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L. Dohleider

Nurseryman in Charge

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Descriptive Catalogue

—OF THE—

RANCHO

CHICO

NURSERY, Co.

FRUIT, . SHADE,

ORNAMENTAL TREES

Roses, Greenhouse Plants, Etc.

JOHN BIDWELL, Proprietor,
CHICO, BUTTE CO., CAL.

SEASON OF 1893-'94.

Descriptive Catalogue

—OF—

FRUIT, SHADE *AND* ORNAMENTAL
TREES,

ROSES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, ETC.

—CULTIVATED AT THE—

RANCHO CHICO NURSERY

CHICO, BUTTE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

John Bidwell, Prop'r.

CHICO ENTERPRISE PRINT.

GUARANTEE.

While the greatest diligence and care has been exercised to have all the trees, etc., from the Rancho Chico Nursery true to label, and holding myself in readiness, on proper proof, to replace, free of charge, all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and myself that a guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make me liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees, etc., that shall prove untrue.

JOHN BIDWELL.

PREFACE.

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

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

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

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

EARLY ORDERS.

Early orders are earnestly solicited to enable us to reserve such varieties as may be wanted.

THE PACKING SEASON.

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

All trees are carefully labeled and packed in the best manner for shipping, according to distance, for which a charge will be made to cover first cost.

All articles will be delivered at the depot free of charge.

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

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

Orders however small will receive prompt attention.

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

TERMS, ETC.

Cash on delivery of trees, or approved acceptance.

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

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

PLANTS AND TREES BY MAIL.

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

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

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

Transplanting is to be considered under the following heads :

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

2d. *Preparation of the Trees.* In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors committed than in any other. As a general thing, trees are planted in the ground precisely as they are sent from the nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by a proper pruning, adapted to the size, form and condition of the trees.

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

PLANTING.

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

AFTER-CULTURE.

The trees should be kept free from grass, and no crops should

be grown in an orchard. Clover and other sown crops, which exhaust the soil, are especially injurious. All trees should be kept well cultivated, at least for some years, until they obtain proper growth and capacity for producing crops of fruit. Cherry and apple trees will then produce without culture by being properly mulched or manured. Peach orchards should never go out of cultivation.

DISEASES OF FRUIT TREES.

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

BORERS.

We are troubled with the worst species of borers. Young trees should be examined from the 12th of May until the end of the season. Their presence can be determined by a dark spot upon the bark of the tree, usually, but not always, on the sunny side. By examining with a knife, a grub will be found, very small at first, hardly discernible, afterwards growing to be half an inch in length. Clean the meal out of the worm hole with a piece of wire, then fill with a swab dipped in gas tar, and the work is complete.

Remedy for Worms and Leaf-Eating Bugs, Canker Worms, Etc.

Trees infested with any kind of leaf-eating worms should be sprayed with "London Purple," at the rate of two hundred gallons of water to one pound of the Purple. Prompt action will soon overcome the pests.

THE CODLIN MOTH.

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

THE RED SPIDER.

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

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

LIME AND SULPHUR WASH FOR SCALES.

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

Ten pounds of unslaked lime, twenty gallons of water, twenty pounds of sulphur; boil until thoroughly dissolved, then add twenty-five pounds of lime, fifteen pounds of salt, and water sufficient to make sixty gallons of solution; strain, and apply milk-warm with spray pump.

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

PREVENTIVE AGAINST BORERS, MICE AND RABBITS.

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

use because not patented and sold at a high price. We have known cases where peach trees have been badly affected by the borer ; they have all left and the trees have become healthy and vigorous with one application of this wash. Again, mice and rabbits will not girdle trees where this wash is used.

Apply the 15th of April for borers and general benefit to trees, and late autumn as a preventive against mice and rabbits. Gas tar, when applied pure, will kill trees.

Rule for Ascertaining the Number of Plants Required for One Acre of Land, which Contains 43,560 Square Feet: Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the row, and their product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre, will show how many plants or hills the acre will contain.

Respectfully,

JOHN BIDWELL,
Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Descriptive Catalogue.

APPLES.

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

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

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

List of Summer Apples.

✓ **Red Astrachan.** Large; rich, red color, very tart; ripens just after Early Harvest.

✓ **White Astrachan.** Medium size, roundish; skin very smooth, nearly white, with a few faint streaks of red on one side, and covered with white bloom.

EARLY HARVEST.

✓ **Early Harvest.** Medium size, form roundish; skin very smooth, with a few faint white dots; bright straw color when fully ripe.

✓ **Carolina June** (or Red June). Medium or below, oval, irregular, inclining to conic; skin smooth, nearly the whole surface shaded with deep red, and almost of a purplish hue on the sunny side, and covered with a light bloom.

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

✓ **Totofsky.** (Russian Crab). Medium; whitish yellow, with crimson stripes; upright, moderate grower, very large leaves; extremely hardy, and valuable in cold localities. August.

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

✓ **Gravenstein.** Large; bright yellow, penciled and marbled with red and orange. August.

✓ **Benoni.** Medium: color pale yellow, shaded and striped with dark crimson, sprinkled with bright dots. August.

✓ **Keswick Codlin.** Large; pale yellow, with faint blush on one side; profuse bearer. August.

✓ **Summer Queen.** Fruit large; color deep yellow, well striped and clouded with red. August.

✓ **Sweet Bough.** Large; skin smooth, pale greenish yellow. Ripens July to August.

RED BEITIGHEIMER.

List of Autumn Apples.

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

✓ **Alexander.** Very large; mottled with red. A very showy apple. September to October.

✓ **Jonathan.** (Spitzenburg Family). Medium size; striped; very productive. November to December.

✓ **Hoover.** Large; dark red; core small. Very good. November.

✓ **Fall Pippin.** Very large, roundish, oblong; yellow. Tree a free grower, spreading, and fine bearer. September to October.

✓ **Fameuse.** (Snow Apple). Medium size; deep crimson. Tree vigorous, with dark wood; succeeds particularly well in the foothills. November to January.

✓ **Hass, (or Fall Queen).** Origin, St. Louis, Mo. Large, flat, ribbed or quartered; skin yellowish green, streaked and nearly covered with dull brownish-red. Tree very hardy and vigorous. This variety is also well adapted to the foothills. September to November.

✓ **Stump.** A very handsome and valuable variety, which originated near Rochester, N. Y. Fruit medium size, conical; skin yellow, striped and shaded with light red; resembles Chenango. Tree of handsome, stalky growth, and very prolific. September to October.

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

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

✓ **Yellow Bellflower.** Large, oblong; pale yellow, sometimes red in sun. One of the best. November to January.

✓ **Red Bellflower.** Color deep red; size and shape of Yellow Bellflower. A cross between Red June and Yellow Bellflower. California Seedling. October.

✓ **King of Tompkins County.** Fruit large, globular, inclining to conic; yellowish, mostly shaded with red, striped and splashed with crimson. Tree very vigorous, spreading, an abundant bearer. Very good to best. November to February.

✓ **Rhode Island Greening.** Large, roundish, a little flattened, pretty regular, but often obscurely ribbed; dark green, becoming greenish yellow when ripe, when it sometimes shows a dull blush near the stock; flesh yellow. A very vigorous and strong grower, but crooked. Very good. October to December.

✓ **Kingsley.** Medium, roundish; yellowish, striped and splashed with red. Very good. October.

✓ **Fulton.** Medium, oblate; light yellow, sprinkled with green or gray dots, having a blush on the sunny side; flesh whitish, tinged with pink. September.

✓ **Fall Jenneting.** Large size; pale greenish-yellow, with reddish stripes; strong grower, abundant bearer. September.

Beauty of Kent. Very large, roundish, but flat at the ball, and narrowing distinctly to the eye, where it is slightly ribbed; smooth, greenish yellow, marked with large, broken stripes of purplish red. Tree strong and an upright grower. Good. October and November.

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

✓ **St. Lawrence.** Fruit large, oblate, tapering towards the eye; yellowish, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh white; upright, moderate grower. Good to very good. September.

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

✓ **Porter.** Medium to large, oblong; yellow. September.

