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No. 1

STORRS, HARRISON & Co's

DESCRIPTIVE

CATALOGUE OF FRUITS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS, BULBS, ETC.,

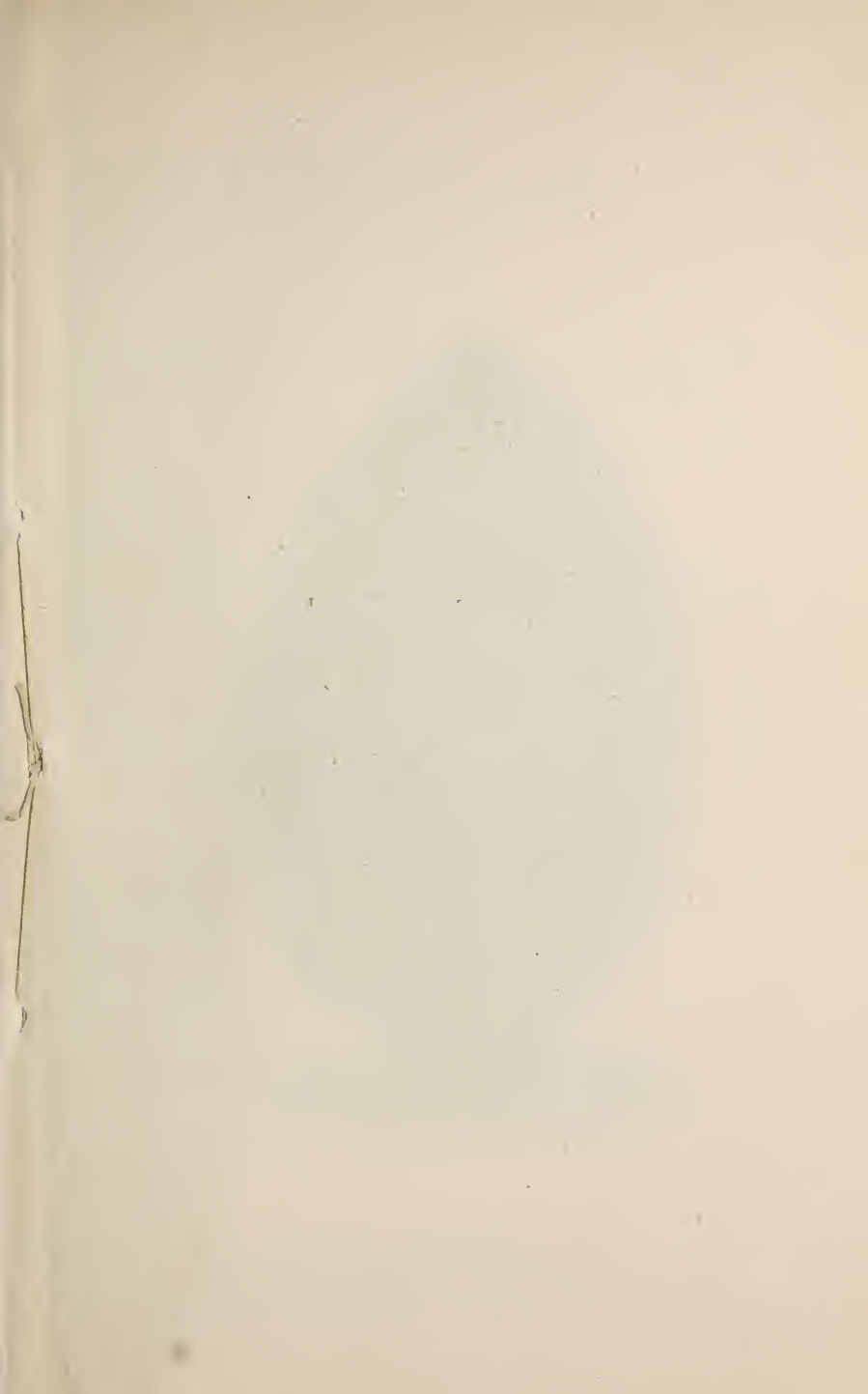
1880-81.

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### ARBOR VITAE HOVEY'S GOLDEN.

A perfectly hardy, compact variety; leaves a bright yellowish green; a delightful hardy sort of the occidental class, a beautiful object either singly or in hedge.

No. 1.

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

EVERGREENS,

GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS, BULBS, & C.,

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

STORRS, HARRISON & Co.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

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*Residence, Two Miles East of Village, on North Ridge Road.*

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.:

UNION AND ADVERTISER COMPANY'S BOOK AND JOB PRINT.

1880-81.

# NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Persons ordering trees, etc., will please write the name and number of each variety plainly, so as to avoid errors; they should also state whether standard or dwarf trees are wanted. Also whether substitution will be permitted in case we are out of any sorts named in order. Those who are not well posted in the character of different sorts, will do well to leave the selection to us, stating if wanted for family or market use, and we will make the selection according to our best judgment.

Our Nurseries are so situated that we have conveniencies for sending trees to any part of the United States and Canada.

All goods will be delivered at railway or express office free of drayage.

We take receipts for all goods shipped, after which purchasers must look to forwarders for all damages caused by delay or miscarriage.

The necessity of giving plain directions about marking and the mode of conveyance, is one of the utmost importance. When full instructions for marking and forwarding are not given, we use our best judgment, but in so doing assume no responsibility.

We hold ourselves in readiness to rectify any mistake made by us, but we should be immediately notified of such.

All letters requesting information should contain a stamp to insure reply.

All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by a remittance or suitable references.

The following Catalogues are published and sent gratis to all applicants. Stamps to prepay postage always acceptable:

**Catalogue No. 1.**—This is a Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grape Vines, Shrubs, &c., containing 64 pages, revised and re-issued from time to time, as previous editions become exhausted.

**Catalogue No. 2.**—This is issued annually about the first of January, containing about 80 pages, and is entitled "Spring Catalogue of New and Rare Plants," including Green House and Bedding Plants.

**Catalogue No. 3, (TRADE LIST.)**—This is issued semi-annually. For the Spring Trade during January, and for the Fall Trade during August or September. It answers the double purpose of retail and wholesale, as prices are graded according to the number taken.

**Catalogue No. 4.**—Bulbs, Winter-blooming Plants, &c.

**Catalogue No. 5.**—Especial Catalogue of Small Fruits, Grape Vines, &c.

All dealers are hereby warned against using our Catalogue in effecting their sales, unless they have a contract with us to supply them trees, etc., as we cannot allow salesmen to use our Catalogues or represent their trees as coming from our establishment unless there is a contract existing between us and the salesman, as unprincipled dealers frequently use our Catalogues and operate in our name and then procure their stock elsewhere, frequently filling their orders with almost worthless stock from insignificant establishments who have no reputation of their own. The frequency of these operations has brought much undeserved odium upon a profession that is doing its full share to supply the wants of an enlightened age in furnishing choice varieties of fruits as essential to the highest enjoyment and development of our physical being, and also furnishing the beautiful in tree, shrub and flower to minister to the æsthetic in our nature.

## REMARKS.

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We take pleasure in presenting this edition of our Catalogue to our customers and the public, as since our last edition we have still further increased our means and facilities for carrying to successful results the nursery business in all its varied departments.

We are now using over 400 acres of land that is peculiarly adapted to the healthy growth of the various kinds of nursery stock to which it is planted, three-fifths of it being closely covered with trees, shrubs, etc. In the green-house department we have kept fully up to the times, having introduced all the modern improvements requisite to the production of the healthiest plants in the most economical manner. We have water works that are supplied with water by both a wind mill and a steam pump, and have laid several thousand feet of iron pipe to conduct the water to the various green-houses, hot beds, cold frames, cellars, packing houses, packing grounds, etc. We have now fifteen green-houses, averaging nearly one hundred feet long each, supplemented with a very large amount of hot bed sash.

The Painesville Nurseries were established in 1854, and are now entering upon the 26th year of their existence. Having thus given the best part of our lives unremittingly to the business, we feel that we merit the success that we have attained.

Owing to the amount of home oversight and labor our extensive establishment requires, we have ceased entirely to employ soliciting agents, but confine ourselves entirely to wholesale and retail—wholesaling to nurserymen and dealers in trees, and retailing to planters who call at our office, or favor us with their orders through the mail.

Our lands vary in quality, ranging from dry sandy ridges to clay, and by planting each variety on soil to which it is naturally adapted, we obtain a vigorous, healthy growth.

There is probably no section of country where healthier and hardier trees are produced than here, under the immediate influence of the lake, and nowhere is the horticulturist more amply rewarded for his labor.

**Guarantee of Genuineness.**—While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all our trees, etc., true to label and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to, between the purchaser and ourselves, that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees, etc., that prove untrue.

STORRS, HARRISON & CO,

*Painesville Ohio*

J. STORRS, }  
J. J. HARRISON, }  
WM. G. STORRS, }  
W. P. STORRS. }

## SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

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Apples, Standard.....	20 to 35 feet apart each way.
"    Dwarf.....	6 to 10 " " " "
Peaches.....	16 to 18 " " " "
Nectarines and Apricots.....	16 to 18 " " " "
Pears, Standard.....	16 to 20 " " " "
"    Dwarf.....	10 " " " "
Plums.....	16 to 20 " " " "
Cherry Trees, Hearts and Bigarreaus.....	16 to 20 " " " "
"    "    Dukes and Morellos.....	10 to 15 " " " "
Quinces.....	10 to 12 " " " "
Grapes, rows, 8 to 10 feet.....	6 to 8 feet in rows.
Currants, "    4 feet.....	3 " "
Gooseberries, "    4 to 5 feet.....	3 to 4 " "
Raspberries, "    5 to 7 feet.....	3 to 5 " "
Blackberries, "    6 to 7 feet.....	5 to 6 " "
Strawberries, "    3 to 4 feet.....	1 to 1½ " "
Asparagus, "    3 to 4 feet.....	1 to 1½ " "
"    for bed.....	12 to 18 ins. apart.

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## NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE, AT EQUAL DISTANCES.

4 feet each way.....	2722
5 " " ".....	1742
6 " " ".....	1210
8 " " ".....	680
10 " " ".....	435
12 " " ".....	302
15 " " ".....	193
18 " " ".....	135
20 " " ".....	108
25 " " ".....	69
30 " " ".....	48
32½ " " ".....	41

To ascertain the number of plants required to the acre at any given distance, divide the number of square feet (43560) in an acre by the number of square feet you desire to devote to each plant. For instance, Strawberries, planted 1½ by 3 feet, each hill will occupy 4½ square feet, making 9680 plants to the acre.



## DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

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It is a well-known fact that thousands of fine grown, healthy trees, are annually lost to the purchaser, in their removal from the nursery, and through neglect and bad treatment afterwards. Although this loss may be properly charged sometimes to the nurseryman and dealer in fruit trees, yet it is often the result of bad management in planting out, and after-cultivation. To prevent such losses, we give the following directions, as the result of the experience of the best fruit-growers in the United States.

**1st.** The natural place for the roots of trees is in the ground, so all unnecessary exposure to the air should be avoided. One hour's exposure in the hot sun, or drying wind, would be as sure death to some trees, as putting the roots in a furnace. More particularly is this the case with evergreens, as their sap is composed of a resinous matter which when once dried, no amount of soaking in water will dilute and restore to its normal condition.

**2d. Soil.**—For fruit trees, the *soil must be dry*; they will not thrive in wet, damp soils. The lands should be rich enough to produce a good crop of corn. If exhausted by long tillage, it *must* be fertilized by compost or well rotted manure.

**3d. Transplanting.**—As soon as trees are received, they should be so heeled in that mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots, and when planting, a few only at a time should be taken out, for, while out of the ground, the roots must be protected from the sun and air. Land to be planted with trees requires deep plowing and harrowing; in properly prepared ground the holes need not be dug much larger than necessary to receive the roots in their original position, but it is always best to dig some distance below the roots and refill with surface soil. In planting in sod, in yard or lawn, the holes should be dug three times the size necessary in well plowed land. Before planting, the ends of all bruised and broken roots must be cut off, sloping from the under side; also, remove all unnecessary limbs, and shorten in the remaining ones to three or four buds on each of last year's shoots. Two persons are required to plant trees properly; while one holds the tree upright, let the other fill in with rich, mellow earth, carefully among the roots, keeping them in their position, and when the roots are all covered, press the soil down firmly with the foot. Plant the same depth as when in the nursery.

**4th. Mulching.**—As soon as planted, three or four inches of course manure or other litter, should be spread over the ground about the tree, four or five feet in diameter; this will keep the surface moist, and aid the tree during dry weather.

**5th. After Culture.**—No grass or grain crops should be grown among fruit trees until they have attained bearing size. The ground between the rows can (with advantage to the trees) be cultivated with potatoes, cabbages, melons, etc., or corn, if not planted within six feet of the trees.

Extract from Mr. Chas. Downing's *Fruit and Fruit Trees of America* :

" A man born on the banks of one of the noblest and most fruitful rivers in America, and whose best days have been spent in gardens and orchards, may perhaps be pardoned for talking about fruit trees. Indeed, the subject deserves not a few but many words. ' Fine fruit is the flower of commodities.' It is the most perfect union of the useful and the beautiful that the earth knows. Trees full of soft foliage; blossoms fresh with spring beauty; and finally, fruit, rich, bloom-dusted, melting and luscious. Such are the treasures the orchard and garden temptingly offer to every land holder in this bright and sunny, though temperate climate. ' If a man,' says an acute essayist, ' should send for me to come a hundred miles to visit him, and should set before me a basket of fine sum-

mer fruit, I should think there was some proportion between the labor and the reward. I must add a counterpart to this, 'he who owns a rood of proper land in this country, and, in the face of all the pomonal riches of the day, only raises crabs and choke-pears, deserves to lose the respect of all sensible men. The classical antiquarian must pardon one for doubting if, amid all the wonderful beauty of the golden age, there was anything to equal our delicious modern fruits—our honeyed Seckels and Beurres, our melting Rareripes. At any rate, the science of modern horticulture has restored almost everything that can be desired to give a paradisaical richness to our fruit gardens. Yet there are many in utter ignorance of most of these fruits, who seem to live under some ban of expulsion from all the fair and goodly productions of the garden. Happily the number is every day lessening. America is a young orchard, but when the planting of fruit trees in one of the newest States numbers nearly a quarter of a million in a single year; when there are more peaches exposed in the markets of New York annually, than are raised in all France; when American apples, in large quantities, command double prices in European markets; there is little need for entering into any praises of this soil and climate generally, regarding the culture of fruit. In one part or another of the Union, every man may, literally, sit under his own vine and fig-tree."

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## THE PROFITS OF FRUIT CULTURE.

### 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 easily be obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard. As it takes from six to eight years for an orchard to come into bearing, some people hesitate to plant, regarding the time and expense as in a great measure lost. In reply to this, we would quote the remarks made by O. C. Chapin, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., to J. J. Thomas. He said that he considered the yearly growth of each apple tree planted in his immense orchard of over one hundred and fifty acres, to be worth fully one dollar before they commenced bearing. He has had experience of nearly half a century, and he says that he considers this a low estimate. At forty trees per acre, this would make a yearly increase of value of forty dollars per acre, which no doubt is quite within the mark.

An acre of good orchard is worth, in nearly all parts of the country, from five hundred to one thousand dollars, and is the best kind of investment at those prices; one or two years crops frequently paying the whole amount. The price paid for the fruit is steadily on the increase, and there is no indication that it will ever be as low in the future as in the past. The wonderful growth of our cities and towns in wealth and population, will always give a market at prices highly satisfactory to the producer.

If apples are planted at the rate of forty 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.

### PEARS.

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 August until early Spring.



The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear give it rank above all other fruit except the grape.

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, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection.

The market value of the Pear is a good indication of the amount of attention which this fruit deserves. The following are a few examples: Dr. C. W. Grant, of Newburgh, gathered four hundred specimens from a tree of the Flemish Beauty, only eight years planted, which he sold for \$30, or 13 cents each. T. G. Yeomans, of Walworth, N. Y., sold in 1857, nearly his entire crop of one variety at 12 cents each by the barrel. In 1860, one barrel, filled with one hundred and twenty-five pears, sold for \$35.65, and eleven barrels for \$315. Very large specimens of Duchess have, in some instances, retailed at a dollar each. Austin Pinney, of Clarkson, N. Y., sold some of his pears at 10 cents each, or \$18 per bushel. J. Stickney, of Boston, obtained for his crop of Louise Bonne de Jersey, in 1856, \$10 per bushel. John Gordon, of Brighton, near Boston, sold Bartlett pears raised with the highest cultivation, with skillful management in preparing for market, for \$10 per bushel, while good ones with more common care brought only \$3 per bushel.

By comparing the above figures with some of the following of more recent date, it will be seen that prices have largely advanced during the last ten years.

T. R. Austin, near Boston, (says Col. Wilder,) set out 500 Dwarf Pears about twelve years since. They commenced bearing in about three years, and have borne regular and abundant crops ever since. An account was kept of the sales from them for the past six years, which amounted to \$3,493. They occupy about an acre.

A wagon load of pears of the Beurre D'Anjou variety was sold by E. Moody & Sons, of Lockport, N. Y., to Curtis, of Boston, for \$500. We learn that the same firm sold sixty-three barrels of the same variety for \$20 per barrel, or \$1,200 for the lot, also to Curtis. This is a very choice variety of pear.

W. P. Townsend, of Lockport, had about an acre of Dwarf Pears of different sorts that bore the fifth year from the bud, forty-one barrels, selling at \$10.00 per barrel, or \$410 for the acre.

T. G. Yeomans, of Walworth, N. Y., has large plantations of Dwarfs about twelve years old. They are ten feet apart, cultivated, and the soil kept perfectly clean by two horses walking abreast, at less cost than a corn crop requires. They have yielded from half a bushel to a bushel per tree, and have sold for \$14 to \$35 per barrel, which is at the rate of \$2,000 and upwards per acre.

L. & A. B. Rathbone, of Oakfield, N. Y., planted 4,041 Dwarf Pears on 10 acres in the Spring of 1864, 3,000 were Duchesse, the rest Louise Bonne, Beurre d'Anjou and Vicar. Cost of trees and planting was \$900, and the interest on the same for 12 years is about \$700. Orchard began bearing in 1868—12 barrels, and the largest yield was 1,133 barrels in 1873, which sold for \$5,530. In 1875, the yield was 470 barrels. The net returns from the orchard for eight years is about \$11,000. Cost of cultivation, &c., is paid for by hoed crops.

A. Fahnestock, near Toledo, Ohio, has a pear orchard of 1,000 trees of 7 or 8 leading varieties, which have borne during the past five years from 3 to 6 bushels each. Early pears bring \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel in the Toledo market, Fall pears \$2.50 to \$3.00, and Winter pears \$3.00 to \$3.50. These were wholesale prices. Selected pears for private families brought \$1.00 per bushel higher.

D. E. Rogers, Wheatland, N. Y. set eight years ago 500 peach and 500 apple trees, and three years later 500 more peach. Heads low and cuts back each year. Sixty-five

trees of Hale's Early yielded last year \$400 worth, and the total returns of the orchard were about \$3,000.

John Taylor, of Elba, N. Y., planted 1,200 Dwarf Duchesse on three acres in the Fall of 1864. Cost of trees and planting was \$700. The successive yields from 1871 to 1875, were 12 barrels, 180, 220, 204 and 332, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$5.50 per barrel. The last crop (sold on the tree at \$5.50) brought \$1,829, or \$664 per acre. The orchard has not been manured, but is cultivated in potatoes, and the annual growth of the trees is shortened in.

One Bartlett pear tree belonging to Philo Bronson, Geneva, N. Y., yielded from \$30 to \$50 worth of fruit per annum for a series of years when fruit was worth only one-half its present value.

A Geneva fruit buyer paid \$90 for the fruit of three pear trees, and picked and marketed the fruit himself. The trees stood on the farm owned by James O. Sheldon.

F. A. Stow, of Troy, N. Y., sent to New York in the Fall of 1868, two barrels of Seckel pears. The purchasers returned him \$40 per barrel, at the same time sending him word that if he had any more such fruit they would give him \$60 per barrel for it.

At a meeting of the Geneva Horticultural Society, on the subject of profit, Mr. Graves said that Mr. John Morse, of Cayuga, had been planting pear trees for twenty-five years, regarding it more profitable than any other fruit or farm crop. He had known of pears selling at \$65 per barrel. Mr. Thomas Smith said that his brother sold two barrels of Beurre Clairgeau for \$80 last year.

F. Peck, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., sold two barrels of pears in 1868 and 1869, at his own door, for \$50 a barrel.

In all these cases the best cultivation was given to the Dwarfs, in connection with the yearly application of good stable manure. It may be laid down as an unalterable rule that Dwarf Pears cannot live, much less flourish, unless a complete system of broadcast cultivation is given. Digging small circles around the foot of each tree is wholly insufficient. The roots of thrifty trees soon spread over the whole surface, and the whole surface must, therefore, be kept clean and mellow.

#### PEACHES.

Mr. Reynolds, of Peach Orchard, N. Y., on Seneca Lake, in the Fall of 1868, realized \$3,000 from ten acres of peaches.

