally introduced from Asia Minor into Europe; a vigorous grower, and forms a handsome head for lawn planting; a valuable species, both for ornament and fruit. The fruit is much larger than the American variety; very sweet and excellent when boiled or roasted. Bears early.

WALNUTS.

AMERICAN BLACK—This is the common native variety. The nuts are excellent and always desirable; besides, the wood is very valuable for many uses.

ENGLISH—*Madeira or Persian*—A fine, lofty-growing tree, with a fine, spreading head and bearing crops of large and excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is highly esteemed for pickling, and the great quantity of the ripe nuts annually imported and sold here attest to its value; the tree is peculiarly well adapted to the climate of the South, and deserves extensive cultivation.

SHELL-BARK.

A species of the hickory. The nut is small, rather flat, with thin shell; it is very rich, sweet and delicious; very desirable.

PECAN.

The common wild native variety found in the South, produced from the seed; bears regular crops of medium size; very salable nuts and good. The trees grow very slow in the nursery until about three or four years, and after being planted out they grow very fast and make very fine and large trees. It is said that parties south are planting hundreds of acres of this sort and expect to make it a success.

PAPER-SHELL PECAN—This is, indeed, the most valuable nut yet introduced; large, often $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; thin shell; the kernel is very large, rich, sweet and delicious. Enormous profits have been received from the culture of this nut; many thousand trees are being planted, and soon the nut industry, especially of the South, will be very large.

BUTTERNUTS.

A handsome, rapid-growing, luxuriant, tropical-looking tree; very ornamental and productive; the nuts are something like black walnuts, but longer and flat; the kernel is much sweeter and rich and more delicate; fine flavor.

ALMONDS.

HARD SHELL—A fine, hardy variety, with a large, plump kernel, and with large, showy, ornamental blossoms.
SOFT, or PAPER SHELL—This is what is known as the "Ladies' Almond, or Lady Finger of the Shops," and although preferable to the Hard Shell, it is not so hardy; kernels sweet and rich.

ENGLISH FILBERT.

The fruit of this being so much larger and better flavored than our native species gives it the preference for cultivation over the latter in localities where it will succeed.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

While most people appreciate well-arranged and well-kept grounds, large or small, many fail to realize that *they* can have equally fine grounds. These have had a few shrubs or roses growing in thick turf, with no attention given to pruning or cultivating. Under such circumstances good results cannot be expected.

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of the place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare and unkept grounds and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

HOW TO PLANT.

Do not make the mistake of planting at random all over the grounds. A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Trees may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house, or dotted about the lawn on lines radiating from the house. This will secure light and air with good views from the house. Upright shrubs and roses should be planted in beds, each class by itself, about the borders of the grounds. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants annually pruned. When the growth of the plants has made them very thick, some should be taken out. It will not do to plant so little that years must elapse before a fine effect will be produced. A surplus should be planted at first, and this gradually be taken out. Vines should be planted near to and allowed to climb upon and about the house, or they may be trained on posts, arbors or stakes, placed in suitable locations on the lawn.

WHAT TO PLANT.

A detailed list of desirable ornamental trees and shrubs would be little less than a recapitulation of our entire list; but as few have room for all, we here present a list of the most desirable in each class, and refer the reader to the proper places in the Catalogue for descriptions of them.

FLOWERING TREES—MAY: Magnolias in variety, Horse-Chestnuts, Flowering Cherry. JUNE: Laburnum, *Syringæfolia*, Lindens in variety.

TREES VALUED FOR THEIR FORM AND FOLIAGE—Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, Kilmarnock Willow, Weeping Mountain Ash, European Linden, White-leaved Weeping Linden, Norway Maple, Purple-leaved Beech, Tea's Weeping Mulberry.

EVERGREEN TREES—Norway Spruce, Scotch Pine, Chinese Golden Arbor-Vitæ, Irish Juniper, American Arbor-Vitæ, Silver Fir, Balsam Fir, etc.

