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Small Fruits Indexed.
62,73 1892.

Large Fruits Indexed.

Descriptive Catalogue

OF SELECT

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES

Grape Vines, Small Fruits,
Flowering Plants, Etc.

CULTIVATED AT THE

Willowdale Nurseries

ESTABLISHED 1866.

RAKESTRAW & PYLE,

Proprietors,

WILLOWDALE P. O., CHESTER CO., PA.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples.....	30 to 40 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries.....	20 to 25 " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches and Nectarines.....	16 to 20 " " "
Dwarf Pears and Quinces.....	10 to 12 " " "
Grapes.....	Rows 6 feet apart.. 6 to 8 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 7 feet apart.
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 to 1½ by 3 feet apart.
Strawberries, for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart.

Number of Trees to the Acre When Planted at Stated Distances.

40 x 40 feet apart.....	27	12 x 12 feet apart.....	302
30 x 35 ".....	35	10 x 10 ".....	432
30 x 30 ".....	49	8 x 8 ".....	681
25 x 25 ".....	69	6 x 6 ".....	1210
20 x 20 ".....	109	5 x 5 ".....	1742
18 x 18 ".....	135	4 x 4 ".....	2722
15 x 15 ".....	194	3 x 3 ".....	4840

Rules for Other Distances.

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF SELECT

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Flowering Plants, Etc.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT THE

WILLOWDALE NURSERIES,

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Rakestraw & Pyle, Proprietors,

WILLOWDALE P. O., CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

Two Miles North of Kennett Square.

KENNETT SQUARE, PA.:

ADVANCE STEAM-POWER BOOK AND JOB PRINT.

Directions for Transplanting.

It is in the highest degree important that every cultivator of trees should understand the art of transplanting, as upon this operation depends, in a great measure, their feebleness or vigor afterwards, their sluggish or thrifty growth, and indeed, vitality itself.

We give a few important instructions that, if strictly followed, will insure to the purchaser of healthy stock the desired results of his investment.

When to Plant.—The season for transplanting fruit trees is a matter upon which there is much difference of opinion, but as excellent success attends both spring and autumn planting, the cultivator may safely exercise his prejudice or discretion in favor of either. The best possible time, in our opinion, is when the ground is in the best order, as regards preparation and fertility.

Preparing the Soil.—Select a good, rich, dry soil, which is not subject to surface or spring water. If not naturally dry, it should be well under-drained. Pulverize the earth, and, if necessary, enrich it with manure, thoroughly mixing it with the soil; let the hole be sufficiently large to admit the roots so that they may lay in their natural position, and have sufficient space in which they can more readily start the new growth.

Pruning and Setting.—Examine the roots and pare off all the wounded or broken parts with a sharp knife, cutting with a slope from the under side. Trim off one-third or one-half of the previous year's growth, and by their being fewer buds to start, those remaining will make a more vigorous growth. Place the tree in the ground so that it may not be more than an inch deeper after being planted than it stood in the nursery; take the finest earth and cover the roots, then work the tree up and down until the fine earth is fully incorporated with the small and large roots, that no air chambers may be left. When the roots are nearly covered, pour in a pail of water; this will bring the soil in contact with every fibre. After the water has settled away, fill up the hole with surface soil, pressing the earth firmly about the tree with the feet. If planted in the fall, bank the dirt up around the tree to a depth of a foot or eighteen inches, to prevent their blowing about, and shovel it away in the spring. If the trees are large, drive two stakes in the ground, east and west of each one, and with a straw band tie it securely to each stake.

Cultivation.—A young orchard should be well cultivated for several years. A vegetable crop, potatoes, etc., is the best to raise among young trees, but a crop of grain or grass is always objectionable. The surface around the body of a tree may be covered with loose straw or any coarse litter to the depth of several inches, and spread around as far as the roots extend. This is called mulching, and is especially valuable the first season, as it keeps the ground moist in dry weather; it is highly serviceable in promoting the rapid growth of the trees.

Trees may be planted in the fall as soon as the leaves have fallen, and any time in the spring after the frost is out, until the buds begin to put forth.

Treatment of Trees or Plants that have been Frozen in the Packages, or Received during Frosty Weather.—Place the

packages unopened in a cellar or some such place, cool but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench, covering the roots well up the stems with earth, until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. Trees or plants procured in the fall for spring planting, should be laid in trenches in a slanting position, to avoid the winds; the situation should be sheltered, the soil dry, and the roots well covered with earth. A mulching on the roots, and a few evergreen boughs over the top, will afford good protection.

To Our Patrons.

IN PRESENTING this, our new Catalogue, to the public, the proprietors would beg leave to return their thanks to those who have favored them with their patronage in the past, and respectfully invite its continuance.

The universal satisfaction our stock has given, furnished through our agents and otherwise, has been very gratifying to us, and we hope, by close attention to business and honorable dealing, to merit and receive an increasing trade in supplying strictly first-class fruit and ornamental trees, grape vines, flowering shrubs, etc.

New Fruits.

Since the issue of our last Catalogue, many new fruits of much excellence have been introduced, which render it necessary for us to issue a new and revised edition at this time. The descriptions herein given can be fully relied upon, as they are the result of years of experience and careful observation.

Selection of Varieties.

Many make a serious mistake in ordering trees by selecting too many varieties. Sometimes a customer orders fifty trees, and these are divided up among twenty or thirty different kinds. This will cause a great deal of trouble and dissatisfaction when once in bearing, in keeping the different varieties separate in packing away the fruit for winter, or in trying to sell them—for it is much easier to sell a large lot of one variety, than several small lots, each of a different variety.

Those who may not be familiar with the varieties of fruit adapted to their locality and wants, would do well to leave the selection of the varieties to us. We shall be, in a great measure, guided by our knowledge of those kinds that succeed best in the purchaser's locality.

Our Location.

Being situated nearly midway between Philadelphia and Baltimore we have excellent facilities for shipping south by water, from either of the above named cities; or east or west by the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia, or the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Baltimore.

Our nurseries at Willowdale are two miles north of Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa. Our freight and express station is KENNETT, on the Central Division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

Terms.

Orders from unknown parties must be accompanied by cash or satisfactory references.

Remittances can be best and most safely made by Draft, P. O. Money Order, or Registered Letter.

Ordering.

Persons ordering trees of us should be particular to write their order in full by itself, stating particularly in what form they desire trees, whether standard or dwarf; also, to give full directions by what route they wish them shipped, and the name of the person to whose care they are to be consigned. Our friends are also particularly requested *to send in their orders early*.

Write for Prices and Information.

All communications respecting nursery articles and their prices will be attended to promptly, and any information or advice that we are able to impart, will be given freely when desired. If any mistake should be found to have occurred when plants reach their destination, our customers will much oblige by notifying us of it as early as may be convenient, and we will at once make such amends as is in our power, so that full satisfaction may be given.

Our Agents.

The traveling agents employed by us in soliciting orders are men of well known integrity, who are bound to act faithfully and impartially for the interests of their customers, as well as their employers. Parties entrusting their orders to them may depend upon their being filled in the best manner, and the varieties furnished that are called for, as far as may be possible.

Packing and Shipping.

All articles will be carefully packed in boxes or bales, (for which a charge will be made sufficient only to cover the cost), marked as the purchaser may direct, and delivered at railroad depot or steamboat landing, and are then at the buyer's risk, except where orders are given to our traveling agents, in which case we are at all expenses of boxing and transportation, and assume the risk of accident or delay.

Address all communications to—

THOS. RAKESTRAW, }
J. W. PYLE. }

RAKESTRAW & PYLE,
WILLOWDALE P. O., CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

Fruit Department.

STANDARD APPLES.

The following described varieties of apples, prepared from a careful and extended examination of the relative merits of the many sorts of this indispensable fruit, are here classified according to the season in which they respectively mature. We can confidently recommend our list as containing the best native kinds now in cultivation.

SELECT SUMMER VARIETIES.

- ✓ **Benoni.** Size, medium; roundish; color, dark red; flesh yellow, rich, tender and sub-acid. August.
- ✓ **Caleb.** Probably a Chester county fruit. Skin yellow; flesh firm, very sweet and juicy; excellent for cooking; tree vigorous and very productive. August and early September.
- ✓ **Early Ripe.** Said to ripen earlier than *Early Harvest*, and of larger size. Very valuable as an early market fruit.
- ✓ **Early Harvest.** The same as *Summer Pippin* of Maryland, and *Early June* of Virginia. Medium to large size; round, pale yellow; rich sub-acid. Tree a moderate grower, but erect and handsome, and a good bearer; a superior and most useful apple. July to August.
- ✓ **Early Strawberry.** Size, medium, roundish; yellow-white, striped with red; very tender and pleasant; flesh streaked with red; good grower and bearer. August.
- ✓ **Keswick Codlin.** Large, conical; tender, juicy, acid; excellent for cooking. Tree erect, vigorous, productive, and early in bearing. July to October.
- ✓ **Knowles' Early.** Medium size; of good quality, crisp and juicy; trees bear very young.
- ✓ **Red Astrachan.** Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, having a thick bloom like a plum; juicy rich, acid; one of the most beautiful apples; tree a vigorous grower and good bearer.
- ✓ **Sweet Bough.** Large, pale yellow; sweet, rich flavored; one of the most valuable as a market variety; tree a moderate, compact grower, and an abundant bearer. July to August.
- ✓ **Summer Queen.** Large, conical; deep yellow ground, striped and clouded with red; flesh yellow, rich and of good flavor; tree a vigorous grower. Ripe middle of August.
- ✓ **Tetofsky.** A handsome Russian apple of recent introduction, succeeding well in all sections. Very hardy and productive; an early bearer, frequently fruiting the first or second year after planting; fruit medium to large, round; yellow, striped with red; flesh white, firm, juicy, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Last of July.
- ✓ **Townsend.** Very large and fine, striped with dull red; of most excellent quality. August to September.
- ✓ **Yellow Transparent.** A Russian variety, imported from St. Petersburg in 1870, by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Size medium; color, clear white at first, becoming pale yellow when fully matured; flesh, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; quality good to very good. The earliest variety grown, ripening ten days before *Early Harvest*. Tree a good grower and early bearer. (See cut, page 6.)

AUTUMN APPLES.

- ✓ **Autumn Strawberry.** Medium size; juicy, high flavored; a regular bearer. Very popular in the west. September and October.
- ✓ **Alexander.** (*Emperor of Russia*.) A very large and beautiful deep red or crimson apple of medium quality; tree a moderate grower and rather light bearer. September.
- ✓ **Cornell's Fancy.** This variety originated in Bucks county, Pa.; not yet much disseminated, but for all the qualities desirable in a summer apple this cannot be excelled. It is large, fair, and from its bright red color, very attractive in appearance; tree vigorous and productive. It greatly excels as a profitable market fruit, ripening just after the earlier sorts are gone. Ripe in August south of Pennsylvania.
- ✓ **Duchess of Oldenburg.** A large, beautiful Russian apple. Roundish, streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant; a kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for dessert; tree a vigorous grower and an early bearer. Succeeds well in the Northwest, where many varieties fail. September.
- ✓ **Forest Red.** Origin unknown. Very popular in this neighborhood; uniformly productive. Fruit medium size, skin dark red; sub-acid, very good; flesh when very ripe red to the core. In use from middle of July to middle of September.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT APPLE.

✓ **Fall Pippin.** Very large, roundish oblong, yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious; tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. Esteemed everypwhere. October to December.

✓ **Fameuse.** (*Snow Apple.*) Medium size, roundish; very handsome, deep crimson; flesh snow white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious; tree vigorous, productive and very hardy. November to February.

✓ **Golden Sweet.** Rather large, rich yellow; flesh juicy, tender, sweet. August.

✓ **Gravenstein.** A magnificent apple in size and appearance. Skin bright yellow, dashed with bright red and orange; flesh tender, crisp and high flavored. September.

✓ **Haas.** Medium to large, slightly conical; skin pale greenish yellow, shaded with light and dark red; tender and juicy, sub-acid; popular in the west and southwest as a market fruit. September and October.

✓ **Jefferis.** A Chester county apple of great promise; fair, handsome and of excellent quality; medium size; skin yellow, shaded with crimson; a very regular bearer. The many excellent qualities of this variety are rapidly winning for it great favor among fruit growers. In use throughout September.

✓ **Jersey Sweeting.** Often of large size, striped with red; flesh yellow, sweet and of good quality; considering its vigorous growth and abundant bearing, it is one of the most desirable sweet apples of the season. September and October.

✓ **Maiden's Blush.** Much cultivated for market, and is considered one of the most productive and valuable of its season; valuable for cooking and drying; skin clear lemon yellow, with a colored cheek; a handsome and rapid growing tree. September.

✓ **Orange Pippin.** Of New Jersey origin. A vigorous grower and moderately productive. Fruit above medium, roundish oblate; skin orange yellow, with a few gray dots, and sometimes patches of russet; flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid, pleasant. September and October.

✓ **Porter.** Rather large, regular, oblong; clear, glossy, bright yellow, and when exposed, with a dull blush next the sun; flesh rather fine-grained, and abounding with juice; sprightly, agreeable, aromatic sub-acid; very good to best. Ripens in September, and deserves general cultivation.

Red Bietigheimer. A new and very valuable German variety. Very large; light yellow, nearly covered with red, purplish crimson when exposed to the sun; flesh sub-acid and pleasant; tree a magnificent spreading grower, bearing immense crops. September.

Smokehouse. A valuable apple of large size and handsome appearance; skin yellow, shaded and streaked with red. Ripens in September and October, and keeps well.

Stump. A very handsome and valuable variety, originating near Rochester, N. Y. Fruit medium, conical; skin yellow, striped and shaded with light red; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sub-acid. September and October.

Summer Rambo. Large to very large, flattened; yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh tender and rich, with a mild agreeable flavor resembling our common Rambo, but is far superior to it in size and beauty; very productive. September.

Strode's Birmingham. Origin, Chester county, Pa. Medium; yellow, sprinkled with a few gray dots; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, with a sharp flavor. A vigorous, upright grower, and productive. September.

Sherwood's Favorite. (*Chenango Strawberry.*) Large, roundish; bright red and yellow; very beautiful in appearance, and a pleasant apple; tree a rapid, handsome, upright grower, and a good and early bearer. September and October.

Sops of Wine. Medium size, roundish oblong, dark crimson; flesh stained with red, juicy, sub-acid; tree a fine grower; productive. August and September.

WINTER APPLES.

American Golden Russet. (*Sheep's Nose.*) Medium, or rather small, yellowish russet; a remarkably high flavored, juicy variety that keeps well; tree a fine, erect grower, with light, speckled shoots; productive. December to March.

Bailey's Sweet. Fruit large, round, mottled and striped deep red; flesh yellow and tender, with a mild, rich, sweet flavor. November to March.

Baldwin. Rather large, roundish; striped with yellowish red and crimson on yellow ground; mild, rich sub-acid, high flavor; vigorous grower, and bears abundantly. First-class in all respects nearly everywhere. November to March.

Belmont. Large, conical, lemon yellow; flesh tender, juicy and crisp; bears very profusely. Known in some sections as the *Gate Apple*. November to January.

Brandywine. A valuable early winter apple. Supposed to be a seedling from *Smokehouse*, and somewhat similar in shape, color and size, but differs in flavor and time of ripening. Season, November to February. An early and abundant bearer; flavor sub-acid, rich and juicy and of excellent quality. Highly esteemed in the southern part of Chester county, Pa., where it originated.

Ewalt or Bullock Pippin. Very large, conical; skin whitish yellow, with a brilliant red cheek in the sun; flesh white, tender and juicy, with a sprightly flavor, quite acid; fruit of uniform size. This is one of the richest and liveliest colored apples, which make it valuable as a market fruit; very productive; tree of vigorous and erect growth. December to March.