Mr. Arnold, of Starkey, N. Y., bought, in the Spring of 1868, a fruit farm of fifty acres, about one-half in Peaches, and the balance in Apples, Cherries, Grapes and Berries. Price paid for the farm \$11,000. In the Fall of the same year he sold Peaches to the amount of \$5,000, the buyer doing his own packing and marketing. He also received over \$1,000 from the other fruits, thus realizing more than half the purchase money of the farm during the first six months.

S. B. Marshall, of Cleveland, Ohio, points out a peach orchard of about ten acres, purchased for \$7,000, which yielded its owner \$6,000 the first season after the purchase.

Mr. Dykeman, of Grand Haven, Mich., grew 15,000 baskets of peaches in 1873, which netted \$1.10 per peck basket. Expended 200 days labor in thinning fruit.

#### PLUMS.

The Plum, as all are aware, is wonderfully productive, producing heavy crops for a long series of years, with scarcely an exception. No fruit with which we are acquainted seems more promising than the Plum. The superior excellence of the fruit causes it to be in great demand, and it brings readily in market from \$4 to \$6 per bushel. Single trees often yield over \$10 worth of fruit. An acre of plums would produce, without doubt, 150 to 200 bushels on the average. We most confidently recommend it for extensive planting.

## 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 the self-sealing jars and cans, they can be had throughout the year almost as fresh as when gathered.

### STRAWBERRIES.

First of the Small Fruits, in the month of June, comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing Strawberry. The profits which may result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations. On a sandy and gravelly loam, the well-known author of the "Fruit Garden," Mr. P. Barry, of Rochester, planted Wilson's Albany, and picked at the rate of almost 300 bushels per acre, averaging about one thousand dollars. This is enormous, but shows what can be done under favorable circumstances.

Plant in March, April, May, September, October or November, on good ground deeply worked and well manured. Vegetable manure (muck, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is best. Bone dust is excellent.

### RASPBERRIES.

This fruit comes just after Strawberries, and when properly cultivated is quite profitable. Mr. H. White of Waterloo, N. Y., says that he has an acre and a half of Seneca Black Caps, and has sold 3,500 quarts, none less than ten cents, and since the 31st of July at 12 cents. Rev. H. H. Doolittle, of Oaks Corners, N. Y., a veteran in Raspberry culture, says that he averages 2,000 quarts to the acre, and no ordinary farm crops equal his profits, even when the price of Raspberries is the lowest. Messrs. Purdy & Johnson, who are devoted to small fruit culture, say: "Raspberries have also paid us well: the Doolittle, Miami, Seneca, Davison's Thornless, and Golden Cap, yielding at the rate of sixty to seventy-five bushels per acre, while the MAMMOTH CLUSTER produces one hundred bushels to the acre. The fruit has averaged us 10 cents per quart, delivered at Palmyra.

### CURRANTS.

This fruit comes partly with the Raspberries, but it follows it for several weeks. Indeed, none of the small fruits will remain so long upon the bushes without injury as the Currant, and since the introduction of the newer varieties, and the easy methods of destroying the currant worm by the use of powdered white Hellebore (*Veratum Album*), the currant is attracting more notice than ever before. If remuneration be the object of fruit growers, we certainly have it here. From recent minutes of the Geneva Horticultural Society, it appears that Rev. Dr. Cannon, of Geneva, from one-sixteenth of an acre, sold fifteen bushels besides what he appropriated for family use. Dr. Merrell thought that five tons, or 250 bushels per acre, would not be too large an estimate of Dr. Cannon's yield. The President of the Society, Mr. J. B. Jones, stated that a friend of his in Ulster County, had realized half a ton from an eighth of an acre, with bushes  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet apart, a ratio of four tons, or 200 bushels per acre. Dr. Cannon received from \$4 to \$5 per bushel, and they have brought much higher prices in New York market. But take the lowest of the above estimates in quantity and price, and we get \$800 per acre, a statement which may appear extravagant to those unacquainted with the newer

varieties, Cherry, Versailles, etc., which are from two to three times larger than the old sorts, and far more productive. T. B. Wakeman, of Westport, Conn., says that his ten acres of currants average over \$800 per acre.

Set four feet apart in rich ground; cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow; if the currant worm appears, dust the hellebore every three weeks. Manure freely.

### GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the Currant. The surest method to prevent mildew, is to plant thickly in rows, and mulch deeply, six or more inches with straw, tan-bark, coal-ashes, etc. There are plantations near Philadelphia thus treated, which have borne large crops for twenty years. The price is highly remunerative, and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew. Mr. R. J. Swan, of Geneva has for a series of years mulched the Gooseberries and Currants with coal-ashes, and suffered nothing from the worm or mildew.

Mortimer Whitehead, a very successful grower of these fruits, near Middlebush, N. J., mulches his plantation with salt hay, planing-mill shavings, etc. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is larger and more evenly ripened. He says: "In mulching, be sure the ground is well **under-drained**, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivation is better than **half** mulching. Put in on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will doubly pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and the cleanliness of the fruit. I used this spring four stacks of hay for mulching, and am sure that it is worth \$20 a ton to me on the berries."

### BLACKBERRIES.

Mr. Wm. Parry, an extensive grower of Blackberries, at Cinnaminson, N. J., says in an essay delivered before the New York Fruit Grower's Club, July 30, 1863, that, "at the average price at which Blackberries have sold in the market for ten years, a field with ordinary treatment will yield from \$400 to \$500 per acre net." Mr. Parry has ten acres of Kittatinny, and thirty acres of Wilson's Early, besides several acres of New Rochelle planted thirty years ago, which still produce, he says, fine crops, from sixty-five to eighty bushels per acre. He says the berries from Wilson's Early sold in New York and Philadelphia, in 1867 and 1868, at 50 cents per quart at wholesale. Other kinds of Blackberries have sold readily, he adds, for several years past at from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per bushel, and last year for double that price. The supply cannot, he thinks, equal the demand, as the Blackberry fills the gap in time of fruiting just after Raspberries and Currants, and before Peaches and Grapes.



## APPLES.

Our stock consists principally of the following varieties, which have been fully tested, and proved to be the best in cultivation for family use and market.

For orchards, standard trees may be planted from 30 to 40 feet apart, and on suitable soil Peaches may be profitably grown between the Apple trees.

Dwarf trees, for bushes, pyramids and espaliers for gardens, may be planted 5 to 6 feet apart; they will bear usually the second year after planting.

A price list can be had by sending to us for it, in case one does not accompany this Catalogue.

**Astrachan Red**—A fine large, red showy variety, rich and juicy. Tree a strong grower and a good bearer. August.

**Benoni**—Good size, rich, juicy and tender, yellow flesh, red skin. August.

**Bough, Large Sweet**—One of the best sweet apples, flesh white, tender, crisp and juicy. A good annual bearer. August.

**Early Harvest**—(Yellow Harvest)—Medium size, yellow, flesh white and juicy, with sub-acid flavor; a very popular early apple. August.

**Early Strawberry**—Medium size, bright red, very sprightly; sub-acid flavor. Tree upright and very productive. August.

**Golden Sweet**—Large, yellow, sweet, a well-known productive variety. August.

**Holland Pippin**—(Summer Pippin)—A large, roundish, flat apple, rich; sub-acid; a vigorous grower; good for cooking. August.

**Keswick Codlin**—Large, pale yellow, acid. Tree vigorous and productive when young, excellent for cooking. July to October.

**Sops of Wine**—Medium size, roundish, flesh stained with red, sub-acid. Tree vigorous. August.

**Summer Queen**—Medium to large, conical, striped and splashed with red on a yellow ground, flesh whitish, juicy, rich and excellent. Tree rapid grower. August and September.

**Tetofsky**—Fruit medium, roundish, yellow ground, striped with red, flesh white, juicy, sub-acid, with an aromatic flavor. Tree stout, erect grower. Last of July.

**Western Beauty**—(Summer Rambo)—Large to very large; skin pale, striped and splashed with red; flesh light yellow; tender, juicy, almost melting, flavor first-rate. Tree a strong grower and productive. August to October.

### AUTUMN APPLES.

**Alexander**—A very large, beautiful, conical, red apple, medium quality; sub-acid. September.

**Autumnal Sweet Swaar**—Fruit large, roundish, flattened; rich golden yellow; flesh yellow, tender, rich, spicy and good. Tree a strong grower and a good bearer. October.

**Autumn Strawberry**—Medium size, covered with broken streaks of light and dark red flesh yellowish white, with a tender, juicy, sub-acid flavor. Young trees very thrifty. September and October.

**Buckingham**—(Fall Queen, &c.)—Fruit large, conical and angular, striped with pale red on a yellowish ground. Flesh tender, fine grained. October to December.

**Cayuga Red Streak, or Twenty Ounce**—Large and handsome, striped, sub-acid, but not rich; a popular market fruit. October to January.

**Colvert**—A large, roundish striped apple, flesh whitish, juicy, sub-acid, valuable for market. October and November.

**Duchesse of Oldenburg**—A large, striped, handsome red apple of good quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. September.

**Fall Pippin**—Large, roundish, conical, rich yellow, faint blush flesh yellowish white, with a rich, sub-acid aromatic flavor; succeeds well both in the East and West. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. October to December.

- Fall Jenneting**—Large greenish yellow, with a faint blush, flesh yellow, juicy and crisp, sub-acid. November.
- Gravenstein**—Large, striped yellow and red, flesh yellowish, tender, sub-acid, quality first-rate. Tree an erect, vigorous grower, and very productive. Sept. and Oct.
- Jersey Sweet**—Medium sized, greenish yellow, striped with red, very productive; excellent for the table and cooking. Tree vigorous and upright. Sept. and Oct.
- Jersey Black**—A smooth, dark red apple, medium size; flavor mild, sub-acid; rich and spicy. Fine for the table or market. Oct.
- Lowell or Orange**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, green, becoming rich yellow, surface oily, flesh yellowish white, sub-acid, excellent. Tree a good grower and bearer. September and October.
- Maiden's Blush**—Rather large, pale yellow, with a beautiful blush cheek, fine grained, tender; an excellent market apple; a good and regular bearer. Sept. and Oct.
- Munson Sweet**—Fair size, pale yellow, blush in the sun, tender, rich and good. Tree strong, upright grower and good bearer. October to December.
- Pumpkin Sweet**—(Sweet Russet)—A very large, roundish, russet apple; flesh very sweet; excellent for baking. Tree strong, vigorous and productive. Late fall and early winter.
- St. Lawrence**—A beautiful, large, reddish apple from Canada, a good market variety. Tree a good bearer. October.
- Sherwood's Favorite, or Chenango Strawberry**—A large red and yellow apple. Tree a fine grower. September.
- Smokehouse**—Above medium, roundish, yellow with crimson stripes; a good grower and productive.
- Trumbull Sweeting**—Fruit medium to large, roundish, pale yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy, sweet, excellent. September to November.

#### WINTER APPLES.

- Baldwin**—Large, dull red, on a yellow ground; flesh yellowish white, with a rich, mild sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous, upright and productive, succeeds well here and considered one of the most profitable market fruits. December to March.
- Baltimore**—(American Beauty, May Flower, &c.)—Medium to large, round and symmetrical, yellow splashed and striped with red, flesh whitish, tender, juicy and sub-acid; showy and fine for market; keeps until mid-winter.
- Baiiy Sweet**—Very large, deep red, flesh tender and rich; an excellent sweet apple. Tree slender and upright. Nov. to Jan.
- Bellflower, Yellow**—Large, yellow, slightly tinged with red, flesh crisp and juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree rather slender grower. November to April.
- Belmont (Gate)**—Large, pale yellow, red cheek with carmine spots; skin smooth and glossy, flesh tender, mild, rich, sub-acid and fine flavor. November to February.
- Ben Davis (New York Pippin)**—Medium to large, splashed and striped with red, tender, pleasant sub-acid; valued for the fairness of the fruit and its good-keeping qualities; a profitable late market variety. A good grower.
- Cogswell**—A large, beautiful apple, striped with red, on yellow ground; flesh tender, juicy and rich, mild, sub-acid. December to March.
- Cooper's Market**—Medium size, conical, yellowish, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, brisk, sub-acid. Tree vigorous and upright. December to May.
- Danver's Winter Sweet**—Tree productive and upright, fruit medium size, greenish yellow, with orange blush; flesh yellow, firm and sweet, excellent. Dec. to April.
- Dutch Mignonne**—A large apple from Holland; color dull orange, marked with russet and slight streaks of red; flesh whitish, tender, acid. Tree a strong grower and good bearer. November to March.
- Dominie**—A large, flattened, greenish-yellow apple, with stripes of bright red, flesh white, tender and juicy; good grower and very productive. Fine for the Western States. November to April.
- English Sweet, (Ramsdell's Sweet, &c.)**—Above medium size, oblong, tapering towards the eye; skin rich dark red, covered with bloom; flesh yellow, tender, sweet and rich. A fine grower and a great annual bearer. October to February.
- Fallowater, (Faldenwalder, Tulpehocken, &c.)**—Large, pale yellowish green, with dull red cheek, flesh somewhat coarse, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree vigorous, bears young and abundantly. November to March.

- Fameuse**—Medium, greenish yellow, mostly covered with dark and pale red, flesh white, tender and juicy. Tree a good grower, with dark wood, productive and hardy. November to January.
- Flory**, (Flory's Bellflower)—Medium to large; rich yellow; tender, sub-acid. Tree a remarkably fine grower, hardy, and an abundant bearer. November to December.
- Grimes' Golden**—One of the best winter apples; medium size, skin yellowish, slightly russeted, flesh yellow, fine grained, juicy, rich and aromatic; excellent for the dessert. Tree vigorous, healthy and productive. January to March.
- Green Sweeting**—Medium size, sometimes large, always fair, tender, juicy and sweet. Growth moderate, upright and hardy. November to May.
- Hubbardston Nonsuch**—A large, beautiful yellow and red apple from Massachusetts; succeeds well here and very finely at the West. Tree a good grower and great bearer. November to February.
- Haas**—Large size, somewhat roundish, conical; light color, splashed and mottled with light red, with many dots with dark centers; flesh white, but often a little stained next the skin; juicy, acid, rich, very good. Extremely hardy and a strong grower. November to March.
- King**, (of Tompkins Co., N. Y.)—A most beautiful, large red apple of the best quality, of a tender, sprightly, sub-acid flavor; extensively cultivated in Central and Western N. Y., where it commands the highest price. Tree hardy and productive, worthy of extensive trial throughout the West.
- Lady Apple, Pomme d'Api**—A small, beautiful, flat apple, with a brilliant deep, red cheek on a yellow ground, tender, sub-acid and good. Trees form a compact head. November to May.
- Limber Twig**—Size from medium to large, greenish yellow, striped with crimson; sub-acid, good keeper.
- Large Striped Pearmain**, (McAfee's Nonsuch, Missouri Keeper, Parks' Keeper, &c., —Large; yellow, striped, splashed and shaded with red; flavor mild, rich and pleasant, scarcely sub-acid, very good. A valuable market apple. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. December to February.
- Mammoth Pippin**, (Red Cheek Pippin)—Large, pale greenish yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; flesh yellowish white, tender and good. Tree an upright good grower and bearer. Fruit keeps till March or April.
- Northern Spy**—Large, light yellow, mostly covered in the sun with carmine red, and delicate bloom; flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy and rich, retaining its flavor sometimes as late as July. Tree strong, erect grower and good bearer. It needs a rich soil, high cultivation with frequent trimming of branches, to produce the best fruit. It starts later in the spring than most varieties.
- Paradise Winter Sweet**—Large; yellowish white, blushing in the sun; flavor very sweet; quality excellent. Tree vigorous, upright and productive. Dec. to March.
- Peck's Pleasant**—Large, pale yellow, when ripe, with a blush on the sunny side; flesh firm, fine grained, tender and aromatic. Tree upright, slow grower but good bearer. December to April.
- Pewaukee**—This new, promising, hardy apple, is a seedling of the Russian apple, Duchesse of Oldenburg. Of medium size, round, bright yellow; splashed and striped with dull red, covered with a grey bloom and overspread with light dots; flesh yellowish white, juicy, sub-acid, with a rich aromatic flavor. Tree a strong grower and perfectly hardy. December to March.
- Rawle's Janet**, (Never Fail)—Medium to large size, pale yellow, stained and striped with red. One of the best keeping varieties for the South. Tree vigorous and prolific; blooms later than most varieties.
- Rambo**—Medium, flattened, yellowish white, streaked and marbled with red; fine grower and good bearer. Keeps from December to February, and sometimes later. Extensively cultivated.
- Reinette Canada**—Very large, flattened, ribbed, yellowish green; flesh juicy and rich. From October to January.
- Rhode Island Greening**—A description of this popular fruit seems unnecessary, for it is everywhere known as a strong growing, crooked tree in the nursery, a most prolific bearer in the orchard, and indispensable in the kitchen. Season of ripening varies from autumn in the South, to winter and spring in the North.

- Ribston Pippin**—Large, yellow and red, striped; flesh firm, crisp, sub-acid, good. Tree spreading, bears well; succeeds well here. November to Feb.
- Rome Beauty**—Large, yellow and red, medium quality, prolific. Nov. to Feb.
- Russet, Golden**—Medium size, sometimes small, dull russet; flesh tender, juicy and high-flavored; good grower and bearer. Dec. to April.
- Russet, Roxbury**, (Boston, Putnam, &c.)—Medium size, covered with russet, sometimes a blush on the sunny side, flesh greenish white, mild, sub-acid, second rate flavor; one of the best keepers, sometimes till June. Trees spreading and very productive.
- Seek-no further**, (Westfield)—Medium to large, obscurely striped with dull red; flesh tender; fruit always fair, productive. Dec. to Feb.
- Spitzenburg Esopus**—Medium to large, deep red, flesh deep yellow, crisp, and sprightly sub-acid, high flavored. Tree very poor grower in the nursery; needs good cultivation to produce fair fruit. November to April.
- Smith's Cider**—Fruit medium or above; yellowish white, mostly covered with red; flesh juicy, crisp, pleasant, sub-acid. Dec. to March.
- Stark**—Large, roundish, greenish yellow with red stripes, flesh firm, juicy, good; valuable as a late keeper.
- Talman's Sweeting**—Medium size, pale yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet; one of the best long keeping sweet apples. Tree fine, upright grower and good bearer. Nov. to April.
- Vandevere**—Medium size, yellow ground, sometimes deep red when exposed; flesh light yellow, with a rich excellent sub-acid flavor. Dec. to Feb. Needs good cultivation. Tree a good grower and early bearer.
- Vandevere Pippin**—Large, yellow, flaked all over with red, with stripes on the sunny side; flesh crisp, with a sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower. Sept. to May.
- Wine Sap**—Medium size, red, flesh yellow, flavor rich, acid. Tree moderate grower and productive Jan. to March.
- Wagner**—Medium, yellow, overspread with deep red in the sun; flesh yellowish white; fine grained, sub-acid, crisp. Tree erect, fine grower, bears early and abundantly, one of the best. Dec. to April.
- White Pippin**—Fruit large, greenish white, pale yellow when ripe; flesh white, tender with a rich sub-acid flavor. Jan. to March.
- Walbridge**—Medium size, handsome, striped with red, quality good; tree a vigorous grower and productive. Hardy and desirable for planting in northern sections, having stood uninjured in Minnesota where all but the most hardy varieties have failed. March to June.
- Wealthy**—A Minnesota Apple, medium, yellow and crimson; juicy, sub-acid; hardy and vigorous. Dec. to Feb.

#### CRAB APPLES.

- Briar's Sweet**—A novelty in the line of Crab Apples, being sweet.
- Chicago**—Fruit small, yellow, with vermilion cheek. Dec. to March.
- Golden Beauty**—Medium size; yellow, with a red cheek; very handsome.
- Hyslop's Crab**—Large, produced in clusters; dark rich red, covered with a blue bloom. Tree a strong grower and hardy.
- Lady Elgin**—A new and promising little apple; fruit small, fair and handsome; a very tender, delightful fruit to eat out of hand. October.
- Marengo**—Fruit large, bright red on yellow ground. Early winter to late in the spring.
- Montreal Beauty**—Large, striped and marked with red; a beautiful and desirable sort.
- Oblong Crab**—Very distinct, oblong in form.
- Red Siberian Crab**—Small, with a beautiful red cheek. Trees are vigorous and often bear when very young.
- Soulard**—Good size, yellowish green, late keeper; recommended for cider.
- Transcendant Crab**—A splendid variety of the Siberian Crab. Tree a strong grower.
- Yellow Siberian Crab**—Fruit a beautiful golden yellow. All the crabs are handsome trees in flower and fruit; the fruit is much used in preserving.



**Van Wyck's Sweet**—A valuable novelty. Fruit very large, larger than Transcendant; skin yellowish white, striped and splashed with red on the sunny side and covered with a delicate bloom; flesh yellowish white, very sweet and tender; core small. Tree hardy and productive. September.

### DWARF APPLES.

On the Paradise or Doucin stocks, of the most showy and popular sorts for pyramids and bushes, can be furnished. For small yards and gardens those grown on the Paradise are preferable, as they grow smaller and bear sooner than on the Doucin stock. For large pyramids or half standards, the Doucin is used. When properly trained and in bearing, they are objects of great beauty, giving a great deal of pleasure and profit on a small piece of ground.

## CHERRIES.

The Cherry succeeds best on dry soils moderately rich. Many of the free growing sorts, of upright pyramidal form, and dark, rich foliage, are highly ornamental.