UPRIGHT FLOWERING SHRUBS—APRIL: Japan Quince, Double-flowering Plum, Dwarf Double-flowering Almonds, *Spiræa*, *Prunifolia*, Lilacs in variety. JUNE: *Deutzia Gracilis*, *Deutzia Crenata flora pleno*, Snowball, *Wiegela* in variety, *Syringa*, *Calycanthus*, *Spiræa*. JULY: *Spiræa Calosa Alba*, *Spiræa Colosa*. AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER: *Althea* in variety, *Hydrangea Paniculata*, *Grandiflora*.

ROSES—Climbing and Moss, blooming in May and June; Hybrid Perpetual and Perpetual Moss, blooming at intervals all summer; and tender Roses, blooming constantly.

WEEPING TREES.

BIRCH—Weeping Cut-leaved Birch (*Betula alba, var. pendula laciniata*)—A charming tree in the Northern States, but does not show so much beauty south, except in very favorable locations; it is of very graceful, drooping habit, silvery-white bark, and delicate, cut foliage. Trees liable to sun-scald.

MOUNTAIN ASH—Weeping Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia pendula*)—The branches of this distinct variety are of a straggling, pendant habit; a rapid grower, but is not satisfactory south and is liable to sun-scald.

TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY—This is one of the most graceful and hardy among the weeping trees, and has only to be known to be appreciated; the foliage is a beautiful glossy green and very abundant, and the tree a rapid grower. No weeping tree is so well adapted to our southern climate as this or gives such general satisfaction.

WILLOW—Common Weeping Willow (*Salix Babylonica*)—A native of Asia. This is one of the most graceful and beautiful of the weeping trees; it is of rapid growth attaining a very large size, showing its greatest beauty in damp or moist soils, but grows fairly well in any good soil.

Kilmarnock Willow (*S. caprea pendula*)—A variety of the Goat Willow, making a very pretty tree when grafted six or eight feet high, forming a complete umbrella head, the branches and foliage being very dense; unique in form.

WEEPING DOGWOOD—This valuable tree is among the earliest bloomers, and its beautiful white blossoms in spring, and red berries in fall, make it one of the handsomest ornaments for the front yard or lawn that can be planted, while it presents a dense and beautiful green foliage during the entire growing season. No one should fail to secure one of these hardy, truly ornamental trees.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

We invite special attention to this select list of trees, so well suited to the lawn and yard, or as shade trees for streets in cities and towns.

BEECH—Purple-leaved (*Fagus sylvatica purpurea*)—Foliage deep purple in the spring, but under our hot sun and in dry seasons it loses much of its color; for the Northern States it is a very desirable tree.

