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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Descriptive Catalogue

OF

FRUIT ♦ AND ♦ ORNAMENTAL ♦ TREES,

✿ VINES, PLANTS, ETC. ✿

ROSELLE N. J. NURSERIES,

FLEMER & FELMLY, PROPRIETORS,

ROSELLE, UNION COUNTY, N. J.

OFFICE AT NURSERY N^o 2

A BED OF OUR DWARF CONIFERS.

OUR NEW PACKING HOUSE.

Order No. 4988		FROM THE RO SERIES.	
Name of Purchaser.	<i>A. J.</i>
Name of Sale.			
Location	<i>land.</i>
PROTECT ROOTS FROM SUN AND AIR, AND PLANT IMMEDIATELY.			

THE TAG-ROOM BEFORE A SHIPPING SEASON.

THE PRINTED LABEL ROOM.

Location, fourteen miles from New York City. We have direct communication, at Roselle, with the Central R. R. of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley R. R., and Baltimore & Ohio R. R.; and with the Pennsylvania R. R. at Elizabeth.

REMARKS

IN this new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue we offer a most complete assortment of "*general nursery stock*." We have added to our list many new varieties of undisputed merit, and omitted such as a greater experience and progress have proved no longer worthy of general dissemination. It has been our constant aim to cultivate *largely* those sorts that are *most generally* esteemed and approved, and only the trees and plants in this catalogue named in the **prominent type** are of this class, and we desire to impress upon our friends to bear this in mind when making selections, remembering that the description of and the claims made for these can be relied upon as *absolute*. We have not put this distinction on many of the recently introduced novelties from the fact that they have not yet been tested to our entire satisfaction. We have them all planted and growing in our test orchard and on our specimen grounds, and recommend the most promising for a trial as noted in a limited way.

Our **Prices, Terms, etc., etc.**, are made known in the following publications, which are free and will be mailed upon application.

No. 1. *Wholesale Price List*, to the trade only.

No. 2. *Retail Price List*, to general planters.

No. 4. *Special Retail Price List*, to planters desiring a quantity of stock, quoting prices per hundred and thousand of a kind.

AGENTS. All persons authorized to act as agents for us are provided with a written *certificate* to that effect, and we request that they be required to show their certificates. Stock is not unfrequently sold by persons without authority, and not furnished from the places they pretend to represent, by which means many inferior trees and plants are distributed, causing much dissatisfaction and disappointment. *Buy good stock of reliable men*, and this may be avoided. We give our *personal* attention to the *growing, taking up, grading and packing* of stock.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Receiving.—When you receive the stock do not allow the roots to remain exposed to the sun or air, but immediately bury or place in a cellar, covering the roots with wet straw or cloth, and let it remain until the holes are prepared to receive it.

Preparation of the soil.—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of the Tree or Other Stock.—As a rule the stock is planted exactly as it is received from the delivery agent. This is a great mistake and, we believe, the cause of *most failures*. In taking up trees from the nursery, even with the utmost care, the loss of some small roots and fibers is unavoidable, hence the remaining roots will have more top than they can properly support, and to preserve a natural balance between the top and roots, a vigorous cutting back of the former is absolutely necessary, and, therefore, after having pruned off with a sharp knife all broken and bruised ends of roots (*cutting from the under side*), cut back the tops to the extent of about one-third the previous season's growth. In fruit trees trim off close to the body all but four or five branches and allow these to remain intact the first season. Then in March following the first season's growth these branches should be cut back to within four or five inches of the body of the tree. By following this course the tree becomes established the first season, and the foundation and growth of the top is secured the second.

Dwarf Trees require closer pruning than standards, and to obtain the best results the heads must be trained and kept low.

Evergreens and Other Ornamental Trees, the beauty of which depends upon preserving their natural form, should be pruned very little, hence *great pains* should be taken in planting and caring for these.

Planting.—Dig the hole large enough to admit the roots freely without crowding or bending them from their natural position; set the tree or plant the same depth it stood in the nursery (the old earth-mark can readily be discerned). Dwarf pears, only, should be planted from three to four inches deeper than they stood in the nursery—so all the quince stock on which they are budded is under the ground.

The tree being held upright, the finest and best soil from the surface should be carefully worked among the roots with the fingers, filling every space and bringing every root in contact with it.

Set the tree as firm as a post, but leave the surface-filling light and loose. NEVER USE MANURE IN CONTACT WITH THE ROOTS.

Fall Transplanting.—Should not be practiced in severe climates, such as the Western States, and Canada; but as it is easier and safer to procure trees in the Fall, we advise our Western and Northern customers to order their trees in October or November, and bury in the earth during Winter. Select a dry spot and dig a trench about eight inches deep; throw the trees into it and cover them entirely with earth. Cover the roots a few inches deeper than the branches and allow them to remain until early Spring, when the covering should be carefully removed and the trees planted as directed.

In this locality and southward, plant all trees in the Fall, the same as in the Spring, and after they are planted bank up the earth well around the trees, that the water will readily run off, and prevent the frost from heaving them.

Stock planted in Autumn will make almost or quite double the growth, the first season, of stock planted in the Spring, and the percentage of loss is much less as it gets hold of the soil before the dry weather of June and July sets in. In Autumn, farmers and fruit growers have more time to prepare their ground thoroughly and do the work of planting well, which too often is not the case when planting is deferred to the short spring season, when so much has to be done in a short period. In the fall the air is cool and moist and stock in shipment reaches its destination in good condition.

Roses and small shrubs should have the earth banked up around them to at least two-thirds their height the first Winter.

Mulching.—This is done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter, from four to six inches deep, around the tree or plant, extending one or two feet further than the roots; this prevents the ground from baking or cracking and maintains an equal temperature around the roots. *Mulching is indispensable* to both Fall and Spring planting and must not be omitted.

Staking.—All trees upwards of five feet in height should be supported through the first season by stakes, to prevent injury from the action of the winds. It is best done by driving two strong stakes firmly into the ground, one on each side of the tree, about a foot distant from it, and fasten the tree between them with a bundle of straw or other soft material, so it may be kept in an upright position without chafing, until the roots attain a firm hold upon the soil.

Roses should be planted in a rich, deep soil—well drained. Set the plants a little deeper than they stood in the nursery, so that the top roots will be not less than two inches below the surface. If the ground is dry, water thoroughly after planting, so as to soak the ground below the roots, and *don't fail to mulch*. If hot or windy the plants must be shaded for a few days. All hardy roses, excepting climbers, should be severely pruned when planted by cutting off the tops to within a few inches of the ground. Climbers and tender sorts need but little pruning.

Roses appear to best advantage when planted in beds or groups. They must be well cut back every Spring (April). The blooming season may be prolonged by cutting off the blooms before they begin to fade, or very soon after they are fully open.

Tree Roses require considerable care in handling, and must be well staked when planted and a sponge or bunch of moss put in the top of each tree and kept continually wet until the roots have taken hold of the soil. Do not plant in the Fall excepting in very favored localities.

Clematis.—Plant in *rich* soil. Dig the hole so as to afford the roots plenty of room; spread them out well—being careful not to break them. They should be heavily mulched each Winter. These plants will not produce the best results the first season after planting.

Hedges.—Dig a trench at least two feet wide and sixteen to eighteen inches deep, replacing the sub-soil with good surface loam. Deciduous hedge plants should be set from eight to twelve inches apart. The most desirable of this class are *Pyrus Japonica* and *California Privet*.

Evergreen hedge plants, of which the American *Arbor-Vitæ* and Norway spruce are the hardiest, will thrive in any soil. They should be set from fifteen to twenty-four inches apart. For wind-breaks, set from two to six inches apart. Be sure and *press the dirt firmly around the roots* and don't forget to mulch.

All hedges should be trimmed once a season, and the month of June is the most suitable time. The perfect shaped hedge is triangular—the sides slightly rounded—the width at bottom should be equal at least two-thirds the height. Hedges trimmed to this shape will *never get "bare at the bottom."*

AFTER-CULTURE.

Many cultivators, after having taken great trouble and expense in the selection and planting of trees, fail of success by neglecting that after-care and attention which is equally as important. Frequent cultivation is essential to the growth of all young trees. When trees are planted in fields of grass they should be heavily mulched with coarse manure for several seasons.

Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree and the purpose of the planter. As a rule we advise low training for all fruit trees, and especially low for dwarfs. It should be done in March, or just before the "sap starts."

Cherries and quinces require but little pruning. Care must always be taken to keep the head of the tree open to admit the sun and air to the middle of the tree. Avoid the cutting off of large branches, and when absolutely necessary, the wound must be pared smooth and covered with grafting wax, or painted, to protect against the action of the weather.

Summer Pinching.—If trees are tardy in coming to bearing, and growth very thrifty, it is well to pinch off the ends of the young shoots during the month of July. This retards the flow of sap and hastens the formation of fruit buds.

Thinning out the Fruit.—Many varieties of fruit are naturally so productive that they will often set more fruit than they can properly mature. In such cases it is necessary to thin out a portion as soon as the fruit is fairly set.

DISEASES AND INSECTS.

Borers are a great annoyance in many sections, and a number of remedies and treatments are recommended and have been applied with more or less success. The protection we advise is very simple and most effectual. In the Spring remove about three or four inches of soil from around the tree with a hoe. Take a piece of tarred felt (building paper) six to eight inches wide and wrap it closely around the "but," giving a lap of a few inches. Replace the soil and bank up to within one or two inches of the upper edge of the paper. Repeat every season and your trees will not be troubled by this pest.

Slugs on Pear, Quince and Roses.—Dust the leaves with air-slacked lime or plaster; if these cannot conveniently be had use ashes. It should be done early in the morning while the dew is on the leaves.

Rose Bugs must be picked by hand, or can be brushed off into a basin of water early in the morning.

Diseases and Infections of the Bark.—Wash with strong soap-suds and carbolic acid. A solution of wood ashes and lime, mixed with water and applied to the stem and lower branches, is very beneficial.

Black Knot and Blight.—Branches affected should be removed and burned. A liberal dressing of wood ashes and lime has been found a preventive.

Mildew.—Dust with sulphur while the dew is on the leaves.

Apples—To destroy the codling moth, canker worm and apple curculio, use one pound of London Purple to 160 gallons of water. Spray the trees soon after the blossoms fall, when the apples are the size of a pea. If the best results are to be obtained, a second application should be made in a week or ten days after the first. The second application is made necessary if the first is followed in a few days by a heavy rain.