FOR ORCHARD CULTURE.—The Heart and Bigarreau cherries may be set twenty feet apart

FOR GARDENS AND SMALL YARDS, dwarfs or low standards are preferable and may be set from ten to fifteen feet apart.

From long experience and observation, we are satisfied that the trunk of the cherry tree needs protection both in summer and winter, and therefore we cultivate our standard trees with low heads. The Cherry is subject to the attack of the *slug*, a small snail-like looking insect, that feeds upon the leaves. Destroy them immediately, by sprinkling dry ashes or lime upon them.

### HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Distinguished by their heart shape and sweet flesh. Trees rapid growers, with large, drooping leaves.

**Black Eagle**—Large, roundish, black, juicy; flavor excellent. A good grower. Beginning of July.

**Black Tartarian**—Well known everywhere as the most popular of the heart cherries. Fruit large, purplish black, half tender, mild and rich; a great bearer. Tree erect and vigorous. Ripens last of June to first of July.

**Belle d'Orleans**—A French variety; medium size; pale red and white; tender, juicy, delicious. Tree a good grower. Early in June.

**Bigarreau, or Yellow Spanish**—Large, pale yellow, overspread with bright red in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and excellent; very popular. In wet seasons the fruit is subject to decay before ripening. Tree spreading and productive. First of July.

**Cleveland Bigarreau**—Large, clear red; flesh pale yellow, juicy and sweet. Tree thrifty, spreading, very productive. Middle to last of June.

**Downer's Late Red**—From medium to large size; light red, tender, sweet and delicious; slightly bitter if gathered too early. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. A valuable variety, ripening late.

**Early Purple Guigne**—Medium size, dark purple; juicy, sweet and excellent. Growth spreading, leaves drooping, with long, reddish petioles. From the last of May to the middle of June.

**Elton**—Large, heart-shaped, pointed, light yellow, nearly covered with light red when fully ripe, tender, juicy and rich. Tree spreading and very productive; one of the best. Last of June.

**Gov. Wood**—Raised by Dr. Kirtland, and one of the best cherries; very large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious. Tree a healthy, vigorous grower, and a great bearer. Last of June.

**Great Bigarreau**—A very large and beautiful cherry, resembling Black Tartarian, ripening a little later. A good grower for market purposes.

**Monstreuse de Mezel**—A large French variety, dark rich brown. Tree vigorous, spreading. Late.

- Napoleon Bigarreau**—Fruit large, pale yellow, marbled with red; flesh very firm; good market cherry. Tree erect, vigorous grower. Last of June.
- Ohio Beauty**, (Dr. Kirtland)—Large, mottled with dark and pale red, tender, juicy and fine. Ripens middle of June.
- Rockport Bigarreau**—(Dr. Kirtland)—Large, pale amber ground, overspread with clear bright red' flavor excellent; best. Tree upright, vigorous and beautiful. Middle to last of June.

### DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These cherries are very distinct in their form and habits. Unlike the Hearts and Bigarreus, they grow more slow, their leaves are smaller, thicker and more erect. The Morellos have slender, spreading or drooping branches. Both kinds make beautiful Dwarf and Pyramids on the Mahaleb stock and are so hardy they seldom fail when the sweet cherries are cut off. As a class of fruits, they justly merit more attention than they have received. No fruit garden, however small, is complete without some of them.

- Belle Manifique**—A very large cherry, ripening late, fine for cooking, acid, juicy, and rich. Tree of the Duke class, grows slow, good bearer. Makes a fine pyramid. Last of July.
- Carnation**—Fruit large, light red, slightly marbled, a little acid, agreeable, good grower and great bearer; should be in every collection. Middle and last of July.
- Early Richmond**—A fine early cherry of the Morello class. Flesh red, acid, sprightly and rich; valuable for cooking. Ripens from the last of May till July.
- Late Duke**—Fruit large, heart-shaped, rich dark red, sub-acid. Last of July till first of August. Valuable.
- May Duke**—An old variety. When fully ripe, dark red, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Tree hardy, ripens a long time in succession, extending through June. Makes a fine dwarf.
- Morelo English**—Large, dark red or purplish black; juicy, acid. Tree small; makes a good dwarf. July and August.
- Montmorency**, (Ordinaire)—A beautiful, large, red acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. Being so very prolific and hardy it can be recommended as a variety of great value. Habit of tree, similar to Early Richmond.
- Reine Hortense**—Large, bright red, tender, sub-acid, delicious. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. Tenth to twentieth of July.
- Utah Hybrid Cherry, Black**—Fruit about an inch in diameter, nearly round, color dark purple, with a delicate bloom; juicy, pleasant, sweet, but somewhat astringent if the skin is pressed too closely. The bush is very dwarfish and very prolific. A thing of interest when covered with its pure white blossoms, or loaded with its burden of purple fruit.



### PEARS.

As this fruit possesses the highest excellence in its delicate texture and most exquisite flavor, and commands the highest price in market, it commends itself to every one who has room to plant a tree. Our collection contains the most approved varieties that have been well tested. Standard pears may be planted 20 feet apart.

—**Dwarf Trees**.—These are preferable for gardens, as they cover less space and fruit much sooner than the Standard trees; they are also highly ornamental about the house or yard, if symmetrically pruned; they, however, require a richer soil and more careful culture than is generally bestowed upon them. If proper care is taken they will amply repay for all expense in cultivation, as they will frequently bear the second year from planting. Guard against setting too deep. Plant all the quince stock under the ground and *no more*. They should be set about ten feet apart.

**Picking and Ripening the Fruit.**—It is essential that the pear should be gathered from the tree before ripening, to have it possess a rich, high flavor, which should be performed by hand, carefully preserving the stem on the fruit. The time for picking Summer varieties is at least ten days before maturity, Autumn varieties about two weeks and Winter Pears as soon as practicable after the tree has ceased growing. Winter pears should be packed in dry boxes or barrels, and examined from time to time keeping them in a cool place. When the weather becomes cold, remove them to a dry cellar. To ripen, place them in drawers in a warm room, where they will mature in a few days. Many of our choicest kinds have been condemned as worthless, owing to a lack of flavor, occasioned by being left on the trees until fully ripe.

### SUMMER.

- Bartlett**—A well known highly esteemed variety; one of the best everywhere; fruit large, surface uneven, pale yellow, tinged with blush; flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, with a rich, musky flavor; an abundant bearer. August and September.
- Bloodgood**—An American variety, good quality, medium size, flesh yellowish white, melting, rich and buttery. Tree a moderate grower and a good bearer. First of August.
- Brandywine**—Fruit above medium, dull yellowish green, with russet excellent. Good grower and productive. September.
- Clapp's Favorite**—A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but less musky; pale lemon yellow, melting, buttery and juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive, a few days earlier than Bartlett.
- Dearborn's Seedling**—Scarcely medium size, extremely fine grained, juicy, melting and of excellent flavor; ripens soon after the Bloodgood. Middle or last of August.
- Edmunds**—Flesh yellowish white, with a sweet, peculiar flavor. September.
- Kirtland**—Seedling of the Seckel; medium size, often above; rich yellow color, overspread with cinnamon russet; flesh white, melting and sweet. September.
- Madelaine (Citron des Carmes)**—The finest early French variety; flesh white, juicy and melting, with a sweet and delicate flavor. The tree is fruitful and vigorous. Ripens the last of July.
- Osband's Summer**—A medium sized pear, often rather small, yellow when fully ripe, with a reddish brown cheek, flesh white, with a sweet, mild, fine flavor. Ripens early in August.
- Souvenir du Congress**—We now have a stock of trees of this valuable new pear. Fruit large to very large, resembling in form the Bartlett; skin smooth, of a handsome yellow at maturity, washed with bright red or carmine on the side exposed to the sun. Flesh much like the Bartlett, having the musky flavor, though in a less degree. Commences to ripen first part of August, lasting about a month.
- Tyson**—Medium size, bright yellow; cheek shaded with reddish brown, buttery, very melting; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, excellent. Tree erect and vigorous, slowly coming into bearing. September.

### AUTUMN PEARS.

- Buffam**—Native of Rhode Island; a good and regular bearer in almost all soils and situations; fruit fair and even sized; flesh white, buttery and sweet. Tree exceedingly vigorous, upright grower. Last of September.
- Beurre Bosc**—A large, fine pear, russet yellow, slight brownish red in the sun; flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet, perfumed. Tree fine grower and productive. September or first of October.
- Beurre d'Anjou**—A fine pear; rather large; flesh yellowish white, buttery, fine grained, rich, high vinous flavor. Tree a good grower and fine bearer. Oct. and Nov.
- Beurre Clairgeau**—Very large, brownish yellow skin, tinged bright red. October and November.
- Belle Lucrative**—Medium size to large; melting, juicy and delicious; a very productive bearer and good grower. September and October.
- Duchesse d'Angouleme**—Very large, dull greenish yellow, dotted with russet; flesh white, buttery, juicy, very fine. Tree vigorous and productive; succeeds admirably on the quince, not recommended for standard trees. Oct. and Nov.

- Doyenne Boussock**—Large, yellow, with slight mark of russet; flesh yellowish white, somewhat coarse, melting and juicy, with sweet perfume. Tree vigorous, a regular bearer. October.
- Doyenne White**, (or Virgalieu)—A well known old variety of medium to large size and rich quality, both productive and hardy. Tree a strong, rapid grower; succeeds well in this locality. September to November.
- Flemish Beauty**—A large excellent pear, when properly ripened. Tree is vigorous, with upright, dark brown shoots; it does not succeed well on the quince. Last of September and first of October.
- Howell** Large, pale yellow, dotted with russet, slight blush in the sun; flesh melting, juicy, delicately aromatic. Tree vigorous and productive. October.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey**—One of the very best pears grown on the quince; fruit large and beautiful; flesh white, juicy, melting, delicious. Tree hardy; shoots vigorous and upright. October.
- Seckel**—Small; skin rich yellowish brown when fully ripe, with a deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. September and October.
- Stevens' Genesee**—Native of Western New York; one of the most desirable pears; should occupy a place in all collections; a fine grower and productive; fruit large, roundish, melting. September.
- Swan's Orange**, (Onondaga)—Large, flesh melting, abounding in juice; quite variable, at times inclined to be coarse. October and November.
- Sheldon**—Medium to large; skin yellowish, shaded with red; melting, juicy and delicious. October.

#### WINTER PEARS.

- Beurre Easter**, (Doyenne d'Hiver, of the French)—Excels as a winter pear; fruit large; flesh rich and melting, very delicious if properly ripened. The tree is a free grower and great bearer. Keeps all winter. Many have been disappointed in failing to ripen properly.
- Columbia**—Large, handsome; fruit always smooth and fair; flesh white, melting and buttery, of moderately rich, second rate flavor; its great productiveness renders it a profitable market fruit. Tree an upright, vigorous grower. Dec. and Jan.
- Dana's Hovey**—A smallish pear of excellent quality; buttery and melting. November and December.
- Lawrence**—A native of Long Island; fruit medium to large size; flesh buttery, with a very rich flavor. Tree a good grower and abundantly productive; well adapted to the West. December.
- Mt. Vernon**—Medium to large, of a rich russet color, flesh juicy, rich, melting, with a spicy flavor, new. November to January.
- Vicar of Winkfield**—Large, pale green at first, becoming pale yellow, with sometimes a brownish cheek, marked with brown dots over the whole surface; flesh greenish white, crisp, juicy, sprightly, very good. Tree a beautiful, vigorous grower and productive; a profitable market variety. November to January.
- Winter Nelis**—A very delicious winter pear of medium size, flesh yellowish white, buttery, melting, sugary, aromatic. Tree is a poor grower. November to middle of January.

#### SPECIAL COLLECTION OF PEARS,

FOR CULTIVATION ON THE QUINCE.

The following varieties have been fully tested and proved prolific and durable as dwarf trees, and are recommended for cultivation:

**Summer**—Brandywine, Tyson, Osband's Summer, Edmunds, Clapp's Favorite.

**Autumn**—Belle Lucrative, Buffam, Beurre d'Anjou, Doyenne White, Duchess d'Angouleme, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Howell.

**Winter**—Vicar of Winkfield, Lawrence.



## PLUMS.

The Plum will succeed on any soil that is sufficiently well drained, though a deep, rich loam inclined to clay is better adapted to vigorous growth. The proper distance for planting is from 15 to 20 feet.

The Curculio is the great enemy of the Plum, and not unfrequently trees are deprived of their entire crop year after year by its depredations. The insect commences depositing its eggs in the fruit when quite small, and continues its destructive work until the fruit has attained nearly half its size. The egg soon hatches into a small white larvæ, which enters the flesh of the fruit and feeds upon it; in about two weeks the larvæ has made such progress as to cause a portion of the fruit to fall. The insect, after the fall of the fruit, makes its way into the ground, where it is transformed into a perfect beetle, prepared to sally forth the ensuing Spring again to commit its ravages on the fruit. In order to preserve the plum, the curculio must be destroyed before it punctures the fruit, or else the larvæ must be destroyed as the fruit falls from the tree. The most effectual cure by the latter mode is to plant plum trees in the hog-yard, so that they may devour the injured fruit as it falls.

From experience we recommend the following plan as the best yet discovered. We proceed as follows: Procuring cotton cloth enough to spread beneath the trees as far as the branches extend, and sewing it together in a square form, with light stretchers attached to opposite sides for the convenience of handling, and a slit to the center to admit the trunk of the tree. As soon as the insect has made his appearance, we place it beneath the tree and jar suddenly each limb with the hand, causing the little rebels to *come down*, then with the thumb and finger quickly dispatch them. We have always caught the most curculios about 8 or 9 A. M., and from 3 to 4 P. M., continuing to shake the trees twice a day until the fruit has attained full half its size. All fallen fruit should be carefully gathered up daily and destroyed. A person one-half hour each day faithfully employed, will care for a dozen trees, and insure an abundant crop of this excellent fruit.

**Bradshaw**, (Large Black Imperial)—Very large and handsome, quite early, dark red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious. Tree erect and vigorous, very productive.

**Coe's Golden Drop**—One of the largest, most beautiful and delicious of late plums. Skin light yellow, dotted with red spots on the sunny side, flesh yellow and firm, adheres to the stone; flavor rich, sweet and delicious. Last of September.

**Duane's Purple**—Very large, oval, skin reddish purple with a lilac bloom, flesh juicy and sweet; adheres to the stone; its large size and beauty make it profitable; tree a good grower and productive. First of August.

**Damson**, (Shropshire, or Prune Damsen)—This is an English variety, somewhat superior to the common purple Damson; obovate in form, a profuse bearer, and valuable market sort. Said to succeed well worked on peach stock. October.

**German Prune**—Medium size, long, oval, juicy at first, becoming dry, rich and sweet, free stone, very productive. September.

**General Hand**—Very large, roundish, oval, deep yellow, handsome, coarse, moderately juicy, sweet and good; parts freely from the stone; tree vigorous and productive. Middle to last of August.

**Italian Prune**—Medium oval, dark blue, with a bloom; flesh dark yellow, juicy, sweet and good; a good grower and very productive. First of October.

**Imperial Gage**—One of the most excellent and productive plums; tree is a free, fine grower; fruit rather above medium size, flesh greenish, very juicy, melting and rich, with a sprightly agreeable flavor. First of September.

**Jefferson**—Large, greenish yellow, becoming golden yellow, often faintly reddened in the sun; flesh rich yellow; tree a slow grower. Last of August.

**Lawrence's Favorite**—Large, dull green, flesh very rich and juicy; parts freely from the stone; tree vigorous and productive. Middle and end of August.

**Lombard**—Medium to large, skin violet red, flesh deep yellow, pleasant and juicy, of fine quality but not very rich; hardy, very prolific, well adapted to light soil. End of August.

- Magnum Bonum**, (Yellow Egg)—A beautiful, large, yellow plum, egg-shaped, somewhat coarse, but excellent for cooking; very productive. Last of August.
- Orleans, Smith's**—Large, reddish purple, flesh firm, very juicy and pleasant; adheres to the stone; a valuable plum, very productive. Last of August.
- Pond's Seedling**—A magnificent English plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a good grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. September.
- Reine Claude de Bayay**—Medium size, greenish yellow, spotted with red, juicy, sweet and rich; tree vigorous and remarkably productive. Middle to end of Sept.
- Reagle's Union Purple**—Fruit large, reddish purple, covered with a thin bloom; flesh greenish, a little coarse, vinous and sweet, adheres to the stone; good. Sept.
- Shropshire Damson**—A plum of fine quality, as free from the attacks of the curculio, as the Common Damson, and of same color. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. In market it has commanded nearly double the price of the Common Damson, and is enormously productive, ripening at the same time.
- Washington**—Large, dull yellow, with faint marblings of green, red on the sunny side, flesh firm, yellow, sweet, separating freely from the stone; tree vigorous, highly productive; one of the very best. Last of August.
- Yellow Gage, Prince's**—Medium to large, yellow, flesh yellow, juicy and rich; tree a fine grower and good bearer; an excellent and profitable variety. Middle of Aug.

### IMPROVED NATIVE PLUMS

THAT THRIVE ADMIRABLY BUDDED ON PEACH STOCK.

- De Cardeuc**—Medium, round, slightly flattened; skin yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh melting, sweet and vinous. Tree vigorous and productive; claimed to be a hybrid between the Chickasaw and an European sort. End of June and first of July.
- Newman**—Medium, oblong; skin a beautiful glossy red color with delicate purple bloom; flesh somewhat coarse but juicy. Tree vigorous and productive. August and September.
- Weaver**—Fruit large, purple, with a blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of good quality. The tree is very hardy, not being injured in the severest winters, and will thrive even to the northern limits of the United States. Ripens in August.
- Wild Goose**—An improved variety of the Chickasaw, large, deep red, with purplish bloom; flesh melting and good; a free grower and an abundant bearer; Last of July.

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## PEACHES.

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This delicious fruit flourishes in most parts of the United States. Its easy culture, early bearing, its great value for canning and drying, and the ready sale it commands everywhere, make it one of the most important of our market fruits, and in localities peculiarly adapted to it, it is the most profitable crop that can be produced. To secure vigorous trees and the finest fruit, the ground must be well cultivated, and a small quantity of wood-ashes piled about the trunks of the trees at intervals during the spring and summer, which will almost, if not entirely, prevent the work of the borer, besides otherwise adding to the health of the trees. About one quart at a time is sufficient while trees are small. If coal-ashes are used, a peck or more at a time, will do no harm, as they contain but a small per cent of alkali. Correct pruning is very essential to produce symmetrical shaped peach trees, the bodies should be from 2½ to 3 feet high, and the previous year's growth should be annually shortened in, and weak and superfluous shoots thinned out. We offer only a select list of varieties, beginning with the very earliest, and covering the whole season to the very latest. Among them are several new sorts, which have proved themselves superior to anything heretofore introduced. Our list is sufficiently long and comprehensive for every purpose, and whether planting for home use or market, we would not advise planting a greater variety than we enumerate and describe. Peach trees should be transplanted at one year from bud, as they live better and make better shaped trees than can be made from two year old trees.

- Alexander Early**—This is a new Peach from Illinois, described as being from ten days to two weeks earlier than Hale's Early; of good size, well grown specimens measuring eight inches in circumference, handsome and regular in form with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson, rich and good in quality with a vinous flavor, free-stone.
- Amsden's June**—Fruit medium size, rather larger than Hale's; roundish, a little flattened; with a slight suture. Color red, beautifully shaded and mottled very dark red, nearly covering the greenish white ground. Flesh white, or greenish white, rather firm until fully ripe, becoming tender, juicy, melting and sweet. Free, but the flesh adheres somewhat to the small stone. Fruit remarkably fragrant. Flowers large. Leaves with globose glands. Tree vigorous, hardy, productive. Last of July and first of August.
- Barnard's Yellow Rareripe**—Medium to large, yellow, cheek purplish red flesh yellow red at the stone, juicy, sweet and rich. One of the very best yellow fleshed peaches. First to middle of September.
- Blood Leaf**—Remarkable in the color of its leaves, being as the name indicates, of a deep purple color, forming a strong contrast with the green foliage of other varieties.
- Crawford's Early**—One of the most popular of all the yellow fleshed peaches; juicy, rich and sweet. Tree vigorous and prolific. Last of August or first of September.
- Crawford's Late**—A very valuable late variety, ripening the last of September. Flesh yellow, red at the stone.
- Coolidge's Favorite**—Medium size, sometimes large, skin beautifully mottled with red, flesh rich, juicy and delicious. Tree hardy and productive. Last of August.
- Chinese Cling**—Large, creamy, white, shaded and marbled with red; flesh white, red at the stone; very juicy, with a rich vinous flavor. First of August.
- Early Beatrice**—Medium size, with a marbled red cheek, flesh melting and very juicy, one of the earliest sorts known; probably about the first of July here.
- Early Louisa**—Medium size, bright red, melting, very juicy, and excellent. This is nearly as early as Early Beatrice.
- Early Rivers**—Large, color pale straw, with a delicate pink cheek, flesh melting, or rather dissolving with a rich racy flavor, most remarkable. Ripens 3 or 4 days after Early Louisa.
- Foster**—Very large, round, uniform in size, fully as large as Crawford's Early, and of better quality. Originated near Boston. Ripens about a week before Crawford's Early.
- George the Fourth**—White, with a rich, dark red cheek, fruit large, flesh pale red at the stone, juicy and rich; a moderate bearer. Last of August.
- Golden Dwarf, (Van Buren's.)**—Tree dwarf in habit; fruit golden yellow with mottled red cheek; clingstone.
- Hale's Early**—A vigorous, healthy tree, an early and abundant bearer, ripening its fruit a week or ten days earlier than any of the old varieties. Fruit medium size, skin clear, smooth, white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red, on the sunny side, flesh very melting, juicy and high flavored.
- Hill's Chili**—Medium size, dull yellow, tree very hardy, a good bearer, highly esteemed as a market fruit in Western Michigan. Last of September.
- Jacque's Rareripe**—A first rate, large, yellow peach, fine for market, ripening middle of September.
- Large Early York**—A large, beautiful peach, with a red cheek, flesh white, fine grained, juicy and rich. Last of August.
- Lemon Cling**—Large, pale yellow, dark red cheek in the sun, somewhat resembling a lemon in form, flesh yellow, tinged with red at the stone. Hardy and productive. Last of September.
- Mountain Rose**—Large, bright red, very handsome; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best of its season. First of August.
- Old Mixon Cling**—Large, with a deep red cheek, one of the best of clings. Last of September.
- Old Mixon Freestone**—Large, yellowish white and green, tinged with red, flesh pale, reddish at the stone, juicy and rich, very hardy and productive, valuable. Middle of September.