✓ **Rambo.** Fruit medium size, flat, smooth; yellowish white, striped with red in the sun; flesh greenish white. Immense grower and bearer. October and November.

✓ **Utter's Red.** Medium to large, skin yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh white. Tree hardy, good bearer. October.

✓ **Tulpehocken.** (Fallawater). Fruit very large; skin yellowish green, shaded with dull red and sprinkled with large red dots; flesh greenish white. Last of October.

✓ **Gloria Mundi.** Very large, roundish, oblate, ribbed; greenish yellow. A popular show apple, on account of the great size attained in this State.

BEN DAVIS.

List of Winter Apples.

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

✓ **Grimes' Golden Pippin.** Tree moderately hardy; medium to large; skin golden yellow, sprinkled with gray. Very good to best. December to April.

✓ **Baldwin.** Large, roundish, and narrowing a little to the eye; color yellow in the shade, but nearly covered and striped with crimson, red and orange in the sun, dotted with a few russet dots, and with streaks of russet about the stalk; flesh yellowish-white. Very good. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower and bears most abundantly. October to March.

✓ **Buckingham.** Medium to large; form oblate to conic; color, greenish yellow, mostly covered, shaded, striped and splashed with two shades of crimson or purplish red, many light-brown dots; flesh yellowish. Very good to best. October to February.

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

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

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

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

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

✓ **Yellow Newtown Pippin.** Large; firm, crisp, juicy, rich, and high flavor. December to March.

✓ **Shockley.** Below medium, roundish, conical; pale yellow, overspread with red. Good keeper and sells well. Good. January to May.

✓ **Esopus Spitzenburg.** Large; light red; one of the very best of all winter apples. November to January.

LANKFORD.

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

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

✓ **Swaar.** Large, regularly formed, roundish or roundish oblate; skin greenish-yellow when first gathered, but when entirely ripe is of a fine, dead gold color, dotted with numerous distinct brown specks; flesh yellowish. Very good to best. November to February.

WALBRIDGE.

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

✓ **McMahan's White.** One of the ironclad varieties, having withstood several severe winters; fruit large; white; said to be the most hardy and best sort of American origin yet introduced. January.

✓ **Wolf River.** Fruit large to very large; skin pale greenish-yellow, but becomes whitish when mature, shaded with light and dark crimson where fully exposed, having a thin whitish bloom and a few light dots; flesh white.

✓ **Romanite.** Fruit small, roundish, conical, truncated; yellow ground, mostly overspread with clear, light, handsome red, indistinct light dots; flesh yellowish. Valuable as a keeper. Good to very good. February to April.

WEALTHY.

✓ **Wealthy.** Fruit medium, oblate or roundish oblate; whitish-yellow ground, shaded with deep rich crimson in the sun, obscure broken stripes and mottlings in the shade, sometimes entirely covered with crimson, many light dots. Flesh white. Tree vigorous and productive. Very good. November to January.

✓ **Borsdoffer.** Fruit roundish oval, narrowing at the eye; skin pale yellow, with a full red cheek, sprinkled with a little russet. Flesh yellowish-white. October to January.

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

✓ **Charlotten Thaler.** A strong grower, very hardy and prolific. Ripens early.

✓ **Wine Sap.** Medium size; fine red. November to February.

✓ **White Winter Pearmain.** Large, roundish; pale yellow, with slight blush, sprinkled with minute brown spots; flesh yellowish. Good. December to January.

✓ **Smith's Cider.** Large; yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh whitish. November to January.

✓ **Mann.** Large, fine, smooth fruit, which resembles the Rhode Island Greening in color and shape, and equally good in quality. Keeps well until May. Tree upright and a good grower.

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

✓ **Rawle's Genet.** (Rawle's Janet, Never Fail, etc.) Medium to large size; yellow, striped with red. A free grower, prolific bearer. January.

✓ **Rome Beauty.** Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish. January.

✓ **Red Canada.** (Old Nonsuch of Massachusetts). Medium size; red, with white dots. Tree a moderate slender grower. December to May.

✓ **Stark.** Large; yellow, nearly covered with mixed red; flesh yellow. Tree upright, vigorous grower, hardy, early and profuse bearer. January to May.

✓ **Vandervere.** (New York). Large; yellow, striped with red. November to January.

✓ **Pennsylvania Red Streak.** (Wine). Fruit large, nearly round; skin smooth, deep red over a yellow ground, frequently has a few indistinct stripes of yellow; flesh yellowish-white. Tree hardy and an abundant bearer. December to January.

✓ **Winter Sweet Paradise.** Fruit rather large and regularly formed; color dull green when picked, with a brownish blush, becoming a little paler at maturity; flesh white. Core small. December to January.

✓ **Large Red Romanite.** (Pennock). Fruit quite large, generally flat, but sometimes roundish oblong; skin deep red, with faint indistinct streaks of yellow; flesh yellow. December to March.

✓ **Westfield Seek No Further.** Fruit large; pale or dull red over a pale, clouded, green ground, the red sprinkled with obscure yellow dots; flesh white. December.

✓ **Early Golden Russet.** Medium size; dull russet, tinged with red on one side; flesh greenish. Tree a vigorous grower, hardy, bears well. December.

✓ **Salome.** This variety is especially valuable for its hardiness, prolific bearing and long keeping. The tree has tough wood, large thick leaves, and, no matter how heavily loaded, the fruit is always good sized and clings to the tree with a tenacity possessed by few, if any, other varieties, and withstands the winds when other varieties are scattered on the ground. Fruit medium, roundish, conical; pale yellow, slightly shaded with pale red, splashed and striped with dark red, and sprinkled with small yellow dots. January to June.

Crab Apples.

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

TRANSCENDENT CRAB.

✓ **Transcendent.** Fruit large, roundish, oblong, slightly but regularly ribbed; golden yellow, with a crimson red cheek in the sun, covered with a delicate white bloom; flesh creamy yellow. July.

✓ **Whitney.** Large, averaging from one and one-half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine. Tree a great bearer and very hardy, a vigorous, handsome grower, with a dark-green glossy foliage. Ripe latter part of July.

✓ **Yellow Siberian Crab.** This scarcely differs from the common Siberian Crab except in the fruit, which is rather larger and of a fine amber or golden yellow. August.

✓ **Hyslop.** Fruit large, produced in clusters, roundish ovate; dark, rich red, covered with thick blue bloom; stock long and slender; flesh yellowish. August.

✓ **White Arctic.** A vigorous and handsome grower. Fruit very large, white.

✓ **Large Red Siberian.** This variety is much larger than the common Siberian Crab. Skin pale red and yellow. Similar in appearance and quality to Red Siberian. Tree a free grower. September.

✓ **Alaska.** Fruit larger than Transcendent. Long keeper. Tree a strong grower and hardy.

SELECT PEARS.

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

GATHERING PEARS.

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

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

THIN THE FRUIT.

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

Summer Pears.

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

Beurre Giffard. Tree slender but healthy, hardy, a moderate grower and very productive. The first good early pear. July.

Beurre d'Amanlis. Large. August.

***Dearborn's Seedling.** Medium size. July.

BARTLETT.

✓ **Bartlett.** One of the most popular pears. Large, buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. A vigorous, erect grower, bears young and abundantly. The best of all Summer Pears. August.

✓ **Doyenne d'E'te.** This is one of the first pears to ripen; rather small.

✓ **Madeleine.** (Citron des Carmes). Medium size; yellowish green. A vigorous grower and productive. July.

LAWSON.

Lawson. (New). Ripening with the Doyenne d'E'té, but equal in size to the Beurre Giffard. Tree a vigorous and upright grower, and free of blight. Fruit large, very productive. July.

Bloodgood. Small, nearly round; yellow, with russet dots. July.

Wilder Early. (New). Size small to medium; skin smooth; pale yellow ground with deep shading of brownish carmine, dots very numerous; flesh very pale whitish-yellow. Last of July.

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

✓ **Le Conte.** A new variety resembling Kieffer in growth of tree and other respects, and like it; supposed to be a hybrid between the Chinese sand pear and one of our cultivated varieties. It is large, bell-shaped, of a rich, creamy yellow color, very smooth, and ripens in July, before Kieffer ripens. It is of strong growth, an early, most prolific and regular bearer, and has never been known to blight.