- CHERRY (*Cerasus*)—Large, double-flowering; produces a profusion of double white flowers in the early spring.
- CAROLINA POPLAR, or COTTONWOOD (*P. Caroliniana*)—A large-sized tree, of remarkably rapid growth, and becoming popular with those who want shade in the shortest possible time.
- CATALPA (*Bungeii*)—One of the most attractive of trees. It forms a perfect half-globular or umbrella head, with foliage of a deep-green color, laid with great precision, making a beautiful roof of leaves; a most striking and ornamental tree upon the lawn.
- CATALPA (*Hardy Speciosa*)—This desirable and attractive tree is now widely known. It is planted for shade, also for its blossoms, and on account of its value as a timber tree. Whole tracts of land have been planted in the West for this purpose, as it is a very rapid grower, and found to be very desirable for railroad ties, etc. Prof. Hussman, of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, describes it as follows: "Massive in all its proportions, straight and rigid, it looks like a production of the tropical zone; yet it seems to be entirely hardy, with its immense leaves, sometimes lobed, velvety brown when they first appear, and changing into dark green; followed by immense panicles of flowers, containing sometimes between three and four hundred buds and blossoms, contrasting finely with its dark, massive foliage; it may be truly called a 'regal tree.'"
- DOGWOOD—Common Dogwood—A small-sized native tree of great beauty when in bloom. Floral covering (incorrectly flowers) large, pure white, followed by brilliant scarlet fruit in autumn.
- ELM—American or White (*U. Americana*)—A native tree of large size, with spreading head and graceful, drooping branches. Of all trees, no other perhaps unites in the same degree majesty and beauty, grace and grandeur, as this one does. It flourishes in all parts of the country, and deserves to be more generally planted.
- EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH (*P. aucuparia*)—A small tree, with shining pinnate leaves and large cymes of white flowers, followed by clusters of bright red fruit.
- HORSE-CHESTNUT—Common White Flowering (*Æsculus hippocastanum*)—A handsomely-formed tree, with very attractive flowers; succeeds well in the Northern States and in the elevated portions of the Southern States; but in many places south its foliage burns under the hot sun.
- Red-Flowered (*Æ. rubicunda*)—A superb tree in both foliage and flowers; the foliage is darker green than the white, and the flowers showy red, coming later. Very desirable.
- Ohio Buckeye (*Æ. glabra*)—A native of the Western States, forming a large-sized tree; flowers pale yellow.
- JUDAS-TREE—Red Bud (*Cercis Canadensis*)—A very ornamental tree of small size, with heart-shaped leaves, and is covered with a profusion of delicate pink flowers before the foliage appears.
- Japan Judas-Tree (*C. japonicum*)—Recently introduced from Japan. The flowers are larger than the above species, and of a light rose color; it is entirely hardy and very beautiful.
- KENTUCKY COFFEE (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*)—A large-growing tree, with rough bark, stiff, blunt shoots and feathery foliage.
- LABURNUM—Golden Chain (*Cytisus Laburnum*)—A very ornamental small tree, a native of Europe, with smooth, shining foliage, bearing a profusion of drooping racemes of yellow flowers.
- LINDEN—American Basswood (*Tilia Americana*)—A large, native, rapid-growing tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers; fine for street or lawn planting; is becoming very popular, and deservedly so.
- European Linden (*T. Europæa*)—A fine pyramidal tree, more compact in its habit than the above, but does not attain as large a size; a very popular tree.
- White-Leaved European Linden (*T. argentea*)—A vigorous-growing tree; its handsome form, growth and foliage render it worthy to be classed amongst the best of our ornamental trees.
- MAPLE—Silver-Leaved (*Acer dasycarpum*)—A hardy, rapid-growing native tree, attaining a large size; valuable for producing a quick shade; fine for

street and park-planting, for which purpose it is planted more largely than any other tree.

Norway Maple (*A. platanoides*)—One of the most beautiful and desirable trees known; foliage broad, deep green, shining; its compact habit and stout and vigorous growth render it one of the most valuable trees for street or lawn-planting.

Sugar Maple (*A. saccharinum*)—A well-known native tree, of stately growth, fine form and foliage; very desirable as an ornamental and shade tree.

Sycamore Maple (*A. Pseudo-platanus*)—An European species, of moderate size; leaves large, dark green.

Red or Scarlet Maple (*A. rubrum*)—A native species, of moderate size, producing deep-red blossoms, and in autumn the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet.

PLATANUS—BUTTONWOOD—Oriental Sycamore (*P. orientalis*)—A tree of the largest size, growing rapidly, very ornamental and entirely hardy. Not subject to disease like our native species.

SWEET-GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)—A fine native ornamental tree, the foliage resembling that of the Maple; corky bark; leaves changing to deep crimson in the autumn.

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)—A magnificent native tree, with large, smooth, shining leaves; flowers tulip-shaped, greenish yellow; fine for shade; difficult to transplant except when of small size.

PEACH—Double White-Flowering (*Persica vulgaris, fl. alba plena*)—Flowers pure white and very double.

Double Rose-Flowering Peach (*P. vulgaris, fl. rosa plena*)—Flowers double, pale, rose-colored; resembles small Roses; very pretty.

