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May 17, 1869.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
Fruit & Ornamental Trees,
VINES, SHRUBS, ROSES, &c.
NURSERIES OF W. F. HEIKES,
DAYTON, O.

DAYTON JOURNAL JOB ROOMS, 65 MAIN STREET.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

— O F —

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS

VINES, ROSES, &c.,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT THE

NURSERIES OF W. F. HEIKES,

14
DAYTON, OHIO

Location:—City Limits, North Main Street.

DAYTON, OHIO:

Journal Book and Job Printing Establishment.

1868.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and sixty-nine, by W. F. HEIKES, in the District Court
for the Southern District of the State of Ohio.

SB 15
H46

NOTICE.

Correspondents are particularly requested to write their names, post-office, county and State plainly, and to give plain directions as to the route they wish their goods shipped. Should no directions be given, we will mark as we think best, without assuming the responsibility.

Transportation is at the expense of purchasers. The responsibility for safe carriage is wholly with the forwarders. No charges will be made for delivery to any express office or railroad depot in Dayton.

Trees and Plants will be carefully packed and labeled. Every precaution is taken to preserve a correct nomenclature. Persons unacquainted with the different varieties will do well to leave the selection to us, as we aim to grow an assortment suited to the public need, and assortments will always be made profitable to patrons.

Leading varieties, and those most highly recommended, are marked thus, *

TERMS CASH; and, unless otherwise agreed upon, should be sent with the order. Remittances should be made by drafts, postal-orders or by express. If money is sent by mail, although seldom lost, it is at the risk of the sender.

Contractors operating from this establishment are provided with Certificates showing that they have made arrangements with us for their supplies. Such certificates are never given for a longer period than one season. Contractors make their own terms with their customers, to which the above conditions do not apply. Unprincipled dealers have sometimes represented themselves as operating from these Nurseries when they procured their stock elsewhere, furnishing refuse and worthless articles. The frequency of this manner of operating has brought much odium, undeserved, upon Nurserymen and Dealers as a class. We aim to authorize no one to deal in our products, unless reliable.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HISTORY.—Our Nurseries have been long established, the present proprietor representing the fourth generation of the same name and family, to which they have succeeded. The business was first established by Andrew Heikes, in the year 1798, near Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa. In 1822, George Heikes emigrated to Dayton, O., bringing with him an assortment of such articles as was at that time generally grown, establishing his Nurseries the same year. Upon his death, in 1838, the business succeeded to his sons, which for its perpetuity eventually devolved upon Jacob Heikes, with whom the present proprietor became associated in the business at his majority, when it became known under the firm-name of Jacob Heikes & Son. In 1866, Jacob Heikes retired from the business, leaving it in the hands of the junior partner, who has continued it to this time, with the determination to make it his study and only business for the future.

In presenting this new edition of our Catalogue to the public, we are enabled, through its continued and increased patronage, together with our own ambition and success, to report a creditable enlargement and improvement of our establishment.

Our List of Varieties, especially of Apples, has been considerably lengthened, principally by an addition of those sorts which succeed well in the South. Our stock is grown principally for Western, North-Western and Southern planting, and our Lists are carefully made up of sorts adapted to those sections.

It is a principle with us to preserve a limited number of varieties, embracing only the best among the old and the most deserving, and promising among the new.

Our stock of the leading articles of Nursery productions is large and well-grown, and nurserymen, dealers and planters, whether buying in large or small quantities, will be dealt with in a liberal spirit and in a cheerful business manner.

Our facilities for shipping are unsurpassed. Railroads, with their Express and Freight organizations, emanate in every direction.

Dayton, O., February, 1869.

W. F. HEIKES.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, &c.

The Selection.

Trees from one to three years old should be chosen for orchard planting. Trees should be trained with low heads, and the orchardist, to control the form of his trees, must plant young ones.

The Soil.

Let the soil be in the condition, and prepared in the manner necessary to produce a good crop of potatoes or other hoed crops.

Pruning.

The object in pruning is to regulate the shape of the tree, and the proper time to commence is at the planting. If small trees are bought, as recommended, all the branches should be cut off, and the tree then cut back to the height at which the head is desired. If larger trees are chosen, upon which the top is already formed, the planter must content himself to cut back the branches only in proportion to the loss of roots in taking them up. All bruised and broken roots should have their ends trimmed smoothly with a sharp knife.

Planting.

If the soil has been well prepared, a hole should be dug out only large enough to admit the roots in their natural position, and at a depth not greater than they formerly grew in the Nursery. The earth to fill in about the roots should be well pulverized that it may be worked thoroughly among the roots with the hands; when nearly filled up, enough water should be poured in to settle the earth firmly about the roots; when the water has sunk away, the work of filling up the hole is completed with dry soil, to prevent baking. This system obviates the vicious plan of tramping in trees with the feet. If planted in the fall, a mound six to eight inches high, should be thrown up about the tree to add to its security against frost and surplus water. In the spring the mound should be removed. No manure should be placed near the roots of a tree or plant in planting, except it be placed upon the surface.

Mulching.

Newly planted trees are much benefitted by mulching, if they do not have careful cultivation. Mulching consists in covering the ground about the tree beyond the extension of the roots, with tan-bark, coarse manure or litter, to the depth of six or eight inches. This preserves an even temperature, and a uniform supply of moisture about the roots.

After Culture.

Corn is believed to be the most appropriate crop in which to cultivate newly planted orchards. Beside the advantage of the frequent stirring of the soil, the additional one of shade, in the most trying part of summer, is supplied. After the first season, any of the hoed crops is recommended.

Combination of different kinds.

It is a very advisable plan to combine in this way the apple and the peach. Alternate rows and alternate trees are planted with peaches, and the small growing cherries, such as the Early May, and this can be carried still farther by the introduction of raspberries, currants, gooseberries and strawberries, in alternate rows, so that the whole ground is devoted to fruit. By this combination the land is made to yield a succession of paying fruit crops, from the second year of planting.

To those who desire to follow up this subject further, I would recommend the following Horticultural works of merit: "American Pomology," Vol. I, by Dr. John A. Warder; "Elliotts Revised Western Fruit Book;" Charles Downing's Revised Edition of "Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees;" A. S. Fuller's "Small Fruit Culturist," and "The Grape Culturist."