- Poplar**—A fastigate growing tree, similar to the Lombardy Poplar, from whence its name. Fruit medium, flesh white and of fair quality; desirable as a novelty.
- Red Cheek Melocoton**—A well known and popular old variety—large, oval, yellow, with a deep red cheek, and a good, rich, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and productive. 10th of September.
- Richmond**—Large, globular; skin orange yellow, with a deep red cheek, flesh yellow, pink at the stone, very juicy, fine flavor; ripens a few days later than Early Crawford, which it resembles, but of superior quality. Tree strong grower and hardy.
- Snow Peach**—A beautiful, medium sized fruit, both skin and flesh are white. Tree hardy and prolific. Fine for preserving. First of September.
- Smock Free**—Fruit large, yellow and red, with bright yellow flesh, very valuable for market. Good in this section. Last of September.
- Smock Cling**—Large, oblong, yellow and red; flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid. September.
- Steadley**—Large, round, of a greenish white color, flesh white to the stone, and of a delicious flavor; freestone; very hardy. Early in October.
- Salway**—A late yellow peach of fine quality and large size; of English origin.
- Scott's Nonpareil**—A fine, large, yellow peach, from New Jersey. A good market variety. Middle of September.
- Stump the World**—A New Jersey variety, of large size, creamy white, with a red cheek; productive. Last of September.
- Sturtevant**—Originated near Cleveland, one of the best yellow fleshed peaches, skin downy, rich yellow, covered nearly with dark rich red in the sun, flesh yellow, red at the stone, free stone. Last of August to the first of September.
- Susquehanna**—One of the handsomest of peaches, large, yellow and red, melting, rich and good; origin Pennsylvania. End of September.
- Troth's Early**—Fruit medium size, red, flesh white, juicy and sweet. Early and productive.
- Ward's Late Free**—Medium to large, yellowish white, with a red cheek in the sun, flesh nearly white, juicy and good; valuable for late preserving. Tree vigorous. First of October.
- Yellow Rareripe**—Large, deep orange, shaded with red, flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy and rich. Last of August,

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## NECTARINES.

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In growth, habit and general appearance, it is impossible to distinguish them from Peach trees, and they require the same culture. The fruit, however, is smaller, without down, and in appearance is one of the most wax-like and exquisite of all productions for the dessert; perhaps scarcely so rich in flavor as the finest peaches, but they have more piquancy. They are subject to attacks of the *Curculio* more than the peach. The same remedy must be applied as recommended for the Plum.

- Boston**—An American seedling; is the largest and most beautiful of all Nectarines, fruit large and handsome, skin bright yellow, with cheek diffused with red, flesh yellow to the stone, sweet, with a pleasant, peculiar flavor. First of September.
- Pitmaston's Orange**—Fruit large, skin rich orange yellow, with a brownish red cheek, flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, melting, juicy, rich, sweet and of excellent flavor, free. September.



## APRICOTS.

There is no stone fruit that is more beautiful or desirable than the Apricot, ripening as it does between Cherries and Peaches, when other fruits are scarce.

The tree is also highly ornamental, expanding its charming flowers the first in early Spring, and clothed with its glossy, shining foliage throughout the summer, it is worthy of a place in every garden for its beauty, as well as for its ruddy, golden, luscious fruit.

As it ripens about mid-summer, when fruit is a great luxury, and is delicious for the dessert, it is indispensable in every well arranged fruit garden. It is a favorite tree for training on walls or trellises. In town gardens, especially, it can be trained against the sides of houses, where it yields abundantly. It should not be placed, however, on an exposed eastern wall, as the blossoms expand very early, and the full influence of the morning sun, after a slight frost, would destroy the fruit. The only drawback to the extensive cultivation of this fine fruit is its liability to be stung by the *Curculio*. The same treatment as is recommended for destroying it on the Plum, should be adopted.

**Breda**—Small, skin pale red in the shade, reddish purple in the sun; flesh orange color, juicy, rich, with a pleasant flavor; kernel sweet. Last of July and first of August.

**Early Golden**, (Dubois.)—Small, an inch and a fourth in diameter, surface wholly pale orange; flesh orange, juicy, sweet, good, hardy, very productive. The original tree at Fishkill, is said to have yielded \$90 worth of fruit in one season. Beginning of July.

**Purple, or Black**—Fruit small size, pale red in the shade, deep purple or nearly black in the sun; flesh red near the skin, yellowish at the stone, juicy and pleasant. As hardy as an apple tree and very productive. August.

## QUINCES.

The Quince is very highly esteemed for making marmalade, preserves, and giving additional flavor to apples, &c., &c.

Quince trees may be planted 10 to 15 feet apart; they require a rich, deep soil, with a slight coat of salt spread over the ground in the spring of the year.

**Apple, or Orange**—Large, roundish, rich golden yellow, of excellent flavor, very productive, if well cultivated. Ripe in October.

**Rea's Mammoth**—A very large variety of the Orange Quince, a strong grower and productive.

**Angers**—A strong, upright growing sort, cultivated chiefly for stocks on which to dwarf the Pear; fruit large, pear-shaped. Quality fine.

☞ For ornamental species, see Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

## MULBERRIES.

The Mulberry is a very ornamental tree in garden or lawn, with its large green glossy foliage; and some newer varieties are worthy of general cultivation for their fruit alone.

**Downing's Everbearing**—Produced from seed of the *Multicaulis*. Tree very vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing a long time; fruit  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches long and  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch in diameter, color blue black; flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavor.

**New American**—Fruit of the largest size; black, delicious in flavor. An attractive lawn tree, with very large leaves, of rapid growth, hardy.

**White**—Commonly cultivated for silk, fruit not equal to the black sorts.



BRIGHTON.



## GRAPES.

The Grape is assuming an importance second to no fruit except the apple, and consequently we continue to give it the prominence it deserves. Our facilities for its propagation are ample, and our list is replete with the best old and new varieties.

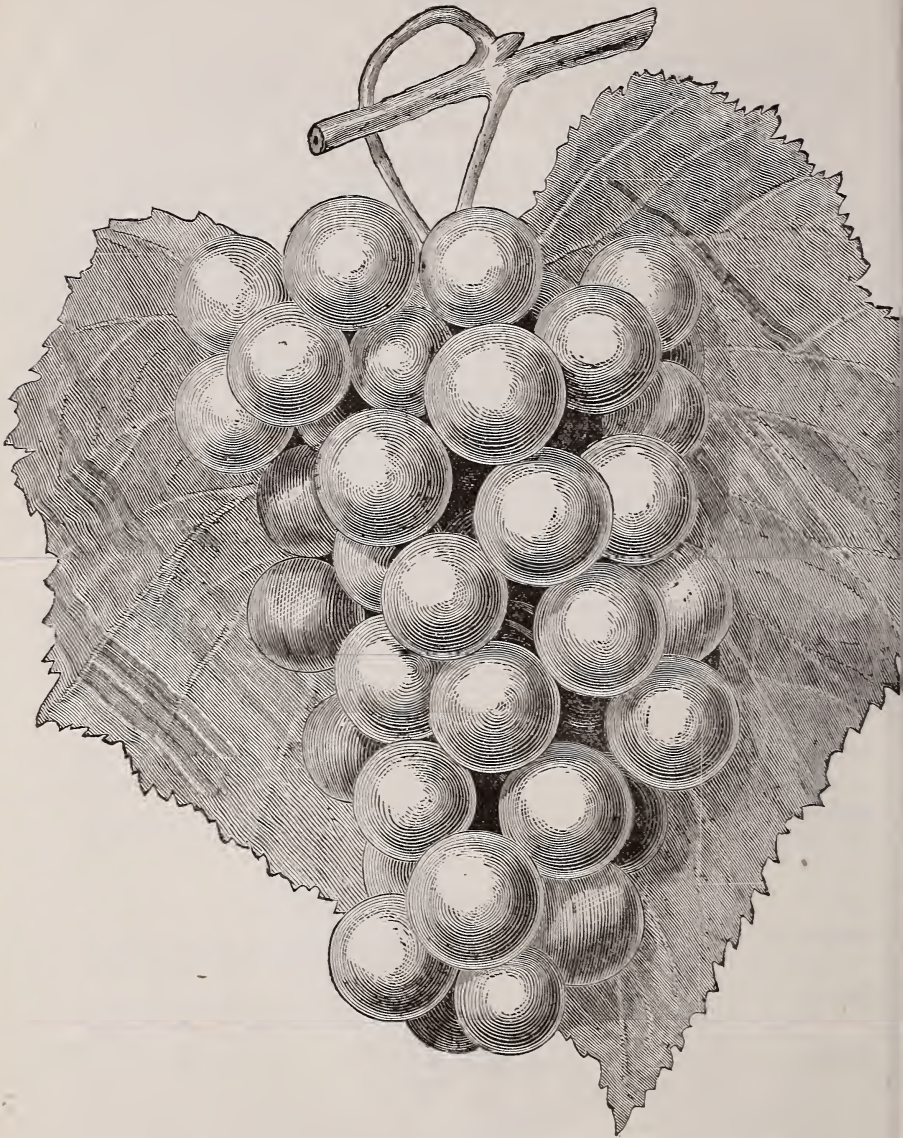
Select sorts, arranged in three classes, according to color.

### CLASS I.—RED GRAPES.

- Agawam**, (Rogers' No. 15.)—A dark red grape of the Hamburg Cross ; bunches large, compact, frequently shouldered ; berries very large with a thick skin, pulp soft, sweet, sprightly ; vine very vigorous ; ripens early.
- Brighton**—An excellent new grape ; *Bunch* large, well formed, compact ; *Berries* above medium to large, round, Catawba color ; excellent flavor and quality ; one of the best.
- Catawba**—Bunches of good size, rather loose ; berries large, round, when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with a sweet, rich musky flavor. Requires a long season to arrive at full maturity, and then it is a grape of great excellence, both for the table and wine.
- Delaware**—This is undoubtedly the best table grape, ranking pre-eminently above all others in its pure, rich, sugary, wine-like juice. Bunches small, compact, shouldered ; berries medium size, fine wine color, translucent ; vines hardy, moderately vigorous and very productive. Ripens two weeks earlier than the Isabella.
- Diana**—Bunches small or medium size, compact, berries pale red, juicy, sweet and rich. Resembles the Catawba but of earlier maturity.
- Gœthe**, (Rogers' Hybrid, No. 1.)—A strong, healthy vine, producing large crops of beautiful bunches ; berries very large, yellowish green ; flesh tender and melting ; ripens late ; very valuable at the South.
- Iona**—One of the best early grapes in cultivation, when the soil and climate are favorable. Bunches large, rather loose ; berries large, not quite as dark as a ripe Catawba ; first quality, rich, sugary, vinous and spicy. Ripens about the same time as the Delaware ; vine a fair grower.
- Lindley**, (Rogers' No. 9.)—Vine vigorous, berries medium to large, reddish in color ; flesh tender, sweet and aromatic ; ripens early.
- Massasoit**, (Rogers' Hybrid, No. 3.)—A vigorous vine ; berries medium in size, brownish red ; flesh tender and sweet ; ripens early.
- Salem**, (Rogers' No. 53.)—A strong, vigorous vine ; a Hybrid between the native and Black Hamburg ; berries large, Catawba color, thin skin, free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly ; ripens as early as Hartford.
- Walter**—Bunch and berry medium, resembling the Delaware in color, but larger in size, flesh tender, rich and sweet, ripening very early ; vine a fair grower, with dark brown, short jointed wood.

### CLASS II.—BLACK GRAPES.

- Clinton**—Bunches small and compact, berries nearly round, black, pulpy, juicy, of medium quality ; ripens some two weeks earlier than the Isabella ; a great bearer, valuable for wine and culinary purposes.
- Concord**—A large, purplish black grape, ripening about ten days earlier than Isabella ; vine remarkably vigorous and free from disease. It is now being planted over a greater extent of country than any other one variety.
- Eumelan**—Medium size, deep purplish black, covered with a fine bloom, fine quality hardy, productive and early.
- Early Champion**—Vine vigorous ; bunch and berry medium in size, black, thin skin, soft and melting ; pulp sweet and pleasant. Ripens earlier than Hartford.
- Hartford Prolific**—Bunches large, berries large, round and dark, of medium quality. Ripens some two weeks earlier than the Isabella. Hardy and prolific.



LADY GRAPE.

**Isabella**—Bunches long, large and loose, berries large, oval, dark purple or black, pulp tender, juicy, sweet and rich when fully ripe. Ripens last of September to the first of October.

**Ives' Seedling**—Bunches medium to large, compact, often shouldered; berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color.

**Merrimac**, (Rogers' No. 10.)—Black, bunches large, berries very large, round; one of the most reliable varieties, ripening from the 10th to 15th of September.

**Wilder**, (Rogers' No. 4.)—Bunches and berries very large, black, round; flesh tolerably tender, flavor sprightly, sweet and agreeable. One of the best of Mr. Rogers' Hybrids, ripening quite early.

### CLASS III.—WHITE GRAPES.

**Croton**—Vine moderately strong, berries medium size, yellowish green; flesh melting and sweet; ripens early.

**Lady**—A new white grape; a seedling of the Concord, possessing all the vigor of the parent vine; berries large, light, greenish yellow, skin thin, pulp tender; sweet and rich; ripens earlier than Hartford; worthy of trial in all sections.

**Martha**—A light-colored grape. Bunches compact, berries large, round, vine a strong healthy grower, said to be a seedling of the Concord, but ripening earlier, and sweeter.

**Rebecca**—Bunches rather large, berries above medium size, color light green, rich amber in the sun, flesh rich and sweet. Vines moderately vigorous, rather tender when young. Ripens ten days before Isabella.

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## CURRENTS.

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The Currant is certainly deserving of more attention than it generally receives, being one of the most healthful and refreshing fruits in its season, no garden should be without an assortment, and as a market fruit it is universally popular and profitable, and will well repay the highest culture that can be bestowed upon it.

**Black Naples**—Much larger than the Black English, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter. Fine for wine or jellies.

**Cherry**—The largest of all the red currants. Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter, bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

**La Versallaise**—A French variety, very large, long bunches, deep red, very productive.

**Lee's Black Prolific**—Newly introduced; extremely large; very productive.

**Prince Albert**—Large, light red, a late distinct variety; good bearer, valuable.

**Red Dutch**—An old, well known, thrifty, upright sort, very productive.

**Victoria, or Houghton's Castle**—Large, bright red; with very long bunches; late; a good bearer.

**White Dutch**—Milder flavor than the common red, and preferable for the dessert.

**White Grape**—Entirely distinct from the White Dutch; the fruit is larger and the habit of the plant more spreading and of darker foliage. It is an early and immense bearer. Very valuable.

**White Goindoin**—A large, light colored sort; sweet, vigorous and productive.



## RASPBERRIES.

The Raspberry should be planted in good rich soil, the red sorts in rows about four feet apart, and three feet apart in the row, with three or five canes to a hill. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood to give more vigor to the young canes. For black cap sorts, plant rows 5 to 7 feet apart, 3 to 4 feet in rows.

**Amazon**—A very large and fine flavored berry, and one of the most vigorous of growers.

**Antwerp Red**—An old variety, originally from Antwerp. Fruit large, conical, dull red, flavor rich and sweet; leaves large and plaited.

**Antwerp Yellow**—Large, pale yellow, of excellent quality.

**Brandywine**—A large bright red berry, of very beautiful appearance, which makes it a favorite market variety, although not of the highest quality. It does well on nearly all soils, and endures the drouth and heat of the South better than most varieties.

**Catawissa**—Dark crimson, covered with a thick bloom; flavor sprightly; canes vigorous and productive.

**Clarke**—Large, conical, bright crimson, juicy, sweet and excellent, but rather soft for long shipment.

**Delaware**—Medium size, bright red, originated in New Jersey, where it is spoken of as one of the most delicious of berries.

**Davidson's Thornless**—One of the earliest and best of the Black Caps, and nearly exempt from spines.

**Doolittle's Improved Black Cap**—Although one of the first introduced, it still holds its place as one of the most valuable.

**Ganargua**—A Hybrid Raspberry; fruit large, firm, and of a brownish color. It is a rank grower, hardy, early, productive, and grows from the tips like the Black Cap varieties.

**Gregg**—This is decidedly the largest and most prolific Black Cap that we have ever seen, far surpassing in size the famed Mammoth Cluster, averaging when grown side by side with the same treatment from one-third to one-half larger.

**Great Western**—A Black Cap from Pennsylvania claimed to be much larger than Mammoth Cluster, but we have not yet fruited it.

**Herstine**—Very large, bright crimson; fine flavored; a strong grower and abundant bearer; one of the very best berries for home use.

**Highland Hardy**—An early strong growing and very productive variety, thriving in almost any soil. Berry medium, bright red; its earliness, great productiveness and bright, handsome appearance, make it a favorite market variety.

**Kirtland**—An excellent red variety; perfectly hardy.

**Lum's Everbearing**—Raised by H. B. Lum, of Sandusky, Ohio. It is similar to the Ohio Everbearing, but of larger size and more productive.

**Mammoth Cluster**—One of the latest and best of the Black Caps; juicy and sweet.

**Miami**—Large, juicy, sweet; very productive.

**McCormick**—A very desirable variety, producing large crops of excellent fruit, claimed by some to be identical with Mammoth Cluster.

**Ohio Ever Bearing, (Black)**—An Autumn variety of the Black Cap, in quality the same; very hardy and productive.

**Philadelphia**—Dark red, good size, flesh moderately firm; plants hardy and enormously productive. Valuable for market.

**Seneca Black Cap**—Larger than Doolittle, a week later in ripening; firm, sweet and rich, hardy and very productive.

**Turner**—A beautiful red berry of fine size and excellent quality; said to be the hardiest and most productive variety throughout the entire West.



GREGG RASPBERRY.

## BLACKBERRIES.

A well known fruit, indigenous to this country, and as it ripens just as raspberries are gone, when there is a great scarcity of small fruit, it is almost indispensable to every garden.

**Dorchester**, (or Highbush.)—A choice variety. The berry is egg shaped, shining black, juicy and rich, sometimes an inch and a half in length.

**Hoosic Thornless**—A new variety, almost destitute of thorns, and said to be productive.

**Kittatinny**—Very hardy and vigorous; not quite as large as the Lawton but of better quality.

**Lawton Blackberry**—Fruit of extraordinary size, and very delicious in flavor.

**Missouri Mammoth**—Fruit claimed to be of extraordinary size, and the plant hardy. Originated in Missouri.

**Newman's Thornless**—Has a distinct, dwarfish habit, with less thorns than the Lawton or Dorchester. Fruit medium, oval, sweet and excellent. Ripens latter part of July.

**Snyder**—Medium size, good flavor, productive. Very popular on account of its extreme hardiness.

**Wilson's Early**—Fruit large; very productive; one of the first to ripen.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit is of importance, being highly valued in its green state, for pies, tarts, puddings, &c., coming in use earlier than any other. When ripe it is very agreeable as a dessert fruit, maturing in an acceptable time, following the season of cherries.

The Gooseberry requires a deep soil, well manured, and if inclined to be dry, should be mulched to retain its moisture. The bushes should be thoroughly thinned and pruned to obtain large, fine fruit.

The best foreign varieties are more or less subject to mildew in our dry climate.

**Downing**—Large size, oval greenish white or pale yellow. Plant very vigorous and hardy, with strong shoots, heavy foliage, resisting mildew admirably; a most abundant bearer, making it profitable to plant both for home use and market.

**Houghton's Seedling**—Small to medium, roundish oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good. Plants spreading, shoots slender. Enormously productive.

**Mountain Seedling**—Large, roundish oval; pale red; skin thick, quality medium. Plant a free grower with spreading habit; very productive.

**Smith's Improved**, (Smith's Seedling.)—Fruit large, oval, light green when ripe. Sweet and excellent. Plant vigorous, hardy and healthy, and extremely productive.