Double Red-Flowering (*P. vulgaris, fl. sanguinea plena*)—Flowers semi-double, bright red; very fine.

The three varieties above described are all very attractive, and their effect is very pleasing when all are grouped together.

HEDGE PLANTS.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—A vigorous, hardy shrub, of fine habit and foliage, nearly evergreen. Grows in almost any soil, and is very patient of pruning; makes a desirable ornamental shrub as well as hedge.

One of our most enterprising citizens has planted about thirty miles of California Privet hedge around Richmond, and considers it one of the best plants for this purpose.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE—Amoor River Privet—The most desirable of all broad-leaved evergreens where a tall hedge is desired. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Set plants twelve inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land eighteen to twenty-four inches distance may be given.

EVERGREENS.

ARBOR-VITÆ—American (*Thuja occidentalis*)—Sometimes called White Cedar, a well-known native species of great value, forming an upright, conical tree of medium size; especially valuable for screens and hedges.

Chinese Golden (*B. aurea*)—This is the most elegant and charming, and justly becoming the most popular of the arbor vitæ; the beautiful golden tint of its foliage and the compact and regular outline of its habit render it unusually attractive.

FIR—Balsam Fir, Balm of Gilead (*Picea Balsamea*)—A well-known and popular tree; very pretty when young.

- English Silver Fir (*P. pectinata*)—A noble tree, with spreading horizontal branches; dark, shining-green color, holding its color well through the winter; it is rather stiff-looking when young, but makes a splendid tree.
- JUNIPER—Irish Juniper (*Juniperus Hibernica*)—A distinct and beautiful variety, of very erect, dense, conical outline, resembling a pillar of green.
- SPRUCE—Norway Spruce (*Abies excelsa*)—An European species, of very rapid, elegant and lofty growth, and when it attains to the height of fifteen or twenty feet the branches assume a graceful, drooping habit. This is one of the handsomest as well as the most popular evergreen trees; very hardy.
- Hemlock Spruce (*A. Canadensis*)—One of the hardiest and most handsome trees; branches drooping; foliage delicate, retaining its color well through the winter; should be in every collection, however small; it also makes a highly ornamental hedge.

MAGNOLIAS.

- MAGNOLIA—Cucumber-tree (*M. acuminata*)—A beautiful pyramidal tree, attaining a height of seventy or eighty feet; growth very rapid and upright; flowers greenish yellow.
- Great-Leaved Magnolia (*M. macrophylla*)—A tree of medium size, leaves from two to three feet long; flowers eight to ten inches in diameter; pure white, very fragrant.
- Umbrella-Tree (*M. Tripetala*)—A small-sized tree, of rapid growth, with immense leaves; flowers creamy white, four to six inches in diameter.
- Grandiflora—This magnificent southern evergreen may be called the Queen of the Magnolias. It is really a grand tree; but, unfortunately, too tender to stand the winters well north of the Potomac, and even the climate along the mountains of Virginia is rather too severe for it to do well; but east of Richmond and south of James river it flourishes finely. The tree is of rapid and handsome growth; leaves eight to ten inches long, which are retained the whole year; flowers large, white and very fragrant.
- Long-Leaved Sweet Bay (*Var. longitolia*)—Differs from the above in its rather longer leaves and probably stronger growth. It is equally fragrant.
- Sweet Bay (*M. glauca*)—A small tree or shrub, with imperfectly evergreen leaves, smooth above and glaucous-white below. Flowers deliciously fragrant, cup-shaped and pure white.

FLOWERING AND OTHER SHRUBS.