English Red Streak. (*Hay's Winter.*) Medium to large, roundish; yellow, striped with bright red; good for orchard culture. October to January.

Fallawater. Very large, round; slightly conical, of regular form; skin smooth, yellowish green, with a dull red cheek; flesh greenish white, fine grained, with a mild, slightly sub-acid flavor; fruit uniformly fair; tree vigorous and upright, of heavy growth; very prolific, which renders it highly profitable for orchard culture. November till January, or until March, if picked early.

Grimes' Golden. (*Grimes' Golden Pippin.*) An apple of the highest quality—equal to the best *Newtown Pippin*. Medium to large, yellow; tree hardy, vigorous, productive; originally from Virginia; grown in Southern Ohio. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonsuch. Large, round, beautiful yellow and red; tender, juicy, aromatic, rich and delicious; tree a strong grower and productive. November to January.

Jonathan. Medium size, pale yellow, striped with red; flesh white, tender and juicy, of the Spitzenberg class; the tree is an abundant bearer. November to March.

Krauser. Medium to large, round, slightly conical; surface smooth, pale yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender, rich, juicy, sub-acid; tree vigorous and very productive. December to March.

King of Tompkins County. Very large and fine; skin yellow and beautifully marked with red; rich, vinous, aromatic, sub-acid; tree vigorous and spreading.

Lady Apple. (*Pomme d'Api.*) Small, flat; pale yellow, with a brilliant red cheek; crisp, juicy and excellent; a beautiful little dessert apple; tree grows rather slowly, forms a compact erect head, and bears abundantly. December to May.

McIntosh Red. Originated in Canada. Above medium size; skin whitish yellow,

nearly covered with dark rich crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; tree very hardy, vigorous, with spreading head; a good bearer of fair, handsome fruit of excellent quality. November to April.

Morris' Sweet. Originated near Joanna, Berks county, Pa. Fruit large to very large, roundish; skin yellow, splashed and striped with red. One of the most valuable sweet apples on our list. November to February.

Northern Spy. Large, roundish, sometimes slightly conical; often striped with dull red on greenish ground; mild, agreeable, sub-acid flavor, first quality; of rapid growth and very erect; comes slowly into bearing, but is then very productive. Matures in December and January, and keeps well into June, north of Pennsylvania.

Nottingham Brown. Originated near Brick Meeting House, Cecil county, Md. Of large size; skin almost covered with dark red; very attractive and showy, and sells at high prices on the market; in quality all that can be desired. Good to use in late fall, and can be kept until March.

Pawaukee. A seedling of the *Duchess of Oldenburg*; medium, round, ribbed; bright yellow, nearly covered with stripes and splashes of dark red; flesh yellowish white, juicy, sub-acid; tree a fine grower; hardy. December to March.

Peck's Pleasant. A first-class fruit in all respects. Resembles the *Newtown Pippin*, but is larger, fairer, and earlier in ripening; should be gathered early; tree a moderate grower, rather erect; bears regularly and well. November to March.

Pennock. Large, bright red, covered with numerous gray dots. A popular old Pennsylvania fruit; vigorous and productive. December to March.

Rambo. Medium, flat; skin yellowish white, streaked and mottled with red and sprinkled with rough dots; flesh whitish, very tender, sprightly and fine-flavored; tree vigorous and productive. October to December.

Rhode Island Greening. One of the most popular market varieties. Fruit very juicy, with a lively, rich, acid flavor; trees grow vigorously, bear early, uniformly and most abundantly. Does poorly south of Middle Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish; rich light yellow, striped with shades of clear bright red; very popular south and west. October to December.

Russett, Roxbury or Boston. Above medium size; greenish yellow russett; valuable for its long keeping qualities and great productiveness; tree a strong grower, and of open, spreading habit; valuable market variety.

Smith's Cider. Medium to large; greenish white, striped with red; tender and crisp, with a mild, pleasant flavor; grows rather slowly in the nursery, but is a young and prolific bearer. A very popular, late-keeping Pennsylvania apple. December to March.

Sutton Beauty. Origin, Worcester, Mass. Large, roundish; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh tender, sub-acid, good; tree a free grower and productive; a valuable new apple. December and January.

Stark. A late keeper and valuable market fruit. Large; skin greenish yellow, splashed with red over the whole surface and sprinkled with light brown dots; flesh yellowish, mild, sub-acid, good, with small core. A fine grower. January to May.

Seek-no-Further. (*Westfield*.) Medium to large; slightly russeted, with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine. November to February.

Twenty Ounce. (*Cayuga Red Streak*.) Very large, roundish; greenish yellow, striped with red; flesh rather coarse-grained, but brisk and of good quality; tree moderately vigorous and productive. September and October.

Spitzenburg, Esopus. Large; red, with gray specks; flesh firm, with a very rich, spicy flavor; grows slowly and only a moderate bearer. November to April.

Wagener. Medium; dark red; flesh mild, tender and sub-acid; an excellent variety; abundant bearer and good grower. December to March.

Wealthy. A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy; vigorous and productive. Fruit of medium size; red, streaked with white; quality good. December to February. New.

Winter Sweet Paradise. Rather large; greenish white, with a blush on the sun side; rich, aromatic and sweet; vigorous, upright and productive. November to March.

Wolf River. Very large; beautiful red in the sun on a yellow ground; strong grower and a good bearer. Original tree in Wisconsin is 30 years old, very healthy and extremely hardy. December to March.

Yellow Bellefleur. A fine, large, yellow apple; crisp and juicy flesh, and sprightly sub-acid flavor. November to April.

LATE WINTER APPLES.

These varieties comprise those best adapted, from their late maturity and good keeping qualities, for winter use, especially for sections south of Pennsylvania.

Arkansas Black. This variety has been making a favorable impression, both in Arkansas and upon pomologists everywhere who know its eminently valuable qualities. Tree a beautiful upright grower; young wood very dark; an abundant bearer. There is scarcely an apple that is more brilliantly colored. Size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter; round or slightly conical, regular; smooth, glossy, yellow where not covered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine, juicy; flavor, sub-acid, pleasant, rich and excellent. A long keeper, almost equalling the Romanite Gilpin; a most profitable and attractive market apple.

Babbitt. Originated in Northern Illinois in 1838. First propagated by C. W. Babbitt in 1845; tree an unusually strong grower; fruit large, one-fourth to one-third larger than Baldwin, which it somewhat resembles; flesh, fine-grained, juicy, crisp, rich, of a peculiar fine acid; keeps until April with ordinary care. Supposed to be a seedling from Baldwin, being fully its equal in quality, of finer appearance and will be a good winter apple south of Central Pennsylvania, where Baldwin cannot be considered of value as a winter apple. We think, in the Babbitt, we have what we have been wanting, an apple of fine size and appearance, of good quality and a late keeping variety.

Ben Davis. (*Kentucky Streak, New York Pippin.*) Large, roundish; beautifully striped and splashed with bright red on yellowish ground; tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid and pleasant flavor. Tree very hardy, vigorous grower, constant and abundant bearer. Winter and into Spring.

Delaware Winter. Closely resembling and perhaps identical with *Lawver*. Large, red; flesh crisp, juicy, rich, sub-acid. This new variety is highly recommended for its late keeping qualities, having been preserved into August (ten months.) January to July.

Dominie. This variety, in appearance, resembles the *Rambo*. Flesh white, exceedingly tender and juicy, with a sprightly, pleasant flavor; the trees are the most rapid growers and prodigious bearers that we know. Keeps till April.

Russet, English. Medium; pale yellow, nearly covered with russet; firm and crisp, with a mild sub-acid flavor; very valuable on account of its long keeping properties; tree a very upright and vigorous grower; produces enormous crops. Very desirable; keeps till June.

Dickinson. Originated in Chester county, Pa., from seed of the *Yellow Bellefleur*. Large, ovate, inclined to conical; yellow, almost covered with streaks of deep red; mild sub-acid, very juicy and agreeable; a prolific and annual bearer. Promises to be one of the most valuable winter apples for the middle and southern states. Keeps until March.

Gibbs. An accidental seedling, found on the farm of Benjamin Gibbs, near Middletown, Kent county, Del. Medium to large; white, slightly shaded with brown next to sun; mild, sub-acid, and one of the longest keepers in the list of long-keeping varieties; keeps in ordinary cellar until July and August of the next year after being produced.

Gano. Originated in Missouri. There seems to be some similarity between this and the Ben Davis, its parent, both in appearance and quality, and the tree partakes of the same characteristics both in the Nursery and Orchard. It has all the good qualities in a higher degree, more brilliant coloring, runs more even in size and keeps fully as late. The tree is as vigorous and hardy; has not been injured when the thermometer stood at thirty degrees below zero; is a rapid grower; bears while young, and large annual crops, color bright red without stripes or blotches and large and even sized, placing it far in advance of Ben Davis. February to March.

Langford's Seedling. A seedling of great promise from Langford Bay, Kent county, Md. Large size, red striped; good quality, especially valuable for southern culture; tree hardy and a good grower; bears annual crops. Keeps until May and June with ordinary care. No farmer or fruit-grower should be without this apple.

Longfield. One of the best of the new Russian apples. Tree a strong grower, an abundant, and annual bearer. Flesh white, fine grained, tender and juicy, with a rich sub-acid flavor. December to April.

Lawyer. Origin, Platt county, Mo. Very heavy and hard; beautiful dark red, the handsomest of all the extra late keepers. Large, roundish, flat; mild sub-acid; very valuable as a late market sort; tree a vigorous, good grower, very hardy and bears well. January to June.

Mammoth Black Twig or Arkansas. Resembles the Winesap in every way, except the tree is a much better and more vigorous grower, more hardy and the fruit is much larger, many specimens being 12 inches in circumference; color even a darker red, flesh firmer and most important of all a better keeper; flavor milder, more of a pleasant sub-acid. All who know the Winesap's value, the chief objection

being its small size, will understand at once the great prize found in this new variety. Season from January to May.

Mann. Fruit medium to large; skin deep yellow, often with a shade of brownish red; flesh yellow, tender, mild, pleasant sub-acid; good to very good. Ripe January to April in New York; keeps until July; desirable south, or where long keepers are wanted.

Nero. A very beautiful winter apple. Tree a good grower and a profuse bearer. Extremely popular in New Jersey, where it is sought after and planted largely. Prized for its good size, fine appearance and remarkable keeping qualities. Supposed to be a seedling of the *Carthouse*, retaining all the good qualities of its parent, but much larger in size. No orchard in Maryland, Delaware or the south, can afford to be without this apple, where a long keeper and a good and beautiful apple is desired.

Nansemond Beauty. A new variety from Nansemond county, Va. Fruit large; its uniform size, handsome appearance and good keeping qualities render it one of the most valuable varieties for market. If properly stored the apples remain perfectly sound and retain their flavor till April and May. It has a pleasant sub-acid flavor, rich and sprightly.

Nickajack. Origin, North Carolina. A large, roundish, striped apple of fair quality; a strong grower and very hardy and productive; popular in the south. December to April.

Ridge Pippin. One of the most valuable on account of its productiveness and good keeping. During the unfavorable seasons it has been uniformly productive; skin yellow, sprinkled with cinnamon dots; flesh juicy, crisp, with a mild—almost saccharine—flavor. In use in March and April.

Rawles' Jenetting. Origin, Virginia, on the farm of Caleb Rawles. Medium size; striped with dull red, and keeps remarkably well; tree vigorous, spreading; it puts forth its leaves and blossoms much later than any other varieties in the spring, and consequently avoids injury by late frosts; it is, therefore, particularly valuable for the south and southwest, where it is much cultivated.

Roman Stem. Medium; skin yellow, covered with large russet dots; flesh yellowish-white, crisp, juicy, with a rich peculiar musky flavor; tree a moderate grower and bearer. November to March.

Red Romanite or Carthouse. One of the best winter apples for planting south of Pennsylvania. On a good soil the fruit is fair and of good size, and has the good property of holding on the trees until late in the season. One of the best keepers.

Shockley. Medium, conical, always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm; sweet, or sub-acid flavor; ripens in October, and has been kept until following August; tree very erect, vigorous, exceeding productive; it produces large and regular crops of fruit of uniform size and appearance, and the trees bear very young.

Salome. Tree a strong grower; equals Wealthy in hardiness; holds its fruit firmly, even against strong wind-storms; an early and annual bearer, although a heavier crop on alternate years; fruit of medium and uniform size; quality very good, which it retains even into summer; claimed to have been kept in excellent condition until October.

Talman's Sweet. Medium; light yellow, with a pale blush; flesh rich and excellent; tree vigorous and very productive. December to April.

Winter Strawberry. Medium size, striped and shaded with red; sprightly sub-acid. Prized as a late keeper.

Winesap. This is not only a good table apple, but is also one of the very finest cider fruits, and its fruitfulness renders it a great favorite with orchardists; extensively cultivated for market, and is regarded in the south as the best keeping apple. November to May.

Walbridge. This apple originated in the west, and is valuable for its hardiness, productiveness, and late keeping in a cold climate. Fruit medium, oblate, regular; skin pale yellow—when fully mature, shaded with red; flesh white, fine, crisp, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. January to May.

Cooper's Market. Medium size, conical; shaded and striped with red on yellow; flesh white and tender, with a brisk sub-acid flavor; hardy and productive. December to May.

York Stripe. Large, oblong, striped with crimson red on yellowish ground; flesh white, very tender, juicy, mild sub-acid flavor. This is undoubtedly one of our handsomest and best late keeping apples; also very productive. We recommend it as being highly deserving of extensive cultivation. December to April.

York Imperial. Large, smooth, irregular; skin greenish, nearly covered with red; flesh crisp and juicy, with a sprightly, agreeable flavor. Tree very hardy and productive. February to April.

CRAB APPLES

Crab Apples are becoming every year more and more esteemed and cultivated. They are desirable as ornamental trees when in flower, and whilst loaded with their highly colored fruit no other fruit bearing tree is equally beautiful. The fruit is valuable for preserving, for jellies, for cooking, and for cider. Some varieties are very palatable, and may be considered good for the table where the more delicious sorts cannot be grown successfully.

Crab Apple trees will endure an extremely cold climate, and produce excellent crops even while young, when other apple trees perish; their beauty, hardiness and value for cooking entitles them to a place in every collection.

Hesper Blush. Fruit about same size as *Transcendent*; greenish, with red cheek; good quality; tree vigorous. October to December.

Hewes' Virginia Crab. Rather small, round; dull red, dotted with white; acid, somewhat astringent. Esteemed for cider.

Hyslop. Fruit large, produced in clusters, roundish ovate; dark, rich red, covered with a thick blue bloom; stalk long and slender. Tree hardy, vigorous, spreading, shoots downy; very desirable.

Marengo. Fruit large for its class, and roundish; bright, warm red on yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy; productive and hardy; said to be equal to the best common apples for cooking and eating; keeps late.

Martha. Below medium, bright glossy yellow; shaded with light red; flavor mild, clear, tart; has no equal for sauce, and fair to eat uncooked. A rapid grower and great bearer of beautiful showy fruit. October to November.

Montreal Beauty. Fruit large, roundish oblate; bright yellow, mostly covered and shaded with rich red; flesh yellowish, rich, firm, acid. September.

Orange. Fruit size of *Transcendent*; crisp, juicy, pleasant; an annual and abundant bearer, and one of the most profitable and delicious crabs grown. October to December.

Transcendent. This is one of the best, most beautiful and useful apples of its class; fruit large for a crab; roundish oblong, flattened at the ends; gold yellow, with a rich crimson cheek, covered with a fine bloom; stalk long and slender; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, and a little astringent. September and October.