**English Varieties**—The English sorts are very large, and of extremely fine flavor, but unfortunately, are more or less liable to mildew in our dry hot climate. A liberal mulching of coal-ashes is claimed to be a preventive.

Green Gascoigne.  
Sulphur.  
Red Captain.

Warrington.  
Green Hedgehog.  
Whitesmith.

Crown Bob.  
Jane.  
Golden Lion.

## ESCULENT ROOTS.

**Asparagus**—Giant and Conover's Colossal, one and two years old.

**Horse Radish.**

**Rhubarb**—Myatt's Linnæus. The very best in every respect.



## STRAWBERRIES.

For field culture plant 1 by 4 feet apart, 10,000 to the acre; for garden culture, plant one by two feet apart. Any rich soil that will produce good corn or potatoes is suitable for the strawberry. The plants may be set in the spring or fall, but if set in the fall, they should be planted during September, so as to have them well rooted before winter. When planted late in the fall, they require to be well mulched to prevent their winter killing, but the leaves and crown must not be closely covered, as strawberry plants are easily smothered.

**Agriculturist, (p)**—Splendid berry; large size and good flavor.

**Boyden's No. 30**—Plant vigorous, very productive; bright crimson; firm, juicy, rich, sub-acid.

**Chas. Downing**—Fruit medium to large, conical, deep scarlet, fine flavor, productive.

**Col. Cheeney, (p.)**—Large, roundish ovate, bright scarlet; flesh rather firm; fine quality.

**Dr. Warder**—Large, showy, productive, of exquisite flavor.

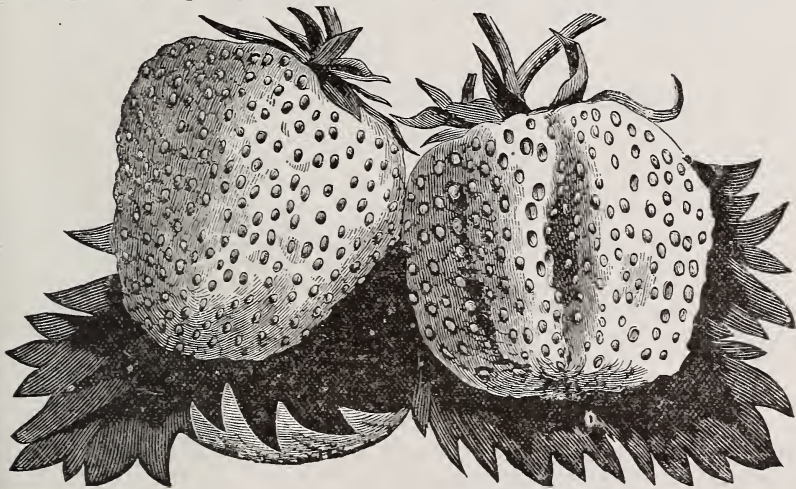
**Golden Queen**—Fruit large, light crimson, flesh tender, juicy and sweet, with a peculiar aromatic flavor.

**Green Prolific, (p.)**—Fruit large, of fine scarlet color. Very productive.

**Jucunda**—A Strawberry of the largest size, high color, holding its fruit well up on the vines; bringing the highest price in market.

**Kentucky**—A strong, vigorous, productive variety, bearing its berries well up from the ground. Fruit large, bright scarlet; firm, juicy, rich and sweet.

**Michigan Seedling**—Ripens a week to ten days later than Wilson's.



MONARCH OF THE WEST.

**Monarch of the West**—Fruit very large; bright red color; good flavor, extremely productive; one of the best for family use.

**Nicanor**—Plants vigorous and productive. Berries fair size, bright scarlet.

**President Wilder**—Plant a vigorous, healthy grower, very productive. Fruit large roundish, quite regular, bright crimson scarlet, firm, juicy, sweet and rich.

**Russel's Prolific, (p)**—Large size, pretty firm, good flavor, less acid than Wilson's.

**Sterling, (p)**—New; highly recommended both for family use and market.

**Star of the West**—Bright deep red color, smooth, flesh firm, good quality.

**Triomphe de Gand**—Large, glossy, crimson; a strong grower and abundant bearer.

**Wilson's Seedling**—One of the most productive and profitable varieties for market.

Those marked (p) are pistillate; others are perfect in their flowers

### STRAWBERRIES—New Varieties.

**Black Defiance**—A splendid sort, one of the best, very large, fine perfect form and fine flavor; a luxuriant grower and productive.

**Capt. Jack**—A most vigorous grower, healthy and productive. Berries large, handsome and solid.

**Cumberland Triumph**—A magnificent variety, berries immense, fine perfect form, and of fine flavor. Plant very vigorous and productive.

**Crescent Seedling**—Medium, conical, bright scarlet, very uniform in size. A beautiful berry, commencing to ripen with Wilson's Albany and continuing in fruit longer. Has been shipped 200 miles without changing color. It is astonishing in its productiveness, yielding, it is claimed, ten thousand quarts to the acre. The plants are wonderful in growth, taking entire possession of the ground to the exclusion of weeds and grass. It appears alike at home on all soils

**Duchess of Edinburg**—Imported by us from Edinburg, Scotland, last Spring. Recommended very highly as one of the very largest and best.

**Forest Rose**—A variety of great excellence, of large size and handsome. A very luscious berry, somewhat resembling the Jucunda in color and texture, Plants very vigorous and productive.

**Great American**—The plants and berries of this are prodigious. Single berries have been exhibited measuring nine inches in circumference. It ripens late, after most varieties are gone.

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## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

**Almonds, Hard and Soft Shelled**—Hardy and productive.

**Chestnut, American**—Among all our nut bearing trees there is none so valuable as the sweet Chestnut. It is found growing naturally over a wide extent of country and is perfectly hardy. It will grow on almost any dry soil, affording the most valuable timber, and the sweetest and most delicious nuts that are grown in the country.

**Chestnut, Spanish**—A splendid large nut, worthy of general planting, but not as sweet as the American.

**Figs**—Black Ischia, Brown Turkey, Celestial and White Marseilles.

**Filberts.**

**RED**—Fruit of medium size, shell thick; excellent.

**WHITE**—Light yellow or white skin; good flavored; quite bushy.

**PURPLE LEAVED**—Foliage dark purple. A fine ornamental bush.

**Oranges and Lemons**—Several varieties. See Catalogue No. 2.

**Walnuts**—American Black, American Butternut and English Walnut.

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## SCIONS.

Scions can be supplied of most varieties of fruits from 3 to 10 scions being furnished at the price of trees of the same variety, according to the scarcity of the stock. Large orders can be supplied in the winter of the leading sorts of Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries at greatly reduced rates.

# ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

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## REMARKS.

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A people of intelligence like unto ours, who by industry and the rapid growth of the country, are accumulating wealth, desire to use the good that a kind Providence has placed in their hands, as a means to the refinement of themselves and their families. And viewing it from our stand-point there is no greater refining influence in nature than that imparted in the cultivation of the beautiful, in tree, shrub and flower. The hearts of the children are more closely bound to the sweet and pure ties of home, if that home is surrounded by trees and shrubbery and well kept flower beds. Contrast such a home with the one where the bare walls and the barren yard invite the searching rays of the summer sun to scorch and almost blind, and the bleak winds of winter to shriek and howl about the house, with no friendly trees to raise their arms in mute protection. We have asked of you the contrast and shall await your decision.

What and how to plant must in a great degree be determined by each one for himself, but we would advise to plant a variety of hardy, well tested sorts, and although we entitle this department Ornamental, we esteem it to combine the useful with the ornamental in great measure. Wind-breaks of trees, more especially if they are evergreen, make the dwelling house warmer, give comfort to its inmates, diminishing to no inconsiderable extent the consumption of fuel; they make the out-buildings warmer for stock by night, and the yard by day, not only making the dumb animals comfortable, but thereby saving a large amount of food.

Perhaps you will accuse us of detracting from the beautiful by making these statements of the utility of these trees, that we have all been taught to consider almost exclusively ornamental. If so, our excuse is, that we as a nation, are a dollar and cent people, and we wish to use the strongest motives to induce you to surround your home with nature's blessings.

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## DECIDUOUS TREES.

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**Able,** (Populus).—Snowy maple leaved, (alba acerfolia.) A very rapid growing tree, with large leaves, green above and downy white beneath.

**Almond,** (Amygdalus).—See Ornamental Shrubs.

**Ash**—(Fraxinus.)

**AMERICAN WHITE.**—A rapid growing native tree, of fine symmetrical outline; a valuable street or park tree; should be extensively planted for timber, which is largely used in the manufacture of agricultural implements, railway cars, &c.

**EUROPEAN,** (excelsior).—A large spreading tree, with pinnate leaves.

**GOLDEN BARKED,** (aurea).—Of irregular and striking growth, and yellow bark.

For Weeping varieties, see weeping trees.

**Beech,** (Fagus.)

**CUT-LEAVED,** (incisa).—A rapid growing tree, with striking foliage; very distinct.

**PURPLE LEAVED,** (purpurea).—A remarkable tree; dark purplish leaves, in strong contrast to the green leaves of other varieties.

**SYLVATICA,** (European beech).—Leaves more shining than the American species.





CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

[Description page 43.]



LEAF OF WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE.

[*Description page 40*]



**Birch**—(*Betula*.)

**AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH**, (*B. alba*.) A rapid growing tree, highly ornamental.

**EUROPEAN WHITE WEEPING**.—Similar to the American or Canoe Birch, with slender branches and silvery bark, and after a few years it assumes a weeping habit, adding greatly to its beauty.

**Catalpa**.

**SYRINGA LEAVED**, (*syringifolia*.)—A tree of medium size, with large heart-shaped leaves and large clusters of white and purple flowers. In bloom the last of July.

**SYRINGA LEAVED**, (variety *speciosa*.) This early blooming upright growing variety appears to be much hardier than the common *syringifolia*, having proved itself capable of enduring the severe winters of Wisconsin and Iowa, making, when planted in groves straight symmetrical trees, suitable for posts, timber or railway ties, for which purposes it is one of the most durable timbers known, lasting in many well authenticated instances, nearly or quite a century. General Harrison, when Governor of the Northwest territory, found Catalpa pickets in the old French Stockades, that were still sound. One of the early settlers of Knox Co., Indiana, found a Catalpa log that had fallen across a stream in such a way that it served for a bridge and had evidently been used by the aborigines for so long a time that it was quite flattened. He asked an old Indian how long that bridge had been there. The reply was, "My father's father crossed on this log." The following is taken from the geological survey of Indiana for 1873: "Catalpa trees two and three feet in diameter are found in Knox county. One twenty-five inches in diameter had thirty-seven rings of annual growth, indicating an increase in size during that time of over sixty-seven hundredths of an inch per annum. A Catalpa post set in the ground by Col. Decker, in 1780, near the school house in Desher Creek, was cut up for fire-wood in 1871 and was found in fair condition, after doing service for nearly a century. President Harrison, on his visit to Vincennes in 1840, publicly called attention to the fact that a picket fence built by him along the river front of his former residence, was in good order after 40 years of service. The portion of the posts (Catalpa and Mulberry) buried in the earth, were found as sound as if cut yesterday. Catalpa posts set by General Harrison about the Governor's house in 1808, were taken up, Mr. Pidgeon informs me, a few years ago, and being sound, were reset in another place."

**Cypress**, (*Cupressus disticha*.)—A beautiful foliaged tree with peculiar characteristics. It is well adapted to wet land, but it thrives nearly as well on well-drained soils.

**Elm**—(*Ulmus*.)

**AMERICAN WHITE**.—A vigorous tree; when of large size assumes a weeping habit, making a picturesque and striking object; one of the most beautiful of American trees.

**AMERICAN RED**.—A fine, handsome medium-sized tree, of free growth, the inner bark of which is used for medicinal purposes, the tree being commonly known as slippery Elm.

**ENGLISH**, (*Campestris*.)—A lofty growing tree, with small leaves.

**SCOTCH**, or **WYCH ELM**, (*montana*.)—A large tree of spreading habit and vigorous growth, with large leaves.

**Horse Chestnut**—(*Æsculus*.)

**WHITE FLOWERING**.—A well known hardy, healthy tree, free from all diseases, with large, rich foliage, and elegant erect spikes of flowers in June, tinged with red.

**DOUBLE WHITE**.—A variety of the preceding, with beautiful double flowers.

**RED FLOWERING**, (*rubicunda*.)—A beautiful tree, with splendid rosy red flowers, showy. Blooms in June.

**Honey Locust**, (*triacanthus*.)—A rapid growing tree, with formidable thorns and handsome foliage. Makes good strong hedges.

**Judas Tree**, or "**Red Bud**," (*Cercis Canadensis*.)—A fine ornamental tree, covered in May, before the leaves appear, with light purple flowers; highly ornamental.



SALISBURIA MAIDEN HAIR TREE.

[Description page 41.]



MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA.

[Description page 40]

**Larch**—(Larix.)

EUROPEAN, (Europus).—One of the most beautiful of all our deciduous lawn trees, with slender, drooping branches; foliage of an agreeable light green hue, soft and graceful. Thrives well in any soil. It is sure to give satisfaction.

**Laburnum**—(Cytissus.)

ENGLISH—A fine, graceful tree, with light green foliage and long pendant racemes of bright yellow flowers.

SCOTCH, (alpinus).—Resembles the English, but with larger foliage.

**Linden**—(Tilia.)

RED TWIGGED, (rubra).—Has bright red shoots in winter. Quite ornamental.

AMERICAN—Has very luxuriant foliage and fragrant flowers, an exceedingly rapid grower. A most valuable tree for bee-keepers to plant, yielding richly of honey.





WHITE-LEAVED WEEPING LINDEN.

[Description page 43.]



**Magnolia.**

- CUCUMBER TREE, (*acuminata*).—One of the finest of our forest trees, with large smooth leaves and bluish flowers.
- UMBRELLA TREE, (*tripetala*).—A smaller tree than the preceding, with enormous leaves and large white flowers four to six inches in diameter.
- SOULANGES, (*Soulangeana*).—A fine Chinese variety, with white and purple flowers.
- SHOWY FLOWERED, (*speciosa*). In appearance much like Soulanges.
- SUPERBA—Appears to be a seedling of *Speciosa*.
- SWAMP LAUREL, (*glauca*).—Small, with shining leaves, whitish beneath, flowers white and fragrant.

**Mountain Ash—(Pyrus Sorbus.)**

- OAK-LEAVED, (*quercifolia*).—A variety with showy foliage resembling the leaves of the oak; very distinct.
- EUROPEAN, (*aucuparia*).—A beautiful, hardy, symmetrical tree, covered with showy white flowers in May, and large clusters of splendid scarlet berries from early autumn until winter.
- AMERICAN, (*Americana*).—Similar to the preceding, but of more spreading habit.
- WEeping—See weeping trees.

**Maple—(Acer.)**

- COLCHICUM RUBRUM—Foliage deep red when young.
- CAMPESTRIS—Slow growing and compact.
- ASH-LEAVED, (*negundo fraxinifolia*).—Young shoots very distinct and beautiful.
- NORWAY, (*platanoides*).—A fine growing European species, foliage broad and beautiful.
- PSEUDO PLATANUS—Highly ornamental, with large dark-green leaves.
- SUGAR, (*saccharinum*).—Too common in the North to need description. Its freedom from insects, dense foliage and compact head, make it one of the most desirable for the lawn or street.
- STRIATUM—Small, and distinctly striped bark.
- RED MAPLE, (*rubrum*).—A beautiful, symmetrical tree, highly ornamental in early spring when covered with its deep crimson blossoms.
- WHITE MAPLE, (*dasycarpum*).—Foliage larger than the red, grows rapidly; and, like others of its class, makes a valuable shade and ornamental tree.
- CUT-LEAVED, OR, EAGLE CLAW, (*lasciniata*).—An ornamental variety from Norway, with deep cut leaves.
- WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE—A variety of the Silver-leaved, and one of the most remarkable and beautiful trees with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the Cut-leaved Birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and on the young wood especially, deeply and delicately cut. The leaf stalks are long and tinted with red on the upper surface.

**Oak, (Quercus.)**

- ENGLISH, (*robur*).—The Royal Oak of England.
- TURKEY, (*cerris*).—A handsome round headed tree, with deep cut foliage,

**Poplar, (populus.)**

- GRANDIDENTATA—A native tree of free, upright growth.
- LOMBARDY, (*fastigiata*).—A well-known, lofty growing tree.

**Sweet Gum.**

- LIQUIDAMBER STYRACIFLUA—A beautiful street tree, with large fragrant leaves, resembling the Maple; turning deep crimson.



WEeping MOUNTAIN ASH.

[Description page 39.]

**SALISBURIA.**

**ADIANTHIFOLIA**—A new, elegant tree from Japan, with remarkable foliage curiously lobed.

**THORN**, (*cratægus*.)

**DOUBLE WHITE** (*oxycanthus pleno*.)—Produces small double white daisy-like flowers in clusters.

**DOUBLE PINK**, (*rosea*.)—Similar to the above in all respects, but color, which is pink or rose color.

**DOUBLE RED**, (*punica pleno*.)—Beautiful double bright red flowers.

**PAUL'S NEW DOUBLE**.—This is a magnificent new sort; flowers are very double and full, and of a deep rich crimson.

**WHITE**, (*oxycantha*.)—The well-known English thorn for hedging.

**Tulip Tree.**

**WHITE WOOD**, (*Liriodendron tulipifera*.)—One of the most beautiful native trees, with large, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves, a magnificent tree for lawn and street planting.

**Willow**—(*Salix*.)

**SALAMON**—A rapid growing tree, bark smooth, shining, light green.

**ROSEMARY LEAVED**, (*rosmarifolia*.)—Makes a round, compact head, a very handsome lawn tree when worked upon a straight standard.

**LAUREL LEAVED**, (*laurifolia*.)—Beautiful, large glossy foliage; very ornamental.



KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW. [Description next page.]

## DECIDUOUS WEEPING TREES.

### Ash—(*Fraxinus*.)

EUROPEAN WEEPING, (*excelsior pendula*.)—A vigorous rapid grower, with stout branches, very conspicuous; requires a large space.

GOLDEN BARKED WEEPING, (*aurea pendula*.)—A beautiful variety; bark of a golden hue in winter.

### Mountain Ash—(*Pyrus Sorbus*.)

WEEPING, (*aucuparia pendula*.)—A beautiful tree, with straggling weeping branches, covered from July until winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries, makes a fine tree for the lawn.

### Beech.

WEEPING, (*pendula*.)—A fine, graceful tree, with decidedly pendulous branches.

### Birch—(*Betula*)

EUROPEAN WEEPING, (*pendula*.)—Assumes a graceful weeping habit at five or six years of age.



**Birch**—(*Betula*.)

CUT-LEAVED, (*laciniata pendula*.)—A charming tree, with remarkable foliage and slender, drooping branches. [*Illustration page 34.*]

**Cherry**—(*Cerasus*.)

DWARF WEEPING, (*pendula*.)—A beautiful tree, when grafted high makes a dense, round head, with drooping habit.

**Elm**—(*Ulmus*.)

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING—A Scotch variety with large leaves and pendulous habit.

ROUGH LEAVED, (*rugosa pendula*.)—A very ornamental variety, with large rough leaves and drooping branches.

FULVA PENDULA—The most rapid growing of all weeping Elms. Large fine foliage. When grafted high on the common White or Red Elm, soon makes a very handsome weeping tree. One of the finest trees for lawns.

**Linden, or Lime Tree**—(*Tilia*.)

WHITE LEAVED WEEPING, (*alba pendula*.)—A fine, graceful tree, with large leaves and slender, drooping branches.

**Poplar**, (*Populus*.)

GRANDIDENTATA PENDULA—A variety with large, glossy serrated leaves, and long slender branches drooping gracefully to the ground.

**Willow**, (*Salix*.)

WEEPING, (*Babylonica*.)—A well-known variety; rather tender at the North.

NEW AMERICAN WEEPING, (*Americana pendula*.)—Has long, slender, pendulous branches, with beautiful, graceful foliage, when grafted, five or six feet high. A fine grower in good soils.

KILMARNOCK WILLOW—One of the best weeping trees with drooping branches and large leaves; very hardy and desirable. It cannot fail to please.

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## EVERGREEN TREES.

**Arbor Vitæ**, (*Thuja*.)

AMERICAN, (*occidentalis*.)—A rapid growing tree, with finely divided branches, covered with flat green foliage from base to summit. A fine lawn tree; and beautiful for hedges and screens.

COMPACTA—From Flushing, L. I.; very compact and dwarf in habit.

ERICOIDES—A charming little plant, with heath-like leaves.

ELEGANTISSIMA—A variety of recent introduction, excelling the Golden in the delicacy of its foliage, and fully equaling it in color, being prettily tipped with golden yellow.

GOLDEN ARBOR VITÆ, (*aurea*.)—A beautiful variety of the Chinese, the foliage being tipped a bright yellow; a handsome, compact grower, requiring some protection.

GEORGE PEABODY—A remarkable variety in the strain of Golden Arbor Vitæ, the gold marking diffusing itself more deeply into the foliage than in any other variety.

GLOBOSA—A very popular little globose evergreen, worthy a place in every garden.

HOVEYI—A perfectly hardy, compact variety; leaves a bright yellowish green; a delightful hardy sort of the occidental class, a beautiful object either singly or in hedge.