- ALMOND (Dwarf)—Double Rose-Flowering Almond (*Prunus Japonica flora rubro pleno*)—A beautiful small shrub, producing an abundance of small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twig before the leaves appear; very attractive.
- White-Flowering Almond (*Prunus Japonica flora albo pleno*)—Produces beautiful double white flowers in April.
- ALTHÆA—Hibiscus—Rose of Sharon—The Althæas are fine, hardy, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation, and very desirable on account of their late summer-blooming. Our collection comprises a great variety of colors and shades.
- Syracus—Variegated-Leaved Double Purple-Flowered Althæa (*flore plano fol. variegatis*)—A conspicuous variety, with the foliage finely marked with light yellow, and producing double purple flowers; one of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.
- Amaranthus—Rich purple; fine.
- CALYCANTHUS—Sweet-Scented Shrub (*C. floridus*)—A well-known native bush, the young wood of which has a strong aromatic odor; foliage luxuriant, and the rare, chocolate-colored blossoms are delightfully fragrant; blossoms in May and at intervals during summer.

- CRAPE-MYRTLE**—(*Lagerstrœmia Indica*)—A well-known and beautiful shrub; very attractive on account of its profusion of crape-like flowers, which appear about midsummer and continue for two months or more; hardy south of Maryland.
- DEUTZIA**—Rough-Leaved (*D. scabra*)—An upright, thrifty shrub, bearing a profusion of white flowers in May.
- Double-Flowering Deutzia (*D. crenata flore pleno*)—From Japan; flowers double, white, delicately margined with pink. This is deservedly one of the most popular and desirable flowering shrubs, and no collection can be complete without it.
- Double-White (*Flore alba pleno*)—Produces a profusion of double, pure white flowers, similar in habit to preceding.
- LARGE-PANICLED HYDRANGEA** (*H. paniculata grandiflora*)—This is one of the very finest shrubs of recent introduction, growing eight to ten feet high, producing immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers more than a foot long; blooms in August and September; indispensable.
- LILAC**—Common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*)—Very generally known and admired, with its profusion of fragrant bluish-purple flowers.
- Common White Lilac (*Var. alba*)—Flowers produced in slender panicles; pure white and fragrant.
- White Persian (*Var. alba*)—Similar to the preceding, except that the flowers are nearly white, being slightly shaded with purple.
- Hairy-leaved Syringa (*S. villosa*)—A new species from Japan, with foliage resembling the White Fringe, and large trusses of rosy-pink flowers, being remarkably distinct from any other of the family.
- Japan Lilac (*S. Japonica*)—A fine novelty, attaining the size of a tree, with large deep-green glossy foliage, and immense clusters of elegant fragrant flowers late in the season. It is undoubtedly one of the best acquisitions of later years.
- JAPAN QUINCE** (*Pyrus Japonica, Cydonia Japonica, etc.*)—Produces bright scarlet flowers in great profusion in the early spring; very attractive and hardy; one of the very best hardy shrubs in the Catalogue.
- White-Flowering Japan Quince (*C. J. alba*)—A desirable shrub, producing delicate white and bluish flowers in early spring.
- Pride of Rochester—Origin in Rochester, N. Y. Large, double white flowers, the back of the petals being tinted with rose; excels most of the old kinds in flower and vigorous habit; quite early and very handsome.
- PURPLE-LEAF PLUM** (*Prunus Pissardii*)—One of the very best small trees or shrubs of recent introduction; the foliage is a beautiful red purple, changing to a deep, black purple; the hot sun has no ill effect on its rich colors; it remains beautiful until frosts come, something unusual in purple-leaf plants; by far the best of its kind; exceedingly hardy and very easy to transplant.
- PLUM**—Double-Flowered (*Prunus triloba*)—Of recent introduction from China; a very hardy shrub; flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, closely set along the branches, forming a compact spike; very pretty and desirable.
- SPIRÆA**—*Ariæfolia*—A profuse bloomer, having large panicles of elegant white flowers.
- Billard's Spiræa (*S. Billardi*)—Bright rose colored flowers; blooms nearly all summer; desirable.
- Spiræa Billardii alba—Very similar to the rose-colored, but with blossoms pure white.
- Plum-leaved Spiræa, Bridal-Wreath (*S. pumifolia flore pleno*)—A very beautiful variety; flowers pure white, small, and very double; blooms very early.
- Reeve's Spiræa (*S. Reevesii, or lanceolata*)—A very pretty sort, producing clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant.
- SNOWBALL**—Common Snowball (*Viburnum opulus*)—An old and well-known shrub, bearing large balls of pure white flowers.
- Plicate Virbunum (*V. plicatum*)—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from China; flowers in large globular heads, pure white, hanging long on the bush; a very choice and desirable shrub.
- SYRINGA**—Mock-Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*)—A rapid grower; flowers large, white and fragrant.

