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1851.

1889.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT TREES.

General Descriptive Catalogue

OF THE

RANCHO CHICO NURSERY.

FRUIT, SHADE,

AND

Ornamental Trees,

ROSES, SHRUBS, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

JOHN BIDWELL, PROPRIETOR.

Chico, Butte County, Cal.

SEASON OF 1889-'90.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES,

Roses, Shrubs, Plants, Etc.,

CULTIVATED AT THE

RANCHO CHICO NURSERIES,

Chico, Butte County,

CALIFORNIA.

CHICO ENTERPRISE PRINT.

CAUTION.

Owing to the reputation and character which our Nursery has throughout the United States, many unprincipled persons, in various parts of this State, have obtained copies of our catalogue and traveled with them from one section of the country to the other, soliciting orders, as agents or representatives of our establishment without our knowledge or consent. Therefore we hereby give notice that each one of our authorized agents, and persons who have made arrangements with us to procure trees, etc., to supply their orders, have in all cases a certificate bearing our signature and seal of *late date* stating such facts.

Should any doubt exist in the mind of any one as to the authority of parties soliciting orders as our agents or otherwise, we will consider it a great favor if they will communicate to us by mail, giving the person's name who may be soliciting such orders.

Address

JOHN BIDWELL,
Chico, Cal.

P R E F A C E .

In issuing this new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Grape Vines, Small Fruit, &c., to our numerous friends and patrons, we invite special attention to our extensive list, which has been most thoroughly revised. We have discarded all varieties which have not come up to our expectations or which we consider unworthy of cultivation.

Many new varieties have been added to our already large collection that have been tested and proved to be valuable, so that our list now is as complete as any in the State.

We shall endeavor to keep pace with the times by adding any new varieties that have been tested by us and valuable for general cultivation and try and retain the reputation which our establishment now enjoys for promptness, reliability and accuracy of varieties, which we are sure will give satisfaction to any person or parties who may favor us with their order.

Having one of the best nurserymen in the State who has been engaged in the largest and most extensive nurseries in America, parties may rely that trees shipped by us are true to label.

We invite special attention to our hints on planting, &c., and notice to correspondents.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We solicit the attention of correspondents to the following, as it will frequently save much correspondence, time and trouble, and help to prevent mistakes. If any mistakes should be found to have occurred, when plants reach destination our customers will please notify us immediately and we will at once make such amends as are in our power so that full satisfaction may be given.

All communications respecting stocks and prices will be attended to promptly, and letters requesting information should enclose a two-cent stamp.

EARLY ORDERS.

Early orders are earnestly solicited to enable us to reserve such varieties as may be wanted, and also to furnish better trees than if postponed until packing season.

Orders should be written plainly on a separate list and not mixed up in the body of the letter stating particularly what kind of trees are desired, the varieties and quantities of each.

All orders must be taken as first given. Parties therefore must be careful in making list of numbers and varieties wanted.

THE PACKING SEASON.

We usually commence digging and packing in the Fall, about the 25th of November, and continue until the 1st of April.

Persons not acquainted with the different varieties of fruit will do well to leave selections to myself or nurseryman, as we shall send only such as will give general satisfaction. All trees are carefully labeled and packed in the best manner for shipping, according to distance, for which a charge will be made to cover first cost.

All articles will be delivered at depot free of charge.

Packages are at the risk of purchaser after being delivered at Chico depot.

Any errors made at nursery in filling orders will be cheerfully rectified upon prompt notice and satisfactory demonstration of same being made.

Orders however small will receive prompt attention.

All letters seeking for information, etc., promptly answered.

TERMS, ETC.

Cash on delivery of trees, or approved acceptance.

Orders from unknown parties must be accompanied by remittance or satisfactory reference.

Remittances must be made at expense of purchaser, and can be made by registered letter, postal money order, Wells, Fargo & Co. money order, checks or drafts.

PLANTS AND TREES BY MAIL.

We will send trees by mail provided that they are of such stages of growth and size as to allow them to be packed in small packages not exceeding four pounds. An additional charge of one cent per ounce will be made for postage on all packages sent by mail.

We cannot guarantee their safe delivery, but will in all cases use our utmost care in the packing and execution of mail orders.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

We cannot attempt to give complete directions on all points connected with tree planting, but will make a few suggestions in regard to the more important operations. Every man who purchases a bill of trees should put himself in possession of "*The Fruit Garden*," or some other treatise on tree culture that will furnish him with full and reliable instructions on the routine of management.

Transplanting is to be considered under the following heads :

1st. *Preparation of the Soil.* For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either naturally or made so by drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing at least, using the subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new fresh lands manuring will be unnecessary, but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn, or potatoes.

2nd. *Preparation of the Trees.* In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors committed than in any other. As a general thing, trees are planted in the ground precisely as they are sent from the nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how careful it may be done, a portion of the roots are

broken and destroyed and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by a proper pruning, adapted to the size, form and condition of the trees as follows :

STANDARD ORCHARD TREES.

These, as sent from the nursery, vary from five to seven feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should be all cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. Cut off smoothly (from the under side up) all bruised or broken roots up to sound wood.

Yearling trees should be cut back so far as to insure the production of a tier of branches from ten to twelve inches from the ground and no higher, for if the first tier of branches be not low enough, the pyramidal form cannot afterward be perfected.

PLANTING.

The process of planting or the method by which the tree is placed in the ground, is not of small consequence. It is necessary to dig holes in the previously prepared soil, large enough to spread out all the roots carefully and at about the same depth at which they grew in the nursery. Cover the roots with the best top soil, bringing it firmly in contact with all the roots, so as to leave no open space among or under them ; fill the hole half full, turn on one bucket of water ; when the water has soaked away fill and pack firmly around the body of the tree. In no case put fresh manure in contact with the roots. Budded trees should be set down to the bud. Dwarf trees should be planted below the bud.

AFTER-CULTURE.

The trees should be kept free from grass, and no crops should be grown in an orchard except cultivated crops, such as potatoes, beans, peas, carrots or corn. Clover and other sown crops, which exhaust the soil, are especially injurious. All trees should be kept well cultivated, at least for some years, until they obtain

proper growth and capacity for producing crops of fruit. Cherry and apple trees will then produce without culture by being properly mulched or manured. Peach orchards should never go out of cultivation.

DISEASES OF FRUIT TREES.

Perhaps the most common cause of disease and failure in fruit trees is sun-blight; this is the prime cause of many other difficulties. If a tree is kept growing, which can be done by keeping the ground well cultivated, it will not suffer from the sun. The best and most practical way to overcome the evil arising from this cause is to grow only low standard trees. The codlin moth has been very destructive, but experience has proved that it can be successfully combatted. The woolly aphis and San Jose scale (*aspidotus perniciosus*), have of late become very injurious in some parts of the State, and threaten to destroy the orchards entirely, unless prompt measures are adopted to prevent the spread of the pests, and efficacious means employed to exterminate them in places where they have already secured a foothold. The experience of fruit culturists in Santa Clara county, in their efforts to eradicate the pest during the year is very encouraging, however, and gives assurance that with the application of proper remedies, success is certain, especially when universally practiced.

BORERS.

We are troubled with the worst species of borers. Young trees should be examined from the first of July until the end of the season. Their presence can be determined by a dark spot upon the bark of the tree usually, but not always, on the sunny side. By examining with a knife a grub will be found, very small at first, hardly discernable, afterwards growing to be half an inch in length. Clean the meal out of the worm hole with a piece of wire, then fill with a swab dipped into gas tar, and the work is complete.

Remedy for Worms and Leaf-eating Bugs, Canker Worms, &c. Trees infested with any kind of leaf-eating worms should be sprayed with "London Purple" at the rate of two hundred gallons

of water to one pound of the purple. Prompt action will soon overcome the pests. Apples, pears, plums, and in fact all fruits may be sprayed with this solution until half grown, but not after.

CODLIN MOTH.

Examine from April 15th. As soon as the apples are fairly formed a beautiful little moth about half an inch long, called the codlin moth, deposits a tiny yellow egg in the calyx or blossom end of the apple. This soon hatches and eats its way into the apple and feeds around the core. In thirty-three days it attains its full size. It then cuts a round hole about an eighth of an inch in diameter out to the surface of the apple, leaving the apple perhaps and crawling down the trunk of the tree; as the growth of the apple is arrested it ripens prematurely and falls on the ground, carrying the moth with it. Whenever the worm leaves the fruit it naturally makes its way to the trunk of the tree, where it seeks some crevice or loose scale of bark and spins for itself a slight cocoon a little more than half an inch long, white and silky on the inside and darker outwardly. In three days the worm will change into a chrysalis half an inch long; in two weeks the chrysalis will be transformed into a moth, which emerges, seeks its companion and resumes its work of depositing eggs. Two broods a year at least may be counted upon in this climate. What can be done? First, destroy the fallen worm apples, turn the hogs into the orchard or gather and feed to hogs, put bands around the trunk of the tree about two feet from the ground, made of old sacking eight or ten inches wide, two folds, and tied on or tacked in the middle. The worms in progress up or down the tree will go under these bands and spin their cocoons. The bands must be examined every week or two and the cocoons destroyed.

THE RED SPIDER.

The red spider (*acarus fellarius*), the well-known insect pest, is one that is peculiar to a dry and warm condition of the atmosphere. The insects, generally in large numbers, attack trees when they are in a weakened state from want of sufficient water

or other causes, spinning their webs over the under side of the leaves and sucking out the sap. Water and moisture provided with persistence are complete specifics. Or, spray the tree well and use flour sulphur and dust the leaves well.

LIME AND SULPHUR WASH FOR SCALE.

The following recipe has proved to be an effective and cheap wash for the treatment of trees troubled by the San Jose scale :

Ten pounds of unslacked lime, twenty gallons of water, twenty pounds of sulphur ; boil until thoroughly dissolved, then add twenty-five pounds of lime, fifteen pounds of salt, and water sufficient to make sixty (60) gallons of solution ; strain and apply milk-warm with spray-pump, using a rubber disk in the San Jose nozzle.

This wash does not hurt the fruit when applied after the tree has blossomed out. Use in the Fall as soon as the foliage drops, and again in the Spring before the tree blooms, if necessary. Cost per tree, from four to five cents.—“Pacific Rural Press.”

PREVENTATIVE AGAINST BORERS, MICE AND RABBITS.

Take lime, slack, and prepare as for ordinary whitewash, in an old barrel or box. Take enough at a time to make a bucket two-thirds full—proper consistency for the ordinary white washing. Now add one pint of gas-tar, one pound of whale-oil soap dissolved in hot water, or one pint of common soft soap, or one pound of potash, or one pint strong lye from wood ashes, or ball or box concentrated lye, then add clay or loam enough to make the bucket full of the wash of proper thickness to be applied with a whitewash brush. If the trees have had the earth ridged up around them, take the earth away from around collar, and apply the wash to the body of the trees from the limbs to the ground or down to the roots. Its advantages are, first : It will destroy the bark louse, or destroy all scale insects, will give the trees a bright, clean, healthy appearance. This wash will drive out all borers that may be in the trees, and the moth will not deposit eggs on or about the trees the same season the wash is used. All who grow apple, peach, pear, quince, or any other fruit

trees, should not fail to use this wash. Don't fail to use because not patented and sold at a high price. We have known cases where peach trees have been badly affected by the borer; they have all left and the trees become healthy and vigorous with one application of this wash. Again, mice and rabbits will not girdle trees where this wash is used. Apply the 15th of April for borers and general benefit to trees, and late Autumn as a preventative against mice and rabbits. Gas-tar, when applied pure, will kill trees.

Rule for ascertaining the number of plants required for one acre of land, which contains 43,560 square feet: Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the row, and their product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre, will show how many plants or hills the acre will contain.

1,000 apple trees packed for shipping, ordinarily weigh as follows: One year, 1 to 3 feet, about 400 lbs.; two years, 3 to 5 feet, 800 lbs.; peach, apricot and prune, about the same.

APPLES.

The apple is the most popular and most valuable of all hardy fruits. Its value on the farm can hardly be over-estimated, and when due attention is paid to the selection of kinds suited to location, having in view kinds suited to the markets you intend them for, it may be justly classed among the best for market value. It will flourish and produce, particularly in the foothills. Apples grown at an altitude of fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred feet will compare with any in the world in size, color or flavor.

Parties planting apple orchards should be careful to confine their selections to the very earliest and very latest varieties and best keeping. They will always find a market for such apples.

I hope for a continuance of the favorable patronage enjoyed for the past thirty-eight years.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BIDWELL,

RANCHO CHICO NURSERY,

Chico, Cal.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

APPLES.

In selecting apples it should be remembered that some of the favorite varieties of the Eastern States do not succeed well on this coast, and also that many of the strictly Winter apples in those States ripen here in the Fall. We have but few apples that really keep well through our Winter months.

These remarks are more especially applicable to the lower valleys, and the coast region generally. The higher and cooler portions of the State produce apples more nearly resembling the same varieties in the Eastern States in keeping qualities.

In fixing the time of ripening of apples (as well as other fruits), we can only approximate, on account of the severity of climate and other causes bearing upon this point. The time of ripening mentioned in this Catalogue, will be found sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

List of Summer Apples.

Red Astrachan. Large ; rich, red color, very tart ; ripens just after Early Harvest. A very popular and valuable apple.