Van Wyck Sweet. An exceedingly valuable variety; fruit very large; skin yellowish white, colored light red, and covered with bloom; flesh yellowish white, very sweet and tender; core small. September.

Whitney's No. 20. Originated with A. R. Whitney, Ill., from seeds of *Siberian* crab. The fruit is described as large, striped, almost red when fully exposed to the sun; flesh yellowish white, very juicy, sub-acid; an excellent eating apple, and very fine for canning and making into cider; tree a vigorous grower. August.

PEARS.

We grow principally of those kinds that have been tested in various localities and succeed almost uniformly as orchard varieties; great care has been taken to include only those of excellent quality.

The many delicious varieties added to the list of this favorite fruit of late years are causing it to be planted in quantities, and it is becoming one of the best and most profitable market fruits. Many have been deterred from planting largely of the standard pear from the idea that they were so long coming into fruitfulness, as was formerly true, when grown on native stocks; but it is now a well known fact, that with good cultivation they will come into profit as soon as apple trees, and many varieties much earlier. The pear not being abundantly supplied with fibrous roots, should never be transplanted of large size from the nursery unless having been frequently transplanted by the nurserymen. Thrifty trees from four to six feet in height are the most desirable. The pear will adapt itself to a variety of soils, but the best is a strong, deep loam, well under-drained; and in no case should it be planted on damp soils without first preparing the ground with special care, that no water shall remain on the surface at any time during the year. Unlike any other fruit, it should be gathered from ten days to two weeks before fully ripe, and carefully spread on shelves in a cool room to ripen; the pears are

much superior in flavor when thus treated than when ripened in the open air.

Winter varieties should remain on the trees till the appearance of the first frost. They should then be gathered and wrapped separately in paper and packed in kegs or small boxes in a cool room, free from frost. About two weeks before they fully mature, they should be moved to a warm room, as they have much more flavor than when left to ripen in too cold an apartment; care should be taken to keep them covered, to prevent their shriveling.

DWARF PEARS are valuable for their early fruiting, and for those who have limited grounds it is an economical mode of having a number of sorts on a small piece of land. With a careful selection of varieties, good cultivation and proper pruning, they are frequently highly remunerative. The following kinds succeed well in almost every locality: **DOYENNE D' ETE**, **OSBAND'S SUMMER**, **BUFFUM**, **BELLE LUCRATIVE**, **FLEMISH BEAUTY**, **HOWELL**, **BEURRE D' ANJOU**, **LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY**, **DUCHESSE D' ANGOULEME**, **BEURRE DIEL**, **LAWRENCE**, **VICAR OF WINKFIELD** and **BEURRE EASTER**. These furnish a regular succession as to time of ripening from the earliest to the latest, and include those of superior quality.

Dwarfs are budded on the Augers quince. The varieties marked (Q.) succeed well as dwarfs.

All of the following varieties do well on the pear root as standards.

SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett. Large, clear yellow; very juicy and melting; of delicious, highly perfumed flavor; one of the very best. Trees grow well and are remarkable for their early and abundant bearing. Last of August and first of September. (Q.)

Beurre Giffard. Medium size, of handsome appearance and excellent quality; tree a free grower, both as standard and dwarf. Ripens in August. (Q.)

Bloodgood. Medium yellow, slightly russet; buttery, melting and rich; one of the best of the early pears. Beginning of August.

Brandywine. A native of Chester county. Of very great promise, and has become quite popular wherever introduced; above medium, yellowish green and russet; juicy and melting, fine flavor; a thoroughly desirable variety. Ripens last of August and first of September.

Clapp's Favorite. Fruit large, surface uneven; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, buttery, rich, sweet, vinous and slightly perfumed; resembles the *Bartlett*, and ripens a few days earlier. August and September. (Q.)

Doyenne d' Ete. Small size; clear yellow, shaded with red; juicy, sugary and rich; one of the best early pears for dwarfing, and very fine in its season. Ripens here the middle of July. (Q.)

Idaho. A very promising new pear raised from seed at Lewistown, Idaho. Size very large, form nearly round, resembling *Easter Beurre*, skin yellow with brownish red on sunny side, with a surface like that of *Bartlett*; flesh melting, juicy, slightly vinous, quality best. Wood and foliage resemble *Bartlett*; season of maturity, September, in Idaho. The disseminators say it is very hardy, vigorous and prolific.

Leconte or Chinese Pear. Supposed to be a hybrid between the old China Sand Pear and a cultivated variety; fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality good; tree of remarkable vigor and rapid growth; ripens about two weeks before *Bartlett*; foliage luxuriant; has so far been entirely free from blight; extremely prolific; fruit ships well, and has been sold in Boston and New York markets at very high prices. Does well, and is extremely popular south, where it is being planted very extensively. Origin, Georgia.

Manning's Elizabeth. Medium size; bright yellow, with a red cheek; flesh white, juicy and very melting; sprightly and perfumed flavor; a most delicious fruit in its season. August.

Osband's Summer. Medium size, clear yellow with a red cheek: fair grower, and a good and regular bearer. August.

Lawson or Comet. This remarkable summer pear is not only the most beautiful in appearance, but also the largest early pear yet produced. The fruit is so beautiful that it has sold in the markets of New York for many years, as high as four dollars per half-bushel crate; and as the tree is a heavy annual yielder, the profits to

IDAHO.

be derived from it are apparent. As it is a good shipper there is nothing, perhaps, that can be planted by the fruit grower (particularly at the south) that will yield such lucrative returns. The original tree, now supposed to be over one hundred years old, sprouted in the cleft of a rock on a farm formerly belonging to John Lawson, in Ulster county, New York, where it still stands; during its long life it has never been affected with blight or other disease, nor injured by insects, always maintaining perfect health and vigor. The fruit may be described as exceedingly large for an early pear, and cannot be surpassed in point of color, which is a most beautiful crimson on a bright yellow ground. The flesh is crisp, juicy and pleasant, but not of high quality. The tree is a good grower, a prolific annual cropper and begins bearing young. Ripens middle of July.

Washington. Of medium size; beautiful, and a very good pear; a native of Delaware; tree a moderate grower and a good bearer. September.

AUTUMN PEARS

Beurre d' Anjou. Large; light greenish, with russet, shaded with dull crimson next to the sun; rich, melting, fine vinous flavor; it is a fine, vigorous grower, both on pear and quince; productive. October and November.

Beurre Clairgeau. Very large, sometimes weighing twenty ounces; a cinnamon russet with a reddish cheek; melting, very juicy, sprightly flavor; a splendid variety. October.

- Belle Lucrative.** Medium size, yellowish green; melting and fine; good grower and bearer; a first-class pear in all respects. September and October.
- Buffum.** Medium size; yellow, with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent; a first-class orchard pear, and succeeds in almost all localities; tree a very stout, upright grower. (Q.)
- Duchess d' Angouleme.** Very large, often weighing over a pound; greenish yellow, with some russet; very juicy, rich and excellent flavor; does best on quince. October.
- Flemish Beauty.** Large; greenish yellow, with some russet; melting, sweet and rich; bears early and abundantly; must be gathered early; tree grows well both on pear and quince. Last of September.
- Howell.** Large; clear yellow, often with a colored cheek; fine quality, vigorous grower. September. (Q.)
- Kieffer.** Large; deep yellow, with orange yellow in the sun, thickly set with russet dots; flesh white, coarse, juicy and sweet; quality variable—with some it is good to very good, while with others, even in the same locality, it is quite inferior. While there is so much diversity as regards quality, all acknowledge it excellent for canning and a most profitable market variety, ripening, as it does, after most reliable pears are gone; immensely productive and of vigorous growth, and comes into bearing very young.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey.** Large, pale green; very juicy and melting, with a rich and excellent flavor; one of the finest on quince. September and October. (Q.)
- Seckel.** Small; yellowish, with a dull red cheek; in quality the best pear known, and has long been considered throughout this country and Europe as the standard of flavor among pears; tree moderate grower, forming compact, round head; does well either as standard or dwarf. September and October. (Q.)
- Sheldon.** Medium to large; yellow, russet and red; melting, rich and of most delicious flavor; tree vigorous and handsome; a very excellent variety from New York. October.

WINTER PEARS

- Beurre Easter.** Large, yellowish green and some russet; quality very good; keeps all winter; one of the best winter pears; does well on quince.
- Lawrence.** Rather large, yellow; very rich and high flavored; tree hardy and very productive; the most desirable of all winter pears. December and January. (Q.)
- Vicar of Winkfield.** Pale yellow, with a brownish cheek; generally juicy, with a good sprightly flavor. November to January. (Q.)
- President Drouard.** A new pear recently introduced from France, and recommended for its fine rich flavor; combined with long keeping qualities; tree a very vigorous grower. In season from January to March.
- Rutter.** Of American origin, and one of our most valuable pears. Fruit medium to large and nearly globular; skin rough, greenish yellow, sprinkled with russet; flesh white, moderately juicy, nearly melting, sweet, slightly vinous, good; tree an upright grower and an early and abundant bearer. October and November.
- Mount Vernon.** Medium to large; skin yellow, with a cinnamon russet; juicy, melting, with a peculiar aromatic flavor; tree a vigorous grower and early bearer; originated in Massachusetts. November to January.

PEACH TREES.

For orchard cultivation the trees should be planted twenty feet apart, the fruit being much finer and more highly colored when ample room is left for it to receive the benefit of the sun; it will easily sell for an advanced price over the same varieties ripened in the shade. The trees should be headed low, early in the spring after transplanting, by removing all the branches that start to grow, except those that are necessary to form the head of the tree; the remaining branches grow stronger, and are much more able to bear the weight of the fruit. A troublesome enemy of the peach tree is the worm that works in the roots. Their presence is indicated by the oozing out of thick gum. Col. Wallace, one of the large and successful peach growers of Dorchester county, Md., gives us his method of preventing the ravages of worms that work at the roots, which we believe to be the best remedy yet known. He says: "In the month of June I hill up the soil around the trunk of the tree about twelve inches. The insects visit the orchard

during the months of July and August. They deposit their eggs in the bark of the tree at the surface of the soil. In the month of September the soil that was mounded around the trunk of the tree is removed, and the small worm hatched out during July and August from the eggs deposited is destroyed." A peck of leached ashes to each tree will be found quite an assistant in destroying them, and, if applied immediately after the trees are planted, it is claimed by some to be an effectual preventive.

We have fully appreciated the importance of budding peach trees from healthy stock, and growing the plants for budding from seed raised from healthy trees from districts not infected with disease. We have discarded those varieties which do not combine all the requisite qualities of a profitable market fruit. The selection of varieties has been made with special reference to the quality and hardiness of the tree, and those that have proved the most profitable grown in largest quantities. The varieties under each heading are those ripening together, and the various ripenings cover the entire season.

ELBERTA.

RIPENING FIRST OF THE SEASON

Alexander. One of the best of the extra early peaches; fruit medium size; color dark crimson, almost purplish on the sun side; flesh juicy, sweet, fair quality; tree vigorous and productive; ripe two weeks before *Hale's Early*. Middle of July.

Amsden's June. Fruit medium, dark red on sun side; flesh greenish white, juicy, melting and delicious; two weeks earlier than *Hale's Early*.

Schumaker. Fruit medium to large, deep rich red; flesh white, very sweet, juicy and melting; a good shipper; stone very small for so large a peach; ripens a few days before *Alexander*. Freestone.

SECOND RIPENING

Waterloo. Medium size; excellent quality; flesh white; skin greenish white, purplish red in the sun; tree healthy, vigorous and prolific; ripens about a week before *Hale's Early*.

THIRD RIPENING

Early Rivers. Large; color pale straw, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with rich, racy flavor; ripens four days before *Hale's Early*.

FOURTH RIPENING

Hale's Early. A beautiful peach, and when well ripened of superior quality; it rots so badly that it is not at all desirable as a market fruit.

FIFTH RIPENING

Troth's Early. Has been largely planted for the earliest market peach; although others now take precedence, it is still necessary to a regular succession, and being a good shipping fruit for an early variety, it must retain an important place.

Yellow St. John. Nearly equal to *Early Crawford*; more productive and comes in as *Hale's* is going out; free.

SIXTH RIPENING

Mountain Rose. A very valuable variety; beautiful high color, and fair size; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent.

Large Early York. The very best of its season; quite distinct from the EARLY YORK of the books; sometimes designated as "TRUE or SERRATE" EARLY YORK, which is not at all desirable as a market fruit; it is identical with HONEST JOHN, of New Jersey, and scarcely, if at all, distinct from GEORGE THE FOURTH, WALTER'S EARLY, LIVINGSTONE'S NEW YORK RARERIPLE, and EARLY RARERIPLE of some.

Foster. Considered one of the very best peaches of American origin; was originated near Boston. Yellow, freestone; it is a large round peach, fully as large as CRAWFORD'S EARLY, and of much better quality, the fruit running more uniform in size; ripens with EARLY YORK, or a few days before CRAWFORD'S EARLY.

SEVENTH RIPENING

Early Barnard. (YELLOW ALBERGE). Large, deep yellow, with a dull red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive; very productive in Michigan.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent yellow-fleshed American seedling peach. Has all the qualities desirable for a market fruit; the trees are moderate growers and very productive, so that it is sometimes small, but, under favorable circumstances it is of large size and highly colored; ripens at the right time to fill a season between LARGE EARLY YORK and OLD MIXON FREE.

Elberta. An exceedingly large, high-colored yellow peach—a cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling; juicy, well flavored; said to be probably the finest yellow freestone in existence. Ripens early in August.

Reed's Early Golden. (REED'S GOLDEN YELLOW.) An improvement on CRAWFORD'S EARLY, with which it ripens, but is much larger and handsomer, and a very reliable and heavy bearer. Where known in Delaware, whole orchards are being planted of it alone. A grand and highly profitable peach.

Yellow Rareripe. Large; deep yellow, dotted with red; melting and juicy, with a rich flavor. Last of August.

EIGHTH RIPENING

Moore's Favorite. First known by this name in the orchard of Mr. J. V. Moore, Odessa, Delaware. It is difficult to distinguish it from the OLD MIXON FREE, but some growers who have fruited it have preference for it.

Jacques' Rareripe. A superb yellow peach, full as large and as good as CRAWFORD'S EARLY, and ripening a week or ten days later.

Old Mixon Free. This variety has all the qualities of a superior market fruit in a greater degree than any other peach. It excels, particularly, in the necessary qualities for shipping. Is moderately productive, and of vigorous habit of growth; of uniformly large size, sprightly flavor, and bright, handsome color.

Reeve's Favorite. Large, roundish; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone; juicy, melting, with vinous flavor; a good hardy variety. September.

- Richmond.** Medium to large; yellow, mottled with deep red; flesh yellow, juicy melting, sweet and vinous. Tree vigorous and productive.
- Chinese Cling.** Fruit large, roundish oval; skin transparent cream color, with marbling of red next the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich agreeable flavor. July to August.
- Sallie Worrall.** A very large variety from North Carolina; white with a red cheek, and of fine quality.
- Wager.** Origin, Miller's Corners, Ontario county, N. Y., in which vicinity it has been thoroughly tested for ten years, and bears uniform and large crops, even when other sorts fail. Named after the person on whose farm it originated. Very large yellow, more or less colored on the sunny side. Ripens last of August; juicy and of fine flavor.
- Wheatland.** Fruit large to very large; quality the very best; color a deep golden yellow; tree a stout, sturdy grower, and a great bearer. A most excellent shipper, and its showy appearance makes it a valuable market sort; freestone. Ripens between CRAWFORD'S EARLY and LATE.
- Willett.** A seedling from New York city. It is undoubtedly one of the largest and finest peaches grown, specimens having measured twelve inches in circumference, and weighing three-quarters of a pound each. Flesh yellow, juicy, rich and excellent; skin yellow, mostly covered with dark red. Freestone.

