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WESTERN TREES FOR WESTERN PLANTERS!

1859.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

Fruit & Ornamental Trees,

SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS,

GREEN-HOUSE AND GARDEN PLANTS,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT THE

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.

(WITH SUNDRY NOTES AND HINTS.)

BY

F. K. PHOENIX,

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

CHICAGO:

DAILY DEMOCRAT STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, 45 LA SALLE STREET.

1859.

GREAT VALLEY NURSERY,

CATTARAUGUS CO., NEW YORK,

50 MILES EAST OF DUNKIRK AND $1\frac{1}{2}$ MILES FROM GREAT VALLEY STATION ON N. Y. & E. R. R.

Whoever has journeyed by day-light over this great thoroughfare, will doubtless remember the Valley of the Alleghany River as a most picturesque, mountain region, once, and now to a great extent, densely wooded with both Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, for which, therefore, the soil is admirably adapted.

The Nursery was commenced in 1856, for both

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

but more especially the latter, for *Western and Commercial Trade*. For the Spring of 1859 we offer a fine lot of

AMERICAN EVERGREENS,

including *Balsam Fir, White Pine, American Spruce, Hemlock and Arbor Vitæ*: also, any quantity of one and two year

SUGAR AND SCARLET MAPLE SEEDLINGS,

6 to 12 inches high from forest, at the *very lowest rates*—\$3 per 1000, or by the 10,000, \$2,50 per 1000, *well packed and delivered at Depot!* The Scarlet Maple, A. J. Downing considered the finest of all Maples, both Native and Foreign. [See page 191 of his *Landscape Gardening*.] Some other

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS, SMALL FRUITS, ETC.,
can now be supplied.

In the Fall of 1859 we expect to have a fine assortment of hardy

FOREIGN EVERGREENS, ETC.,

for the Trade, and as fast as possible shall complete our assortment.

Orders solicited. Prime Plants, good packing, and fair dealing guaranteed.

For particulars see Catalogues, or address subscribers, Great Valley, N. Y.

S. T. KELSEY & CO.

Orders received and Catalogues forwarded by F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

Western Trees for Western Planters!

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1859.

TO OUR PATRONS AND READERS.

KIND FRIENDS!—With this New Descriptive Catalogue we send Greeting, and our best thanks for past favors.

As to ourself and the business, we would say, that since the Spring of 1842 we have been, here and in Delavan, Wisconsin, a practical Western Nurseryman, with, we believe, a good reputation for reliability and correctness, which our increasing business makes us, if possible, more anxious than ever to maintain. Our Northern experience, with the vicissitudes of a trying climate here, affords a capital test as to the hardiness of varieties, and those who may send us their orders from the North, leaving the selection to us, can depend on varieties suited to their region. Our Nursery here, in the winter of '55 & '56 covered 10 acres; in '58, 80 acres, with 140 feet of Plant houses, and in '59 we hope to have out 100 acres of Trees and Plants adapted to the wants of the Western trade, which we rejoice to believe, is about to assume somewhat of its birth-right dignity and independence. The fact of the late rapid multiplication and growth of Western Nurseries is most auspicious of improvement in Western Horticulture. *If now, Nurseryman and Planter all go at the work aright, on dry or (still better) thoroughly drained soil, with hardy varieties and ample protection from our winds*, our late severe losses from hard winters will prove the most valuable lessons to us. The people, too, have been hard at work learning another lesson—the unreliableness of foreign trees & tree-peddlers. Altogether it has been a long, dark night of hope deferred and imposition heaped upon us, but there is dawning a better era, when producer and consumer can meet face to face, and when all worthy, local establishments shall enjoy their full meed of encouragement.

But the good work is scarce begun—trees, plants, fruits and flowers, and the exquisite privilege of cultivating the earth are not yet half-appreciated. And here, whether in or out of place, let us add that, in our opinion, our homes and health, our higher tastes and morals suffer in competition with appetite and

fashion. American mechanics and towns-people, how often do they spend their lives in rented houses till, with a younger class, families are voted a useless burden. Thousands of our children pine for the want of nature's health-giving luxury, fruit, without doubt the best stomach regulator the world affords. So, too, with their attachments and their sense of the beautiful in nature; they dwindle for want of some of their most proper objects—homes and trees, and plants and flowers, and the exercise enjoyed in their cultivation. Such thrive not in our saloons and streets, too often the haunts of vice and schools of our children! Are not our tastes becoming wofully artificial and unpractical—are not our physical energies declining, in spite of schools and teachers, of physicians and ministers? Might we prescribe, it should be, first; blessed fresh air, out-of-door exercise—it might be work for some—American Females; in Mercy's name, *what have they done* that they should be kept in such villainous close confinement? We would substitute cash for credit, simplicity for luxury, home adornment in place of personal display; magnificent physical training and domestic discipline, with *love of labor* and thorough business habits for our youth; in short, an acquaintance with nature, a universal love of the beautiful, useful and good, in place of a large share of fashionable life and training.

God bless Young America, and save him from his friends! Tell me, why should not our young men and women understand well about ordinary fruits, flowers, vegetables, and their cultivation; what were sooner looked for from our abundance of land, agricultural produce and boasted refinement? Does not America rather seem like a vast encampment, ready to be broken up in the morning? Where are our gardens and gardeners, our schools and school-books for agriculture and gardening? Behold the inevitable yet needless failures in that simplest of operations, tree-planting, and consider that, for almost the whole of our regular gardening in this country, we are dependent upon the charity and good offices of a few foreigners!

Men and Women of America, are these things as they should be? Nay, verily! Then let us arouse ourselves and quit the race of fashion and folly; let us bid up for good old fashioned American patriotism, common sense and back bone. Let solid accomplishment, WORTHY AND GREAT DOING, be the

noble aim of life. The choice is ours, the result ours and our children's. Earth and the future are before us, and God is with us in all right action.

Peace and Peaceful Business need and have their Heroes, nobler far than those of War!

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The Nursery is located three-quarters of a mile North, and one-quarter of a mile East of the Court House.

Our stock is large and reliable. The regular season for tree-packing usually commences about the 20th of October, in the Fall, and in the Spring about the 20th of March. We also pack and ship, particularly for the South or by Express, whenever the weather is mild during winter.

Our facilities here for prompt forwarding by either Railroad or Express are not excelled. Expressing is confidently recommended for all small or perishable lots, or for great distances where there are many re-shipments.

ORDERS should be sent early. For hardy Bulbs, the proper season is from July to November. Parties not conversant with varieties will do well to leave the selection to us. From long experience we feel justified in adopting this course: Where a certain number of trees or plants is called for by name, to make out the full number ordered as near those kinds as possible, but substituting, if necessary, *unless positively instructed* not to substitute, which is easily done if not desired. Any surplus of money sent with orders we cannot fill, as above, will be subject to sender's order.

Trees and plants carefully labelled and packed, for which, with delivery at Depot or Express Office, a reasonable charge will be made; for trees 5 to 7 feet, usually about 75 cts. to \$1 per 100.

Particular directions should be given for marking packages; if not, we forward to the best of our judgment, but after delivery in good order at Depot or Express Office, we cannot be responsible for losses by neglect or detention.

TERMS:—Cash with order, or if through Express or other regular agents, orders may be made payable on delivery. We ask your favors, on this principle; by it alone have we lived, and on no other can we, at our prices.

If there be errors, our patrons are requested to notify us promptly, that we may rectify them.

Letters desiring information promptly answered. Catalogues furnished *gratis*, but a stamp not refused.

HORTICULTURE AT THE WEST.

PLANTING AND CARE OF TREES.

In regard to the adaptedness of Western climate and soil for fruit, there can be no question. The bare statement of the fact of our having, in this Mississippi Valley, a vast area of the finest soil in the world, lying wholly in a temperate latitude, possessed and to be cultivated *by Americans*, ought to secure immediate and entire assent to the above proposition, without the least toleration to any doubts from seeming difficulties or qualifications within our experience. The only fair question before us is, *ways and means*. Grass and weeds are at one extremity of the scale of earth-produce; choice fruits at the other, and to say because thus far, with our recent attention to fruit, and our extremely random and careless mode of cultivating the soil, that fruit culture at the West is practically a failure, is to offer an insult to human skill, and to flout the good gifts and wise arrangements of the beneficent Creator. The people are not yet in earnest about fruit: they are not believers in it and the general adaptation of the habitable earth to produce it, or they would not be thus foiled and overcome by comparative trifles. Show me a place where perfect fruit has once been produced, and I fear not to assert the duty and practicability there of fruit-culture, with whatever wisely-directed skill and means we possess. It is only a question of time and skill, of course modified by the bearings of commercial currents. Human homes, at least in all but the frozen regions, will one day include inseparably the idea of attendant, growing fruits and flowers.

Trees and Plants do not live or thrive when planted, because, 1. They are not in good order when set out. 2. They are not properly planted and cared for afterwards, or 3. They are not of varieties adapted to the soil and climate, or in other words, they are not hardy enough. Here is the whole matter in a nut-shell; but, alas, for the want of general information on these points, and of popular works containing that much needed information. Let Americans only read, write and subscribe for Agricultural and Horticultural works, as they do for "*yellow-livered*" literature, and this trouble, with the sorry, expensive sway of humbug in this direction, will soon cease.

Briefly, our remedy for the 1st and 2d, is to get good trees and plants *fresh*, of some reliable, practical, experienced grower. 2nd. To give trees and plants generally, when set out, at least as

much care as is usually bestowed upon the most ordinary farm crops and vegetables. Onions, potatoes and corn, by general consent, must have a first rate chance—clean, newly-dug or plowed, *mellow* soil, and after planting they are wed out or plowed and hoed, as the case may be. How ridiculous would be the farmer's or gardener's efforts who should thrust his tender seed into the embraces of a tough grass-sod; and yet how much better do choice trees and plants, evergreens and shrubbery fare with many planters? Grain and vegetables can be watched and tended; young stock must be *daily* fed and cared for, *but the trees and shrubbery, especially in their most critical stage*, the first season after removal from high cultivation in the nursery or garden, *look at them!* Our pen fails to depict properly the utter, cruel neglect here manifested, and then the subsequent folly of attributing their loss to the grower or seller. Sod and weeds and worms, and dead or stunted relics remain, vocal with the truth, that no plant, with any self-respect, ought to withstand such abuse!

SELECTION OF SOIL AND SITE.—High, dry ground, as far as possible, for fruit! At the West, timber lands or those in their vicinity, are found most natural to the growth of cultivated trees—and for simply two reasons:

1. They are usually of a lighter colored, dryer soil like the sub-soil of the prairies. 2. They are better sheltered. We can think of no other possible reasons, and all we have to do is to imitate these conditions on the prairies; fortunately a very practicable thing. 1. For fruit, then, especially on the prairies and all level lands, let us drain the soil thoroughly, or at least and in any case, plow very deep, bringing to the surface all we can of the yellow sub-soil and throwing first the ridges between the prospective rows, in order to get as deep a trench as possible under where the trees are to stand. Then let us throw back the ridges *in* the rows, with the heaviest permanent trenches or dead-furrows between them, and the ground is ready for planting.

2. We must plant trees with low heads and give them ample protection from the wind; which, by simply planting cuttings of our rapid growing locusts, cotton-wood, poplars or willows, or better still, belts of evergreens for permanent screens, is within the reach of all. Do you dislike the keen blasts of spring, autumn and winter? *So do your fruit trees.* Are your prairie farms less pleasant and valuable for their utter bleakness and nakedness? For pity's sake, and for your own as well as your children's, *plant trees!* "*Who doth hinder you?*" Are not the forests, the nurseries, the seed stores at hand, full of germs and plants you can have almost, and a part quite, for the asking?

At the last session of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, held at Bloomington, December, 1858, the following resolutions were passed:

"*Resolved*, That we recommend to every person who plants an orchard on the prairie that he take measures to protect it thoroughly by a belt of evergreen or deciduous trees."

"*Resolved*, That we also recommend thorough under-draining the soil, or at least, deep trench plowing to all who would do full justice to their trees."

We must attend to these things if we would have good orchards and gardens, and the larger and the farther North they are, the more screens must be planted. As often as every twenty rods we would have high, substantial screens, wind breakers, running both ways. In that way, and almost before you know it, you would have timber to use, the birds and spring-time would be with you, and the whole habitableness and value of your farms would be greatly increased. Do you say fruit trees are tender? the very reason you should give them a chance accordingly! Tender animals or things *need* protection—will often flourish with it when they will perish without it. How withering the winter winds upon young calves or colts, and even full grown cattle suffer severely. How different under the shelter of a good grove! *Now*, our new, rank, moist soil, cannot, in bad seasons, produce the best, ripe, hardy growth of wood in our fruit trees, and hence the frosts and changes of winter not only operate upon those unripe tissues, turning the sap into acrid vinegar, but they are aided, driven through and through them, by the force of our tremendous winds. Only give our western lands thorough drainage and shelter, and all crops would be earlier, surer and better; floods, drouths, and winds, comparatively harmless. In Great Britain, thorough tile drainage has become common, and is rapidly progressing in the Eastern States. Depend upon it, there is music ahead to these tunes on the prairies! The sprouts and trees for screens we can plant *next spring*; the tiles are not so plenty yet, but we presume will be in a year or two. As yet they are made West only at Joliet and Chicago. But we can at least trench plow our orchards and gardens.