Among the most valuable periodicals are "The Gardners Monthly," published by Brinckloe & Marot, 23 N. 6th st., Philadelphia, \$2 00; "Prairie Farmer," Chicago, Ill., weekly, published by the Prairie Farmer Co., \$2 00; "American Agriculturist," published by Orange Judd & Co., N. Y. City, \$1 50; The "Southern Cultivator," Athens, Ga., \$2 00; "The Southern Farmer," M. W. Phillips & Co., Memphis, Tenn., \$2 00; The "Journal of Horticulture," J. E. Tilton & Co., Boston, \$3 00; "Ohio Farmer," Cleveland, O., by Col. S. D. Harris, \$2 00.

Every farmer and fruit grower will find it to his profit to take as many of these as he can afford.

Distances at which Trees should be Planted.

Standard Apples.....	20 to 30 feet apart.
Dwarf do	6 to 8 ft. do
Standard Pears.....	20 feet do
Dwarf do	8 to 10 ft. do
Standard Cherries, strong growing varieties	15 to 20 ft. do
do do Morellos.....	10 to 12 ft. do
Dwarf do Well Pruned.....	do do
Plums.....	16 to 18 ft. do
Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines	15 ft. do
Quinces	10 ft. do
Grapes, Vineyard Trellis	6 by 8 ft. do
Currants, Gooseberries and Rhubarb.....	4 ft. do
Blackberries and Raspberries.....	4 by 6 ft. do
Strawberries.....	1 by 3½ ft. do

Number of Trees or Plants sufficient to plant an Acre, at various distances apart.

<i>Feet.</i>	<i>No. of Trees.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>No. of Trees.</i>
1 by 1	43,560	12 by 12.....	30 ²
2 " 2	10,890	13 " 13.....	257
3 " 3	4,840	14 " 14.....	222
4 " 4	2,722	15 " 15.....	193
5 " 5	1,742	16 " 16.....	170
6 " 6	1,210	17 " 17.....	150
7 " 7	888	18 " 18.....	134
8 " 8	680	19 " 19.....	120
9 " 9	537	20 " 20.....	108
10 " 10.....	435	25 " 25.....	69
11 " 11.....	360	30 " 30.....	48

A P P L E S.

No fruit as universally distributed as the Apple, except, perhaps, the Grape, is, in its varieties, so choice of section and locality. We seek most the patronage of those who plant for market, and their own homes, in the faith and hope of a plenteous supply of fruits. We have carefully noted the different degrees of success which attend the different varieties under cultivation, and our List is made up of those sorts which combine hardiness, productiveness, and the qualities consistent with them.

Apples are cultivated both as Standards and Dwarfs. The Dwarf's are worked on the French Paradise stock, which induces early fruitfulness. The latitudes to which the different varieties are best suited will be found in the description.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Medium, waxen yellow, partially covered with distinct stripes of brilliant carmine, tart; tree vigorous grower, very hardy, a profuse bearer. August. North of 40°.

***EARLY HARVEST**—Medium, clear yellow, sub-acid, very popular; moderate grower. July. South of 40°.

***EARLY RED**—Large, nearly covered with crimson, sub-acid; a handsome grower and good bearer. July. North of 38°.

EARLY STRAWBERRY—Medium, striped crimson, sub-acid; good, dessert and market; handsome grower. July, August. North of 38°.

***EARLY WHITE SWEET**—Medium, greenish yellow, sweet, very good; immensely productive and hardy, superb grower. July. North of 38°.

EARLY JOE—Small to medium, yellow, with mixed red and carmine, sub-acid, very good; moderate grower and productive. July. North and South.

HOMONY, (Sops of Wine)—Medium, dark red, agreeable sub-acid flavor. August. North and South.

***JERSEY SWEET**—Medium, yellow, nearly covered with red, very sweet and rich; a favorite baking fruit; a handsome grower and very productive. August and September. North of 38°.

JUNE—Medium, bright yellow, sub-acid, dessert and kitchen, June and July. 36° to 40°.

***RED ASTRACHAN**—Large, marbled and striped with crimson, fine bloom, beautiful, tart, market and kitchen; profitable; good, stout grower. July. North and South.

SUMMER QUEEN—Medium, striped and splashed with scarlet, tart and spicy, kitchen; moderate grower. July and August. 36° to 40°.

***RED JUNE**, (Carolina)—Medium, deep red on white, sub-acid, dessert and market, universal favorite; moderate grower. June and July. North and south.

***TRENTON EARLY**—Large, yellowish white, sub-acid, dessert and kitchen; good grower and productive. August. North of 36°.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

AUTUMN STRAWBERRY—Medium, brightly striped, sub-acid, hardy, handsome tree, productive. September and October. North of 38°.

BUCKINGHAM—Large, pale purplish red, striped, sub-acid, dessert and kitchen; tree vigorous and upright. October and December. South of 39°.

BUNCOMBE—Large, nearly covered with deep carmine, excellent. September to December. Southern. South of 36°.

***FALL PIPPIN**—Large to very large, golden yellow, sub-acid, aromatic, delicious; moderate bearer. September to December. 38° to 40°.

FAMEUSE, (Snow)—Medium, brilliant crimson, sub-acid, mild, perfumed; a favorite north and west. October to December. North of 40°.

***GRAVENSTEIN**—Large, yellow partially covered with scarlet, sub-acid, aromatic, dessert and kitchen. August to September. 36° to 40°.

HORSE—Large, yellow, juicy, crisp, sub-acid, kitchen, drying and market; a favorite south. August to September. South of 39°.

***MAIDEN BLUSH**—Large, beautiful, pale waxen yellow, blushed with brilliant crimson, acid, aromatic; an early, regular bearer

very productive; tree vigorous and hardy, an universal favorite. August to October. 38° and North.

*OHIO NONPAREIL—Large to very large, covered with bright red, sub-acid, juicy and rich, best quality, popular. September to December. 38° and North.

PORTER—Large, yellow, often faintly blushed, acid to sub-acid, very good. August to October. 38° and North.

POUND ROYAL—Large, greenish, glossy, mild sub-acid, very good. August. 36° to 40°.

*RAMBO—Medium, striped and splashed with scarlet, sub-acid, aromatic; an universal favorite. October to January. 36° to 40°.