In preparing the London Purple for use, mix thoroughly in sufficient water to form a paste, then stir into a pail of water, adding a few quarts of milk of lime (this will prevent all injury to the foliage), allow to stand over night, strain this through a fine sieve or coarse cloth into the distributing barrel or tank.

Paris green has been used in many instances, but London Purple is preferable, being cheaper and easier to mix.

Plums and Cherries—PLUM CURCULIO—Use one-fourth pound of London Purple to 40 gallons of water; spray soon after the petals have fallen, and again ten days later. From experiments carried through two seasons we reach this conclusion: First.—That three-fourths of the cherries liable to injury by the plum curculio can be saved by spraying as above. Second.—That enough of the plum crop can be saved by the same treatment to insure a good yield. Third.—That there is no danger to health from its use. Fourth.—That spraying is the cheapest and most practical method of preventing injuries of these insects.

Pear and Quince Leaf Blight—The fungicide to be applied is the Bordeaux Mixture, same as is used to prevent grape rot. Spray five times, first when the fruit is the size of peas, and thereafter at intervals of twelve or fifteen days.

Grape Rot and Mildew—Use Bordeaux Mixture sure preventative. **Bordeaux Mixture**—Dissolve 10 pounds of sulphate of copper in 22 gallons of water; in another vessel slake 20 pounds of lime in six gallons of water. When the last mixture has cooled pour it slowly into the copper solution, taking care to mix the fluids thoroughly by constant stirring. It is well to have this compound prepared some days before it is required for use. It should be well stirred before applying. A solution containing the ingredients in the following proportions has been recommended for general use.

Treatment—As a first step every precaution should be taken to remove as much of the infectious material as possible. With this object in view the old leaves and rotten berries should be carefully collected in the fall or winter and burned or buried. Trim-mings should also be burned, as they often harbor thousands of the minute spores or reproductive bodies of the fungus. The Bordeaux Mixture has proven beyond a doubt to be the most reliable preventive to black rot. In all cases it must be remembered that these treatments are *preventatives*, and being such it is sheer folly to wait until the enemy appears before beginning the fight.

In the spring, after the vineyard has been pruned and put in order by the plow, but before vegetation starts, spray the vines thoroughly with the Bordeaux Mixture. The object of this spraying is to destroy any spores of the fungus that may be hidden away in the crevices of the bark. About ten days before the flowers open, spray all the green parts of the vine with the Bordeaux Mixture, taking care to wet the foliage thoroughly. Spray again with the same preparation when the flowers are opening, repeating the operation every three weeks until the fruit begins to color. The necessity for beginning the treatment early cannot be too strongly urged.

Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries and Gooseberries—Currant worms and the slugs and insects which infest raspberry and gooseberry bushes and strawberry vines, may be destroyed by one ounce of powdered white hellebore mixed with two gallons of water.

Fruit Department.

APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting a judicious selection of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can easily be obtained of this most valuable fruit. The varieties we offer have all been generally tested.

The Apple will do best on a good soil, of firm texture, well drained and free from all accumulations of surface water. Trees should be set 30 to 40 feet apart each way.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.

SELECT LIST.

Yellow Transparent.—Earliest and best. A Russian variety imported in 1870 through the Agricultural Department, fruit of good size, skin clear white turning to pale yellow, flavor acid and very good. Ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier than Early Harvest. Tree bears very young.

Duchess of Oldenburg.—Russian, medium to large size; skin yellow, beautifully streaked with red, and somewhat blushed, generally with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good with a rich subacid flavor. Tree a moderate grower, extremely hardy and an early and immense bearer. September to October.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

Wealthy.—A variety from Minnesota; healthy, hardy and very productive. Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish yellow shaded with deep red in the sun. Flesh white, firm, tender, juicy, lively subacid. An early and abundant bearer. Without exception, the most desirable early winter apple. Season November to February.

Mann.—An upright grower, forming a round head; fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate, skin deep yellow when fully ripe, with sometimes a shade of brownish red where exposed. Flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, subacid, good to very good; will keep as long as Roxbury Russett. Tree bears young and annually. February to June.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Alexander.—Very large, crimson, pleasant flavor. October.

Baldwin.—Well known, the most popular winter apple.

Ben Davis.—Large, handsome, striped, productive, late keeper, profitable.

Bough.—Large, yellow, sweet, good bearer. August.

CAMPFIELD.—Medium, *sweet*, excellent keeper.

Ea. Harvest.—Medium, round, well known and productive. August.

Ea. STRAWBERRY.—Medium, roundish, striped, good. August.

- EWALT (Bullock Pippin)—Showy, very large, yellow. November to March.
Fall Pippin—Very large, yellow. The most popular fall apple.
Fallawater—Very large, dull red, good and productive. November to February.
GRAVENSTEIN—Large, striped, high flavored. September to October.
Grimes' Golden Pippin—Medium to large, yellow, excellent, vigorous, productive. January to April.
Greening, R. I.—Large, greenish yellow, acid flavor. October to January.
King of T. Co.—Very large, handsome, striped, one of the best. November to May.
MONMOUTH PIPPIN—Large, yellow, red cheek, good. March to April.
Maiden's Blush—Large, yellow, red cheek, handsome and good. Sept. to Oct.
Northern Spy—Large, conical, striped, highly flavored. January to June.
NEWTOWN PIPPIN—Medium, well known and good. Tree a poor grower. January to May.
PEWAUKEE—Medium to large, yellow, striped, an iron-clad variety. Late winter.
RAMBO—Medium, yellowish, streaked, mild. October to December.
Red Astrachan—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, beautiful bloom, the first of its season. August.
Russet, Golden—Below medium, tender and good. December to March.
RUSSET, ROXBURY—Medium, russet color, best of the russets. December to May.
SUTTON BEAUTY—Medium to large, yellow, striped, good keeper, new.
Summer Rambo—Large, striped, good, an excellent sort. September.
Stark—Large, roundish, yellow, striped, valuable as a long keeper, a most profitable market fruit. January to May.
SMOKEHOUSE—Large, yellow, shaded, productive. October to November.
SPITZENBERG—Medium, deep red, requires a rich soil. November to April.
Smith's Cider—Popular, because a good bearer and keeper. December to March.
TWENTY OUNCE—Very large and showy, valuable in some localities. January.
TALMAN SWEET—Medium to large, best of the late sweet apples. Dec. to April.
TERTOFSKY—Early summer apple superceded by *Yellow Transparent*.
Walbridge—Medium, striped, very hardy and productive, best. March to June.
Wagener—Medium to large, deep red, productive, bears early. December to May.
Winesap—Medium, dark red, excellent, a favorite sort. December to May.
York Imperial—Medium, oblate, shaded crimson, one of the best. Dec. to Feb.
YELLOW BELLEFLEUR—Large, yellow, good, moderate bearer. November to April.

DWARF APPLES.

Commence bearing fruit the second year after planting, and being as healthy as standard trees and wonderfully productive, are a great satisfaction to the planter. They should be planted 8 feet apart. We especially recommend dwarf apples for gardens of small extent.

VARIETIES.

Baldwin, Ben Davis, Duchess of O., **Fall Pippin**, **Fallawater**, **King**, **Greening**, **Maiden's Blush**, **Mann**, **Northern Spy**, **Red Astrachan**, **Summer Rambo**, **Stark**, **Yellow Transparent**.

CRAB APPLES.

Can be planted on any kind of soil, and in the most exposed situations, notwithstanding the severest changes of the weather. The trees come into bearing very early and produce regular crops of the most beautiful fruit, which can be dried, cooked, canned, or preserved with the skin on, and for cider or vinegar they are unequalled.

The following are the most valuable varieties:

General Grant—Red to very dark red, large, round, flesh mild, tender, excellent for desert, one of the best crabs introduced. October.

Hyslop—Deep crimson, beautiful, productive, the most popular and best keeper. October to January.

QUAKER BEAUTY—Large, red cheek, keeps well. December to May.

Transcendent—Large, yellow, covered with red, good quality and best for cider, being very juicy. September to October.

PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early Spring.

The Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. The relative price of the Apple and Pear being about as one to ten, show at the same time the superior value of the latter, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection.

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.

At the present time the demand is for choice fruit, and should have the best kind of cultivation; the fruit should be thinned so as not to over-produce. Care should be used in selecting for market only the best specimens and with such effort and system on the part of the grower, they will yield a satisfactory profit.

The Pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock, it makes a standard tree, and on the French or Angers Quince, a dwarf, the former being best adapted to large permanent orchards, the latter for yards and gardens.

Dwarfs MUST ALWAYS be planted SUFFICIENTLY DEEP to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half of the previous Summer's growth cut off each Spring. Under this treatment, Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height desired. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth, either as "Dwarfs" or "Standard," or both.

Plant standards 20 feet and dwarfs 12 feet apart.

LEADING VARIETIES.

Bartlett (D. and S.)—Large size, quality best, well known and deservedly popular. August to September.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU (S.)—Large, handsome, not generally recommended. October to January.

Beurre d'Anjou (D. and S.)—Large, handsome, unsurpassed in quality, vigor and productiveness; a most valuable pear and the very best of its season; good keeper. October to January.

BEURRE BOSC (S.)—A large fine Pear, favored in some localities. October to December.

Clapps' Favorite (D. and S.)—A splendid pear, resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier. Fruit should not be allowed to ripen on the tree. August

DOYENNE D'ÉTÉ (S.)—Small, yellow. July.

Duchess d'Angouleme (S. and D.)—One of the largest of our good Pears; succeeds best on the Quince stock, the leading Dwarf Pear in all sections. October to November.

FLEMISH BEAUTY (S.)—Large, yellow fruit, subject to crack. September to October.

HOWELL (D. and S.)—Fine, large, autumn pear. September to October.

IDAHO (S.)—A new Pear of recent introduction, very large and of good quality; blights badly in some localities. September to October.

Kieffer (S.) Very large, golden yellow, dotted thickly, shaded red, flesh juicy, melting with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous; it will thrive when all other pear trees fail; is entirely free from blight and other diseases; an early and great yielder. The size and quality of the fruit is greatly improved by not permitting the tree to overbear and allowing the fruit to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October,

and then carefully ripen in a cool dark room. This is the MOST PROFITABLE market Pear yet introduced; for canning it heads the list. Excellent keeper, October to January. This variety should be planted on a dry, light soil. On a heavy clay soil the fruit produced is of inferior quality.