Autumn Pears.

✓ **Buffum.** Medium; skin fair, deep yellow (brownish-green at first), finely suffused with red, sprinkled with brown dots; flesh white. Tree strong and upright grower, productive. Sept.

✓ **Beurre Bosc.** A large, fine pear; russety yellow, highest flavor; flesh white. September.

✓ **Beurre Clairgeau.** Very large; beautiful yellow and red. October to November.

✓ **Beurre d'Anjou.** (Ne Plus Meuris). Large; russety yellow, sometimes shaded with dull crimson. Flesh whitish. Tree a strong grower and full bearer. October to November.

✓ **Beurre Diel.** Large; dull yellow, dotted. October.

✓ **Beurre Hardy.** Large; greenish-yellow, with light russet dots. Tree vigorous and productive. September to October.

✓ **Counseiller de la Cour.** (Marechal de la Cour. or Duc de Orleans). Large; yellowish, suffused with russet; vigorous and productive. October.

✓ **Duchesse d'Angouleme.** Fruit of the largest size; yellow. September to October.

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

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

✓ **Doyenne Boussock.** Large; lemon yellow, a little russeted. September.

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

✓ **Sheldon.** Medium to large; yellow russet and red. Tree a fair grower and productive. October.

✓ ***Howell.** Large; light waxen yellow. A vigorous and profuse bearer. September.

✓ **Louise Bonne d'Jersey.** A large, beautiful, first-rate pear; yellow, with a dark red cheek. Tree a vigorous, erect grower and most abundant bearer. September.

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

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

✓ ***Kennedy.** A new seedling from the Rancho Chico.

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

✓ **White Doyenne.** (Virgalieu. Fall Butter). Fruit large, regularly formed, obovate; skin smooth, clear yellow, sprinkled with small dots, and fine, red cheek; flesh white. September.

✓ **De Tongres.** Fruit very large, conic, pyramidal, strongly bossed on its whole surface; skin green, shaded with brown russet, and striped with red on the sunny side; flesh white. Tree productive, but a moderate grower. September to October.

✓ **St. Germain.** Fruit of medium size, oval, narrowing towards both ends; skin yellowish green. Tree a slow grower, with slender branches. October.

✓ **Idaho.** Origin, Lewiston, Idaho. Very large and handsome, irregular, globular, somewhat depressed. Cavity of fruit very irregular, basin shallow and pointed; calyx very small and closed; core very small; skin golden yellow with many russety spots; flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly vinous, delicious flavor. September and October.

KIEFFER.

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

Winter Pears.

✓ **Easter Beurre.** Large, roundish oval; yellow, with a red cheek. One of the best winter pears. December to March.

✓ **Doyenne d'Alencon.** Large; yellow. Dec. to Jan.

✓ **Mt. Vernon.** Medium to large; light russet on yellow ground; flesh yellowish. November to December.

✓ **Winter Nelis.** Medium size; yellow, with gray russet. Best winter pear. November to January.

✓ ***Winter Seckel.** (Dana's Hovey). Ranks next to the Seckel. Fruit medium size; greenish yellow, spotted with russet; flesh yellowish. December.

✓ **Pound,** (or Winter Bell). Valued only for cooking. Skin yellowish-green, with a brown cheek; flesh firm and solid. January to March.

✓ **Lawrence.** Medium; fine lemon yellow. Growth moderate, an early and abundant bearer. November to December.

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

✓ ***Col. Wilder.** This is also a seedling raised by the late B. S. Fox. Fruit medium to large, roundish, obtuse pyriform; skin light yellow, a shade of light orange-red in the sun, slight nettings of russet, and numerous small russet and brown dots; stalk rather short; flesh whitish yellow, a little coarse around the core. December to January.

✓ **Beurre Gris de Hiver Nouveau.** Large; golden russet. A good bearer. January to February.

SELECT CHERRIES.

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

The following varieties of cherries are the best for this country :

✓ **Black Eagle.** Large; black. Ripe May 15th to June 1st.

✓ **Luelling.** (Black Republican. Black Oregon). A valuable seedling, originated in Oregon, having the solid flesh of the Napoleon Bigarreau and color of the Black Tartarian. May 25th to June 15th.

✓ **Early Purple Guigne.** Medium size, purple. May 1st to 15th.

✗ **Great Bigarreau.** (Monstrous de Mezel). Very large; dark red, almost black. Tree a strong grower and good bearer. Last of May

✓ **Centennial.** A seedling of the Napoleon Bigarreau, raised by Mr. Henry Chapman, in Napa Valley. Fruit larger than its parent, more oblate in form, and beautifully marbled and splashed with crimson on a pale yellow ground. June.

✓ **California Advance.** Originated by W. H. Chapman, of Napa. Seedling of Early Purple Guigne, is larger and of a more rounded form; dark purple, almost black. Ripens one week earlier than Early Purple Guigne.

✓ **Black Mastodon.** Originated by same person as above. Seedling of Pontiac. Ripening with Centennial. Very large.

✓ **Purity.** Seedling of the Elton. Beautiful and transparent; more rounded and firmer than Elton. Seed small. Tree prolific and regular bearer. Ripens one week earlier than Napoleon.

GOVERNOR WOOD.

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

Elton. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek. Last of May.

BLACK TARTARIAN.

Black Tartarian. Very large; purplish black; flesh half tender, deep purple, very juicy, mild, delicious, very fine. Middle of May to first of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. (Royal Ann). Very large; pale yellow, dotted and spotted with deep red and dark crimson; flesh very firm, juicy and fine. June 1st to 15th.

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

Knight's Early Black. Large; black. Ripe a few days before Black Tartarian.

May Duke. Large; dark red; sub-acid. Ripens a long time, in succession. May and June.

✓ **Sparhawk's Honey.** Fruit of medium size, roundish, heart-shaped, very regular in form; stalk of moderate length, rather slender, set in a round, even impression; skin thin, of a beautiful, glossy, pale, amber red, becoming a lively red when ripe. May 20th to June 1st.

✓ **Rockport Big.** Fruit large, roundish-obtuse, heart-shaped; color, when fully ripe, a beautiful bright red, shaded with pale amber. Tree vigorous, upright, and a good bearer. Ripens middle of May.

✓ **Reine Hortense.** Fruit very large, roundish-elongated; skin a bright, lively red, somewhat marbled and mottled.

✓ **Late Duke.** Fruit large, flattened or obtuse, heart-shaped; color, when fully ripe, rich dark red (but at first white, mottled with bright red); flesh yellowish, not quite so sweet and rich as the May Duke. Ripens June 1st to 10th.

✓ **Yellow Spanish.** Large; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. June.

PLUMS AND PRUNES.

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

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

Plums.

✓ **Prince of Wales.** Fruit large, globular, inclining to oblong; skin reddish-purple, with brownish-yellow dots, and a thick bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, partially adhering to the stone. August.

✓ **Bleeker's Gage.** Fruit medium size; very regular yellow, with numerous white specks, and thin white bloom; flesh yellow, separating almost entirely from the stone. Tree remarkably hardy, a good and regular bearer. Middle of July.

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

✓ **Bradshaw.** A very large and fine early plum; dark violet-red. Tree erect and vigorous, very productive. July.

✓ **Duane's Purple.** Very large and handsome, oval; reddish-purple; adheres to stone. July.

✓ **Clyman.** Origin, Napa Valley. Seed planted by Mrs. Clyman, propagated by Leonard Coates of Napa. Mottled reddish color, with blue bloom; freestone; flesh firm, dry and sweet. Ripens with Cherry Plum, but is superior. J. M. Bassford, of Vaca Valley, says: "It resembles an undersized Peach Plum, but ripens fully two weeks earlier." Tree very prolific.

✓ **Jefferson.** One of the most beautiful of all dessert plums. Large, oval; skin golden yellow, with purplish-red cheek; flesh deep orange, separates from the stone. Last of July.

✓ **Imperial Gage.** Medium size, oval; pale green, tinged with yellow when ripe; flesh greenish, parts pretty freely from the stone. July 15th to August 1st.