MINIMA—Very small grower; foliage very dark green, presenting a curious tuft-like appearance.





TOM THUMB ARBOR VITÆ.

OCIDENTALIS PENDULA—A variety with nearly horizontal branches and pendant foliage; quite a novelty and perfectly hardy.

PLICATA—From the North-west coast; its branches present a curiously twisted appearance; perfectly hardy; foliage dark green.

PUMILA—A neat little dwarf; very handsome, both in color and form.

PYRAMIDALIS—This exceedingly beautiful Arbor Vitæ is the most compact and erect of all the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage deep green, retaining its color remarkably well through the entire season, and perfectly hardy.

SIBERIAN—A superb variety, somewhat similar to American, with heavier and fuller foliage and more compact habit. It holds its color during winter and bears trimming well; is most valuable for low hedging or single specimens.

TOM THUMB—A very pretty little compact evergreen; of dwarfish habit. Excellent for borders or small hedges; for cemetery lots, &c.

VARIEGATA—Similar in growth to the American Arbor Vitæ, with variegated foliage.

VARIEGATA, (Hoope's.)—Much more dwarfish in habit than the preceding, the foliage being more generally suffused with golden yellow.

#### FIR—(Abies.)

BALSAM FIR, (Abies Balsamea.)—A well known American evergreen, pyramidal in form, with deep green foliage. An erect rapid grower.

NORDMANN'S SILVER FIR—A majestic tree, of symmetrical form, from the Crimean mountains; it has massive, dark green foliage, making it very conspicuous. The best of the Firs.

FRASERI—A rare tree, with dense deep green foliage.

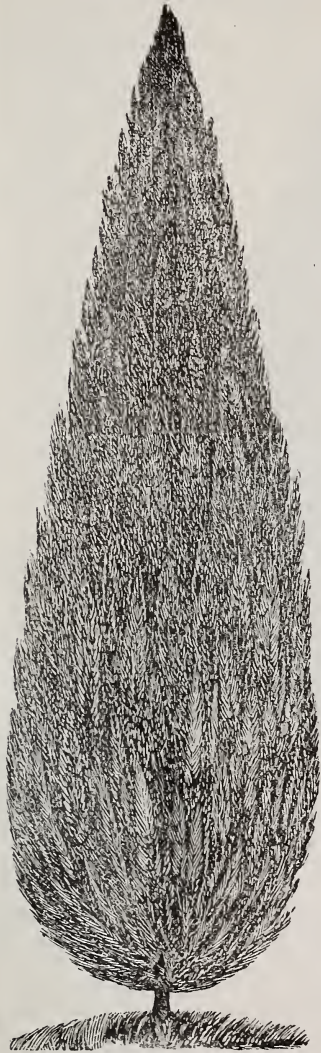
#### Cypress—(Cupressus.)

LAWSON'S CYPRESS, (Lawsoniana.)—A rare evergreen from California. One of the most graceful of all evergreens.

LAWSONIANA PYRAMIDALIS—Like the preceding, but more compact and upright.

**Cypress—(Cupressus.)**

**NOOTKA SOUND CYPRESS, (Notkaensis.)** *Thuopsis borealis*, erroneously.—A very fine evergreen from Nootka sound; one of the best. Foliage dark green; perfectly hardy.



IRISH JUNIPER.

**WHITE PINE, (strobis.)**—A strong, rapid growing tree, with light, delicate silvery green foliage.

**Juniper—(Juniperus.)**

**ALPINA**—A low spreading variety from the North; very beautiful, light green foliage; suitable for rock work.

**EXCELSA**—A very ornamental, pyramidal growing tree; entirely hardy.

**ENGLISH, (Communis Vulgaris.)**—A handsome, compact, small tree.

**SWEDISH, (suecica.)**—Tree small, erect and handsome; light green foliage.

**SUECICA NANA**—A dwarf variety; of compact habit of growth; leaves light green, retaining its color well in winter; perfectly hardy.

**IRISH, (Hibernica.)**—Decidedly the best and hand-somest of all our upright evergreens; in favorable soils it makes a magnificent column or pyramid, of charming bright green, sometimes attaining the height of 15 or 20 feet, occupying but little horizontal space. Hardy in this section, and should find a place in every collection.

**VIRGINA, (Virginica.) RED CEDAR.**—A common American tree, varying much in its habit of growth. It makes an elegant pyramid when well trained.

**Pines—(Pinus.)**

**AUSTRIAN, (Austriaca.)**—A very distinct, strong, hardy tree; branches spreading, covered with long, bristling, dark green foliage. A grand tree for lawns or cemeteries.

**BENTHAMIANA**—A hardy variety from the North-west coast. Leaves dark green and very long.

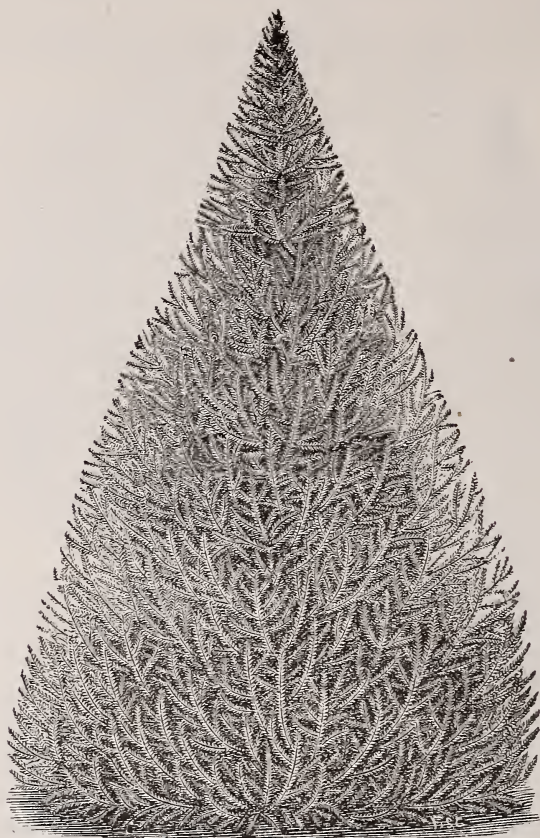
**CORSICAN, (laricio.)**—Has curious, twisted, pale green leaves; a beautiful European species.

**DWARF, OR MOUNTAIN, (pumila.)**—Foliage like the Scotch, low, spreading habit.

**EXCELSA BOHTAN PINE**—Resembles white pine, but the leaves are longer, and it has a more dense habit of growth.

**MONTANA**—A variety of *P. Mugho*. It forms a close, compact head, foliage dark green. A small, symmetrical tree of rare beauty, and perfectly hardy.

**SCOTCH PINE, (sylvestris.)**—A fine, rapid growing tree, of compact habit, stout branches, and dark, silvery green foliage. Valuable.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

**Spruce Fir—(Abies.)**

**NORWAY SPRUCE, (excelsa.)**—One of the best evergreen trees, lofty, erect and symmetrical, the smaller branches drooping in the older specimens, which gives it a very graceful appearance. It is being extensively planted for protective screens. For lawn planting it is unsurpassed, not only for its majestic beauty, but also for its extreme hardiness.

**HEMLOCK OR WEEPING, (Canadensis.)**—When small the most beautiful of all our native evergreens; fails to be duly appreciated because so common. A delightful lawn tree, full of grace and beauty; desirable for evergreen hedges. Hardy.

**WHITE SPRUCE, (alba.)**—A slender pyramidal tree, light bluish leaves.

**BLACK SPRUCE, (nigra.)**—An erect, lofty tree, foliage dense, of a silvery green hue; cones pendulous.

**YEW, (Taxus.)**

**ENGLISH, (Taxus baccata.)**—A small, bushy tree, with rich, dark glossy foliage.

**IRISH, (fastigiata.)**—Remarkably upright in form, very distinct; the foliage is of the deepest green, very compact habit; half hardy here.



**Yew, (Taxus.)**

**VARIEGATED IRISH, (fastigiata alba.)**—Similar to the above, with foliage beautifully striped creamy white.

**ELEGANTISSIMA**—A desirable sort, handsomely variegated with yellow.

**NEW EVERGREENS.****Arbor Vitæ—(Thuja.)**

**GEORGE PEABODY**—A remarkable variety in the strain of Golden Arbor Vitæ, the golden tinge predominating and being more generally diffused over the foliage than in other varieties.

**VICTORIA**—An elegant small tree, with the entire foliage tipped almost pure white; a decided acquisition.

**Retinospora.**

**ARGENTEA**—Has a soft, silvery, plume-like pale green foliage, speckled and flaked with silver.

**LYCOPOIDES**—Thick, deep green foliage, resembling the Lycopodiums.

**NANA**—A perfect little gem, with peculiar deep green foliage.

**NANA AUREA**—Similar to the preceding, with the foliage rich bronzy yellow.

**PLUMOSA**—A variety with fine, short branches and small leaves; the soft plume-like appearance of the foliage gives it its name.

**PLUMOSA, (aurea.)**—One of the most striking and desirable little plants of recent introduction; habit of growth compact, with branches and leaves of beautiful golden yellow.

**SQUARROSA**—A small sized tree with graceful drooping branches and glaucous green foliage.

**PISIFERA**—A small, slender tree, with numerous branches and dense foliage.

**AUREA**—Similar to the above, with gold and green variegated foliage.

**EVERGREEN SHRUBS.****Ashberry—(Mahonia.)**

**HOLLY LEAVED, (aquifolia.)**—A beautiful shrub, with smooth, shining leaves, covered with bright yellow flowers in May, and a profusion of blue berries in Autumn.

**Aucuba Japonica.**

**GOLD DUST TREE**—A small, beautiful shrub, with curious gold blotched leaves; needs protection in winter.

**MACULA MASCULATA**—Leaves long and narrow, irregularly toothed; color deep green.

**FEMINA PICTA**—A fine variety, with broad yellow markings.

**Box—(Buxus.)**

**DWARF, (suffruticosa.)**—Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

**TREE BOX, (arborescens.)**—A very desirable small tree in the yard or garden, well adapted to small places; prefers a shady situation; can be made to assume any form.

**Daphne.**

**CNEORUM**—A small, dwarf evergreen shrub, with bright pink flowers in June and October.

**Euonymus—(Japonica.)**

**BICOLOR**—A variety of erect growth, with a bright yellow blotch in centre of each leaf. A fine pot plant.

**AUREA MARGINATA**—A beautiful variety with leaves widely margined; bright yellow.

**ARGENTEA MARGINATA**—Similar to the above, with leaves margined; creamy white.





SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ.

[Description page 45.]

**Euonymus, (Japonica.)**

**RADICANS VARIEGATA**—A neat trailing variety, with small glossy green leaves broadly margined white. Valuable for rock work or borders of beds; also for vases or baskets. This variety is hardy in the North.

**Holly—(Ilex)**

**EUROPEAN, (Aquifolium.)**—A small evergreen shrub, needing protection in this climate in winter. Thrives best in partial shade.

**GREEN-LEAVED**—Deep green glossy shining leaves, with bright red berries through the winter; largely used in Christmas decorations.

**SILVER QUEEN**—An elegant shrub, with shining leaves, silvery white and green, and bright red berries, making a delightful contrast.

**Podocarpus—(Japonica.)**

**NUBIGÆNA**—A peculiar charming erect tree from Japan, hardier and denser than the Irish Yew, eminently fitting it for cemetery purposes.

**Juniper—(Juniperus.)**

**PROSTRATA**—A singular creeping variety, with low spreading habit, covering the ground like a carpet.

**Juniper, (Juniperus.)**

**SUECICA NANA**—A dwarf variety of compact habit of growth, leaves light green, retains its color perfectly in winter ; entirely hardy.

**Rhododendron, or Rosebay.**

This, wherever known, is universally acknowledged to be the most showy, magnificent hardy evergreen shrub that grows. It will thrive in any good soil without any special preparation, and in the full blaze of the sun. But it is more luxuriant in good, well prepared soil of leaf mould, or leaf mould and muck and peat mixed, and in partial shade. They are abundantly supplied with numerous fibrous roots that retain a quantity of earth in lifting, so that they can safely be removed at any season of the year, except the short period of their rapid growth, covering a portion of June and July.

The broad, thick evergreen foliage, with its glossy richness, would alone entitle it to a place foremost in the rank of evergreen shrubs, but when in June this mass of luxuriant foliage is almost hidden by the magnificent array of beautiful flowers in clusters, and each cluster large enough for a lady's bouquet, it gives it a pre-eminence that our pen would fail to portray.

Planted singly, in the flower garden or upon the lawn, they are objects of interest, but their greatest beauty, as in many other plants, can only be fully developed by artistically massing them in beds upon the lawn, when the various colors of the different varieties of white, blue, purple, cherry, lilac, mauve and crimson, can be made to blend or contrast at will, producing an effect unrivalled by any other hardy plant in existence.

We have in addition to the seedlings of the Catawbiense, Maximum and Ponticum, a considerable list of the hardy grafted varieties that are of higher price and more desirable, as they compass in the different sorts the entire range of colors, and each in itself distinct and definite, while the seedlings, as a rule, vary but little from the original type.

Where soils are too strongly impregnated with lime, the original soil should be removed to a good depth and width where the Rhododendrons are to be planted, and the space filled in with leaf mould and peat or muck mixed, or some other soil tolerably free from lime.

The accompanying cut represents but a single cluster of blooms. [See page 50.]

**Savin, (Sabina.)**—An evergreen of low spreading growth, dark green ; does not lose its color in winter, and thrives well in the poorest soil.

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## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

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**Althea Frutex, (Hibiscus Syriacus.)**

**ROSE OF SHARON**—There are many varieties of this beautiful shrub, differing in color and shape of the flowers. A hardy plant, easy of cultivation, and especially desirable on account of its blooming during the autumn months when there are few other flowers. The following varieties are hardy here.

DOUBLE RED.                      DOUBLE WHITE.                      DOUBLE PINK,  
DOUBLE PURPLE,                      ELEGANTISSIMA.

**FOL. VARIEGATA**—Leaves conspicuously margined creamy white ; flowers double purple.

**Almond, (Amygdalus.)**

**DWARF DOUBLE FLOWERING, (pumila.)**—A low, slender growing shrub, covered in May with the greatest profusion of delicate rose-colored double blossoms.

**DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING, (pumila alba.)**—Similar to the above, with double white flowers.

**Amorpha.**

**FRUTICOSA**—Fine spreading shrub, blossoming in summer ; flowers in spikes of a purple color.



RHODODENDRON FLOWER.

[Description page 40.]

**Berberry, (Berberis.)**

AMERICAN, (Canadensis.)—Red fruited.

PURPLE LEAVED, (purpurea.)—A very distinct and attractive variety, with leaves and fruit of purple hue.

**Calycanthus, (Sweet scented shrub, or anspice.)**

FLORIDUS—An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flower; its blooms are abundant and of a singular chocolate color



**Corcorus, (Kerria)**

JAPAN, (Japonica.)—A slender shrub, four or five feet high, with beautiful double yellow blossoms from July to October.

VARIEGATA—A very slender grower with small green leaves edged with white.

**Currant, (Ribes.)**

CRIMSON FLOWERING, (sanguinea.)—Brilliant crimson flowers; very fine.

YELLOW FLOWERING, (aurea.)—Fragrant and vigorous.

GORDON'S. (Gordonii.)—Produces an abundance of pendant yellow flowers in May.

**Daphne.**

MEZEREUM—A beautiful, little low shrub, that blooms very early in the spring. Flowers reddish purple.

**Dogwood, (Cornus.)**

RED BRANCH, or SANGUINEA—Flowers white; branches blood red in winter. Very conspicuous.

**Deutzia.**

SLENDER BRANCHED, (gracilis.)—A very desirable small shrub, flowers pure white; blooms freely in pots in winter.

CRENATA LEAVED, (crenata.)—A fine shrub, strong grower and profuse bloomer.

CRENATA, (fl. pl.)—One of the most beautiful shrubs; flowers double white, tinged with pink.

CRENATA, (fl. Alba Pleno.)—Similar in habit to the preceding, but pure white and double.

**Elder.**

VARIEGATA, (Sambucus variegata.)—Foliage very distinctly marked with yellowish white.

**Exochordia.**

GRANDIFLORA—A very beautiful and rare shrub, with distinct white flowers.

**Euonymus—(Strawberry, Spindle Tree, or Burning Bush.)**

EUROPEAN, (Europæus.)—A beautiful shrub or small tree, covered in autumn and early winter with bright scarlet fruit.

**Forsythia.**

VIRIDISSIMA—Produces beautiful yellow flowers early in spring; leaves deep green.

FORTUNII—Similar to the above, but of more upright growth.

**Horse Chestnut—(Pavia.)**

DWARF WHITE, (macrostachya.)—A small, beautiful, spreading shrub, with showy spikes of white flowers in July and August.

**Honeysuckle, Upright—(Lonicera.)**

RED TARTARIAN, (Tartarica rubra.)—Beautiful pink and rose-colored blossoms.

WHITE TARTARIAN, (Tartarica alba.)—Flowers white.

**Hydrangea.**

ACUMINATA—A beautiful variety, flowers pink, in large clusters. It stands the sun well.

CORDATA—Flowers white, foliage large. A fine, hardy, free-blooming shrub.

HORTENSIA—An old, well-known plant, of bushy habit, with large globular heads of very showy pink flowers; blooms for a long time.

OTAXA—Flowers large, bright pink, tinged with blue; lasts a considerable time. A splendid plant.



**Hydrangea.**—*Continued.*

**OAK LEAVED, (Quercifolia).**—A hardy, strong growing plant, with large leaves and showy, whitish flowers.



PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

**PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA**—This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs in cultivation; it attains a height of three or four feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half the last season's growth, as the flowers are borne on the new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated in this way. Fine for cemetery decoration; flowers profusely during the summer and perfectly hardy.

**THOS. HOGG**—This fine new white Hydrangea was introduced from Japan and named in honor of Mr. Thomas Hogg, who introduced it. The immense trusses of flowers are at first slightly tinged with green, becoming of the purest white and remaining so a long time. The florets are of good substance and firm texture, making them very desirable for decorative purposes. The clusters, when well grown, are immense, from twelve to eighteen inches across. It belongs to the Hortensia family, and will undoubtedly prove as hardy as that well known variety. It is endorsed by the leading horticulturists and Horticultural Societies of the land as being an acquisition of great value.

**VARIEGATA**—A distinct variety of the H. Hortensia, the inner portion of the leaf light green, the edge deeply margined, snowy white.

**Jasmine.**

**YELLOW, (fruticans.)**—A delicate plant with yellow flowers.

**Lilac**—(*Syringa*.)COMMON PURPLE, (*vulgaris*.)COMMON WHITE, (*vulgaris alba*.)

CHARLES THE XTH—Flowers reddish purple; a strong, rapid grower; one of the best.

CHIONANTHUS LEAVED, (*Josikea*.)—Very distinct, with dark shining leaves, erect spikes of purple flowers; blooms later than the common varieties.CHINESE, (*Rothmagensis rubra*.) Reddish; distinct.COMMON PERSIAN, (*Persica*.)—Slender, graceful branches, and small purple flowers.WHITE PERSIAN, (*Persica alba*.)—Similar to the preceding; flowers white.

SPECIOSA—Bright reddish flowers; one of the best of the large-leaved varieties.

DUCHESS D'NEMOURS—Light purple, distinct.

**Privet, or Prim**, (*Ligustrum vulgare*.)—An English shrub, with smooth, dark green leaves; flowers white, fruit purple; fine for hedges.**Purple Fringe Tree**, (*Venetian Sumach, Rhus Cotinus*.)—A very beautiful, distinct, large shrub; much admired for its long, feathery flower stalks, which give the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke. It makes a striking object upon the lawn.**Quince**—(*Cydonia*.)JAPAN, (*Pyrus Japonica*.)—Has bright scarlet flowers early in spring; a desirable shrub; very hardy.BLUSH JAPAN, (*Japonica alba*.)—A very beautiful variety of the preceding with delicate pink and white flowers in April.**Spirea**.

BILLARDII—Rose-colored flowers, in spikes; in bloom a long time.

CALLOSA ALBA—A white-flowering variety, of dwarf habit; very fine.

CHAMÆDRIFOLIA—One of the most desirable of the spireas, with small wiry branches covered in June with clusters of white flowers.

DOUGLASS, (*Douglassii*.)—Produces an abundance of rose-colored flowers, in spikes, in June and July.DOUBLE FLOWERING PLUM-LEAVED, (*prunifolia fl. pl.*)—A most beautiful spirea from Japan; its flowers are like double, small white daisies; blooms early.

GRANDIFLORA—A very desirable variety, having large rose-colored flowers.

EXIMIA—Flowers bright rose-color; one of the best.

FORTUNES, (*Fortunii*, or *callosa*.)—A fine variety, with large panicles of deep rosy blossoms, which continue nearly all summer.LANCE LEAVED, (*Lanceolata*, or *Reevesii*.)—Long, narrow leaves, and large corymbs of white flowers that cover nearly the whole plant.LANCE LEAVED, DOUBLE, (*Reevesii fl. pl.*)—A double variety of the preceding; very fine.

OPULIFOLIA AUREA—A distinct variety with conspicuous golden yellow tinted foliage.

PROFUSE FLOWERING—Flowers white; a great bloomer.