TIME TO TRANSPLANT.—In this latitude and South, Apple, and all hardy plants, *if fresh* and in good order, are perhaps best planted as soon as the leaves drop in the fall, unquestionably the best time for the roots to take hold, if the tops in any given climate can endure the winter following. For Peach, and other tender kinds, early spring is the safest. In the far South, fall and winter is the best season for all tree-planting. But in Northern Illinois and Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, spring is generally preferred. As far as practicable let spring planting be done early. On no account, in a severe climate, plant tender or damaged trees in the fall. Trees moved far in the fall, dried, bruised or frozen, should be wintered over in a trench, dug in *dry soil*, 20 inches deep, with the earth from it banked up on one (sloping) side for the trees to repose on. Sift fine earth among roots, watering, if soil and roots be dry, then fill up. Cover tops with straw and an inch or two of dirt outside to exclude mice or rabbits.

PREPARING TREES AND PLACES FOR PLANTING.—Shortening in the tops, *according to the loss of roots*, is very important, though generally neglected. We remove every spare shoot not needed for permanent branches, and cut off one-half or more of even the leading, upright branches. *Do not neglect this.* How can the short, coarse roots of a newly planted tree get hold of the soil with a tall, heavy top rocking back and forth in the high winds? The holes for the roots should be 3 feet across and 2 feet deep; for distances apart, see page 10. If desirable to plant close, set the rows to “break joints,” or in the diamond form.

PLANTING.—*Do not expose the roots* of your trees to the sun, air, frost or bruising. *Fresh, strong, sound* roots is more than half. Fill the holes partly with best fresh surface soil. Set the tree in with the heaviest side of top leaning West or S. West. Straighten the roots all out in natural order, so that when the ground settles they will not be over an inch or two deeper than they originally grew. Deep planting ruins thousands of trees. Fill in amongst the roots with best top soil, shaking the tree so that every root and fibre shall be in a natural position, and closely surrounded by fine moist earth. When the roots are covered, tread the earth down firmly, and then, if ground or roots be dry, water thoroughly. On the surface do not tread down except around the stem, where it should be solid to prevent the wind loosening the roots. Thus planted, even quite large trees, if they have fair roots, need no staking. If the ground and weather be dry, *mulch*—that is, cover the ground two feet each way from the stem, with coarse manure a few inches deep, which is far better than surface watering.

AFTER CULTURE.—The great secret of successful cultivation lies in having the soil deep and rich, stirring the surface often, and destroying worms and the like, especially the first season after transplanting. But in severe climates, we must not forget that the great desideratum is to secure the ripest, firmest wood possible—which is best obtained by an early, moderate growth. Trees here and North should not be cultivated after the first of August. Plant hoed crops (corn is perhaps the best) among young trees *always—never* grass or grain. Apple trees, while young, in severe climates should have a mound of earth a foot in height thrown up around the base in November, to be removed in the spring.

Just after planting, and through the summer, keep a sharp look-out for worms on the leaves, and in the fall and winter for mice and rabbits. Winding the bodies with straw will keep off rabbits. Mice will not trouble if grass and weeds be kept out, unless in the case of deep snows, when, if mice abound, it should be trodden hard for a foot or two around the bodies.

For additional information, we refer to Charles Downing's *Revised Edition of A. J. Downing's "Fruits and Fruit Trees,"*

Thomas' "Fruit Culturist," Barry's "Fruit Garden," or Elliott's "Western Fruit Book," a new edition of which is expected to appear early in 1859.

"The Horticulturist," published by C. M. Saxton, 25 Park Row, New York City, edited by J. J. Smith, of Philadelphia, is an excellent, illustrated, Monthly Magazine, at \$2, or club price, \$1 50, for which we will forward subscriptions. At the West is the "Prairie Farmer," (late Journal and Farmer) weekly, by Emery & Co., Chicago, at \$2, or \$1 50 in clubs of ten. At St. Louis is the "Valley Farmer," by N. J. Colman. At Dubuque, Iowa, the "North Western Farmer," by Miller & Brayton. At Madison, Wisconsin, is the "Wisconsin Farmer," by Powers & Hoyt, all monthlies, \$1 per annum, or 80 cents in clubs of 10. Friends, these are, as *we know*, all noble, live journals—"bone of our bone." Will we not rally around them? After subscribing for our own papers (of course) do you wish Eastern Farm and Home Journals? There is the "Country Gentleman," by L. Tueker & Son, Albany, N. Y., and the "Rural New Yorker," by D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N. Y., both weekly, \$2, or \$1 50 in clubs of 10. For any or all of the above, we shall be most happy to forward subscriptions.

Distances at which Trees should be Planted.

	Feet apart.		Feet apart.
Standard Apples, from.....	30 to 35	Dwarf Pears and Cherries....	8 to 10
Pears and Cherries.....	18 to 20	Dwarf Apples.....	6 to 8
Peaches, Plums, Apricots.....	15 to 18	Currants, Raspberries, etc....	4 to 5

Number of Trees on an Acre, at Given Distances Apart.

Distance apart each way.	No. of plants.	Distance apart each way.	No. of plants.
1 foot.....	43,560	14 feet.....	222
2 "	10,890	16 "	170
4 "	2,722	20 "	108
6 "	1,210	25 "	69
8 "	680	30 "	48
10 "	435	35 "	35

1000 "saleable" Apple trees, 5 to 7 or 8 feet, packed ready for shipping, generally weigh 1500 to 2200 lbs.

Present Railroad freight on trees per 100 lbs. to Dunleith, 60 cts.; Centralia, 42 cts.; Cairo, 63 cts.; Chicago, 48 cts.; St. Louis, 61 cts.

Orders received and Catalogues forwarded for S. T. KELSEY & Co.'s Great Valley Nursery, Cattaraugus County, New York, on New York and Erie Railroad. Evergreen and Deciduous Ornamental trees from Nursery and Forest.

APPLES.

Bearing Apple orchards throughout America, whether yielding full, half or quarter crops, we believe usually *pay* the best of any farm investment. Apples now, (the winter of '58, '59) bring \$4 50 per bbl.; reason, a very light crop. Wheat, scarcely a better crop, brings 50 cents per bushel! Friends of the Northwest, you have planted trees enough for a better supply, but do not give it up so. Get hardy kinds, low-headed trees, *seedlings*, if you can find those that stand your climate, and *produce fruit*, rather than this forced, foreign, tender trash imposed upon you by strangers. There must be reliable sorts of Apples for "away up North," in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Let trees there not be highly cultivated; a slow, ripe growth is best. Hardihood and productiveness first in severe climates! In the meantime let Egypt and Missouri plant for the North. The borer, leaf roller, and all other insect enemies to the apple, we believe, we *know*, should and can be kept under by reasonable vigilance and industry. Wash the trunks of Apple trees once, or better still, three times a year, in spring and summer, with lye or strong suds. For the borer and blight, when about, be on the look-out and *use the knife*. The borer may generally be detected the first year by his powder or dust, a drop of sap and dead looking bark around his hole, usually near some wound or rough place in the bark. For the blight, cut and burn the limbs as fast as they show it. In ten years' experience with the blight, though often attacked, we have never lost \$5 worth of trees by it. Dwarf Apple trees, highly cultivated and kept in shape, are very beautiful and interesting.

PRICE—Standard trees, 5 to 7 feet, 15 cts. each; \$12 50 per 100. Fine 2 years, mostly root grafts, 3 to 5 feet, 10 cts. each; \$8 per 100. Fine 1 year root grafts, \$4 per 100; \$25 per 1000. If this business is so profitable, here is your chance—a good start for only \$25!

Dwarf Apples, 2 to 5 years, 35 to 50 cents.

To our 1 and 2 year trees we desire to call special attention.

SUMMER.

Carolina June—Medium, red, hardy and excellent; early and every way first rate.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Large, striped, tart, productive and profitable; Aug. and Sept.

Early Harvest—Medium, yellow; earliest, most popular Eastern early apple.

Early Pennock—Large, striped, productive, fine for market; Aug.

Hocking—Medium to large, striped, excellent, productive; Aug.

Sweet June—Medium, yellow, first rate, tree also fine; Aug.

Of the following, our stock is chiefly 2 years, will be three fall of 1859:

Astracan Red—Large, red, juicy, splendid for cooking or market.

Benoni—Medium or large, striped, very fine, tree hardy; late in Aug.

Cole's Quince—Large, yellow, showy and productive; new.

Early Joe—Small but fine, red, tree grows slow, productive; Aug.

12 *Kill the Worms, and sacredly spare the Birds to help you!*

Early Red—Large, red with faint bloom, hardy cooking and 'market. Aug.

Golden Sweet—Medium, rich; a very popular Aug. sweet.

Sops of Wine—Medium, red, fine, tree hardy and productive; Aug.

Summer Bellflower—New.

Summer Queen—Medium, striped, very popular in some sections; Aug.

Tool's Raricripe—Large to very large, light yellow with brown blush, good; Aug.

We have also more or less trees of saleable size of many others—Ey. Pound Royal, Hightop Sweet, Manomet Sweet, Primate, Summer Pearmain, Summer Sweet Paradise, Tetofsky, Trenton Early.

AUTUMN APPLES.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium, striped, crisp and good; Sept. and Oct.; tree hardy and productive.

Colvert—Large, striped, cooking and market.

Fall Pippin—Large, excellent, widely known and esteemed; Oct. to Dec.

Fall Wine—Medium, red, mild, tree slender, very productive; Sept.

Fameuse—Medium, red, every way fine; Oct., Dec.

Jersey Sweet—Medium, striped, good; Sept.

Maiden's Blush—Medium or above, yellow and red, a great favorite; Sept.

Rambo—Medium, striped, the most popular fall apple; Oct., Jan.

Siberian Crab—Hardy, fine for ornament and preserving; 2 yr. trees, 15 cts.

Sweet Nonsuch—Medium, striped, excellent; Oct., Jan.

We have also more or less saleable trees and 3 years old in '59, of the following: Autumn Swaar, Baily Sweet, Cooper, Dyer, Fall Orange, Fulton Strawberry, Gabriel, Haskel Sweet, Hawley, Hawthornden, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Hurlbut, Jefferis, Keswick Codlin, Lane Sweet, Ramsdell's Sweet, St. Lawrence, Striped Gilliflower, Yellow Ingestrie, &c., &c.

WINTER APPLES.

Baldwin—Medium, red, very popular East and better South than here.

Bellflower, White—Large, excellent, productive; Nov., Mar.

Bellflower, Yellow—Large, delicious, popular, a moderate bearer.

Belmont—Large, yellow and red, productive and fine; early winter.

Carthouse, or Little Romanite—Small, fine red, a great bearer and keeper.

Domine—Medium, pale red striped, excellent and very productive.

Fallowater—Very large, green with blush, mild, fine; tree tender.

Fulton—Medium, yellow and red, excellent, tree productive; Nov., Feb.

Gilliflower, Black—Medium, long, singular, dark purple, mild but dry.

Greening, R. I.—Well known and popular East, not so good West.

Jonathan—Medium, red, beautiful and first rate, productive; Nov., Mar.

Lady Finger, Red—Medium, red, mild and good, productive; Nov., Feb.

Limbertwig—Medium, or below, reddish, one of the best long-keepers.

Milam—Medium or small, red, handsome and good, productive; Oct., Mar.

Monstrous Pippin—Very large, yellow, coarse but "big!" Nov., Jan.

- Newtown Pippin**—Celebrated, not good on prairies, fine South; Jan., Apr.
Northern Spy—Fruit fine, but as yet a tardy bearer at the West; Dec., Mar.
Pearmain, Herefordshire—Medium, red, delicious, every way worthy.
Pearmain, White Winter—Medium, yellow and brown, mild, excellent, esteemed; Dec., Apr.
Peck's Pleasant—Large, yellow and brown, first rate; Dec., Feb.
Pomme Gris—Small, grey, fine for dessert, productive; Dec., Mar.
Rawle's Jannet or Jenneting—Well known, the most popular Western apple; Dec., Apr.
Russet, Golden—(English) Medium, yellow russet, tree and fruit "best."
Seeknofurther, Westfield—Medium, striped, both tree and fruit esteemed.
Spitzenburg, Esopus—Medium red, high flavor, not profitable on prairie.
Spitzenburg, Newtown—(Vandervere of Downing,) medium, striped, desirable; Nov., Jan.
Swaar—Medium, yellow, fine quality and productive; Dec., Mar.
Talman Sweet—Medium, yellow, firm, most popular winter sweet.
Vandervere Pippin—Large, yellow striped, best of Vandervere tribe.
Wagener—Medium, red, new, productive and fine; Dec., Mar.
Willowtwig—Large, green and brown, flavor ordinary, but as a variety very valuable and profitable, on account of productiveness and long-keeping.
Winesap—Medium, red, good, every way valuable; Dec., Apr.