NINTH RIPENING

- Crawford's Late.** Almost universally cultivated as the best of its season, and as a yellow-fleshed peach is certainly unequaled in quality, and holds the first rank as a profitable market fruit.
- Fox's Seedling.** A valuable peach, ripening at a time that makes it desirable aside from its large size, fine quality, good shipping properties and market value; white flesh; freestone; beautiful red cheek.
- Globe.** A new Pennsylvania seedling of very large size, globular, rich golden-yellow with red blush; flesh very firm, yellow, juicy, rich and luscious. An improvement on CRAWFORD'S LATE. Last of September.
- Heath Free.** Large; white; tender, juicy, with a good flavor; a good late white peach. Last of September.
- Old Mixon Cling.** Large, round; white, with red cheek; flesh pale, very rich and highly flavored; one of the best and most desirable.
- Red-Cheeked Melocoton.** A famous, old, well known and popular variety, extensively cultivated as a market fruit; fruit large; skin yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh red at the stone, juicy, with a good, rich, vinous flavor; productive; freestone.
- Prize.** Similar to CRAWFORD'S LATE, but a surer and heavier cropper. Same season.
- Stephens' Rareripe.** Large; white, shaded and mottled red; flesh white, juicy, vinous and of high quality. Resembles an enlarged OLD MIXON. Freestone. In flavor, as well as in appearance, it is superb. Begins to ripen with the last of the LATE CRAWFORDS and continues from three to four weeks. Hardy; a heavy and regular bearer.
- Stump the World.** Very large; creamy white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored; very productive; one of the best market varieties.
- Morris White.** Fruit medium size, oval; skin creamy white, flesh white to the stone, juicy and sweet; good for preserving. Ripens about with CRAWFORD'S LATE.
- Susquehanna.** Very large; orange yellow, almost covered with red skin; fine flesh, yellow, with a brisk, high flavor; freestone. One of the finest of our large peaches.
- Ward's Late.** Resembles OLD MIXON FREE, but ripens nearly a month later. A fine late profitable peach.

PEACHES-TENTH RIPENING

- Beer's Smock.** One of the most profitable market varieties, especially for the northern section of the peach growing district. Fruit yellow, mottled with red, of large size, second in quality; an enormous bearer, and excels as a shipping fruit; tree very hardy and a strong grower.
- Hill's Chili.** Fruit rather large, oblong; skin woolly, dull yellow; flesh yellow, very rich and sweet; stone small; tree very productive and hardy. First of October.
- Lord Palmerston.** A magnificent very late peach. Of recent introduction, and from its wealth of merits destined to become vastly popular. Enormously large, (single specimens having measured twelve inches around and weighing over a pound;) beautiful creamy white, with a blush cheek; rich flavor and firm but melting flesh.

ELEVENTH RIPENING

Bilyeu's Comet. (BILYEU'S LATE OCTOBER.) A productive, large, white-fleshed peach, with beautiful blush cheek. Ripens two weeks later than the Smock. It is an excellent shipper, having been successfully sent to Europe.

Brandywine. A peach resembling CRAWFORD'S LATE—evidently an accidental seedling of that variety; splendid, and a justly popular peach. BRANDYWINE, however, possesses one quality which will render it more profitable than CRAWFORD'S LATE, viz: Its time of ripening, which is three weeks later, coming in with, or a few days later than the Smock. It is fully as large as CRAWFORD'S LATE, is yellow and freestone.

Sener. Large; yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, deep pink around the stone, sweet, rich and very juicy. October 10th.

Chairs' Choice. Franklin Chairs, one of the most successful fruit growers in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland, speaks as follows: "Tree now nine years old—originated at Leading Point Light House, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland—bearing at four years old four to five bushels of fruit and fruiting heavily ever since. The prices obtained were nearly double that of Smock and other late varieties. I consider it the best peach I ever saw for dollars and cents, and have planted 900 trees of this variety. It is a fine yellow freestone; rich in color, splendid flavor; excellent for canning purposes, being fully five days later than Smock."

Salway. Large, roundish oblate, distinct suture with point at apex; skin bright yellow, beautifully mottled with red spots; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, and very good; tree hardy, profuse bearer; flower smell, glands reniform. Late, ripening after Smock.

Wheeler's Late Yellow. Originated at Sandusky, Ohio. A peach of the largest size and highest quality; skin yellow, beautifully mottled with red; flesh yellow. Ripens a few days later than SALWAY.

Wonderful. Size, large to very large—best specimens from crowded trees, measuring eleven inches in circumference and weighing as many ounces. Smooth, almost globular (a little oblong) slightly pointed apex; very regular and uniform in both size and shape, richest golden yellow, largely overspreading with vivid carmine, with marblings of crimson—beautiful in the extreme. Ripening in Central New Jersey the second week in October, and keeping in good condition as long as three weeks after gathered.

TWELFTH RIPENING

Wilkins or Ringgold Mammoth Cling. White flesh, beautiful blush; clingstone. Ripens with LATE HEATH, but almost double its size.

ORNAMENTAL PEACHES

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf. This peach is highly ornamental, on account of the small growth of the tree, which does not attain to over five feet in height, and produces abundant crops of fruit; its leaves, which are of a dark green color and remain on the tree quite late in the season, add much to its beauty. Fruit above medium size, of a beautiful yellow color, with a rich and mottled skin.

Pyramidal or Poplar. A tall columnar variety, very distinct and attractive in habit. Fruit reasonably good.

Blood-Leaved. The leaves are of a dark purple color, like the PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH, changing from spring to autumn from a deep purple to various colors, as the season advances, becoming of a lighter color until the end of the season. The bark on new wood and fruit is purple, like its leaves.

PLUMS.

A heavy soil is undoubtedly the best for the successful growth of the Plum. The total destruction of this valuable fruit by the *curculio* beetle has greatly discouraged its cultivation. One of the most successful modes of insuring a crop that has come under our notice, is to have a quantity of dry, air-slacked lime, and dust the tree completely, daily, while the leaves are wet with dew, commencing a few days after the blossoms fall from the tree, and continuing the use of the lime for several weeks, or until the fruit has attained about half size. We believe this to be an infallible remedy.

Bradshaw. Very large, dark violet red, juicy and good; tree vigorous and very productive. July.

MARIANNA PLUM.

Marianna. This novel plum, a seedling of the *WILD GOOSE*, is recommended with great confidence, being very handsome and good, an exceedingly prolific and early bearer, and free from the ravages of the curculio. All who plant *MARIANNA* trees will have plums and lots of them. **SEED TIME AND HARVEST** describes it as follows: "Fruit round and a little larger than the *WILD GOOSE*; rather thick skin; a deep cardinal red when fully ripe; stone small, and fruit of fine quality, persistent and not liable to be blown off by winds; ripens from two to three weeks before the *WILD GOOSE*, and continues in fruit from three to four weeks. Entirely free from the ravages of the *curculio* and other insects, and bears uniformly heavy crops, in all seasons." Prof. Munson, of Texas, who has wide experience with the American plums, says: "This has properties which will cause it to become one of the most popular kinds ever introduced. It has been tried twelve years with

uniformly excellent results." In addition to its value for fruit, its great vigor renders it of untold worth as a stock for other kinds.

Bingham. Fruit large and handsome; deep yellow, spotted with red; juicy, rich and delicious. Last of August.

Goe's Golden Drop. Very large, light yellow; rather firm, rich, sweet and good; adheres to the stone; tree moderately vigorous and productive. A valuable late variety. Last of September.

Duane's Purple. (PURPLE MAGNUM BONUM.) Very large, oval, reddish purple; juicy, sprightly, moderately sweet; adheres to the stone; tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

General Hand. Very large, roundish-oval, deep yellow; handsome, coarse, moderately juicy, sweet and good; parts freely from the stone; tree very vigorous and productive. First of September.

German Prune. Fruit large; dark purple, with a blue bloom; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant; a very valuable fruit, bearing enormous crops, which hang for a long time on the tree. September

Imperial Gage. (FLUSHING GAGE, PRINCE'S IMPERIAL GAGE.) Large, oval, greenish; juicy, melting, sweet, rich, sprightly and agreeable; parts from the stone; tree vigorous and productive. One of the best plums; valuable for market. Middle of August.

Jefferson. Very large, oval; yellow, with a red cheek; very rich, juicy, luscious and high flavored; one of the most desirable and beautiful of all dessert plums; parts from the stone. Last of August.

Prince Engelbert. Large; deep bluish purple, with a dense bloom; flesh juicy, melting, with a pleasant, rich and very good flavor; freestone. End of August.

Pond's Seedling. Very large, oval, reddish violet; a little coarse, very juicy, sugary and very handsome; tree a good grower and very productive. September.

Richland. Small, purplish green; sweet and agreeable; excellent for cooking purposes, and said to withstand the attacks of the *curculio* better than most varieties; evidently a seedling of the BLUE DAMSON. First of September.

Wild Goose. A native of Tennessee, of the Chickasaw type; a prolific bearer. Fruit large, red and of fair quality; bears shipping well.

Shipper's Pride. A new and valuable variety, originated near Cayuga, N. Y. Fruit large, dark purple; flesh firm and of excellent quality; ripens from 1st to 15th of September. In regard to this new and valuable plum, Mr. W. L. Devereaux, a large fruit grower of Western New York, says: "The SHIPPER'S PRIDE must be classed with the healthiest and most vigorous, being equaled by few, while its large, firm fruit and its productiveness must make it a favorite."

Weaver. Fruit, large, purple, with a blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of good quality; the tree is very hardy, not being injured in the severest winters, and will thrive even at the northern limits of the United States. Ripens in August.

ASIATIC PLUMS.

This new race of plums has created a decided interest in plum-culture, from the fact that the trees are very ornamental in addition to their valuable fruit-producing qualities. Other recommendations are the early age when the trees commence bearing, and their productiveness in after years.

Botan. Pale yellow, nearly covered with bright red, and possessing a thick bloom; large to very large; oblong; flesh orange-yellow, rich, melting, and highly perfumed. Tree hardy, and very vigorous. Early in August.

Kelsey. (Kelsey's Japan.) Large, to very large; rich yellow, almost covered with red, with a pretty bloom; flesh firm, rich, melting, and juicy, enclosing a very small pit. Scarcely hardy with us, desirable for the South. August.

Ogan. Trees very vigorous and quite hardy; large, roundish, with a deep suture; bright golden-yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, rich, sweet, and dry. Last of July. An excellent variety for canning.

Prunus Pissardi. (PERSIAN PURPLE PLUM.) Foliage rich purplish red; very ornamental. Fruit bright crimson; not first quality for the table, but desirable for cooking. Very productive, and seems free from the attacks of the *curculio*.

Simon's. (PRUNUS SIMONI.) This excellent new plum is from the Orient, and is highly eulogized by Prof. Budd. Perfectly hardy and very productive, commencing to bear when two or three years from the bud. Fruit deep rich red color, somewhat flattened, and has a little of the appearance of a dark red tomato, and with a peculiar aromatic flavor. Middle of August.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful of the stone fruits, resembling the plum in shape, but downy like a peach, and partaking largely of its excellence and flavor. It requires the same management as the plum to protect it from CURCULIO.

Breda. Below medium size, dark orange; rich, juicy, sweet and highly flavored; productive. First of August.

Early Golden. Medium, pale orange; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and good; vigorous grower and productive. Early in July.

Moorpark. Large size; orange, brownish red in the sun; flesh quite firm, juicy, with a rich, luscious flavor; one of the best apricots, and highly esteemed wherever grown. First of August.

Peach. Very large; yellow, with orange cheek; juicy, melting and rich; considered by some the best variety of all; very vigorous and productive.

Roman. A remarkably hardy and prolific apricot, producing good crops when none others succeed; flesh rather dry. Last of July and first of August.

Royal. Large; skin dull yellow, with an orange cheek; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, free from the stone. July.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS

This fruit was brought to the United States by the Russian Mennonites, nine or ten years ago; it has proven universally hardy, an annual and abundant bearer, and some of the varieties produce fruit in size and flavor unequaled by the European or American sorts. The tree grows to the height of twenty-five feet; the flowers are very beautiful, and the leaves hold their dark, livid green color until frost. These combined make it a very attractive tree for the lawn.

A prominent Western fruit-grower has spent several weeks each year, for the past three years, and traveled hundreds of miles among the Mennonite colonies of Nebraska, investigating and comparing the different varieties of Russian Apricots, and has selected six sorts, ripening at different times, which he names and describes as follows:

Alexander. Tree, hardy; an immense bearer; fruit, large size; color, yellow flecked with red; both skin and flesh; a beauty; flavor, sweet, delicious; shape, oblong; season, July 1st. One of the very best.

Alexis. Tree, hardy; an abundant bearer; fruit, medium to large; color, yellow with red cheeks; flavor, slightly acid, rich and luscious; season, July 10th. A good and handsome variety.

Catharine. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit, medium size; color, yellow; flavor, mild, sub-acid, good; season, July 20th.

Gibb. Tree hardy and symmetrical, a good bearer; fruit medium size; color, yellow; flavor, sub-acid; rich, juicy; season, June 20th. The best early variety, ripening with the strawberry, it cannot help proving a great acquisition to the list of Northern fruits.

J. L. Budd. Tree a hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit, large size; color, white with red cheeks; flavor, sweet, extra fine, with a sweet kernel, as fine flavored as the almond and used for the same purpose. The best variety and a decided acquisition. Season August 1st.

Nicholas. Tree hardy; a splendid bearer; fruit medium to large; color, white; flavor, sweet, melting; season, July 10th. A valuable sort.

NECTARINES.

The Nectarine is only an accidental variety of the peach, with a smooth thin skin like a plum. It has been produced from the seed of a peach, and peach trees have been produced from the stone of the nectarine. In its growth, habit and general appearance, it is impossible to distinguish it from the peach tree, and it requires the same soil and culture in all respects, and the same attention as the plum and apricot, to protect it from the CURCULIO. Fruit wax-like, and one of the most exquisite of all fruits for the dessert. Plant trees twelve to sixteen feet apart.

Boston. An American seedling from the peach stone; the largest of the nectarines; bright yellow, with deep red cheek and a slight mottling of red; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant, though not rich. First of September.

Early Newington. Large; pale green, nearly covered with blotches of red; juicy, rich and sweet; probably the best clingstone nectarine.

Elruge. Medium size; pale green, with a deep violet cheek in the sun; melting, very juicy, with a rich, high flavor; very similar to **EARLY VIOLET**. First of September.

Pitmaston's Orange. Large; yellow, with red cheek; good quality. Late August.

QUINCES.

The Quince needs frequent cultivation and a top dressing of manure annually. A peck of leached ashes heaped around the trees is a valuable assistant in preventing borers from injuring the roots. Plant trees from ten to twelve feet apart.

Orange or Apple. Large, orange shaped, and of excellent flavor; one of the finest of the old varieties. Trees bear young and are very productive.

Champion. Originated in Fairfield county, Connecticut. The tree is a strong, free grower, more like the apple than the quince, and usually comes in bearing the second or third year. Very productive, and of the largest size. Flesh cooks very tender, and is free from the hard spots or cores found in other varieties. Flavor equal to that of the well-known Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later and keeps till February.

