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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

TREES AND PLANTS

GROWN AT THE

111
WALWORTH NURSERIES.

T. G. YEOMANS & SONS,

T. G. YEOMANS, }
L. T. YEOMANS, } - - - - - PROPRIETORS.
E. L. YEOMANS, }

WALWORTH, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

A STAGE LEAVES PALMYRA FOR WALWORTH N. Y.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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Wm. C. L. Liffay

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By T. G. YEOMANS & SONS,

Of Walworth, N. Y.,

In the office of the Librarian at Washington, D. C.

FRIEND OR STRANGER!

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THE CULTURE OF FRUIT,

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:

THE WALWORTH
NURSERIES, established about thirty
years ago, now occupy, for Nursery

Stock alone, about one hundred acres; and in connection therewith, the proprietors have planted out orchards to the extent of about one hundred and fifty acres, and embracing over fourteen thousand trees in various stages of orchard growth, many of which now furnish specimens of fruit by which parties can test and compare

varieties, and by which the relative value and merits of fruit can best be ascertained.

From the lessons which such experience has furnished, the proprietors have already dropped from their lists of varieties cultivated, more than twice the number they now propagate, and feel confident that in so doing they secure to those who shall plant their trees the benefits of their long experience, by enabling them to make such selections as will afford the greatest amount of pleasure and profit in the future.

The list of the several varieties will, therefore, be quite limited, and embrace only those which careful experience has shown to possess decided merit.

Purchasers of trees who leave the selection of varieties to the proprietors, may rely on receiving such as will be more satisfactory than any selection by one of less experience.

In propagating the greatest care is taken to insure accuracy; and in regard to the genuineness of articles they only desire to refer (and they do it with the utmost confidence) to those persons in various parts of the country who have for many years past obtained trees at these Nurseries.

Great caution is taken to test thoroughly new varieties of fruit before commending them to customers, and this is done in connection with our orchards; and it affords us much pleasure to exhibit specimens of fruit in their season at our orchards, to any and all, who from interest or inclination may please to call at the proper season.

The soil is mostly a strong loam, which furnishes trees with a mass of fibrous or sponge-like roots, which are of the greatest importance to secure their successful growth when planted; and so marked in this feature, that some purchasers have judged from actual trial, that they have made twice as much growth the first year after planting as trees grown on sandy soil.

Trees grown in these Nurseries are allowed much more space in the rows and between the rows than is common in tree culture, which gives them plenty of light and air, rendering them hardy and stocky.

The aim and object of this establishment is to grow trees of SUPERIOR QUALITY, instead of growing the greatest quantity to the acre

Much experience in packing trees for distant parts of the country renders their success as certain at a distance of a thousand miles or more as in the immediate vicinity.

All trees and plants will be labeled and packed in the most careful manner for any part of the country, and at a very moderate charge to the purchaser, and no charge will be added for delivering to the railroad or canal.

While so many IRRESPONSIBLE PARTIES traverse the country selling trees to innocent purchasers, promising all desired varieties, and filling their orders with the merest trash, LABELED to correspond with the order given, it becomes important to procure only from those who know what they grow, and whose character is a guarantee for honorable dealing.

All trees grown at these Nurseries are WARRANTED TRUE TO NAME.

Transplanting and Pruning.

We shall not attempt here to give full and particular directions on all matters connected with tree planting, but only a few of the most essential points to be regarded:

1st. THE SOIL for fruit trees should be so dry naturally, or by means of drainage, that no water will be seen or remain either on the surface or about the roots of the trees for twenty-four hours during any season of the year.

It should be well plowed before planting, and the deeper the better, and should be in as good condition as to fertility as for a good crop of corn.

2d. THE TREES should be carefully examined, and all broken or bruised roots carefully pruned; and with APPLE, STANDARD PEAR and PEACH TREES, not over seven feet high, EVERY SIDE BRANCH should be cut away, leaving the tree a STRAIGHT STEM. The reasons for this are the following: First,—this pruning will reduce the top to correspond with the diminished capacity of the roots, so that they will furnish a full supply of sap, and cause it to stand and grow vigorously. Second,—it will stand more upright, and not be liable to be swayed about by the winds, and allows one to dispense with a stake, which many recommend for holding the tree in an upright position, but which commonly injures if it does not destroy the tree. Third,—the buds on the last year's growth of the upright stem will form all needed branches, of better form and more vigorous growth than the old ones would be if left on.