We have also more or less trees, saleable now and those 3 years old in the fall of '59, of the following: American Pippin or Grindstone, Blue Pearmain, Carolina Spice, Cogswell, Detroit Red, (Black of some,) Fell's Beauty, Harrison or Campfield Sweet, King of Tompkins Co., Ladies' Sweet, Major's Pippin, New York Pippin, Perry Russet, Red Canada, Red Sweet Pippin, Rolla, Rome Beauty, Smith's Cider, Striped 'Sweet Pippin, Sweet Bellflower, Sweet Romanite, Winter Sweet Paradise, Winter Wine, or Penna. Red Streak. (?)

PEARS.

The Pear, to cultivators, is often a puzzle and a plague; the fruit most noble but the tree uncertain. Yet there are many bearing trees West—amply enough to warrant *right*, persistent effort. But it is idle to plant Pear trees in the Northwest, without getting them of hardy varieties, with low heads and *setting on well drained, thoroughly sheltered ground*. Near the cistern, well or cellar, should afford drainage. In our towns and groves we ought to plant and be able to grow Pears. If we don't, Egypt takes the job at their own price, for we *must* have them! Of *Dwarfs* we raised a fine crop in 1857, and we believe they will yet be indispensable to every good garden. It is, however, useless to expect them to do well without high, garden culture. For blight, see remarks under head of "Apples." A moderate growth is safest for the pear, with annual shortening in of long or irregular branches.

PRICE.—Dwarf and Standard trees, 2 to 3 years, usual size, 50 cts. A few large, 4 and 5 years, \$1 00.

DWARF TREES.—1 year, from bud, or smaller sized 2 year trees, 30 cts.

[Please allow us latitude in selecting, as some sorts are all dwarf, some all standard and some both dwarf and standard.]

SUMMER PEARS.

- Bartlett**—Large and very popular East, not so hardy as some West; Aug. and Sept.
Bloodgood—Medium, rich, melting: Aug.
Canandaigua—Large, much like Bartlett, though not equal; Aug.
Dearborn's Seedling—Small, yellow, productive and excellent; Aug.
Kingsessing—New, rather large, buttery, rich; Aug.
Madeline—Small but sweet, very early; first of Aug.
Osband's Summer—Medium, yellow and red, handsome and good; Aug.
Ott—New, like Seckel, its parent, but earlier; Aug.
Rostiezer—Medium, yellow and brown, of best quality; Aug.
Tyson—Medium, yellow with red cheek, buttery and fine; Aug. and Sept.
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AUTUMN PEARS.

- Beurre Bosc**—Large, long, russety, high-flavored; Sept. and Oct.
Beurre D'Amalis—Large, brown, vinous, productive; Oct.
Beurre D'Anjou—Large, russety and melting; Oct.
Beurre Diel—Very large, dull yellow, excellent; Nov.
Belle Lucrative—Longish, pale yellow and of best quality; Sept and Oct.
Buffum—Medium, yellow, tree hardy; Sept.
Doyenne Boussock—New, large and fine; Sept.
Duchess D'Angouleme—The largest good pear; Oct. and Nov.
Flemish Beauty—Large, reddish, very handsome, productive and hardy; Sept.
Golden Beurre of Bilboa—Medium, yellow, buttery; Sept.
Howell—New, pale, yellow, excellent; Oct.
Kirtland—New, rather small, russet yellow, fine; Sept.
Louise Bon De Jersey—Large, yellow and red, beautiful and excellent; Sept. and Oct.
Onondaga—(Swan's Orange,) large, yellow, vinous; Oct.
Oswego Beurre—Medium, melting, productive; Oct. and Nov.
Saint Ghislain—Medium, yellow, buttery and fine, tree hardy and productive; Sept.
Seckel—Small, but the best of all pears; Sept.
Sheldon—Medium, yellow-russet and red, delicious; Oct.
Steven's Genesee—Large, buttery, productive, Sept.
Virgalieu—(White Doyenne or Butter,) well known, hardy and popular; Sept. and Oct.
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WINTER PEARS.

- Beurre De Aremburg**—Medium, melting, vinous; Dec.
Easter Beurre—Large, fine, keeps late, productive.
Glout Morceau—Large, pale yellow, melting and fine; Dec.
Lawrence—Rather large, rich, productive; Nov., Jan.
Vicar of Winkfield—(Le Cure,) Large, long, productive: Dec. and Jan.
We have more or less of many other sorts.

CHERRIES.

The Sweet or Heart and Bigarreau Cherries are not the sorts to depend upon at the West, for fruit. The trees and fruit buds are not hardy in our severe winters. They do best on our poorest, best drained soil, and if to be set on rich, black land, should be planted *in the sod*. But the Dukes and Morellos are generally hardy and far more fruitful.

Dwarf Cherries, so far as tried, especially the Dukes and Morellos, promise to give excellent satisfaction.

PRICE—Standard and Dwarf, mostly 2 and 3 years, 38 cts.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS.

Black Eagle—Large, tender, rich, productive; last of June.

Black Tartarean—Very large, productive and popular; last half of June.

Cleveland Bigarreau—Large, red and yellow, sweet; last of June.

Downer—Medium, light red, late and good.

Early Purple Gean—Medium, good, the earliest Heart Cherry.

Elton—Large, light yellow and red, very rich, sweet; last of June.

Governor Wood—Yellow and red, new and very fine; middle of June.

Knight's Early Black—Large, productive and fine; June 15th.

Napoleon—Large, pale yellow with red cheek, productive; July 1st.

Rockport—Large, new, amber and red, sweet; last of June.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow with red cheek, productive; July 1st.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

Belle De Choisy—Medium, pale red, nearly sweet, moderate bearer; June.

Belle Magnifique—Large, red, rich tart, productive: July.

Carnation—Large, light red, late and fine; July.

Early Richmond or May—Early, hardy and productive, most valuable of all.

English Morello—Large, dark red, rich, late, valuable.

Late Duke—Large, light red, excellent; last half of July.

May Duke—Large, productive and fine, very popular; June.

Reine Hortense—Large, red, delicious; June.

PLUMS.

The Plum tree generally grows well in the West, but the fruit is stung by the *carculio*, a busy, shy, small, black beetle, which lays an egg in the puncture, whence hatches a worm that causes the fruit to drop. There are many remedies more or less effectual. Paving the ground, planting on stiff clay, in pig and poultry yards, near the house or where the ground is constantly trodden, will be found useful. A certain remedy is to visit every bearing tree each morning and evening, for about a month from the time the blossoms drop, and with a large cloth-covered mallet violently *jar* off the pests upon a sheet spread under

the trees. Wherever, near a market, the tree and fruit do well, (aside from the curculio,) there is, with this care, a fortune in growing plums, which, from the scarcity late years, have brought high prices. Low heads are best for plums.

PRICE—50 cts. each.

Chicasaw or Sloe—Native, round, red, productive and sure crop; valuable for cooking and market.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large, pale yellow, productive, late.

General Hand—Yellow, very large, showy and productive; 1st of Sept.

Hudson Gage—Medium, yellow, excellent and productive; early.

Huling's Superb—Large, yellow, rich, moderate bearer; Aug. 15.

Imperial Gage—Greenish, very juicy and sweet, productive; Aug. 15.

Imperial Ottoman—Medium or below, yellow, good; early.

Lombard—Medium, reddish purple, good, exceedingly hardy and productive; last of Aug.

Peach—Large, red, productive, tender for the North; early.

Reine Claude De Bayay—Large, greenish yellow and red, excellent and productive; late.

Sheldon—New, vigorous grower.

Smith's Orleans—Large, reddish purple, excellent; last of Aug.

Washington—Magnificent, yellow with red dots, productive; middle of Aug.

Yellow Egg—Large, handsome, first rate for cooking and market. Aug. 15.

PEACHES.

Peach trees West grow well in the summer, but North severe winters kill them down. Yet we have seen several fine crops of peaches grown in Wisconsin, and why not more? Or is it not true that "what has been, will be again?" At the South, Peaches are a pretty sure and decidedly profitable crop. New, high, dry ground and good cultivation are fine for Peach orchards. Here on black prairie soil they must be thoroughly sheltered, and to prevent a rank, late growth, weeds or grass may possibly be tolerated around them. But we have frequently high, dry, poorish ridges where, with deep digging, thorough shelter and old lime or ashes about the crowns to keep out the borer, fine crops will be grown.

PRICE—1 year trees, 15 cts. each; \$14 per 100; 2 year trees, 25 cts. each. Fine 2 year seedlings, \$1 per doz.

Our stock is nearly all freestone, and largely of Early and Late Crawford, as the two best sorts.

Brevoort—Medium, pale yellow and red, sweet and rich; 1st of Sept.

Early Barnard—Large, deep yellow and red cheek, productive; Sept. 1st.

Early Tillotson—Medium, whitish and red; early.

Early York, (Serrate)—Medium, greenish white and red, best very early.

Crawford's Early—Very large, yellow and red, superb, best for market; last of Aug.

Crawford's Late—Every way equal to preceding, only two weeks later.

George Fourth—Large, high flavor, most luscious; last of Aug.

Haines' Early—Large, white with red cheek, much like Early York.

Honest John—Medium, yellow and red, flesh yellow, good; Sept. 1st.

- Jacques**—Very large, yellow and red with yellow flesh, good; Sept 15th.
Lemon Cling—Large, yellow, red, firm, good for market; last half Sept.
Morris White—Medium, white and red, very popular. Sept. 15th.
Oldmixon Cling—Large, yellow and red, juicy and fine; 1st of Sept.
Oldmixon Free—Large, greenish white, red cheek, one of the best; first half Sept.
White Imperial—Medium, yellowish white, good, productive; last of Aug.
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NECTARINES.

The Nectarine is very like the Peach, save that it has a smooth skin, which makes it subject to the curculio. See remarks under head of Plums.

PRICE—35 cts.

- Early Violet**—Medium, yellowish green, purplish cheek, fine.
Elruge—Medium, pale green, often nearly covered with red, excellent. Sept. 1.
Red Roman—Pale, yellow and red, good; Sept.
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APRICOTS.

This is a very excellent and beautiful fruit but rare, owing to the very early bloom of the tree and the attacks of the curculio. The tree, itself beautiful, should be managed like the plum, or better still, thoroughly trained on a wall.

PRICE—1 and 2 year trees, 40 cts.

- Breda**—Small, orange and red, rich, productive; last of July.
Early Golden, (Dubois)—Small, yellow and sweet, productive; July 10th.
Moorpark—Large, yellow and red, productive and very fine; Aug. 1st.
Peach—Large, handsome and excellent, much like preceding.
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GRAPES.

The Grape, most ancient, universal and celebrated of fruits, not yet half prized, except for its vinous extract, is *at home* in the West, and with our deep soils, usually bright sun and dry atmosphere, is bound, we think, to attain its highest perfection among us. Yet—only by the same deep tillage, thorough drainage and culture. Once rightly commenced, its cultivation is most permanent, simple and profitable. No fruit, lately, has attracted the attention, none has the future prospect and promise of the Grape; so patient and tractable and fruitful, its whole nature seems adapted to the closest intimacy with man. Were Earth a solid city, the Grape would yet find “ample room and verge.”

Nearly all cultivated Grape vines are much benefitted by being laid down and covered with earth or litter over winter, especially the first after planting. Training and pruning the Grape is performed in many modes. For details see Fruit Books.

PRICE—Except noted, 1 year vines, 15 cts., \$2 doz.; 2 years, 25 cts.; \$2 per doz.

- Catawba**—Well known and highly esteemed for dessert and wine.
Clinton—Berries medium, black and sweet when fully ripe, early, hardy and productive.

Concord—Large, dark purple, hardier and earlier than Isabella, quality hardly equal; \$1. \$9 per doz.

Delaware—Small, red, early, sweet and delicious, productive, new and fine; \$2 to \$3, or \$18 to \$24 per doz.

Diana—A seedling from Catawba and similar, but earlier and better; \$1 each; \$9 per doz.

Hartford Prolific, New—Large, round, black and sweet, early, hardy and very productive; strong 2 year plants, \$1 25 each; \$12 per doz.

Herbemont—Round, black, most juicy, sweet, delicious, ripens with Catawba; immense grower and bearer, but wants protection North; \$1.

Hyde's Eliza—New, dark, berry and bunch smaller than Isabella, but earlier and of good quality; \$1.

Isabella—A great favorite East, rather tender in the Northwest, but does well here.

Rebecca—Bunch and berry medium size, juicy, sweet and delicious; earlier than Isabella and as hardy, perhaps more so; a superb white Grape, that promises to be a great acquisition; \$1 50 to \$2, or \$15 to \$20 per doz.

The above 7 choice New Grapes, all strong, well rooted plants, packing included, for \$9.

QUINCES.

The Quince is not hardy at the North, and nowhere West have we seen it flourishing as at the East.

Orange, or Apple—The common and most valuable sort; 25 cts.

CURRENTS.

This hardy and truly valuable fruit, though generally neglected, is decidedly improved by good cultivation. It loves a cool, deep, moist border, rather shaded from the summer sun, as on the North or East side of a fence. Ashes and chip manure are valuable dressings for the Currant, and all other trees or bushes. Our friends North should pay great attention to the small, hardy fruits, which, if plenty, either fresh or dried, will go far towards making up the family supply of fruit. On a new place they bear so soon, too.

Black Naples—Large and productive, very valuable for jellies, wine and pies; 25 cts; \$2 per doz.