Meech's Prolific. A new variety recently introduced by Rev. W. W. Meech, of Vineland, New Jersey. Fruit of large size—80 quinces of the largest size have made a bushel; very handsome and attractive, of delightful fragrance and delicious flavor; cooks as tender as a peach. Remarkable for early bearing and great productiveness.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry succeeds best on a dry, sandy or gravelly loam; it will thrive in a variety of soils, but where it is forced to grow in wet places it soon decays and is short-lived. There is no handsomer fruit tree for shade, for those who wish to combine the useful and the ornamental. Should be planted from sixteen to twenty-five feet apart.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

Belle d'Orleans. Medium size, white and pale red; tender, very juicy, sweet and excellent; tree a vigorous, spreading grower, and productive. A valuable early kind. Ripens early in June.

Black Eagle. Large, black; tender, rich and highly flavored; tree a rapid, stout grower, forming a dense head; a moderate bearer. Beginning of July.

Black Tartarian. Very large, bright glossy purplish black, half-tender, juicy, rich and fine; tree a rapid, vigorous, upright grower and great bearer; one of the most popular kinds. Ripens last of June and beginning of July.

Downer's Late. Rather large, smooth, light red; very tender, juicy, rich, sweet and delicious; a slight Mazzard taste before fully ripe; hangs long on the tree, and not so liable to rot in wet weather as most other cherries; tree hardy, vigorous, a regular and great bearer. A very valuable late variety. Middle of July.

Early Purple Guigne. Medium, dark purple; juicy, tender and sweet; an indispensable early cherry; very profitable for market; very productive. Last of May.

Elton. Large, pale yellow, spotted with red next the sun; juicy and rich; one of the best light colored cherries; a spreading, but vigorous grower. Middle of June.

Gov. Wood. Large; yellow, shaded with red; juicy, rich and delicious; a strong grower, and productive; one of the finest of Dr. Kirtland's seedlings. Middle of June.

Ohio Beauty. Large size; light colored, partly covered with red, handsome; very tender, juicy and highly flavored; tree vigorous and very productive. Early in June.

Napoleon. Large; white, with red cheek; a very firm, juicy and sweet Bigarreau cherry of the greatest excellence, and one of the most profitable for market. 1st of July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. (New). Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit grown in clusters and of the largest size; a deep black color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor. July.

Rockport Bigarreau. Large, amber and light red; half tender, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree vigorous, erect, beautiful and productive. Last of June and first of July. A very valuable variety. Should be in every collection.

Yellow Spanish. Large, yellow, with some red in the sun; firm, rich and delicious. Last of June.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

- English Morello.** Large, dark purplish red; very juicy, rich and acid; a remarkably productive sort, ripening at the end of the cherry season; this must not be confounded with the old "Common Morello," which is of very little value. First of August.
- Early Richmond.** (KENTISH, VIRGINIAN MAY.) Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly, rich acid flavor; the stone adheres to the stem with remarkable tenacity; this is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes; tree a slender grower, with a roundish, spreading head, and is exceedingly productive; the most hardy of all varieties, being uninjured by the coldest winters, when every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June.
- Late Kentish.** (COMMON PIE CHERRY.) Medium size; skin deep red when fully ripe; flesh very tender and juicy; quite acid. Middle of July.
- Late Duke.** This fine cherry should be in every good collection, following, as it does, the MAY DUKE. Fruit large, obtuse, heart shaped, rich dark red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid. Last of July.
- May Duke.** Large, dark red; tender, melting, very juicy, and when fully ripe, of rich and excellent flavor; ripens a long time in succession, and before fit for the table, is admirably adapted for cooking; this is the most popular and profitable of all the Duke cherries; tree hardy, vigorous and upright in growth, and productive. Middle of June.
- Montmorency Ordinaire.** (LARGE MONTMORENCY.) A cherry of the RICHMOND class, but larger and more solid; tree a more upright grower, equally as hardy and a heavy cropper; the tree blooms from seven to ten days later than the RICHMOND.
- Olivet.** A new variety of French origin; large, globular, very shining, deep red; flesh red, tender, rich and vinous; very sweet sub-acid flavor. Ripens middle of June and continues until July.

NUT TREES.

A few nut-bearing trees are an acquisition to any fruit farm or country place, and the nuts may often be sold at a good price.

- Almond, Hard-Shell.** A fine, hardy variety, with a large, plump kernel; exceedingly ornamental when in bloom.
- Soft or Paper Shell.** This is what is known as the Ladies' Almond or Lady-finger of the shops; and although preferable to the Hard-Shell, it is not so hardy. Kernel sweet and rich.
- Chestnut, American.** Our native species; smaller than the SPANISH, but sweeter.
- " Spanish.** Hardy tree, producing nuts of a very large size and good flavor.
- Walnut, Black.** The well known native species; hardy, prolific and valuable; the timber in point of durability and beauty is difficult to excel.
- Walnut, English.** This rich and fine flavored nut is quite hardy with us, and makes a vigorous growth; well worthy of cultivation.

GRAPES.

- Agawam.** (ROGERS' No. 15.) Vigorous and productive; bunches large and quite compact; berries large, dark red and juicy. Ripens about first of October.
- Brighton.** A grape of great promise; it is said by the reliable originators to combine the following desirable features, viz: Excellence of quality (being equal to DELAWARE as a table fruit), vigor and hardness of vine; early ripening, beauty of vine and foliage, and great productiveness—a description that would seem to leave little to be desired in the way of a perfect grape.
- Concord.** This is, undoubtedly, the most valuable grape for market, and has given general satisfaction; where the more delicate and finer varieties have utterly failed, it has produced abundant crops; berries quite large, black; ripens ten days earlier than ISABELLA; flesh moderately juicy, sweet and buttery; vine very hardy and vigorous.
- Clinton.** Bunches small and very compact; berries small, black, sprightly; keeps well; one of the most rapid growers and profuse bearers; ripens earlier than ISABELLA, but not good until some time later.
- Catawba.** Has long been the standard grape of the country, but owing to its uncer-

tainty on account of rot, we would recommend the other and more reliable kinds to be planted instead; berries medium to large; skin deep red, covered with a lilac bloom; juicy, sweet and rich.

Delaware. Bunches small and compact, berries below medium size; skin thin, of a beautiful color when fully ripe; flesh tender, juicy and sweet, with scarcely any pulp; it is a slender grower at first, but when it becomes old and well established, it is what may be called a good grower; vine very hardy and productive; it is the highest flavored native grape known.

Eaton. A seedling of CONCORD, from N. H., but said to be of more vigorous growth and fully as productive, whilst the fruit is much larger, more attractive, earlier, and of better quality. It is described thus: "Bunch very large, compact; berries very large, round, black, covered with thick blue bloom. The stem pulls out white like CONCORD. The general appearance of the bunch and berry strongly resembles that of MOORE'S EARLY. The skin is quite as thick as the CONCORD. Very juicy, with some, though tender, pulp. Not as sweet as the CONCORD, but has less of the native odor." It has been favorably noticed by the American Pomological Society and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the former society, in its transactions, says of it: "The bunch is very large and handsome; it has been grown to weigh one pound, six and one-half ounces. The largest berry measured an inch in diameter." At the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's exhibition in 1886 a number of bunches were shown, the two largest of which weighed twenty and thirty ounces respectively.

Hartford Prolific. Bunches large, shouldered, compact; berries large, black, round; flesh sweet, juicy, with acidity in the pulp; very early, and wonderfully productive and vigorous.

Gæthe. (ROGERS' No. 1.) Bunch and berry large, pinkish white, with red flush on the sunny side; tender and delicious.

Empire State. A seedling of HARTFORD PROLIFIC, cross-fertilized with CLINTON; vine vigorous grower, healthy and very productive; bunches large, from six to ten inches long, shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish oval; color white, with a very light tinge of yellow, covered with a thick white bloom; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and sprightly; its great productiveness, beautiful color, fine quality, extreme hardness and vigor, with its fine keeping qualities, make it in our opinion the most valuable white grape yet produced; ripens with the BRIGHTON, but keeps until mid-winter.

Jefferson. A new seedling, grown from CONCORD, crossed with IOXA; its wood and foliage resemble CONCORD both in vigor and hardness; its fruit is much like IOXA in color, texture and quality, and season of ripening with CONCORD; a good keeper and recommended to succeed where the CONCORD does.

Lady. White; sweet rich and sprightly; productive and healthy; one of the best early white grapes.

Lady Washington. One of Mr. Ricketts' celebrated seedlings, described by Downing as follows: "Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch very large, compact, generally double shouldered; berry medium to large, round; color deep yellow, with a tinge of delicate pink where exposed to the sun; flesh soft, tender, juicy and very good; it ripens about with the CONCORD; it is a cross between CONCORD and ALLEN'S HYBRID."

Martha. A light colored seedling of the CONCORD; bunches rather loose, shouldered; berries large, round, pale yellow, sweet and juicy; vine hardy, healthy and vigorous.

Moore's Early. Raised by J. B. Moore, Concord, Massachusetts; bunch and berry large, as large as WILDER; black, with a blue bloom; quality better than CONCORD; ripens ten days before HARTFORD; it has received thirteen first premiums from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and in 1877 was awarded a special premium of sixty dollars.

Moore's Diamond. Delicate greenish-white with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; juicy, rich, sweet, and sprightly, with a soft, tender pulp; bunch and berry of medium size, and moderately compact; hardy and a strong grower.

Telegraph or Christine. Originated in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. An early and valuable grape; bears annually, and free from rot and mildew; ripens with the HARTFORD PROLIFIC; berries do not drop from the bunch like that variety.

Niagara. Originated at Lockport, New York, and is a cross between CONCORD and CASSIDY; vine remarkably hardy, and an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered, uniform; many weigh fifteen to twenty ounces; berries as large, or larger than CONCORD; mostly round, light greenish white, semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin, but tough and does not crack; quality good, has a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own, much liked by most people; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center; enormously productive, a

regular bearer and good keeper. This grape has been very extensively planted in the past few years, and seems to have succeeded over a wide range of territory, proving very reliable and useful. It is probably a worthy successor to the CONCORD, with some advantages over that standard sort.

Pocklington. A seedling from CONCORD; the vine is thoroughly hardy, both in wood and foliage; strong grower; never mildews in vine or foliage; called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow; clear, juicy and sweet to the center; good; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round and very large and thickly set; ripens after CONCORD.

Salem. (ROGERS' No. 53.) Regarded by Mr. Rogers as the best of his seedlings; bunch and berry large, of light chestnut color; flavor sweet and sprightly; as early as HARTFORD PROLIFIC or DELAWARE.

Wilder. (ROGERS' No. 4.) Bunch very large; berries very large, round; skin moderately thin; pulp soft, flavor sprightly, sweet and agreeable; ripens early; one of the best black grapes among Rogers' Hybrids.

Woodruff. A seedling of the CONCORD, from Michigan. Large, handsome, and of poor quality. Its large size of bunch and berry make it remarkably showy, and it is therefore a profitable market sort, selling at double the price of WORDEN or CONCORD.

Worden. (WORDEN'S SEEDLING.) Bunches large, handsome, double shouldered. Berries large, sweet, lively; with very little of the foxy or native flavor; being ten days earlier than the CONCORD, it ripens well in cold localities; vines very thrifty and vigorous; perfectly hardy and a good bearer.

STRAWBERRIES.

In preparing the soil for strawberries, the most essential point to be observed is to have the ground dug or trenched deeply. Moderately rich soil is sufficient for the healthy growth of the plants. The earlier they are planted in the spring the better. Keep the roots from being dried by the wind or sun. To produce large berries, the runners must be pinched off, thereby throwing the strength of the plant into the fruit, a great desideratum.

Those marked (P.) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized, and to obtain fruit.

Albany Seedling. (WILSON'S.) Medium, deep crimson, rather acid; very profitable for market; plants hardy and enormously productive.

Burbach. (P.) This has fulfilled every promise made for it and is a very great favorite at this time. The plant is large, dark green, and an enormous bearer. Fruit very large, bright red, and ripens all over, of roundish or conical form, sometimes uneven on the surface but very misshaped. We consider it one of the most reliable.

Belmont. An oblong berry, very distinct in form, and of handsome appearance; dark crimson color; exceedingly firm, and of high quality. Plant of very strong growth and said to be extraordinarily productive.

Crescent Seedling. (P.) Very uniform in size, of a bright scarlet color; beautiful, firm and attractive; excellent quality; conical in shape and wonderfully productive, ripening as early as the WILSON, and holds out longer, averaging about double the size throughout the season; carries well and sells better than other strawberries at the same time. The plants are strong, vigorous growers, and will yield more bushels of first-class fruit with less labor, than any other strawberry we have seen.

Cumberland Triumph. Fruit large and firm; bright red color; of excellent quality, and very productive.

Charles Downing. Large, conical, deep scarlet; flesh firm, rich, sweet and good; a very fine variety; very prolific.

Jessie. Originated by F. W. Loudon, of Janesville, Wisconsin. The plant is a stout luxuriant grower; foliage light green, large and clean, with no trace of rust. The berry is very large, continuing so as to the last picking with very few small berries. It is of beautiful color, fine quality and good form; colors even, with no white tips; quite firm, and enormously productive.

Longfellow. A new variety from Kentucky, and thought well of wherever tried. Berry very large, elongated conical; color dark glossy red; the flesh is quite firm, and the flavor of first quality; continues long in ripening, having furnished good picking for twenty days, holding out large to the last; very productive; said to be without a superior for preserving, remaining entirely whole during the process of cooking.

May King. Berry of large size and bright color; of best quality; ripens very early; plant vigorous, healthy and productive.

✓ **Mt. Vernon.** (KIRKWOOD) Very large and one of the latest; vigorous, productive and of fine quality. Rather soft for distant shipments, but an excellent berry for the family garden. Late to very late.

✓ **Sharpless Seedling.** Large to very large, average specimens measuring one and one-half inches either way. Berries of good shape; clear, bright red, with smooth, shining surface; flesh firm and sweet, and of first-rate quality. Plant vigorous, luxuriant and hardy. It is productive, giving good crops under ordinary good treatment.

RASPBERRIES.

Many varieties that have been raised for marketing have proved too tender to bear transporting long distances. Several of the following sorts we can confidently recommend as profitable market varieties. Sixty bushels per acre is about a fair average yield. Plant in rows six feet apart, two to three feet apart in the rows.

✓ **Caroline.** Pale salmon color; large, beautiful, with a peculiar melting and luscious flavor. A hybrid between the BRINCKLE'S ORANGE and the OLD YELLOW CAP. Canes strong; very prolific.

✓ **Cuthbert.** This variety has created a decided interest among fruit growers and has taken the front rank. The fruit is of a bright red crimson color, changing to a somewhat darker shade if allowed to become fully ripe. The berries average large, sometimes a berry being found that measures three inches around, with an occasional specimen a trifle larger, being quite firm, the CUTHBERT stands shipping to distant markets well. In flavor it may be classed as "very good." Season medium to late.

✓ **Golden Queen.** In size exceeds even the CUTHBERT, and is the highest in quality of all raspberries except the old, delicate BRINCKLE'S ORANGE; beautiful, translucent amber color, and exceptionally firm. The canes are of the strongest growth. Its productiveness is simply marvelous; ripens in mid-season. Its beauty, size, and fine quality render it indispensable for table use.

✓ **Marlboro.** Of large size, light crimson color, good quality, and firm. Plant vigorous and productive. The first berries ripen quite early, but the entire crop covers a period of four or five weeks in ripening.

✓ **Reliance.** Wonderfully productive; a hardy, vigorous grower, holding its foliage well to the end of the season; of large size, firm and delicious; of a rich red color; carries well, and sells better than other berries.