DWARF TREES, and especially dwarf Pear Trees, require thorough, but very different pruning, not only in the time of planting, but in subsequent years, by heading in or cutting back the terminal branches, and cutting most those which are the most upright and vigorous, thus giving vigor and strength to those below, which are naturally inclined to be more slender and feeble. So important is this point with reference to Dwarf Pears, that it may well be regarded as INDISPENSABLE to triumphant success, while the want of it will account for a large portion of the disappointments concerning their culture.

3d. **PLANTING** is easily performed after the preparation above referred to, by digging the places large enough to admit all the roots in their natural position, and by filling in carefully with fine or well pulverized soil, so as to have all the spaces under and about the roots entirely filled. Be careful to plant not over one or two inches deeper than the tree originally grew, except Dwarfs, which should be set just below the connection of Quince and Pear; and lastly,—the earth should, after having been gently pressed down while filling, be filled up about the tree in the form of a large, broad potato hill, which serves to keep it in an upright position till the roots commence growth, so as to make them self-sustaining.

MULCHING.—Immediately after planting, a mulching of coarse manure, litter from the barn-yard or stable, or even straw or grass, will be found one of the most important aids to success, using at least a quantity equal to a good wheel-barrow load to the tree; or even half as much will do much good. Whoever will once give this a fair trial will never be likely to neglect it afterwards.

T. G. YEOMANS & SONS.

Table Showing the Number of Trees per Acre at the following Distances:

8 feet each way	680	20 feet each way	110
10 “ “	430	25 “ “	70
12 “ “	325	30 “ “	50
15 “ “	200	35 “ “	36
18 “ “	135	40 “ “	27

PRUNING DWARF PEAR TREES.

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IN response to a vast number of inquiries from interested persons as to the mode of PRUNING DWARF PEAR TREES, and to enable me to furnish a convenient and ready reply to those who shall make such inquiry. I will here give some specific directions in reference thereto, which, if well followed, it is believed will enable persons without practical experience, to wholly avoid the PRINCIPAL cause of a large share of the failures

of Dwarfs, viz.: A WANT OF THOROUGH PRUNING.

Experience has convinced me, that with good trees, of well chosen varieties, on any good land which is never too wet, and with the culture a good farmer gives his other crops, and the important—nay more, the indispensable requisite to success—THOROUGH PRUNING, no one need fail of attaining a degree of success highly satisfactory and profitable.

A DWARF PEAR TREE should never be planted at one year old. A good one year old tree consists of a single upright shoot or stem, from three and one-half to five feet high, and should be cut off at about two feet from the ground; and in order to give a smooth, handsome stem or trunk, let the buds be rubbed off, to the height of one foot from the ground, leaving on the upper portion six to nine buds, more or less; with the tree standing in its original position in full vigor, and cut back, as above stated, each one of these buds will throw out a good strong branch, which gives a full, round distaff form to the tree, and is the time and manner, and the only time when that desirable shape can be given, on which the future form of symmetry and beauty so much depends; and to avoid what is termed a crotched or forked top-tree, in which the two uppermost branches are about of equal vigor and height, let the second branch from the top be pinched off, when

about nine inches or a foot long, which will check and weaken it, while the uppermost one becomes a strong central leader. Whereas, if the tree be transplanted at one year old, and cut back, as above stated, the vital forces of the tree will be weakened half or three-fourths by transplanting, and, as the result, only two or three (more or less) of the buds on the trunk will grow so as to form branches, and they, perhaps, only at the top, or all on one side, while the remaining buds remain dormant, never afterwards to be developed, as the other branches form new channels, which will more readily carry the sap to the other and upper portions of the tree.

For transplanting, therefore, let a tree be two (or more) years old from the bud, well cut back at one year old, and with six to nine main branches, which form the frame work or foundation which is to give form and character to the future tree, with proper care and management.

Fig. 1.

The annexed cut, figure 1, will illustrate a two-year old tree, as above described, its lower branches about one foot from the ground, its upper branches being the strongest and most upright, and those below less vigorous and more horizontal.

I speak of this more particularly, for the reason that all the cuts which I have noticed in works on Pomology, and in agricultural papers, represent a two-year old tree, with branches much the longest and strongest at the bottom, and diminishing in vigor towards the top, except, perhaps, the center top branch; while all experience illustrates the principle that the sap flows most freely and readily to the upper branches, giving them vigor, strength and uprightness to the diminution of the same characteristics in those below.