SIBERIAN CRABS—Transcendent, large and beautiful; an immense bearer; the most desirable of Crabs. September to October.

SIBERIAN CRABS—Large Red and Large Yellow, very ornamental, and desirable for preserving and jellies. Sept. to Oct.

*WINTER QUEEN, (Ky. Queen, Fall Queen, etc.)—Large to very large, almost covered with red, faintly striped, sub-acid, dessert and kitchen, very popular. October to January. 36° to 40°.

WINTER VARIETIES.

*BEN DAVIS, (N. Y. Pippin)—Large, bright red, sub-acid; a deservedly popular market fruit; tree very vigorous, hardy, and an early bearer. December to April. North and south,

*BROADWELL—Large, pale yellow, faintly blushed, very sweet and agreeable. December. 36° to 40°.

*BALDWIN—Large, crimson, faintly striped, very popular market fruit, sub-acid. November to February. North of 39°.

BUFF—Very large, yellow striped and shaded with red, tart, very popular south. Southern. November to March. South of 36°.

DOMINE—Large, yellowish green nearly covered with red, sub-acid, dessert, kitchen and market; good grower and bearer. December, January, and later. 38° to 40°.

*FLORY, (Flory's Bellflower)—Large, clear bright yellow, very smooth and perfect, acid to sub-acid, kitchen and market; tree remarkably fine grower, very hardy, and a good bearer. December to January. New. North of 39°.

GREEN CHEESE—Medium to large, greenish yellow, sub-acid; a good keeper. Southern. 35° to 38°.

*HARRISON—Small, yellow, acid to sub-acid, very rich; famous New Jersey cider apple; tree good grower, very hardy, immensely productive. October to April. North of 38°.

*HEWES' VA. CRAB—Famous as a cider apple, small, mixed and striped with red, acid, rich and piquant; tree poor grower while young, but long-lived. November to January. South of 40°.

*KING—Large, covered with deep red, sub-acid, aromatic; table. kitchen and market. November to January. North of 40°.

LIMBER TWIG—Medium, purplish red, sub-acid, rich, aromatic; tree very hardy and productive. March to May. North and South.

*LONDON SWEET, (Heikes' Winter Sweet)—Large, pale yellow, very sweet and fine for baking and cider; tree a handsome grower, hardy, an early bearer and enormously productive. November to February. North of 38°.

*MILAM—Small to medium, covered with marbled red, sub-acid, handsome grower and an abundant bearer, an old favorite. December to January. 36° to 40°.

MAVERICK SWEET—Large, green with a dark red cheek, very sugary and aromatic; a good keeper; tree handsome; Southern. South of 38°.

*NORTHERN SPY—Large, yellow, mixed and splashed with crimson, sub-acid, aromatic, rich, popular. December to May. North of 38°.

*NICKAJACK—Large, dull red striped, sub-acid, good flavor; very popular south. Southern. January to May. South of 38°.

*PARADISE WINTER SWEET—Large, yellowish white, sometimes blushed, very sweet and good; fine grower and prolific. December to March. North of 38°.

*PRYOR'S RED—Large, greenish or dull red, striped, russeted, sub-acid, rich, popular. December to January. South of 40°.

*ROME BEAUTY—Large, pale yellow mixed and striped with red, sub-acid, beautiful, popular for market, very productive. December to February. 38° to 40°.

*RAWLES' JANET, (Neverfail, Geniton or Janetting)—Medium, mixed and striped crimson, sub-acid, blooms very late in spring, thus often escaping frosts, very productive, an universal favorite. February to May. South of 40°.

*ROXBURY RUSSET—Large, overspread with russet, tart, popular, market and kitchen. November to April. North of 38°.

SMITH'S, (Smith's Cider)—Medium to large, covered with light red, sub-acid, aromatic, very productive, profitable; tree a poor grower while young. December to March. North of 38°.

(12.)

SHOCKLEY—Medium, waxen yellow, with a crimson blush, sub-acid, rich and agreeable, very popular south. Southern. March to June. South of 36°.

***FALLAWATER**, (Tulpahocken)—Large, greenish yellow, crimson blush, mild sub-acid, very productive, profitable for market. November to January. 38° to 40°.

***WINE SAP**—Medium, bright dark red, sub-acid, rich, an early bearer, very hardy and productive. Tree a straggling grower. January to March. North of 36°.

WILLOW, (Willow Twig)—Large, red striped, tart, market and kitchen, an early, abundant bearer, popular. December to April. North of 36°.

WAGONER—Large, bright red, sub-acid, table, market and kitchen; an early and prolific bearer, November to January. North of 38°.

***WHITE PIPPIN**—Large, greenish white, acid to sub-acid, kitchen and market, productive and popular; tree, hardy and handsome. December to February. North of 38°.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER—Large, rich yellow, sometimes blushed, acid, very rich; one of the most popular culinary apples, but not a reliable bearer. November to January. North of 38°.

YATES—Small, dark red, juicy, and very aromatic; immense bearer, and a late keeper, very popular. Southern. South of 36°.

The following varieties are grown in less quantities:

SUMMER.

Benoni, north of 38°.

Family, south of 37°.

Julian, south of 37°.

Summer Rose, north of 38°.

Williams Favorite, north of 38°. Tetofski.

AUTUMN.

Carter's Blue, south of 37°.

Davis' October, south of 37°.

Equinetelee, south of 37°.

Kittageskee, south of 37°.

Mamma, south of 37°.

Oconee Greening, south of 37°.

Sweet Russet, 38° to 40°.

Tigner, south of 37°.

Wine, 38° to 40°.

Yopps Favorite, south of 37°.

(13.)

WINTER.

Bledsøe, south of 39°.	Bullock Pippin.
Cullasaga, south of 36°.	Dr. Fulcher, 36° to 38°.
Ene's Winter Sweet, 36° to 38°.	Ferdinand, south of 39°.
Horn, south of 37°.	Jonathan, north of 40°.
Kentucky Longstem, 36° to 38°.	Lady, North of 38°.
Mangum, south of 37°.	New York Russet.
Roman Stem, north of 38°.	Southern Winter King, s. of 38°.
Southern Winter Queen, s. of 38°.	Turner's Greening, south of 37°.
Vandavere Pippin, north of 38°.	Winter Rambo.
York Imperial.	Grimes' Golden.
Stark.	