Cherry—Very large and productive with us; 25 cts; \$2 per doz.

Common Red—The old standard sort; strong 1 year plants, 50 cts. per doz.; \$3 per 100.

Red Dutch—Larger and finer than preceding; 2 years, \$1 per doz; 1 do, 75 cts.; \$5 per 100.

Victoria—Rather large, late, red; 25 cts; \$2 per doz.

White Dutch—Milder than the red, productive; 10 cts; \$1 per doz.

White Grape—Very large and fine, best white; 25 cts; \$2 per doz.

Assortment, best new kinds, \$2 dozen.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The large, "English Gooseberries" mostly proving worthless from mildew, many have given up this fruit as hopeless in our climate. But the Houghton and Cluster are found to be very productive, reliable and profitable sorts. The bushes require an occasional thinning out and manuring.

Cluster—Local name, small, red, an immense grower and bearer, much like Houghton, though the fruit is rounder, plant more upright; 15 cents each; \$1 50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

Houghton—Small, red, usually quite free from mildew; growth rapid, trailing, productive. Strong bearing plants, 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$7 per 100; \$60 per 1000.

Other valuable sorts in propagation, for sale Fall of '59.

City—Good sized, very productive, red, usually free from mildew, 25 cents.

Downing's Seedling—New, a Seedling grown from Houghton by Charles Downing.

White Amber—Large, pale green, good, growth slow, rarely mildews, 15 cts.

RASPBERRIES.

For this delightful berry, our moist, deep soil seems admirably adapted. The only trouble with many fine sorts is that the tops winter kill. Cultivators in such cases will find it pay, we think, to take up the strong canes every fall; cut back and bury over winter. Set out very early in spring, in rows 4 feet by 1. Cultivate as for Corn. Hardy kinds do not need this, but plantations should in any case, be renewed every three or four years. Mulching is admirable for this berry.

The new, ever-bearing kinds form a most interesting and valuable addition to this family.

Allen—Large, bright red, roundish, delicious, productive, *hardy*, 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

Bagley's Perpetual—New, fall and spring bearing, said to be hardy and productive, 20 cents.

Belle de Fontenay—New, fall and spring bearing, red, fine, a superb grower probably not quite hardy, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

Black Cap—American, Native, well known and a great favorite, 10 cts. each \$1 per dozen.

Cincinnati Red—Red Antwerp (falsely) of some—Good, productive, hardy; 50 cts. per doz, \$3 per 100.

Ohio Everbearing—Like Black Cap, but bears profusely in autumn, fine; 20 cts.

Orange, (Brinkle's)—Most superb yellow, very productive, tolerably hardy; 20 cts., \$2 per doz.

Red Antwerp—Large, productive, red; 10 cts., \$1 per doz.

Red Prolific—From near N. Y. City; like Black Cap, only fruit purple and softer; 10 cts., \$1 per doz. Assortments \$1 to \$2 per doz.

BLACKBERRIES.

This long neglected but most luscious, prolific and wholesome berry, bids fair to become a willing tenant of our gardens. It needs good soil and culture, the removal of all weak or superfluous shoots, the shortening in and tying up of those left for fruit.

PRICE—25 cts.; \$2 50 per doz.

Dorchester or High Bush—Fruit large, long, black and sweet.

Lawton or New Rochelle—Very large, and when ripe very sweet, long in use, an immense grower and bearer; we think hardy here in ordinary winters.

STRAWBERRIES.

Humblest born, yet earliest, most beautiful and welcome of summer fruits; who but loves the Strawberry? The only trouble is to get them! They are usually planted in spring, but August and September, if wet, is an excellent time. Plants in rows or hills about 18 inches apart, produce the finest fruit, but in any case they should have *deep*, clean culture. Where thickly matted together, many of the plants should be raked out or spaded under very early in spring. Much depends on getting productive sorts, or properly combining pistillates and staminate, if the former are planted. Being often barren by themselves, every fifth row should be of the latter. Cover new beds lightly with leaves or litter in the fall.

Varieties marked (p) are pistillate; the others have staminate or perfect blossoms.

PRICE—per doz. 25 cts.; \$1 50 per 100; \$8 per 1000.

Boston Pine—Large, crimson, fine here every way; plants very luxuriant and productive.

Burr's New Pine—(p) Medium, light red, delicious, early; too soft for market.

Iowa, (Washington)—Medium, light red, good, early and very productive.

Jenny's Seedling—(p) Medium, deep red, late, productive and fine.

Longworth's Prolific—Large, rich, glossy crimson, celebrated.

McAvoy's Extra Red—(p) Much like preceding, but more productive here.

McAvoy's Superior—(p) Very large and productive, berries not always perfect.

PRICE—Per doz. 15 cts.; \$1 per 100; per 1000 \$5.

Crimson Cone—(p) Large, long, hardy, productive and good for market.

Hudson—(p) Medium, dark, firm, a noted old market variety.

Large Early Scarlet—Medium, fine red, excellent, early and very reliable.

Necked Pine—(p) Large, light scarlet, sweet and delicious.

PRICE—50 cts. per doz.

Hooker—Large, rich, dark color and fine flavor, productive here; \$1 50 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

Wilson's Albany—Medium, fine red, firm and good; enormously productive with us; generally considered the most valuable of all Strawberries; \$2 per 100.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

The most valuable article of garden production, for pies and tarts. Either fresh or preserved, the year around, it is unrivalled. The smallest garden especially in a new country, should contain Rhubarb. *Deep, highly manured* soil is best, with the plants 4 feet apart; not pulling the leaves too closely, especially the first year. If seeds are wanted, stake the strongest seed stalks and *break off the rest* as soon as they appear.

Linneus—Stalks pink at base, of good size and delightful flavor, early and of extraordinary fertility, best; strong roots, 25 cts.; \$2 per doz.

Scotch Hybrid—Excellent, does not produce seed; 15 cts.; \$1 50 per doz.; \$8 per 100.

Hybrids from various large kinds, 10 cts.; \$1 per doz.; \$6 per 100.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Chestnut, American—3 years from seed, 4 or 5 feet, 25 cts.

Cranberry—TREE OR HIGH BUSH, very much like the Snowball; fruit very tart; 25 cts.

Juneberry—Tree, blossoms and fruit all desirable, valuable; 5 feet, 25 cts.

Mulberry, American—Well known and fine for fruit and shade; 35 cts.

ASPARAGUS, GARDEN ROOTS, PLANTS, SEED CORN AND POTATOES.

For Asparagus and garden truck generally the ground should be very deep and rich. Vegetable plats, especially in towns, are often rendered nearly worthless by the constant tramping of children, dogs, cats, chickens, &c., upon the plants. Hence they should be thoroughly fenced.

Asparagus—A most luscious spring greens; strong 1 year plants, 35 cts. per 100, \$2 50 per 1000; strong three year bearing plants, 20 cts per doz.; \$1 per 100.

Cabbage Plants—Best early and late sorts in quantities, usually about 35 cts. per 100, or \$3 per 1000.

Cauliflower and Celery Plants—\$1 per 100.

Egg Plants—35 cts. per doz.

Sweet Potato, Nansemond Yellow—Early and best for the North; also, best red sorts; sets, 25 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1000. These can be packed to keep well for several days. Plant Sweet Potato sets on quick, dry soil.

Tomato—15 cts. per doz., or per pot with 2 or 3 large plants.

Also, Lettuce, Beets, Peppers, &c. ~~See~~ Garden plants vary in price according to size, season and supply, and should be sent by Express.

Sage Roots—Strong, 35 cts per doz.

King Phillip Seed Corn—Very early, yellow, 8 rowed; 50 cts. per peck in sacks.

Prince Albert Potatoes—Celebrated, large, white, productive and good, late; 60 cts. per peck, in sacks. New and fine with us in 1858.

HEDGE PLANTS, ROOT GRAFTS, STOCKS, SCIONS AND CUTTINGS.

Osage Orange—For Hedges—strong plants \$2 50 per 1000, or \$2 75 packed; \$20 per 10,000; \$190 per 100,000; 5 per cent. additional for packing.

Root Grafts—Apple, a large and reliable assortment, carefully put together on strong seedling roots, and packed ready for shipping, per 1000 \$3; 10,000, \$60.

Apple Stocks—1 year, per 1000, ; 2 years, .

Apple Stocks—Paradise Dwarf, \$3 per 100.

Pear Seedlings—Fine 1 year, \$15 per 1000.

Manetti Rose Stocks—\$5 per 100.

Quince—Angers and Fontenay, \$2 per 100.

We shall also strive to keep other Stocks, as Cherry, Plum, Willow, Mountain Ash, &c.

Scions of Apple per 1000 \$3; 10,000, \$20; Cherry Scions, \$1 per 100: Pear Scions \$6 per 1000, or \$1 per 100; also, buds in season.

Cuttings of Grapes, Willows, Poplars, Privet, &c., &c., at low rates.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Who loves not Earth's garniture of Trees—how grateful, especially on the prairie, either in summer or winter, the sight, the sound, the shelter of trees—for they tell of the White Man and Civilization.

Ornamental trees often fare worse than fruit trees, because set in grassy yards or in streets. Street trees, obtained from woods, have usually almost no roots, and are planted in narrow holes, in hard ground, exposed to the tramping and rubbing of stock—if indeed they are not made hitching posts and gnawed to death!

Nursery grown trees are much more certain to live in transplanting. Street trees (if from forest, selected from open places, taken up with large roots, the tops well shortened in) should be planted *fresh*, in large holes, dug in a strip say 10 feet wide of very deeply plowed ground. Then mulch and protect well from stock. At least two or three times each year afterwards, during spring and early summer, the ground about them should be well dug up.

Must not our Railroads be lined with trees to protect them from snow drifts in winter?

PRICE—25 cents, except noted.

Abele, or Silver Leaf Poplar—Growth remarkably rapid—foliage glossy and dark green above, white and downy beneath. Best Street tree, 25 to 50 cts.

Apple, Chinese Dbl. Flowering—Beautiful double rose col'd flowers, 50 cts.

Birch, Black—American; well known and beautiful, thrives well here.

“ **Yellow**—American; also beautiful and well adapted to the West.

Catalpa—Large leaves, and showy flowers in July; very popular.

Chestnut—American; thrives well here on our dry ridges.

Cypress—Deciduous; the famous Cypress Swamp tree, very beautiful.

- Elm**—American, Native; exceedingly beautiful, and of rapid growth.
- Heracles Club**—Very singular and interesting, clubbed, spiny wood, with large umbels of white flowers.
- Horse Chestnut**—Well known and highly esteemed.
- Judas Tree, or Red Bud**—Native and very ornamental.
- Junberry, or Shadberry**—A beautiful native tree, every way fine.
- Koelruteria**—Foliage handsome, flowers showy yellow, in July, 35 cts.
- Larch, American or Tamarack**—Thrives admirably here, beautiful.
- “ **European**—Elegant, picturesque form, does well here, 25 to 50 cts.
- Linden, European**—A thrifty, round-headed, handsome tree, 50 cts.
- Magnolia, Acuminata or Cucumber**—A truly magnificent tree; leaves very large, blossoms bluish, 25 to 50 cents.
- Maple, Scarlet**—A. J. Downing says the most ornamental of all Maples; beautiful bright red flowers, very early in Spring.
- Maple, Silver Leaved**—Prized for its very rapid growth, 25 to 50 cts.
- Mountain Ash, American**—Clusters of fine red berries, bears very early.
- “ “ **European**—A very beautiful tree, admired, 25 to 35 cts.
- “ “ **Oak Leaved**—Curious, downy foliage, 50 cts.
- Mulberry, American**—Another highly ornamental, useful native tree, 35 cts.
- Poplar, Balm of Gilead**—A fine rapid grower, much like cotton-wood.
- “ **Lombardy**—Vigorous, beautiful and excellent for street planting.
- Salisburia, or Ginko**—Beautiful and rare—from Japan, 50 cts.
- Sweet Gum**—Native, foliage handsome, fragrant; bark corky, fine; 35 cts.
- Tulip Tree**—White Wood, one of our finest native trees.
- Willow, Beveridge**—Sent us for a “Basket Willow,” but too stout and more ornamental; beautiful, especially in early spring, promises to become large.
- Willow, Osier or Basket**—Of several sorts tried here the one called *Purpurea* is decidedly the best; \$1 per doz.
- Willow, Golden**—Showy yellow bark, of rapid, stately growth, and decidedly beautiful; valuable for streets, low grounds, and the West generally.
- Willow, Rosemary Leaved**—Grafted; a small tree with neat form and foliage; very handsome in yards; 60 cts.

WEeping TREES.