The dotted lines indicate where the branches should be cut back at the time of planting.

In cutting a tree, with the branches formed as above described, let the leader be cut down within four or six inches of the place where the one-year old tree was cut off, and just above a good bud on the side of the tree over the previous year's cut, thus keeping the leader in a perpendicular position over the original trunk or bottom of the tree.

If the side branches are too horizontal, upper buds are left for their extension; if too upright, lower buds are left. Side direction may be given, if desirable, to fill wide spaces, in the same way. Cut the other branches

at such a distance from the trunk, that the ends of them would form a pyramid, the base of which should not be over twelve to sixteen inches in diameter, and in smallish trees much less; thus the lowest branches will be left the longest; the object of which is to check the natural flow of sap to the upper branches, and induce it to flow more forcibly to the lower ones, increasing the vigor and force of the latter as much as possible, which must be done at that time, or never.

Figure 2 represents a three-year old tree after it has been pruned at two years old, and made the third years growth, and showing where it should be cut back at that time. All subsequent pruning will become easy to any one who has attended to these directions thus far—observing the same principles—thinning out or cutting back any secondary or other branches, as shall seem necessary to admit light and air, or give vigor or symmetry of form to the tree; but as the greater force of sap will flow to the central and upright branches, they will need to be cut back most, retaining, as near as may be, the pyramidal form. Pruning may be done at any time from November to April.

Fig. 2.

CATALOGUE.

SELECT APPLES.

The varieties herein named, are those of admitted merit, and such as careful experience for many years has induced us to propagate, to the exclusion of a large number of sorts usually grown and disseminated.

Summer Apples.

Benoni—Medium size; deep red; tender, agreeable, rich, sub-acid flavor; a vigorous grower, and productive. August.

Early Harvest—Medium to large; greenish yellow, sub-acid flavor; spreading tree and good bearer. July and August.

Golden Sweeting—Large yellow; a very fair, fine, sweet apple. Tree a strong grower and good bearer. July and August.

Primate—Medium to large; greenish yellow; fine grained, crisp and tender, sub-acid; slow grower, but good bearer. August.

Red Astrachan—Rather large; dark red, with a beautiful bloom; rich acid flavor; good grower and productive; one of the best of its season. August and early in September.

Sweet Bough—Large; pale yellow; juicy and tender; a uniform bearer, and continues to ripen a long time. July to last of August.

Autumn Apples.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Large, roundish; striped with red and yellow; tender; juicy, sub-acid and good; beautiful, hardy, vigorous and productive. September.

Fall Jennetting—Large, flattish; yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; mild, pleasant, sub-acid flavor; a good grower and very productive. Better than Fall Pippin. September to December.

Keswick Codling—Large, conical; greenish yellow; acid; excellent for cooking; vigorous and productive. August to October.

Maiden's Blush—Medium size; flat; quite smooth and fair; yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender; sprightly flavor; good grower and productive. September and October.

Porter—Medium to large size, conical; yellow, with sometimes a blush; fine grained and excellent. sub-acid flavor; a fair grower and good bearer. September.

William's Favorite—Large, oblong; dark red and beautiful; juicy, rich and high flavored; tree a moderate grower and good bearer; needs a generous culture. August and September.

Winter Apples.

Though the list here presented is quite limited, and all the varieties named have decided merit, yet for planting orchards to grow fruit for market purposes, a much greater profit will be realized, to plant nearly all of two, three or four sorts.

Baldwin—Large; bright red; juicy rich and crisp; tree very vigorous, upright grower and productive; really the most valuable market apple known. December to April. [The Proprietors have over sixty acres of orchard of this variety.]

Bailey Sweet—Large, conical; deep red; tender, rich, very sweet flavor; tree an upright grower and productive. November to January.

Ben Davis, (NEW YORK PIPPIN)—Large, roundish; beautifully striped and shaded with bright red, on yellowish ground; tender, juicy and mild flavor; tree hardy and vigorous; abundant bearer. January to May.

Fameuse, (SNOW APPLE)—Medium size; roundish; very handsome; deep crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy and high flavored; tree vigorous and hardy. November to February.

Golden Russet—Medium size; dull russet, with tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh crisp, juicy and high flavored; tree vigorous, good grower and productive; very profitable. November to April.