White Astrachan. Medium size, roundish, skin very smooth, nearly white with a few faint streaks of red on one side, and covered with a white bloom. Flesh quite white, tender and of delicate flavor. First of August.

EARLY HARVEST.

Early Harvest. Medium size, form roundish, skin very smooth with a few faint white dots, bright straw color when fully ripe; flesh very white, tender and juicy, crisp, with a rich sprightly sub-acid flavor. Very good to best. Excellent for dessert and cooking. July.

Carolina June. Medium or below, oval, irregular, inclining to conic; skin smooth, nearly the whole surface shaded with deep red, and almost of a purplish hue on the sunny side, and covered with a light bloom; flesh very white, tender and juicy, with a brisk sub-acid flavor, core rather large. Very good. Last of June.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Large, beautiful, striped, tart; vigorous, immensely hardy; early and most profuse bearer. Russian. No hardier sort known; a most valuable variety for the high foothills. August.

Tetofsky. (Russian Crab.) Medium, whitish yellow, with crimson stripes ; juicy, tender, pleasant flavor ; upright, moderate grower, very large leaves ; extremely hardy and valuable in cold localities. August.

Maiden's Blush. A very good quality of apple ; medium size, beautiful pale yellow with red cheek. Tree regular and abundant bearer. August to September.

Gravenstein. Large ; bright yellow, penciled and marbled with red and orange ; crisp, juicy, high flavored. August.

List of Autumn Apples.

Red Beitigheimer. A rare and valuable German variety. Fruit large to very large; roundish, inclining to conical; skin pale cream-colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest of apples, and worthy of extensive cultivation. September.

Alexander. Very large; mottled with red, mild sub-acid; moderately productive. A very showy apple. September to October.

Jonathan. (Spitzenburg Family.) Medium size; striped, vinous flavor, very productive; valuable for market. November to December.

Hoover. Large, dark red; flesh fine, whitish, crisp, rather firm, tender, rich sub-acid; core small, very good. November.

Fall Pippin. Very large, roundish, oblong; yellow, flesh tender, rich and delicious. Tree a free grower, spreading and fine bearer; one of the best for table or market. September to October.

Fameuse. (Snow apple.) Medium size; deep crimson, flesh snowy white, tender, melting and delicious. Tree vigorous, with dark wood, one of the finest dessert fruits, and valuable for market; succeeds particularly well in the foothills. November to January.

Haas, or Fall Queen. Origin, St. Louis, Mo. Large, flat, ribbed or quartered; skin yellowish green, streaked and nearly covered with dull, brownish red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree very hardy and vigorous. This variety is also well adapted to the foothills, as a profitable market fruit, and for family use. September to November.

Stump. A very handsome and valuable variety, which originated near Rochester, N. Y. Fruit medium size, conical; skin yellow striped and shaded with light red; resembles ehennango; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sprightly, sub-acid. The fruit, from its uniform size, fine appearance, and mild, pleasant flavor, commands a ready sale at a good price. A decided acquisition to the list of profitable market and good garden varieties. Tree of handsome, stalky growth, and very prolific. September to October.

Skinner's Pippin. Large, yellow, very tender, good flavor; origin, San Jose, Cal. Tree grows well and comes early into bearing. September.

Twenty-Ounce. Very large, roundish, greenish yellow, boldly splashed and marbled with stripes of purplish red; flesh coarse-grained, sprightly, brisk sub-acid. Its large size and handsome appearance render it one of the most popular fruits in market. Good to very good. October and November.

Yellow Bellflower. Large, oblong ; pale yellow, some times red in sun ; flesh tender and juicy, with a sprightly, and rather acid flavor, one of the best. November to January.

Red Bellflower. Color deep red ; flavor sprightly, acid, size and shape of Yellow Bellflower. A cross between Red June and Yellow Bellflower. California Seedling. October.

King of Tompkins County. Fruit large, globular, inclining to conic, yellowish, mostly shaded with red, striped and splashed with crimson ; flesh yellowish, rather coarse, juicy, tender, with exceedingly agreeable, rich, vinous flavor, delightfully aromatic. Tree very vigorous, spreading, an abundant bearer. Very good to best. November to February.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, roundish, a little flattened, pretty regular, but often obscurely ribbed, dark green, becoming greenish yellow when ripe, when it sometimes shows a dull blush near the stalk ; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender and crisp, with an abundance of rich, slightly aromatic, lively, acid juice, and a very vigorous and strong grower. Very good. October to December.

Kingsley. Medium, roundish, yellowish, striped and splashed with red ; flesh fine-grained, juicy, melting, sub-acid. Very good. October.

Fulton. Medium, oblate, light yellow, sprinkled with green or gray dots having a blush on sunny side ; flesh whitish, tinged with pink, juicy pleasant sub-acid. September.

Fall Jenneeting. Large size, pale greenish yellow, with reddish stripes, strong grower, abundant bearer. September.

Beauty of Kent. Very large, roundish, but flat at the ball, and narrowing distinctly to the eye, where it is slightly ribbed, smooth, greenish-yellow, marked with large, broken stripes of purplish red ; flesh juicy, crisp, tender, with a simple sub-acid flavor. Tree strong and upright grower. Good. October and November.

McIntosh Red. Canada origin ; very hardy, enormous bearer. Fruit medium, skin whitish yellow, very nearly covered with dark rich red or crimson, almost purplish in sun, moderately sprinkled with light dots ; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, peculiar, slight quince-like flavor. October to January.

St. Lawrence. Fruit large, oblate, tapering towards the eye, yellowish, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh white, lightly stained, crisp, juicy, tender and vinous, upright, moderate grower. Good to very good. September.

Allen's Favorite. Original tree now growing on ranch of B. F. Allen, Chico, Cal., supposed to be a seedling from Fameuse. Strong and upright grower. Deserving a place in every orchard. November to January.

BEN DAVIS.

List of Winter Apples.

Ben Davis. Medium to large ; form roundish, truncate, conical, often sides unequal. Yellowish, splashed and striped with two shades of red. Tree hardy, free grower, late keeper.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Tree moderately hardy ; medium to large ; skin golden yellow sprinkled with gray ; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly ; very good to best. December to April.

Baldwin. Large, roundish and narrowing a little to the eye. Color yellow in the shade, but nearly covered and striped with crimson, red and orange in the sun, dotted with a few russet dots, and with streaks of russet about the stalk ; flesh yellowish white, crisp, with that agreeable mingling of saccharine and acid which constitutes a rich high flavor. Very good. The tree is a vigorous upright grower and bears most abundantly. Ripe from October to March.

Buckingham. Medium to large ; form oblate to conic. Color greenish yellow, mostly covered, shaded, striped and splashed with two shades of crimson or purplish red, many light-brown dots ; flesh yellowish, rather coarse, breaking, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, core small. Very good to best. October to February.

Lawver. Large, roundish, flat ; mild, sub-acid ; very heavy and hard, beautiful dark red ; the handsomest of all the extra late keepers ; very valuable as a late market sort. Tree a vigorous good grower, very hardy and bears well. This variety is to-day the most promising late market apple before the public. January to May.

Milam. Medium or below, red ; handsome and popular ; tree vigorous, productive, but not the most hardy ; old, useful southern sort. November to December.

Nickajack. (Carolina Spice.) Medium to large, with dull stripes ; firm, good, very popular south, not very hardy ; immense grower, productive. January to May.

Cook's Seedling. This apple originated in Sonoma Co., Cal., and promises well as a first-class winter apple ; size, medium to large, striped and marbled, with red on a yellow ground.

Wagener. A beautiful, rich apple, with firm flesh ; a good keeper and productive bearer ; color, bright red and yellow, striped, excellent. January.

Yellow Newton Pippin. Large, firm, crisp, juicy, rich and high flavor. This is the best California winter apple, and is more extensively planted than any other variety. December to March.

LANKFORD.

Lankford. Fruit medium, oblate to roundish oblate, often flattened at the ends; skin pale green, shaded with pale and dark red over half or more of its surface, and moderately sprinkled with large, light and grayish dots—many areole. Tree vigorous and good bearer. Its superior keeping qualities recommend it to all, keeping until May and June, with ordinary treatment. Flesh whitish, a little coarse, tender, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid, inclining to sweet, core small.

Shockley. Below medium, roundish conical, pale yellow, overspread with red; flesh crisp, juicy, rich, slightly vinous and and pleasant; good keeper and sells well. Good. January to May.

Ingram. Seedling of Rawle's Janet, and becoming very popular; keeps until May, hardy, good bearer; fruit yellow, mostly covered with broken stripes of red and gray dots; flesh yellowish white, mild sub-acid flavor.

WALBRIDGE.

Walbridge. (Edgar Red Streak.) Large, striped with red ; handsome, of excellent quality, and holds its flavor to the last. One of the best late keeping sorts. January to May.

McMahan White. One of the ironclad varieties, having withstood several severe winters ; fruit large, white ; flesh fine grained and of excellent quality, said to be the most hardy and best sort of American origin yet introduced. January.

Wolf River. Fruit large to very large ; skin pale greenish yellow, but becomes whitish when mature, shaded with light and dark crimson where fully exposed, having a thin whitish bloom and a few light dots. Flesh white, rather coarse, half tender, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid, with a peculiar spicy flavor.

Esopus Spitzenburg. Large, light red ; rich, sprightly vinous flavor ; one of the very best of all winter apples. November to January.

WEALTHY.

Wealthy. Fruit medium, oblate or roundish oblate, whitish yellow ground, shaded with deep, rich crimson in the sun, obscure broken stripes and mottlings in the shade, sometimes entirely covered with crimson, many light dots. Flesh white, fine grained, stained with red, tender, juicy, lively, vinous, sub-acid. Tree vigorous and productive. Very good. November to January.

Swaar. Large, regularly formed, roundish or roundish oblate. Skin greenish yellow when first gathered, but when entirely ripe of a fine, dead gold color, dotted with numerous distinct brown specks. Flesh yellowish, fine grained, tender, with an exceedingly rich, aromatic flavor and spicy smell. Very good to best. November to February.

Romanite. Fruit small, roundish conical, truncated, yellow ground, mostly overspread with clear, light, handsome red, indistinct light dots; flesh yellowish, fine grained, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Valuable as a keeper. Good to very good. February to April.

Borsdoffer. Fruit roundish oval, narrowing at the eye, skin pale yellow, with a full red cheek, sprinkled with a little russet. Flesh yellowish white, very firm and crisp, with a rich, brisk, perfumed flavor. October to January.

Charlotten Thaler. A strong grower; very hardy and prolific. Ripens early. Valuable for market.

Northern Spy. Large, roundish, prettily striped with red; mild, pleasant flavor; very popular in some sections, especially for its keeping properties; very upright grower. January to May.

Wine Sap. Medium size; fine red, firm, crisp, high flavor. November to February.

White Winter Pearmain. Large, roundish; pale yellow, with slight blush, sprinkled with minute brown dots; flesh yellowish, tender, crisp, juicy, pleasant sub-acid, good. December and January.

Smith's Cider. Large, yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, pleasant acid. November to January.

Mann. Large, fine, smooth fruit, which resembles the Rhode Island Greening in color and shape, and equally good in quality; keeps well until May; a most profitable sort; tree upright and a good grower.

Pewaukee. Origin, Pewaukee, Wisconsin. Raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Esteemed especially for cold climates, on account of its hardness; tree vigorous. January to May. Especially adapted to the foothills of California.

Rawle's Genet. (Rawle's Janet, Never Fail, etc.) Medium to large size; yellow, striped with red; crisp, juicy, rich; a free grower; prolific bearer. One of the most popular winter apples, very valuable. January.

Rome Beauty. Large, yellow, shaded with bright red ; flesh yellowish ; tender, juicy, crisp, sub-acid. Very good. January to May.

Red Canada. (Old Nonsuch of Massachusetts.) Medium size ; red, with white dots ; flesh rich, sub-acid and delicious. Tree a moderate, slender grower. A superior fruit for table or market. December to May.

Stark. Large, yellow ; nearly covered with mixed red ; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, mild, sub-acid ; tree upright, vigorous grower, hardy, early and profuse bearer ; one of the most profitable long keeping apples. January to May.

Vandervere. (New York.) Large, yellow, striped with red ; rich and fine. A most excellent variety. November to January.

TRANSCENDENT CRAB.

Crab Apples.

In none of the fruits has greater improvements been attained of late years than in the Crab Apple. Many of the kinds now in cultivation are an almost indispensable addition to our lists of fruits, and have qualities of decided value. The three varieties especially prominent are the Transcendent, Hyslop and Whitney. In health and hardiness of tree and productiveness they are unsurpassed.

Transcendent. Fruit large, roundish, oblong, slightly but regularly ribbed ; golden yellow, with a crimson red cheek in the sun, covered with a delicate white bloom ; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, sub-acid, pleasant, excellent for cooking, preserves, jellies, canning and pickling. July.

Whitney. Large, averaging from one and a half to two inches in diameter, skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and flavor very pleasant, ripe latter part of July. Tree a great bearer and very hardy, a vigorous, handsome grower, with a dark green glossy foliage.

Yellow Siberian Crab. This scarcely differs from the common Siberian Crab, except in the fruit, which is rather larger and of a fine amber or golden yellow. Both this and the red are esteemed highly for preserves and jellies. August.

Hyslop, Fruit large, produced in clusters; roundish ovate dark, rich red, covered with thick blue bloom, stock long and slender, flesh yellowish, sub-acid, good for culinary uses and cider. August.