- Birch, Cut Leaved Weeping**—Form erect, branches slender, drooping, with delicately cut leaves; \$1.
- Birch, European White or Weeping**—One of the most beautiful of trees; when young the bark is white and form erect, drooping afterwards; 50 cts.
- Cherry, Ever Flowering Weeping**—Fine for lawns and yards, as it bears flowers and fruit all summer; \$1.
- Mountain Ash, European Weeping**—A strong grower and very pendant; one of the most striking of the weeping tribe; 75 cts.
- Poplar, Weeping**—Has a handsome drooping habit; 75 cts.
- Willow, New American Weeping**—Bids fair to become a general favorite, as it is perfectly graceful and hardy; 75 cts.
- Willow Weeping**—Common sort, not hardy here on cultivated ground; 25 cts.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Types of the Immortal and Unchanging—in Wintry Climes sole Flower of the Tropics—hardest, handsomest, loveliest of trees; the rudest must admire Evergreens! The Book don't say so, but we feel very certain that Evergreens were, like Woman, created last. Dame Nature found some hard, rough places in her job, and could'n't dress them to her mind with anything else, so she made Evergreens and set them there. Not quite suited *then*, in this latest, prairie-valley-garden she left out the rough places; sorry to omit the Evergreens, but confident that man would glory in having the whole credit and luxury of arranging and planting to himself!

Evergreens, *nursery grown*, succeed perfectly on the prairies if planted on reasonably dry ground and with ordinary care. Low, wet ground seems unsuitable. *Deep digging and thorough culture are essential, especially in our dry seasons*, when evergreens seem slow in getting started. Mulching is also very fine. Early spring planting we have found the best, but they can be safely removed in wet seasons quite late, or until the new shoots have started. September, *if wet*, is a good month to transplant most, if not all, Evergreens. *Their roots should never be exposed unnecessarily to sun and air a single moment!* With care in transplanting, Evergreens live as surely as apple trees—but hard ground or grass sod does *not* agree with them! Evergreens are *the* trees for screens or windbreaks around orchards and farm buildings. Small plants have become so cheap in the nurseries they should be extensively used for that purpose. A single row (two were better) of small Norway Spruces or Red Cedars, set 10 feet apart, will, with care, in 6 years make a superb Evergreen wall, 10 feet high.

Arbor Vitæ, American—Commonly called White Cedar; well known and fine for screens; 1 to 3 feet, 25 to 50 cts.

Arbor Vitæ, Chinese—Very neat and elegant; foliage suffers here in very hard winters; fine at the South; 2 to 3 feet, 25 to 40 cts.

Arbor Vitæ, Siberian—A superb variety, foliage very dense and of a lively green; 1½ feet, 50 cts.

Balsam or Silver Fir—The most popular American Evergreen, form regular, foliage dark green above, silvery beneath; 1 to 6 feet, 25 cts. to \$1 50.

Cedar, Red—A well known, valuable Evergreen, one of the most natural to our soil, excellent for screens and bears clipping into almost any shape; 2 to 4 feet, 25 to 50 cts.

Juniper, American—Has beautiful silvery foliage, also fine for screens. For sale in 1860.

Juniper, Swedish or Upright—Very upright form, handsome, lively foliage; 1 to 2 feet, 60 cts.

Juniper, Savin—A low, rambling grower, but with rich, dense, dark green foliage, decidedly fine for low screens; 25 to 50 cts.

Pine, Austrian or Black—A truly magnificent Evergreen, habit superbly picturesque, thrives admirably here; 1 to 4 feet, 25 cts to \$1.

Pine, Scotch—Thoroughly beautiful and very popular, grows luxuriantly and transplants with great certainty, as do all nursery-grown pine trees with us; 1 to 3 feet, 25 to 75 cts.

Pine, White—Best of American Pines, and with some the finest of all; moves well and thrives admirably with us; 1 to 6 feet, 25 cts. to \$1 25.

Spruce Fir, American—A well known native; 1 to 2 feet, 25 to 40 cts.

Spruce Fir, Norway—Foliage more dense and lighter green than the Balsam Fir; the most esteemed of all Evergreens; easily moved and grows rapidly; 1 to 5 feet, 25 cts. to \$1 50.

Spruce Fir, Hemlock—Native, and the most beautiful of Evergreens; thrives best in rather shaded situations; 1 to 4 feet, 25 to 80 cts.

Arbor Vitæ, American, Balsam Fir, Hemlock, American Spruce, Norway Spruce, and White Pine, mostly 8 to 12 inches, per doz. of each, \$1 50.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Nature's Flower stands, Souvenirs of many Lands, rich in variety and association, radiant in blossom, let us love and cultivate them.

PRICE—25 cts., except noted; nice assortments, our selection, \$2 per doz.

Almond, Dwf. Dbl. Flg.—Flowers like small roses, early, very popular; 30 cts.

Althea—Esteemed for summer and autumn flowers, not quite hardy in severe winters; many sorts, double and semi-double; 30 cts.

Azalea—Swamp Pink or Honeysuckle; exceedingly beautiful and fragrant; May.

Berberry, Common—Growth dense, nice little flowers and red berries for preserves.

Berberry, Purple Leaved—Leaves, flowers and fruit purple; one of the very best shrubs; 40 cts.

Calycanthus—Sweet scented shrub; wood and flowers very fragrant; 50 cts.

Clethra—White, fragrant flowers.

Currant, Gordon's Flowering—Crimson and yellow flowers, in May.

Currant, Missouri Fragrant—Flowers early, bright yellow and fragrant.

Dogwood, Red Twigged—Beautiful crimson bark in winter.

Deutzia—Rough Leaved; Flowers white, profuse, not entirely hardy here; June.

Deutzia, Slender Branched—(*gracilis*) New, from Japan, white, hardy, fine.

Forsythia, Deep Green—Flowers very early, bright yellow, hardy, new.

Honeysuckle, Upright—Most admirable shrub; several sorts, White, Straw color, 25 cts. The Pink flowering said to be the finest, 50 cts.

Horse Chestnut, Dwarf—Showy spikes of flowers in summer; 35 cts.

Hypericum, Kalmia Leaved—Flowers bright yellow in August.

Lilac—Common Purple, White, Chinese or Siberian, Persian Purple, 25 cts.

The following are new and said to be fine, 40 cts., Chas. 10th, Dbl. Flowering, Grandiflora, Josikea, blooms late, Panache, Speciosa, White Persian.

Mahonia or Holly Leaved Berberry—A fine evergreen shrub, with holly-like foliage; 35 cts.

Privet or Prim—Almost evergreen, very desirable for low screens.

Purple Fringe—Singular, beautiful purple fringe-like flowers, in July; 30 cts.

Quince, Japan Scarlet—Superb red flowers, very early, the finest hardy shrub of its season; 40 cts.

Rose Acacia or Moss Locust—Beautiful.

Shepherdia or Buffalo Berry—Crimson berries, fine; from the West; for sale in fall of '59.

Snowball—A magnificent well known shrub; 25 to 50 cts.

Snowberry—Foliage and flowers neat, small, berries white, wax-like, profuse, covering the plant till winter.

Spirea—A very popular family of shrubs, of easy cultivation and the varieties all desirable; DOUGLASSI, red flowers in summer; **ELM LEAVED**, FORTUNEI or CALLOSA, pink, summer; HYPERICUM LEAVED, SMOOTH LEAVED or LEVICATA, very early; LANCE LEAVED, PLUM LEAVED, REEVES, fl., pl.; SORD LEAVED, WILLOW LEAVED, June. Those not otherwise described have white flowers in May; mostly 25 cts.

Syringa or Mock Orange—Several sorts; all beautiful, with white, orange like flowers in May; very popular.

Tamarix, African—Beautiful; evergreen-like foliage with small flowers in May.

Tree Cranberry—(Viburnum) Native, much like Snowball, berries scarlet, tart.

Tree Paeony—Superb, rare, low shrub with very large, early flowers; \$1.

Wigelia, Rose Colored—Pale rosy trumpet flowers in May, new, fine; 35 cts.

VINES AND CREEPERS.

For covering walls, arbors, &c. PRICE—25 cts.

Bignonia or Trumpet Flower—Foliage handsome, flowers large, showy, scarlet, trumpet shaped; Aug.

Clematis or Virgin's Bower—Elegant foliage and summer flowers, two varieties, Campaniflora and Viticella Cerulea.

Honeysuckles—Among the most esteemed and beautiful of all climbers.

Chinese Evergreen—Very fragrant, flowers twice.

Monthly Fragrant—Blooms all summer, very sweet.

Scarlet Trumpet } Exceedingly and equally desirable, blooming all
Yellow Trumpet } summer.

Wistaria or Glycine, American—One of the finest climbers, growth very rapid, perfectly hardy, with long pendant clusters of bluish purple blossoms in June.

ROSES.

The Rose, justly celebrated as the "Queen of Flowers," seems thoroughly at home in our Western soils. The plants should have good soil and cultivation, and all but the very hardiest varieties winter better if the tops are bent down and covered with straw or litter in the fall.

To our already large collection we are constantly adding, and for the convenience of purchasers have arranged the Summer and Perpetual Roses in separate Divisions and these into separate Classes.

Budded Roses.—New or weak growing varieties are often budded in the nurseries, and with some sorts, it is really the best mode of propagation. Budded plants may be easily recognized, and with such, care must be taken to pull off the sprouts or "robbers" from the stock below the bud. Roses thus worked, should be planted if practicable, to the junction of the bud and stock, and may afterwards be readily increased by layering.

DIVISION I. SUMMER ROSES.

CLASS 1. HARDY OR JUNE ROSES. PRICE, 25 CTS., EXCEPT NOTED.

Aureti—Flower small, very dark, black rose of some, bush tall.

Burning Coal—Small, red, profuse bloomer, fine.

Fleur Blanche—Fine white in clusters; 50 cts.

George 4th—Tall, superb dark velvety; 35 cts.

Globe White or Snowball—Fine white, center creamy; 50 cts.

Harrison Dbl. Yellow—Small, bright yellow, bush robust, an early and profuse bloomer; 40 cts.

Imperial Superb—Large, splendid crimson.

La Tourterel—Light Red, cupped and double, bush tall.

Lovely or La Amiable—Usually one of the best, fine form and dark.

Madam Plantier—White and very fine, free grower and bloomer; 50 cts.

Maheka—A half climber, blooms early and profusely, flowers small, semi-double, bright crimson.

Miralba—Small, very dark.

Princess Clementine—White; 50 cts.

White Provençe—White; 50 cts.

York and Lancaster—Large, beautifully striped.

We have also of the following: **Bizar de La China**, **Blairii**, **Cericette**, **Chenedolle**, **Contard**, **Coup de Hebe**, 40 cts; **Double Pink Sweet Brier**, 40 cts.; **Duchess of Cumberland**, **Duke of Orleans**, **Duchess of Sutherland**, **Favarius**, **Fulgens**, **Hundred Leaf**, **Hybrid White**, 50 cts.; **Leda**, **Madam Hardy**, 50 cts.; **Mrs. Tweed**, creamy, (Scotch) 40 cts.; **Paul Ricaut**, 50 cts.; **Persian Yellow**, 50 cts.; **Rivers' Superb Tuscan**.

CLASS 2. MOSS ROSES. PRICE 50 CTS., EXCEPT NOTED.

<i>Angelique Quettier</i> —Light rose.	<i>Princess Adelaide</i> —Very stout grower, flower light blush.
<i>Blush Moss</i> —Large, double, fine form.	<i>Seur Marthe</i> —Pale blush, grows well.
<i>Glory of Mosses</i> —Very large and sweet, blush.	<i>Vauquelin</i> —Fine rose color.
<i>Lancii</i> —Fine deep red.	<i>White Bath</i> —Fine white; 75 cts.
<i>Luxemburg</i> —Superb crimson.	<i>Unique De Provence</i> —Fine white, 75 cts.
<i>Madam Bouton</i> —(Perpet'l Moss) blush; 75 cts	<i>Zaire</i> —Deep blush, strong grower.
<i>Marie of Blois</i> —Blush, strong grower.	<i>Rivers' Crimson</i> —Bright crimson, semi-double, free bloomer.
<i>Marbré</i> —Rose color, marbled.	<i>Salet</i> —(Perpetual Moss) Rosy red, fine; 75 cts.
<i>Melanie Pantin</i> —Blush, good.	We have many other sorts.
<i>Perpetual White</i> —Large clusters of white flowers, often with pink stripe.	
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CLASS 3. CLIMBING ROSES. PRICE, 40 CTS., EXCEPT NOTED.

- Baltimore Belle*—Double, pale blush fading, in clusters, superb.
Kentucky Multiflora—Late, very double, blush, vigorous and hardy.
Michigan or Detroit—Single, red, fading, in large clusters, late, 25 cts.
Queen or Beauty of the Prairies—Large, double, rose color, fine.
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DIVISION II. PERPETUAL ROSES.

CLASS 1. HYBRID PERPETUALS. PRICE 40 CTS., EXCEPT NOTED.

These flower at intervals through the summer; but must have deep, rich soil and high culture to give entire satisfaction. New and very popular.