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

✓ **Washington.** Large, roundish; dull yellow; parts from the stone. Middle of July.

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

✓ **Yellow Egg.** Very large, egg-shaped; skin yellow, with white dots; when fully ripe, of deep gold color; acid until very ripe, when it becomes sweet; adheres to the stone. August 15th to September 1st.

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

✓ **Royal Hative.** Medium size, roundish; purple; flesh yellow amber, parts from the stone when ripe. July.

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

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

✓ **McLaughlin.** Large, round; greenish-yellow. Tree a free grower. August.

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

✓ **Green Gage.** Small, but of the highest excellence. Tree a moderate grower. Must be top-grafted to get good trees. July 15th to August 1st.

✓ **Lombard.** Skin violet red; flesh deep yellow. August.

✓ **Quackenboss.** Large; deep purple, covered with a dense bluish bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, a little coarse-grained. Tree vigorous and a great yielder. Valuable for market. August.

Ickworth's Imperatrice. Above medium size; purple; clings to the stone. September.

✓ **Purple Damson.** Fruit small, oval, about an inch long; skin purple, covered with thick blue bloom; flesh rather tart, separates partially from the stone. July.

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

Lawrence's Favorite. A seedling of the Green Gage. Fruit large, heavy, roundish, a little flattened at either end; skin dull yellowish-green; separates from the stone when fully ripe. August.

✓ **Japan.** (Kelsey). Very large, late plum. New introduction from Japan. Last of September.

✓ **Botan.** A large, dark, yellowish-red fruit, with a white bloom. Vigorous, upright-growing tree. August 1st.

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

✓ **Prunus Simoni,** (or Apricot Plum). Fruit large, tomato-shaped; cinnamon-red color. The flesh is firm, aromatic, with the flavor of pineapple as strong as in the pineapple itself, mingled with a faint banana flavor; very small stone. September.

✓ **Chabot.** Vigorous grower, abundant bearer. Fruit greenish purple, very large and firm. August 15th.

Cherry Plum. Medium; pale red. June.

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

✓ **Prunus Pissardi.** Medium size fruit; red, fine flesh, good flavor, long-keeper. The tree is very ornamental; foliage blood red.

Prunes.

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

✓ **Gros Prune d'Agen.** (Hungarian Prune). Very large, oval; violet red; fine flavor. Tree an abundant bearer, fruit often growing double. August 20th to September 1st.

✓ **Wangenheim.** (German variety). Tree a moderate grower. Medium, oval; skin deep purple, covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, separates from the stone. August.

✓ **Double Prune d'Agen.** Fruit very large, growing even to 3½ ounces; skin thin, reddish-purple, and covered with bloom; flesh yellow. Frequently the prunes are grown in pairs, hence its name. August.

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

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

✓ **Fellenberg.** (Italian Prune). Branches gray, smooth; fruit medium, oval; skin dark blue, with a bloom; flesh dark yellow. One of the best for drying. September.

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

GERMAN PRUNE.

German Prune. Medium size, long, oval; purple; separates from the stone July 15th to August 15th.

Saint Catharine. One of the most celebrated prunes. Skin pale yellow; flesh yellow. Tree abundant and constant bearer. This is the prune put up in France in fancy glass jars and boxes and sold under the name of "Tours Prune." September.

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

PEACHES.

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

✓ **Alexander.** Medium size; color deep maroon, handsomely shaded; flesh firm, whitish. June 15th.

✓ **Amsden June.** Very fine, early peach, much like the above, ripening about the same time.

✓ **Arkansas Traveler.** Ripens same time as Amsden June, of which it is a seedling. Fully equal in every other way.

✓ **Gov. Garland.** Fruit medium; of rich, rosy hue. Ripens same time as Alexander.

✓ **Ulati.** Seedling of Alexander. Ripens a few days later.

✓ **Briggs' Red May.** Round; white skin with red cheek; flesh white. A California seedling. Ripens the middle of June.

✓ **Japan Blood.** Size above medium, lemon-shaped; dark deep red on outside. Blood-red to the pit, which is very small. Very free. June 25th.

✓ **Silver Medal.** Large, white freestone, white at seed. Tree hardy and a great bearer. Last of August.

✓ **Smock.** Fruit large; skin light orange-yellow, mottled with red. September.

✓ **Early Imperial.** A cross between the St. John and Early Crawford. Ripens fourteen days earlier than Early Crawford. Size that of a fair-sized Early Crawford. A freestone. Slightly red at the pit. Originated by W. W. Smith, of Vacaville, Cal.

SCHUMACKER.

✓ **Schumacker.** Flesh yellowish-white. Specimens have measured from 8 to 9 inches in circumference. Ripens latter part of June.

✓ **Peen To.** (Flat Peach of China). Medium to small; skin white, shaded with red; flesh white. Seed very small and flat.

✓ **Blood Leaf.** Leaves blood-red, ornamental. It also bears good, white fruit.

✓ **Early Beauty.** A large, yellow freestone. A seedling from Mississippi.

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

✓ **Mountain Rose.** It excels Troth's Early Red in size and quality. Ripens with Troth's.

✓ **Musser.** Fully equal in every respect to the Alexander.

✓ **Hale's Early.** Medium to large; highly colored. July 1st.

✓ **Fleitas**, (or Yellow St. John). Large, roundish; orange-yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh yellow. Ripens with Troth's Early Red. Origin, New Orleans, La., identical with May Beauty of Louisiana.

✓ **Large Early York.** Leaves serrated; fruit medium size, roundish; dark red in the sun; flesh greenish-white. July 15th.

✓ **WHEATLAND.**

✓ **Wheatland.** Free; yellow; average very large; productive. Tree a stout and steady grower. Very showy. Ripens middle of August.

✓ **Elberta.** Originated about 20 years ago on farm of Samuel Rumph, Marshallville, Ga. Very large and showy; yellow flesh. Frequently weighing, in Georgia, 20 ounces. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford. Buds very hardy, more frequently escaping late frosts than other varieties. Shipping qualities very superior. It is a cross between China Cling and Early Crawford.

FOSTER.

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

John Haas. Large fruit, round; bright color; flesh white. Freestone. Last of July.

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

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

Snow. Freestone. Clear white to the pit. August 15th.

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

✓ **Mary's Choice.** A large Jersey peach, very similar to the Crawford's Early, but ripening middle of August.

✓ **Conklin.** Golden yellow, marbled with crimson; large and handsome. Ripens September 15th.

✓ **Old Mixon Free.** Uniformly large size, and bright, handsome color. Freestone. White flesh, with a beautiful blush. August.

✓ **Moore's Favorite.** Large; skin white, with a broad, bright blush. Flesh white. Free. Middle of August.

✓ **Susquehanna.** Origin, Pennsylvania. Yellow-fleshed freestone, with a beautiful red cheek. Rather a shy bearer, but a splendid peach. Middle of August.

✓ **Dr. Hogg.** Large; stained with red under skin. A freestone. Hardy, vigorous and productive. August.

✓ **Wager.** Very large; yellow, more or less colored on sunny side. One of the best for canning and drying. Middle of August.

✓ **Muir.** Originated in Solano County, Cal. Yellow; of good quality. Good for canning or drying. Middle of August.

✓ **Thissell's White Free.** Large; white to the pit, slight blush in the sun. California seedling. Middle of September.

✓ **Stilson's White.** Medium size. Freestone. White flesh. August 25th.

✓ **Gen. Bidwell.** (New). The name of this peach, which originated on the Rancho Chico, was "Gen. Grant," but was changed by the State Horticultural Society, another peach having already been called Gen. Grant. Very handsome, large yellow freestone, with pale red cheek. Ripens about the middle of September.

✓ **La Grange.** Fruit large, roundish, oblong; greenish-white, some red in sun. September 1st to 15th.

✓ **Stump the World.** Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek. Last of August.

LATE CRAWFORD.

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

Morris' White. Medium to large; straw color, tinged with red. Productive. Flesh white to the stone. Middle of August.