PEARS.

The cultivation of this fruit is becoming more popular with each year. In point of profitableness, in many localities it ranks superior to the apple. Whilst a few years ago, one or two pear trees near the house was considered sufficient, they are now planted by hundreds and thousands, and this fruit has become one of the principal market products. Pears are cultivated both as Standard and Dwarf. Dwarf trees are cultivated principally upon the Quince stock, and with proper care, give very satisfactory results. For Commercial Orchards, however, Standards should always have the preference. Those cultivated as Dwarfs are marked D; when worked as both Standard and Dwarf, P and D.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

ANANAS D' ETE—Large, rich yellow with crimson blush, showy, and an excellent market variety. September. P.

*BARTLETT—Justly the most popular variety in the whole list of Pears, large and beautiful and an early bearer. August to September. P. D.

*BLOODGOOD—Medium, yellow russetty, the highest flavored of all early pears. August. P. D.

*DOYENNE D' ETE—The best and most profitable very early pear; small. July. P.

KIRTLAND—Medium or below, yellow, mostly covered with bright russet, beautiful and productive. August to September. D. P.

OSBAND'S SUMMER—Medium, yellow with crimson blush, very beautiful, excellent, and moderately productive, becoming popular. P.

TYSON—Medium, russetty, crimson cheek, excellent, a profuse but tardy bearer. August to September. P. D.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

*BELLE LUCRATIVE, (Fondante d' Automne)—Medium, yellow, slightly russeted, rich and delicious; very productive, but tardy in bearing as a Standard; early in bearing and very fruitful as a Dwarf. September. D.

*DUCHESS D' ANGOULEME—Very large, best pear of large size, always fine on Quince, but not so reliable as a Standard. October. D.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, superb fruit, hardy and productive. Last of September. P.

*LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY—Large, one of the most profitable market fruits, succeeds as well as could be desired on Quince, upon which it is the leading sort. September to October. D. P.

*ONONDAGA, (Swans' Orange)—Large, fine, rich yellow when ripe; an early bearer, prolific, and very popular. September to November. P. D.

PARADISE D' AUTOMNE—Large, often entirely overspread with cinnamon russet, showy and productive. Sept. to Oct. P.

*SHELDON—Medium, steadily growing in popularity; hardy and productive. October. P.

*SECKEL—Small, the best quality of all pears, prolific and popular; slow, stout grower. September to October. P. D.

WHITE DOYENNE, (Butter, Virgalieu, &c.,)—Medium, an old favorite of the finest quality; unfortunately it is liable to crack. September to October. D. P.

WINTER VARIETIES.

BEURRE D' ANJOU—Large, a noble fruit, hardy and productive. October, November, and later. P. D.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—Large, handsome, early and an abundant bearer, valuable. October to January. D. P.

GLOUT MORCEAU—Large, one of the best winter pears; tree hardy, but a poor grower, tardy in bearing. December. D. P.

*VICAR OF WINKFIELD, (Le Cure)—Large, very productive, handsome, hardy, the most popular winter variety. November to January. D.

CHERRIES.

The early season at which the Cherry ripens, its delicacy, richness and refreshing juciness, will always render it a standing favorite.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Largest size, bright purplish black, very productive, and one of the best. Middle of June.

COES TRANSPARENT—Medium, delicate pale amber, sweet and excellent; valuable for the amateur, but too tender for market. Tenth of June.

ELTON—Large, luscious and beautiful one of the best. Middle of June.

***GOV. WOOD**—Large, light yellow, shaded with red, an early bearer, immensely prolific, and universally popular. Middle of June.

JAMES STOCKSTILL—A very prolific and apparently hardy variety, fruiting upon the grounds of that well known and successful dealer in Horticultural products, whose name it bears, with whom it is a great favorite. Large, shining black, heart shaped, very sweet and luscious. 1st to 10th of June.

KNIGHTS EARLY BLACK—Large, heart shaped, dark purple, becoming black, juicy, sweet and excellent. 1st to 10th of June.

***NAPOLEON BIGARREAU**—Large well flavored and handsome, pale yellow, becoming amber; a very prolific bearer. 1st of July.

***OHIO BEAUTY**—Large, mostly covered with pale red; in point of profit and bearing qualities, this variety stands next to the Rockport. 10th of June.

***ROCKPORT**—Large, covered with light red; the most prolific and valuable among sweet cherries, juicy and excellent, and an early bearer. 1st to 5th of June.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

This class of Cherries is more hardy than the preceding; succeeding where the other will often fail. These varieties, although not as sweet and fine-flavored, as a rule, are, considering their bearing qualities, the most valuable.

ARCHDUKE—Large, dark red, sub-acid, rich, melting and juicy; the most valuable Duke. 1st July.

BELLE DE CHOISY—Medium, amber mottled with red; the best flavored Duke. Last of June.

BELLE MAGNIFIQUE—Large, bright red, sub-acid, beautiful and excellent. Last of July.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE—Medium, dark red, juicy, acid; belongs to the Morello class. Recommended for its late ripening and hardihood; promises to be a fit companion to the Early May. Middle of July.

***EARLY MAY**, (Early Richmond)—The most valuable of all cherries. It is an early, regular bearer, perfectly hardy and immensely prolific. Medium, dark red when fully ripe, rich acid flavor. As many of this variety is now planted as of all others combined. May to June.

MAY DUKE—One of the most popular sorts, large, dark red when ripe, rich sub-acid. May to June.

REINE HORTENSE—Very large, bright red, sub-acid, delicious. July.

PLUMS.

No fruit appeals with more power to the fruity sentiment than the Plum; and, we think, not altogether because they are so scarce, but on account of their real exquisite deliciousness. This fruit may be grown profitably by daily jarring the trees while the young fruit is forming. The curculios may be caught by spreading sheets under the trees; with this care regular crops can be counted upon.

***COE'S GOLDEN DROP**—Very large, light green, yellow spots in the sun, rich, sweet and delicious. Last of September.

***DAMSON**—Enormously productive, being little injured by the curculios, on account of its thick skin; much used for canning, pies, and preserving; very profitable. Last of September.