Hubbard-ton Nonsuch—Large, striped, yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; good grower and productive. November to January.

King of Tompkins Co.—Very large; yellow, nearly covered with shades and stripes of red; of the Spitzenburg flavor, in a milder form; excellent and valuable; good grower and productive. November to March.

Northern Spy—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild, sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor; in perfection in January, and keeps till June; tree a strong, upright grower, and very hardy.

Ramsdell's Sweeting—Above medium, oblong, tapering towards the eye; skin rich dark red, and covered with bloom; flesh yellowish, tender and mellow; unusually sweet and rich; a fine grower. October to February.

Rhode Island Greening—Well known, and deservedly popular; tree, spreading, vigorous and productive; always more or less crooked in the Nursery; hardy in all soils, and stands next to Baldwin as a market variety. November to April.

Roxbury Russet—Medium size; greenish Russet; sub-acid flavor; popular mainly for its long keeping quality. February to June.

Twenty Ounce—Very large; greenish yellow, striped with red; valuable for cooking and drying; a good grower and productive. November to January.

Talman Sweeting—Medium, roundish; pale yellow; sweet, rich flavor; a regular bearer and good grower, November to March.

Wagener—Medium; deep red and yellow; flesh firm, mild sub-acid, crisp and excellent. November to April.

Also a few other varieties of Summer, Autumn and Winter, not named above, are grown in small quantities.

Crab Apples.

Transcendent Crab—Of the largest size of this class of apples; red, showy excellent and very handsome; one of the most desirable. September and October.

Hyslop Crab—Similar to the last in size; dark crimson, with bloom, very showy, and most beautiful of all the class; tree very hardy, very popular and desirable.

Montreal Beauty—Large size; striped with red; very beautiful and desirable.

P E A R S .

Much interest has been awakened within the last few years on the subject of growing Pears, and many individuals, in various localities throughout the country, and generally with very limited experience, have been endeavoring to increase the production of this most delicious fruit of our fruitful country; and much has been written pro and con in reference to their profitable growing for market in any manner, and especially as Dwarfs.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to claim that they may in any and all circumstances be as readily grown as apples; but enough is known of their intrinsic and market value to give assurances that ought to be satisfactory that the demand for them will increase in proportion as healthful luxuries are sought after, and individuals possess the means of securing their enjoyment. And enough is also known of their cultivation to render it certain that they may, and always will be, grown in greater or less abundance; and those who will cultivate them intelligently and perseveringly, cannot fail of realizing a reward of luxury and profit hardly equalled in any other department of agriculture. All Pears are improved in quality by picking before fully mature, and being ripened in a cool, dry place, excluded from the air.

Dwarf Pear Trees on the French Quince Stock are admitted to produce fruit of superior quality and size to the same varieties grown on Pear Stocks.

The DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME is a striking illustration of this fact. It is of little or no value on the Pear Stock, while as a Dwarf, it is not only a strong, vigorous and hardy tree, but produces an abundance of the most magnificent Pears, of excellent quality, which command the highest price in market.

With a good soil, of fair degree of fertility, never too wet, with good trees on the best of stocks, and well pruned, they may be grown as easily as potatoes.

We have filled a barrel with 125 Pears averaging over a pound each. Sold from one-third of an acre in two years, over \$1,000 worth of Pears.

Our Dwarf Pear orchard, consisting of over 3,000 trees, (mostly Duchess d'Angouleme), which have been planted over twenty years, and are annually increasing in vigor and productiveness, produced in the fall of 1873, over 800 barrels, and in 1874, over 500 barrels of choice fruit. Any person doubting the success of Dwarf Pear culture is invited to call and see them. Our stock of Nursery Pear Trees is large.

In order to secure the greatest perfection in Pears, many of the most valuable varieties should be grown on the French Quince Stock, viz.:

Vicar of Winkfield,	Doyenne d'Ete,
Duchesse d'Angouleme,	Beurre Giffard.
Beurre d'Anjou,	Howell,
Osband's Summer.	Brandywine.

Louise Bonne de Jersey,

And the following do well as standards, viz. :

Bartlett,	Louisa Bonne de Jersey,
Flemish Beauty,	Danas Hovey,
Tyson,	Lawrence,
Clapp's Favorite,	Beurre d' Anjou,
Beurre Clairgeau,	Sheldon,
Howell,	Seckel,

Osband's Summer, and some others.