✓ **Rancocas.** The bush is very vigorous, throwing out numerous fruiting branches, giving it the appearance of a miniature tree; its productiveness cannot be excelled, and it has the most valuable quality in a market berry, of ripening its fruit in a short space of time—two weeks from the first picking finds the crop gone. As a shipper it is perfect; in its season of ripening, it must be ranked with the

GOLDEN QUEEN RASPBERRY.

✓ earliest—ten days ahead of the BRANDYWINE, the color is a bright red; size medium to large; quality best.

✓ **Gregg.** The largest, best and handsomest hardy black raspberry; fully 50 per cent. larger than the MAMMOTH CLUSTER, and very far superior. Is a dark purple berry, very large, early and ripens the entire crop in about two weeks; canes hardy, fruit of good quality, and is an enormous bearer; propagates from tips, not from suckers.

✓ **Mammoth Cluster.** Superior to the DOOLITTLE, except in earliness. It ripens a few days later, and keeps in bearing longer; size of fruit one-third larger.

✓ **Souhegan.** From New Hampshire, and the very earliest, ripening a week

or ten days before the DOOLITTLE, coming in with the late strawberries; it is perfectly hardy, having stood the coldest winters in New Hampshire without protection; growth vigorous, canes branching freely, and more productive than any variety known. Color jet black, without bloom; of very best quality. The berries remain a long time after ripening without dropping or becoming soft.

☞ We regard the **EVERBEARING RASPBERRIES** as not being worthy of cultivation; many of the tender sorts winter-kill unless covered in the fall, therefore we have abandoned them entirely.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The Gooseberry loves a deep, rich, rather cool soil. The plants require to be annually and rather severely pruned to thin them out and increase the size of the fruit.

A liberal mulching of manure tends to prevent mildew, which is very liable to injure all the foreign sorts, but seldom affects the American seedlings.

In all American seedling varieties great improvements have been made by the introduction of the new sorts named below.

INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

Industry. A new variety of foreign origin, which promises well. It has done admirably for three seasons, being very vigorous and productive, and showing no sign of mildew.

Downing. Originated with Charles Downing, of Newburgh, N. Y. Medium to large, oval; greenish white. Plant vigorous, upright, very productive; excellent.

Smith's Improved. (SMITH'S SEEDLING.) Raised by Dr. Smith, of Vermont. Fruit large, of oval form; light green when ripe, sweet and excellent. Plant vigorous, extremely productive, hardy and healthy. A great acquisition.

Houghton's Seedling. An American seedling from Massachusetts. Vigorous, very productive and free from mildew; pale red; medium size.

The Currant possesses great vitality, and will give some fruit under almost total neglect, but to have the fruit in perfection, plant in rich, deep soil, and give good annual pruning and cultivation.

The pruning, if the plants are allowed to grow as stools, consists merely in removing such of the older and feebler shoots as crowd and over-tax the plant. If grown as a tree, on a single stem, remove a portion of the bearing wood to increase the size and beauty of the crop, and keep all suckers from the bottom. Four feet apart each way is about the proper distance to plant.

To destroy the Currant worm, sprinkle them with powdered "white hellebore," which can be obtained at any drug store.

✓ **Cherry.** Fruit of the largest size, deep red, rather acid; short bunches; growth strong, stout, erect; short-jointed shoots. The largest of the red currants.

✓ **Black Naples.** Very large and black; highly esteemed for jelly.

✓ **Fay's Prolific.** This currant has now been before the public a number of years, and we believe has pretty well sustained the claims of its disseminator, who says of it: "Color rich red; as compared with the CHERRY currant, FAY'S PROLIFIC is equal in size, better in flavor, containing less acid, and five times as prolific, and from its long, peculiar stem, less expensive to pick."

✓ **Lee's Prolific.** The best black currant for all purposes, and one that marks a great advance in the fruit of its class. It is earlier than BLACK NAPLES, with very large berries; larger, longer clusters and even more prolific than that prolific kind. Quality superior. Like BLACK NAPLES, of special value for jellies and jams, and for planting at the far north.

✓ **La Versailles.** Very large, red; long bunch of great beauty and excellent quality.

✓ One of the very finest and best, and should be in every collection; very productive.

✓ **Red Dutch.** Large, deep red; rich acid flavor. An old, well known and fine sort, of good quality; vigorous, upright and very productive.

✓ **Victoria.** (HOUGHTON CASTLE, RABY CASTLE.) One of the best; large in bunch and berry; bright red, productive, and a fine grower.

✓ **White Grape.** Very large, yellowish white; sweet, or a very mild acid; of excellent quality, and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from WHITE DUTCH, having a low, spreading habit and dark green foliage; very productive, and a most delicious and delicate table fruit, of great beauty.

BLACKBERRIES.

Plant in rows six to eight feet apart, and two to four feet in the rows. Cultivate the wide space well, and cut the tops off the tall plants, which causes them to grow strong enough to stand without support. Eighty bushels to the acre is an average yield in field support.

✓ **Erie.** Originated in Northern Ohio, near Lake Erie, ten to twelve years ago. Canes very hardy. Fruit is of the largest size, exceeding WILSON, KITCATINNY or LAWTON; of excellent quality, handsome and firm and ripens exceedingly early, between EARLY HARVEST and WILSON'S EARLY. A very prolific bearer; in form, almost round; the fruit is unusually uniform in size and shape, there being scarcely any small or imperfect berries. It is also superior for canning.

✓ **Early Harvest.** A variety from southern Illinois. The bush is an upright grower; canes not as strong as SNYDER and some other sorts. It so far appears to be hardy. Very productive; berries small, of very good quality, and very early, ripening several days ahead of WILSON'S EARLY or DORCHESTER. Although the berries are not very large, they are of uniform size, and very pretty when prepared for market; they are also unusually fine for preserving, seeming to retain their flavor through this operation better than most sorts.

Kittatinny. Has the habit of continuing long in bearing, and yielding its fruit through a period of six to eight weeks. Very large and productive, and sweeter than the NEW ROCHELLE.

Lawton's New Rochelle. Very large and black, and of excellent quality; very productive.

Snyder. A small or medium sized variety of good quality. Excellent for the far north or west, on account of its unusual hardiness. Very productive; moderately early.

Taylor's Prolific. A large fruit, melting, without core, and very productive; equally as hardy and productive as the SNYDER wherever tried; being much larger, it will be a great favorite in sections where a large, hardy kind is wanted.

Wilson's Early. Indispensable to every market grower, on account of its extreme earliness, ripening its crop before peaches take the sway of the market, being out of the way in from two to three weeks, so it does not interfere with the KITTATINNY or LAWTON.

Wilson Junior. A seedling of WILSON'S EARLY; for it is claimed large size, unsurpassed productiveness, fine flavor and early ripening. Probably the largest and best early blackberry yet introduced for localities where WILSON'S EARLY succeeds.

Lucretia Dewberry. This desirable fruit originated in West Virginia, where it was found, a chance seedling, growing wild. Its unusual size, productiveness and excellent quality attracted attention and the plant was removed to Western Ohio in 1876. The fruit is of large size; many specimens are found which measure one and a-half inches long, by one and a-quarter inches in diameter. The berries average larger than the largest LAWTON blackberry. The plants are propagated by tips, are set in rows eight feet apart, six feet in the row, and should have rich soil and good cultivation. The bearing canes are cut back in the spring to thirty inches, and thinned to four or five in a hill. Straw or fodder is used as mulch to keep berries out of dirt. The berries are of a bright, shining black, sweet and melting, without core. The oldest vines bear the finest fruit. After wide-spread trial, there seems no doubt that where genuine plants of this very fine berry are obtained, satisfaction will result.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPARAGUS, BARR'S MAMMOTH.

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables should be more cultivated. To prepare a bed, dig the ground deep, incorporating large quantities of well decomposed manure; plant the roots six to nine inches deep, in rows about eighteen inches apart, and about one foot apart in the rows. Cover in the autumn with a few inches of well rotted manure, and fork it under in the spring. An occasional top dressing of salt is beneficial.

Conover's Colossal. A variety highly recommended for its immense size, and being remarkably tender and high flavored; it is claimed that it can be cut one year earlier than other varieties.

Barr's Mammoth. Originated with Crawford Barr, of Montgomery county, Pa. As a valuable market variety it has no equal; its handsome light green color and mammoth size makes it very attractive, and it sells readily at almost double the price of CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. It makes no shoots too small for marketing, and much less time is required in cutting and bunching. The great saving of labor alone is quite an item to the grower.

MULBERRIES.

The Mulberry is not only valuable as an ornamental shade tree, but the fruit is well worthy of a place in every collection. Plant in deep, rich, sandy loam. The tree requires little or no pruning, and is of easy culture.

Downing's Everbearing. This very delicious variety originated from seed of the

Morus MULTICAULIS; it has the strong, vigorous habit of that species, and produces a large fruit of a dark purplish black color; flesh juicy, rich, sprightly and delicious; very productive, and ripens its fruit in succession for a long time.

Russian. Brought from Southern Russia by the Mennonites; tree very hardy and a rapid grower; specimens six years old are twenty feet high and six to eight feet in diameter; very prolific, commencing to fruit when three years old; the berries are good for dessert, and fine for jellies; the leaves are the best for raising silk cocoons.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best vegetables of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. The smallest garden is incomplete without a few plants. Make the border very rich and deep. It is a gross feeder, and the ground cannot be kept too rich. Many gardeners place a barrel over each clump in early spring, making the stalks more tender, and causing a quicker growth.

Linnaeus. By far the best of all varieties; it is free from extreme acidity, is less coarse and stringy, possesses a fine, brisk flavor, requires less sweetening, and does not need peeling or stripping to prepare it for use.

Ornamental Department.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Where prices are not given in Ornamental Department refer to price list.

ALDER. (*Alnus*.)

European or Common Alder. (A. GLUTINOSA.) Attains the height of about 40 to 50 feet. A native of Europe, very rapid in growth, and hardy.

BIRCH. (*Betula*.)

European White. (B. ALBA.) The Birches are all elegant and feathery trees, too little planted; this species is remarkable for its snow white bark, and light and elegant foliage.

American White. (B. POPULIFOLIA.) A rapid grower, and flourishes on poor soils; a good tree to plant with evergreens.

BEECH. (*Fagus*.)

Cut-Leaved. (F. INCISA SYLVATICA.) A fine erect, free growing tree, with striking and beautiful foliage. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.50.

Purple-Leaved. (F. PURPUREA.) A remarkable tree, with dark, purplish red foliage; contrasts finely with the green of other trees.

CATALPA.

Indian Bean. (C. SPECIOSA.) Large, heart shaped, downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow; forms a medium sized very ornamental tree. Very hardy and of rapid growth; largely planted west fur growing into posts.

CYPRESS. (*Taxodium*.)

Deciduous or Southern. (T. DISTICHUM.) A very large and stately tree, with small, elegant leaves; very beautiful. 5 to 7 feet, \$1.

ELM. (*Ulmus*.)

English. (U. CAMPESTRIS.) An erect, lofty tree, with rather small leaves; a moderate grower. 75 cents to \$1.

Scotch or Wych. (U. MONTANA.) A rapid growing tree of great beauty; foliage large; a handsome and valuable tree for every description of planting. 75 cents to \$1.

American White or Weeping. (U. AMERICANA.) The noble, spreading tree of our own forest. 75 cents to \$1.

HONEY LOCUST. (*Gleditsia*.)

Three-Thorned. (G. TRIACANTHOS.) A beautiful tree, with strong thorns, handsome waving branches, and beautiful finely cut foliage. Is used for hedges extensively. 50 cents.

JUDAS TREE OR RED BUD. (*Cercis Canadensis*.)

Red-Flowering. Covered with fine, delicate, purple flowers before the leaves appear; leaves very large, roundish, dark. Very ornamental.

HORSE CHESTNUT. (*Æsculus*.)

White-Flowering. (Æ. HIPPOCASTANEUM.) The common, well-known species. A

hardy, healthy tree, free from all diseases. Covered in June with magnificent erect spikes or panicles of flowers; white, lightly marked with red.

Buckeye. (*Æ. PAVIA FLAVA.*) A native species, with downy leaves and clusters of pale yellow flowers. \$1.

Dwarf Spicata. (*Æ. PAVIA SPICATA.*) Flowering in spikes a foot or more long. Highly ornamental. Blooms in July; grows low and bushy. \$1.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. (*Gymnocladus Canadensis.*)

A fine tree, with long, feathery foliage; has stiff blunt shoots, and grows rapidly. 75 cents.

KELREUTERIA PANICULATA.

A pretty, small tree, covered with yellow flowers in July and August, when few are in bloom.

LARCH. (*Larix.*)

European. (*L. EUROPEUS.*) This is one of the most elegant trees in cultivation, and has the appearance of an evergreen during its spring and summer foliage. The limbs droop and the form is pyramidal; foliage soft, light green. It will flourish on the poorest soil, and is a very rapid grower.

LABURNUM. (*Cytisus.*)

Golden Chain. (*C. LABURNUM.*) A beautiful tree, with long, pendant racemes of clear yellow flowers, and smooth, shining foliage. Blooms in June. 75 cents.

LINDEN. (*Tilia.*)

European White-Leaved. (*T. EUROPEA ALBA.*) A vigorous, handsome growing tree; one of the best. Foliage quite gray. \$1.

European. (*T. EUROPEA.*) A very fine, pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

American or Basswood. (*T. AMERICANA.*) A rapid growing, large-sized, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

MAGNOLIA.

Cucumber Tree. (*M. ACCUMINATA.*) A noble, beautiful tree, with very large leaves, and yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple; fruit resembles cucumbers when green.

Umbrella Tree. (*M. TRIPETELA.*) A smaller tree than the preceding, with immense leaves and large white flowers, four to six inches in diameter, produced in June. \$1.

Soulange's. (*M. SOULANGEANA.*) A small, slow growing variety, with large, beautiful purple and white flowers, which appear before the leaves. \$1.50.

Glaucous. (*M. GLAUCA.*) A small tree, with very fragrant white flowers and beautiful glossy foliage. \$1.

Speciosa. (*M. SPECIOSA.*) This is one of the most desirable varieties, resembling SOULANGEANA, but more symmetrical in growth; flowers very numerous, rose color and white; very hardy. \$1.50.

Conspicua. (*M. CONSPICUA.*) Beautiful white flowers, which appear before the leaves; very rare and showy. \$1.50

MAPLE. (*Acer.*)

Sugar. (*A. SACCHARINUM.*) A well known native tree, valuable both for the production of sugar and for its wood. Its stately growth, fine form and foliage, make it desirable as an ornamental shade tree.

Silver-Leaved. (*A. DASYCARPUM.*) A variety with leaves which are silvery white underneath. A rapid grower, and very desirable for avenue or street planting.

Var. Schwedleri. An exceedingly distinct and beautiful form, with rich dark purplish foliage, not unlike the Purple Beech early in the season. 6 feet, \$1.25.

Norway. (*A. PLATANOIDES.*) A fine European species, resembling our Sugar Maple, but with larger, darker foliage, and of more rapid growth. One of the finest trees in cultivation.

Sycamore. (*A. PSEUDO-PLATANUS.*) Has large, green leaves, resembling those of the Plane Tree. It is a rapid grower and very desirable; closely resembles the Norway.

Striped Maple. (*A. PENNSYLVANICUM.*) Formerly known as *A. Striatum*, forming a small slender tree, with light green bark, striped with dark lines.

Purple-Leaved. (A. P. P. PURPUREA.) A beautiful variety, noticeable on account of its leaves, which are light purple underneath. 8 feet, \$1.50.

Red or Scarlet Maple. (A. RUBRUM.) A native tree, of small or medium size, the foliage changing in the autumn to the most gorgeous tints; has deep red blossoms.

