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Descriptive and Illustrated
Catalogue of . . . . .

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1895

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Fruit Trees
Ornamental Plants
and Roses

ATLANTA NURSERIES

W. D. BEATIE, Prop.

OFFICE:
Room 815 Equitable Building

Atlanta, Georgia

Suggestions for Transplanting and Management of Trees.

THE beginning of many errors in planting fruit trees is delay in preparing the ground until the trees are received, when it must be done hurriedly and imperfectly. Have the ground well prepared by thorough and deep plowing—so deep that a hole will not have to be dug in the hard subsoil in order to plant the tree.

But if the ground is not prepared when the trees arrive, they may be kept without damage by digging a trench in well-drained ground, wide enough to receive the roots of the trees, and a few inches deeper than they grew in the nursery row; untie the bundles, and place the trees in the trench, carefully packing the soil among the roots; fill up the trench, packing the soil among the trees, raising it a little higher than the surrounding surface, to prevent water from settling around the roots.

SELECTION AND CARE OF TREES—Experience has shown beyond question that one and two year old trees of thrifty growth are most desirable in this climate. Such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, while an older tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. For success in transplanting, get as many sound roots to a tree and as little head as possible.

One and two year old trees bear sooner after transplanting than older ones!

If the trees are received in good condition, keep them so by protecting their roots from sun and wind. If from delay or otherwise the roots are dry and the trees are shriveled, bury them entirely in the ground for eight or ten days, and they will be restored.

PLANTING.—Prune off, with a sharp knife, all broken or mutilated roots, and plant no deeper than they grew in the nursery row. the Dwarf Pear excepted, which must have the entire quince stock on which it is budded about two inches under the surface. Prune the top of the tree in proportion to the roots it has. A young tree is never killed by a preponderance of roots over top, but scores die because they have not sufficient roots to sustain the top. Cut back *one year old trees* to a naked stem two or three feet high—leave no side branches. *Two year old trees* should have their branches cut back to half their length or less; the lower branches being left longer than those above, cutting in shorter as you go up, and the leader being allowed to remain the longest.

TIME TO PLANT.—*The roots of trees grow all winter, except while the ground is frozen.* In this climate a tree transplanted in November or December will by the next spring have made enough new roots to hold it firmly in the ground, and to cause it to grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as soon after the first killing frost as practicable, and do not delay it until the spring months. Planting can be done here as late as April, but the chances of success are greater when planting has been done in the fall or early winter.

CULTIVATION.—It is as essential to cultivate a young orchard as it is an ordinary field crop, but as most persons cannot afford to cultivate an orchard without some remunerating crop, we recommend cotton, peas and potatoes, as it has been demonstrated that these do not injure an orchard. Corn or small grain, and particularly the latter, is not only injurious but ruinous to orchards. Manure well annually whatever crop is planted, and cultivate clean, at least until the orchard comes into bearing, and as long as can be done without injury to the trees.

THINNING FRUIT.—The practice of thinning fruit—*i. e.*, taking all over a reasonable crop from the trees that have set more than they can perfect—is what should be done in all instances. Over-fruiting injures the constitution of a tree, and is the cause of so much inferior fruit. You will obtain more pounds of better fruit, if one-third to one-half the number is removed shortly after it sets.

INJURIOUS INSECTS.—Insects that are injurious to fruit and fruit plants are increasing so rapidly that the horticulturist is compelled to learn something of their habits, so that he may protect his plants; otherwise, he would be completely at their mercy, and paying crops would become a thing of the past. The limits of this Catalogue allow space to speak of only a few of the most numerous and destructive species, together with the best remedies and preventives, as suggested by leading entomologists. Under the head of the fruit which they attack, the insects, diseases and remedies will be enumerated.

A Rule to Find the Number of Plants Required for an Acre.

Multiply the length by the breadth in feet, and see how many times the number thus obtained is contained in 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre. For instance, if plants are set 2 x 3 feet, each plant will require 6 square feet; 43,560 divided by 6 gives 7,260—the number of plants required for an acre at the above distances.

Introductory.