Summer Pears.

Beurre Giffard—Medium; yellow, with a red cheek; one of the best early Pears on Pear or Quince. August.

Brandywine—Medium size; yellow and russet; melting and good; a fine grower and productive. September.

Doyenne d'Ete—Small; rich, melting, sweet; a good grower, and productive on Pear or Quince. 1st of August.

Dearborn's Seedling—Nearly medium size; yellow, melting; fine grower and good bearer. August.

Osband's Summer—Small; yellow, with a blush; melting and good; moderate grower and productive. August.

Tyson—Medium size; greenish yellow, with red cheek; buttery, melting and excellent; good grower. September.

Autumn Pears.

***Bartlett**—Large; yellow; rich, vinous flavor, buttery and melting; productive and good. Should be double-worked to make it durable on Quince stock. September.

Beurre Clairgeau—Very large, bell shaped, handsome Pear; yellow, with red cheek; fair quality and very productive; one of the most showy in any list. October, November and December.

Beurre D'Anjou—Large; greenish yellow, with a blush; rich, buttery, melting and sprightly flavor; best on Quince. One of the most valuable late Pears for the table or market, commencing to ripen in October and keeping with care until January or even later.

Those marked (*) do not unite well with Quince Stock, and should be used as Standard.

Clapp's Favorite—A fine new Pear, of very large size, and in quality between the Bartlett and the Flemish Beauty; rots at the core; of great beauty; tree vigorous and productive. August, just before the Bartlett.

Duchesse d'Angouleme—The largest of all Pears when grown on the Quince Stock; the tree is beautiful in form, vigorous in growth, hardy and free from disease and wonderfully productive; fruit of enormous size, good quality, and commands the highest market price. October and November.

***Flemish Beauty**—A large Pear, of fine quality; very hardy tree; should be double-worked on the Quince. September and October.

Howell—A fine, large, new Pear; handsome and good; a fine grower and productive. September.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Medium to large; greenish yellow, with a blush, and sometimes a little russet; juicy, melting; a good grower and productive; best on Quince. October and November.

***Seckel**—A small Pear, of the very best quality; a slow grower, but good bearer. October.

***Sheldon**—A new Pear, of excellent quality; medium size; yellow with a blush; needs double-working on the Quince. October.

Winter Pears.

Dana's Hovey—Medium to small; rich cinnamon russet; melting, juicy and good, with a honey sweetness and a luscious aroma; vigorous and productive. December and January.

***Lawrence**—Medium size; buttery and melting, rich and excellent; moderate grower. December and January.

Vicar of Winkfield—A large, long, greenish yellow Pear, of good quality, on the Quince; a very strong grower and productive. December and January.

Also, some other varieties of early and late Pears are grown in small quantities; some are on trial, the result of which will be made known hereafter.

Cherries.

The Cherry Tree succeeds in nearly all soils, and the following is regarded as a very desirable selection of sorts:

Black Eagle—Large, black, tender, sweet and high flavored; makes a beautiful tree. Last of July.

Belle d'Orleans—A new, early variety; medium size, light color; tender and delicious; a fine grower.

Black Tartarian—An excellent variety, of large size; black; tender juicy and rich; a strong grower and productive. Early in July.

Black Heart—An old but excellent variety, of large size; tender, juicy and rich; a good grower and productive. July.

Coe's Transparent—Medium to large; pale amber red and beautifully mottled; tender, rich and excellent; a good grower and a very symmetrical tree. July.

Gov. Wood—Large; light yellow, shaded with bright red; one of the best; a fine grower and productive. Last of June.

Early Purple Guigne—Smallish; tender, juicy and sweet; very hardy. June.

Early Richmond—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly rich acid flavor. This is the most valuable of the acid cherries; excellent for cooking purposes. One of the most hardy varieties, enduring the very coldest winters. June.

Knight's Early Black—Large; black, juicy, tender, rich and excellent; good grower and productive. Last of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau—A beautiful cherry, of the largest size; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh firm and sweet; a strong grower. July.

Yellow Spanish—Large; pale yellow, with a pale red cheek in the sun; flesh firm and juicy; very productive, but liable to rot. July.

Also, several other sorts not named.

Peaches.

The Peach is a favorite fruit with all classes of persons, and may be easily grown in most sections of the country (not too cold.) The ground should be dry.