KIEFFER'S HYBRID.

Lincoln Coreless.—This pear is of only recent introduction and has not yet been sufficiently tested here. We give the description of the introducers, and while we cannot vouch for all that is claimed for it, we think it worthy of a general trial.

“A chance seedling from Lincoln County, Tenn., where the original tree is yet standing, over sixty years old, still free from blight, and bearing fruit; it has seldom failed to bear, even in poor fruit years. The young trees are strong, healthy growers—heavy and stocky—enabling them to hold the fruit well, and very hardy. The fruit is exceedingly large (specimens have been known to weigh from a pound to a pound and a half), high-colored, very handsome, with flesh of a rich, yellow tint, mellow and aromatic. But the

most wonderful feature of this remarkable pear is the fact that it has neither seed nor core, being a solid mass of rich, melting fruit. In season it is late, and the pears are picked when hard and green, and laid away to ripen. It has kept in an ordinary cellar until March—longer than any other pear has been known to keep. Being also a good shipper, it is a most valuable pear for market."

Lawrence (D. and S.)—Medium large, golden yellow, very good quality, aromatic flavor. A moderate grower, but exceedingly hardy and prolific. A most valuable early winter pear. December to February.

LAWSON (S.)—Valuable for its earliness, size and good quality. Stragly in growth. July.

LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY (D. and S.) Pale green, fair quality. Sept. to Oct.

MANNING'S ELIZABETH (S.)—Small, yellow; red cheek. August.

OSBAND'S SUMMER (S.)—Medium, yellow, with red cheek. August.

SENECA (S.)—Said to be as good as Bartlett and ripening later. New, and as yet not generally tested.

Seckel (D. and S.)—Well known and deservedly popular; high flavor and best in quality; slow grower but hardy and very reliable. Should be in all collections. September, October.

Sheldon (S.)—Above medium; round; in quality, of the first. A general favorite. October, November.

VICAR OF WINKFIELD (D. and S.)—Large, of fine quality and an excellent keeper. A good old kind. December to March.

WILDER (S.)—Small, yellow, red cheek; good. August.

VERMONT BEAUTY (D. and S.)—A new Fall Pear of medium size; good.

CHERRIES.

35 Cents to \$1.50 Each.*

There are few more desirable trees than the cherry. It may be planted near the street or used to line avenues as an ornament, and it will at the same time produce an abundance of delicious fruit. This may be eaten out of hand, preserved, or it will find a very ready market at highly profitable prices, for shipping, canning, etc. The trees thrive in any well-drained location. The Duke and Morello, or acid varieties, are thoroughly hardy, while the Heart and Bigarreau, or sweet sorts, will successfully resist very cold weather, and may be grown in most places.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Plant these 20 to 25 feet apart.

BLACK EAGLE—Large, and good in farm localities. July.

Black Tartarian—Very large, juicy and rich; strong grower, and productive everywhere. We consider this *the best* of the black hearts. June.

COE'S TRANSPARENT—Medium; pale amber; good. June.

Downer's Late Red—Large, light red. This variety is the least subject to rot of any of this class, and a most valuable late cherry. July.

ELTON—Large; pale yellow shaded with red. June.

Governor Wood—Large; light red, good and productive. June.

LUELLING—Large; black; good in protected location. June.

Napoleon—Very large; pale yellow or red; firm; juicy and sweet, the *best white* cherry. July.

ROCKPORT—Large; pale amber; an excellent kind. June.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU—Large; black; good. June, July.

Yellow Spanish—Large; pale yellow; one of the best. June.

WINDSOR—Large; liver colored; good.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These, for the most part, round headed; fruit generally acid, though some varieties have a very rich, pleasant flavor. The trees are naturally of a smaller growth than the preceding class, and well adapted for Dwarfs or Pyramids. The Morellos are more slender and spreading in habits than the Dukes, which are of stocky, upright growth.

Plant these 15 to 20 feet apart.

Early Richmond—Medium; dark red. This is one of the most valuable of the acid cherries. June.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Medium; dark; good. August.

LATE DUKE—Large; dark red; sub acid. July.

May Duke—Large; dark red; productive, reliable. June.

DOWNER'S LATE RED.

Montmorency—Larger than Early Richmond, and later; very productive. The best of its class.

Olivet—The largest of its class. A choice variety. June.

OSTHEIME—Large; red; tender and juicy. July.

REINE HORTENSE—Very fine; large; bright red. July.

PLUMS.

The Plum, like the Pear, and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off; but the following directions faithfully observed, will secure a good crop of this splendid fruit everywhere.

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jar by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stub of a limb sawed from the tree for the purpose; the insects will drop on the sheet and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done before sunrise.

The cost of protecting large orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season. Plant 16 to 20 feet apart.

Abundance—Equaling in thrift and beauty any known fruit tree. An early and profuse bearer; fruit very large, somewhat oval; amber, turning to a rich cherry red, with a decided bloom; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, with a rich sweetness; has

a small stone and parts readily from the flesh ; ripens in advance of other plums. We believe this will become the most popular plum on the market. If you plant one plum tree let it be an Abundance.

Bradshaw—Large, dark, bright red, good, productive. August.

Burbank—Dark red, similar to Abundance, but later.

COES' GOLDEN DROP—Large yellow, good and sweet. September.

General Hand—Very large yellow, productive. September.

German Prune—Oval, purple, esteemed for drying. September.

Imperial Green Gage—Large, oval, rich and desirable. August.

KELSEY'S JAPAN—Large, yellow, not hardy here. August.

ABUNDANCE PLUM.

Lombard—Medium, violet red. A valuable market variety, one of the hardiest and most popular. August.

MARIANNA—Large, round light red, very hardy. August.

Prince Englebert—Very large, deep purple, good. August.

REINE CLAUDE—Large, round, pale yellow. September.

RICHLAND—Medium, greenish purple, productive. August.

Shipper's Pride—Large, round, purple, hardy and productive. Best for market. September.

Shropshire Damson—A plum of fine quality, as free from the attack of the curculio as the common blue damson, and of same color, but larger. September.

Simonii—(Apricot Plum) From China, except in the veining of the leaves the tree resembles the peach. Fruit a brick red color; flat, flesh apricot yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor, hardy. Ornamental. Valuable. August.

Spaulding—Large yellowish green, claimed to be curculio proof. August.

Weaver—Large purple, with a bloom, prolific. August.

Wild Goose—Large, crimson, very prolific, and profitable in a light soil. July.

Yellow Egg—Very large. Egg shaped, good, productive. August.

PEACHES.

The Peach Tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil—a warm, sandy loam is probably the best.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have the shoots and branches shortened every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head with plenty of young wood; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation.

Make an examination for and destroy borers. Plant 15 to 18 feet apart.

The growing of Peach trees is our great specialty. As we use only stocks grown from natural seed procured in sections where the *yellow*s are unknown, our trees make a strong, clean, healthy growth.

CROSBY PEACH.

SELECT LIST.

Champion—This is undoubtedly the best early Peach yet introduced. It is very hardy, a most regular bearer, very large for an early Peach; in quality it ranks with the best; its a perfect free stone, a rare thing among early peaches. We recommend it for both market and home use. First of August.

Crosbey—This iron clad peach originated in Massachusetts, where it has borne regular crops for the past ten years. It has been reported by the leading fruit growers' associations and the experiment stations to be first in position as regards *hardiness* and *reliability* of crop.

The tree is of a low, spreading willowy habit of growth which makes the trees compare rather unfavorably in appearance with other more upright growing varieties, and is not a satisfactory or profitable kind of tree for the nurserymen to grow, as every nurseryman delights in sending out nice straight well formed trees, but for the planter we know of no peach that will give as gratifying results as the *Crosbey*. The fruit is of medium size, round; in color it is a bright yellow, beautifully splashed and distinctly striped with bright crimson. The flesh is a light yellow, red at the stone which is small, and from which it parts free. Last of August.

Elberta—This tree is probably being more extensively planted to-day than any other variety. It is the leading peach throughout the south where it originated and is rapidly growing in favor in the north and north-west. It is a most certain bearer. The fruit is large, yellow with red cheek. Juicy and of high quality. September.

LEADING VARIETIES.

Alexander—Medium size. Red cheek, flesh white, very early. July.

AMSDEN JUNE.—Identical with Alexander.

Barnard's Early—Medium to large, yellow, one of the best. September.

BILYUN'S OCTOBER.—Very late, white, a valuable sort. October.

Beer's Smock—Medium to large, yellow, productive annual bearer. October.

Clarissa—Large, yellow, shy bearer. October.

Crawford's Early—This very beautiful and best of early yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, fine red cheek, good and sweet; it's the leading early yellow peach. August.

Crawford's Late—Fruit the largest size, yellow red cheek, one of the finest late peaches. The leading peach in this state for market. September.

CHAIR'S CHOICE—Large deep yellow. A Maryland variety. Late September.

Early Rivers—Large pale yellow, a northern favorite. Last August.

EARLY YORK (Honest John).—Large, white, good. August.

EARLY TROTHS—Medium bright red, good market sort. August.

Foster—Similar to Crawford's Early, but a week earlier. August.

Globe—Similar to Crawford's late. Middle September.

HEATH CLING—Large, white, best of the clingstones. October.

Hill's Chili—Medium-yellow. Tree very hardy. Last September.

HORTON'S RIVER—Similar to Early Rivers.

Iron Mountain—The most popular new late white peach now grown in New Jersey. Productive, hardy, and exceedingly attractive.

KEYPORT, WHITE—Large, pure white, prolific and popular. Last September.

LORD PALMERSTON—Very large, creamy white, good. Last September.

MORRIS WHITE—Medium, dull creamy white, an old sort. Middle September.

Mountain Rose—Large, white, the very best of its season everywhere, hardy and productive. Early August.

Old Mixon Free—Large, yellowish white, red at the pit, old and well tried, succeeds generally. First September.

Red Cheek Melacoton.—A very large, productive and good yellow sort for market variety. Early September.

Reeve's Favorite—Large, handsome and good; a popular yellow market variety. Early September.

Salway—Large, roundish, deep yellow, very late. October.

Stevens' Rare Ripe—Resembling an enlarged Old Mixon, hangs well on the tree. Last September.

STEADLEY—Large, round, greenish white, very late. October.

Stump the World—This is still the leading late white peach for market. Large and handsome. Last September.

SUSQUEHANNA—One of the handsomest large yellow peaches. A moderate bearer. Last September.