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

Salway. A very valuable late peach. Large; yellow, beautifully mottled, with a brownish red cheek. Very productive. High color. September

✓ **Ellison.** A beautiful yellow-fleshed peach, large as Crawford's Late, ripening a little earlier. Yellow, with rich blush. The Ellison is said to bear every year. The older trees bore nine successive crops, during which time there were but three full crops of peaches in the country where it originated, and four out of nine years no other varieties bore a peach, while the Ellison was loaded, owing, it is presumed, to its late blossoming and the unusual hardness of the tree. August.

✓ **Picquet's Late.** Very large; yellow, with a red cheek. September 1st.

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

✓ **Golden Chance.** An extra large peach; yellow, with full red cheek. Strong grower and great bearer. Last of August.

✓ **Lord Palmerston.** Very large; skin creamy white, with a pink-red cheek. September 10th.

✓ **Globe.** The tree is a rapid, vigorous grower, and an enormous bearer. Fruit exceedingly large, globular in form, maintaining its size uniformly. Of a rich golden yellow, with red blush; flesh yellow, shaded with a reddish tinge toward the pit. Freestone. September.

✓ **President.** Fruit large; skin very downy, pale yellowish-green, with a dull red cheek; flesh white, but deep red at the stone. Freestone. September.

✓ **Wonderful.** Extra large; color light yellow, largely overspread with vivid carmine; flesh a rich, light golden-yellow, colored at the pit. Fruit uniformly large. A decided freestone. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. Ripens first of October.

✓ **Geary's Hold On.** Large, yellow peach. A seedling of the Smock. Fruit large; pale lemon-yellow. Freestone. Ripens ten days after Smock. Valuable when late kinds are desirable.

✓ **Lady Parham.** Fruit medium, roundish, one side larger than the other, depressed at the summit; skin yellowish-white, downy; flesh pale red at the stone. Freestone. October.

✓ **Bilyeu's Late October.** Fruit large; flesh white, with bright red cheek. In size and appearance much like Old Mixon Free. Ripens October 15th to November 15th.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES.

✓ **Orange.** Large, roundish; skin orange yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellow. Middle of July.

✓ **Old Mixon.** Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; flesh nearly white. August.

✓ **Groves' Red.** Is similar to Groves' White Cling, but bearing more red, and being later. September 1st.

✓ **Hallam.** Supposed to be a seedling from Old Mixon Cling. Extra large. August.

✓ **Lemon.** A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety; light yellow, reddened in the sun; flesh yellow. Middle of Sept.

✓ **Edward's.** (California). An extra fine, large, yellow-fleshed cling, of California origin. Middle to last of August.

Seller's. Very large; rich golden color. Tree healthy. Last of August.

Indian Blood. Large; dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red. September 1st to 15th.

✓ **Golden.** Originated with A. T. Hatch, Suisun, Cal, who speaks of it in the highest terms as a canning peach. Sept. 1st.

✓ **White Tuscany.** A very large, white cling, probably as large a peach as exists. Color clear white, light pink on exposed side; flesh very firm and white. August.

✓ **McKevitt's.** A California seedling introduced by F. B. McKevitt, of Vacaville, Cal. A very large, white peach, white to the pit. Strong grower, and does not curl. September.

Albright's. Large; yellow, with pale red cheek. September.

Tuskena. Medium; skin deep yellow, nearly covered with light and dark rich red and crimson, sometimes mottled and splashed with brownish-red in the sun; flesh yellow. September.

✓ **Heath.** Very large; cream white; flesh greenish-white. September.

✓ **Wilkins'** (or Ringgold Mammoth). Very large, with a beautiful blush. Ripens with Heath, but nearly double the size. September.

✓ **Twenty-Ounce.** Very large; rich orange yellow, mostly covered with crimson; flesh bright yellow. September.

✓ **McDevitt's.** California seedling. Neal McDevitt, Placer Co., Cal. One of the largest peaches, many weighing over one pound. Uniform in size; rich golden yellow, becoming quite red when ripe; flesh solid and firm, excellent flavor and superior shipper. Tree a good and regular bearer. Ripens middle of September.

✓ **Diamond.** Origin, Athens Co., Ohio. Extra large; yellow, mottled and splashed with carmine; flesh yellow, red around the stone, to which it slightly clings. Very productive. Tree stocky. Ripens last of August.

✓ **Groves' White.** The largest size peach. Creamy white, some red at pit; firm and a good shipper. Ripens September 2d.

SELECT APRICOTS.

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

MOORPARK.

✓ **Moorpark.** One of the largest and finest. Orange, with red cheek; flesh orange. July 1st to 15th.

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

✓ **Kaisha.** Medium; pale yellow, mottled with red in sun. June.

✓ **Orange.** Medium size; orange, tinged with red in the sun; flesh dark orange. July.

✓ **Early Golden.** Small; pale orange. June.

✓ **Large Early.** Size above medium; color orange, spotted with red; slightly downy. July.

✓ **Royal.** Medium, oval; dull yellow, tinged with red where exposed. July.

✓ **Peach.** Exceedingly productive, very large and fine. First of July.

✓ **Pringle.** California origin. Early. Medium size.

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

✓ **Smith's Triumph.** Large; deep orange.

✓ **Alberge de Montgamet.** Medium size. Very early. Very hardy. Ripe in June.

✓ **Blenheim,** (or Shipley). Large, oval; flesh full to the pit, yellow. Ripens evenly, and soon after the Royal. Regular and prolific bearer.

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

✓ **Turkey.** Medium size, nearly round; skin deep yellow, brownish-orange next to the sun; flesh yellow. Ripens one week after Moorpark.

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

✓ **Newcastle Early.** Originated with C. M. Silva, of Newcastle, Cal. Medium size, round; rich golden yellow, with bright red cheek. Tree a good and regular bearer. Ripens before Pringle.

✓ **Russian.** From Russia. Extremely hardy, having flourished as far north as Siberia. The tree comes into bearing as early as the peach, and is highly ornamental.

✓ **Finney's Peach.** Very productive, even near the coast. Large and handsome, even larger than the Moorpark.

OLIVES.

Pichol. Picholine. Italian pickling.

Mission. Best oil-producing.

Nevadillo. (New). Large fruit, fine quality.

Manzanillo.

SELECT NECTARINES.

The Nectarine requires the same culture and management as the Peach, from which it differs only in having smooth skin like the Plum, and from the fact of its destruction by the curculio in the Eastern States. We have in California the same advantage in its production as with Apricots, Plums and Prunes. It does best, however, in the interior counties, as it requires much sun to bring it to a high state of perfection.

✓ **Boston.** Large; bright yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow. Freestone. August 1st.

✓ **Downton.** Large; greenish-white, with a dark red cheek; flesh greenish-white. Freestone.

✓ **Hardwicke.** Large; pale green, with a violet-red cheek; flesh pale green. August.

✓ **Lord Napier.** Earliest large nectarine known. Pale cream color, with bright red cheek; flesh white. Freestone. Ripens last of July to middle of August.

✓ **New White.** Large; white. August 1st to 15th.

✓ **Newington Cling.** Large; pale green, red in the sun; flesh pale red at the stone. Ripens latter part of August.

CHAMPION.

QUINCES.

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

✓ **Angiers.** A strong grower, used for working stock.

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

✓ **Early Goodrich.** Very large; bright yellow. Early.

ALMONDS.

✓ **Languedoc.** A well-known standard variety. Middle of September to first of October.

✓ **Bidwell's Mammoth.** This is a seedling originated on the Rancho Chico; is a hard shell, of extra large size, and contains a very rich, sweet kernel. Last of September to 1st of October.

Drake's Seedling. Originated by Mr. Drake, of Suisun, Solano County, Cal. It is of weeping growth, yields abundantly. A very soft-shelled, plump nut, with mostly double kernels, hulls easily. Middle of September.

I X L. This and the one following were introduced by A. T. Hatch, of Suisun, Cal., and by him profitably grown. The I X L almond is a stocky, upright grower; and bears evenly over the tree. The nuts are large, uniform in size, hull easily, are bright, and in this climate will need no bleaching; shell very soft and perfect. From September 1st to October 1st.