WEIGELA—Rose-Colored Weigela (*Weigela rosea*)—An elegant shrub, with beautiful and strong rose-colored flowers; hardy, and of easy cultivation; should be in every collection.

Dwarf Variegated Rose Weigela (*Var. nana variegata*)—Of spreading habit; leaves distinctly variegated; stands the sun well.

ROSES.

Roses are the most beautiful of flowers, and they are among the easiest to raise in perfection. They require plenty of manure and good cultivation. Old and decayed branches, and at least half the previous season's growth should be cut away early each spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will ensure more late flowers. The so-called tender Roses must be carefully protected in winter, by covering them with leaves and evergreen boughs; and the hardy sorts will be rendered more vigorous and productive of fine flowers if they, too, are similarly protected.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

ANNA DE DIESBACH—Carmine, a beautiful shade; very large; a fine garden sort; does not thrive on its own roots.

AUGUSTA MIE—Delicate pink; cupped and vigorous.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—A grand Rose for either forcing or outdoor culture. Its very double flowers are of a deep crimson color and very fragrant; it is of full and very perfect form, with the petals finely imbricated; a constant bloomer and strong grower. Very desirable in every way; its rich "June-rose" scent would alone commend it, to say nothing of its many other good qualities.

BARONNE PREVOST—Deep rose; very large and fine; a very fine bloomer and vigorous grower; one of the best of the older sorts.

CAROLINE DE SANSAL—Clear, delicate flesh color; fine form; one of the best of its color.

COQUETTE DES ALPS—White, tinged with carmine; very fine; a very free bloomer.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES—Pure white; very beautiful. We think this the best pure white Hybrid Perpetual.

DUKE OF EDINBURG (W. Paul & Son. 1868)—Of free growth and bloom; brilliant scarlet crimson, shaded with maroon; large and full.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant velvety crimson; large, showy, and a fine grower; a magnificent variety.

GIANT OF BATTLES—Brilliant crimson; large, very double and sweet; esteemed one of the finest.

GLOIRE DE MARGOTTIN (Margottin père, 1888)—One of the most brilliant red Roses in cultivation; large, full and handsomely formed.

JOHN HOPPER—Rose; crimson centre; large and full.

JULES MARGOTTIN—Bright cherry red; large and full; a truly beautiful Rose.

LA FRANCE—Delicate silvery Rose; very large and full; an almost constant bloomer; equal in delicacy to a Tea Rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all Roses; only a moderate grower.

LA REINE—Brilliant glossy Rose, very large; cupped and beautiful; a superb Rose.

LADY HELEN STEWART—HYBRID REMONTANT—Bright crimson scarlet; large, full and of perfect form, produced on long stiff stems; highly perfumed; distinct and fine; a beautiful and valuable variety. Budded and on own roots.