<i>Amande Patenotte</i> —Pale rose, large.	<i>Josephine Robert</i> —Light rose, fine.
<i>Antigone</i> —Light rose.	<i>Joasin Hanet</i> —Red in clusters.
<i>Adle Mauze</i> —Rose in clusters.	<i>Lane</i> —Superb flesh color.
<i>Auguste Mie</i> —Bright rose.	<i>Lady Fordwick</i> —Deep rose, fine.
<i>Baron Prevost</i> —Rose, very large.	<i>La Reine</i> —Large, rose, sweet.
<i>Baron Halley</i> —Fine crimson.	<i>Lion of Combats</i> —Red, variable.
<i>Blanche Vibert</i> —White, shy bloomer.	<i>Madam Damene</i> —Light rose.
<i>Caroline Sansel</i> —Blush, tall.	<i>Madam Lafay</i> —Large crimson.
<i>Dr. Arnal</i> —Fine crimson.	<i>Marquis Bocella</i> —Silvery blush, fine.
<i>Duplessis Mornay</i> —Bright rose.	<i>Mrs. Elliott</i> —Large, rose, stout.
<i>Duchess De Nemours</i> —Pale rose.	<i>Panache D'Orleans</i> —Striped.
<i>Dr. Lindley</i> —Large, red.	<i>Pius IX</i> —Fine red, one of the best.
<i>Giant of Battles</i> —Best of the class, not fragrant; 50 cts.	<i>Prince Albert</i> —Extra fine rose.
	<i>Sydonie</i> —Blush, large and fine.

We have more or less of many other varieties.

CLASS 2. BOURBON ROSES. PRICE 40 CTS.

Profuse bloomers, especially in autumn. Not so hardy as preceding, and should be well protected with litter. Many of these make fine pot roses and are so grown here.

Appoline—Pink and double.
Belle Isadore—Deep rose, fine.
Boquet De Flore—Light Rose.
Charles Martel—Red.
Dr. Roque—Crimson.
Dupetit Thouars—Deep crimson.
Gloire Des Rosamenes—Brighter crimson.
Henry Plantier—Rose.
Hermosa—Blush, popular.

Joseph Gourdon—Rose color.
Jupiter—Deep rose.
Louise Odier—Clear rose.
Mrs. Bosanq—Flesh color, large; free bloomer.
Phoenix—Bright rose.
Pierre St. Cyr—Pale rose.
Souvenir Malmaison—Very large, flesh color, superb; 50 cts.

CLASS 3. NOISETTE ROSES. PRICE 40 CTS., EXCEPT NOTED.

These are superb summer and autumn Roses, but should have thorough covering from frost over winter, or else be taken up, tops pruned in fall and wintered in cellar or pit. Mostly grown in pots.

Augusta—Superb pale yellow, called by some *Solfatare*; 50 cts.
Admiral Rigny—Crimson.
Caroline Marinese—Small white, very double and perfect, in superb clusters, exceedingly fine.
Euphrosine—Light rosy and buff.
Fellemborg—Crimson.
Jean D'Arc—White with pink center.

Lamark—Large, pale yellow.
Octavie.
Ophiric—Buff, varied, curious and fine.
Solfatare—Superb bright pale yellow; 50 cts.
Triumph Duchere—Pale rose.
Triumph Boll Weiller—Creamy white.
Vicomtesse D'Avesne—Pink.
Woodland Margaret—Small white.

CLASS 4. CHINA OR BENGAL ROSES. PRICE, 25 TO 50 CTS.

These are usually kept in pots, but with good culture grow and flower finely the whole season in the open ground. Of course they will not live out in winter, unless far South. A fine class:

Agrippina—Fine velvety crimson.
Arch Duke Charles—Rosy crimson.
Belloa—Bright, dark crimson.
Cels—Blush, flowers freely.
Cytheri—Pink, fine.
Duchess of Kent—Blush roseate.
Eugene Pyrolle—Delicate pink.
Eugene Hardy—Blush.
Five Colored—Curious, varied.
George De Pigeon—Red, mottled.
Jacksoni—Bright red.

Louis Phillip—Fine crimson.
Lawrencea—A little "Fairy or Miniature" dwarf rose, fine pink.
Queen of Lombardy—Fine rose.
Sanguinea—Rich crimson, fine.
Viridescens or Green Rose—Leaves and flowers of the same color; buds green but natural, flowers leafy and very curious.
White Daily—Creamy white, free bloomer.

CLASS 5. TEA ROSES. PRICE, 25 to 50 cts.

Called Tea Roses from their exquisite perfume. Usually grown in pots.

<i>Arch Duchess Teresa</i> —Creamy white.	<i>Pauline Plantier</i> —White tinged yellow.
<i>Bougere</i> —Deep blush, large.	
<i>Caroline</i> —Blush, large, fine.	<i>Souvenir D'Un Ami</i> —Shaded blush, fine.
<i>Devoniensis</i> —Most sup'b creamy white.	
<i>Glara Sylvaine</i> (?)—Called in books white; this is a superb blush.	<i>Safrano</i> —Curious, coppery fawn, fine.
<i>Hymenee</i> —Blush, creamy center.	<i>Sylphide</i> —Blush
<i>La Pactole</i> —Pale yellow, beautiful.	<i>Sombreuil</i> —Superb white rose, tinted;
<i>Leveson Gower</i> —Straw color, large.	<i>Triumph De Luxemburg</i> —Rosy buff.
<i>Madam Bravy</i> —Creamy white.	<i>Victoria Modeste</i> —Blush, fine.

We have many other sorts.

CLASS 6. BANKSIA AND OTHER MONTHLY ROSES. PRICE 50 CTS.

<i>Fortune's Yellow</i> —Copper col'd, climbing.	<i>Mycrophylla Alba</i> —White, sweet.
<i>Grandiflora</i> —(Banksia) White.	<i>White</i> —(Banksia) Small, white.
	<i>Yellow</i> —(Banksia) Small, yellow;

The above are all climbers—doubtless fine after they become old enough to flower, but must have two years old wood first.

PAEONIES.

This is, perhaps, the noblest of Herbaceous Perennials; perfectly hardy and of the easiest culture. Of late years it has been greatly improved in the number and richness of its varieties, and now lack but few colors to complete the list. Those preceded by a star (*) are of the *Officinalis* family, the others of the Chinese. Best sorts \$6 per doz.

Amabilis Grandiflora—Outside petals flesh, inside, sulphur, sweet; 75 cts.

**Blush Changeable*—Pink waved, changing to white; 35 cts.

Centripetela—Rows of petals diverse; rosy pink, distinct and fine; 75 cts.

Compte De Paris—Purplish rose; 75 cts.

Delicatissima—Rosy pink, beautiful and fragrant; 75 cts.

**Double Crimson*—Well known but indispensable; 35 cts.

Duchess De Nemours—Violet and lilac, large and sweet; 75 cts.

**Early White*—Semi-double; 35 cts.

**Fennel Leaved*—Curiously cut foliage; early single crimson flower; 50 cts.

Fragrant or Rose Scented—Large, rose color and very sweet; 35 cts.

Humei—Very large, pale red, magnificent; 50 cts.

Latipetela—Outside flesh color, inside yellowish white, large and fine; 75c.

**Lowii*—(Humilis Dwarf) Early single pink, fine; 35 cts.

Lutea Variegata—Outside flesh, center yellowish and fringed; 75 cts.

Papaveriflora—White, tinged yellow and red, fine; 75 cts.

Perfection—Outside rose, inside purplish and buff; 75 cts.

Pottsii—Brilliant purplish crimson; 50 cts.

Queen's Perfection—Very large, blush, nearly white, fragrant; rows of petals diverse in length, curious; \$1.

Reevsii—Rose, clouded, fringed center; 50 cts.

- Roi Superb.** Versi-color—Not yet tested.
Striata Speciosa—Pale rose, center whitish, very large and sweet; 75 cts.
Tricolor—Yellowish, white and rose, fine; 75 cts.
Victoria Modeste—Light pink, center petals short, yellowish, sweet and fine; 75 cts.
Victoria Tricolor—Outside pale rose, mottled, center yellowish, fine; 75c.
Violacea Grandiflora—Tall, semi-double, rose color, stamens yellow; 50c.
Whitleji—Magnificent, white with yellow center, in clusters: 50 cts.

PHLOXES.

There is no choice Herbaceous Perennial within our acquaintance so neglected as the Phlox—of the easiest culture, perfectly hardy, almost ever-blooming, and of pleasing qualities throughout, it deserves a place in every garden.

PRICE—25 cts., except noted; \$2 per doz.

Admiral De Linois —Bright red, dark eye.	La Comete —Changeable red.
Blanche Brea —White, occasionally striped.	Louis Ricard —Madame Bendetter. Not proved.
Dr. Aubry —Light purplish red.	Mignonette —Red shaded.
Fireball —Fine crimson; 35 cts.	Napoleon —Superb striped; 35 cts.
Gabriel —White, faintly striped.	Pieta —Pink eye, fine.
Gerald St. Trond —Clouded pink.	Roi Leopold —Fine striped; 35 cts.
	Superba —Deep red.

DAHLIAS.

This favorite flower, so truly magnificent, is, in its present state, almost a new floral creation, so improved is it and unlike its original. It requires protection from the wind, with a mixture of sand in heavy or adhesive soils. Wire hoops set in stakes make a neat support. In the fall after tops freeze, cut them off, take up roots, *dry off* and pack away in dry sand, in cellar where they will not freeze.

PRICE—Plants in pots, 25 cts., or \$2 per doz. Dry roots, 25 to 40 cts., or \$3 per doz., our selection. Choice, new kinds, which we obtain every season, pot plants, 50 cts. The following is the list now on hand:

RED AND SHADES OF RED.

Belle Bretonne —Light purple.	Louis Phillip —Dark.
Commander —Dark velvet.	La Tour —Scarlet orange; very strong grower.
Coquette D'Dugney —Light red.	Mastr Geo. Clayton —Unknown color.
Duchess of Kent —Scarlet.	Marshal Soult , " "
Emily —Pink.	Miss Wayland , " "
Forget-me-not —Purplish pink.	Nigger —Very dark.
Gem —Crimson.	Prince Albert —Unknown.
Gen. Faucher —Rich shaded red.	Princess Louise —Coppery red.
Grand Duke —Bluish purple.	Richard Cobden —Dark.
Grant Thorburn —Lilac purple.	Ringleader —Crimson scarlet.
Hypolite —Rosy purple.	Sir R. Whittington —Crimson.
Labouche —Dark.	Shylock —Scarlet.
Louis Ebeling —Lilac purple.	

FANCY OR VARIEGATED DAHLIAS.

Baron Alderson—Pink tipped white.	Flora Superba—Sulphur and white.
Barmaid—White bordered crimson.	Lady Cullum—Sulphur and white.
Beauty of Osborn—Yellow tip'd red.	Madam Ebeling—White purple tip'd.
Beauty of the Grove—Amber tip'd red.	Madam Zahler—Amber tipped red.
Bijou—Buff and pink.	Mons. Affre—Light red, tip'd white.
Charles Rouillard—Yellow tip'd red.	Mrs. Hansard—Yellow and white.
Claudia—Purple tipped white.	Quasi Modo—Rosy, pink and buff.
Cornet—Pink and buff striped.	Queen of Dahlias—White purple tip'd.
Don Quixot—Orange & purple strip'd.	Spoehr—Yellowish white, rose tip'd.

WHITE AND YELLOW DAHLIAS.

Agnes—White.	Princess Alice—White purple tinged.
Aspect—Sulphur white.	Queen of Primroses—Almost white.
El Dorado—Cream shaded buff.	Seraph—Orange buff.
Mont Blanc—White.	Toison D'Or—Buff.

TENDER BULBOUS ROOTS.

For out-door culture, the roots of which require the same care in wintering as the Dahlia. Plant 1st of May.

Gladiolus or Sword Lily—15 cts each.

Tiger Flower, Mexican Yellow—Curious and beautiful summer flowers, of the easiest culture and worthy of more general attention; 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Tuberose, Double—White and exquisitely fragrant flowers in autumn; 15 cts., \$1 50 per doz.

HARDY BULBS.

Of all Spring flowers commend us to these, succeeding as they do most perfectly in our soil, and affording with the least trouble and on the smallest space, the most unrivalled displays of beauty and fragrance at a period when ordinary trees and plants are scarcely waked out of their winter's sleep. Wherever practicable, they should be planted between July and winter, preferring the Autumn months. Plant in good garden soil; the larger Bulbs, as Tulips, Crown Imperials, Hyacinths and Narcissus, three inches deep after ground has settled, from surface to top of bulb, the small kinds $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep, and if convenient, cover bulbs with sand, and surface of beds with leaves or litter 3 or 4 inches deep. Protect from hard winds.

Our collection of Bulbs is of sorts well proved here, and taken together, so far as we know, is not excelled in this country. After another flowering season we intend to issue a separate descriptive list, much fuller than our limits allow here.

TULIPS.

The Tulip has the honor of having excited the wildest admiration and speculation of any flower whatever—and probably in no other extant, is there the exquisite purity, variety and richness of coloring displayed in the Tulip. It is withal so hardy and so easily managed, lasting several weeks in bloom.

The terms "Early," "Medium," "Late," refer to the season of blooming.

PRICE—Per doz., 1 each best named sorts \$2, or \$12 per 100. Collections, our selection per doz. 1 each, 12 good sorts, without names, \$1—per 100, 20 good, named sorts, more or less of each, \$4—of 50 or more named sorts per 1000, \$40. Mixed, 50 cents per doz., \$2 per 100.