***DUANE'S PURPLE**—Very large, reddish purple, very handsome, a good bearer. First of September.

HULING'S SUPERB—Very large, greenish yellow, handsome, juicy, rich and good. Middle of August.

JEFFERSON—Large, golden yellow, purple cheek, very rich and luscious. Last of August.

LOMBARD—Above medium, delicate violet red, very productive and popular. Middle of August.

MONROE—Medium, greenish yellow, rich and sugary, very productive. First of September.

*PRUNE—German, large, dark purple, agreeable, freestone, very productive, and valuable for drying. September.

*PRUNE—Yellow, large, round, pale red, freestone, an early and abundant bearer. September.

*POND'S SEEDLING—Very large, nearly covered with bright red, very showy; tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of September.

*SMITH'S ORLEANS—Large, reddish purple, rich vinous flavor, very productive. August to September.

WASHINGTON—Very large, deep yellow with crimson blush or dots when fully ripe; separates from the stone; very popular and productive. Last of August.

PEACHES.

Even in this latitude where this favorite fruit is considered uncertain, those who make it a business to plant, find this crop one of the most profitable. The early age at which the trees bear, the large prices which the fruit brings in market, and the readiness with which it sells, gives it an enviable place among the market fruits. The most desirable age for planting is at one year.

The following varieties are especially recommended for market:

BLACK—A very large peach of the Indian type, very desirable for canning purposes; it elicits much praise for its rich color and positive flavor when cooked. September. Clingstone.

*CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Very large, yellow with fine red cheek, one of the most popular market varieties. Last week in August. Free.

COLES' EARLY RED—Medium, red, becoming dark red on the sunny side, a very prolific and valuable market variety. First to middle of August. Free.

*CRAWFORD'S LATE—Very large, yellow with fine dark red cheek, magnificent, profitable for market on account of its uniform large size. 20th to the last of September. Free.

FREESTONE HEATH—Very large, greenish white with a purplish red cheek, very prolific. Middle of September. Free.

GEORGE IV—Large, yellowish white with a dark red cheek, a regular bearer, vigorous and hardy, rich and luscious. Last of August. Free.

***HEATH CLING**—Very large, cream-colored white, crimson blush; the most superb and luscious of all the clingstones, and the most valuable for market. October.

***HONEST JOHN**—Medium, pale white, nearly covered with red, universally popular as a profitable market fruit. Middle of August. Free.

***OLD MIXON FREE**—Large, pale, yellowish white, dark red cheek, beautiful, excellent flavor; an early abundant bearer, none more sought after. First of September. Free.

PRESIDENT—Large, pale yellowish green with a dull red cheek, high flavored, a capital variety. Middle of September. Free.

***RED CHEEK**—Large, yellow with a deep red cheek; a very valuable market variety, very showy, First of September. Free.

STUMP THE WORLD—Very large, creamy white with a bright red cheek, juicy and high flavored, esteemed; a fine market variety. End of September. Free.

***SMOCK**—Large, yellow, dark red cheek in the sun, one of the best bearers, if not the best, very valuable as a market fruit. First of October. Free.

SNOW—Medium, clear white on all sides, blossoms white, foliage and young wood of a light green; prized for its bearing qualities and the marked color of the young wood. First of September. Free.

***TROTH'S EARLY**—Medium or below, white, nearly covered with brilliant red, very productive and valuable as a market variety. Middle of August. Free.

WHITE IMPERIAL—Large, yellowish white with a slight tinge of red next the sun, hardy, vigorous, regular and abundant bearer. 25th of August. Free.

WARD'S LATE FREE—Large, white with a beautiful crimson cheek, very popular. 1st of October. Free.

DWARF PEACHES.

These varieties are natural Dwarfs. They are budded upon the common peach stock. Their dwarf character is very marked, making them a very interesting addition to our list of Peaches. Their small size renders them feasible of protection during the winter.

ITALIAN DWARF—Medium, skin white; juicy, rich and delicious. Free.

***GOLDEN DWARF**—Medium, golden yellow, red cheeked, juicy, rich and luscious; this is the more desirable of the two; bears heavy crops of beautiful fruit.

(19.)

NECTARINES.

This fruit is similar to the peach, except that it has a smooth skin like the plum.

BOSTON—Large, yellow and red, flesh yellow, sweet and delicious. 1st September.

DOWNTON—Large, pale green, violet red cheek, melting, rich and very good. 25th of August.

APRICOTS.

This is a very handsome and delicious dessert fruit, ripening after cherries and before plums. The Apricot is one of the most beautiful of stone fruit trees; liable to the attacks of the curculio.

BREDA—Small, orange and red, rich, high flavored and productive. First of August.

QUINCES.

This fruit is becoming very popular as a market crop. They make a very showy product, and sell readily.

ORANGE OR APPLE—The common, and usually considered the most valuable variety.

ANGUS—Very large, paler yellow than the Orange; said to be a very worthy variety for fruiting.

MULBERRIES.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING—New, fruit medium, black, ripens in long succession. fine flavored and desirable.

GRAPES.

The cultivation of this fruit has become one of the principal business pursuits of the country. The increased knowledge of its habits, and the introduction of new varieties, has advanced it in popular favor to an extent unexampled in Horticultural annals.

The following varieties are recommended as especially desirable and profitable:

CATAWBA—Where this variety succeeds it is still unexcelled as a market fruit and for wine. 1st to middle of October.

CLINTON—Bunch medium, berries small, black, very hardy, vigorous and productive. North. Late.

***CONCORD**—Bunch and berries large, almost black, very vigorous habit, hardy and immensely productive; the most popular. Middle of September.

DELAWARE—The finest flavored, hardy grape yet tested, in the North, bunches and berries medium, pale red, flavor delicate, vinous and delightful. Middle of September.

***HARTFORD PROLIFIC**—Next to the Concord the most profitable variety in cultivation, bunch and berry above medium, black, sweet and agreeable, very early. 25th of August.

IONA—Bunch and berries large, dark purplish red, new, succeeds well in some localities.

***IVES' SEEDLING**—A very popular and promising black wine grape from Cincinnati, very vigorous and productive.

ISRAELLA—New, bunch and berries large, black, promising, very early.