WAGER—Large late yellow peach. Tree a short grower. Last August.

WARD'S LATE—Resembles Old Mixon, but a month later.

WATERLOO—Medium white shaded with red. Very early. July.

Wheatland—An improvement on Crawford's Late, and ripening just in advance of it, extra large. A handsome fruit worthy of general culture. Early September.

Wonderful—Said to be an improvement on Beer's Smock, to which it is very similar both in tree and fruit. October.

YELLOW ST. JOHN—Large orange yellow. A favorite in some localities. August.

QUINCES.

Plant 10 to 12 feet apart.

The Quince is attracting attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requires but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four of other fruit, it imparts to them a most delicious flavor.

MEECH PROLIFIC QUINCE.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Apple or Orange—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; productive. October.

ANGERS—Somewhat later than the preceding; fruit rather more acid, but cooks well; an abundant bearer. October.

Champion—A variety originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine, and a longer keeper. October and November.

FULLER—A new quince now being introduced. We have it in our specimen orchard, but it has not yet fruited with us. The tree is a strong grower and is said to bear regular crops of very large fruit and to succeed in localities where other sorts have failed.

Meech's Prolific—Remarkable for its early and regular bearing, and productiveness. The fruit is of a bright orange yellow, and quite large, ripening after the Orange Quince. The tree holds its foliage well and is especially adapted and recommended for soils of a light texture where other varieties of the quince fail to give satisfactory results.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot is among the most delicious of fruits, and can be grown largely and successfully. As it ripens between cherries and peaches, it comes in very opportunely, and is correspondingly welcome and valuable, always commanding a good price. Plant fifteen feet apart each way. Its chief enemy is the curculio, which can be destroyed and rendered harmless, the same as on plums. Spray with Paris Green in water, mild solution, just after the blossoms fall and again a week or ten days later. It will thrive wherever plums and peaches will.

Harris—This variety originated in Western New York and is of recent introduction. Wherever tried it is taking the lead of all other sorts, and we believe it the best variety for general planting and recommend it in preference to all others.

MOORPARK—Large, orange, the most popular old sort. August.

PEACH—Similar to above, but a little hardier in tree. August.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES.

These are quite distinct from the European species. Their leading characteristics are extreme hardness, but they lack the productiveness and good quality of the above named kinds. The following are the most popular:

ALEXANDER—Very hardy, large yellow. July.

ALEXIS—Very hardy, yellow, red cheek. July.

J. L. BUDD—Very hardy, large white with red cheek. August.

NECTARINES.

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but it is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums.

MULBERRIES.

This delicious fruit is easily grown, and should be more frequently met with.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING—Large size, sweet and rich; the best and most valuable.

RUSSIAN—Large, mostly black; sub acid to sweet; productive and hardy.

WHITE—Is the common variety; fruit white; not desirable.

NUT TREES.

ALMONDS.

HARD SHELL—

SOFT SHELL—Preferable to the above but not so hardy.

CHESTNUTS.

AMERICAN SWEET—Well known.

SPANISH—Fruit much larger than the above.

JAPAN—Dwarf tree or bush bearing large fruit.

WALNUTS.

BLACK—The common, well known black walnut.

ENGLISH—The largest and most delicious nut, trees not quite hardy when young and should be protected until well established.

We cannot too strongly advise everyone with a door yard even to grow enough of this luscious and healthful fruit for family use.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting; requires but little space, and when properly trained is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard.

The soil for the Grape should be dry; when not naturally so, should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm, sunny exposure.

The best grape vine trellis is probably the wire trellis. This is constructed by planting posts as far apart as you choose to have the length of your trellis, stretch the wires, four in number, about eighteen inches apart, letting them pass through stakes at proper distances from each other to support the wire. As the wires are contracted by the cold, and are likely to break or sway the posts from their places, they should be loosened as cold weather approaches.

from seven to ten feet long, and should be cut back to within four or five feet of the root. The next spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, pinch the buds so that the shoots will be from ten to twelve inches apart. As these grow train them perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis. No fruit should be allowed to set above the second bar of the trellis.

To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. The following is regarded as the best method: Commencing with a good strong vine, such as we furnish, permit it to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following spring allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These in the fall will be

LEADING VARIETIES.

Brighton—Large bunches of medium size, dark red berries of the highest quality. The best red grape. Early.

Catawba—Large, loose bunches, copper red. A good wine and table grape, but will ripen only in favored localities.

Champion—Large, black, poor quality but very early.

Concord—Well known, vigorous and productive everywhere, making it the leading black grape. Early.

CLINTON—Small, black, very productive. Valuable for wine only.

DELAWARE—Bunch and berry small, very compact, of finest quality, but a weak grower.

EMPIRE STATE—Bunches large, berry white medium size. Early.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—Bunch and berry medium size, white. Early.

HARTFORD PROLIFIC—Bunch and berry large, black, quality poor, but very early.

LADY—Bunch and berry medium size, fair quality, hardy and productive. Early.

MARTHA—A seedling of Concord, which it resembles in growth and quality, white.

Moore's Diamond—A large, handsome white grape of excellent quality. Productive and hardy. Very early.

Moore's Early—A very early and large black grape of good quality, hardy and productive.

Niagara—The most popular large white grape for both market and home use; the best white grape yet introduced. Mid-season.

Pocklington—Large golden yellow, very hardy, prolific and of good quality. Mid-season.

ROGERS, No. 15. AGAWAM—Large red. Desirable in favored localities.

ROGERS, No. 9. LINDLEY—Medium red, good quality, moderately productive.

ROGERS, No. 22. Salem—Large red; the best of the Rogers. Early.

ROGERS, No. 4. WILDER—Very large bunch and berry. Black. Good.

Vergennes—Bunch and berry large, light amber color, quality excellent and long keeper. Late.

Worden—A seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles, but the berries are larger and of superior flavor. Vine very hardy and productive. We know of no better black grape, all points considered. Early.

WORDEN.

The Currant possesses great vitality, and will give some fruit if almost entirely neglected, but will reward liberal culture. The currant worm, its only serious enemy, can be effectually destroyed by using "white hellebore," either in solution or as a powder.

Plant three to four feet apart in rich ground, cultivate well or mulch heavily, prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow. Manure freely.

LEADING VARIETIES.

CHERRY—Of largest size and fine appearance, vigorous and very productive.

Fay's Prolific—As compared with Cherry, is equal in size and flavor, contains less acid, bunches long and prolific. A valuable variety.

Lee's Prolific—BLACK. Larger than Black Naples, and more productive. Best of the blacks.

North Star—This new currant was sent to us from Minnesota. Its a remarkable strong, robust grower, and as the ability of currants to bear fruit is measured by the length of the new fruiting wood annually produced, this variety heads the list for productiveness, the bunches are of the very largest size; in flavor and quality the flavor is unsurpassed by any other sort. We recommend the North Star above all other currants.

Versaillaise—Same as the *Cherry*, but the bunches are larger.

White Grape—Fruit large, mild and excellent, best white variety.

The fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows, and mulch deeply, six or more inches with straw, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for 20 years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather. The few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. In mulching be sure the ground is UNDER-DRAINED, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivation is better than HALF mulching. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will doubly pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The price is remunerative, and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

The number of varieties of English Gooseberries is almost innumerable. The fruit is generally large and handsome. The best sorts are **INDUSTRY** and **CROWN BOB**, which in favorable localities do extremely well.

Crown Bob—Fruit large, oblong, hairy; flavor first class. Red.

INDUSTRY—Fruit large, red, good quality.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Downing—Fruit large, roundish, light green, with distinct veins, skin smooth, juicy and good; very productive. This is the most popular of all the gooseberries for both home use and market.

HOUGHTON—Medium size; pale red; hardy and productive.

TRIUMPH—A new American seedling of undoubted merit; fruit very large, light green, productive and hardy.

SMITH'S IMPROVED—Large oval, light green, good and productive, but slender grower.

This fruit comes just after strawberries, and when properly cultivated is quite profitable.

Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well or mulch heavily. For field, rows seven feet apart, four feet in row. Pinch off canes when three feet high, and prune off laterals the following spring, within twelve or eighteen inches of the cane; in garden culture, tie up to single wire. Cut out old wood each year. Cover tender varieties in winter by bending down and throwing on earth.

LEADING VARIETIES.

Queen of the Market or Cuthbert—Perfectly hardy. The canes are tall and vigorous, and enormously productive. Berries very large, conical; rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail without injury. Flavor rich, luscious, best, commences to ripen moderately early, and holds out until all others are gone. We consider this the best red variety.

Golden Queen—The finest flavored of all the Raspberries. In size equal to Cuthbert. The desire for a yellow Raspberry of high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety.

Gregg—Best Black Cap. Large, hardy, and enormously productive. Season late.

MARLBORO—Large, light crimson, good quality; productive.

RANCOCAS—A new early red variety.

SOUHEGAN—An early black cap, of fair quality; productive, hardy and profitable.

Plant on good land, MODERATELY manured. Rows seven feet apart, three feet in the rows for field; prune as with Raspberries. Form a hedge or tie to wire. Cultivate SHALLOW.

Erie—*Very large and very early.* Perfectly hardy, a strong grower and great bearer, producing larger, sweeter berries, earlier in ripening than any other sort.

EARLY HARVEST—Very early, prolific and hardy; of recent introduction.

Kittatinny—Large, glossy black, sweet and good; valuable and popular, our leading kind.

NEW ROCHELLE OR LAWTON—Old and well known, and possessing many merits.

Taylor—One of the largest blackberries, good, productive.

THORNLESS (Wachusett)—Nearly thornless; of medium size and good quality.

WILSON'S EARLY—Large, early and productive; good for market.

WILSON, JR.—Described as large and luscious; sweet as soon as colored, holding its color and bearing carriage well; hardy, ripens early, and is more productive than its parent.

First of the small fruits in the month of June comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing Strawberry. The profits which result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations.

Plant in March, April, May, September, October, on good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Vegetable manure (muck, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. Bone dust is excellent. Set in 3 feet rows, 15 inches apart in row for field culture, and 15 inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hills with runners cut, unless troubled with the white grub. Cultivate clean, mulch late in the Fall, uncover plants early in Spring, remove mulch after fruiting, and spade in light dressing of manure.

NOTE.—Varieties marked with a (P) have *imperfect* blossoms, and must be fertilized by planting near them a perfect-flowering variety. Besides the kinds named below, we can supply many others.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Bubach (No. 5) P—Very large, vigorous, productive; a leading berry. Mid-season.