White Arctic. A vigorous and handsome grower; fruit very large, white, tender pulp, rich and juicy.

SELECT PEARS.

The following list includes most of those which have been well tested and prove valuable. Those designated by a "*" are of American origin.

GATHERING PEARS.

One of the most important points in the management of pears, is to gather them at the proper time.

Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

THIN THE FRUIT.

We cannot urge too strongly the following suggestions: When pear trees are heavily laden, the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, else the fruit will be poor and the trees injured.

Summer Pears.

***Clapp's Favorite.** A splendid pear, resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier; a cross between that variety and the Flemish Beauty; the tree is hardy and vigorous either on the pear or quince. Care should be taken to pick the fruit at least ten days before it would ripen on the tree.

Beurre Giffard. A beautiful and excellent variety. Tree slender but healthy, hardy, a moderate grower and very productive, the first good early pear. July.

Beurre d' Amanlis. Large, buttery, melting, rich. Aug.

BARTLETT.

Bartlett. One of the most popular pears ; large, buttery and melting, with a rich musky flavor. A vigorous, erect grower, bears young and abundantly, the best of all Summer pears. Valuable for market and canning. August.

***Dearborn's Seedling.** Medium size, melting, rich and sugary. July.

Doyenne d' E'te. This is one of the first pears to ripen, rather small, but melting and sweet.

LAWSON.

Lawson. (New.) Ripening with the Doyenne d' E'te, but equal in size to the Beurre Giffard. Tree a vigorous and upright grower, and free of blight. Fruit large, very productive, firm, and a good shipper. A very promising early pear. July.

Madaline. (Citron des Carmes.) Medium size, yellowish green, juicy, melting, sweet, perfumed flavor; one of the finest early pears. A vigorous grower and productive. July.

Bloodgood. Small, nearly round, yellow, with russet dots, melting, with a rich sugary, highly aromatic flavor. July.

Souvenir du Congress. Fruit large to very large, resembling the Bartlett in form: skin smooth, of a handsome yellow at maturity, washed with bright red or earmine on the side exposed to the sun, flesh much like the Bartlett, having the musty flavor though in a less degree. Ripens before the Bartlett. July.

Le Conte. A new variety, resembling Kieffer in growth of tree and other respects, and like it; supposed to be a hybrid between the Chinese sand pear and one of our cultivated varieties. It is large, bell shaped, of a rich creamy yellow color, very smooth, and ripens in July, before Kieffer ripens. It is of strong growth, an early, most prolific and regular bearer, and has never been known to blight, rapidly acquiring remarkable popularity throughout California, where it has proved exceedingly profitable, for canning and evaporating.

Autumn Pears.

Buffum. Medium, skin fair, deep yellow (brownish green at first), finely suffused with red, sprinkled with brown dots. Flesh white, buttery, sweet and of excellent flavor. Tree strong and upright grower, productive. September.

Beurre Bosc. A large fine pear, russety yellow, highest flavor, flesh white, melting, very buttery and delicious. Sept.

Beurre Clairgeau. Very large, beautiful yellow and red, nearly melting, high flavored, valuable for market, bears transportation well. October and November.

Beurre d'Anjou. (Ne plus Meuris.) Large russet yellow, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor. Tree a full grower and good bearer. October to November.

Beurre Diel. Large, dull yellow, dotted, sugary, rich and delicious. October.

Beurre Hardy. Large, greenish yellow, with light russet, buttery, vinous and highly perfumed, bears transportation well. Tree vigorous and productive. September and October.

Counseiller de la Cour. (Marechal de la Cour, or Duc de Orleans.) Large, yellowish, suffused with russet; flesh buttery, juicy, melting, vigorous and productive. October.

Duchesse d' Angouleme. Fruit of the largest size, yellow ; flesh buttery, juicy, rich and excellent, the finest of all large pears. September and October.

Duchesse d' Angouleme. (Pitmaster.) A very large English pear. September.

Doyenne Boussock. Large, lemon yellow, a little russeted, melting, juicy with a sprightly vinous flavor. Valuable for market. September.

Flemish Beauty. Large, nearly covered with reddish brown where exposed to the sun. The fruit should be gathered sooner than most pears, even before it parts readily from the tree, if it is then ripened in the house it is always fine. September.

Sheldon. Medium to large, yellow russet and red, a very excellent and promising variety. Tree a fair grower and productive. October.

***Howell.** Large, light, waxen yellow ; flesh melting, sweet and rich ; a vigorous grower and profuse bearer, one of the best native pears. September.

Louise Bonne, of Jersey. A large, beautiful, first-rate pear, yellow, with a dark red cheek, melting, vinous, buttery and rich. Tree a vigorous, erect grower and most abundant bearer. September.

***Onondaga.** (Swan's Orange.) A large, melting, sprightly, vinous pear. Tree vigorous, hardy and extremely productive. October.

***Seckel.** The standard of excellence in the pear ; small, but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower. September.

***Kennedy.** A new seedling from the Rancho Chico. It is superior to the Bartlett or Winter Nelis in flavor, and ripens between the two. Undoubtedly the most valuable new pear originated in California.

Beurre de l' Assomption. A large, melting fruit, vigorous grower. Ripens in August.

White Doyenne. (Virgalieu. Fall Butter.) Fruit large, regularly formed, obovate ; skin smooth, clear yellow, sprinkled with small dots, and fine red cheek, flesh white, fine grained, very buttery, melting, rich, high flavored and delicious. Very popular with some people. September.

KIEFFER.

***Kieffer.** (Kieffer's Hybrid.) Said to have been raised from seed of the Chinese sand pear, accidentally crossed with Bartlett or some other kind. Large, skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinged with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous, and an early and great yielder, "blight proof." September.

De Tongres. Fruit very large, conic, pyramidal, strongly bossed on its whole surface; skin green, shaded with brown russet, and striped with red on the sunny side; flesh white, fine, melting, very juicy, sugary, vinous, and pleasantly perfumed, beautiful and excellent. Tree productive, but moderate grower. September to October.

***B. S. Fox.** A seedling raised by the late B. S. Fox, and now placed on the market. Fruit large, oblong, obtuse pyriform; skin clear bright yellow, nearly covered with rich golden russet, stalk rather short, stout, inserted obliquely by a lip in a slight depression; flesh whitish, fine, juicy, melting, sweet, rich and excellent. A good grower, bearer and shipper. September to October.

St. Germain. Fruit of medium size, oval, narrowing towards both ends, skin yellowish green, flesh melting, juicy, with a rich and excellent flavor. Tree a slow grower, with slender branches. October.

Winter Pears.

Easter Beurre. Large, roundish oval ; yellow, with a red cheek ; melting, rich, fine grained, one of the best winter pears. December to March.

Doyenne d' Alencon. Large, yellow ; sugary, very rich flavor. December to January.

Mt. Vernon. Medium to large ; light russet on yellow ground ; flesh yellowish, juicy, vinous. November to December.

Winter Nelis. Medium size ; yellow with grey russet, best winter pear, and valuable for market, very juicy and of the highest flavor. November to January.

***Winter Seckel.** (Dana's Hovey.) Ranks next to the Seckel ; fruit medium size, greenish yellow, spotted with russet ; flesh yellowish, juicy, melting, with a sugary, rich, aromatic flavor. December.

Pound, or Winter Bell. Valued only for cooking ; stews red and is excellent baked or preserved ; skin yellowish green with a brown cheek ; flesh firm and solid. January to March.

Lawrence. Medium, fine lemon yellow ; flesh buttery, with rich aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among winter pears ; growth moderate, an early and abundant bearer. November and December.

***P. Barry.** This is a seedling pear of acknowledged great merit, originated by the late B. S. Fox. The fruit of this variety is large, elongated pyriform, a little obtuse ; skin deep yellow, nearly covered with a rich golden russet ; stalk of medium length and thickness, set rather obliquely on a medium cavity, sometimes by a lip ; flesh whitish, fine, juicy, melting, sweet, slightly vinous and rich. An early and prolific bearer. December to January.

***Col. Wilder.** This is also a seedling raised by the late B. S. Fox. Fruit medium to large, roundish, obtuse pyriform ; skin light yellow, a shade of light orange red in the sun ; slight nettings of russet, and numerous small russet and brown dots ; stalk rather short, flesh whitish yellow, a little coarse around the core ; juicy, melting, very sweet, with a peculiar slight musty and aromatic flavor. This will undoubtedly prove a first-class very late variety. December to January.

Beurre Gris de Hiver Nouveau. Large, golden russet ; flesh juicy, buttery and melting, a good bearer. January to February.

SELECT CHERRIES.

The cherry thrives best on dry soil. The tree is well adapted to door yards, where shade and ornament are required, being of erect habit and large foliage. As a pleasant and refreshing desert fruit, the cherry is everywhere esteemed. The following varieties are the best for this country :

REMARKS ON CHERRIES.

Shipments of cherries made the past season to Eastern markets have demonstrated that this delicious fruit can be grown with profit for shipment.

Black Eagle. Large ; black, tender, juicy, rich and high flavor. Ripe in June.

Luelling. (Black Republican.) A valuable seedling, originated in Oregon ; having the solid flesh of the Napoleon Bigarreau and color of the Black Tartarian. Very late.

Early Purple Guigne. Medium size, purple, rich flavor. May to June.

Great Bigarreau. (Monstrous de Mcel.) Very large, dark red, almost black, firm and juicy. Tree a strong grower and good bearer. July.

Centennial. A seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau, raised by Mr. Henry Chapman, in Napa Valley. Fruit larger than its parent, more oblate in form, and beautifully marbled and splashed with crimson on a pale yellow ground ; flesh firm, rich and sugary, good for shipping or canning. June.

GOVERNOR WOOD.

Governor Wood. The finest of Dr. Kirkland's seedlings. Fruit large; skin light yellow, shaded and marbled with bright red; flesh nearly tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Middle to last of May.

BLACK TARTARIAN.

Black Tartarian. Very large, purplish black ; flesh half tender, deep purple, very juicy, mild, delicious, very fine. First in June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. (Royal Ann.) Very large ; pale yellow, dotted and spotted with deep red and dark crimson ; flesh very firm, juicy and fine. June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. A new German variety lately introduced. The largest of all the Black Bigarreau cherries. Skin of a deep black color ; flesh dark and very juicy, with a fine flavor. Fruit borne in clusters. Ripens in June.

Knight's Early Black. Large, black, sweet and juicy. Ripe a few days before Black Tartarian.

Elton. Large, pale yellow, with red cheek, of the finest flavor. Last of May.

May Duke. Large, dark red, sub-acid, rich. ripens a long time in suecession. May and June.

Sparhawk's Honey. Fruit of medium size; roundish, heart-shaped, very regular in form, stalk of moderate length, rather slender, set in a round, even depression. Skin thin, of a beautiful glossy pale amber red, becoming a lively red when fully ripe. Flesh juicy, with a very sweet flavor. June.

Rockport Big. Fruit large, roundish obtuse, heart-shaped. Color, when fully ripe, a beautiful bright red, shaded with pale amber; flesh rather firm, juicy, sweet, rich, with an excellent flavor. Tree vigorous, upright and a good bearer. Very good or best. Ripens early in June, or just before May Duke.

Reine Hortense. Fruit very large, roundish elongated. Skin a bright lively red, somewhat marbled and mottled; flesh tender, juicy, very slightly sub-acid and delieious, best of its season. July.

Late Duke. Fruit large, flattened or obtuse, heart-shaped. Color, when fully ripe, rich dark red (but at first white, mottled with bright red.) Flesh yellowish, juicy, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor, not quite so sweet and rich as the May Duke. Ripens later than May Duke, and therefore a very valuable sort for dessert or cooking.

PLUMS and PRUNES.

The cultivation of plums and prunes has been much extended on this coast since the introduction of improved processes of drying and preserving. This fruit may be grown in great perfection in all parts of the country. The trees are subject to few diseases, nor is the fruit subject to the depredations of the curculio or any other destructive insects.

We give special attention to the growing of those varieties which experience has shown to be the best for drying, canning and shipping.

Prince of Wales. Fruit large, globular inclining to oblong, skin reddish purple with brownish yellow dots and a thick bloom. Flesh a little coarse, greenish yellow, coarse, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid, not rich, partially adhering to the stone. August.

Bleeker's Gage. Fruit of first quality, excellent and remarkably hardy, a good and regular bearer; medium size, very regular yellow, with numerous white specks and a thin white bloom. Flesh yellow, rich, sweet and luscious in flavor, separates almost entirely from the stone. August.

Bavay's Green Gage. (Reine Claude de Bavay.) One of the best foreign varieties, as large as the Washington, and of fine flavor; roundish oval, greenish, marked with red in the sun. Tree a free grower and remarkably productive. August.

Bradshaw. A very large and fine early plum, dark violet red, juicy and good. Tree erect and vinous, very productive; valuable for market. July.

Duane's Purple. Very large and handsome; oval, reddish purple, juicy and sweet, adheres to the stone. July.

Jefferson. One of the most beautiful of all dessert plums. Large, oval, skin golden yellow, with purplish red cheek; flesh deep orange, juicy, very rich, luscious, high flavored, separates from the stone. Last of July.

Imperial Gage. Medium size, oval, pale green, tinged with yellow when ripe; flesh greenish, very juicy, melting, rich; parts pretty freely from the stone. Early August.