Wier's Cut-Leaved. (A. DASYCARPUM WIERII LACINIATUM.) A variety of the Silver-Leaved Maple. A rapid growing tree, with slender branches and very pretty indented leaves, silvery on the under side. Very graceful and attractive. One of the best lawn trees.

MOUNTAIN ASH. (*Pyrus*.)

European. (P. AUCUPARIA.) A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July to winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Oak-Leaved. (P. HYBRIDA QUERCIFOLIA.) A beautiful and distinct variety, with lobed leaves; scarlet berries.

PEACH, DOUBLE-FLOWERING. (*Persica*.)

Double Rose. (P. VULGARIS FL. ROSEA PLENA.) Highly ornamental, with double rose colored flowers.

Double White. (P. V. FL. ALBA PLENA.) Similar to the above, with double white flowers; very handsome.

BUTTONWOOD. (*Platanus*.)

Oriental Sycamore. (P. ORIENTALIS.) A tree of the largest size, growing rapidly, very ornamental, and entirely hardy. Not subject to disease like our native species. 8 feet, 75 cents.

POPLAR. (*Populus*.)

Lombardy Poplar. (P. DILATATA.) Perhaps the most remarkably fastigiate tree known. Valuable for creating marked effects in large groups. 10 feet, 60 cents.

Cottonwood, Carolina Poplar. (P. MONILIFERA.) A large-sized tree, very vigorous in growth, with large deep green foliage. Excellent for street trees.

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS.

A magnificent tropical looking tree from Japan, with enormous leaves, and of rapid growth. Its large spikes of purple flowers are very fragrant. \$1.

SMOKE TREE OR PURPLE FRINGE. (*Rhus cotinus*.)

A medium sized tree of singular appearance, Very conspicuous for its curious purple inflorescence of fungi or hair.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE OR JAPAN GINKO. (*Salisburia adiantifolia*.)

A rare and beautiful tree, with pale green, fan-like foliage, of a thick, leathery nature; when pruned it forms a handsome compact head; perfectly hardy.

TULIP TREE. (*Liriodendron*.)

Tulip or White Wood. (L. TULIPIFERA.) A majestic, rapid growing tree, with large foliage of peculiar shape, and tulip-like flowers. Should be transplanted young.

OAK, (*Quercus*.)

Mossy-Cup Oak. (Q. MACROCARPA.) Of medium size, and a native of our Western States. Leaves large, very deeply lobed, downy beneath; bark corky. 4 feet, 60 cents.

Pin Oak. (Q. PALUSTRIS.) Another native tree of medium size. Branches spreading and drooping; form conical; leaves deeply divided, with pointed lobes. 4 feet, 75 cents.

British Oak. (Q. ROBUR.) Native of Europe, forming a large sized tree. Leaves obtuse and smooth; branches spreading and tortuous. 4 feet, 75 cents.

DECIDUOUS WEEPING TREES.

ASH. (*Fraxinus*.)

European Weeping. (F. EXCELSIOR PENDULA.) The common, well known sort; one

of the finest lawn and arbor trees. Covers a great space, and grows rapidly. \$1.

Black Weeping. (F. NIGRA PENDULA.) A beautiful weeping variety of the Black Ash, with slender branches. Grafted trees, 5 to 6 feet high, \$2 each.

CHERRY. (*Cerasus*.)

Slender-Branched Weeping. (F. PUMILA PENDULA.) Forms a round head, with slender branches. Grafted trees, 4 to 5 feet, \$2 each.

BIRCH. (*Betula*.)

Common White or European Weeping. (B. ALBA PENDULA.) A fine variety, with silvery bark and slender branches; makes a handsome drooping tree.

Cut-Leaved Weeping. (B. PENDULA LACINIATA.) A conspicuous and very beautiful tree, with whitish bark and nicely cut leaves. One of the best. \$1.50.

ELM. (*Ulmus*.)

Camperdown Weeping. (U. CAMPERDOWN PENDULA.) A Scotch variety, with very large leaves and drooping branches. Very picturesque and effective. \$1.50.

LARCH. (*Larix*.)

Weeping. (L. EUROPEA PENDULA.) A variety of the European Larch, with drooping branches; very handsome and desirable. \$2.

SWEET GUM. (*Liquidambar*.)

Bilsted. (L. STYRACIFLUA.) A large native tree, with rough, corky bark, and shining, deeply-lobed, star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in the autumn.

WILLOW. (*Salix*.)

American Weeping. (S. AMERICANA PENDULA.) A small tree, with fine pendulous branches, forming a compact and very ornamental head. \$1.

Kilmarnock Weeping. (S. CAPREA PENDULA.) A beautiful weeping tree, with rich, broad foliage, and dark-colored branches; hardy, distinct and ornamental. \$1.

Weeping. (S. BABYLONICA.) The well known weeping tree. 75 cents.

MOUNTAIN ASH. (*Pyrus*.)

Weeping European. (P. EUROPEA PENDULA.) A beautiful weeping variety; is grafted five or six feet high in the Mountain Ash; a rapid grower, forming a handsome head. \$1.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

ARBORVITÆ. (*Thuja*.)

American. (T. OCCIDENTALIS.) A beautiful native tree; erect, with horizontal branches and flat foliage; excellent for screens and hedges.

Rollisson's Golden. (T. ELEGANTISSIMA.) An upright grower, with all the ends of the branches elegantly tipped with a rich golden yellow hue, retaining its bright color through the extremes of heat and cold; entirely hardy and very conspicuous.

Golden. (T. O. AUREA.) A splendid variety; very delicate, airy foliage, with a golden tinge. 50 cents per foot.

Siberian. (T. O. SIBERICA.) Is perhaps the finest of this family; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in the winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree, and is also well suited for screens and hedges. 25 cents per foot.

Pyramidal. (T. O. PYRAMIDALIS.) An upright and compact growing sort. Very handsome and ornamental. 50 cents per foot.

Hovey's. (T. O. HOVEYI.) A perfectly hardy and compact variety; foliage of a bright yellowish green color, somewhat resembling the Golden. 40 cents per foot.

Globe. (T. O. GLOBOSA.) A very handsome, small, globe-shaped evergreen. 50 cents per foot.

Parson's. (T. O. COMPACTA.) A dwarf, compact form, of rather slender growth, and pale yellowish green in color. 50 cents per foot.

BOX. (*Buxus*.)

Dwarf. (B. SUFFRUTICOSA.) The common variety for edging

Tree Box. (*B. SEMPERVIRENS.*) A large growing variety; prefers a shady situation.

FIR. (*Abies—Picea.*)

American Silver or Balsam. (*A. BALSAMEA.*) A very fine, popular evergreen; an erect, strong growing tree, remarkable for its dark green foliage.

European Silver. (*A. PECTINATA.*) Larger in leaf than the American, but not so erect. 35 cents per foot.

Nordmann's Fir. (*A. NORDMANNIANA*) A species to which we can give our unqualified praise, as combining more excellencies than any other evergreen tree. It comes from the Crimea, and is entirely hardy, rapid in growth, regular in outline, and of dark glossy green color.

JAPAN CYPRESS. (*Retinispora.*) 25 cents per foot.

Golden-Tipped Plume-Like Retinispora. (*R. AUREA.*) One of the most striking and desirable little plants for this climate. Habit of growth similar to the species, but the tips of the branchlets are of a bright golden yellow hue. It is entirely hardy, and preserves its color well during winter.

Retinispora Obtusa. A beautiful and distinct species, of undoubted hardiness. It grows from sixty to eighty feet high, with graceful, drooping branches. Leaves glossy green above, with silvery white bands beneath.

Pisifera. A small sized tree, slender in growth, with sharp-pointed, glaucous leaves. Quite hardy, and one of the most beautiful of Japanese trees.

Plumosa. A very compact growing variety, with small, bright green leaves, and short, slender branches. It is entirely hardy here, and exceedingly pretty.

Squarrosa. Has some resemblance to Tom Thumb Arborvitae. The branches are very slender, and the foliage is light bluish green in color. Hardy and handsome.

JUNIPER. (*Juniperus.*)

English. (*J. COMMUNIS VULGARIS.*) A neat, rapid growing species. 37½ cts. per foot.

Irish. (*J. C. HIBERNICA.*) A fine, compact species, with delicate foliage.

Swedish. (*J. C. SUECIA.*) A very hardy ornamental tree of small size; yellowish green foliage. 50 cents to \$1.

Weeping. (*J. RIGIDA OBLONGA PENDULA.*) From China and Japan. It is the perfection of drooping, graceful evergreens, owing to its very long, slender branches, and pale green, glaucous foliage. Hardy. 75 cents per foot.

MAHONIA²AQUIFOLIA.

A distinct and beautiful evergreen shrub, with purplish, prickly leaves, and showy yellow flowers in May.

PINE. (*Pinus.*)

Austrian. (*P. AUSTRIACA*) A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green, of rapid growth.

Scotch. (*P. SYLVESTRIS.*) A fine, rapid growing tree with bluish foliage.

White. (*P. STROBUS.*) The most ornamental of all our native Pines; attains a great size.

WEeping CYPRESS. (*Taxodium sempervirens.*)

A beautiful tree, with pendant branches. \$1.

SPRUCE. (*Abies.*)

Norway. (*A. EXCELSA.*) A lofty, elegant tree; branches droop when the tree attains a height of fifteen to twenty feet; some are more drooping than others. Makes a fine screen.

White American. (*A. ALBA.*) A tapering, pyramidal tree, with light colored bark and pointed, bluish leaves.

Hemlock or Weeping. (*A. CANADENSIS.*) One of the most graceful and handsome of this class of trees; foliage delicate and branches drooping; a superior hedge plant.

YEW. (*Taxus.*)

English. (*T. BACCATA.*) A wide, spreading tree, with heavy, dark green foliage; requires a shaded situation. \$1 to \$2.

Irish. (*T. HIBERNICA.*) A small tree, of precise, upright growth; foliage very dense and of the deepest green. 50 cents per foot.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Price, 40 cents, except otherwise noted.

ACACIA OR LOCUST. (*Robinia*.)

Rose or Moss Locust. (*R. HISPIDA*.) A spreading, irregular shrub, with elegant clusters of rose colored flowers in July, and at intervals all the season. 75 cents.

ALMOND. (*Prunus, erroneously Amygdalis*.)

Dwarf Double-Flowering. (*P. JAPONICA FLORE PLENA*.) A beautiful shrub, with small double rose blossoms.

Dwarf Double White-Flowering. (*P. J. ALBA FLORE PLENA*.)

ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON. (*Hibiscus Syriacus*.)

The Atheas are fine, free growing, free blooming shrubs of the easiest culture, and are very desirable on account of blooming in autumn months, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in bloom.

Single Purple. Flowers very handsome.

Double Variegated or Painted Lady.

“ **Red.** A clear bright color; one of the best,

“ **Blue.**

“ **Purple.**

Pæonia-Flowered. Resembling the Herbaceous Pæonias; dwarf and free.

AZALEA PONTICA.

A beautiful yellow flowering shrub, blooming in May.

SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB OR ALLSPICE. (*Calycanthus*.)

All the species and varieties of the Calycanthus are very desirable; the wood is fragrant, foliage rich, and the flowers of a rare chocolate color, with a peculiar and agreeable odor. They blossom in June, and at intervals afterward.

Carolina. (*C. FLORIDUS*.) The ordinary and well known form.

Smooth-Leaved. (*C. LÆRIGATUS*.)

Various-Leaved. (*C. HETEROPHYLLA*.)

WHITE FRINGE. (*Chionanthus Virginica*.)

A fine shrub or small tree, with large foliage and racemes of delicate greenish white flowers, resembling cut paper. 50 cents.

CURRENTS. (*Ribes*.)

Yellow-Flowering. (*R. AUREA*.) A fine early flowering shrub, having fragrant yellow flowers. 25 cents.

DEUTZIA.

Scallop-Leaved. (*D. CRENATA*.) Like all the genus, this plant is of Japanese origin. Perfectly hardy, and produces myriads of drooping white bells.

Double Flowering. (*D. CRENATA FLORA PLENO*.) The double white flowers are delicately margined with pink. One of the most desirable hardy shrubs.

Fortune's. (*D. FORTUNII*.) A new introduction, with dark green foliage and large white blossoms.

Bridal Wreath. (*D. GRACILIS*.) Of small size, with light green foliage, and bearing delicate, graceful white flowers.

Variegated-Leaved. (*D. VARIEGATA*.) The foliage is distinctly striped with white bands.

Rough-Leaved. (*D. SCABRA*.) A showy, upright shrub, profusely covered with white drooping flowers.

DAPHNE.

Mezereon Pink. (*MEZEREUM RUBRUM*.) Flowers appear very early, before the leaves, and are very beautiful.

Trailing. (D. CNEORUM.) A low evergreen shrub, blooming at intervals from May to November; flowers rose colored.

GOLDEN BELL. (*Forsythia*.)

Viridissima. Leaves deep green; flowers bright yellow, produced very early in the spring, all along the graceful branches. A fine, hardy plant, introduced by Mr. Fortune from Japan.

Suspensa. A straggling shrub, resembling the former, but a much more slender and delicate grower.

HYDRANGEA.

Changeable. (H. HORTENSIS.) A well known hardy plant, with large leaves and large heads of rose colored flowers. Suitable for pot culture.

Imperatrice Eugenia. Petals white, rose and blue. 75 cents.

Otaksa. From Japan; bears corymbs of flowers of very large size, and of a deep rose color; of very vigorous habit, and hardy; a very fine shrub. 75 cents.

Paniculata Grandiflora. A fine, hardy shrub, growing to the height of four to six feet; flowers white and pink, in great panicles a foot long, produced in August and September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom. The finest shrub of recent introduction. 75 cents.

Thos. Hogg. Flowers pure white, often measuring fifteen inches in diameter. It is hardy everywhere, if a slight protection of leaves is given around the roots in winter. 75 cents.

Variegated. (H. JAPONICA TRICOLOR.) Foliage elegantly striped and blotched with pure white; very attractive. 75 cents.

Heart-Leaved. (H. CORDATA.) A very distinct variety.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT. (*Lonicera*.)

The upright Honeysuckles are neat, hardy and desirable blooming shrubs, and furnishes abundance of bloom.

Red Tartarian. (L. TARTARICA RUBRA.) A splendid shrub, with large red flowers; one of the finest of the class.

White Tartarian. (L. T. ALBA.) Bears a profusion of delicate white flowers.

Rose Tartarica. (L. T. ROSEA.) Beautiful pink or rose colored blossoms.

LILAC. (*Syringa*.)

A well known shrub; we have several new varieties, with flowers of various colors.

MAGNOLIA.

Chinese Purple. (M. OBOVATA.) A dwarf species, with showy, purple flowers in May and June. 75 cents.

QUINCE, JAPAN. (*Cydonia*.)

Scarlet. (C. JAPONICA.) Has bright scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion in the early spring; one of the best hardy shrubs in the catalogue; makes a magnificent hedge, being sufficiently thorny, and of compact and vigorous habit.

Blush. (C. J. ALBA.) A very beautiful variety of the preceding, with delicate white and blush flowers. \$1.

SPIRÆA.

Billardii. Fine pinkish flowers; blooms for several months.

Douglas'. (S. DOUGLASII.) Has spikes of beautiful rose colored flowers in July and August.

Fortune's. (S. CALLOSA.) Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer.

Lance-Leaved. (S. LANCEOLATA or REEVESII.) Narrow pointed leaves, and large round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant; blooms in May.

Double-Flowering Lance-Leaved. (S. L. FLORA PLENO.) A perfect gem where it succeeds properly. Each individual flower is as double as a Ranunculus.