MARTHA—A new, very promising white grape grown from seed of the Concord. The best white grape, bunch and berries medium, greenish white, early, sweet and good; said to be vigorous and hardy.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA—Bunch medium, berry small, black, hardy, vigorous, and a productive wine grape of the highest excellence. Middle of September.

ROGER'S HYBRIDS, No. 9—Beautiful, red, sweet and rich. Early.

do. do. No. 15—Large, red, early, productive; probably the best of these hybrids.

do. do. No. 19—Very large and showy, black, highly recommended.

CURRENTS.

This fruit is steadily advancing in favor both as a garden and market fruit.

*CHERRY—The largest of the currants, very vigorous, hardy and productive.

GLOIRE DE SABLONS—Leaves and fruit striped, said to be novel and attractive.

*RED DUTCH—The well-known old red variety, profitable and productive, valuable for market.

VERSAILLAISE—A new French sort well tested, very valuable, red, large bunches and berries, promises to be the leading variety.

*WHITE DUTCH—Very productive and excellent, not so acid as the red varieties, a profitable market variety.

*WHITE GRAPE—Larger than the foregoing, very productive.

WHITE IMPERIAL—A new white variety introduced from France, represented as being the finest white currant.

WHITE CHERRY—Lately introduced, not tested.

GOOSEBERRIES.

HOUGHTON SEEDLING—This is the most profitable variety under cultivation, it is free from mildew, entirely hardy, and bears enormous crops.

RASPBERRIES.

The Raspberry has taken a prominent place in fruit culture. It bears enormous crops, comes early into bearing and is eagerly sought after in the garden and in the market.

CLARKE—New, very large, said to be hardy and productive, bright red; certainly, very promising.

*DOOLITTLE'S IMPROVED BLACK CAP—Very productive and valuable, a No. 1 market sort.

***MIAMI BLACK CAP**—Very large, late, enormously productive, and a superior market fruit.

***RED ANTWERP**, (Local)—Very hardy, prolific, and a profitable market fruit.

RED ANTWERP, (Hudson River)—The great eastern market sort; requires protection.

***PHILADELPHIA**—Promises to be the most prolific and valuable market berry in the whole list; well proved east; large, purplish red, stout, strong canes.

BLACKBERRIES.

***NEW ROCHELLE** or **LAWTON**—This well-known sort still remains the standard variety. The immense yield of fruit and its fine appearance in market continues to make it an indispensable market variety.

CRYSTAL WHITE—Beautiful transparent white, wood is very distinct, being yellowish white. The best white.

KITTATINNY—Large, deep glossy black, sweet, rich and excellent; not well tested here.

WILSON'S EARLY—Very large, black, quite firm, sweet and rich, earlier than Lawton; not well tested here.

MISSOURI MAMMOTH—New, said to be of enormous size and perfectly hardy; remains to be proven.

STRAWBERRIES.

The strawberry has become the most popular of all small fruits. Its readiness to reciprocate promptly the care bestowed upon it, and its exquisite flavor and refreshing juiciness at a season when all fruits have become scarce, gives it a firm place in the private or market garden.

***WILSON'S ALBANY**—For productiveness, hardiness and reliability this variety is superior to all others. H.

***GREEN PROLIFIC**—Bids fair to take its place as one of the most trustworthy berries in cultivation. P.

IDA—This sort is much praised by all those who have fruited it, medium size, brilliant scarlet, ripens with the earliest. P.

JUCUNDA—This sort has been largely advertised and highly lauded; while it may be suited to some localities, and succeed well with particular care and attention, it cannot be recommended for general cultivation.

NICANOR—This is a new seedling grown by Messrs. Elwanger & Barry, and goes out with their unqualified recommendation as a valuable acquisition to our list of market strawberries. Ripens with the earliest.

McAVOY'S SUPERIOR—Large, one of the best flavored, immense bearer and very desirable. P.

BURR'S NEW PINE—Small, bright red, the most exquisite flavor. This variety should be in every amateur's garden. P.

DOWNER'S PROLIFIC—Large, fair flavor, a regular and abundant bearer, very desirable as a market fruit. Early. H.

DR. NICAISE—Fruit enormous; the largest strawberry known; early, red, bright and glossy, flesh white, of first quality and highly perfumed. New.

ESCULENT ROOTS.

ARPARAGUS—one and two years.

RHUBARB, LINNÆUS—Very valuable for pies. No garden should be without it.

HEDGE PLANTS.

OSAGE ORANGE—Best for protective hedges.

EVERGREENS—Norway Spruce, American Arborvitæ, Red Cedar, and Hemlock Spruce are very attractive and useful as ornamental hedges and screens.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Deciduous Ornamental Trees.

ABELE, or SILVER POPLAR—A remarkably rapid-growing tree, and much planted as a street tree, for which they should be discouraged as there are many others more appropriate and beautiful.

APPLE—We have several varieties of these; they are very ornamental, bearing a profusion of beautiful blossoms, both double and single.

ASH, EUROPEAN—Very rapid and upright grower, with large pinnate foliage. Bears transplanting well.

BIRCH, BLACK AND CANOE, (*B. Nigra* and *Papyracea*,)—Desirable on plantations.

ELM, AMERICAN, (White)—One of the noblest and most graceful trees, succeeding well.

ELM, ENGLISH—Much esteemed, vigorous grower, hardy. Often cork-barked.

HORSE CHESNUT—This tree, when planted in a rich soil, grows to a large size, and is beautiful in shape, foliage and flower, slow for the street, but very desirable for the yard or lawn.

LABURNUM—Much prized for its neat foliage and its beautiful blossoms, borne in golden chains.

LINDEN, EUROPEAN—Beautiful and large leaved, desirable for yard or lawn.

LINDEN, AMERICAN—This is a handsome and a very suitable tree for parks, streets or large plantations.

MAPLE, SUGAR—This tree has no equal as a shade tree, either for the street or lawn; it is entirely hardy, well shaped and perfect.

ASH, GOLDEN—A very handsome tree with golden-colored bark.

ASH, FLOWERING, (*Fraxinus ornus*)—A small tree, very ornamental, with fringe like flowers produced in June.

ASH, PYRAMIDAL, (*F. Spectabilis*)—Said to be as fastigate in its habit as the Lombardy poplar.