CRESCENT, P—Very vigorous, enormously productive, but of rather poor quality.

MICHAEL'S EARLY—Productive and profitable in favored localities; very early.

May King—A valuable early berry; productive

SHARPLESS—Very large; requires good culture and rich soil.

GANDY—A large late variety.

ASPARAGUS.

Set the roots ten inches below the surface and cover with about two inches of soil, filling in the balance by degrees the first season while cultivating with horse or with a hoe.

Conover's Colossal.—Large, of rapid growth, productive and of fine quality.

RHUBARB—(Pie Plant.)

(By mail 5 c. each additional.)

Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet distant. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

Myatt's Linnæus.—Early, very large, tender and delicately flavored. Requires less sugar than other sorts.

Ornamental Department.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The people in this country have scarcely begun to realize the commercial value of an investment of a few dollars judiciously expended in a few Ornamental Trees and Plants to our homes. Many of our most active business men are also men of taste, and would be glad to improve and beautify their grounds, but they are so occupied with business that they have neither the time nor disposition to find out what they want, or to lay out their grounds. Some competent man can generally be found to aid in the matter.

Wind-breaks of trees, more especially if they are evergreen, make the dwelling-house warmer, give comfort to its inmates, diminishing to no inconsiderable extent the consumption of fuel; they make the out-building warmer for stock by night, and the yard by day, not only making the dumb animals comfortable, but thereby saving a large amount of food.

HOW TO PLANT, ETC.

Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make the lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them in boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in circles or ovals, and twice as thick or close as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half, leaving the rest to fill out the space, and obtaining a supply of finely rooted plants to set somewhere else. Where the ground is wholly given up to trees and shrubs, it should be deeply and thoroughly prepared before planting. Keep the earth cultivated, and the shrubs and trees mulched the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top dress with fine manure every Fall and Winter.

Straggling growers, like the Forsythia, may be repeatedly pinched back or clipped during the growing season, to produce a close, compact form. Weigelas and Deutzias should be pruned back each year to the old wood. A very beautiful hedge can be made by intermingling different Flowering Shrubs, and clipping, or allowing them to grow naturally.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

ASH (*Fraxinus*.)

AMERICAN WHITE (*F. Americana*)—A large native tree of easy culture.

BEECH (*Fagus*.)

CUT-LEAVED (*Laciniata*).—Foliage deep and finely cut. Rare.

Purple-Leaved (*Purpurea*)—A remarkable species with deep purple foliage, changing to greenish purple in Autumn. A very striking contrast with other ornamental trees.

FERN-LEAVED (*Heterophylla*)—Of elegant round habit, and delicately cut, fern-like foliage. Rare.

BIRCH (*Betula*.)

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Folis Purpuris*)—A novelty. With purple foliage. Rare.

PYRAMIDALIS—Silvery white bark, with elegant pyramidal habit.

ENG. WHITE (*B. Alba*)—A graceful tree of moderate size, with silvery white bark.

CATALPA.

Hardy Western (*Speciosa*) --A hardy native tree, valuable for timber and desirable for the lawn on account of its abundant bloom in July. Leaves large and heart-shaped.

CYPRESS (*Taxodium*).

DECIDUOUS (*T. Distichum*) --A beautiful, stately tree, with small, feathery, light-green foliage.

CORNUS or DOGWOOD (*Cornus*).

WHITE (*C. Florida*)--Flowering profusely in spring, and in autumn fruiting abundantly. Both flowers and fruit are showy and handsome; foliage crimson in autumn.

ENGLISH LARCH.

ELM (*Ulmus*).

American (*U. Americana*)--The noble spreading and graceful tree of our own forests.

ENGLISH (*U. Campestris*)--An erect, lofty tree, with smaller and more irregularly-cut leaves than the American, and darker bark.

SCOTCH (*U. Montana*)--A fine spreading tree of rapid growth, large foliage.

HONEY LOCUST.

THREE THORNED ACACIA (*Gleditschia Triacanthos*)--Makes an impenetrable hedge

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Æsculus*).

White Flowering (*Hippocastanum*)—A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early Spring.

RED FLOWERING (*Rubra*)—A small sized tree, with dark red flowers, a very crooked and irregular grower.

JUDAS TREE (*Cercis*). Red Bud.

AMERICAN (*Canadensis*)—A small growing tree, covered with delicate purple flowers before the leaves appear.

LABURNUM (*Cytisus*).

COMMUNIS (*Golden Chain*)—A small tree of irregular shape; bears long, pendant racemes of yellow flowers.

LARCH (*Larix*).

EUROPEAN (*Europæa*)—An excellent, rapid growing, pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping. Desirable.

LINDEN (*Tilia*).

WHITE OR SILVER LEAVED (*Argentea*)—A handsome, vigorous growing tree; large leaves whitish on the under side.

EUROPEAN (*Europæa*)—A pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

RUBRA (*Red-Twigg'd European Linden*)—A fine variety with blood red branches.

AMERICAN OR BASSWOOD (*Americana*)—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers. A fine street tree.

LIQUID AMBER.

STYRACIFLUA (*Sweet Gum or Bilsted*)—A fine native ornamental tree.

MAGNOLIA.

Cucumber Tree (*M. Acuminata*)—A beautiful pyramidal tree with very large leaves and fragrant yellow flowers tinted with bluish purple. A noble tree, very hardy, desirable.

CHINESE WHITE (*M. Conspicua*)—Chinese variety, large white flowers appearing before the leaves. Dwarf, rare.

GRACILIS—A shrub-like variety blooming in early spring and again in late summer.

Large Leaved (*M. Macrophylla*)—A superb tree of medium size; leaves two feet long, flowers white, of immense size; rare and valuable.

Purpurea—An attractive dwarf variety, with handsome purple flowers in May and June; hardy.

SOULANGE'S (*M. Soulangea*)—A medium sized tree of large white purple flowers.

Sweet Bay (*M. Glauca*)—This little tree is an evergreen, resembling the Rhododendron with its large, glossy leaves, flowers deliciously fragrant and pure white, blooms late, should be in every collection.

Umbrella (*M. Tripetela*)—Of a spreading form, remarkable for the largeness of its leaves and its flowers; a most desirable, hardy variety.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE (*Salisburia*).

Ginko Tree (*S. Adiantifolia*)—A rare and beautiful tree, with remarkable fan-like foliage resembling the maiden hair ferns; entirely hardy and of singular appearance.

MAPLE (*Acer*).

Norway (*A. Peatanvides*)—One of the most beautiful and desirable trees known; of large size, perfect outline, deep green foliage, compact in form and free from insects and diseases.

JAPANESE MAPLES (*A. Japonicum*)—These are beautiful little dwarf trees or shrubs, recently introduced from Japan. They are of very slow growth. The following are the most desirable varieties.

Blood Leaved (*Atropurpureum*)—Very dark purple leaves, deeply cut, forms a bush shrub; the most popular variety.

NORWAY MAPLE.

MAPLE (*Acer*.)—Continued.

DISSECTUUM ORNATUM—Leaves deeply cut.

ROSEO MARGINATI—Slow growth, small leaves edged with rosy pink.

PURPLE LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—Leaves purple, red on underside, makes a large tree.

Schwedlerii—A beautiful variety with young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish crimson color, changing to purplish green in the older leaves; vigorous, desirable.

SCARLET OR RED (*A. Rubrum*)—A rapid growing tree with red bloom very early in the spring.

Silver Leaved (*Dasycarpum*)—Well known, of exceeding rapid growth, and desirable for immediate effect. The most popular street tree, thriving on all soils and in all locations.

Sugar or Rock (*A. Saccharium*)—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranked among the very best, both for lawn and avenue planting; leaves color beautifully in the autumn.

Sycamore (*A. Pseudo-platanus*)—A handsome tree with rich dark foliage.

Wier's Cut-Leaved (*A. Dasycarpum Wierii Laciniatum*)—A variety of the silver-leaved, and one of the most remarkable and beautiful trees with cut or dissected foliage. Branches drooping.

MIST TREE (*Rhus Cotinus*).

PURPLE FRINGE—A conspicuous shrub or small tree, much admired for its long feathery fruit stalks, giving the tree a unique and singular appearance.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Pyrus*).

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

Oak-Leaved (*P. A. Quercifolia*)—Leaves of a downy-white underneath, deeply toothed on the margin; a fine lawn tree.

PERSIAN PURPLE LEAF PLUM (*Prunus Pissardi*).

A new introduction, with dark purple leaves, stem and fruit; much finer than the purple-leaf Beech in appearance, and considered the finest of all ornamental plants of recent introduction. Should have a place on every lawn.

PEACH (*Persica*).

Double Flowering—Three varieties—white, pink and scarlet; they are very distinct and attractive in spring, either singly or grouped.

POPLAR (*Populus*).

Cottonwood or Carolina (*P. Angulata*)—Branches acutely angular or winged; leaves very large, heart-shaped, shining; grows rapidly; extensively planted as a shade tree.

Lombardy (*P. Dilatata*)—Attains a height of 100 to 150 feet; well known, and remarkable for its rapid growth and tall, spire-like form; indispensable in landscape gardening.

GREEN LEAF (*Canescens*)—Very similar to the Common Silver Leaf variety; thought to be an improvement on it.

STRAWBERRY TREE (*Euonymus*).

Burning Bush (*E. Atropurpureas*)—A very ornamental small tree, bearing brilliant rose colored fruit, hanging in clusters until mid-winter, making a very conspicuous and striking object.

THORN (*Cratægus*).

Double White (*Oxyacantha Plena*)—Has small, double white flowers.

"Paul's New Double"—This is a new sort and the best. Flowers are in clusters like Verbenas; are very double, large and full, and of a deep, rich crimson.

DOUBLE PINK—Flowers double rose color.

TULIP TREE.

Liriodendron Tulipifera—A native tree of the Magnolia order; remarkable for its symmetry, its rich, glossy foliage, regularly distributed branches and large tulip-like flowers.

WHITE FRINGE (*Chionanthus Virginica*).

Virginica—Blooms abundantly, bearing curious, snow-white, fringe-like flowers, is one of the most graceful and pleasing ornaments for the lawn.

WILLOW (*Salix*).

Laurel-Leaved (*S. Laurifolia*)—A tree of great merit; extremely hardy, and possesses great beauty in its compact, rounded form.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES.

BEECH (*Fagus*).