GAIN it becomes my pleasure to return my sincere thanks to my numerous friends and patrons for their continued favors. The last year, in spite of general business depression, witnessed a continued growth in my business, and consequently this Catalogue for 1895-96, which I now beg to present to you, contains a larger and more complete assortment of trees and shrubs, both fruit and ornamental, than I have ever offered before.

Especially gratifying is it to receive orders from the same customers year after year, and, as the different trees come into bearing, to hear their expressions of pleasure as they enjoy the luscious fruit. At such times one almost loses sight of the question of profit or loss in the pleasure of having been the means of giving pleasure to others. Such continued patronage is the best evidence that my trees are pure, healthy and true to name, and that my business methods are liberal and satisfactory. With such evidence I do not hesitate to **appeal to you for your trade**, assuring you that you also will be delighted.

Money in Fruit.

In my last year's Catalogue I said that in all my career as a nurseryman I had never known a time when the outlook for the fruit-grower was brighter. True, fruit is selling lower than ever before, yet my neighbor makes over \$100 clear from one acre of raspberries; another gets \$25 from one cherry tree; and so the story goes. The growing and selling of first-class fruit is still very profitable, but to do that, it is necessary to have *first-class plants*, and these can be obtained only at a *first-class nursery*.

Valuable Novelties.

Again I offer a few novelties, which have been tested here and proved to be of value. So many new things of no value, and old things under new names, are offered to the public every year that the expense of testing them becomes very great, and my test grounds are crowded to their utmost capacity. Yet it is my duty to protect my customers, so I continue to test, and to offer you only those that I known to be of value.

Increase of Stock.

Not only is the assortment of trees and shrubs larger and more varied and complete now than ever before, but my stock of each kind numbers more plants than I have ever grown. The growing of such a large quantity necessitates skilled help and the newest labor-saving appliances, and so enables me to grow the best plants at the least cost. I do not hesitate to compare my trees with those grown anywhere, and to assure my patrons of the lowest price consistent with the best quality of trees, healthy and true to name. I will be glad to quote prices on application.

Address

Room 815, Equitable Building.

W. D. BEATIE, Atlanta, Ga.

Advice and Terms.

OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES are unequaled by those of any nursery in the South, as we are located near and ship from the "Gate City," whose twelve railroads, penetrating in all directions, give easy access to all parts of the country. We deliver all goods to forwarders without charge, after which our control ceases, hence our responsibility also. We guarantee the payment of transportation charges to all points, thus obviating the necessity of our patrons remitting money to prepay such charges, which otherwise are payable in advance.

BY MAIL we send all Roses at the prices quoted, "from pots."

TERMS.—Our terms are net cash, and orders from unknown parties must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory reference. Remittance may be made by draft on New York or Atlanta, Post-Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Express, at our risk. Money enclosed in letters unregistered is at the risk of the sender. Parties who wish their goods sent C. O. D. must send one-fourth of the amount cash with the order.

TRUE TO NAME.—We warrant everything true to name, and we are careful to keep everything pure and true, but mistakes in this respect sometimes occur, and in such cases, we will supply others in place or refund the money paid. Beyond this we will not be bound. Everything is carefully labeled. A sure indication of the purity of our stock is the fact that customers of former years continue to favor us with their orders.

PACKING is done with the greatest care, by men who have had years of experience; and we pack plants so that they will carry safely to all parts of the United States and foreign countries. We pack lightly as well as securely, thereby reducing transportation charges to the minimum.

CLAIMS, if any, must be made within ten days after the receipt of the goods, when they will be carefully and cheerfully examined and all made satisfactory. We send out only good stock, well packed, but so much depends upon the management after being received that we cannot guarantee stock to live, or replace that which fails.

SUBSTITUTION.—Even in the largest nurseries the supply of certain varieties will be exhausted, so it is our custom, unless otherwise ordered, to substitute, when necessary, a variety of the same season and very similar to the one ordered. When it is desired that we shall not do so, it must be so stated in the order.

ORDERING.—Write your orders plainly on the order sheet sent with this Catalogue. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., so that we may direct our answers properly. The same name should always be used.