ACACIA, PYRAMIDALIS—Very erect in habit, forming a beautiful and conspicuous tree.

ACACIA, DECAISNEANA—Remarkable for its vigor and the fine rose flowers it gives in great abundance.

ACACIA, GLOBE, (*A. inermis*)—For its compact habit and fine green color is very suitable for planting on lawns.

BEECH, (*Fagus sylvatica*)—Is a very desirable lawn tree on account of large foliage and compact habit.

BEECH, PURPLE, (*F. purpurea*)—A very beautiful and showy tree, with dark purple foliage.

BIRCH, WHITE, (*Betula alba*)—A popular native tree with silvery white bark, and light graceful foliage.

MAPLE, RED or SCARLET—For the varied hues of its foliage in the autumn it is very popular; it requires a moist soil.

MAPLE, NORWAY—Foliage large, dark green, growth compact, a slow stout grower and very hardy; much esteemed.

MAPLE, SILVER, (*Soft*)—One of the most popular trees for street planting or for timber. It is a very rapid grower, clean and healthy, and not liable to the objections made to the Silver Poplar, for which it should be substituted.

MAGNOLIA, ACUMINATA or CUCUMBER—Magnificent, vigorous, hardy and valuable, foliage large, flowers bluish.

MAGNOLIA, CONSPICUA—A most superb plant, blooms young, flowers appearing about the 1st of April, large, white flowers; this plant is entirely hardy here.

MAGNOLIA, SOULANGIANA—This variety is very similar to the above, flowering about a week later, except that its flowers are rosy purple.

MAGNOLIA, TRIPITALA, (*Umbrella tree*)—Is too large for small gardens, but where there is room it should be extensively planted; flowers large, white, very fragrant. June.

MOUNTAIN ASH, EUROPEAN—Very handsome, with superb clusters of scarlet berries; popular and hardy.

PEACH, DOUBLE-FLOWERING—Rose colored double flowers like small roses. Also, Double-White and Purple-Flowering.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY—Well known for its fastigiate habit, which makes it very appropriate for planting near lofty buildings or when it is wanted as a conspicuous object.

SALISBURIA, (*Ginkgo Biloba*)—A rare and beautiful ornamental tree, remarkable for its cloven, fan-shaped leaves; hardy.

SWEET GUM, (*Liquidamber Styr*)—Conspicuous and beautiful in autumn, when its foliage turns to a deep purplish red; hardy.

PAULONIA, IMPERIALIS—A magnificent, rapid-growing tree, foliage very large, flowers dark purple and fragrant; not tested here.

PERSIMMON—A handsome small tree with glossy foliage, with well-known edible fruit; no doubt of susceptible improvement.

TULIP TREE, (*Poplar here, erroneously*)—A superb and valuable native tree of rapid growth, large shining leaves, and orange colored, tulip-shaped flowers.

WEeping TREES.

ASH, EUROPEAN WEEPING—A highly ornamental variety, one of the finest.

BIRCH, EUROPEAN WHITE WEEPING—One of the most beautiful of trees, graceful, hardy, erect while young, drooping afterward.

BIRCH, CUT-LEAVED WEEPING—Erect, stately, hardy, with long, fine pendant branches, delicately cut leaves.

MOUNTAIN ASH, EUROPEAN WEEPING—A very vigorous grower, remarkably pendant, and of marked and peculiar habit; berries ornamental and similar to the common Mountain Ash.

POPLAR, WEEPING—Of moderate growth, hardy, and very desirable.

WILLOW, KILMARNOCK WEEPING—Of very marked and positive pendulant habit.

WILLOW, NEW AMERICAN WEEPING—Very graceful, slender, hardy and ornamental.

do WEEPING, BABYLONICA and SALOMON—The first is the well-known common sort; the last is similar, but said to be more hardy and of lighter green than the former. Where ample space can be had, no Weeper superior to these have yet been introduced.

ACACIA, WEEPING—A very handsome tree, beautiful, delicate foliage, pleasing, pendant habit. Rare.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

ACACIA, or MOSS LOCUST—Bears beautiful clusters of rose-colored flowers in July; hardy and desirable.

ALMOND, DWARF DOUBLE-FLOWERING—A very attractive little bush with flowers like small roses; one of the first to bloom in the spring.

ALTHEA—Esteemed as a late flowering shrub. We have a good assortment of the best varieties.

CALYCANTHUS—A SWEET SCENTED SHRUB—This is one of the most popular shrubs, wood and flowers both delightfully fragrant; hardy.

CHIONANTHUS, or WHITE FRINGE—A handsome shrub with profuse white fringe like flowers in May and June; hardy and desirable.

DEUTZIA, SCABRA—Very beautiful white flowers in June; a much prized shrub.

DEUTZIA, GRACILIS—A free and early blooming variety, slender branches, delightful.

DEUTZIA, DOUBLE-FLOWERING, (*D. crenata fl. pl.*)—One of the most exquisitely beautiful shrubs lately introduced, should be in every collection.

FORSYTHIA, VIRIDISSIMA—A very early flowering plant, profuse yellow bloom; hardy.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT—Pink and White, a very handsome shrub, desirable for its early and dense foliage in the spring, and handsome colored berries.

HORSE CHESTNUT, (Dwarf,)—A low growing shrub with showy spikes of white flowers in August; hardy.

LILAC, PURPLE and WHITE—Well known shrubs with very early fragrant flowers in spring.

LILAC, JOSIKEA—Large, shining leaves, late flowers, distinct.

do CHARLES X—Double-Flowering, rouge-colored.

do PERSIAN—White and Purple; more delicate and pretty than the common lilacs; grows four or five feet high.

PURPLE FRINGE—Mist or Fringe tree; very ornamental, nearly covered with airy, smoke-like flower-clusters. July. Conspicuous.

QUINCE, JAPAN—Pink and Scarlet; very beautiful and much prized, blooms very early in spring, very showy and hardy.

SNOWBALL—A very magnificent and well-known shrub.