Weeping (*Pendula*)—Originated in Belgium. Remarkably vigorous; picturesque tree, of large size. Its mode of growth is extremely curious. The trunk or stem is generally straight, with the branches tortuous and spreading. Quite curious in appearance divested of their leaves—but when covered with rich, luxuriant foliage of wonderful grace and beauty.

BIRCH (*Betula*).

Cut-Leaved Weeping (*Lasciniata Pendula*)—An elegant erect tree, with slender, drooping branches and fine-cut leaves. A magnificent variety, and worthy of a place on every lawn.

WEeping BEECH.

Elegans Pendula—A new sort from Europe.

Young's Weeping (*Pendula Youngii*)—This variety is of a beautiful pendulous habit, with long, slender shoots of picturesque and irregular form. The leaves are broad, almost heart-shaped, and very pretty. As a small weeping ornamental tree it has no equal. It is a decided acquisition. Very rare.

CHINESE CYPRESS (*Glyptostrobus Sinensis*).

Deciduous Weeping (*G. S. Pendula*)—A beautiful tree for lawns, parks and cemeteries; a deciduous conifer, of pyramidal form. Rare, desirable.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*).

Weeping (*C. Florida Pendula*)—A weeping form of the white-flowering variety, of a habit unlike that of any other weeping tree. It possesses the properties of the species in early and profuse bloom, brilliant autumn foliage and attractive fruit in winter.

ELM (*Ulmus*).

Camperdown (*Pendula*)—Its vigorous, irregular branches which have a uniform weeping habit, overlaps so regularly that a compact, roof-like head is formed. The finest weeping Elm.

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

It is entirely free from the seeming formality and stiffness of the well known Kilmarnock Willow; and its lithe form and easy curves are the very opposite of the irregular and grotesque habit of the Weeping Mt. Ash, Weeping Elm, Ash, etc. It has beautiful foliage—rather small—handsomely cut, or divided into lobes, and of a delightful fresh-looking, glossy green. In Autumn, many of the leaves are bordered with yellow, producing a novel and pleasing effect.

WILLOW (*Salix*).

KILMARNOCK WEEPING (*Coprea Pendula*)—A vigorous tree, and very popular, branches drooping in umbrella form

Common Weeping (*Babylonica*).—Our common, well known weeping willow.

LILAC (*Syringa Perkinensis*).

WEEPING (*S. Pendula*)—A new small sized weeping tree of much merit, a valuable addition. *Very rare.

LINDEN, or LIME TREE (*Tilia*).

WHITE LEAVED WEEPING (*Pendula*)—A fine tree with large leaves and drooping branches.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Pyrus*).

WEEPING (*Aucuparia Pendula*)—A beautiful tree with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn, suitable for covering arbors.

MULBERRY, Teas Weeping.

This most remarkable tree will undoubtedly, when known, take the foremost place among Weeping Trees, for the following, among other reasons: It is the most graceful and beautiful hardy weeping tree in existence, and wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced; forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground, parallel with the stem. These are swayed by the slightest breath of wind, and when it ceases, they fall back to their wonted places—the trees are never blown out of shape. All who see it agree that in light, airy gracefulness, and delicacy of form and motion it is without a rival.

TEAS' WEEPING RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

[REPRODUCED FROM A PHOTO.]

EVERGREEN TREES.

Evergreens are very desirable, but they are difficult to transplant, and both the *time* and manner of transplanting should be looked to. They should never be set in the fall, after the growth of other trees has ceased. They may be set in August, or in spring; but they should be subjected to as little exposure as possible and be set with great care.

ARBOR VITÆ (*Thuja*).

American (*Occidentalis*).—This plant is, all things considered, the finest Evergreen. Valuable for hedges. It is very hardy, and easily transplanted, few or no plants ever failing if nursery specimens are obtained. It grows rapidly, and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. Of course it is not adapted to turn stock, but it forms almost desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground, or for any other purpose.

Globe (*T. O. Globosa*).—A flat, round and very dense sort with the striking peculiarity that all the branches are perfectly flat and set upright with the edges radiating from the center. A most desirable dwarf. Hardy.

Geo. Peabody's Golden.—Compact growth and bright golden foliage, which is permanent through the year, semi dwarf. Desirable, rare.

Hovey's Golden (*T. O. Hoveyi*).—Dwarf, round, dense, yellowish green foliage. An excellent sort.

GERMAN GLOBE (*T. O. Pumila*).—A dwarf variety with very dark foliage. Rare.

LOBBII.—Bright glossy foliage, graceful and elegant. New and rare.

Little Gem.—New, very dwarf and compact, foliage a beautiful dark green. Rare.

Pyramidal (*T. O. Pyramidalis*).—Pyramidal in form, foliage distinct.

Parson's Dwarf (*T. O. Compacta*).—A globe of light green foliage. One of the most striking plants for single specimens.

Siberian (*T. O. Siberica*).—Exceedingly hardy; keeping its color well in winter. Growth compact and pyramidal, an elegant lawn tree.

Tom Thumb (*T. O. Elwangeriana*).—A dwarf variety which is remarkable for its slow growth and compact, symmetrical habit, with delicate heath-like foliage. Hardy and desirable.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ.

ARBORVITÆ ORIENTAL (*B. O. Orientalis*).

Fern Leaf (*B. O. Filiformis*).—A pendulous and very graceful form. Rare and beautiful.

Oriental Compacta (*B. O. Compacta*).—Fine foliage, very close, color distinct. Rare.

Rollinson's Golden (*B. O. Elegantissima*).—New Pyramidal, golden bronze. The finest one of this habit.

CHINESE GOLDEN (*B. O. Aurea*).—Beautiful golden-hued foliage. Not quite hardy here.

CYPRESS (*Cypressus*).

LAWSON (*C. Lawsonian exeta vividis*).—Light green, close, erect, not entirely hardy north of Baltimore.

FIR (*Abies*, *Picea*, etc.).

Balsam, or Am. Silver (*Balsamea*)—A very erect, regular, pyramidal tree, with dark green, sombre foliage; grows rapidly.

CEPHALONIAN SIL. (*Cephalonica*)—A remarkable and beautiful species, very broad for its height, leaves silvery and dagger shaped with a spine on the point; hardy, vigorous, rare.

BALSAM FIR. ENG.

SILVER FIR.

NORDMAN'S FIR.

Nordman's Silver (*Nordmanniana*)—This is a symmetrical and imposing tree; the warm green of the young shoots contrasts finely with the rich, deep color of the old foliage. The best of the silver firs, of very slow growth.

English Silver (*Pectinata*)—A noble tree, with spreading horizontal branches and broad rich green foliage, silvery beneath, desirable.

JAPAN CYPRESS (*Retinispora*).

Heath Leaved (*Ericoides*)—A conical, compact, pyramidal little bush, desirable for contrast from its violet red color in winter.

Golden Plumed (*Plumosa Aurea*)—This is a most beautiful and valuable variety; its shoots are plume like and are golden tinted through the year; unsurpassed for massing.

GOLDEN THREAD BRANCHED (*Filifera Aurea*)—Very graceful, branches of a beautiful golden color, distinct, rare.

Obtusa (*Obtusa*)—A tall growing variety, with spreading graceful foliage of bright green, glaucous beneath, valuable.

Obtusa Compacta (*Obtusa Compacta*)—A magnificent form of the above, very dense, with beautiful concave fronds, like green shells.

Golden Obtusa (*Obtusa Aurea Gracilis*)—A beautiful variegated variety; rare.

PISIFERA (*Pisifera*)—Smaller than *Obtusa*, with fine feathery foliage, glaucous underneath.

GOLDEN PISIFERA (*Pisifera Aurea*)—A rare and very handsome golden variety; rare.

Plumed (*Plumosa*)—Very hardy, graceful, fine delicate green foliage.

Silver Plume (*Plumosa Argentea*)—Soft, pale green, foliage silvery tipped.

SQUARROSA VEITCHII—Round headed, bushy, covered with numerous small leaves of a whitish green tint, densely branched, curved and gracefully spread.

Squarrosa Sieboldi—Foliage of a steel blue color, very compact, a superb sort; rare, most desirable.

THREAD BRANCHED (*Filifera*)—A beautiful sort with long, slender, drooping branches, of a silvery hue; rare.

JAPAN UMBRELLA PINE (*Sciadopitys Verticillata*).

Perfectly upright trunk with horizontal branches, bearing whorls of shining green, very broad, flat needles, lined with white on the under side. The needles are of remarkable size arranged in umbrella like tufts; it is of slow growth at first, but makes, finally, a large tree. It is a rare tree even in Japan.

JUNIPER.

JUNIPER (*Juniperus*).

Irish (*Hibernica*)—Very erect, and tapering in its growth, forming a narrow column of bright green foliage.

JAPAN (*Japonica*)—Small, compact bush, not unlike a retinospora, very desirable for rockwork and miniature plantations; rare and choice.

JAPAN GOLDEN (*Japonica Aurea*)—Distinct and attractive; very choice.

SCHOTTI—The finest of all the green Junipers, new, rare, choice.

Savin (*Sabina*)—Low, spreading, with handsome, very dark foliage, very hardy, suitable for lawns, cemeteries and rock work.

Trailing (*Prostrata*)—Low, spreading, for rockwork and hillside planting.

VA. GOLDEN DWARF (*V. Schottii*)—Needles so short as to appear wanting, branches very miniature, in fronds, color clear golden green; one of the most beautiful and rare of all dwarf conifers; exceedingly rare.

WEeping (*V. Pendula*)—A weeping form, a veritable evergreen fountain, and one of the most picturesque of all the conifers, extremely rare as yet.

CHINESE (*Sinensis*)—A very novel growing species, foliage bluish, sometimes golden spotted; new and very rare.

ELEGANTISSIMA—Beautiful variegated foliage, golden yellow, green and red; extremely rare.

NOOTKA SOUND CYPRESS (*Thujopsis Borealis*)

Compact (*Compacta*)—Pyramidal; fine pale glossy green foliage; a remarkable, graceful and beautiful tree, holding its color all winter; hardy, strikingly handsome

WEeping (*Pendula*)—A weeping variety of the above; rare.

VARIEGATED (*Variegata*)—Variegated foliage; rare.

PINES (*Pinus*).

Austrian, BLACK (*Austriaca Nigra*)—A remarkable, robust, hardy tree, leaves long, stiff and dark green, highly ornamented, valuable for this country, growth rapid.