Peach Plum. Very large, brownish red; flesh pale yellow, coarse grained but juicy; parts from the stone. Last of June.

Washington. Large, roundish; dull yellow, very sweet and luscious; parts from the stone. Early August.

Walling. A magnificent new plum from Oregon. Fruit of the very largest size; color greenish white, with slight blush on one side, freestone, two weeks later than Peach Plum. July.

Yellow Egg. Very large, egg shape, skin yellow, with white dots; when fully ripe of deep gold color, acid until very ripe, when it becomes sweet; adheres to the stone. Early August.

Pond's Seedling. A magnificent English plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. August.

Royal Hative. Medium size, roundish, purple; flesh yellow amber, rich, good, high flavor; parts from the stone when ripe. July.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large and handsome; oval, light yellow, flesh firm, rich and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. Valuable not only on account of its large size and fine appearance, but its lateness. September.

Goliath. (Nectarine.) A very large purple plum, rivaling the Peach Plum in beauty; second quality, a vigorous grower and great bearer. Last of August.

McLaughlin. Large, round, greenish yellow, sugary and fine quality, very good. Tree a free grower. One of the very best for family use or market. August.

Orange. Large, skin bronze yellow, marked with roguish white dots; flesh deep yellow and juicy. Tree vigorous and productive.

Quackenboss. Large, deep purple, covered with a dense bluish bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sprightly, juicy, a little coarse grained; will rank good in quality. Tree vigorous and a great yielder. Valuable for market. August to September.

Green Gage. Small, but of the highest excellence. Tree a moderate grower. Must be top grafted to get good trees. Sept.

Ickworth's Imperatrice. Above medium size; purple, firm, sweet, rich, a valuable variety for market, bears transportation well, will keep a long time after being gathered. Clings to the stone. September to October.

Purple Damson. Fruit small, oval, about an inch long, skin purple, covered with thick blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart, separates partially from the stone. September.

Ives' Seedling. Fruit large, oval, tapering a little to the apex, suture distinct; skin yellow, mottled and dotted with red, and covered with a thin bloom. Stalk short, set in a very small cavity. Flesh rich amber color, melting and separating freely from the stone, juicy and high flavored. August to September.

Lawrence's Favorite. A seedling of the Green Gage. Fruit large, heavy, roundish, a little flattened at either end. Skin dull yellowish green; flesh juicy and melting, of a rich, sprightly vinous flavor, separates from the stone when fully ripe. August.

Japan. Very large, late plum. Good for shipping, canning or drying. New introduction from Japan.

Botan. A large, dark, yellowish red fruit, with a white bloom, sweet, rich, juicy and delicious; vigorous, upright growing tree. August 1st.

Blood Plum of Satsuma. It is a vigorous grower, with dark red bark and oval leaves; said to be productive of large, delicious fruit, with red flesh and curiously mottled skin.

Prunus Simoni, or Apricot Plum. Fruit large, tomato shaped, cinnamon red color ; the flesh is firm, rich, sweet, aromatic and delicious, with the flavor of pine apple as strong as the pine apple itself, mingled with a faint banana flavor, very small stone. September.

Chabot. Vigorous grower, abundant bearer ; fruit greenish purple, very large and firm. August 15th.

Cherry Plum. Medium, pale red ; sweet, juicy, sub-acid. Good for canning. June.

Columbia. Very large, round, brownish purple ; parts from the stone. Good for drying. August.

PRUNES.

Plums and prunes are here divided for the sake of convenience. All prunes are plums.

Tragedy. Cross between German Prune and Purple Duane, nearly as large as Duane Purple, looks much like it only more elongated, skin dark purple; flesh yellowish green, very rich and sweet, frees readily from the pit. Its early ripening makes it valuable as a shipping fruit. June.

Gros Prune d' Agen. Very large, oval violet red; abundant bearer, often growing double; fine flavor, a valuable market sort. June.

Wangenheim. (German variety.) Tree a moderate grower. Medium, oval, skin deep purple covered with a thick blue bloom. Flesh rather firm, greenish yellow, juicy, sugary, rich. Separates from the stone. Good. August.

Double Prune d' Agen. Fruit very large, growing even to 3½ ounces, skin thin; reddish purple and covered with bloom. Flesh yellow, soft, very juicy and sweet. It is one of the best dessert prunes. Frequently the prunes are grown in pairs, hence its name.

Robe de Sargent. (Prune d' Ente.) Very much like Petite d' Agen; a trifle larger, but shrinks more in drying, Sept.

French Prune. (Petite d' Agen.) Well known as the best and most profitable prune for general culture ; medium size, oblong, reddish purple ; rich, sugary, and very productive ; requires a deep, strong soil to bring it to its greatest perfection. September.

Saint Catharine. One of the most celebrated prunes, skin pale yellow ; flesh yellow, juicy, firm, rich and perfumed ; abundant and constant bearer. This is the prune put up in France in fancy glass jars and boxes and sold under the name of "Tours Prune."

Hungarian Prune. Very large, productive and profitable. Bright red, with thin bloom, juicy, sweet, strong grower, good bearer ; parts from the stone. August.

Fellenberg. (Italian Prune.) Branches grey, smooth ; fruit medium oval, skin dark blue, with a bloom, flesh dark yellow, juicy, sweet and good ; one of the best for drying. Sept.

Silver Prune. Said to be a seedling from Coe's Golden Drop, which it much resembles, both in tree and fruit. Sept.

Glaister Prune. A California seedling of the form, size and color of Yellow Egg, but of better quality, and ripening two weeks earlier. August.

GERMAN PRUNE.

German Prune. Medium size, long oval, purple. Makes an excellent dried prune, separates from the stone. Very popular in the market. August.

We have also small quantities of some varieties lately imported from the great prune growing districts of France, as follows: "Lot d' Agen," "Double Prune d' Agen," "Prune d' Ente," all of which come highly recommended, and will be in great demand when known.

PEACHES.

In order to secure healthy and vigorous trees it is necessary to prune very severely. The tendency of all fruit trees in this State is to develope an immense number of fruit buds, and as they are not often destroyed by frost or other disasters, they produce more fruit than the tree can mature, the consequence is that much of it is small and often worthless. The tree should be regularly pruned every year, shortening in the shoots of the previous year from one-half to two-thirds, and cutting out all sickly and superfluous shoots. The head of the tree should be kept low ; the trunk ought not to exceed one foot. By this practice the breaking of the limbs is avoided, and the fruit produced is much larger and finer. The curled leaf has been very prevalent, but is probably caused by unusually cold Springs. The peach is subject to few other drawbacks, and there is no reason why every one who has an orchard should not be well paid for its care.

FIRST RIPENING.

Alexander. Medium size ; color deep maroon, handsomely shaded, rich and good ; flesh firm, whitish ; good shipper. June.

Amsden June. Very fine, early peach, much like the above, ripening a few days earlier.

Arkansas Traveler. Said to ripen from six to ten days earlier than Amsden June, of which it is a seedling ; fully equal in every other way.

Gov. Garland. Fruit large, averaging $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference ; of rich, rosy hue, delicious in flavor, and of an exquisite fragrance ; from three to four days earlier than Alexander, and is the best of all early peaches.

SCHUMACKER.

Schumacker. Claimed to be earlier than Amsden June and Alexander; flesh a yellowish white; specimens to measure from 8 to 9 inches in circumference.

Brigg's Red May. Round; white skin with red cheek; flesh white, melting, juicy and rich. A California seedling of great value for market. Ripens the first of June.

Japan Blood Peach. Size above medium, lemon shape, dark deep red on outside. Blood red to the pit, which is very small. Ripe the first of June; flavor extra fine and very free, very good to best. 5th of June.

SECOND RIPENING.

Early Beauty. A large yellow freestone. A seedling from Mississippi. This is probably the earliest yellow freestone known.

THIRD RIPENING.

Musser. Fully equal in every respect to Alexander.

Bower's Early. (New.) A handsome early peach of great promise, ripening a week before Hale's Early. Tree vigorous and productive.

FOURTH RIPENING.

Hale's Early. Medium to large., highly colored ; a very fair market and shipping sort.

Stilson's White. Medium, white, juicy, high flavored. Freestone.

FIFTH RIPENING.

Mountain Rose. It excels Troth's Early Red in size and quality ; it will certainly take the place of that variety in standard list. Ripens with Troth's. One of our best sorts.

Snow. Very early freestone, of good quality, ripening just after Hale's Early, clear white to the stone. Good to can or dry.

Fleitas, or Yellow St. John. Large ; roundish, orange yellow, with a deep red cheek ; juicy, sweet and highly flavored, flesh yellow. Ripens with Troth's Early Red. Origin, New Orleans, La., identical with May Beauty of Louisiana. A valuable peach.

SIXTH RIPENING.

Large Early York. The best of its season. Leaves serrated ; fruit medium size, roundish ; dark red in the sun ; flesh greenish white, very tender, melting, juicy, rich. Early July.

SEVENTH RIPENING.

Foster. A very fine large yellow peach of the Crawford type, but superior in many points, firmer flesh, with less color at the stone, which is smaller.

EIGHTH RIPENING.

Richmond. The Richmond is of large size, skin fine yellow, mottled, and shaded with dark rich red ; freestone, flesh yellow, quality good, ripens a few days after Early Crawford.

Early Crawford. Well known as the best of its season for market or canning.

NINTH RIPENING.

Reeves' Favorite. Fruit large, roundish, inclining to oval, with a swollen cheek ; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek ; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor, freestone. Fruit sells at a high price. One of the very best peaches, has not its equal for fine quality or market value. Should be in every orchard and garden. July.

Mary's Choice. A large Jersey peach, very similar to the Crawford's Early, but ripening a little later.

WHEATLAND.

Conklin. Golden yellow, marbled with crimson, large and handsome ; ripens after Crawford's Early ; one of the best.

TENTH RIPENING.

Old Mixon Free. This variety has all the qualities of a superior market fruit, and in a greater degree than any other peach. It excels, particularly in the necessary qualities for shipping ; uniformly large size, sprightly flavor and bright, handsome color, freestone ; white flesh, with a beautiful blush. July.

Moore's Favorite. Large, skin white, with a broad, bright blush. Flesh white, fine, juicy, of a rich vinous flavor. Free.

Wheatland. Free, yellow, average very large, productive. Tree a stout and steady grower. Excellent shipping peach, very showy, valuable as a market sort ; ripens between Early and Late Crawford, but much larger than either of them. July.

ELEVENTH RIPENING.

Susquehanna. Origin, Pennsylvania ; yellow fleshed freestone, with a beautiful red cheek, sweet and juicy, with rich vinous flavor ; rather a shy bearer, but a splendid peach. July.

LATE CRAWFORD.

Late Crawford. A superb yellow peach, very large, productive and good, a good dryer. Middle of August.

Dr. Hogg. Large, firm yet melting, stained with red under skin; flavor rich and sugary; a freestone, hardy, vigorous and productive. August.

Wager. Very large, yellow, more or less colored on sunny side; juicy, fine flavor, one of the best for canning and drying. Last of August.

Muir. Originated in Solano county, Cal.; yellow, of good quality. Good for canning or drying.

Thiszell's White Free. Large, white to the pit, slight blush in the sun; quality very good, eans well. California seedling.

Gen. Bidwell. (New.) The name of this peach originated on Rancho Chico—and called Gen. Grant—was changed by the State Horticultural Society, another peach having already been called Gen. Grant. Very handsome, large, yellow freestone, fruit rich, juicy, melting, with pale red cheek; ripens about one week later than late Crawford. 50 cts. each.

La Grange. Fruit large, roundish, oblong, greenish white, some red in sun; flesh juicy, melting, very rich and high flavored. Excellent canning peach. Last of August.

Morris' White. Medium to large; straw color, tinged with red; juicy and delicious, productive; flesh white to the stone. Good for canning. Middle of August.

Stump the World. Very large, roundish, skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of August.

Jones' Seedling. Very large; yellow, dark red cheek in sun; ripens late, just before Smock's Late. Tree very healthy and strong grower.

TWELFTH RIPENING.

Picquet's Late. Very large, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich and sweet, and of the highest flavor.

Brandywine. A seedling of Crawford's Late, and valuable for its large size, fine appearance, good quality, lateness and market value; fruit larger than its parent, and ripens ten days later. Tree a strong grower and productive. August.

Golden Chance. An extra large peach, yellow, with full red cheek, strong grower and great bearer, one of the best new peaches. Good for canning or drying.

Lord Palmerston. Very large; skin creamy white, with a pink red cheek, flesh firm, yet melting, very juicy and rich. September 10th.

Salway. A very valuable late peach; large, yellow, beautifully mottled, with a brownish red cheek, very productive, high color, good drying variety. September.

THIRTEENTH RIPENING.

Silver Medal. Large, white freestone, white at seed. Tree hardy and great bearer. Very popular wherever known.

Smock. Fruit large; skin light orange yellow, mottled with red; moderately juicy and rich. Excellent as a late market sort. September.

President. Fruit large, skin very downy, pale yellowish green, with a dull red cheek. Flesh white, but deep red at the stone, very juicy, melting, rich and high flavored; freestone. Sept.

FOURTEENTH RIPENING.

Geary's Hold On. Large yellow peach. A seedling of the Smock; fruit large, pale lemon yellow, freestone, ripens ten days after Smock, valuable when late kinds are desirable.