SPIREA, CALLOSA—Delicate rosy flowers all the summer.

do BILLIARDII—New, rose colored in long succession.

do FORTUNII, ALBA—New, White Dwarf, very pretty, everblooming.

do DOUGLASSII—Fine rosy lilac flowers, continuing in bloom from July till frost.

do THUNBERGII—A beautiful white sort.

do PRUNIFOLIA—Flowers white, beautiful.

do CRENATA—Of very interesting and drooping habit, delicate white flowers.

do REEVESII—Flowers of snowy whiteness produced in clusters; one of the best. June. Also, *S. Sinensis*, *S. Japonica*, and *S. Chamaedrifolia*. All the *Spireas* are hardy, and easily grown.

STRAWBERRY TREE, (Burning Bush)—Handsome foliage, inconspicuous purple flowers followed by brilliant scarlet fruit.

TAMARIX, AFRICANA—Evergreen-like foliage with delicate pink flowers in May; popular and hardy.

WEIGELIA, ROSEA—One of the most superb shrubs in the whole list, rose-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers in May; hardy.

SYRINGA, or MOCK ORANGE, (*Philadelphus*)—Grandiflora. The handsomest of the *Syringas*; hardy, flowering in June and July.

SYRINGA, CORONARIUS—Flowers in June and July, and is delightfully fragrant when in bloom.

VINES AND CREEPERS.

AMPELOPSIS, or VIRGINIA CREEPER—Native; one of the most beautiful and luxuriant climbers, hardy; foliage rich crimson in autumn.

CLEMATIS, VITICELLA CERULEA—Blue flowers, June to September.

do FLAMMULA—Fragrant white flowers from July to October.

do JACKMANII—New, extremely large, blue flowers, magnificent.

do STANDISHII—New, one of the most abundant bloomers. All the *Clematis* are very pleasing and beautiful creepers.

HONEYSUCKLES, PUNICA—Large, scarlet flowers in close bunches at the extremity of the branches.

do YELLOW TRUMPET—Flower yellow, vigorous, blooming all summer.

do SCARLET TRUMPET—similar to above, except in color.

do CHINESE EVERGREEN—Half evergreen, rosy, fragrant, flowering twice.

do AUREA RETICULATA—Beautiful variegated foliage, golden-yellow and green, fragrant yellow flowers.

IVY, ENGLISH and IRISH—Evergreen, tender unless in a shaded and protected situation.

WISTERIA, MAGNIFICIA—A magnificent climber, with pale blue flowers in June; hardy.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS, (Wax Work, Climbing Staff,)—A very vigorous, native climber, with handsome foliage of deep green; very ornamental in fruit; berries, deep scarlet and orange.

EVERGREEN TREES.

ARBORVITÆ, AMERICAN—Well known and well adapted for hedges and screens.

do CHINESE—A handsome and more vigorous grower than the above, but not as hardy.

do GOLDEN—A beautiful dwarf variety universally admired, foliage with the first warm days of spring become a light golden-green.

do SIBERIAN—Of very compact and symmetrical habit, dark-green, very hardy, slow growth.

JUNIPER, IRISH—Very upright in habit and ornamental, hardy.

do PROSTRATE—Low and spreading, very useful for rock-work.

do SAVIN—Low and spreading, desirable for low clumps, hardy.

do SWEDISH—Upright, hardy, with beautiful light-green foliage.

FIR, BALSAM—Very popular, rich dark-green foliage, hardy. Should give way more to Norway Spruce.

PINE, AUSTRIAN—Very hardy, of strong growth, and particularly desirable.

do SCOTCH—Very popular, hardy, handsome form and color, preserves it well during the winter.

do WHITE—An old and ever-welcome favorite, long, delicate, bright green leaves, none more desirable for large grounds.

do DWARF, (*P. Mugho*)—Very compact and slow growth, especially recommended for small door yards and limited grounds; always remains a small tree.

SPRUCE, NORWAY—The most useful hardy evergreen, especially for ornamental hedges and wind-screens, and for large yards or grounds.

do WHITE, (*A. Alba*)—Very compact, and appropriate for small grounds.

do HEMLOCK—One of the most beautiful evergreen trees, native, drooping habit, graceful, thrives well in most situations.

CYPRESS, LAWSON'S—Beautiful drooping habit, a magnificent tree.

HOLLY, AMERICAN—A superb tree, exquisite red berries which are very showy, slow growth.

ROSES.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

AUGUSTIE, MIE—Bright glossy pink, large, double, free bloomer.

BARONNE PREVOST—Unexcelled, strong growth, perfect form, tree bloomer, large, brilliant rose color.

GEANT DES BATAILLES—Brilliant crimson, a worthy standard sort, dwarfish grower, free bloomer.

GENERAL JACUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson, very large, semi-double, blooms freely, very popular.

GENERAL WASHINGTON—Large size, free bloomer, very double, brilliant crimson.

LA REINE—Bright, lilac-rose color, very large and double, a free bloomer, has no superior.

MADAME LAFFAY—Bright crimson, of perfect form and a free bloomer; a worthy old standard sort.

PIUS IX—Violet-purple, very large, good form, constant bloomer, one of the best hybrids.

SYDONIE—Pale pink, very vigorous and a profuse bloomer.

TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION—A splendid rose, large size, brilliant crimson and beautiful shape.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH—Velvety rose, very large, beautifully shaped.

MOSS ROSES.

BLANCHE PERPETUAL, (Perpetual White Moss)—Pure white, blooming in clusters, beautiful in bud.

LUXEMBOURG—Bright reddish crimson, a strong growing variety, and one of the best.

SALET—Brilliant rose-color, medium size, strong grower, free bloomer, perpetual.

UNIQUE DE PROVENCE—Resembles the old Provence rose, but is handsomely mossed.

CLIMBING ROSES.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Almost white, faintly tinged with blush, a strong grower and beautiful plant.

QUEEN OF PRAIRIES—The finest of the class, large clusters of bloom, of beautiful form, red with an occasional stripe.

YELLOW ROSES.

HARRISONII—Semi-double, of good size and a profuse bloomer rich golden-yellow.

PERSIAN YELLOW—A very distinct double rose, beautiful yellow color, and the finest of yellow roses.

JUNE ROSES.

This class blooms but once in the year.

GEORGE IV—Dark velvety crimson, very free, superb, vigorous.

MADAME PLANTIER—Very vigorous, profuse, and double, hardy, blooms in clusters, pure white. superb.

DermaLife®
pH 8.5