SMOOTH LEAVED, (*levigata*.)—Very distinct, smooth bluish foliage, flowers white, in branched spikes, in May.

THUNBERGIA—A pretty white flowering variety, with narrow linear leaves, valuable for forcing.

VAN HOUTII—Recently introduced; not yet bloomed with us.

The Spireas are all beautiful low shrubs of the easiest culture, flourishing in almost any soil, and blooming for several months. They can hardly fail to give satisfaction.

**Syringa, or Mock Orange.**

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS—A strong, vigorous shrub, bears an abundance of white, sweet scented flowers; last of May.

**Syringa, or Moc's Orange.**—*Continued.*

LARGE FLOWERING, (*grandiflora*).—A large shrub covered with a profusion of white, snowy flowers in June; not fragrant.

NANA—A very dwarf variety, flowers white.

**Snowberry.**

SYMPHORICARPUS RACEMOSUS—A medium-sized shrub, flowers small and numerous, berries abundant, snow white.

SYMPHORICARPUS VULGARIS, (Indian Currant).—Produces bright red berries in great abundance.

**Tamarix.**

AFRICAN, (*Africana*).—A tall graceful shrub, with small foliage and delicate spikes of rose-colored flowers.

**Viburnum.**

OPULUS, (High or Bush Cranberry).—A large native shrub with hydrangea-like flowers; the fruit is red and acid, and esteemed by many for culinary purposes.

SNOW BALL—A well-known old favorite shrub; attains the height of eight or ten feet; produces its large, showy, white flowers, in large balls or masses in June

**Weigelia.**

AMABILIS—Of robust habit, large foliage and flowers, blossoming freely both spring and autumn.

DESBOIS—A beautiful variety, with deep rose-colored flowers; vigorous grower. HORTENSIS RUBRA—Flowers deep red when in bud, and nearly white inside when fully open.

HORTENSIS NIVEA—Flowers pure white, foliage large, habit vigorous; a very profuse bloomer.

ROSE COLORED (*rosea*)—Has beautiful pink blossoms; continues in bloom a long time; will always give satisfaction.

ROSEA NANA, (*Variiegata*).—A dwarfish variety of the above, having its leaves distinctly margined yellowish white; flowers bright pink.

VERSCHAFELTII—A strong upright grower; foliage and flowers very much resembling *rosea*.

**White Fringe.**

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA—A large growing shrub, with delicate, snow-white flowers.



## Climbing Shrubs, Vines, and Trailing Plants.

**Ivy.**

AMERICAN, (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*).—A very vigorous climber, with digitate leaves, which assume the richest colors in autumn. Worthy a place in every yard.

VEITCHII—A hardy climbing plant from Japan; it is a splendid plant for covering unsightly objects, as it clings to stone or wood-work with the greatest tenacity. The foliage is a bright glossy green, shaded with purple, changing in fall to the brightest tints of scarlet, crimson and orange.

**Bignonia, or Trumpet Flower.**

SCARLET, (*radicans*).—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August.

LARGE FLOWERED, (*grandiflora*).—A magnificent vine with large flowers, but not as hardy as the *radicans*.





TYPE OF LARGE FLOWERED CLEMATIS.



**Clematis, or Virgin's Bower.**

The Clematis are elegant, slender-branched shrubs and vines of rapid growth, pretty flowers of various sizes and colors—white, blue, purple, &c., and some of them are quite fragrant, especially the *Flammula* and its varieties.

**FLAMMULA**—Flowers white and fragrant.

**JACKMANII**—One of the finest hardy clematis; flowers deep violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance, and distinctly veined.

**CERULEA ODORATA**—Blue, anise scented; produces a great profusion of very sweet flowers.

**VITICELLA RUBRA**, (red flowering.)—Slender grower; fine light red blossoms.

**AMERICAN WHITE**, (*Virginica*.)—A very rapid growing and hardy plant; seeds furnished with long, plumose, downy tufts; quite showy.

Within the past few years great attention has been given to the cultivation of this valuable plant, and a large number of elegant varieties have been obtained, bearing numerous magnificent, showy flowers of large size and superb coloring. For garden and conservatory decoration, either as climbers on walls, trellises or ornamental wirework of any kind, verandas, arches, rustic poles and pillars, old trees or ruins, or as specimens on the lawn or in borders, or for massing in large beds on lawn, or in flower plots, they have scarcely an equal, certainly no superior, as they embrace nearly every shade of color. The following contains a most desirable collection in every respect.

**Clematis, or Virgin's Bower—New.**

**FAIR ROSAMOND**—Blush white, wine red bar up centre of each sepal; handsome flowers, with eight sepals six inches across; exceedingly fragrant; between violets and primroses.

**GEM**—Flowers large, of a deep lavender or grayish-blue color, acquiring a mauve tint.

**JOHN GOULD VEITCH**—A magnificent double blue clematis; a most profuse bloomer, the flowers being very double, of large size and of a beautiful light blue color.

**JEAN d' ARC**—Flowers white, large and perfect, with three pale blue stripes on each petal. The plant is of vigorous habit, elegant in appearance.

**LADY CAROLINE NEVILLE**—Fine flowers, from six to seven inches in diameter; color delicate blush white, with a broad purplish lilac band in the centre of each petal.

**LADY LONDESBOROUGH**—A robust constitution, producing its elegant flowers in great abundance; color a delicate silvery lavender, with a white stripe down the centre of each petal.

**LADY STRATFORD de REDCLIFFE**—Mauve color; large, six inches across; eight sepals; red anthers.

**LUCIE LEMOINE**—Fine, double white; the flowers are composed of seventy-five to ninety petals. In the first period of its flowering the blooms are semi-circular in shape, resembling a gigantic double white *Zinnia*.

**MISS BATEMAN**—A magnificent plant both in growth and flower; the blooms are large, of good shape, and pure white, banded with creamy white down the centre of each petal.

**RUBELLA**—Flowers of a rich, velvety claret, the deepest color of any Clematis, generally has six petals to each flower.

**STANDISHII**—Flowers large violet blue. May and June.

**STAR OF INDIA**—Rich violet purple, with a rosy purple band in the center of each petal; flowers of good shape, four to five inches in diameter.

**SIR GARNET WOLSELEY**—The flowers are very distinct and attractive, nearly six inches across, of a slaty blue ground color, having in the young state a very effective dash of bronze, and in the matured condition, a showy and distinct bar of plum-red.

**STELLA**—Very showy; the flowers are of a light violet or deep mauve, with a distinct bar in the center of each sepal of a reddish plum color.

**THOS. MOORE**—Rich puce violet, eight inches across; white stamens like a passion flower.

**Dutchman's Pipe**—(*Aristolochia Siph.*)

A lofty climber, with magnificent foliage; flowers very curiously shaped like a pipe or siphon.

**Honeysuckle**—(*Lonicera*.)

These are all desirable vining or climbing plants, and everywhere admired for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers.

**AUREA RETICULATA**—A variety with foliage beautifully veined and spotted golden yellow.

**CHINESE TWINING**, (*flexuosa Japonica*.)—Blooms at intervals through the summer, and retains its foliage late in winter; very distinct.

**FUCHSIOIDES**.

**HALLIANA**—Color white, changing to yellow; very fragrant; blooms from June to November.

**MONTHLY FRAGRANT**, OR **DUTCH**, (*Belgica*.)—A constant bloomer, and very fragrant.

**MAGNEVILLEA**—Flowers yellowish white; fragrant; evergreen in winter.

**PALE FLOWERED**, (*pallida*.)—Has charming, pale straw-colored flowers, very fragrant.

**SCARLET TRUMPET**, (*sempervirens*.)—A strong, rapid grower; blooms very freely the entire season.

**YELLOW TRUMPET**, (*flava*.)—A fine grower; yellow, flowers all the season.

**Wistaria, or Glycine.**

**BRACHYBOTRIA RUBRA**—A strong growing twining vine, producing reddish purple flowers.

**CHINESE**, (*Sinensis*.)—A rapid growing, elegant climbing plant, with large pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in spring and autumn; very desirable.

**CHINESE**, (*Alba*.)—A white variety of the above, but not so strong a grower; a decided acquisition. Introduced by Mr. Fortune.

**FRUTESCENS**, (*Shrubby, or Cluster-flowered*.)—Light blue flowers, more of a shrubby habit than either of the preceding.

**MAGNIFICA**—Flowers in dense drooping racemes of pale lilac; of the same size as the Chinese; vigorous and perfectly hardy.

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**HEDGE PLANTS.—Deciduous.**


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Osage Orange.  
Berberry.  
Privet.

Honey Locust.  
Pyrus Japonica.

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**HEDGE PLANTS.—Evergreen.**


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Norway Spruce.  
American Arbor Vitæ.  
Hovey's " "  
Ericoides " "

Siberian Arbor Vitæ.  
Tom Thumb Arbor Vitæ.  
Pyramidalis " "  
Hemlock Spruce.



HONEYSUCKLE AUREA RETICULATA.

[Description page 5]

## ROSES.

There are few flowers grown that are more universally admired than roses, and their cultivation is yearly extended as it becomes more generally known with how little trouble they may be grown, and at how small an expense procured. It is thought by many that roses, to succeed well, must have some special treatment. This is not so. All that is necessary is to furnish them a good stiff loam well enriched with thoroughly rotted manure, and they are as certain to do well as a bed of Geraniums or Verbenas.

**What Varieties to Plant.**—We frequently have orders for hardy everblooming roses, and when such orders come from the southern states, they can be filled to the letter, as there the Teas, Noisettes, China and Bourbon classes are hardy and grow an

bloom well without the least protection. But when such orders come from the north, they are difficult to fill. Here the everblooming roses grow and bloom beautifully all through the summer and fall, but are not entirely hardy, while the classés that are hardy, do not bloom all the time. To such as must have hardy roses, we say order Hybrid Perpetuals, Climbers, &c., but where a continuous supply of flowers is wanted throughout the entire summer and fall, order everblooming varieties or those classed under the head of Teas, Noisette, China and Bourbons.

**Protection.**—They may be protected during winter, except in the extreme north, by being bent to the ground and a covering of six inches of leaves or straw, (leaves are best,) thrown over them and a little brush on this to keep them from blowing off. Defer covering for winter until cold weather has fairly set in, as moderate freezing will not injure them. Treated in this way three winters out of four, they will go through unharmed, and even should they be killed outright, they can be replaced about as cheaply as other bedding plants.

### ROSES—Hybrid Perpetual. (General Collection.)

The H. P. Roses being hardy, and embracing nearly all colors, from the purest white to the richest crimson, are deservedly a very popular class of Roses. They are of easy culture, not requiring, but benefited by protection at their roots with a mulching of leaves or evergreen boughs during winter. They thrive well in any rich soil, but best in a well prepared stiff loamy soil, carefully top-dressed with good rotted stable manure in the fall. The term perpetual might lead some to think they are as constant bloomers as the everblooming Roses. This is not the case. They flower freely in June and at short intervals during summer and fall.

**Augusta Mie**—Large, clear, waxy rose; finely cupped.

**Anna de Deisbach**—Clear rose, fine color, very large, and a showy deep cup form.

**Antoine Mouton**—Flowers very large and well formed; of a beautiful bright pink color; reverse of petals silvery.

**Alfred Colomb**—Bright carmine red, large, fine form.

**Achille Gonod**—Dark crimson red

**Barcesse Rothschild**—Very light rose, changing almost to white; fine shape, free bloomer.

**Baron Provost**—Rose colored, very large and vigorous.

**Bernard Verlot**—Poppy red, shaded with violet; large, full and globular.

**Captain Christy**—Flowers very delicate flesh color, deeper in center; very effective and new color; large flower and vigorous growth.

**Climbing Jules Margottin**—A sport from *Jules Margot'in*, flowers exactly similar to its parent; a free and vigorous climber, branching freely. A great acquisition as a tall growing, Perpetual Climber; handsome form and color; grows from 5 to 10 feet in a season.

**Coquette des Alps**—White, tinged with pale rose; medium size, fine form, free bloomer.

**Caroline de Sansel**—Clear, delicate flesh color, becoming blush; a beautiful rose, large and full.

**Charles Lefebvre**—Brilliant velvety crimson; very large and full.

**Countess of Oxford**—Carmine, shaded, violet, velvety; flowers large, full, cupped; fine rose.

**Count Bismarck**—Rich dark purplish scarlet, changing to deep crimson.

**Duke of Edinburg**—Brilliant scarlet crimson, shaded maroon; very fine.

**Duchesse d'Orleans**—Rosy carmine, full and fine.

**David de Barney**—Deep cherry red, large globular flower; fine form.

**Duc de Cazes**—Blackish, velvety purple; large and very double.

**Dr. Hooker**—Rich scarlet crimson, with violet shading; distinct in color; very double, round flower.

**Emilie Hausburg**—Beautiful soft rose, glossy; large, well formed; double.

**Eugene Appert**—Scarlet and crimson, shaded; large, well formed, desirable.

**elix Genero**—Beautiful violet rose of fine globular form.

**Francois Lacharme**—Bright rosy carmine.



ROSES. (Hybrid Perpetual.)—*Continued.*

- Ferdinand de Lesseps—Purple, shaded with violet.
- Francois Fontaine—Dark rosy crimson; large and globular.
- Francis Courtin—Bright crimson; reverse of petals, rose.
- Gen. Grant—Scarlet, shaded with bright carmine.
- Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson, very large, globular and excellent; a free bloomer, unsurpassed in its clear, rich crimson scarlet color.
- Gen. Washington—Scarlet crimson; one of the best.
- John Stewart Mill—Bright red, fine globular half reflexed flower.
- John Hopper—Deep rose, with crimson center.
- Jules Margottin—Deep brilliant rose; very large, full and fine.
- Joasine Hanet—Reddish purple, full and double; blooms in clusters.
- La Reine—Deep rosy lilac; large and full, sweet and double.
- La France—Beautiful pale peach; rose center, free bloomer.
- Lion de Combats—Deep velvety crimson; very brilliant and showy.
- Louis Van Houtte—Reddish scarlet and amaranth, margined with dark crimson.
- Leopold Hausburg—Bright rose, large, globular.
- Leopold Premier—Dark crimson; a fine large rose; very full and sweet.
- Madam Laffay—Rosy crimson; large and fine.
- Madam Vidot—Light rose; large, double, and very beautiful.
- Madam Victor Verdier—Vivid carmine; large and fine form.
- Madam Charles Wood—Brilliant red: changing to bright red.
- Madam Plantier, (Hybrid China)—A perfectly hardy pure white double rose; the plant grows in a very fine bushy form and produces flowers in great abundance in June; a most desirable rose for cemetery decoration.
- Mt. Carmel—Light rose.
- Madam Alfred de Rougemont—Pure white; medium size.
- Mrs. Elliott—Bright, rosy purple; very full and sweet.
- Marquis Bocella—Blush white; dwarf grower and profuse bloomer.
- Marie Rady—Fine bright red, of good form.
- Mons. E. Y. Teas—Dazzling deep cherry red; large, full, and of the most perfect form.
- Magna Charta—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full, and of good form.
- Perle des Blanches—Very vigorous in growth; flowers medium in size; full, well formed, and pure white; a first class rose.
- Paul Neron—Deep rose; enormous size; very fine.
- Peerless—Flowers in immense clusters of rich crimson.
- Portland Blanche—Pure white, large and full.
- President Lincoln—Dark red, shaded crimson; large, full and vigorous.
- Pius IXth—Deep crimson; very large and full; robust habit.
- Pæonia—Clear cherry red; brilliant, good grower; blooms freely.
- Prince Camille de Rohan—Dark velvety crimson.
- Queen Victoria—Pale rose.
- Sultan of Zanzibar—Very dark maroon shaded to scarlet at the edge; good form, free flowering.
- Sydonie—Bright rose color; a constant bloomer.
- Souvenir de la Exposition—Dark crimson; good bloomer.
- Triomphe de France—Beautiful bright rosy-carmine, extra large size; very full, perfect form; free bloomer; a most distinct and grand rose.
- Vulcan—Rich, clouded crimson, with scarlet shade.
- Victor Verdier—Fine cherry rose, shaded with carmine; hardy, full and fine.



TYPE OF MOSS ROSE.

**ROSES. (Moss.)**

This class most beautiful in bud and flower; to succeed well, requires high cultivation in a light rich loam, and will fully repay this care by their beautiful mossy buds. They require but little pruning and are perfectly hardy.

**Alice Le Roy**—Pale lilac; large and vigorous.

**Beranger**—Fine, light rose.

**Crested**—Buds exquisitely fine.

**Capt. John Ingraham**—Purple crimson, violet shade.

**Countess of Murinais**—Large pure white.

**Elizabeth Rowe**—Pale rose, spotted with white.

**Eclatante**—Deep pink.

**Glory of Mosses**—Pale rose; very large, full and beautiful.

ROSES. (Moss.)—*Continued.*

Luxembourg—Brilliant red.

Malvina—Deep pink ; blooms in clusters.

Mad. de la Rochlambert—Dark red.

Marie de Blois—Clear satiny lilac ; large and fine.

Princess Adelaide—Fine reddish blush ; large and vigorous.

Seline—Deep purple.

Zebrina—Deep rose.

## ROSES. (Perpetual Moss.)

Alfred de Dalmas—Blush white, rosy centre ; blooms freely.

Deuil de Paul Fontaine—Deep purplish red ; brightly shaded ; well formed and opening well.

General Drouot—Deep purple, profuse bloomer ; dwarf habit.

Madam Edward Ory—Bright carmine.

Perpetual White—Pure white ; blooms in clusters.

Raphael—Delicate flesh color, full form ; very desirable.

Salet—Bright rose color ; good grower ; great bloomer.

## ROSES. (Climbing.)

These, for their hardiness and profusion of flowers, recommend themselves to all lovers of the beautiful. They are admirably adapted to cover arbors, walls and any unsightly objects, and are always ornamental in every situation.

Anna Maria—Blush pink, well formed and fine.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white ; one of the best white climbers.

Beauty, or Queen of Prairie—Bright rosy red, large and cupped ; a splendid grower.

Caradori Allan—Bright pink ; semi-double, well cupped, distinct.

Gem of the Prairies—Flowers large and double ; light crimson, sometimes blotched white.

Mrs. Hovey—White, shaded rose.

Perpetual Pink—Deep pink, blooms in clusters.

Pride of Washington—Dark rose ; very double.

Russell's Cottage—Crimson, changing to rose color.

Seven Sisters—Crimson, changing all shades to white.

## ROSES. (Austrian, or Yellow.)

Harrison's—Semi-double yellow ; very showy and fine.

Persian—Double ; deep golden yellow.

## ROSES. (Tea.)

These are celebrated for their peculiar and delightful fragrance and the delicacy of their coloring. In this class are found the greater part of the roses that are called ever-blooming ; in color they range from the purest white to bright crimson.

Aline Sisley—A fine new Tea rose, of a rare shade of violet red, brightened with crimson maroon. A new color in this class. It makes large pointed buds that are fine for bouquets or button holes. Highly perfumed.

Adam—Large, bright pink.

Adrienne Christophel—Light yellow, shaded rose.

Aurora—Beautiful rosy blush, changing to clear rose ; very pretty and desirable.

Bon Silene—Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds ; deep rose color ; very fragrant ; one of the very best for winter flowers.

Bougere—Bronzed rose ; distinct and fine.

Bianqui—Pure white ; with light yellow center.

Coquette de Lyon—Canary yellow, medium size ; good form ; very free flowering. From the free form with which this excellent rose blooms, it may truly be called *yellow* Hermosa, and should be found in every collection.





TYPE OF TEA ROSE.

## ROSES. (Tea.)—Continued.

- Clara Sylvain**—Pure white, creamy center; very fragrant.
- Cheshunt Hybrid**—Purplish maroon, shaded with crimson; large and full.
- Cornelia Cook**—A beautiful flesh-colored variety. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Fine for winter flowering.
- Comtesse Riza du Parc**—Flowers medium to large size; double; globular; beautiful China rose color, upon a copper ground; very vigorous grower.
- Duchesse of Edinburg**—A novelty among Tea Roses; color a rich glowing crimson; hitherto unknown in this class; flowers large, full and fine form.