A regular succession in time of ripening, of the best, hardy and productive varieties, is far better than a more extended list; of such, are the following:

Alberge—Yellow, with deep red; medium size and productive. September 1st to 10th.

Crawford's Early—A well known, very large, yellow peach, with red side; juicy and rich; a very strong grower, hardy and an abundant bearer; the best market Peach grown, and continues to ripen for a long time. Early in September.

Crawford's Late—Resembles Crawford's Early, but is about four weeks later, not as productive, with less red on the side.

Early York, (SERRATE)—Medium size; white flesh, with a deep blush or purple side; juicy and good. Last of August.

Foster—A new variety, of great promise; said to resemble Crawford's Early, but much larger, ripening a few days later.

Hill's Chili—A large, yellow Peach, of fair quality; downy surface; a great bearer and hardy. Last of September.

Hale's Early—Medium size; greenish white, with red cheek; good quality and very early, but liable to rot on the tree.

Morris' White—Medium, pale greenish white, without color at the stone; valuable for preserving; a good grower and moderate bearer. Last of September.

Old Mixon Free—Large size; white flesh, with red side; rich, juicy and good; valuable for market; a hardy tree, good grower and productive. October 1.

Red Cheek Melocoton—Large; yellow, with red cheek; valuable for market; resembles Crawford's Late, but not quite as late. Last of September.

Susquehanna—Very large; handsome, rich yellow and beautiful red; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy. A new variety, and very promising. Middle of September.

Sweet Water—Large; white flesh, deep red side; juicy, sweet and fine flavored; excellent; strong grower and productive. September 1st to 10th.

Plums.

We grow the following popular varieties in very limited quantity.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP,	GENERAL HAND,
COE'S PURPLE DROP,	IMPERIAL GAGE,
LOMBARD,	POND'S SEEDLING,
McLAUGHLIN,	SMITH'S ORLEANS,
GERMAN PRUNE.	

Quinces.

The Quince is well known, and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. It flourishes in any good garden soil.

Apple or Orange—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender; of very excellent flavor; valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive. The most popular and extensively cultivated variety. October.

Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange Quince, and larger, of the same form and color, fair, handsome and good, and said to be as productive; thrifty grower.

Apricots.

One of the most beautiful and delicious fruits of the plum species, and like that, liable to be attacked by the Curculio, and requires the same precaution to prevent its ravages. Ripens in July and August.

Breda—Small; deep orange; high flavored and rather juicy; sweet; tree hardy and prolific; one of the most desirable sorts. First of August.

Early Golden, (DUBOIS' EARLY GOLDEN)—Small; pale orange; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, sweet and good; tree vigorous and productive. Middle of July.

Grapes.

OF the large number of varieties of Grapes brought to public notice, only a few seem to be known as having the essential good qualities to meet with general favor. Among them it is believed the following list embraces most of those worthy of extensive culture in this latitude and climate; and prominent in this list we would place several numbers of Rogers' Hybrids:

A dry, deep, warm soil is essential to produce an abundance of the finest quality of Grapes.

Concord—Much resembles the Isabella in quality, color and growth, and about ten days earlier, which renders it of great value; hardy and productive.

Delaware—Medium size, of great excellence; hardy and productive; bunches small and compact, but a feeble grower; less desirable than several of Rogers' Hybrids.

Hartford Prolific—A Grape of fair quality; large size; perfectly hardy and very productive; ripens perfectly when the Isabella fails to mature.

Martha—Considered the best hardy white grape; a seedling of Concord, and resembles it in quality. Productive.

Talman Seedling, (CHAMPION)—Bunch medium to large; compact, shouldered; berries, large black; flesh, sweet, juicy, somewhat pulpy, with slight foxy flavor; vine a rank, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, healthy and very productive; ripens a week earlier than Hartford, and as early as any Grape we know; very desirable for early market, always bringing a high price.

Rogers' Hybrids.

These extraordinary Grapes are of good quality, great beauty and excellence. From their hardiness, size of the fruit and beauty, they promise to rival all others, and are growing constantly in popularity.

Agawan, (No. 15)—Dark red, or Catawba color; very large; bunches compact, often shouldered; pulp soft, with a sprightly aromatic flavor; ripens early; keeps a long time, and considered one of the best.