Lady Parham. Fruit medium, roundish, one side larger than the other, depressed at the summit, skin yellowish white, downy. Flesh pale red at the stone, firm, rich, vinous; freestone. October.

FIFTEENTH RIPENING.

Bilyeu's Late October. Fruit large, flesh white, with bright red cheek; in size and appearance much like Old Mixon Free; ripening ten days after Smock. Very valuable in all cases.

Clingstone Peaches.

TENTH RIPENING.

Orange Cling. One of the very finest of clings. Large, roundish, skin orange yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellow, fine flavor, sweet, firm, rich, superb, good for canning. Middle of July.

Old Mixon Cling. Large, pale yellow with red cheek; flesh nearly white, juicy, rich and good; one of the best. August.

Grove's Red Cling. Is similar to Grove's White Cling, but bearing more red, and being later.

Hallam Cling. Supposed to be a seedling from Old Mixon Cling. Extra large, very fine for canning. August.

ELEVENTH RIPENING.

Lemon Cling. A very large and beautiful lemon shaped variety, light yellow, reddened in the sun; flesh yellow, rich and vinous; excellent for canning or preserves. Last of August.

Edward's Cling. (California.) An extra fine, large, yellow fleshed Cling, of California origin; said to be one of the best for market. Last of August.

Seller's Cling. Very large, rich, golden color, tree healthy; one of the best of the clingstone peaches; ripens with late Crawford.

TWELFTH RIPENING.

Indian Blood Cling. Large, dark claret, with deep red veins, downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, vinous and refreshing.

Golden Cling. Originated with A. T. Hatch, Suisun, Cal., who speaks of it in the highest terms as a canning peach.

THIRTEENTH RIPENING.

McKevitt's Cling. A California seedling introduced by F. B. McKevitt, of Vacaville, Cal. A very large, white peach, white to the pit; flesh very firm; sugary and rich, high vinous flavor. It bears transportation well, strong grower, and does not curl. A very desirable variety for canning and market. Sept. 40 cts. each.

Albright's Cling. Large yellow, with pale red cheek, excellent for canning.

Tuskena. Medium, skin deep yellow, nearly covered with light and dark rich red and crimson, sometimes mottled and splashed with brownish red in the sun. Flesh rather firm, deep yellow, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, rich, and of very good quality. August.

FOURTEENTH RIPENING.

Heath Cling. Very large, cream white; flesh greenish white, tender, rich and juicy. A very popular variety. Sept.

Wilkins, or Ringgold Mammoth Cling. Very large, with a beautiful blush; ripens with Heath, but nearly double the size. A superb cling peach.

Twenty Ounce Cling. Very large, rich orange yellow, mostly covered with crimson; flesh bright yellow, juicy, and excellent; very desirable.

MOORPARK.

SELECT APRICOTS.

Aprieot culture in this State is one of the most profitable industries. The climate is so well adapted to their growth, and the demand so great, that the danger of over production is slight. We offer choise vartieties only, which are adapted for the market canning or drying.

Moorpark. One of the largest and finest; orange, with red cheek; flesh orange, firm, juicy and sweet with a rich flavor, very productive. Late.

Beauge. Foreign variety very much resembling Moorpark, but ripening a little later.

Kaisha. Medium size, pale yellow, mottled with red in the sun. Flesh tender, juicy and high flavored. June.

Orange. Medium size, orange, tinged with red in sun. Flesh dark orange, moderately juicy. July.

Early Golden. Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet. June.

Large Early. Size above medium; color orange, spotted with red; slightly downy, flesh sweet and juicy. July.

Royal. Large, oval; dull yellow, tinged with red where exposed; flesh firm, juicy, rich and vinous. July.

Peach. Exceedingly productive, very large and fine; one of the best.

Pringle. California origin, early, medium size, pleasant flavor. It is very valuable on account of its earliness.

St. Ambroise. One of the largest and finest early apricots, ripening about the same time as the Large Early.

Smith's Triumph. Large, deep orange, very rich; this variety will become very popular.

Alberge de Montgamet. Medium size, very early, juicy and good, very hardy; one of the best. Ripe in June.

Blenheim, or Shipley. Large, oval; flesh full to the pit; yellow, rich and juicy, ripens evenly and soon after the Royal; regular and prolific bearer, profitable for canning; drying and marketing.

Purple or Black. Resembles a plum, medium size, skin purple or black when fully ripe; flesh juicy and pleasant. It is as hardy as a plum, and therefore can be cultivated where the finer sorts are too tender.

Turkey. Medium size, nearly round, skin deep yellow, brownish orange next to the sun; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sweet sub-acid flavor, ripening one week after Moorpark.

McCormack. Supposed to be a seedling of the Large Early, which it very much resembles, but ten days earlier. Tree a strong grower and very productive, very showy, and fine for shipping.

SELECT NECTARINES.

The nectarine requires the same culture and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having smooth skin like the plum, and from the fact of its destruction by the curculia in the Eastern States. We have in California the same advantage in its production as with apricots, plums and prunes ; and none of our fruits are more sought for in the Eastern markets, either dried or canned, or command higher prices than nectarines. They do best, however, in the interior counties, as it requires much sun to bring them to a high state of perfection.

Boston. Large, bright yellow, with a red cheek ; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant flavor ; freestone. August.

Downton. Large, greenish white, with a dark red cheek ; flesh greenish white, rich and highly flavored, one of the best ; freestone.

Hardwicke. Large, pale green, with a violet red cheek ; flesh pale green, juicy melting and rich. August.

Lord Napier. Earliest large nectarine known, flesh rich and melting.

New White. Large, white, very juicy, with a rich vinous flavor.

Newington Cling Nectarine. Large, pale green, red in the sun ; flesh pale red at the stone, juicy and rich.

CHAMPION.

QUINCES.

Champion. A new variety of great promise. Tree bears early and abundantly and is very vigorous.

Angiers. A strong grower, used for working stock.

Apple, or Orange. Large, roundish, with a short neck ; of a bright golden yellow color. Tree has rather slender shoots and oval leaves ; very productive. This is the variety most extensively cultivated for the fruit. October.

ALMONDS.

Languedoc. A well known standard variety.

Bidwell's Mammoth. This is a seedling originated on the Rancho Chico ; is a hard shell of extra large size, and contains a very rich, sweet kernel. Very good.

Drake's Seedling. Originated by Mr. Drake, of Suisun, Solano county, Cal. It is of weeping growth, yields abundantly, a very soft-shelled, plump nut, with mostly double kernels, hulls easily, and does not need bleaching.

I X L. This and the one following were introduced by Mr. A. T. Hatch, of Suisun, Cal., and by him profitably grown. The I X L almond is a stocky, upright grower, and bears evenly over the tree. The nuts are large, uniform in size, hull easily, are bright, and in this climate will need no bleaching ; shell very soft and perfect.

Nonpareil. This almond is of similar growth to the I X L, but not as stocky and with smaller leaves. When bearing, the trees droop with their load of very thin-shelled nuts, one pound of which yields ten and one-half ounces of kernels. They hull easily, and, though thin-shelled, bear more to the tree than does the Languedoc of the same sized tree, single kernel, and does not require bleaching.

Routier's Soft Shell. From Joseph Routier's orchard. Shell quite soft, but not soft enough to crumble ; tree moderately strong grower, very prolific.

Ne Plus Ultra. A large, long, soft shell ; another of Mr. Hatch's seedlings. Considered the best almond introduced by him.

Texas Prolific. A new seedling variety originated at Dallas, Texas. Nut fully as large as Languedoc, but softer shell, very smooth, and bright color, well filled with a very sweet meat ; tree full as strong grower and very much resembles the Languedoc tree. It is a very heavy and regular bearer. It comes highly recommended from Dallas, Texas.

Golden State. Similar to Languedoc, but large. Introduced by Mr. W. Treat, of the Oakshade orchards.

HARDY NATIVE GRAPES.

Herbemont. Bunches very large and compact ; berries below medium ; dark blue, juicy, sweet and rich.

Diana. Pale, red-colored berries, of a sweet, somewhat strong, musky flavor.

Concord. A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than the Isabella ; very hardy and productive.

Isabella. Bunches long, large, loose ; berry large, oval, juicy, sweet and musky ; a vigorous grower, hardy, and an immense bearer ; adapted for arbors.

Moore's Early. Bunch medium ; berry large, round, black, with a heavy blue bloom ; flesh pulpy and of medium quality.

Wilder. (Rodgers' No. 4). Bunch large, compact, shouldered ; berry large, round, black ; flesh tender, slight pulp at center ; juicy, sweet, very hardy and vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

Agawam. (Rodgers' No. 15). One of the best of the red varieties, bunch variable in size, sometimes large and handsome ; flesh tender and juicy, vine a good grower and bearer.

Brighton. A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburgh. Resembles Catawba in color, and in size and form of bunch and berry ; flesh rich, sweet ; one of the best.

Catawba. Bunches large and loose ; berries large, of a coppery color, becoming purplish when well ripened ; vinous, rich, matures later than the Isabella.

Delaware. This fruit has fully maintained its reputation as one of the finest of our native grapes ; bunch small and compact, berries small, light red, with a violet bloom, beautiful, sweet, sugary and vinous, with a musky aroma. It justly claims a place in every garden.

Salem. (Rodgers' No. 53). Bunch large, compact ; berry large, round, coppery red ; flesh tender, juicy, slight pulp. In quality one of the best.

Pocklington. A seedling of the Concord. Bunch medium to large, generally shouldered ; berry large, roundish, light golden yellow when fully mature ; flesh pulpy, juicy, of fair quality.

Elvira. A white grape of medium size, highly esteemed in some places.

Triumph. (Campbell's). A large, fine, white grape, requiring a long season ; well suited to this climate.

Select Foreign Grapes.

Huasco. This grape was imported from Chili, where it is extensively cultivated, and the Huasco raisin is made from it. Bunches medium to large ; berries large, oval and light colored.

Trousseau. Bunches elongated, medium size ; berries black, with thick bloom ; a very strong grower, yields a dark-colored wine of good quality.

Burger. A German variety ; produces a light, white wine ; bears immense crops.

Rose Chasselas. Bunches medium, well set ; berries medium, sweet ; skin light pink. Very early.

Riesling. Bunches medium size, compact ; berries round, golden colored ; an excellent wine grape, producing the Riesling wine.

Mataro. Large bunches ; berries round and black. One of the best wine grapes.

Malbec. Bunches large ; berries medium well set ; dark red, good bearer.

Black Hamburg. Berries and bunches large ; one of the best grapes for general cultivation, succeeds almost everywhere.

Black Malvoisie. Bunches large and long ; good for wine or table use.

California, or Mission. The well known Mission wine grape.

Cornichon. Berries very large, oblong, covered with a beautiful bloom ; skin rather thick and dark ; a good shipping sort.

Flame Colored Tokay. Bunches and berries very large, firm and sweet ; valuable for market, and one of our best shipping varieties.

Muscat Hamburg. An English variety of great reputation, equal to the Black Hamburg in size and beauty, with the musky flavor of the Muscat of Alexandria.

Malaga Raisin. An excellent grape for raisins, and a good shipping variety.

Muscatello Gordo Blanco. A grape much like the Muscat of Alexandria, with smaller seeds and thinner skin ; the best raisins are made of this kind.

Rose of Peru. Very large bunches, berries roundish, brownish black ; valuable for market ; one of the best.

Muscat of Alexandria. Bunches large, berries very large, oval, pale amber ; flesh firm, moderately juicy, sweet and rich, fine muscat flavor ; a good raisin grape, one of the best.

Purple Damascus. A large, oval grape, of fine quality.

Sultana. Long, compact bunches ; berries amber colored, seedless, and make fine currants.

White Sweetwater. Bunches good size, open ; berries medium size, round ; flesh crisp, watery, sweet, but not high flavored ; the first good early grape.

Zinfandel. Bunches large ; requires to hang several weeks after coloring before it is ripe ; one of the best for wine.

Emperor. A large rose-colored grape, one of the best for shipping.

Resistant Vines.

We call especial attention to our large and fine stock of resistant vines, which are one year old and suitable for grafting. Vines grown on seedling and wild stock are considered the only safeguard to make vineyards permanent and long lived ; they grow more vigorous and rapid when grafted on wild stock than if on their own roots. Vineyards grafted in California during the past five years have shown the adaptability of the wild grapes for the foreign varieties of grapes, and full resistant to phylloxera, the great underground enemy of the vine.

Vitis Opiman.

“ **Katchebourie.**

“ **Romanite Alba.**

These varieties were sent from Experimental Grounds, Berkeley. Not having been fruited by us, we can give no description.

SELECT FIGS.

White Adriatic. This is the true white fig of commerce, and is the choicest drying fig known ; skin white, pulp red. 50 cts. each.

White Dalmatian. A very fine white fig ; capital for table or drying ; skin and pulp white. 40 cts. each.

Brown Turkey. Large brown fig ; fine flavor.

White Ischia. Small and sweet ; tree handsome, compact grower.

Black California. Fruit large, dries well ; tree a good grower and valuable for shade.

White Smyrna. Very large, pale yellow ; one of the best.

SMALL FRUITS.

The small fruits, such as Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Currants, etc., can be easily cultivated at small expense, and the returns will be found very profitable. All of these fruits command a good price, and are mostly prolific bearers.

Blackberries.

WILSON JUNIOR.