ORDER EARLY.—Do not wait till the ground is ready, and then order stock to be sent "at once." While we will very gladly ship promptly, still all orders must be filled in the order received, and if other orders are ahead, yours must wait its turn.

TREES AND PLANTS IN LARGE QUANTITIES OR OF SPECIAL VARIETIES.—Estimates for such will be given promptly on application. We issue no wholesale catalogue, but are prepared to furnish wholesale quantities at special low wholesale prices. If list of varieties and number wanted is furnished, we will be glad to quote prices.

AGENTS.—We use agents, both local and traveling, to push our business; and it is just as sensible and as good business policy to try to run a grocery or dry-goods business without drummers as a nursery business without agents. Drummers and agents are the life of trade. Because some agents are dishonest, don't condemn all; we assure you that there are honest, straightforward, Christian gentlemen acting as agents, because we have some of them! All of our agents are furnished with a certificate of the fact that they are our agents; compel all who call on you in our name to exhibit their certificates.

LOCATION.—The Atlanta Nurseries are very advantageously located, just south of Atlanta, and three miles from the city limits, on the Jonesboro road, near Cornell Station, on the Atlanta and Florida Railroad. Parties wishing to visit the Nurseries can reach them by way of Pryor street or Capitol avenue to Jonesboro road.

Our soil is comparatively new, and there is such variety in our tract that we are enabled to grow every class of plants, under conditions favorable to most perfect development.

For the better handling of our large and increasing business, we have established an

Office in Room 815 Equitable Building, eighth floor,

Where we will be pleased to see our friends and patrons.

W. D. BEATIE, Atlanta, Ga.

Fruit Department.

APPLES.

A bountiful supply of this valuable fruit may be had the year round by a judicious selection of varieties and a proper treatment of the trees and the fruit—the earliest kinds maturing the last of May, other sorts following in succession the entire season, and the late varieties embracing some that will keep until Apples ripen the next spring. Some varieties of Apples are exceedingly local in their habits, and while summer and early fall varieties of Northern origin will succeed at the South, we must rely upon Southern seedlings for late fall and winter sorts. Even in the state of Georgia some kinds that succeed well in the mountainous regions are worthless lower down in the state; hence, it is best to buy your trees from a Southern nurseryman, and, unless yourself well posted in varieties, leave the selection to him. Good, rich, mellow soil and clean culture are required if success in Apple culture is desired. Plenty of ashes or potash in the shape of suitable commercial fertilizers should be applied. There is very little danger of making the Apple orchard too rich. We collar-graft all our Apples on *whole roots*; this, with our very favorable situation, enables us to distance all competitors in the size and vigor of our trees.

Piece-root trees are a failure; don't let anyone persuade you to plant them. If you are offered trees *very cheap*, be sure they are on *piece roots*, and are *worse than worthless*.

Dwarf Apples are as a rule so unsatisfactory and of so little value that we do not grow them at all.

Plant 25 to 30 feet apart each way.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO APPLES.

Borer (*Saperda bivittata*).—Examine trees in spring and again in June, and dig out the grubs with barbed wire. Then wash the collar of roots and part of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar (*Clisiocampa Americana*).—Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring.

Apple Worm (*Carpocapsa Pomonella*) or *Codlin Moth*.—Spray with London purple as soon as blossoms have fallen. A second application with Bordeaux mixture and arsenites may be made 8 to 12 days later. For proportion, see under head of "Grapes."

Aphis, Woolly (*Aphis Lanigera*).—Wash trees with solution of whale oil soap or kerosene emulsion.

Aphis, Root (*Pemphigus Pyri*).—Scrape the earth away and wash with soapsuds or kerosene emulsion.

Canker Worm (*Anisopteryx vernata*).—Encircle the tree with a canvas belt coated with tar and train oil.

NEW VARIETY.