✓ **Nonpareil.** This almond is of similar growth to the I X L, but not as stocky and with smaller leaves. When bearing, the trees droop with their load of very thin-shelled nuts, one pound of which yields eleven ounces of kernels. They hull easily, are single kernel, and do not require bleaching. Ripens with I X L.

✓ **Routier's Soft Shell.** From Joseph Routier's orchard. Shell quite soft, but not soft enough to erumble; tree moderately strong grower, very prolific. Middle of September.

✓ **Ne Plus Ultra.** A large, long, soft-shell; another of Mr. Hatch's seedlings.

✓ **Texas Prolific.** A new seedling variety originated at Dallas, Tex. Not fully as large as Languedoc, but softer shell, very smooth, and bright color, well filled with a very sweet meat; tree full as strong grower as and very much resembles the Languedoc tree. It is a very heavy and regular bearer. It comes highly recommended from Dallas, Texas.

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

SELECT FOREIGN GRAPES.

✓ **Black Hamburg.** Berries and bunches large. One of the best grapes for general cultivation; succeeds almost everywhere.

✓ **Black Malvoisie.** Bunches large and long. Good for wine or table use.

✓ **California, (or Mission).** The well known Mission wine grape.

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

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

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

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

✓ **Muscattello Gordo Blanco.** A grape much like the Muscat of Alexandria, with smaller seeds and thinner skin.

✓ **Rose of Peru.** Very large bunches. Berries roundish; brownish black. Valuable for market. One of the best.

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

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

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

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

✓ **Emperor.** A large, rose-colored grape. One of the best for shipping.

✓ **Thompson's Seedless.** Larger than the Sultana; pulp more meaty; color resembles the Muscat. Ripens evenly and ten days earlier than the Muscat; no second crop. A delicious table grape. Said to cure three and three-tenths to one.

SELECT FIGS.

✓ **White Adriatic.** This is the true white fig of commerce, and is the choicest drying fig known. Skin white, pulp red.

✓ **White Dalmatian.** A very fine white fig, capital for the table or drying. Skin and pulp white.

✓ **Brown Turkey.** Large, brown fig; fine flavor.

✓ **Black California.** Fruit large, dries well. Tree a good grower and valuable for shade.

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

SMALL FRUITS.

✓ **Lawton.** Large late berries; late and firm.

✓ **Kittatinny.** Commences to ripen soon after Wilson's Early. Fruit large and delicious.

✓ **Dorchester.** Strong grower, very hardy; fruit high-flavored, juicy and very rich when ripe.

WILSON JUNIOR.

✓ **Wilson Junior.** An improved seedling of the Wilson's Early. Very early, very productive. Berries very large.

WILSON'S EARLY.

✓ **Wilson's Early.** Of a good size; very early; beautiful dark color; sweet, excellent flavor. Very productive.

✓ **Snyder.** A strong grower, very hardy and productive. The fruit has no hard, sour core, but is sweet to the center. Medium size, and of a brilliant black when ripe.

✓ **Lucretia Dewberry.** Extremely hardy and very productive. Fruit very large and of uniform size; of excellent quality, rich, sweet and luscious to the taste. It is free from the hard core so common in some blackberries. It comes highly recommended.

CRANDALL'S EARLY.

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

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

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

✓ **White Grape.** Very large; whitish-yellow; transparent; long bunches. The best white currant in cultivation.

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

✓ **Cherry.** Berries very large; red.

CHERRY CURRANT.

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

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

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

✓ **Smith's Improved.** Large; pale greenish-yellow; skin thin; of excellent quality. Bush moderately vigorous and excessively productive.

✓ **Houghton Seedling.** Well known. An immense bearer. Color pale red; sweet, tender. Very good; one of the best.

✓ **American Seedling.** A rapid, vigorous grower, and an enormous bearer. Medium; red. Good; never mildews.

✓ **White Smith.** A very large, white, English variety.

✓ **Mountain Seedling.** Distinct grower. Fruit medium; pale red.

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

INDUSTRY.

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

Black Cap Raspberries.

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

✓ **Souhegan.** A variety of excellent quality and great value; not as large as the Gregg, but astonishingly prolific. A most desirable black raspberry. Very early.

✓ **Tyler.** This is remarkable for its productiveness, earliness, good size, extreme hardiness and good flavor.

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

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

Red Raspberries.

✓ **Turner.** One of the most valuable home and market sorts. Very hardy and vigorous.

✓ **Golden Queen.** It is one of the most hardy, productive and valuable of the yellow varieties. It is a beautiful amber color, and exceptionally firm. The canes are of the strongest growth, exceeding in vigor the Cuthbert, and owing to its greater vigor succeeds better in this section. Its productiveness is marvelous. Ripens in mid-season.

CUTHBERT.

✓ **Cuthbert.** (Queen of the Market). A variety of the greatest excellence, and one of the few kinds that may be pronounced perfectly hardy. The canes are tall and vigorous, and enormously productive. Berries very large, conical; rich crimson, very handsome. Commences to ripen moderately early and holds on until all others are gone.

✓ **Hansell.** One of the most desirable of red raspberries. Color bright scarlet; quality excellent. Very productive. Early.

✓ **Red Antwerp.** An old standard, popular market variety.

✓ **Marlboro.** Berries large; bright red color; good quality. Ripens early, among the very earliest.

GREGG. BLACK CAP RASPBERRY.

Plants in rows or hills, about eighteen inches apart, produce the finest fruit. Where thickly matted together, many of the plants should be raked out or spaded under in September or very early in the spring. Soil is an important consideration in planting the strawberry. For the strawberry louse, scatter unbleached lime about the roots.

Miner's Great Prolific. (H.)

Large, and very prolific. An excellent variety.

Windsor Chief. (P.)

Fruit very large; bright glossy scarlet; round and very uniform. A splendid berry.

Jessie.

This is one of the most satisfactory varieties of recent origin. The plant is very vigorous and healthy and a strong grower; resembles the Sharpless. The fruit is large and ripens evenly. Very productive.

MINER'S PROLIFIC.

Charles Downing.

Large, conical; crimson; flesh firm, of fine flavor and good quality. Very productive.

BIDWELL.

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

✓ **Miami.** A strong, healthy and vigorous grower, withstanding winter's frosts and summer's drouth. Blossoms nearly perfect, fruit stems strong. Very productive. Fruit firm and solid.

✓ **Crescent Seedling.** One of the most productive strawberries. Medium size; bright scarlet color; good flavor.

✓ **Big Bob.** Brilliant scarlet; juicy, rich and delicious.

✓ **Sharpless.** (H.) Fruit very large; flesh firm, sweet, with a delicate aroma.

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

✓ **Jumbo.** Very large; bright crimson red. A very promising variety. Very late.

ROSES.

The vast number of Roses that are annually sold in this country shows how highly prized is this the queen of flowers by the American people.

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

Hybrid Perpetual and Moss Roses are very beautiful, and are considered entirely hardy in this State, as they require no protection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.

SELECTED ROSES.

Abbreviations, describing the classes to which the varieties belong :

Beng.—Bengal.	H. R.—Hybrid Remontant.
B.—Bourbon.	H. T.—Hybrid Tea.
Cl. T.—Climbing Tea.	H. P.—Hybrid Perpetual
T.—Tea.	N.—Noi-ette.
H. Ch.—Hybrid China.	

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

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

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

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

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

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

Climbing Roses.

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

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

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

MARECHAL NEIL.

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

Macrophylla. A climbing rose, with bright green foliage. Fine for covering arbors, stumps or fences. Color white.

Gold of Ophir. Large, full flowers; color coppery yellow, elegantly tinted with rose. Very showy.

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

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

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

Everblooming Roses.

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

Aimee Vibert. Pure white flowers, produced in large clusters. A constant bloomer. Fine for cemetery planting. (N.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Devoniensis. Magnolia rose. Beautiful creamy white, with rose center; large, full and double, deliciously fragrant. One of the best. (T.)

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

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

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

La France. A splendid variety. Color a beautiful pale peach, changing to deep rose, shaded center. Free bloomer, and has a delicious tea fragrance. (H. T.)