Barry, (No. 43)—Black; bunch large and shouldered; berry, medium; roundish; flesh tender, with sweet, agreeable flavor; very productive and early.

Lindley, (No. 9.)—Red; bunch and berry large; round; flesh tender; flavor sweet and aromatic; early, productive and hardy, and a long keeper, with a little care.

Massasoit, (No. 3.)—Very early; red; bunches rather loose; berries large, very sweet and rich.

Merrimac, (No. 19.)—Black; berries very large and round, of good quality; ripening with No. 4.

No. 33—Black; bunch and berry large; flesh tender and sugary, with a rich, high flavor. Ripens early.

Salem—Catawba color; bunch broad and compact; berry large; flesh tender; free from pulp; with a sweet, aromatic flavor; ripens with Concord.

Wilder, (No. 4.)—Black; both bunch and berries large; pulp soft; flavor sprightly, sweet and agreeable; one of the best; ripens early.

Many other new varieties are being tested.

Currants.

BLACK NAPLES,
WHITE GRAPE,

RED GRAPE,
PRINCE ALBERT,

VICTORIA.

Cherry Currant—The largest of all Red Currants; bunches short; plants very stocky, vigorous and productive.

La Versailles—Similar to the Cherry Currant, but longer bunches.

Raspberries.

Among the many sorts grown, we regard the following as the most satisfactory:

Doolittle Black Cap, (or IMPROVED NATIVE BLACK)—A berry of a flavor admired by all; hardy, vigorous and productive.

Davidson's Thornless—About the same as Doolittle Black Cap, except about a week earlier, and free from thorns.

Franconia—Red; hardy and productive; an upright, strong grower, and bears carriage to market well; the best red berry of established reputation.

Mammoth Cluster—An improved variety of Black Cap: large, productive and good, and about a week later than the Doolittle.

Gooseberries.

Houghton's Seedling—An American Seedling, of medium size; a hardy, vigorous plant, and never mildews; believed to be worth all other sorts.

Downing's Seedling—Larger than Houghton; not liable to mildew; greenish white color; new; highly recommended.

Smith's Seedling—New; large; light green; good quality.

GROWING HEDGES.

To grow a Hedge successfully, a few matters of importance should receive careful attention.

First: Make choice of good plants, as uniform in size as may be, cutting off the tip of the tap-root, and the top about two inches above the collar or ground line, and plant in single row, plants six inches apart, and cultivate as well as one would a row of potatoes. In the spring, one year from planting, cut back to within six inches of the former cut; and the second spring cut again to about 9 to 12 inches from the preceding cut, and if it grows well leave it about one foot higher each spring at cutting, till it reaches the height desired, giving it at top the desired shape, pointed to the centre, and sloping sharply about half way (from top) to the ground.

Spring pruning causes more VIGOROUS GROWTH, while summer pruning CHECKS OR RETARDS it; thus the trimming in spring, till the hedge is formed, tends to grow it quickly, and let all future trimming be in summer, which will be easily done while the wood is soft, and check the growth, thus easily keeping the hedge in form with only a small amount of pruning which should be done two or three times during the growing season, and will thus be less labor than one pruning of hard wood, and at all times keep the hedge in more perfect form.

T. G. YEOMANS & SONS.

WALWORTH NURSERIES,

WALWORTH, N. Y.

Particular attention given to Hedges and Hedge Plants; Honey Locusts for defensive, and Evergreens of great variety for Ornamental Hedges and Screens.

Blackberries.

The soil should be a cool and rich one, abounding in moisture, but not swampy; in such situations the canes will grow to a good size, but bear profusely.

Kittatinny—A new variety, of large size; good quality; a strong grower and productive; very valuable.

Wilson's Early—Very large; shining black; fine for the table; quite firm; sweet, rich and good; ripens mainly together, early in the season.

Strawberries.

Jucunda—A valuable variety, of good size, one of the best.

Triomphe De Gand—A very large, handsome, valuable and foreign variety; hardy and productive; less acid than Wilson's.

Wilson's Albany—A hardy and vigorous grower and abundant bearer; large size; dark color; valuable.

Rhubarb.

CAHOON'S MAMMOTH,

MYATT'S LINNÆUS,

VICTORIA, and other Sorts.

Nuts.

Eatable Sweet Chestnut—These Trees having been transplanted, may be removed with safety, and ought to be planted largely for timber and for shade, as well as for fruit.