CAPT. MOSES. Originated in Coweta county, Ga., near Turin, where it has been known for 40 years. The original parent tree is now living and *annually* bears large crops of unusually beautiful and valuable fruit. The tree is large, of beautiful shape, the top being about 35 feet across, and the trunk about 14 inches in diameter. The young trees are of very vigorous growth, making 5, 6 and often 7 feet in the first year. The fruit is medium in size, conical; yellow, overspread with red; flesh juicy, crisp, sweet, slightly vinous, and exceedingly pleasant. The fruit hangs long on the tree, often till Christmas, and will keep until May or June. We have personally known and tested the Apple for 4 years, and consider its keeping qualities remarkable. Its very fine flavor, size, beauty and very remarkable keeping qualities make it undoubtedly the best winter Apple for market, for which purpose it is grown largely where it originated.

SUMMER APPLES.

Aromatic. Large; streaked with red; tender, aromatic; August; vigorous, and a great bearer.

Early Harvest. Medium; pale yellow; fine quality; valuable for market and table; June.

Early Red Margaret (*Southern Striped June*). Medium; yellow, red stripes; subacid, high flavor; June 10 to July 20.

Family. Medium, conical; brown, red stripes; crisp, juicy; July and Aug.; very productive and profitable.

Gravenstein. Large; yellow, beautifully dashed with red; tender, crisp, highly flavored; one of the very best; vigorous and productive; August.

Hames. Large to very large; yellow, striped with bright carmine; flesh white, acid; good for market and cooking; vigorous grower and heavy bearer; middle to last of June.

Julian. Medium, conical; yellow, striped with crimson; flesh crisp, juicy; good for table and cider; cooks well; one of the best; July.

Palmer, or Pear Apple. Large; yellow, streaked with red; firm and juicy; very good, prolific; June.

Red June. Medium; bright red; bears young; early and very productive.

Red Bietigheimer. Large; yellow, mostly covered with red; good market variety; August.

Red Astrachan. Large; bright crimson; very handsome; flesh tender, rich, fine flavor; very prolific; good for market and table; June 1.

Striped Sweeting. Large; yellow, beautifully splashed with red; sweet, sprightly and good; August.

Sweet Bough (*Sweet Harvest*). Large; yellow; very sweet, good; moderately productive; first of July.

Yellow May. Small, yellow; good quality; earliest known variety; slow grower, but very productive; May.

Yellow June. Large, golden yellow; a Southern seedling of great merit; valuable for market; vigorous grower and abundant bearer; last of June.

Yellow Horse. Large, yellow; superior for cooking and drying; very prolific; lasts two months, July and Aug.

Yellow Transparent. Medium, yellow; good quality; very early; good keeper, and very valuable for market; June.

CAPT. MOSES.

A good apple is a product which the grower does well to appreciate as among the blessings.

YELLOW ENGLISH.

Yellow English is a new Apple that has come to stay.

AUTUMN APPLES.

American Golden Russet. Medium; yellow, sprinkled with a thin russet; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy; September.

Ben Davis (*New York Pippin*). Large, red; tender, juicy; vigorous; an early and abundant bearer; good market sort; October.

Buncombe (*Meigs' Red Winter Pearmain, Red Fall Pippin*). Large; dark red; tender, juicy and well flavored; early in October; keeps till January; vigorous, and a regular, prolific bearer.

Bradford's Best (*Kentucky Red Streak*). Medium to large; green, striped dull red; an early and abundant bearer; October.

Carter's Blue (*Lady Fitzpatrick*). Large; greenish, striped with dull red and covered with a blue bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, very good; September.

Equinetelee (*Bachelor, Buckingham, Kentucky Queen, Ne Plus Ultra*). Very large, oblate; yellow, with red cheek; flesh rich, subacid and juicy; September.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Medium, yellow; flesh yellow, crisp, rich subacid; very good; October to January.

Hamilton. Large, oblong; deep crimson; smooth, beautiful; flavor rich subacid; September.

Horn. Medium, roundish; deep crimson; flesh juicy, aromatic, good; productive; October.

Kittageskee. Medium; yellow; flesh firm, yellow, juicy; vigorous, very prolific; good keeper; October.

Mangum (*Carter*). Medium; yellow, overspread with red; flesh crisp, juicy and delicious; fine grower and yearly bearer; one of the best; October.

Pryor's Red. Large; red, russety; flesh tender, juicy, rich subacid; tree thrifty; October.

Rome Beauty. Large; striped and splashed with red; tender, subacid; popular market sort. September.