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

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

Maria Gillet. White, delicately tinged with lemon. Very pretty. Slow grower. (T.)

M'd'me Villance. A good rose. Creamy white shaded with crimson. Free bloomer.

M'd'me Margotton. Is a good rose, always a favorite. Large, double, and of fine fragrance; dark citron-yellow, with a bright red center. Free bloomer.

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

Safrano. Bright apricot-yellow. Valued highly for its buds. An old favorite. (T.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moss Roses.

Comtesse Murinais. Pure white, large and double, blooms in elusters, elegantly mossed. Very fine.

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

GLORY OF MOSSES.

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

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

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

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

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

Polyantha Roses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ABUTILONS.

Fraseri. Bright crimson; flowers very large and showy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PERSIMMONS.

The introduction into this State of the Japanese Persimmons has proven a very great acquisition. The fruit is very beautiful, and its quality excellent. The tree bears prodigious crops.

HAYCHEYA.

✓ **Haycheya.** (Japan). Large, oblong. One of the best.

✓ **Diospyrus Virginica.** (Persimmon Tree). An Eastern tree, with pleasing, shiny foliage, bearing quantities of fruit. Ripe the last of September.

JAPAN PERSIMMON.

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

✓ **Hyakume.** Fruit very large; roundish, oblate. Skin vermillion red, shows black at the end when ripe. Fleshy, few seeds. Flesh rusty brown with many brown dots. Juicy, very delicious.

Kurokume. Fruit medium, oblate, somewhat four-sided. Skin yellowish red. Flesh orange; hardly any seeds; juicy, sweet. Excellent quality.

✓ **Yemon.** (Among.) Fruit large, round, flattened, four-sided. Skin orange color. Flesh pale yellow, containing few seeds. It never loses its astringency naturally, but is made delicious by packing the half-ripe astringent fruit in new casks, covering tightly with a lid for some time, when they ripen.

✓ **Zenji Maru.** Fruit medium size, round. Skin red, marked with black on the end when quite ripe. Flesh crisp, rusty brown color, with many small purplish-black dots. Many-seeded. Ripens early in September, but is not good until touched by frost. then becomes sweet, juicy. One of the best for table use.

LAWSON CYPRESS.

GENERAL COLLECTION.

Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Etc.

Evergreen Trees.

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

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

Cupressus Lawsoniana. One of the most beautiful of evergreens. Fine for lawns. 50 to 75 cents.

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

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

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

Eunonymous Japonica. A valuable evergreen shrub. In the winter it is laden with scarlet berries until Christmas. It is also very useful for decorative purposes.

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

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

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

“ **hibernica.** (Irish Juniper) An upright grower. Foliage dark purplish green. 50 cts.

“ **viridifolia pendula.** A fast grower, of a spreading and drooping habit. Makes fine specimens for lawns, 50 cts. to \$1 00.

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

Weeping Trees.

Elm. (Camperdown.) A Scotch variety. Large, shiny leaves.

Linden. Weeping.

Mountain Ash. A strong grower, and remarkably pendant.

Willow. Common weeping.

Vines and Creepers.

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

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

Aristolochia tomentosa. (Dutchman's Pipe.) A hardy climber. Blooms in early spring.

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

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

Clematis. (*Jackmanii*.) Deep violet purple. Flowers produced in masses.

“ (*Prince of Wales*.) Flowers are of deep purple, with a red bar in the center of each flower leaf. A very profuse flowering variety.

“ (*Star of India*.) A very showy, very free flowering sort, with large flowers of a reddish-plum color, changing to a violet-purple.

Hedera helix. English Ivy. 25 cts.

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

Lonicera. (*Honeysuckle*.) *Aurea reticulata*. One of the best hardy climbers. Its leaves are bright green, netted with golden veins. Fine for verandas or trellis work. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

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

“ **grandiflora.** Large flowers, and very fragrant.

Wistaria. (*American*.) One of the finest climbers, with long, pendulous clusters of bluish-purple flowers.

“ (*Chinese White*.) A new and valuable variety.

Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs and Plants.

Acacia. Wattle tree of Australia.

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

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

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

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

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

Agave Americana. Century Plant.

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

“ **Pringleii.**

Artemesia fragrans. [Southern wood.] An old plant, well known for its fragrance.

Hibiscus Syriacus. [Rose of Sharon.] Double; white. 40 to 75 cents.

Aloysia citradora. [Lemon Verbena.] A favorite garden plant, with delightfully fragrant foliage. Fine for bouquets, etc. 25 to 50 cts.

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

Berberis Canadensis. [Berberry.] Red berry. 25 cts.

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

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

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

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

Cistus ladanifera. Very showy dwarf shrub, blooming from June to August. Flowers two inches in diameter; white, with dark center. 50 cts.

Cytissus Racemosa. [Liburnum.] A spring flowering shrub, with long racemes of bright yellow flowers. 50 cts.

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

Cydonia [Pyrus] Japonica. [Japan Quince.] Brilliant, deep-scarlet flowers, produced in the greatest profusion in early spring.

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

Daphne odorata. Succeeds admirably in a shady situation. Should be in every garden. Its fragrance is delightful. 75 cts.

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

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

Diosma alba. [Breath of Heaven.] A very pretty dwarf shrub, with white, star-shaped flowers. Extensively used for planting in cemeteries. Sweet-scented. 50 cts.

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

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

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

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

Forsythia viridissima. [Golden Bell.] Produces an abundance of bright yellow flowers in the early spring, before the leaves appear. Very showy. 35 to 50 cts.

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

Gynerium Argantum. [Pampas Grass.] Strong-growing grass, throwing up straight stems capped with plumes which are valuable for decorative purposes. 25 cts. to \$1 00.

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

Gleditsia triacanthos. [Honey Locust.] A good shade tree.

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

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

HYDRANGEA. THOMAS HOGG.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kerria [or *Corechorus*]. Japan globe flower.

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

Lagerstrœmia. Crape Myrtle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nerium. [Oleander.] The double pink variety; is well known for its free-blooming qualities. No garden is complete without it. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

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

Philadelphicum alba. [Mock Orange.] A deciduous shrub. Flowers white, and resemble the orange blossoms very much. 35 to 50 cts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paulownia Imperialis. [Empress Tree.] A Japanese production; a very ornamental tree; the heart shaped, very ample leaves resemble those of the Catalpa; flow rs in large, terminal panicles of violet color. 50 cts.

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

“ **variegatum.** Leaves striped white. A neat shrub. 50 cts.

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

Ribes sanguineum. [Flowering Currant.] An early flowering shrub; pink flowers. 25 cts.

Spirea prunifolia. [Bridal Wreath.] Single; white; blooms immensely. Fine shrub.

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

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

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

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

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

Syringa [Lilac] **vulgaris.** Familiar ornamental shrubs, well known for their free-flowering qualities in the spring.

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

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

Tritoma uvaria. [Red Hot Poker.] A winter-blooming, bulbous-rooted plant; very gay. 40 cts.

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

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

Veronica Andersonii. A pretty, dwarf, evergreen shrub. Blooms very freely in the fall. Flowers purple and white. 50 cts.

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

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

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

“ **variegata.** Very pretty variegated foliage. Good for bordering or edging. Per dozen, 50 cts.

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

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

Yucca gloriosa. [Adam’s Needle.] Needle-pointed leaves. Sends out a fine flower stem. Flowers straw white. 50 cts. to \$1.00.

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

Palms.

Chamærops excelsa. [Japan Fan Palm.] A hardy, upright grower, stem erect. Dark green foliage and fan-shaped leaves. \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Washingtonia filifera. [California Fan Palm.] This is a native of Southern California. It is the handsomest and most vigorous variety known. \$1.00 to \$2.50.

Phœnix dactylifera. [Date Palm.] This palm produces the dates—fruit of commerce. It is not quite so hardy as the others, but, with a slight protection in winter, it will do well in this climate.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

Aquilegia Alpina. [Columbine.] Hardy. Highly ornamental plants, with very pretty and oddly-shaped flowers, of many sorts and colors.

Astilbe Japonica. Beautiful, feathery, white flowers, in spikes, produced in May.