Dwarf Mugho (*Mughus*)—Broad and low, compact, very ornamental.

DWARF WHITE (*Strobus Nivea*)—A dwarf form of the White Pine, compact, plume like foliage, very distinct, rare.

DWARF (*Pumila*)—A handsome tree of compact conical form and slow growth. Rare.

DWARF, SCOTCH (*Sylvestris Beuvroensis*)—The prettiest of all the very dwarf Pines; forms a ball as full and perfect as the most compact Thuja. Rare.

Scotch (*Sylvestris*)—A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with short, erect branches and silvery green foliage, largely planted.

Swiss Stone (*Cembra*)—A miniature tree of conical form, very uniform and dense in growth, needles like the White Pine but shorter; bears purple cones; desirable.

White (*Strobus*)—The most ornamental of all our native pines, foliage light delicate, silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

SWISS PINE.

SPRUCE (*Abies*).

Alcocks (*Alcockiana*)—Moderate pyramidal growth, leaves deep green above, somewhat concave, streaked with glaucous and yellow bands below. A choice and curious evergreen.

Blue (*Cærulea*)—A small and beautiful variety; rather loose spreading habit, with bluish green foliage; hardy and valuable.

Colorado Blue (*Pungens*)—Rich steel blue foliage.

Douglas (*Douglasii*)—Large conical form, smooth bark, leaves light green above, glaucous below, valuable.

GOLDEN (*Excelsa Aurea*)—A variety of the Norway Spruce with golden tipped foliage. Very rare.

AUSTRIAN PINE.

Hemlock (*Canadensis*)—An elegant tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, distinct. Very desirable for hedges or lawns in dry or light soils.

JAPAN (*Polita*)—A distinct Japanese species, it is of erect habit, and has rigid sharply pointed leaves of a bright green color. Rare.

MENZIES (*Menziesii*)—Bluish foliage, an excellent sort, hardy, choice.

NOBLE (*Nobilis*)—A stately tree with foliage of a rich bluish green, very effective. Rare.

Norway (*A. excelsa*)—A lofty tree of pyramidal habit; remarkably elegant and rich, and with age has fine pendulous branches. Exceedingly picturesque and beautiful; deservedly popular and makes fine hedges and screens.

NORWAY SPRUCE.

Oriental (*Orientalis*)—From the shores of the Black Sea. A handsome tree, tall and very compact, remarkable for its graceful habit and slender foliage, of slow growth.

Weeping (*Inverta*)—A pendulous variety of the Norway Spruce, the branches regularly and closely hugging the main stem, the most picturesque of all the spruces.

White (*Alba*)—Foliage of a silvery green and more closely set than in the Norway Spruce; a noble tree; in form most regular, and thrives near the sea coast.

YEW (*Taxus*).

English (*Baccata*)—Large bush or tree, slow growing with short stem and very bushy head, densely branched, thickly covered with dark green shining leaves, suitable for clipping into artificial forms.

IRISH (*Hibernica*)—Upright grower, very deep green foliage.

Irish Golden (*Hibernica* Var.)—A variety of the above with golden tipped foliage. Very beautiful.

Japan (*Adpressa Stricta*)—Low, spreading, bushy form, short, dark green shining leaves.

BLUE SPRUCE.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

ALTHEA (*Hibiscus*).

The Altheas are fine growing and flowering shrubs. They are very desirable on account of blooming in late summer, when but few trees or shrubs are in blossom. We offer an assortment of colors ranging from pure white through gradations of red to deep purple.

HIBISCUS FLORE PLENO FOLIA VARIEGATA—A strikingly beautiful shrub of light yellow tinted foliage, and bearing a profusion of deep purple flowers, making a striking contrast; new and very desirable.

AZALEA (*Azalea*).

Japan (*Mollis*)—A new species of low broad growth, very large, showy blooms of all shades of red, white, yellow and orange; it's the best azalea of Japan.

Ghent (*Pontica*)—Flowers brilliant red, yellow and orange during May. Very small and slow growing.

GREAT FLAME COLORED (*Calendulacea*)—A truly magnificent variety, flowers light yellow, orange and crimson.

DEUTZIA PRIDE OF ROCHESTER.

ALMOND (*Prunus*).

DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING (*Japonica rubra fl. pl.*)—A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear, small double rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING (*Japonica alba fl. pl.*)—Produces beautiful white flowers in May.

WHITE SPRUCE.

BERBERRY (*Berberis*).

A handsome deciduous shrub, bearing yellow flowers in May or June, followed with orange scarlet fruit.

PURPLE (*B. vulgaris purpurea*)—With distinct violet purple foliage; effective in groups or alone.

BROOM (*Genista*).

GENISTA ADREANA—A beautiful new variety, golden yellow flowers, velvety purple centre, in great profusion in early summer; a valuable addition.

DEUTZIA (*Deutzia*).

CANDIDISSIMA—A new white flowering, very choice sort.

Double-Flowering (*D. crenata fl. pl.*)—Flowers double white, tinged with rose; one of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

DEUTZIA (*Deutzia*).—Continued.

SLENDER-BRANCHED (*D. gracilis*).—A species of dwarf habit; flowers pure white; fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely in a low temperature in winter.

Pride of Rochester—Double white, tinged rose; new.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*).

Red-Branded (*C. sanguinea*).—Has blood red bark; very conspicuous in winter.

Variegated-Leaved (*C. variegata*).—Leaves variegated with white; very attractive.

FILBERT (*Corylus*).

PURPLE (*Purpurea*).—Leaves dark purple; very curious and attractive; contrasts beautifully with other foliage when planted in a group.

GOLDEN BELL (*Forsythia*).

Golden Bell (*F. viridissima*).—A fine hardy shrub; bark and leaves deep green; flowers yellow very early in spring; conspicuous.

GOLDEN ELDER (*Sambucus nigra aurea*).—Foliage large golden yellow, valuable for grouping.

CUT-LEAVED ELDER (*S. Lanciniata*).—Beautiful cut-leaf variety. Rare.

ENGLISH YEW.

UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*).

LARGE FLOWERING (*L. tartarica grandiflora*).—A superb shrub, with large bright red flowers, striped with white, in June.

WHITE (*L. tartarica alba*).—Forms a high bush, with white flowers and fruit.

YELLOW OR FLY (*L. xylosteum*).—Has small cream-colored flowers and deep scarlet fruit.

Red (*L. rubra*).—Pink flowers.

HYDRANGEA.

Large-Clustered (*H. paniculata grandiflora*).—A fine shrub, bearing showy panicles of pink and white flowers in profusion; entirely hardy and a showy and conspicuous shrub which should be planted everywhere.

JAPAN QUINCE (*Cydonia*).

Scarlet-Flowering (*C. Japonica*).—Well known and very valuable; covered in early spring with bright crimson flowers; makes an extremely handsome hedge.

WHITE FLOWERING—Same as above, flower white.

LILAC (*Syringa*.)

Purple (*Syringa Vulgaris*)—Bluish purple fragrant flowers in May.

White (*S. alba*.)—Like the preceding, except the flowers, which are white.

GIANT OR TREE LILAC (*Japonica*)—A well branched moderate sized tree, having immense clusters of white bloom in mid-summer. One of the most showy of the recent introductions. Rare.

PLUM (*Prunus*).

Purple-Leaved (*P. Pissardi*)—See Trees.

Double-Flowering Plum (*P. triloba*)—Native of China; flowers double, of a delicate pink, an inch or more in diameter, thickly set on the long branches.

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*).

California (*Ovalifolium*)—A nearly ever-green growing shrub, foliage oval, deep green, bright and glossy, resembling the Box but larger, so dense as to form a solid mass; makes the richest and most beautiful hedge. Small white flowers in early summer.

SNOWBALL.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*).

Japan (*V. plicatum*)—Flowers pure white, in large globular heads.

Common—*V. opulus*)—A well known and favorite shrub, blooming in June.

SWEET SCENTED SHRUB (*Calycanthus Floridus*).

A favorite shrub, with fragrant wood, and flowers of a rich chocolate color, blooming in June and at intervals through the summer.

SPIREA, OR MEADOW SWEET (*Spiraea*).

The Spireas are all elegant low shrubs of the easiest culture, and their bloom continues over a period of three months.

Bumalda—Of dwarf habit, bearing an abundance of beautiful rose-colored flowers, the entire summer and autumn, foliage often margined with yellow and crimson. Exceedingly valuable.

Billard's (*S. Billardii*)—Rose color; blooms nearly all summer.

Fortune's Dwarf White—(*S. callosa alba*)—A dwarf form of the following, with white flowers; distinct and valuable. June and July.

Fortune's (*S. callosa*)—Large panicles of deep rosy blossoms, continuing nearly all summer.

Golden-Leaved Nine-Bark (*S. opulifolia aurea*)—Foliage golden tinted; flowers white, in June.

Plum-Leaved (*S. prunifolia*)—Leaves small and glossy; blooms early; flowers double white. May.

Reeves' (*S. Reevesii*)—Leaves lanceolate and beautiful; flowers white in corymbs.

Reeves' Double-Flowering (*S. Reevesii fl. pl.*)—Like the preceding, with double flowers in summer.

Thunberg's (*S. Thunbergii*)—Of dwarf habit and rounded graceful form, slender and drooping; leaves linear, flowers white and small. A graceful plant, blooming very early in spring.

Van Houtti—An upright growing shrub with graceful slender branches and bright green foliage, curiously lobed; flowers pure white in great clusters early in spring.

SYRINGA, OR MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*).

Large-Flowering (*P. grandiflora*)—A large shrub, covered with a profusion of white, showy and slightly scented flowers in June.

SPIREA BILLARDII.

SYRINGA, OR MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*).—Continued.

Sweet-Scented (*P. coronarius*)—A well known shrub, with pure white, highly scented flowers.

GOLDEN-LEAVED—(*P. aurea*)—Leaves a light yellow color.

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos*.)

RED (*Vulgaris*)—Numerous small flowers, followed by bright red berries in autumn,

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

WHITE (*Racemosus*)—Pink flowers in August, succeeded by white wax-like berries in autumn.

TAMARIX (*Tamarix*).

African (*T. Africana*)—A beautiful shrub or small tree, with small leaves and delicate small flowers in spikes; valuable. June.

WEIGELIA (*Weigelia*).

Amabilis or Splendens—A strong growing shrub; flowers pink, blooming freely in autumn; distinct and beautiful.