ROSES. (Tea.)—*Continued.*

- Devoniensis—Light straw color, with buff center.
- David Pradel—Light rose.
- Duchess de Brabant—Pink, very fragrant; one of the finest pink teas in cultivation; very free flowering.
- Gerard Desbois—Carmine; very fine.
- Glory of Dijon—Cream, shaded with flesh color.
- Gen. Tartas—Deep rose color; large and double.
- Isabella Sprunt—Canary yellow; very free bloomer.
- Jean Pernet—Creamy yellow, with deep yellow center; very double.
- Le Pactole—Clear yellow; double medium size.
- La Jonquille—Golden yellow
- Louis Gigot—Pure white.
- La Nankeen—Apricot yellow; large and full.
- Mad. Camille—Delicate salmon pink, veined white.
- Madam Bravy—White, rose center.
- Madam Maurin—Light straw color; double and fine.
- Madam de Vatry—Deep rose.
- Madam Hippolyte Jamain—Outer petals pure white, large; center petals smaller, and of a coppery yellow, tipped with delicate rose. Large, full, and of fine form.
- Madam Jules Margottin—Delicate pink, tinged with yellow; the center often deep red, large, full, freely produced, and of fine form. Very sweet.
- Madam Damaizin—Beautiful rosy salmon.
- Madam Falcot—Apricot yellow; double.
- Madam Ristori—Blush, free bloomer.
- Maria Ducher—Salmon rose; large, full.
- Mlle Rachel—A beautiful rose, almost pure white; with a delicate tinge of lemon; very double; makes splendid buds; a very free bloomer.
- Madam Brest—Bright, rosy red; a superb Tea Rose.
- Marie Guillot—White, tinged with a delicate shade of lemon; one of the finest White.
- Marie Van Houtte—White, slightly tinted yellow petals often edged with rose, flowers quite full and well formed; a good rose, both in bud and open.
- Mount Blanc—Magnificent rose of large size; double and very fragrant; color creamy white; sometimes tinged with rose.
- Marie Sisley—One of the finest of Tea Roses; very fragrant; color a delicate shade of pale yellow, broadly margined with rose.
- Niphotos—Pale lemon yellow, changing to pure white; very large and full.
- Perle des Jardins—This is one of the very finest sorts of recent introduction. The flower is very large, full globular form, color clear golden yellow; very fragrant.
- Perle de Lyon—Deep golden yellow, sometimes apricot; a beautiful formed flower.
- Reine de Portugal—An elegant, well-formed, very double rose; dark citron yellow, with bright rosy centre; quite distinct.
- Safrano—Bright apricot, beautiful in bud; very free; one of the very best for winter.
- Sombreuil—White, with a shade of rose.
- Souvenir de un Amie—A fine rose, producing beautiful buds of a salmon rose color; large, full, very fragrant.
- Souvenir de David—Rosy crimson; large; highly scented, beautiful in bud.
- Souvenir de Madam Pernet—Salmon pink, base of petals shaded with yellow; large full and globular; a very fine flower.
- Souvenir de George Sand—Salmon color, tinted with orange; petals reflexed with pink; large and full; very promising.
- Therese Loth—Delicate rose, with bright centers of medium size.
- Yellow Tea—One of the most prolific bloomers; similar in color to Isabella Sprunt, but far superior as a flower producer.



MARECHAL NIEL ROSE.

## ROSES. (Noisette.)

These are strong, healthy growers, blooming freely throughout the Summer and Autumn. Their distinguishing characteristic is their cluster blooming habit. They require some protection during Winter.

**Celine Forestier**—Rich golden yellow; large and full.

**Caroline Marinette**—White, tinged with flesh color.

**Chromatella**, (Cloth of Gold)—Golden yellow; fragrant; large and beautiful.

**Euprosine**—Pale rose, yellow tinge.

**James Sprunt**—Bud a rich, dark crimson, getting somewhat lighter when expanded.

**La Marque**—Pale yellow, large.

**Marechal Niel**—This is now fully established as one of the best yellow roses in cultivation. The buds are really magnificent, of a deep canary color, shaded to a golden yellow toward the center. It is a fine bloomer of exquisite fragrance.

**Phaloe**—Nankeen color, pink center, large flower.

**Reve D' Or**, or Climbing Safrano; buff.

**Solfaterre**—Saffron yellow.

**Setina**—Dark rose; full, extra.

**Woodland Margaret**—Pure white.

**Washington**—Pure white; very double; vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

## ROSES. (Bourbon.)

Not quite as hardy as the Hybrid Perpetual and Summer Roses. In this section they require a slight protection. They are constant bloomers, of vigorous, rapid growth and rich foliage, producing their flowers in large clusters, bright and fragrant, and very durable. The last of Summer, through Autumn, till November, is the season of their greatest beauty.

**Alfred Aubert**—A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers as well shaped as *Hermosa*; of a bright red color.

**Appoline**—Light pink; double and compact; a great bloomer.

**Bourbon Queen**—Fawn color rose; beautiful and profuse bloomer.

**Duchesse de Thuringe**—Whitish lilac, beautifully cupped.

**Douglass**—Crimson, very profuse bloomer.

**Hermosa**—Light rose; large, full and double; blooms profusely.

**Louise Odier**—Clear rose, full and fine.

**Octave Fontaine**—White and rose.

**Pierre de St. Cyr**—Pale rose, large and double; strong grower.

**Souvenir de la Malmaison**—Deep blush; very large and full.

## ROSES. (Chinese and Bengal.)

These are dwarf growers, blooming freely and constantly throughout the summer and autumn, making fine plants for pot culture, and for bedding out in the flower garden. They can be protected through the winter by a covering of leaves, or removed to the cold frame.

**Agrippina**—Rich, velvety crimson.

**Camellia**—Pure white.

**Daily**—Bright rose; profuse and constant bloomer.

**Imperatrice Eugenie**—Clear rose, shaded salmon; very sweet.

**Louis Phillippe**—Rich, dark crimson.

**Lucullus**—Dark crimson maroon; an excellent bloomer.

**Phoenix**—Carmine rose.

**Viridiscens**—Deep green flowers; a great curiosity. (Otherwise worthless.)





TYPE OF CLIMBING ROSE.

[See page 62.]

## ROSES—TREE.

These are of the best varieties budded at the height of three or four feet on the European Dog Rose, and where they succeed well they are indeed objects of beauty, but owing to the severity of our winters and the heat of the sun on the naked stem, they are more or less liable to failure. We import annually from France a select assortment.



## HARDY BORDER PLANTS.

We have a fine collection of hardy herbaceous plants that flower from May to November. They are hardy and easily grown on any good soil.

### Achillea.

TOMENTOSA—Yellow; 1 foot. June.

MILIFOLIA, (rosea)—Rosy lilac; 18 inches. July.

MILIFOLIA, (variegata)—Green leaves, striped with yellow.

MILIFOLIA, (ptarmica fl. pl.)—Beautiful, small, double, white flowers.

TANACETIFOLIA, (Tansy leaved)—2 feet. July.

### Anemone.

JAPONICA, (rubrum)—2 feet. September.

JAPONICA, (album)—White.

Acquilegia—In variety. June and July.

### Amarillis.

FORMOSISSIMA—Flowers large; deep red.

### Astilbe.

JAPONICA—A beautiful herbaceous plant, blooming in dense spikes of pure white feather-like flowers.

### Artemisia.

STELLARIS—A low spreading plant with silvery foliage.

### Arundo.

DONAX VARIEGATA—A very beautiful reed-like plant, growing about 6 feet high, with lance-leaved foliage, beautifully striped with white.

### Baptisia.

CERULEA—Fine blue flowers in June. 2 feet.

### Centaurea

ATROPURPUREA—Purplish crimson flowers in June.

### Convallaria.

MAJALIS, (Lily of the Valley.)—One of the most beautiful of spring flowering plants, producing spikes of small pure white bell-shaped flowers, of the most delightful fragrance.

### Campanula—(Bellflower.)

CORONATA—Clear white, semi-double; profuse bloomer; 18 inches high. July and August.

GRANDIFLORA—Large, fine, blue; 18 inches, June and July.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA SEMI PLENO—White; 18 to 24 inches.

LATIFOLIA FLORE ALBA—White; 1 foot.

PERSICIFOLIA CERULEA PLENO.—Double blue.

VAN HOUTTII—Very large; glossy violet flowers, 18 inches. June.

### Clematis.

BI-COLOR SIEBOLDII—Azure blue and purple, 2 feet. July.

SERATIFOLIA ERECTA—White flowers in large clusters; 3 to 4 feet. June.

### Dictamnus, or Fraxinella.

ALBA—White; 2 feet. June.

RUBRA—2 feet. June. Flowers and seed vessels strongly fragrant.

### Digitalis, or Foxglove.

ALBA PUNCTATA—White and spotted; 2 to 3 feet. July.

RUBRUM—Reddish flowers in July.

**Dicentra.**

**SPECTABILIS**—A very singular perennial plant from China, with curiously formed rose colored flowers in great abundance; one of the best border plants; perfectly hardy and easily cultivated; flowers in April and May; 2 feet high.

**Delphinium.**

**FORMOSUM**—A strong, robust perennial; 2 to 3 feet high; flowers in abundance; deep azure, with white center. June and July. If the flower stalks are cut down immediately after the first blooming, another crop of flowers can be obtained in autumn.

**HYBRIDUM**—Fine blue, with a distinct white centre; 2 to 3 feet. June and July.

**PUNCTATUM PLENUM**—Deep blue; very double.

**Dianthus Pink.**

**SWEET WILLIAM**—In variety.

**SARAH HOWARD**—Double, white; fine.

**WHITE FRINGED**—A double white sort, quite fragrant; flowers an inch in diameter; fringed; perfectly hardy.

**Euphorbia.**

**COROLLATA**—A perfectly hardy herbaceous plant completely covered with delicate white flowers, somewhat resembling the white Forget-me-Not. From August until November.

**Erianthus.**

**RAVENNÆ**—This magnificent plant resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms much more abundantly. A desirable plant for the decoration of lawns, being hardy.

**Funkia.**

**THE DAY LILY, (marginata)**—Leaves large and distinctly striped with sulphur and white; flowers light bluish purple.

**JAPONICA**—Large, pure white, fragrant flowers; open daily in August.

**Geranium.**

**SANGUINEUM**—A low spreading plant; flowers purplish red. It forms a close mass of leaves and flowers; suitable for bedding out.

ERIANTHUS RAVENNÆ.

**Hibiscus.**

**GRANDIFLORUS ALBUS**—White.

**GRANDIFLORUS ROSEUS**—Rose colored.

**Iris**—Many varieties.

**Iberis.**

**CANDYTUFT**—Has small white flowers from June to August. Much used for bouquets.

**SEMPERVIRENS**—A shrubby variety; perfectly hardy; blooms very early in spring.

**Lamium.**

**MACULATUM ALBUM AND RUBRUM**—Low growing plants with dark green leaves, marked with a distinct white center; flowers in spikes, red in one sort and white in the other.

**Liatris.**

**ELEGANS**—Very conspicuous, about two feet high; has long spikes, purplish; flowers in July and August.

**SPICATA**—Large purple spikes; very compact.

**Lichnis.**

**ALBA, (fl. pl.)**—Double white. July and August.

**FULGENS**—Bright scarlet.

**Lysimachia.**

ERECTA—Flowers yellow, produced in great abundance.

NUMMULARIA MONEYWORT—Creeping habit; small yellow bell-shaped flowers; fine for hanging baskets and rock-work.

**Myosotis—(Forget-me-Not.)**

Small handsome plants, producing star-like flowers in great profusion.

AGORICA ALBA—White, six inch. April and May.

DISSITIFLORA—Lovely sky blue flowers; blooms in May.

IMPERATRICE ELIZABETH—Azure blue; very abundant.

**Phlox.**

SUBULATA—Purple, trailing; 3 inches. May.

**Pulmonaria.**

MACULATA—Foliage curiously blotched.

**Phloxes.**

In variety, both the tall and low sorts. They commend themselves to us as among the most interesting herbaceous perennial hardy plants, easily cultivated and rewarding the florist with an almost endless variety of flowers of nearly every shade of color. For list of sorts, see Catalogue No. 2.

**Pinks, (Florists')**

These are more dwarfish than the Carnation, growing only about one foot in height. The plants are entirely hardy; flowers very double, clove scented, with various shades of maroon, carmine and rose, interlaced with white. Beautiful in summer bouquets.

**Pink.**

ALBA FIMBRIATA—A double white sort of good form and substance, quite fragrant, and extensively grown for winter forcing. Like the rest of its class, it is excellent for summer bouquets; flowers fringed, one inch in diameter, perfectly hardy.

**Pyrethrum.**

BEAUTY DE LAKEN—Dark velvety scarlet.

DELICATISSIMA—Delicate blush.

MR. BONAY—Creamy white.

MR. PELL—Dark crimson.

**Sedum.**

Valuable for rockeries, baskets and borders generally; of spreading habit.



SEDUM.

ACRE—Good for edging.

ATROPURPUREUM—Foliage and flowers dark red.

CARNEUM VARIEGATUM—Finely variegated foliage.

SIEBOLDII MEDIUM PICTUM—Leaves distinctly margined with yellow.

SIEBOLDII—Flowers light pink.

**Stachys.**

LANATA—A plant of dwarf habit with very downy, silvery white foliage.

**Statice.**

MARITIMA—A low growing plant with small lilac flowers.

**Tricyrtus.**

GRANDIFLORA—A very peculiar spotted flower; ground color, lilac dotted and marbled white.

**Spirea**—(Meadow Sweet.)

The most desirable of all the hardy herbaceous plants.

FOLIS VARIEGATIS—White, with variegated foliage; 2 feet. June.

LOBATA—Red, of a robust habit; 1 foot, June.

ULMARIA—White, elm-leaved; 2 feet. June.

VENUSTA PLENO—Double white; 2 feet. June.

**Thyme**, (Thymus.)

VARIEGATED—Very fragrant; foliage small, with tiny blue flowers. June and July. 3 inches.



TRITOMA UVARIA.

HARRISONII—A variety of strong, rapid growth; margin of leaves rich dark green, with the central portion light green; furnishing an abundance of star-shaped, light blue flowers.

**Yucca.**

ADAM'S NEEDLE—Very conspicuous plant. The flower stalks, 3 and 4 feet high, are covered with large, whitish, bell-shaped flowers.

**SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING BULBS.**

THAT REQUIRE TAKING UP IN THE FALL, AND TO BE KEPT FROM FREEZING.

**Amaryllis.**

FORMOSISSIMA, (Jacobean Lily.)—Flowers large, deep red.

JOHNSONIA—Dull brick red, with a white star center.

**Boussingaultia.**

BASSILLOIDES, (Maderia Vine.)—An old, well-known climber; a rapid grower, with thick, fleshy leaves and white flowers, grand for trailing in a porch, over a window or in any place where you desire a beautiful green.

Gladiolus—See Catalogue No. 2, for list of varieties.

**Tuberose.**

DOUBLE WHITE AND SINGLE—Flowers very fragrant. Flower stems from 3 to 4 feet high. Late autumn.

PEARL—Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being nearly double in size; imbricated like a rose, and its dwarf habit, growing only 13 inches to 2 feet. The fragrance and color same as common sort.

**Tritoma Uvaria.**

A splendid half-hardy Summer and Autumn flowering plant, producing magnificent spikes of rich orange red flowering tubes. They may be left in the ground during winter with good protection, or can be taken up in the fall and potted, and kept from frost.

**Viola Odorata.**

SWEET VIOLET—Flowers blue, small and exceedingly fragrant. April and May.

**Viola Tri-Color.**

PANSY—We take especial pains with these beautiful flowers, and grow them in large quantities in the greatest perfection of size, and shade of color.

**Vinca.**

MINOR—A trailing evergreen plant with blue flowers in June.

MAJOR VARIEGATED—Larger than the preceding; foliage beautifully variegated with green and white.



**Tigridias.**

**SHELL FLOWER**—One of our favorite summer-flowering bulbs, of the easiest culture, displaying their gorgeous, tulip-like flowers of orange and scarlet, daily from July to October.

**CONCHIFLORA**—Yellow.

**PAVONIA**—Red.

**Vallotta.**

**PURPUREA**—A very beautiful and showy fall flowering bulbous rooted plant; the flowers are borne on stems growing about 12 inches high, and consists of five or six Amaryllis-like flowers of a brilliant Roman purple color.

**FLOWERING BULBS TO BE PLANTED IN THE FALL.**

**Crocus**—In various colors.

**Colchicum Autumnale.**

**Frittilaria Imperialis.**

**CROWN IMPERIAL**—Very showy plants; are quite hardy and when the bulbs are once planted they need no further culture. Plant five inches deep, one foot apart.

**AURORA, CROWN ON CROWN, WILLIAM REX.**

**Galanthus.**

**SNOWDROP**—This, the earliest of Spring flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms,

**Hyacinths**—Among all the bulbs used for winter flowers, the Hyacinth stands foremost on the list. Two methods are employed in flowering the Hyacinth in winter, one in glasses filled with water, the other in pots or boxes of soil.

**Jonquils**—Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pot or out-door culture. The bulbs being small, six or eight may be put in a six inch pot.

**Lilium. (Lily.)**

The Liliams are entirely hardy, and with few exceptions quite fragrant and most of the varieties are exceedingly beautiful.

**AURATUM**, (gold banded lily of Japan.)

**CANDIDUM**, (Common white.)

**CANDIDUM**, (fl. pl. Double white flowering.)

**LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM**, (white Japan.)

**LANCIFOLIUM ROSEUM**, (rose spotted.)

**LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM**, (red spotted.)

**TIGRINUM**, fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange scarlet with dark spots.

**UMBELLATUM**—Vivid orange.

**Narcissus—Garden Varieties.**

Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early Spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant.

**SINGLE VARIETIES.**

**BIFLORUS**—White, with yellow cup.

**NANAS MAJOR.**

**POETICUS**—White, with red cup.

**TRILOBUS.**

**DOUBLE VARIETIES.**

**ALBA PLENO ODORATA**—White, fragrant.

**INCOMPARABLE**—Yellow and Orange.

**ORANGE PHENIX**—Orange and Lemon.

**VAN SION**—(Double Daffodil)—Yellow.

**Polyanthus Narcissus.**

Beautiful early spring flowers, produced in large clusters of white and yellow. Quite fragrant, making them very valuable as parlor or conservatory ornaments.

**Tulips.**

Owing to late Spring frosts, bedding plants cannot safely be planted before the early Spring flowering bulbs are through blooming. Without these bulbs, for one or two months of beautiful Spring weather our gardens would present a bare appearance. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early Spring, and there is nothing more easily grown than the Tulip. They thrive well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November.

## PÆONIAS—Tree and Herbaceous.

These are all showy, beautiful flowers, perfectly hardy, easy to cultivate, and are attracting much attention; flowering early in the season, before roses. They deserve a place in every garden.

### Tree Pæonia—(arborea.)

**MOUNTAIN BANKSII**—Very double; deep blush, with purple center; showy and fragrant.

**PAPAVERACEA**—Single flowers; large and fine, with deep center.

### Herbaceous Chinese Pæonias.

**AUGUST VAN GEERT**—Deep crimson, slightly tipped blush.

**AMABILIS SPECIOSA**—Outer petals; delicate rose; center blush.

**DELICATISSIMA**—Double; delicate rose, fragrant and fine.

**DUCHESS DE NEMOURS**—Rose color; center blush, tipped white.

**FRANCOIS ORTIGAT**—Bright purple.

**NOBILIS**—Outer petals; rose color; center flesh color.

**OFFICINALIS, (rosea plena.)**—White, striped carmine.

**OFFICINALIS MALABILIS**—White, carmine center.

**QUEEN VICTORIA**—Very large; outside petals rose, inside flesh color, nearly white; superb and sweet.

**ROSEA FRAGRANS**—Deep rose; double, large and fragrant.

**STRIATA ROSEA**—Blush white; large and full; inside petals fringed, striped and clouded with rose; very fine.

**STRIATA SPECIOSA**—Pale rose; whitish center; very large and sweet.

**TRIUMPHANS**—Rose color.

**VICTORIA TRICOLOR**—Outside petals pale rose, mottled with pink; center canary white; petals edged with red; a superb flower.

## CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

This class of plants now embrace nearly every shade of color, blooming as they do after the early frosts have destroyed most other flowers; they fill a place in the garden or border that few other plants can. Taken up and potted before hard frosts, they make handsome pot plants during the late fall and early winter months. The Chrysanthemum is perfectly hardy, and grows well in almost any kind of soil with very little care.

**Albert Helyer**—Purplish carmine.

**Bouquette Blanc**—Pure white.

**Canrobert**—Beautiful yellow.

**Empress of India**—Clear white.

**Golden Crest**—Rich dark yellow.

**Golden Queen**—Bright yellow.

**Innocence**—Pure white, full and fine.

**Jonas**—Golden, yellow tipped.

**Little Creole**—Brown orange, very dwarf; compact habit.

**Lilac Gem**—Very dwarf; fine habit.

**Lucinda**—Rosy lilac and blush; fine.

**Le Grand**—Rosy peach; broad petals.

**Mad. Fanny**—Bright crimson.

**Mrs. Campbell**—Rich crimson.

**Prince Albert of Prussia**—White fimbriated.

**Profusion**—Deep blush.

**Rose d'Amour**—Rich shade of rose.

**Solfatare**—Yellow.

**Sunset**—Carmine.

**Virgin Queen**—Snow white.

**Venice**—Delicate peach shade.

**White Princess**—Pure white.

## CHRYSANTHEMUMS. (Japanese Hybrid.)

The large, gay flowers of these varieties are very showy, being much less formal than the ordinary kinds, and their unique tasselled flower petals form a very attractive feature, making the conservatory and green-house look quite gay during the dull winter days.

**Abd-el-Kader**—Rich crimson maroon.

**La Chinoise**—Dark maroon, golden tips.

**Laciniatum**—Flowers double, nearly three inches in diameter, delicately fringed, and of the purest white.

**Madame Chapon**—Orange and yellow plated petals.

**James Salter**—Lilac and yellow.

**Md. Godillot**—Long red, thread-like petals.

**Red Dragon**—Red chestnut, tipped with yellow.

**Viceroy of Egypt**—Deep rosy crimson, under side of petals white.

FEB 1891

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MOORE'S EARLY GRAPE,  
THE BEST HARDY EARLY GRAPE OUT.