Bellis perennis. [Daisy.] Double sort. Pretty, and much admired. Blooms freely.

Convallaria Majalis. [Lily of the Valley.] Hardy, bulbous plant, producing small, fragrant white bells; foliage large.

Dielytra spectabilis. [Bleeding Heart.] Very curious and beautiful. Foliage neat; flowers crimson, with white, gem-like stamens. Very hardy and continues long in bloom.

Myosotis. [Forget-Me-Not.] Exquisite plant, with starry-blue flowers.

Pæonies. Finest of herbaceous perennials. Hardy; they thrive in any good garden soil. Assorted.

Phlox. Perfectly hardy; of the easiest culture. Assorted.

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.

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

Shade and Ornamental Trees, &c.

JAPAN MAPLES.

Acer reticulatum.

Acer aureum.

“ **rosea marginatus.**

“ **pictum aureum.**

“ **roseum.**

“ “ **albis.**

Acer saccharinum. Sugar Maple.

“ **macrophyllum.** Oregon. Large-leaved.

Albizzia julibrissin. Silk Flower, or Humming Bird Acacia.

Æsculus hippocastanum. Horse Chestnut.

Buckeye.

Castanea vesca. Italian Chestnut.

“ **Americana.** American Chestnut.

“ **Spanish Chestnut.**

Cercis Canadensis. Judas Tree.

Catalpa bignonioides. Catalpa.

Cottonwood.

Eucalyptus globulus. Blue Gum, Australian.

“ **rostrata.** Red Gum, Australian.

Ficus. Fig. Fine for shade.

Gleditschia triacanthos. Honey Locust.

Grevillea robusta. Australian Oak. Silk Tree.

Judas Tree [or Red Bud]. A beautiful, hardy tree. Flowers very early, reddish purple, appearing before the leaves.

Linden. American Basswood. Foliage large. Very vigorous and ornamental.

“ **European.** Thrifty; round-headed; handsome.

Negundo Californicum. Box Elder.

Paulownia imperialis. Empress Tree.

Populus dilatata. Lombardy Poplar.

“ **grandidentata** Carolina Poplar.

Prunus Persica. Double-flowering peach. Flowers double; rose-colored; like small roses. Three varieties—white, pink and crimson.

“ **mume.** Flowering Plum.

“ **cerasus.** Double-flowering Cherry.

Pyrus Americana. Mountain Ash.

Pinus insignis. Monterey Pine.

Quercus robur. English Oak.

Robina pseudacacia. Common Locust.

“ **hispida.** Rose Acacia.

Sequoia gigantea. Big Trees of Mariposa, Cal.

Tamarix Africana. Tamarisk.

Ulmus Fulva. Slippery Elm.

“ **suberosa.** Cork Bark.

“ **campestris.** English Elm.

Nut-Bearing Trees.

JAPAN SWEET.

Castanea. Chestnut.

“ American Sweet.

“ Italian.

“ Spanish.

“ Japan Mammoth Sweet, the very best. 75 cts.

Carya. Pecan Nut. Fine for shade.

“ Texas Pecan. Large.

“ *Salcata.* Hickory.

“ Small Californica.

- Corylus.** Hazel Nut.
 " Kentish Cob. English.
 " American Hazel Nut.
- Juglans.** Eastern Black Walnut.
 " California Black Walnut.

ENGLISH WALNUT.

- Juglans regia.** English or Madeira Nut.
 " " Præparturien Walnut.
 " " Seedling grown by Mr. Wlofskill.
 " " Cluster. Origin, France. Resembles the English, and bears its fruit in clusters.

Miscellaneous Fruits.

- Cydonia.** Quince.
 " Apple or orange. Strong grower. Late fruits.
 " Angier. Good for working stock.
 " Champion. Best of all quinces.
- Punica.** Pomegranate. Large; sweet fruited.
- Mespilus.** Loquat. Very ornamental, and fruit-bearing.
 " Giant Loquat. Large fruit.
- Assimina triloba.** Pawpaw.
- Solanum Guatemala.** Melon Shrub.

DOWNING MULBERRY.

- Morus.** Mulberry.
 “ Downing Everbearing Mulberry.
 “ **alba.** For silkworm food.
 “ **Nigra.** Good shade tree.
 “ **Russian.** Good bearer. Fine fruit.
 “ **Noir of Spain** Everbearing. The best. Often called Tree Blackberry.

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME TREES IN STOCK.

Hardy Bulbs.

Hyacinths. Double or single. Red, blue, white. Named and mixed varieties.

Tulips. Single. Named and mixed varieties.
 “ Double. “ “ “ “

Crocus. Named colors and varieties.
 “ Mixed.

Jonquils.

Narcissus. Double and single.

Ornamental Shrubs.

Azaleas. In variety.

Camellia Japonica. Is the queen of greenhouse flowers. Our collection is selected from the best in cultivation, and comprises nearly every shade of color.

Purple Fringe [or Smoke Tree]. Nearly covered with singular, beautiful, fringe-like flowers.

White Fringe. A beautiful shrub, with lovely, fringe-like flowers.

Prunus triloba. Flowering Plum. Lovely new shrub. Beautiful, nearly full double; delicate pink.

Hedge Plants.

Monterey Cypress.

Osage Orange.

Tender Bulbs and Tubers.

Amaryllis. Desirable plants for growing in pots, producing showy flowers that are attractive and handsome.

Begonias. These have become very popular on account of their great variety of color and form of flower. The bulbs produce fine plants, either for pots or for bedding out.

Canna Indica. [Indian Shot.] In variety. They combine the most striking tropical foliage with flowers, many of them equal to gladiolus.

Caladium. Fancy-leaved. This class of beautiful variegated foliage plants elegantly spotted with rich shades of green, crimson, violet, rose and white, are exceedingly handsome, when alone or intermingled with other plants. As a decorative plant, they are unequalled.

“ **esculentum.** One of the most striking of the ornamental foliage plants in cultivation. Will grow in any good garden soil. They grow very large, being four or five feet in height, with immense leaves when fully grown.

Cyclamen Persicum. This plant is particularly adapted for window culture, blooming in the winter and early spring. The flowers are singular in shape, and of various colors. They require frequent watering while growing.

Dahlias. One of the best autumnal flowering plants; blooms until killed by frost. Plants grow from two to five feet, producing a profusion of flowers, varying in color from purest white to the darkest maroon.

Gladiolus. The most beautiful of the summer or tender bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers some two feet or more in height. The flowers are of almost every desirable color—brilliant scarlet, crimson, white, striped and spotted in the most curious manner.

Hyacinthus Candicans. A magnificent Yucca-like plant, producing in July a flower stem three to four feet high, covered with pure white, bell-shaped flowers.

Tuberose. The tuberose is the most fragrant of summer-flowing bulbs, throwing up spikes of double white flowers, two to four feet high, remaining in bloom a long period. Its pure, waxy, white color and delightful fragrance makes it the most popular of all flowers for bouquets and baskets.

Distances for Planting.

Standard apple trees.....	30 to 36 ft. apart each way
Standard pears & good growing cherries .	25 " 30 " " " "
Peaches, apricots, plums & nectarines .	20 " 25 " " " "
Grapes	8 " 10 " " " "
Raspberries, blackberries, currants, &c.	8 " 10 " " " "
Quinces	12 " " " "
Strawberries, 9,680 per acre.....	1½ to 3 feet apart

Number of Trees that can be Planted on an Acre.

Distance apart of Trees.	Planted in Squares.	Planted in Triangles.
1 foot.....	43,560.....	50,300
2 feet	10,890.....	12,575
3 "	4,840.....	5,588
4 "	2,622.....	3,143
5 "	1,742.....	2,012
6 "	1,210.....	1,397
8 "	681.....	785
10 "	436.....	503
12 "	302.....	349
14 "	222.....	256
15 "	194.....	223
16 "	170.....	196
18 "	135.....	151
20 "	106.....	125
21 "	98.....	114
22 "	90.....	103
23 "	82.....	95
24 "	75.....	87
25 "	69.....	80
26 "	64.....	74
27 "	59.....	69
28 "	55.....	64
29 "	51.....	59
30 "	48.....	55