Wilson Junior. An improved seedling of the Wilson's Early ; very early, very productive, berries very large.

Lawton. Large late berries, late and firm.

Kittatinny. Commences to ripen soon after Wilson's Early. Fruit large and delicious, the best.

Dorchester. Strong grower, very hardy ; fruit high flavor, juicy and very rich when ripe.

WILSON'S EARLY.

Wilson's Early. Of a good size, very early ; beautiful dark color, sweet, excellent flavor, very productive. Profitable for early market.

Snyder. A strong grower ; very hardy and productive. Fruit has no hard, sour core, but is sweet to the centre ; medium size, and of a brilliant black when ripe.

CRANDALL'S EARLY.—(TEXAS EVERBEARING.)

Crandall's Early. (Texas Everbearing). Large and firm, very early, nearly two weeks ahead of any other variety, and bears throughout the whole season. The very best.

Lucretia Dewberry. The best of the blackberry family, extremely hardy and very productive. Fruit very large and of uniform size, of excellent quality, rich, sweet and luscious to the taste. It is free from the hard core so common in some blackberries. It comes highly recommended.

Victoria. Large red currant ; very good.

Black English. Well known; esteemed by many for jellies.

Red Dutch. Medium to large size ; dark red, and of an excellent flavor.

The currant, so hardy, early, fruitful, yet generally neglected, thrives best in a cool, deep, moist border, rather shaded, as on the north or east side of a fence. Ashes and chip manure are useful for this and most other small fruits. Those marked (*) are especially recommended.

CHERRY CURRANT.

***Cherry.** Berries very large ; best for market.

***Fay's Prolific.** Deep red and a great bearer; stems longer than Cherry, and berries hold their size to the end of the stem better. Quality first class; not quite so acid as Cherry, and the best of all the red currants; is maintaining the high character given it when first sent out; owing to its peculiar stem, is much easier to pick than any other red currant.

White Grape. Very large, whitish yellow, transparent, long bunches. The best white currant in cultivation.

La Versailles. A variety from France. Vigorous grower, with large, coarse foliage, very productive; fruit of the largest size, dark red, resembles Cherry currant, but bunches longer.

Lee's Black Prolific. Claimed to be the largest in berry and bunches of any black variety yet introduced. Very productive and of good quality.

White Dutch. Fruit larger than the Red Dutch. Yellowish white in color, with very transparent skin. Not as acid as red currants. Very productive.

The large English gooseberries mostly proving worthless from mildew, we cannot recommend them. The Houghton, Cluster and American Seedling, though small, are found very vigorous, productive, reliable and profitable sorts, perfectly at home in the West. If you want plenty of nice large gooseberries, we say "plant Downing."

Downing. Raised by Chas. Downing, Esq., of Newburgh, N. Y. Large size, oval, greenish-white or pale yellow, vigorous grower; hardy and abundant bearer.

Smith's Improved. Large, pale, greenish-yellow; skin thin, of excellent quality, being unsurpassed by any other variety for table use or cooking; bush moderately vigorous and excessively productive.

Houghton Seedling. Well known, and an immense bearer; color pale red; sweet, tender, very good, one of the best.

American Seedling. A rapid, vigorous grower, and an enormous bearer; medium, red; good, never mildews.

INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

Industry. A new foreign variety that promises to be a valuable acquisition. The fruit is large, dark red, with a rich, pleasant flavor; immense yielder; said to be free from mildew.

White Smith. A very large, white, English variety, one of the best for market.

Mountain Seedling. Distinct grower; fruit medium, pale red; popular in some places.

Berkeley. (Dwinelle, Kelsey, New French). Under all these names this variety has been introduced here; undoubtedly an old English variety under a new name. Fruit large, greenish-white, oblong; a heavy bearer, and in some localities not liable to mildew.

Black Cap Raspberries.

Ohio. Everbearing and very productive Black Cap. Fruit of good quality.

Souhegan. A variety of excellent quality and great value ; not as large as the Gregg, but astonishingly prolific, exceeding in this respect any raspberry known. A most desirable black raspberry. Very early.

Tyler. This is remarkable for its productiveness, earliness, good size, extreme hardiness and good flavor, and is also one of the best sorts for drying.

Gregg. This is the most remarkable hardy Black Cap, and is undoubtedly the best market raspberry grown, being very productive and from one-third to one-half larger than any other Black Cap ; the yield is simply enormous. The berries are of very large size and fine quality, and covered with a whitish bloom ; the quality is very good, and they are firm in shipping. At the Centennial Exhibition it was awarded the very highest premium for raspberries.

Mammoth Cluster. A large and productive variety ; fruit very juicy, high flavored and delicious.

Red Raspberries.

Turner. One of the most valuable home and market sorts ; very hardy and vigorous.

Red Antwerp. An old standard popular market variety.

Marlboro. Berries large, bright red color, good quality and fine shipper ; ripens early, among the very earliest.

CUTHBERT. QUEEN OF THE MARKET.

Cuthbert. (Queen of the Market). A variety of the greatest excellence, and one of the few kinds that may be pronounced perfectly hardy. The canes are tall and vigorous, and enormously productive; berries very large, conical, rich crimson; very handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail without injury; flavor rich, luscious, best; commences to ripen moderately early, and holds on until all others are gone.

Hansell. One of the most desirable of red raspberries; color bright scarlet, quality excellent; very productive. Early.

ENGRAVED BY.
A. BLANC. PHILA.

GREGG. BLACK CAP RASPBERRY.

Humblest born, yet earliest, most beautiful and welcome in their season! Everybody ought to have them, and may, with very little trouble or expense. They are usually planted in spring, but August and September, if moist, is an excellent time. Plants in rows or hills, about eighteen inches apart, produce the finest fruit. Where thickly matted together, many of the plants should be raked out or spaded under in September or very early in spring. Soil is an important consideration in planting the strawberry. For the strawberry louse, scatter unleached lime about the roots.

MINER'S PROLIFIC.

Miner's Great Prolific. (H.) Large and very prolific; an excellent variety, brings the highest price in market.

Charles Downing. Large, conical, crimson; flesh firm, of fine flavor and good quality; very productive.

Windsor Chief. (P.) Fruit very large, bright, glossy scarlet, round and very uniform. A splendid berry.

BIDWELL.

Bidwell. (H.) Large, regular and handsome in shape, color very bright; flesh very firm and quality of the best.

Hoffman's Seedling. This comparatively new strawberry is a staminate, or perfect-flowered variety, free in growth and very hardy. The fruit is of fine flavor and of a beautiful crimson color, is fine and meaty in texture and of a rich and distinct aromatic flavor. A great yielder.

Miami. A strong, healthy and vigorous grower, withstanding winter's frosts and summer's drouth. Blossoms nearly perfect, fruit stems strong; very productive; fruit firm and solid. Ripens with Glendale.

SHARPLESS.

Sharpless. (H.) Fruit very large ; flesh firm, sweet, with a delicate aroma. One of the finest.

Crescent Seedling. One of the most productive strawberries, medium size ; bright scarlet color, good flavor.

Big Bob. The boss of all strawberries ; brilliant scarlet, juicy, rich and delicious.

Jumbo. Very large ; bright crimson red ; a very promising variety. Very late.

Manchester. (P.) Large size, very firm, bright scarlet ; quality superb, wonderfully productive and very vigorous.

Finch's Prolific. An excellent market sort.

MANCHESTER.

ROSES.

The vast number of roses that are annually sold in this country shows how highly prized is this, the queen of flowers, by the American people. To keep pace with this steadily growing demand for them, we are now prepared to furnish to our customers in large quantities.

When convenient, roses should always be planted in open ground. They can be grown nicely in pots when desired, but are more easily managed and give better satisfaction planted in the open ground.

Rose buds are more highly valued than any other flowers, and it is very easy to have them in profusion. A small bed of *our beautiful ever-blooming roses*, costing only two or three dollars, will enliven your grounds and furnish a nice supply of buds during the whole season.

Hybrid Perpetual and Moss Roses are very beautiful and are considered entirely hardy in this State, as they require no protection, and particularly here in the "City of Roses."

CLIMBING ROSES.—Most varieties of climbing roses are entirely hardy. They need no protection in winter, but require support, and should be planted near a perch or trellis, or some object designed to be covered from sight.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.—Roses will do well in any ordinary fertile ground, but are much improved in fragrance and beauty by rich soil, liberal manuring and good cultivation. The ground should be well spaded and pulverized to the depth of a foot or more, and enriched by digging in a good coat of stable manure, or any fertilizing material that may be convenient.

Plant roses in masses by themselves, as they should not be mixed with other flowers.

HOW TO PLANT.—When the ground is thoroughly prepared—in fine and nice condition—wet the roots and puddle well so the earth will adhere to them; make holes suitable size, put in your plant one inch deeper than it was in the nursery row, spread the roots evenly in their natural position, pack the earth firmly down about the roots with the hand and you will never lose a plant. Cut off the faded roses, or what is better, cut off the blooms before they begin to fade; the quicker the flowers are cut off after they are fully open, the more flowers the plants will produce.

PRUNING.—In the spring it is best to cut back one-half to two-thirds of last season's growth, and cut off all dead shoots down to live wood.

INSECT ENEMIES OF THE ROSE.—Roses which are strong and vigorous are not likely to be attacked by insects, or if attacked, are not easily injured. It is highly important, therefore, to keep your plants healthy and in good growing condition by liberal manuring and thorough cultivation.

APHIS, OR GREEN FLY.—The best remedy is a strong tea of tobacco, or use a hot water bath, say about 130°. White helibore sprinkled on the plants while the dew is on is a sure remedy against all insects.

THE ROSE SLUG.—The body of this slug is green and soft, almost transparent, like jelly. As soon as they appear, dust the plants thickly with powdered or air-slacked lime, plaster of Paris, or ashes.

MILDEW.—When plants suddenly become covered with a whitish-looking mould, the disease is known as mildew, induced by atmospheric causes. Spray or wet the plants and dust with flour of sulphur. This remedy will also keep down the red spider; or a strong salt brine may be used with effect.

The roses we send out are strong, healthy plants, ready for early spring blooming, which is more satisfactory to our purchasers than sending out small plants at a less figure, as they are liable to get overrun with weeds, and otherwise overlooked, at the time when they require most attention. Prices 40 to 60 cts. and upwards; standards, four to five feet, \$1.00.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.

SELECTED ROSES.

Abbreviations, describing the classes to which the varieties belong :

Beng.—Bengal.

B.—Bourbon.

Cl. T.—Climbing Tea.

H. Ch.—Hybrid China.

H. R.—Hybrid Remontant.

H. T.—Hybrid Tea.

H. P.—Hybrid Perpetual.

N.—Noisette.

T.—Tea.

Abel Carriere. This grand rose ranks among the best ; extra large, bold flowers, very double, full and sweet ; color bright glowing crimson scarlet, changing to deep cherry red, rich and beautiful. (H. P.)

Augusta Mie. Large, clear, waxy rose, finely cupped. (H. P.)

Empress of India. An imperial rose in every way ; splendid form, very large, full and double, very fragrant ; color dark violet crimson, finely shaded and velvety. (H. P.)

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson, very large, globular and excellent ; a free bloomer, unsurpassed in its clear, rich crimson scarlet color. 50 cts. (H. P.)

Geante des Battailles. Brilliant crimson ; large, double and sweet. (H. P.)

Lord Raglan. Crimson scarlet ; splendid flowers, large and beautiful. (H. P.)

Climbing Roses.

MARECHAL NEIL.

Marechal Neil. One of the largest and most beautiful tea roses in cultivation ; flowers large, very double, and deliciously perfumed ; color deep golden yellow. 50 cts. to \$1.00. (N. T.)

Gem of the Prairie. Flowers large and double ; color light crimson, shaded pink.

Cloth of Gold. Clear, bright yellow, good form and substance, full and sweet. 50 cts. (N.)

La Marque. Pale, canary yellow, almost white, beautiful buds and large, full flowers ; a free bloomer. 60 cts. (H. T.)

Macrophylla. A climbing rose with bright green foliage, fine for covering arbors, stumps or fences ; color white.

Gold of Ophir. Large, full flowers, coppery yellow, elegantly tinted with rose, very showy.

Solfatere. Sulphur yellow, good form, large, full, double and fragrant. (N.)

Baltimore Belle. Flowers in clusters, very double, white, shaded pink ; a magnificent climber. (P.)

Queen of the Prairies. Red, large and globular ; a good climber. (P.)

Everblooming Roses.

Agrippina. Brilliant fiery red, good size and form, very double, full and sweet, early and profuse bloomer. (Beng.)

Aimee Vibert. Pure white ; flowers produced in large clusters ; a constant bloomer ; fine for cemetery planting. (N.)

Aline Sisley. Large, pointed buds, rich fragrance ; color an unusual shade of violet red, brightened with crimson maroon. (T.)

Archduchesse Isabella. A very desirable rose in a collection ; the flower is full, perfectly double, and delightfully fragrant ; color white, shaded with rosy crimson, fine bud and free bloomer.

Appoline. An extra fine rose, double and exceedingly sweet ; color clear pink edges, and reverse of petals silvery rose. (B.)

Bride. This is the finest white rose in cultivation. The flowers are large and double, of fine texture and substance, borne on long, stout stems ; will keep a long time in a fresh state, making it valuable for corsage bouquets. Altogether, it is a most desirable variety. (T.)