- MADAM PLANTIER—Pure white; above medium size; full; produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white Roses.
- MME. GABRIEL LUIZET (Liabaud, 1878)—Delicate pale pink, large and full; one of the very best of its peculiar color.
- MAGNA CHARTA (W. Paul & Son, 1870)—This grand Rose is a strong grower, a very free bloomer, and has magnificent foliage; color bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full and of excellent form.
- MADAME CHARLES WOOD—Extra large, full and double; color deep rosy crimson; sometimes brilliant scarlet; an early and continuous bloomer.
- PAUL NEYRON—Deep rose color; splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety; a valuable acquisition.
- PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full; a splendid Rose.
- VICTOR VERDIER—Fine bright rose, shaded with carmine; very hardy, and a fine bloomer; a splendid Rose.
- VICK'S CAPRICE (Vick)—Decidedly distinct, as each satiny-pink petal is prettily striped with white and bright carmine. A good grower and free bloomer.
- MARSHALL P. WILDER—Raised from Gen. Jacqueminot. It is of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well-formed; color beautiful cherry carmine; very fragrant. In wood, foliage, and form of flower, it resembles Alfred Colomb, but the seedling excels that famous variety in vigor, hardiness and freedom of bloom. It continues to bloom profusely long after the other Remontants are out of flower. In brief, it may be described as an improved Alfred Colomb and as good a Rose as has been raised by any one. It is undoubtedly the finest of its color. Budded and on own roots.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

- BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, nearly white; double; the best white climbing Rose.
- CRIMSON RAMBLER—A new climbing Rose of unusual attractions; very hardy, having withstood ten degrees below zero without covering; vigorous in growth, having grown eight to ten feet in a season; produces a profusion of blossoms, having been known to produce 300 blossoms on one shoot. The Crimson Rambler is specially adapted for covering trellises, training to side of the house, or can be cut back and grown in a bush form. Extra fine plants of this novel variety.
- GREVILLE, OR SEVEN SISTERS—Crimson, changes to blush; flowers in large clusters.
- QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE—Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular.
- REINE MARIE HENRIETTE—Large, finely-formed flowers; very full and double; borne in clusters and Tea-scented; color rich crimson, elegantly shaded. New and fine.
- TENNESSEE BELLE—Dark pink; profuse bloomer and strong grower. One of the best climbing Roses for the South.

MOSS ROSES.

- COUNTESS DE MURINAIS—Pure white; large; very desirable; the finest white Moss.
- LUXEMBOURG—Deep crimson; fine grower.
- PRINCESS ADELAIDE—A vigorous grower; pale rose of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower. One of the best.
- ZOBEIDE—A good grower; flowers very large; appears to better advantage when full; color pale rose.

TENDER PERPETUAL ROSES.