Early Single Tulips—*Bruidran Haarlem*, Asselyn, dark crimson. *Belle Rouge*, orange and crimson. *Belle Alliance*. *Cardinal*, sc. orange. *Cardinalshed*, red, brown and yellow. *Cerise Parfait*, rosy on white. *Coeur Ponceau*, white edged cr. *Count of Narsaus*, yellow. *De Luxemburg*, dark red, str. yellow. *Don Rere Lac*, purplish, red and white. *Drapeau Royal*, yellow, str., red. *Duc D'Arenburg*, sc. or. tip'd. *Duc de Guise*, sc. & y. *Duc de Voorhelm*, sc. & or. *Duc Van Thol*, red and yellow. *Duke Brouwer*, dark red, tip'd or. *Duke of Ferria*, red. *Duke of Orange*, red tip'd or. *Emanuel*, white. *Emperor Kroun*, sc. shaded. *Franciscus Primus*, red, straw and white. *Franz Hals*, white. *Gesneriana*, yellow and scarlet. *Gold Prince*, yellow. *Grootmeester*, cr. and wh. *Jaune Verdut*, yellow. *Keizer Kroon*, sc. tip'd y. *King of Holland*, rosy purp. edged wh. *Lac D'Ovree*, r. and wh. *Lac Lief Rienshock*, r., purp. edged wh. *La Cour De France*, r. and y. *La Reine*, wh. *Large Early Light Red*. *La Remarkable*, dk. purp. *Ma Favorite*, cr. and y, str. *Moucheron*, dk. cr. *Mon Tresor*, cr. *Oceana*, cr. *Pallas*, red and straw. *Ponceau*, cr. & wh. *Pottebakker, Striped*. *Pottebakker, White*. *Potter*, purp. cr. *Prince of Austria*, straw and cr. *Reine De Cerise*, r., str. and wh. *Rembrandt*, sc. *Roi Cramoisis*, r. edged y. *Rosa Mundi*, wh. and pink. *Rose Surpassant*. *Susanna*, carm. *Shaded Pink and White*. *Swaninvelt*, wh. *Vandyke*, cr. *Wergulde Duc*, r. edged y. *Wermillon Brillants*, sc. *Wisscher*, cr. *Wouwerman*, violet purp. *Yan Steen*, wh.

Early Double—*Corinna*, dk. cr. *Double Tournesol*, r. and y. *Duc Van Thol*, r. and y. *Ereque*, flesh. *Imperation*, sc. *La Baroque*, dk. crimson. *La Blanche Fleur*, wh. *La Candeur*, white, flesh. *Paeoniflora*, cr. *Ponceau Foncé*, br. edged y. *Purple Kroun*, dk. red. *Regina Veia*, dk. red, shaded. *Rex Rubrorum*, dark red.

Medium Double—*Belle Alliance*, cr. and y. *Bonaparte*, light red. *Duke of York*, red and wh. *Garricola*, dun. *Goliath*, cr. and wh. *Goede Munt*, cr. wh. and gr. *Habit D'Arlequin*, r. and wh. *Hephestion*, deep cr. *Jean D'Arc*, pink and wh. *Jocko*, rosy purp. and wh. *Joel Chapman*, dk red. *Kaiman*. *Luther*, cr. y. tip'd. *Marriage De Ma Fille*, cr., etc. *Multiflora*, sc. tip'd, or. *Orynthe*, r. and y. *Punica*, cr. *Rare Surtout*, dun. *Reine Des Roses*, rose tip'd. *Remus*, dk. red. *Spierwit*, cr. gr. & y. *Suber Cissima* r. & wh. *Weoletteroos*, y. *Yellow Rose*.

Late Double—Boquet Orange, r. & y. Cluster Flowering Crimson, Couronne Royal, sc. Crimson, Duc De Randau, rose tip'd. Grenadier, cr. and y. Ochus, dk. red. Passe Proserpine, y. & r. Red & Yellow. Red & White, striped. Yellow. Yellow, striped.

Medium Single—Aigle De Prusse, red. Armida, cr. & wh. Bathseba. Belle Financiere, r. & y. Bellissima, cr. & wh. Bienfait, straw, cr. tip'd. Blandena, cr. & wh. Brennus, red & y. Caspar De Kraye, yel. Cendrillon. Cerise Grisdelin, light r. edged wh. Chupean Cardinal. Dauphin De Fiance. Elephant. Epaulet D'Argent, cr. & y. Enropeenne, cr. and creamy. Euterpe. Grand Calice, cr. & w. Grand Patriarch, r. and wh. Gurte. Holbema, r. & br. Horatius Cocles. Idyllus, r. & w. Jaune Rio, cr. & y. Koningen Der Nederlands. La Coquette, purp. La Interressante, cr. gr. & wh. La Memoire, La Mere Crune. La Sultane. Lavengro, cr. and pink. Laxana, straw & cr. L'Ereille, cr. & straw. Lion De Holland, r. & y. Louis D'Or, cr. & y. Mallelanette. Merveille, cr. Minerva, y. & r. Mon Cœur. Perle Brilliant, cr. and wh. Prince D'Asturie, cr. and wh. Prince De Soubise. Prince William. Reine De Cerise, r. & wh. Renard. Rialto, cr. Rose Prince Crendunoir, cr., br. & y. Rubbens, cr. Saloman, cr. buff. Superbe De Tournay, r. & wh. Tyriene, purp. Triumph Royale, cr. & wh. Van Hasselt. Violet Imperial.

Bybloem Tulips—A favorite class; purple or reddish purple on white or yellowish ground. Admirable, Alde Gonde, Bellona, Calypso, Darius Hystaspes, Equerrier, Erstadthoude, Grand Tartar, Grisdelin, Passetout, La Majesteuse, La Nature Epuise, L'Enchanteur, Leopoldine, L'Impayable, Madam Gyzelaer, Madam Schroeder, Manon, Manteau Bleu, Passe Rubando, Perle Brilliant, Preciosa, Reine Des Fleurs, Reine De Sicilie, Roi De Borneo, Roi De Cerise, Roi De Perse, Rosa Monte, Roscius, Rose Primo Cundunoir, Rosine, Selinde, Tissafernes, Toilette De La Reine, Tepalestris, Triumph Francaise, Tromnius, Ursina Major, Violet Imperial, Violet Quarto, Washington. Mostly rather late blooming.

Bizarre Tulips—Chiefly shades of yellow and brown—also, a superb class. A Fond D'Or, Agruera, Arabella, Barama, Batarier, Bell's King, Bien Du Noir, Brittanee, Cæsar, Calypso, Cancelier, Charbon Noir, Constantinople, Count of Warwick, Crassus, Fabius, Fromnius, Gloria Mundi, Helianthus, Henrietta, Johie, Kachemina, Karaouta, L'Eudaque, La Fontain, La Paille, La Parisienne, Le Deuil, Louise Amalie, Melanethon, Passe Gargantua, Passe Priuce Guild, Pompe Funebre, Proserpine, Purillou Orange, Reine DeHongrie, Reine Elizabeth, Sans Rival, St. Bertrand, Superbe De Tournay, Vulcain. Mostly rather late.

Parrot Tulips—These have curious, long, drooping petals with rich shades of red, black, green and yellow—decidedly peculiar and interesting. Admiral of Constantinople, Coffe Couleur, Lutea Major, Mark Grand Baden, Monstre Rouge, Perfecta, Rubic and Lutea.

Besides the above we have many other named varieties.

HYACINTHS.

If the Tulip be King, the Hyacinth is certainly the fragrant, fairy Queen of Spring. It succeeds well here in the garden, and is one of the best bulbs also for winter flowering in pots or glasses. Our collection embraces over 60 varieties of Double and Single, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Red, White and Yellow, for the names of which we have not room, nor is it necessary, if orders only specify the number of each color wanted, and whether double or single.

PRICE—\$2 per doz. for fine named sorts; \$10 per 100. Mixed, in separate classes or colors, but without names, \$1 50 per doz., or \$8 per 100. Mixed, different colors, \$1 per doz.

Narcissus—Showy flowers, white or yellow, mostly fragrant, admirable for forcing, and hardy except the varieties of Polyanthus, which, if in the open ground, should be planted five inches deep and well protected. Several sorts. Double and Single.

PRICE—15 cts. each; \$1 50 per doz.

Colchicum, Autumnal—Very curious; the leaves appear in spring with those of other bulbs; but the flowers push up in the fall. Two sorts, White and Striped; 15 cts. each, or \$1 50 per doz.

Crocus—A favorite, very early and beautiful flower, of many colors; bulbs small. Plant $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep and cover over winter, removing the litter in spring. Many colors, Blue, White, Yellow and Striped; named sorts, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

Crown Imperial—A very popular spring flower, of the most rapid, early, stately growth. Very hardy, but the young stalks should be staked from high winds. The Books name several varieties, of which we have now (Jan. '59) only the Red and Yellow, which are very fine.

PRICE—25 cts., \$2 50 per doz.

Fritillaries—Hardy, graceful, bell-shaped, mottled flowers of many colors. We have only the Purple; 15 cts. each, \$1 50 per doz.

Iris, English, Persian, Spanish—Of many colors, and all delicate and beautiful; the Persian very early and dwarf, fine for pots; the Spanish, larger and later; the English, tallest and latest, and with us the only sort, inclined to be tender, that is, with the covering we give all bulbs over winter.

PRICE—10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Jonquil—Double and Single; hardy, bright yellow and sweet, pretty; 10 cts., \$1 per doz.

Lilies—A renowned and truly beautiful tribe; moved in spring as well as in the fall; mostly hardy and of easy culture, only that some seem impatient of removal. The Martagons and Common (but very beautiful and sweet) White Lily we have not succeeded well with, but doubtless owing to poor roots. *Chalcedonian Lily*—Medium light and flower, yellow, spotted; 25 cts. *Long Flowered Chinese, (Longiflorum)*—Large, long, pure white, low, hardy, fine; 25 cts. *Orange Lily, (Golden Candlestick)*—

Showy, fine, June; 20 cts. *Tiger or Spotted*—Large, rich, spotted, orange and black; August; 20 cts.

New Japan Lilies—*L. Lancifolium*, *Album*, *Rubrum*, (this and Roseum, as we got them, prove alike.) Finest of the family; of most exquisite beauty and fragrance. The former pure white, the latter spotted. Quite hardy here, and also fine for pot culture; price \$1 each.

Snow Drops—Double and Single; small roots, and very early, modest little white flowers; 50 cts. per doz.

Squill, Siberian—Very early, low, brilliant blue, bell-shaped flowers, hardy, rare; 20 cts.

Collections or Assortments of Bulbs, our choice, at reduced rates.

HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS.

Of these, we offer the following sorts, to which we are constantly adding:

PRICE—Mostly 25 cts.

Anchusa Italica. *Aconite* or Monkshood, (*A. napellus*), purple, summer, fine. *Achillea*, Double White Millfoil, summer. *Amsonia*, Willow Leaved. *Campanula* or Bellflower, fine; 4 sorts, *Carpatica* *Cerulea*, *Grandiflora*, *Persicæfol* *Alb*.; do. *Cerulea*. *Clematis*, erecta, fine, white, July. *Daisies*, sorts, modest, beautiful, white and red flowers, 15 cts. *Delphinium*, common blue, fine; *Delphinium* *formosum*, most superb, brilliant light blue, flowering, if well cultivated, all summer; 50 cts. *Dianthus cruentus*. *Double Red Ragged Robin*. *Dyelytra*, *spectabilis*, most elegant, unique red and white flowers, in gem-pendent sprays or arcs, early in spring and for some weeks, perfectly hardy and admirable also for pot culture; 25 cts. *Eupatorium celestinum*, late, blue. *Frazinella* *album* and *rubrum*, white and red, June, powerfully scented and fine. *Funkia Japonica*, White Day Lily, very fragrant and beautiful; 35 cts. *Hemerocallis*, Day Lily, Yellow, very sweet, June. *Hibiscus*, one variety, flowers late and like Hollyhock. *Hieracium aurantiacum*, *Iberis tenoreana*; *Ipomea picta*; *Liatris spicata* (native); *Linum perrenne*—*L. Sibiricum album*. *Lily of the Valley*, *Lychnis* scarlet; *Lythrum salicaria*, rose color, summer. *Myosotis alpestris*; *Penstemon barbata*, *coccinea*, *ovatus*, *Richardsoni*; *Polemonium reptans*; *Potentilla*, *Sedum Sieboldii*, *Silene rosea* pl; *Spiræa filipendula*, *Japonica*, *lobata*, *ulmaria*, *venusta*, all beautiful in leaf and blossom; *S. filipendula* makes beautiful borders.

GREEN HOUSE AND BEDDING OUT PLANTS.

We err if, in this country, the CULTIVATION OF PLANTS IN WINTER from the few in the cottage window to the magnificent collections in Conservatories, does not ere long become general. There is too much real use and luxury about it—requiring only a proper taste and a portion of the time and means now lavished on less worthy objects. Let us inquire and see if we may not number “Winter Gardens” among the precious attractions of American Homes? Given, a low, plant house with dry pit or bottom, say 12x20, at

South front or in S. E. angle of house, with flowers therein in winter, garden plants in spring and grapes in summer, with the knowledge and love of plants in that household that should be in every family, and could \$400 or \$500 be better laid out by those who have it to spare, for the luxury and comfort of their families? However this may be, these plants are coming into universal favor for house and garden culture in summer. Pot plants need good soil, plenty of light and air, immunity from frost in winter, and water *enough*—not so much as to keep the soil drenched, nor so little as to cause the plants to flag. The hot, dry air of rooms is a great difficulty in parlor culture of plants. Sprinkling the leaves often, is useful. Moist air for plants!