Walnuts, (AMERICAN SHELL BARK)—Very valuable for timber, shade and fruit; and after being transplanted when small in the Nursery, may be reared with safety. Some improved varieties are of great value.

Cions and Buds.

Cions and Buds of Fruit Trees can be furnished in their season in large or small quantities, cut from bearing trees, thus insuring accuracy.

PEACH PITs,

APPLE SEEDLINGS,

APPLE SEEDS,

CHERRY SEEDLINGS,

QUINCE STOCKS,

Ornamental Trees. &c.

Only a limited portion of the Nursery ground is occupied with this department, and among other articles may be found the following, which are hardy:

ALTHEAS,
CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH,
DEUTZIA GRACILLIS,
DEUTZIA CRENATA,
HORSE CHESTNUT,
HONEYSUCKLES,
SPIREA REEVSI,
HEDGE PLANTS,
IVY,
JUDAS TREE,
PURPLE LEAVED BEACH,
LINDEN,

JAPAN QUINCE,
LABURNUM.
MOUNTAIN ASH,
MAGNOLIAS,
PURPLE FRINGE,
ROSES,
SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA,
SIBERIAN LILAC,
WEIGELIA ROSEA,
WHITE FRINGE,
MAPLES.
TULIP TREE,

PRUNUS TRILOBATA,
KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW.

Evergreens.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ,
 AMERICAN SILVER CEDAR.
 AUSTRIAN PINES,
 NEW DF. AM. ARBOR VITÆ,
 ENGLISH YEW,
 EUROPEAN LARCH,
 GLOBE ARBOR VITÆ,
 HEATH-LEAVED ARBOR VITÆ,

HOVEY'S ARBOR VITÆ,
 IRISH JUNIPER,
 NORWAY SPRUCE.
 PARSON'S ARBOR VITÆ,
 RED CEDAR.
 SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ.
 SCOTCH PINE,
 YEW, (American,)

And several other varieties.

YEOMANS' PATENT ADJUSTABLE GRAPE VINE TRELLIS.

The importance of a firm, tight Trellis for Vines, and the economy of having it made of wire, is well understood; and in order that such Trellis be in good condition through the summer, when in use, it is absolutely necessary that the wire and posts be relieved from the strain that would follow the contraction of the wire by the frosts of winter; else the wires must break, or the posts be drawn from their perpendicular position, and in the spring be out of place.

This improvement provides in the most simple and economical manner the best possible Trellis, which will always be in perfect order—at about half the cost of a similar Trellis without this improvement—by dispensing with a large share of the posts otherwise necessary, and forming a better Trellis than can otherwise be made, as the tighter the wires are drawn, the less intermediate supports are requisite to keep them in position. One can make a better Trellis, of a given length, (say 40 rods long,) with three posts and 18 good fence stakes, than otherwise with 21 posts, thus saving the difference between the cost of 18 posts and setting them, and 18 stakes on each Trellis, as the tight wires serve to keep the stakes in an upright position, while the stakes answer perfectly the purpose of posts in keeping the wires the proper distance apart. This difference amounts to from \$4.00 to \$5.00 on each Trellis, or \$25.00 to \$40.00 per acre.

By this improvement, a boy can let down or put up many acres of Trellis in an hour, while the cost of its application is but the merest trifle.

DIRECTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTING THE TRELLIS.—First: Set and brace the posts firmly at each end of the Trellis; then attach a piece of Trellis-wire, about six feet in length, to a hole in lever at A, by a loop about four inches long, and fasten the other end of the wire to the Trellis-post at the desired height; then place a ring over the end of a long Trellis-wire, and fasten the end of the wire to the lever at B; put the lever in position, and stay it there by the ring, and carry as you unroll the wire to the other end of the Trellis, and fasten to the post at its tightest desired tension. The dotted lines represent braces.

Levers of desirable pattern, combining convenience utility and economy, will be provided cheaply for those who procure the right to use them, and prefer not to make for themselves.

Persons wishing to secure territorial or individual rights, or any information concerning this improvement, may address the Proprietors, at

WALWORTH,
WAYNE Co., N. Y.

T. G. YEOMANS & SONS.

(*Betula alba laciniata.*)

THE CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

From a Specimen Tree 30 ft. high.

The Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch is a beautiful tree with slender drooping branches and delicately cut leaves. It is drafted on the Common European Birch.