Candida—A very valuable shrub; flowers pure white, produced in profusion in June; blooms almost continuously until autumn; very hardy.

Rose-Colored (*W. rosea*)—One of the very best, bearing rose-colored flowers in June.

Variegated-Leaved (*W. hortensis variegata*)—Dwarf habit; foliage yellowish white and green; flowers deep rose color.

CRIMSON (*W. Floribunda*)—New, flowers bright crimson.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

ADAM'S NEEDLE (*Yucca*).

Thready (*Y. filamentosa*)—Foliage lance-shaped and thready. Flower stalk rises from the centre, bearing cream white bell-shaped flowers; quite tropical in appearance; very hardy and most desirable.

HOLLY, AMERICAN (*Ilex Opaca*)—Makes a small conical tree with bright, glossy, sharply pointed leaves, bearing scarlet berries.

ARBORVITÆ.

See Evergreen Trees for Dwarf ArborVitæ.

ASHBERRY (*Mahonia*).

HOLLY-LEAVED (*M. aquifolia*)—A beautiful shrub, having glossy leaves like the Holly; bears clusters of bright yellow flowers in May, followed by dark berries; hardy and desirable.

Japan (*M. Japonica*)—A beautiful variety from Japan. Remarkably choice; rare.

BOX (*Buxus*).

Tree (*B. sempervirens*)—Foliage deep green; very ornamental planted singly and an excellent hedge plant; its varieties run through all gradations to gold and silver tinted leaves; a most invaluable plant for lawn decoration.

Dwarf (*B. suffruticosa*)—The well known sort used for edging.

Japan Golden (Var. *Aurea J.*)—Foliage of new growth is a bright golden yellow, new and beautiful. Rare.

JAPAN EUONYMUS (*E. Japonica*).

VAR. LEAVED (*E. J. Var.*)—A new beautiful hardy evergreen shrub with glossy green leaves margined with yellow, very ornamental, fine for rock work.

RHODODENDRON.

The Rhododendrons are magnificent flowering evergreen shrubs. All prefer a peaty soil with partial shade. The *Catawbiense* varieties are the most hardy and succeed best in our climate.

ALBUM ELEGANS—Large white flower; an admirable variety and strong grower.

Abraham Lincoln—A superb crimson; very fine foliage.

BLANDYANUM—A very bright rose. One of the best.

Grandiflorum—Deep rose, inclining to crimson; an abundant bloomer. One of the best sorts.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTI.

ADAMS NEEDLE (YUCCA).

PONTICA (*Seedling*)—Purple flowers, not entirely hardy.

CATAWBIENSE (*Seedling*)—Having lilac colored flowers.

EVERESTIANUM—Rosy lilac, with crimped petals and yellow eye. Very fine.

Perspicuum—White.

Purpureum—Purple.

ROSEUM ELEGANS—Rosy tinted. Very fine.

ROSEUM SUPERBUM—A good late sort; rose colored.

SPECIOSUM—A light pink; late bloomer.

MAXIMUM (*Seedling*)—Flowers white and pink makes a small tree.

HEDGE PLANTS.

The idea of planting hedges for use and ornament, and screens for the protection of orchards, farms and gardens, is a practical one and rapidly becoming appreciated. They serve not only as protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of the fruit. Some writers tell us that the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of Evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of Evergreens or Shrubs well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. We all know that such hedges continue a principal attraction in our best kept places.

For ornamental hedges the most suitable plants among evergreens are ARBORVITÆ in variety, HEMLOCK and NORWAY SPRUCE, and TREE BOX. These can be adapted to any form desired, and if properly trimmed in spring after danger of cold and severe winds has passed, they make a compact evergreen wall, highly effective and ornamental. For screens and wind breaks the AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ, SPRUCES and PINES, in variety, are most suitable and effective.

Among deciduous shrubs for hedging, we would name first the JAPAN QUINCE or CYDONIA JAPONICA. Indeed it is the *perfect* hedge plant for utility and beauty, and its general adoption is only prevented by its comparative high cost. When after-expense is considered, it is not so costly as it seems to be, as it requires less labor when established than the Osage Orange, the well known and popular hedge plant for defensive purposes. The OSAGE ORANGE, because of its small cost and absolute reliability for defense is much in favor, and if kept properly, a hedge of it is a very sightly object. The evergreen PRIVET ranks as the leading ornamental hedge plant.

HARDY GRASSES.

EULALIA JAPONICA Long narrow leaf blades, very graceful and feathery, it attain, a height of from 4 to 6 feet, and in autumn throws up great numbers of plumes, like pampas grass.

Eulalia Japonica Var.—Blades striped lengthwise with broad bands of pure white.

Eulalia Zebrina—Blades striped crosswise, gold and green.

PÆONIES.

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades, from red and lilac to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double, and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated and require but little protection.

TREE PÆONIES (*Arborea*)—Very large, brilliant flowers in May; shrubby growth.

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES—These are very beautiful, showy, and easily cultivated plants, blooming from the beginning of May to the end of July. They should have a place in every garden. A selection will give a continuous bloom for three months. We offer the best sorts, varying from pure white, straw color, flesh color to deep red.

CLIMBING VINES AND SHRUBS.

AKEBIA (*Akebia*).

Japan (*A. Quinata*)—A singular Japanese climbing shrub, with fine foliage and clusters of purplish fragrant flowers of peculiar form.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

MAPELOPSIS (*Ampelopsis*).

Japan or Boston Ivy (*A. Veitchii*)—A plant of exceeding merit and beauty. Leaves smaller than the Virginia Creeper and very handsome, changing to crimson scarlet in autumn. Grows rapidly, and clings tenaciously to walls or wood surfaces; invaluable for screening and ornamenting brick or stone structures.

Virginia Creeper (*A. Quinquefolia*)—Beautiful digitate leaves, becoming rich crimson in autumn; a rapid grower and tenacious climber; valuable.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*).

CHINESE TWINING (*Japonica*)—A well known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet.

COMMON WOODBINE (*Periclymenum*)—A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.

Hall's Japan (*Halliana*)—A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to November.

Japan Gold-leaved (*Aurea Reticulata*)—A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

Monthly Fragrant (*Belgica*)—Blooms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

SCARLET TRUMPET (*Sempervirens*)—A strong grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer.

IVY (*Hedera*).

IRISH OR ENGLISH (*H. Canariensis*)—The well known old sort; valuable for walls.

VARIEGATA (*H. Variegata*)—Leaves small with nice variegation.

TRUMPET FLOWER (*Bignonia*).

Scarlet (*B. Radicans*)—A splendid, hardy, climbing plant, with large, trumpet-shaped, deep orange red flowers in August.

VIRGIN'S BOWER (*Clematis*).

CLEMATIS FLAMMULA—European; flowers small, white and very fragrant.

" **Henryi**—Large, fine form, free grower; creamy white

" **Jackmanii**—Large, intense violet purple; a constant bloomer. The best.

" **Coccinea**—Brilliant scarlet, flowers unlike any of the above.

WISTARIA (*Wistaria*).

Chinese Purple (*Sinensis*)—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established, makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

Chinese White (*Sinensis Alba*)—Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions. Rather tender when young.

MAGNIFICA—A native variety of strong growth. Does not produce as many or as fine flowers as the Chinese.

AMERICAN (*Frutescens*)—A free bloomer. Not as desirable as the Chinese, but hardier.

ROSES.

MOSS ROSE.

Of these we name only the best and most extensively reliable sorts, out-door grown and hardy. Long lists are, we find, confusing to many, and besides there are numerous sorts almost identical, and only the professional can distinguish the points of difference.

We grow other varieties and name these because they are most reliable and satisfactory. If selection be left to us we will do our utmost to satisfy customers.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white.

GEM OF THE PRAIRIE—Rose color; a new variety.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—Bright rosy red.

Seven Sisters—Blush to crimson, flowering in clusters.

Multiflora—Very large; purple crimson; extremely hardy. The best.

EVERBLOOMING.

Free bloomers, fragrant, but require winter protection.

BONSALENE—Rosy pink.

Marechal Neil—Yellow.

GLORIE D'DIJON—Salmon orange and buff.

Chromotella, or Cloth of Gold—Shaded orange yellow.

HERMOSA—Rose.

SAFRANO—Yellow.

SOLFATERRE—Sulphur yellow.

MAGNA CHARTA.

HYBRIDS.

BARONNE PREVOST—Pink, very large.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant rosy carmine.

John Hopper—Light rose, carmine cen ter.

JULES MARGOTTIN—Large; brilliant crimson.

La France—Delicate silvery rose, very fragrant, rather tender.

Alfred Colomb—Large, fragrant, crimson.

SYDONIE—Large, light rosebuds, especially fine.

LaReine—Rosy pink; large.

Madame Plantier—Pure white; best.

MADAME TROTTER—Bright red.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose; free bloomer. The largest rose in cultivation. Very double.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Best of its color.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Large, velvety crimson.

PIUS IX—Deep rose, tinged with carmine; large and full.

COQUETTE DES ALPS—White.

Gen'l Washington—Large crimson; very double.

HYBRIDS.—Continued.

Magna Charta—Large pink; very fine.

Louis Van Houtte—Maroon, medium size.

CAROLINE DE SANSEL—Flesh color.

Victor Verdier—Rose.

MOSS.

HENRY MARTIN—Red.

Perpetual Red—Dark red.

Perpetual White—Pure white.

Pink—Light rose.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE—Fine reddish blush.

MULTIFLORA CLIMBER.

TREE ROSES.

These are grafted on tall stems of the Dog Rose. We have an assortment comprising all colors.

JAPAN or RAMANA (*Rugosa*).

RED—Large, dark green, glossy foliage; perfectly hardy and grows from four to five feet high. The flowers which are produced freely all summer are single, and with five petals, a rich, rosy crimson, are succeeded by large clusters of bright scarlet fruit, which appear while still in bloom, making it an object of rare beauty.

WHITE—Similar to the above except that the flowers are of pure white, and the fruit golden yellow with crimson cheek.

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NUMBER OF TREES TO THE ACRE WHEN PLANTED AT CERTAIN DISTANCES.

40 x 40 feet apart	27	12 x 12 feet apart	302
35 x 35	35	10 x 10	432
30 x 30	49	8 x 8	681
25 x 25	69	6 x 6	1210
20 x 20	100	5 x 5	1742
18 x 18	135	4 x 4	2722
15 x 15	194	3 x 3	4840

RULE FOR OTHER DISTANCES.

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