Bon Silene. Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds ; color deep rose. It is highly esteemed for its rich dark color and beauty of form. 50 cts. (T.)

Cramoise Superieur. Medium size ; rich, dark, velvety crimson, full, double and sweet ; very free bloomer.

Caroline Marinessa. White, medium size; very double and fragrant, always in bloom. (N.)

Comtesse Riza du Parc. A fine variety from France; color a bright coppery rose, tinged with violet crimson; flower large, full, sweet, and a profuse bloomer. (T.)

Duchess of Edinburgh. A splendid rose, in great demand for its beautiful buds, and remarkable for its brilliant color, which is the most intense glowing crimson imaginable. (Beng. T.)

Devoniensis. Magnolia rose; beautiful creamy white, with rose centre, large, full and double, deliciously fragrant; one of the best. (T.)

Henri Lecoq. A dwarf grower, good habit, free bloomer; color a peculiar shade of pink.

Hermosa. An excellent rose; blossoms in fine clusters, very double and fragrant; color beautiful clear rose, a constant bloomer; one of the best. (B.)

La Sylphide. A strong grower, of excellent habits; one of the best for cutting; full and sweet, color pink.

La France. A splendid variety; color a beautiful pale peach, changing to deep rose, shaded centre, free bloomer, and delicious tea fragrance. (H. T.)

M'd'me C. Kuster. Late, yellow, tinged with pink; full and sweet. (N.)

M'd'me Lambard. A fine large rose, of elegant form, full double and sure; color a peculiar shade of silver bronze. (T.)

Maria Gillet. White, delicately tinged with lemon, very pretty; slow grower. (T.)

M'd'me Villance. A good rose, creamy white, shaded with crimson; free bloomer.

M'd'me Margotton. Is a good rose, always a favorite, large, double, and fine fragrance; dark citron yellow with bright red centre; free bloomer.

Niphetos. An elegant tea rose, very large and double, deliciously sweet, color pure white; highly valued for its fine pointed buds. (T.)

Safrano. Bright apricot yellow, valued highly for its buds; an old favorite. (T.)

Perle des Jardins. The finest rose of its color ever introduced ; clear golden yellow, very rich and beautiful ; extra large, globular flowers, very full and highly perfumed. 60 cts. (T.)

Sou'r de M'd'me Pernet. An elegant rose, large bold flowers, fine full form ; color soft rosy crimson, tinged and shaded with yellow.

Sunset. The flowers are of large size, fine full form, very double and deliciously perfumed ; color of a remarkable shade—a rich golden amber elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper. (T.)

Sou'r de la Malmaison. Rich, creamy flesh, changing to lovely fawn, with rose centre, very large and double. (B.)

Triomphe de Luxembourg. A fine rose, with immense buds, eagerly sought after for cut flowers ; rosy carmine, with purple shading, tea scented. (T.)

William Jesse. A full bright pink, good for border planting.

M'd'me Plantier. A good summer rose, and suitable for cemetery planting ; white. (H. Ch.)

Moss Roses.

Comtesse Murinais. Pure white, large and double, blooms in clusters, elegantly mossed ; very fine.

Ætna. Very large and full, delightfully fragrant ; color bright crimson, shaded with purple.

James Vick. One of the most constant blooming moss roses ever introduced, extra large flowers ; color bright rosy crimson, changing to carnation red.

Raphael. Beautiful buds, full and sweet ; color pinkish white, shaded rose.

White Perpetual. One of the most mossy varieties ; flowers in clusters, very fragrant. 60 cts.

White Bath. Pure white, in clusters, very beautiful ; free blooming, very mossy.

GLORY OF MOSSES.

Glory of Mosses. A magnificent moss rose, a beautiful blush, very large and full, growth very robust; one of the very best.

Polyantha Roses.

Often called Japanese or Fairy Roses. These roses are as easily grown as the Chinese or Bengal; in fact, no plant that we know is of easier cultivation. They are quite dwarf, the foliage of itself is very profuse and beautiful, and above it, on long stems, rise the branches of bloom, of ten, twenty and thirty in a cluster. The individual flowers are exceedingly pretty, though they vary from the recurved form to the cup-shaped, and their colors are clear and distinct in every case. No better border plant can be found for edging a bed of roses. They are truly ever-blooming, and we wish to recommend them as the best plant for cemetery use that we know, requiring little or no attention after planting.

Mignonette. One of the most beautiful miniature roses; the flowers are perfectly double, borne in large clusters; color clear pink, changing to white, tinged with pale rose; a profuse bloomer.

M'd'me C. Brunner. Excellent for borders, being of a very dwarf habit and regular form ; color salmon rose on yellow ground ; a vigorous grower.

Perle d' Or. Color yellow, with vivid orange centre ; petals white-tipped, changing to buff ; fine for growing in pots or bedding out.

Pacquerette. One of the finest of the Polyantha roses. Flowers pure white, of the most perfect shape ; a free bloomer and one of the finest pot plants.

Little Gem. A perfect gem in itself, blooming in large clusters ; flowers white, tinged with pink ; a good grower.

Abutilons.

Fraseri. Bright crimson ; flowers very large and showy.

Golden Fleece. (New). A handsome variety, with large, showy, bright yellow flowers.

Flowering Maple. *Thompsonii* foliage, beautifully spotted and streaked with gold. 50 cts.

Mesopotamica. Is of a drooping habit ; flowers beautifully marked, calyx crimson, petals yellow. 50 cts.

Boule de Neige. Flowers pure white, exceedingly handsome, always in bloom. 25 to 50 cts.

Toison d' Or. A dwarf compact grower, flowers bright canary yellow. 25 to 50 cts.

Striatum. A tall grower ; flowers yellow, beautifully veined with red. 25 to 50 cts.

LAWSON CYPRESS.

GENERAL COLLECTION.

TREES, SHRUBS, ETC.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Acacia. (Wattle tree of Australia.)

“ **decurrens.** A handsome yellow flowering tree, blooming in February and March ; very fragrant. 40 to 60 cts.

“ **Melanoxylon.** A tall and handsome evergreen, growing to the height of from 50 to 75 feet, flowers yellow.

“ **Linearis.** A fine branching shade tree, with graceful foliage. 40 to 60 cts.

Achania Malvaviscus. A vigorous growing plant resembling the abutilons in habit and growth ; valuable alike for bedding or pot culture, blooming freely throughout the summer ; flowers brilliant scarlet. 25 to 50 cts.

Aristolochia tomentosa. (Dutchman's Pipe.) - A hardy climber, blooms in early spring. 35 cts.

Aucuba Japonica. A dwarf shrub with large leaves, and more or less spotted with yellow. 50 cts.

Agave Americana. (Century Plant.)

“ “ **striata.** An ornamental plant, useful for vases, etc. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

“ **Pringleii.**

Artemesia fragrans, (Southern wood.) An old plant, well known for its fragrance.

Hibiscus Syriacus, (Rose of Sharon.) Double, white. 40 to 75 cts.

Ampelopsis Veitchii. A graceful climber of a trailing habit, exceedingly ornamental for baskets, and decorative purposes. 25 cts.

“ **quinquifolia**, (Virginia Creeper.) A rapid grower, attaching itself to brick, stone walls and trees; beautiful green foliage in summer, rich crimson in autumn. 25 cts.

Aloysia citradora, (Lemon Verbena.) A favorite garden plant, with delightfully fragrant foliage, fine for bouquets, etc. 25 to 50 cts.

Astilba Japonica. When in flower the plants are from 12 to 18 inches high; the flowers are white, borne on feathery-like spikes, very useful as cut blooms. 35 cts.

Biota Orientalis aurea, (Golden Arborvitæ.) A fine symmetrical shrub, compact and of fine form, fine for lawn or cemetery planting. 50 to 75 cts.

Bignonia grandiflora, (Trumpet Flower.) A fine climber; its very large scarlet flowers all through the summer makes it a very attractive, fine plant. 50 cts.

“ **venusta.** A very beautiful greenhouse climber. 50 cts.

Bambusa Fortunii variegata. A beautiful striped cane grass, growing to the height of 12 or 15 feet in a season. 25 cts. Georgia cane.

Berberis Canadensis, (Berberry.) Redberry. 25 cts.

Coronilla glauca. Very hardy spring flowering shrub, flowers clear yellow. 35 cts.

Cryptomeria Japonica, (Japan Pine.) Grows tall, with fine, drooping foliage. 50 cts.

Cupressus Lawsoniana. One of the most beautiful evergreen trees imaginable; fine for lawns, etc. 50 to 75 cts.

“ **Monterey**, (Macrocarpa.) For hedges. 35 cts. to \$1.00.

“ **funnebris.** A neat, compact shrub, with graceful, drooping foliage. 50 to 75 cts.

“ **pyramidalis**, (Italian.) Grows tall and column-like; used for cemetery planting. 25 cts. to \$1.00.

Chelona barbata. Light green foliage, yellow flower. 35 cts.

Ceanothus dentatus. A beautiful shrub, bearing a dense mass of blue flowers in the month of May. 25 to 50 cts.

“ **alba.** White flowers, very pretty. 50 cts.

Canna Indica, (Indian shot.) A superb, showy foliage plant ; as a sub-tropical plant it has no superior. 25 to 50 cts.

Cistus ladanifera. A very showy dwarf shrub, blooming from June to August, flowers two inches in diameter, white, with dark centre. 50 cts.

Cytissus racemosa, (Liburnum.) A spring flowering shrub, with long racemes of bright yellow flowers. 50 cts.

Cydonia (Pyrus) Japonica, (Japan Quince.) Brilliant, deep scarlet flowers, produced in the greatest profusion in early spring.

“ **Males floribunda.** Creamy white. 50 cts.

Catalpa Syringafolia. A rapid-growing tree with large foliage, and fine spikes of white flowers. 25 to 50 cts.

Deutzia gracilis. A small, deciduous variety, exceedingly pretty and graceful ; slender in its growth, flowers pure white. 50 cts.

“ **Crenata, floraplana.** Flowers pure white, slightly and delicately tinged on the under side of the flower with pink. The Deutzias are among the most desirable of shrubs, easy of culture and free flowering. 35 to 50 cts.

Daphne odorata. Succeeds admirably in a shady situation ; should be in every garden ; its fragrance is delightful. 75 cts.

Diosma alba, (Breath of Heaven.) A very pretty dwarf shrub, with white, star-shaped flowers, extensively used for planting in cemeteries ; sweet scented. 50 cts.

Eulalia Japonica zebrina. From Japan ; quite a novelty, the long graceful leaves being striped across the leaf ; unlike anything else in cultivation, the plumes make fine parlor ornaments. 25 to 50 cts.

Erianthus Ravenna. Tall, flowering grass, not of very much importance. 25 cts.

Erica Wilmoreana, (Mediterranean Heath.) A fine dwarf evergreen, blooms in the depth of winter. 35 to 50 cts.

Euonymous Japonica. A valuable evergreen shrub ; in the winter it is laden with scarlet berries until Christmas ; it is also very useful for decorative purposes.

“ **aurea variegata.** Dwarf, handsome shrub, reticulate. 25 to 75 cts.

Escallonia rosea. A new, pretty dwarf shrub, with shining green foliage and pink flowers. 25 to 50 cts.

Forsythia viridissima, (Golden Bell.) Produces an abundance of bright yellow flowers in the early spring, before the leaves appear ; very showy. 35 to 50 cts.

Fabiana imbricata. Fine, erect-growing shrub, with pretty white flowers in spring ; evergreen. 50 cts.

Ficus elastica, (India rubber tree.) Very large, smooth, leathery leaves, evergreen foliage and tropical appearance. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

Gynerium Argantum, (Pampas grass.) Strong growing grass, throwing up straight stems, capped with plumes which are valuable for decorative purposes. 25 cts. to \$1.00.

Gleditschia triacanthos, (Honey locust.) A good shade tree.

Hedera helix. (English Ivy.) 25 cts.

Hibiscus alba. A perennial, bearing immense, large, white flowers during summer. 25 to 75 cts.

Hydrangea Hortensia. A well-known and favorite old plant, with bright green leaves and large heads of pink flowers ; it thrives best in a shaded situation with a plentiful supply of water. 25 to 50 cts.

Hypericum grandiflorum, (St. John's Wort.) A shrub of low-spreading habit, with large yellow flowers, valuable for covering rock work, or unseemly places. 25 cts.

Habrothamnus elegans. From Mexico ; a tall, deciduous shrub, producing flowers in May and June, of a rosy purple. 50 cts.

Jasminum officinalis. White flowers, sweet and pretty ; fine for covering trellis work. 25 to 50 cts.

Juniperus compacta, (Juniper.) A symetrical, slow-growing shrub of pyramidal form, suitable for cemetery planting. 50 to 75 cts.

* HYDRANGEA. THOMAS HOGG.

Hydrangea, (Thomas Hogg.) The immense trusses of pure white flowers make this a valuable variety, remaining in bloom for a long time. 25 to 50 ets.

“ **Hortensia variegata.** An exceedingly ornamental plant, with large green leaves, broadly margined with white ; flowers pink ; a beautiful plant for summer decoration. 25 ets. to \$1.00.

“ **Otaksa.** A splendid variety from Japan ; flowers large, bright pink, tinted with blue, produced very freely. 25 to 50 ets.