- AGRIPPINA—Red, velvety crimson; moderately double; fine in buds; valuable for planting out. One of the best.
- ANDRÉ SCHWARTZ—Recently introduced and recommended by the European growers as the "True Tea Jacqueminot"; the color is brilliant flowing scarlet, passing to rich crimson; very bright and striking; constant and profuse bloomer; flowers large, full and sweet.
- BON SILENE—Rosy carmine, shaded with salmon; fragrant and very free flowering. Valuable for the buds.
- BRIDESMAID—A very valuable new Tea Rose, a sport from the Catherine Mermet. It is a charming, clear bright pink in color, and much superior to its well-known parent. It forces well under glass, and is already very popular with our florists.
- CATHERINE MERMET—Bright flesh color, with the same peculiar lustre possessed by La France; large, full and beautiful. One of the finest Teas.
- COQUETTE DE LION—A lovely Tea Rose; exquisite canary yellow; clear translucent texture and delicious perfume; flowers large; fine form; very full and double.
- DEVOINENSIS—Beautiful creamy white and rosy centre; large; very full and double; delightfully sweet Tea scent. One of the finest Roses.
- DUCHESS OF ALBANY, *vig.* (W. Paul & Son, 1883)—A sport from the well-known and popular LA FRANCE. While it resembles its parent in several respects, it is quite distinct in color, being of a rich, deep, even pink tint, and the shape is more finished; it is equally vigorous, free blooming and fragrant; one of the most important of recent acquisitions for growing in the open air or for forcing. Budded and on own roots.
- HERMOSA—Bright Rose; A MOST CONSTANT BLOOMER; hardy; one of the best.
- ISABELLA SPRUNT—Bright canary yellow; large, beautiful buds; valuable for cut-flowers; very sweet, Tea scent; profuse bloomer.
- LA FRANCE, *mod. or free* (Guillot-fils, 1867)—Raised from seed of a Tea Rose; delicate silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; very large, full, of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer; the sweetest and most useful of all Roses; none can surpass the delicacy of its coloring. Budded and on own roots.
- LAMARQUE—White, with salmon centre; flowers in clusters; a magnificent climbing Rose under glass.
- MADAME FALCOT—Fine apricot yellow, with beautiful orange buds; most valued for bouquets; Tea-scented; a constant bloomer; medium size and fullness.
- MADAME MARGOTTEN—Very large; perfectly double; flowers elegantly perfumed; color beautiful dark citron yellow, with bright-red centre; a strong grower and quite hardy.
- MAD'ELLE ALEXANDRINE BRUEL—New and highly recommended; medium-size flowers; full, handsome form, very double; color pure white, wax-like petals, and very sweet.
- MAD'ELLE RACHEL—A lovely Tea Rose; pure snow-white; very double; deliciously scented; makes beautiful buds; is an elegant Rose for either house culture or open ground.
- MARECHAL NIEL—Deep yellow; very large; very full, globular; highly scented. Requires careful treatment. It should be severely pruned. The finest yellow Rose.
- MARIE GUILLOT—Color pure snow-white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale yellow; extra large size; full and double; very sweet, Tea scent.
- METEOR—Ever-blooming hybrid Tea; a healthy, vigorous grower, free-blooming, and of a rich crimson color.
- MRS. DE GRAW—A new hardy ever-blooming Rose, flowering from early summer till frost; color rich glossy pink; strong grower and excellent for garden.
- PERLE DES JARDINS—A beautiful straw color, sometimes a deep canary; very large, full and of fine form. A very free bloomer.
- SAFRANO—Saffron and Apricot. A very free bloomer. One of the oldest and best varieties, especially when used in the bud state.

- SOLFATERRE—Raised from Lamarque. Sulphur yellow; large; full; slightly fragrant.
 SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON—Pale flesh, with a fawn shade; very large; full; beautiful.
 TRIUMPH DE LUXEMBOURG—Salmon buff, shaded with deep rose; distinct and very fine.

MICROPHYLLA ROSES.

- MICROPHYLLA ALBA (White)—Pure white, strong grower, constant bloomer, small, glossy foliage.
 MICROPHYLLA RUBRA (Pink)—Similar in growth and form to Alba.

VINES AND CREEPERS.

- CLEMATIS—VIRGIN'S BOWER—This is unquestionably one of the handsomest classes of vines for covering arbors, trellises, pillars, etc., that has been introduced. They are slender-branched, rapid growers, with handsome foliage and beautiful flowers, ranging in color from white to deep purple.
 JACKMANNI (*Jackmann's*)—Without a doubt the best yet introduced and a general favorite; large velvety, dark-violet purple; strong and hardy.
 HENRYI—Very large; free grower and bloomer; flowers creamy white; one of the best.
 HALL'S NEW JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE (*Halleana*)—A strong, vigorous evergreen sort; flowers white, changing to yellow; very fragrant, and is covered with flowers nearly all summer and autumn; the best of all the Honeysuckles.
 HONEYSUCKLE, or WOODBINE—New Japan Evergreen Honeysuckle (*Lonicera brachypoda*)—A very vigorous grower, with numerous white and yellow fragrant flowers.
 Chinese Twining Honeysuckle (*L. Japonica*)—An old favorite, holding its foliage through the winter; flowers red, yellow and white variegated; very sweet.
 WISTARIA—Chinese Wistaria (*W. Chinensis*)—One of the most elegant and rapid-growing of all the climbing plants; attains a very large size, sometimes growing fifteen or more feet in a season; has long racemes of pale-blue flowers in spring and sometimes in autumn.
 White-Flowering Wistaria (*W. alba*)—Like the preceding, except that the flowers are pure white and single.