Double-Flowering Plum-Leaved. (S. PRUNIFOLIA FL. PL.) A very beautiful variety, with double, white, daisy-like flowers, which cover the stems before the leaves appear.

Willow-Leaved. (S. SALICIFOLIA.) Very erect, lanceolate leaves; panicles of flowers, rose colored.

STRAWBERRY TREE. (*Euonymus*.)

European Burning Bush. (*E. EUROPEUS*.) A native, very ornamental shrub of Europe; has brilliant, rose-colored berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until midwinter; planted with evergreens the contrast is very fine. June.

MOCK ORANGE. [*Philadelphus coronarius*.]

A well known shrub, bearing pure white sweet scented flowers; very beautiful.

SNOWBALL. [*Viburnum opulus*.]

An old and very showy shrub; white flowers in round clusters.

TAMARIX AFRICANA.

A very pretty shrub, with slender branches and delicate foliage like an evergreen. Flowers bloom in May; pink.

WEIGELIA. [*Diervilla*.]

Rose-Colored. [*D. ROSEA*.] A very charming shrub, bearing an abundance of rose-colored flowers in May. It is very hardy and should be planted in all collections.

Amabilis or Splendens. [*D. R. AMABILIS*.] Of much more robust habit, larger foliage and flowers, and blooms freely in autumn. A great acquisition.

Variegated-Leaved. [*D. R. FOL. VAR.*] Leaves bordered with yellowish white.

CLIMBING SHRUBS.

Price, 50 cents each, except where noted.

AKEBIA QUINATA.

A hardy, fast growing vine, with fragrant chocolate purple flowers; bears ornamental fruit. Leaves five-lobed, small, and of a glossy, deep green hue.

AMPELOPSIS.

American Ivy or Virginia Creeper. [*A. QUINQUEFOLIA*.] A very rapid grower, having beautiful dark green foliage, which changes to rich crimson in autumn. Like the Ivy and Trumpet vines, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls, old trees, etc.

Japan or Boston Ivy. [*A. VEITCHII*.] A miniature variety of the Virginia Creeper. Entirely hardy, with small foliage, turning brilliant red in autumn. It clings tightly to buildings, stone walls, or trees, and is unsurpassed as a basket or vase plant.

BIGNONIA or TRUMPET FLOWER. [*Tecoma Radicans*.]

A splendid, hardy, climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

CLEMATIS or VIRGIN'S BOWER.

Sweet-Scented. [*C. FLAMMULA*.] Small, very fragrant white flowers.

Blue-Flowered. [*C. VITICELLA*.] Neat blue flowers.

Jackmanni. A vigorous and hardy vine, which bears a profusion of large, intensely violet purple flowers. \$1.

HONEYSUCKLE or WOODBINE. [*Lonicera*.]

Chinese Twining or Evergreen. [*L. JAPONICA*.] Blooms at intervals through the summer and retains its foliage late in the winter; very fragrant.

Hall's Japan. [*L. HALLIANA*.] A vigorous evergreen variety; flowers white, changing to yellow. Blooms from June to November; very fragrant and desirable.

Japan Golden-Leaved. [*L. BRACHYPODA ATREO RETICULATA*.] A variegated climber of great beauty, the leaves being marked by dots and veins of golden yellow.

Monthly Fragrant. [*L. PERICLYMENUM BELGICUM*.] A constant bloomer, with very fragrant red and yellow flowers.

Scarlet Trumpet. [*L. SEMPERVIRENS*.] A strong, rapid grower; blooms very freely.

IVY. [*Hedera*.]

Irish. [*H. CANARIENSIS*.] The well known old sort.

Variegated-Leaved. [*H. FOLIA ARGENTEA*.] Smaller leaves, marked with white.

Giant. [*H. ROEGNERIANA*.] A very hardy variety, with immense leaves.

VIRGINIA SILK VINE. [*Periploca Græca.*]

A rapid growing, beautiful climber; will twine around a tree or other support to the height of thirty or forty feet; foliage glossy, flowers curious-brown.

WISTARIA OR GLYCINE.

Chinese. [W. SINENSIS.] One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants, having long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in spring and autumn.

Chinese White. [W. SINENSIS ALBA.] Recently introduced from China, and regarded as a great acquisition; pure white flowers. \$1.

BULBS.

A few bulbs are indispensable in any well-arranged garden; effects are obtained from them which no other plants will give.

I. FOR SPRING PLANTING.

GLADIOLUS.

Very handsome late summer and fall blooming bulbs, producing long spikes of flowers of the most brilliant colors.

Unnamed Kinds. These are chiefly seedlings and varieties without names; mixed colors. \$2 per dozen.

TIGRIDIA. [Tiger Flower.]

Splendid flowering Mexican bulbs, of easy cultivation in the open ground. The bloom is of very short duration, but exceedingly brilliant. It is one of the easiest plants in the world to cultivate, and always sure to bloom abundantly in any situation. Late in autumn the bulbs should be lifted, dried and stored in the cellar like Gladiolus.

T. Pavonia. Bright scarlet, with deep yellow markings. 10 cents.

T. Conchiflora. Bright orange, with pale yellow markings. 20 cents.

TUBEROSES.

Double and single white; flowers of great beauty and fragrance. 12½ cents each, \$1.25 per dozen.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

One of the most striking of the ornamental foliage plants in cultivation, either for pot or lawn planting. It will grow in any good garden soil, and is of easy culture, a full sized plant being four or five feet in height, with immense leaves. The roots should be preserved in dry sand in the cellar during winter. 75 cents each.

II. FOR AUTUMN PLANTING—HARDY.

JAPAN LILIES. 50 cents each.

The varieties of the Japan Lilies are, without doubt, the finest of the hardy lilies; they are brilliant in purity and delicacy of coloring and perfume, and so gorgeous in appearance that no other sorts can compare with them.

Lilium Auratum. [GOLDEN-RAYED QUEEN OF LILIES.]

This magnificent variety has become one of the standard favorites of the flower garden, and is considered by many the finest of all Lilies. The immense blooms—measuring nearly a foot in width when fully expanded—are produced in great profusion, and are deliciously fragrant.

Lilium Speciosum Album. Pure white and very fragrant.

Lilium Speciosum Roseum. White, spotted with rose.

Lilium Speciosum Rubrum. Rose, spotted with crimson.

TULIPS.

A popular bulb, with exceedingly gorgeous flowers, sporting into a great variety of colors. Our collection embraces single, double and parrot tulips in great variety, mixed. Price, \$1 per dozen, \$6 per 100.

LILIUM AURATUM.

HYACINTHS.

Spring blooming bulbs, having beautiful spikes of richly fragrant flowers, both double and single, ranging from pure white to deepest rose, blue and purple, with light tints of yellow. Our collection embraces the best named varieties, at 20 and 40 cents each; fine mixed sorts, \$1.50 per dozen.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Osage Orange, 1 year.

American Arborvitæ [See page 35]

Siberian Arborvitæ [See page 35]

Norway Spruce [See page 36]

Hemlock Spruce [See page 36]

Pyrus Japonica [See page 38]

Dwarf Box [See page 35]

ROSES.

Roses are essential to all flower gardens, and favorites everywhere. We offer a careful selection of good varieties in all the classes.

HYBRID PERPETUAL OR REMONTANT ROSES

Everything considered, this is the most desirable class for the great majority of planters. They are perfectly hardy, and embrace the greatest variety of beautiful colors, from the purest white to the deepest shade of crimson. The flowers vary in size and form; they are usually very fragrant, and bloom at intervals from June to November.

Anna de Diesbach. Clear rose, a fine color; very large and showy; a first class sort.

Admiral Nelson. Crimson; beautiful.

Achille Gounod. Bright reddish carmine; large, full and very sweet; a free bloomer.

Baron Prevost. Pure rose color; free bloomer; flowers large, flat, very full.

Baron de Rothschild. Fiery red, petals often edged with white; large, full and very effective.

Beauty of Waltham. Bright crimson; large and full.

Cardinal Patrizzi. Dark velvety crimson; medium size, full and of fine form.

Caroline de Sansal. Clear brilliant rose, merging into rosy lilac, edged with brouze.

Dr. Arnold. Bright red; free bloomer.

Duke de Orleans. Blush; very large and double.

Emperor de Maroc. Dark velvety crimson.

Enfant du Mt. Carmel. Purplish crimson.

Francis First. Bright scarlet.

Giant des Batailles. Brilliant scarlet crimson; a gem of its color, always popular.

General Washington. Brilliant crimson; fine bloomer; handsome.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant

LA FRANCE.

scarlet crimson; beautiful bud; free bloomer.

Jules Margottin. Bright cherry crimson; large, beautiful.

John Hopper. Fine rosy crimson; large and fine.

La Reine. Rosy lilac; very large and full; globular; a vigorous grower and showy flower.

Louis Carrique. Red, shaded with carmine.

- La Brilliant.** Clear carmine; in clusters.
Lady Emily Peel. Pure white; medium, in clusters; a beautiful free blooming rose.
Lion of Combats. Dark purplish crimson.
La France. Bright silvery rose; of perfect form and exquisitely scented; fine bloomer.
Lord Raglan. Brilliant crimson.
Madame Plantier. Pure white.
Madame Smith. Light pink; very large.
Madame Charles Crapulet. Bright red; beautiful shape.
Madame Charles Wood. Rosy red; very large; a constant and profuse bloomer.
Madame Alfred Rougemont. White, tinted with pink.
Marechal Vaillant. Bright reddish purple; large, fine.
Maurice Berrardin. Vermilion; large, full, superb.
Roi des Espagne. Double, crimson; scalloped double petals; very free bloomer.
President Lincoln. Bright cherry; large and fine.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Rich, dark velvety crimson, changing to scarlet maroon; large and full.
Pius IX. Purplish crimson; strong grower.
Triumph de l'Exposition. Crimson; large and double.
Victor Verdier. Clear rose; globular, fine form and free bloomer; superb.

CLIMBING ROSES

Although not equaling the Noisettes in fragrance, yet the extreme hardiness, united with the great profuseness of bloom in this class, entitles them to preference for general planting. They bloom but once in a season, and continue in flower for a long time.

- Climbing Hermosa.** Double; bright pink; very fine bloomer.
Baltimore Belle. Almost white, faintly tinged with blush; a strong grower and beautiful plant; large clusters.
Eve Corinne. Pale blush, good size; free grower and bloomer; very desirable.
Gem of the Prairies. A beautiful variety, with a pleasant fragrance. Flower much finer than the old PRAIRIE QUEEN.
Greville. Frequently known as the "Seven Sisters;" clusters of bloom of very large size; shaded to dark red; strong grower.
Queen of the Prairies. The finest of the class; large clusters of bloom, of beautiful form; red, with an occasional stripe.
White Microphylla. Very double; shy bloomer; sweet magnolia fragrance.
Lady Washington. Pure white, in clusters; constant bloomer.

BOURBON ROSES

These roses are among the finest and most desirable. They bloom continually during the season, are of vigorous dwarf growth, and deep rich foliage. The blossoms are varied in color, quite lasting, and many of them fragrant and large.

Some varieties in this class are not as hardy as Hybrid Perpetuals in this latitude, therefore they require a thick covering of leaves or litter around their roots on the approach of severe weather.

- Appoline.** A large fine rose, of excellent form and good habit; full and sweet; delicate pink, changing to clear rose.
Empress Eugenie. Large, pale rose; very double and fine.
Hermosa. Light pink; very free, handsome and hardy; one of the very best roses.
Madame Breon. Bright rose.
Madame Rivouy. Crimson red, rich and deep rose; a large and fine flower, well shaped and very double; a strong, healthy grower and very free bloomer.
Madame Queen. Rosy blush; beautiful.

CHINESE OR BENGAL ROSES

- Agrippina.** Rich, velvety crimson; very free, and particularly fine in the fall.
Archduke Charles. Rosy crimson; large flower; beautiful.
Champney's Pink Cluster. Light blush; blooms in clusters; hardy.
Lady Hamilton. Rosy pink; free bloomer.
Louis Phillippe. Rich crimson; very beautiful.
Levison Gower. Fine; deep purple rose.
Louis Odier. Clear, brilliant rose; full and fine.
Madame Desprez. Rosy lilac; large and full.

Souv. de la Malmaison. Deep blush, with flesh colored center; very large and beautiful.

Madame Bosanquet. Pale flesh color; large and perfect form; double.

Douglass. Rich violet color; a fine, free bloomer.

Paxton. Brilliant rosy carmine; large and full.

Prince Albert. Rich crimson.

NOISETTE ROSES

These are of great profusion of bloom, and the flowers are mostly produced in clusters. The plants require some protection in winter.

America. Creamy white; fine size, good form, and a favorite rose in this class.

Aimee Vibert. Pure white.

Aristides. Pale salmon, shaded with rose.

Beauty of Greenmount. Clusters large; light red.

Caroline Marniesse. Small; white, very double.

Chromatella. (Cloth of Gold.) Rich cream color; an admirable rose.

Lamarque. White, tinged with yellow; very pretty and of good habit.

Monstrosa. Blush, in clusters; strong grower.

Solfaterre. Fine clear sulphur yellow; lovely bud, full and sweet; free bloomer.

Superba. White and blush, in clusters.

Washington. Pure white; vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; hardy.

Woodland Marguerite. Pure white; one of the best.

TEA SCENTED ROSES

All this class require more or less protection in winter, and are the true "ever-blooming" roses.

Bon Silene. Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds, which are valued very highly for bouquets and decorative purposes: deep rose color, sometimes bright rosy crimson, occasionally pale light rose; very sweet and beautiful.

Bougere. Rosy lilac, or light red; a handsome and valuable sort.

Cels. Blush; an old and favorite rose.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Crimson; fine bud, very double, free bloomer.

Duchess de Brabant. Pink; very free bloomer.

Devoniensis. Creamy white, yellow center; very full and sweet scented.

Gloire de Dijon. A magnificent old rose; salmon yellow, very fine. 75 cents.

General Tartas. Deep rose; fine.

Isabella Sprunt. Bright canary yellow, with beautiful buds; sweet tea scent; profuse bloomer and fine for decorative purposes.

Reve d'Or. Fine golden yellow; medium size and full.

Lauretta. Pale yellow, shaded pink.

Madame Rachel. Fine bud, perfectly double; pure white.

Madame Bravy. French white.

Madame Falcot. Saffron yellow; very rich and distinct.

Madame Damazine. Buff salmon.

Madame Vatry. Rosy crimson.

Marechal Neil. Beautiful deep yellow; large, full and sweet; one of the best roses. 75 cents to \$1.

Regalis. Shaded salmon and rose.

Safrano. Grown everywhere for its beautiful saffron-colored buds.

Sombreuil. Large and full; white, tinged with rose.

PERPETUAL MOSS ROSES

These bloom at intervals during the summer. They require a rich, well prepared soil.

Madame Edward Ory. Bright rose.

Saletta. Bright rosy pink; free bloomer.

Raphael. Large buds, densely covered with lovely moss; pinkish white shaded with rose.

ANNUAL MOSS ROSES

The moss roses are all of a very hardy nature, and stand our severest winters without protection. Some of them make fine pillar roses.

Adelaide. Deep pink; very strong grower.

Comtesse de Murinais. The finest double white moss; large, pure white, and beautifully mossed; perfectly hardy, and should be planted in open ground.

Cristata. Deep rose; fringed buds, beautiful.

Elizabeth Rowe. Deep rosy pink.

Henry Martin. Rich glossy pink, elegantly tinged with crimson; large globular flowers; very full and sweet; finely mossed.

Luxemburg. Bright crimson scarlet; large and double; one of the finest.

White Perpetual. White, in clusters.

William Lobb. Dark velvety crimson.