“ **paniculata grandiflora.** This is truly a valuable shrub. It attains a height of three or four feet ; the flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles, nearly a foot in length. The plants should be cut back every spring, as the flowers are produced on the young wood, and are fine, treated in this way. This is the finest shrub for cemetery planting we know of. 25 to 75 ets.

Juniperus hibernica, (Irish Juniper.) An upright grower ; foliage dark, purplish green. 50 cts.

“ **viridifolia pendula**. A fast grower, of a spreading and drooping habit ; makes fine specimens for lawns. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

Kerria, or **Corchorus**. Japan globe flower.

“ **Japonica**. A strong-growing, deciduous shrub, producing an abundance of showy yellow flowers in summer. 25 to 50 cts.

Lagerstrœmia. Crape myrtle.

“ **Indica rubra**. From East Indies ; a splendid summer blooming shrub ; flowers a pale rose, or flesh-colored, large, remarkable for the wavy crisped petals and long silky stamens. 75 cts.

“ **alba**. Raised from a lot of seedlings on Rancho Chico. A magnificent variety, being pure white, with immense panicles of bloom. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

Laurus cerasus, (English Laurel.) A handsome evergreen shrub, with large glossy foliage. 25 to 75 cts.

“ **tinus**. An elegant dwarf evergreen shrub, with an abundance of white flowers, in flat, compound cymes, valuable for winter decoration. 35 to 75 cts.

“ **camphorii**, (Camphor tree of Australia.) A clean-spreading tree, growing to the height of sixty feet, with a camphor odor when the leaves are crushed. 50 cts.

Lavendula spicata, (Lavender.) A well-known dwarf shrub, its flowers having a delicious perfume. 25 to 50 cts.

Lantana, (Seedlings.) These useful, shrubby, healthy, free-blooming plants are invaluable for summer decoration. Their coloring ranges from white, through yellow, orange, red and lilac. 25 to 50 cts.

Lavatera arborea. Tall-growing, showy plants, very useful for a background for other plants, the second year becoming beautifully variegated with greenish-gray and pure white. 50 cts.

Lathyrus latifolia, (Everlasting Pea.) A very beautiful pea vine, producing an abundance of flowers during summer. 25 cts.

HAYCHEYA PERSIMMON.

The introduction into this State of the Japanese Persimmon has proven a very great acquisition. The fruit is very beautiful, and its quality excellent. The tree bears prodigious crops, and its cultivation cannot be too strongly urged.

Haycheya Persimmon, Japan. Large, oblong, one of the best.

Diospyrus Virginica, (Persimmon tree.) An Eastern tree, with pleasing shiny foliage, bearing quantities of fruit. Ripe the last of September. 25 to 50 cts.

JAPAN PERSIMMON.

Diospyrus Kaki, Japan. Color a bright orange red or light vermillion ; in shape and general appearance they resemble a large, smooth tomato. The flesh is soft, with a pleasant, sweet, slight apricot flavor.

Lonicera, (Honeysuckle.) *Aurea reticulata*, one of the best hardy climbers, its leaves being bright green, netted with golden veins ; fine for verandahs or trellis work. 35 to 50 cts.

“ **sinensis.** A fine climber, fast grower, and very sweet.

“ **grandiflora.** Large flower, very fragrant.

Ligustrum sinensis, (Chinese privet.) A pretty flowering shrub, having large bunches of yellowish-white blossoms, followed by immense quantities of purplish-colored berries, hanging on the tree until Christmas. 50 cts.

Myrtis communis, (Myrtle.) Beautiful evergreen shrub, fragrant foliage, white flowers, and purple berries in the winter. 50 cts.

Mahonia aquifolia. A handsome evergreen shrub, resembling the English Holly ; it has bright yellow flowers in early spring. 50 cts.

Magnolia grandiflora. An ornamental tree with large white flowers ; the foliage has a tropical appearance, and is the queen of all evergreens. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Nerium, (Oleander.) The double pink variety ; is well known for its free-blooming qualities ; no garden is complete without it. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

“ **alba**, A pure white, single flower, very showy, and useful for cut blooms. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

Philadelphicum alba, (Mock Orange.) A deciduous shrub, flowers white, and resembles the orange blossom very much. 35 to 50 cts.

Plumbago capensis. Sky-blue flowers, bloom in spring and fall. 25 to 50 cts.

“ **larpentæ.** Produces large clusters of dark blue flowers ; dies down in winter. 50 cts.

Punica, (Pomegranate.) Vick's dwarf, a drony deciduous shrub, with its rich scarlet blossoms in summer, and covered with fruit in the fall. 50 cts.

“ **alba plena.** Creamy white flowers, very double. 35 to 50 cts.

“ **nana.** Flowers scarlet and white striped. 35 to 50 cts.

Paulownia imperialis, (Empress Tree.) A Japanese production, a very ornamental tree, the heart shaped very ample, leaves resembling those of the catalpa, flowers in large, terminal panicles, of violet color. 50 cts.

Palms. **Chamærops excelsa**, (Japan Fan Palm,) A hardy, upright grower, stem erect, dark green foliage and fan-shaped leaves. \$1.00 to \$5.00.

“ **Washingtonia filifera**, (California Fan Palm.) This is a native of Southern California ; it is the handsomest and most vigorous variety known. \$1.00 to \$2.50.

“ **Phœnix dactylifera**, (Date Palm.) This palm produces the dates, fruit of commerce ; it is not quite so hardy as the others, but, with a slight protection in winter, it will do well in this climate.

Phormium tenax, (New Zealand Flax.) A flag-like foliage, yielding a strong fibre for cordage. 35 to 50 cts.

Pittosporum tobira. A free-blooming evergreen shrub. 50 cts.

“ **variegatum.** Leaves striped white; a neat shrub. 50 cts.

Poinciana Gillesii. A rather straggling deciduous shrub, with large racemes of showy flowers. 50 cts.

Ribes sanguineum, (Flowering Currant.) An early flowering shrub, pink flowers. 25 cts.

Spirea prunifolia, (Bridal Wreath.) Single, white, blooms immensely; fine shrub.

“ **Billardii.** Flowers pink, borne on spikes.

“ **lanceolata.** A beautiful shrub; its flowers are like small, white daisies; blooms very early. 35 to 50 cts.

Salix Babylonica, (Weeping Willow.) From the Orient. A familiar tree, with very slender, drooping branches and lanceolate leaves. 35 to 50 cts.

Schinus molle, (Pepper Tree.) A graceful tree from Australia, of drooping habits. 50 cts.

Solanum jasminoides. A good climber, bearing large bunches of white flowers.

Syringa (Lilac) vulgaris. Familiar ornamental shrubs, well known for their free-flowering qualities in the spring.

“ **Persica.** More slender, with looser clusters of lilac purple flowers. 35 to 50 cts.

“ **alba.** Pure white flowers, and a valuable acquisition to the garden. 35 to 50 cts.

Tritoma uvaria, (Red Hot Poker.) A winter bloomer, bulbous rooted plant, very gay. 40 cts.

Thuja Americana aurea. A fine symmetrical shrub, compact and of fine form; fine for lawn or cemetery planting. 50 to 75 cts.

Taxus baccata, (English Yew.) A very slow grower, with upright branches and pointed, thick green leaves. 50 to 75 cts.

“ **sinensis,** (Chinese Yew.) Of much more slender habit than the former, and branches more spreading. 50 to 75 cts.

Veronica Andersonii. A pretty, dwarf, evergreen shrub, blooms very freely in the fall; flowers purple and white. 50 cts.

“ **imperialis.** A strong grower of neat habit, good foliage. 50 cts.

Viburnum opulus, (Snowball.) A deciduous shrub, well known as snowball, producing enormously large bunches of pure white flowers. 35 to 50 cts.

Vinca Major, (Periwinkle.) A dwarf, shrubby plant, fine for running over unsightly places or corners; large blue flowers.

“ **variegata.** A very pretty variegated foliage, good for bordering or edging. Per dozen, 50 cts.

Wiegelia rosea. A splendid shrub of vigorous growth, bearing profusely flowers of a pink color. A superb ornamental shrub.

“ **rosea variegata.** Leaves beautifully variegated, flowers light rosy pink. 50 to 75 cts.

Yucca gloriosa, (Adam's Needle.) Needle-pointed leaves; sends out a fine flower stem, flowers straw white. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

“ **filimentosa.** Dwarf-growing plants, the smooth edges of the leaf bearing thread-like filaments; flowers white or pale cream color, sometimes tinged purplish. 50 cts to \$1.00.

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.

A good stock of the above always on hand, comprising Abutilons, Achyranthus, Begonias, Bouvardias, Coleus, Carnations, Camelias, Cyclamen, Dahlias, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Hydrangeas, Petunias, Pinks, Verbenas, etc.

Shade and Ornamental Trees. &c.

ACER SACCHARINUM—Sugar Maple.

“ MACROPHYLLUM—Oregon. Large leaved.

ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSIN—Silk Flower, or Humming Bird
Acacia.

ÆSCULIUS HIPPOCASTANUM—Horse Chestnut.

CASTANEA VESCA—Italian Chestnut.

“ AMERICANA—American Chestnut.

“ Spanish Chestnut:

CARYA DIVÆFORMIS—Pecan Nut.

CERCIS CANADENSIS—Judas Tree.

CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES—Catalpa.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS—Blue Gum, Australian.

“ ROSTRATA—Red Gum, Australian.

FIGUS—Fig. Fine for shade.

GLEDITSCHIA TRIACANTHOS—Honey Locust.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA—Australian Oak. Silk Tree.

JUGLANS REGIA—English Walnut. Madeira Nut.

“ NIGRA—Eastern Black Walnut.

“ CALIFORNICA—California Black Walnut.

NEGUNDO CALIFORNICUM—Box Elder.

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS—Empress Tree.

POPULUS DILATATA—Lombardy Poplar.

“ GRANDIDENTATA—Carolina Poplar.

PYRUS AMERICANA—Mountain Ash.

PINUS INSIGNIS—Monterey Pine.

QUERCUS ROBUR—English Oak.

ROBINA PSEUDACACIA—Common Locust.

“ HISPIDA—Rose Acacia.

SALIX BABYLONICA—Weeping Willow.

SEQUOIA GIGANTEA—Big Trees of Mariposa.

TILIA AMERICANA—Linden, Lime, or Basswood.

TAMARIX AFRICANA—Tamarisk.

ULMUS FULVA—Slippery Elm.

“ SUBEROSA—Cork Bark.

“ CAMPESTRIS—English Elm.

JAPAN SWEET.
Nut-Bearing Trees.

- Castanea.** Chestnut.
 " American Sweet.
 " Italian.
 " Spanish.
 " Japan Mammoth Sweet, the very best. 75 cts. .
- Carya.** Pecan Nut. Fine for shade.
 " Texas Pecan. Large.
 " Salcata. Hickory.
 " Small Californica.
- Corylus.** Hazel Nut.
 " Kentish Cob. English.
 " American Hazel Nut.
- Juglans.** Eastern Black Walnut.
 " California Black Walnut.

ENGLISH WALNUT.

- Juglans Regia.** English, or Madeira, Nut.
 " " Præparturien Walnut.
 " " Seedling grown by Mr. Wolfskill.

DOWNING MULBERRY.

Miscellaneous Fruits.

- Cydonia.** Quince.
 " Apple or orange, strong grower, late fruits.
 " Angier, good for working stock.
 " Champion, best of all quinces.
- Olea.** Olive. Picoline, Italian pickling.
 " Mission. Best oil-producing.
 " Nevadillo (new.) Large fruit, fine quality.
 " Manzanillo.
- Punica.** Pomegranate. Large, sweet, fruited.
- Mespilus.** Loquat. Very ornamental, and fruit-bearing.
- Morus.** Mulberry.
 " Downing Everbearing Mulberry.
 " **Alba.** For silkworm food.
 " **Russian.** Good bearer, fine fruit.
 " **Nigra.** Good shade tree.
 " **Noir of Spain.** Everbearing, the best ; often called Tree Blackberry.
- Berberis Canadensis.** Berberry. Red berries.
- Assimina Triloba.** Pawpaw.
- Solanum Guatemala.** Melon Shrub.
 Orange, Lemon and Lime Trees in Stock.

Roots, Herbs, &c.

Asparagus, Horseraddish, Rhubarb, Ramie, Hops, Tarrogon, Tansy, Thyme, Marjoram, Sage, &c. Cabbage and Tomato Plants in Season.

Seeds.

Sweet Corn, Pop Corn, Pumpkin, Squash, &c.

Hedge Plants.

Monterey Cypress. Osage Orange.

Distances for Planting.

Standard apple trees, not less than 30 feet apart each way.

Standard pears and good growing cherries, 20 feet apart each way.

Peaches, apricots, plums and nectarines, 18 to 20 ft. apart each way.

Quinces, 12 feet apart each way.

Grapes, 8 to 10 feet apart each way.

Raspberries, blackberries, currants, &c., 8 to 10 ft. apart each way.

Strawberries, 9,680 per acre, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart.

Number of Trees to the Acre.

30 feet each way.....	48
24 " " ".....	69
20 " " ".....	106
18 " " ".....	135
15 " " ".....	194
12 " " ".....	302
10 feet apart each way.....	436
8 " " " ".....	681
6 " " " ".....	1210
5 " " " ".....	1742
4 " " " ".....	2622
3 " " " ".....	4840
2 " " " ".....	10890
1 foot " " ".....	43560