In this Department, the varieties of some of the most popular plants change so often it is not deemed necessary to specify names. Here, as elsewhere, our untiring effort shall be to keep the best—Old and New—publishing from time to time special lists, with names of varieties in each Department.

PRICES—*Reasonable*, or as low as in other regular establishments, but varying with size, variety, and number of plants—usually 15 to 50 cents each, but from \$1 to \$2 for choice flowering plants of Camellias and some other kinds. Assortments of the leading varieties, small plants, at low rates. Plants used for bedding out have a star (*) prefixed.

**Abutilon*, two sorts, tall, showy, maple-leaved with rich yellow striped cup or bell flowers. *Acacia*, delicate foliage and yellow flowers in winter. *Achimenes*, *Agapanthus*, Bulbs. **Ageratum*, sorts, flowers bluish, profuse, perpetual. *Aloc.* **Aloysia*, citriodora or Lemon Verbena, foliage of most exquisite fragrance. *Amaryllis*, forms—Bulbous, flower large, deep red. *Arum* or Dragon Flower, bulbous root, plant singular, much like *Calla*, only the flower is nearly black and of short duration. *Azalea Indica*, exceedingly beautiful spring flowers. *Begonia*, soft-wooded, showy, free blooming plants. **Bouvardia*, tryphylla, long, tubular red flowers all summer. *Cactus*, sorts, odd in growth but beautiful in flower. *Calceolaria*, exquisite, fairy, velvet, slipper-like flowers in spring. *Calla*, Ethiopian Lily, well known. *Camellia Japonica*, sorts, most superb of winter flowers. **Carnations and Pinks*, a good collection, 25 to 50 cts. *Cineraria*, sorts, showy winter and spring flowers of many colors. **Chrysanthemum*, sorts, unrivalled for early winter flowers, 25 cents. *Clematis grandiflora*, most superb sort we have seen; perhaps hardy; 50 cts. *Cuphea platycentra*, dwarf habit, flowers long, scarlet, perpetual. *Diosma ericoides*, Evergreen and very fragrant foliage. **Dyelytra*, [See Herbaceous Plants.] *Echeveria*, tropical, curious. *Euonymus variegata*, Evergreen shrub, variegated leaves. *Fabiana imbricata*, very delicate and manageable Evergreen; flowers tube-like, profuse, in spring, beautiful. **Feverfew*, [see *Pyrethrum*.] *Fuchsia* or Ladies' Ear Drop—most elegant, beautiful, popular; a large variety, 25 to 50 cents. *Gardenia*, sorts, esteemed evergreen flowering plant. **Geranium*—the most popular tribe of all—a large assortment, including *Pelargoniums* or Large Flowered, Scarlet, Variegated Leaved and Sweet Scented, 15 to 50 cents. *Habrothamnus*, elegans, pretty red tube-like flowers. *Hedera*, helix, climbing, European ivy. *Heliotropes*, flowers, purplish, sweet, perpetual, very popular; 25 cents. *Hoya Carnosa*, Wax plant, climbing. **Hydrangea*

hortensis, well known and very popular, hardy if protected. *Ixias*, sorts, pretty bulbous flowers. *Jasmine*, sorts. *Justica carnea*, a flowering shrub with noble foliage. **Lantana*, sorts, showy, perpetual blooming shrubs, flowers yellow or pink shaded. *Lobelia insignis*, very delicate vine, small bluish blossoms. *Lychnis*, scarlet, showy, orange flowers in Summer. *Mahernia odorata*, ever green, handsomely cut foliage and full of most fragrant, yellow blossoms for a long time in spring. *Mesembryanthemum aurantiaca* and rosea, evergreen, succulent plants, flowers showy in spring—much like Portulacæas. **Nerembergia gracilis*, slender, upright, delicate bluish white flowers all summer. *Nerium* or *Oleander*, a most glorious, tropical beauty—universally popular. *Oxalis Bowii*, flowers pink, fine for forcing. **Pansies*, sorts, popular. **Pectinias*, many sorts, popular, 15 to 25 cts. **Plumbago capensis*, Larpentæ, very showy, profuse summer flowers—the former light blue, the latter dark. *Potentilla*. *Primula*, sinensis, sorts, showy, spring. **Pyrethrum*, Feverfew, double, white, beautiful, daisy-like flowers almost the year through. *Rosemary*, very fragrant foliage. *Russelia juncea*, rush-like foliage, beautiful, crimson, tube-like flowers. **Salvia*, six sorts, very popular bedding out plants, flowers different shades of red and blue. *Sparaxis*, bulbous, beautiful. **Torrenia asiatica*, trailing—flowers superb, porcelain, light and dark blue through summer. **Vinca alba*, rosea, Madagascar Periwinkle, red and white, beautiful summer flowers. *Verbena*—a large and splendid collection of this thrice beautiful Floral Gem; 15 cts., or \$1 25 per doz. *Veronica*, sorts, rich, evergreen foliage and spikes of bluish flowers in winter.

The best American Books on Flowers and their culture are "Breck's Book of Flowers," Revised Edition, and "Buist's Flower Garden Directory." The former treats almost wholly upon Hardy plants—the latter is about half devoted to Green-house plants.

'HOME! SWEET HOME!'

AND THE

PRIVILEGE AND PROFIT OF ADORNING IT.

Home!—What other word is, to the cultivated mind, so full of dear, delightful associations—of distant and present melody? At the magic sound how throng the groups, the scenes of "Auld Lang Syne," with the living picture of the happy and perhaps waiting, or it may be distant circle of which we are now an absent member. *There* are or were venerable parents—the strong, true-hearted father, the fond, affectionate mother, with dear brothers and sisters, and the cherub baby, all gathered together at summer's noon or wintry eve, or around the family board and altar with the good old Family Bible, the earnest invocation and the hymn of praise.

And then outside—who forgets the old apple and cherry tree, the lilac and rose bush—the meadow and hay-making, the grain field and harvest, the pasture and its tenants, the sleigh ride and apple bees and berry parties, the day and singing and spelling schools and meetings—all, radiating from and clustering around that dear old Home! Home is at once the cradle, the center, the abode, the outer man of our earthly existence. "Be it ever so humble, there is no place like Home." We love and adorn our bodies (we say) because they are the abodes of our spirits. How can we then, neglect our homes, the abode of both body and spirit—of family and business—that beloved kingdom where even the least member is sovereign in his or her capacity, and of whose sovereignty both the throne and the crown are *Home*. In life's darkest hours how soothing the retreat and enjoyment of a home. How many young men, embarked on life's sea, have been strengthened in the stormy hour of temptation by the remembrance of home, with a mother's prayers or parting gift of a precious Bible. Let us pity the homeless wanderer and *renter*—yea, more, the thousands who, though blessed with means and places for homes, cannot get them up or appreciate them. Is it any wonder that Americans are often rude and wild—that our orchards and gardens are pillaged, our halls and churches defaced, and that the foul Demon of Tobacco haunts us everywhere? Is it strange that farmers train their best sons and daughters to desert them and their noblest of callings for the bloated and tainted, yet splendid city? Teeming as is our country with fertile, unwrought acres, with the richest, elemental offerings and opportunities, see the multitudes forsaking all and ignobly waiting, perishing, sloth—devoured around our public stalls, thoroughfares and cities! What better foundation for our fears or proof of our assertions than this equally notorious and wrong drift of our youth? And why is it? We answer, *for the want of right homes and home-training!* Is there any mystery here? Man is born to love life and society, variety and beauty. If he find not these, as he should in the country, if utter bleakness and leanness gather around his country home, instead of the sweet influences, the rich, composite beauties which should characterize it—if in youth his soul is not *there* filled with God's immeasurable love and His beauty in Nature's handiwork, prizing the while man's artistic triumphs, yet viewing them as justly subordinate, he must stray after strange gods, the world's idols—all gathered, arrayed, enshrined in the Great City. As now stands the Temple of Fashion—Barbaric shrine of Trifle-Worship, at which health, comfort, competence, duty, happiness, are sacrificed by thousands, earnest and faithful only in this!

We must, then, adorn and hallow our homes, especially for our children's sake. Do you plead hard times? Let us see—is there any less liquor, tobacco, tea,

coffee or trashy literature used now—any fewer saloons, gambling shops, rascals and loafers tolerated? Is not, then, our punishment slight, as yet, if we have not cut off such luxuries? "But it won't pay *me*, for I mean to sell out the first chance!" Thank you Sir, you are the very man we wanted to see! If you have butter to market, does it "*pay*" to take it in a clean dish and with a clean cloth over it; and if you want to bring your place into market among strangers, gentlemen of wealth and taste, can't you afford it at least a civilized face and a decent collar? Only consider that you can get a good suit for your place—a good rig for a yard, orchard and garden for less money than a nice suit of clothes for yourself! Then be ashamed of your backwardness and unthrift in neglecting to "*fix up*" your place, whether to keep or sell. Such impolicy ought to make men a laughing-stock, and *will keep them under*. Let us tell you how it was with one man who wanted "*to sell out*." In fixing up a new place his wife, *would there were many such*, determined she would have the society of her favorite shrubs and flowers. By the way it was years ago, in Egypt, and her only chance was to select from private gardens. So that lady, (genuine, I warrant,) rode about on horseback, bringing back herself the plants procured, in one case from a distance of thirty miles. They were planted and *then cared for*—till one day a gentleman calls and asks the price of the farm, stating he had been told it would likely suit him and was for sale. The man replied that he would sell, but had not expected to, so soon. Said he afterwards, in telling the story: "the place, aside from '*the fixins*,' as land was selling there, was not worth over \$1000, but I meant to keep it till it brought my price, which I told him was \$2000. Imagine my surprise when the stranger said he would give it, and give it he did, and solely, so far as I know, because of the nice little shrubbery my wife planted!" Young women, here is a rich lesson for you as well as these men who want to "*sell out*." Hard times don't stop our eating, nor would it the planting and growth of trees, the improvement of our places, (and purses) if we were only alive to its importance and cheapness. There is not a farmer in this country but can every fall or spring, himself or wife or hired man or child, plant cuttings or seeds for a screen around his house and orchard, with a few trees, if wholly from the forest—and *then take care of them*. A few good trees or plants *on cultivated ground*, well cared for, are better than many neglected. *O, for a nation of tree planters on our prairies!*

The question comes back—shall we not, then, adorn our homes—our precious earthly dwelling-places—for the sake of having beautiful plants without and more beautiful within? Thank Heaven, we love plants, but before all others, we love fair, noble women, brave, live, heroic men, and the blessed children who become such; and the good Father helping, we will, here or elsewhere, give our mite to cultivate them. OUR HOMES are or should be flower stands filled with such—the perpetual Fairs and Concerts, Churches and Schools, yea, the Edens renewed, the Paradises regained, to which God has invited us. What need, O, Friends, of overlooking the present for business and bliss—of placing all our hopes beyond this life? Nay, this too is folly, to use no harsher term. *New—to-day—here—within—at home—around* is every means and inducement for present activity and enjoyment. He that is faithful to-day has the best show for to-morrow. God has not made this earth a prison house, that we should spend our lives in sighing and groaning to escape. It is only *man's* ignorance and superstition that have stained His beautiful work. But with His blessing and the help of earnest, cultivated, *working* men and women, these evils shall pass away, and our boasted civilization be no longer a painful and uncertain experiment.

Our faith is this—There shall yet be for the whole human family—

1st. HEALTH—the highest possible perfection of body and mind.

2d. EDUCATION, scientific, practical, the best discipline of all our faculties.

3d. HOMES and OPPORTUNITIES for all—the best surroundings that earth affords. Give these to our children, and we might reasonably hope they would begin to realize that blessed prayer—"Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven."

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STANDARD AND DWARF APPLES, PEARS AND CHERRIES, GRAPES,
QUINCES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, ASPARAGUS,
Rhubarb, Hedge Plants—of those varieties most approved at the West.

GREEN-HOUSE AND GARDEN PLANTS,

Cabbage, Tomato, Sweet Potato, Celery, Cauliflower, Egg Plants, &c., &c.

EVERGREENS.

A fine variety and many of large size now growing here on prairie soil, and therefore thoroughly acclimated.

The collection of Hardy and Tender Bulbs, and Flower Roots, as Tulips, Hyacinths, Crown Imperials, Dahlias, Tuberoses, Tiger Flowers, &c., &c., is very large, and especial attention is invited to them. Boquets furnished.
Also, a very large assortment of

YOUNG NURSERY STOCK,

consisting in part of Apple, Pear, Plum Seedlings, and Apple Root Grafts ready for transportation in the Spring. One year Root

Grafted Apple Trees.

Also, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, with young stocks of many sorts; Dwarf Apple, Quince, Pear and many sorts of

YOUNG ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

Including Green-House Plants and a fine stock of Small Evergreens,

NORWAY SPRUCE,

BALSAM FIR, WHITE PINE, SCOTCH PINE, ARBOR VITÆ.

HEMLOCK, SPRUCE, &c.

All at lowest rates.

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Machines and Implements adapted to the West.

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