Shannon Pippin. Large; greenish yellow; flesh juicy, subacid, pleasant; September.

Southern Golden Pippin. Very large; golden yellow; flavor first rate; vigorous grower; September 1 to October 15.

Taunton. Very large; yellow, striped red; good quality, showy; good for market; luxuriant grower, very prolific; September 1 to October 15.

Winesap. Medium to large; dark red; flesh crisp and juicy; very good; heavy and early bearer; good for cider; September.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Chattahoochee. Large; yellow; tree vigorous, upright, productive; November to April.

Green Crank (*Carolina Greening, Southern Greening, Green Cheese*). Large; greenish yellow; flesh crisp, juicy, vinous; October to February.

Hewes' Virginia Crab. Small; dark red; a regular and heavy bearer; a superior cider Apple; October and November.

Limber Twig. Medium; greenish yellow; juicy, with brisk, subacid flavor; a fine keeper; fair grower and profuse bearer; November to April.

Nickajack. Very large; yellow, striped crimson; very showy; flesh firm, subacid, good; vigorous, regular bearer; good for market; best for mountain region; November to March.

Ocoee Greening. Large; green; crisp, rich, aromatic; tree vigorous and profuse bearer; valuable for market and table; October to February; the best Greening.

Rawle's Janet. Medium; striped red; good keeper; tree vigorous, productive; blooms late; escapes injury by late frosts; valuable for the South and Southwest, where it is much grown; November.

Stevenson's Winter. Medium to large; greenish yellow; flesh firm, juicy and spicy; good grower and moderate bearer; November to March.

Shockley. Medium, conical; yellow, overspread with bright red; flesh juicy, crisp; vigorous, bearing heavy yearly crops; best in sandy loam; November to June.

Terry's Winter. Small to medium; bright red; quality best; keeps until spring; November.

Yellow English. Medium; yellow; a most excellent winter Apple; vigorous and a yearly bearer; November to March.

Yates (*Red Warrior*). Small; dark red; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and aromatic; slow grower and profuse yearly bearer; November to March.

CRAB APPLES.

These produce large crops of small fruit, very desirable for preserving, cooking and for cider. Trees are also very ornamental.

Red Siberian. Small; yellow, with scarlet cheek; beautiful; bears young.

Hyslop. Large; dark red, with blue bloom; flesh yellowish; excellent for cider; fruit produced in clusters.

Golden Beauty. Medium; fine golden yellow; very ornamental.

Transcendent. Medium; yellow, striped and splashed with red; very beautiful.

Yellow Siberian. Small; beautiful yellow; early bearer and very ornamental.

Whitney's Seedling. Large; skin smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, flavor pleasant; should be in every collection.

PEARS.

This most delicious fruit can be had in great abundance with proper care. The trees is perfectly hardy, and is subject to but one disease—blight—the cause of which horticulturists are not agreed upon; and until it is well understood only partial remedies can be suggested. When a tree is attacked with blight the foliage turns black and the bark shrivels, and if not soon checked the entire tree will be destroyed. The remedy is to cut all the diseased parts off well down into the sound wood, so as to leave none of the blighted wood on the tree. Do this as soon as the disease appears, or at whatever stage it is discovered, and wash the trees with linseed oil about the time they put on their foliage in the spring.

While the Pear tree is hardy, and bears great extremes of heat and cold, it appears peculiarly adapted to this climate, maturing its fruit in greatest perfection, and most varieties that succeed here grow 25 to 50 per cent. larger than they do in the Northern states.

The ground Pears are to be planted on must be thoroughly drained, and, if not rich, should be well supplied with wood ashes and ground bone or superphosphate of lime. An application of these annually, well forked in at the extremities of the roots, will be found beneficial. When the fruit has matured, lift it from the tree with the hand, taking care that it be not bruised; lay it upon shelves in a cool, dry room, where it will ripen to great perfection.

Our descriptive list embraces a complete succession of the best varieties that succeed here, from the earliest to the latest, with the merit of but few kinds at the same season, and those of the best in cultivation.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Beurre Giffard. Medium; juicy; a valuable Pear; last of June.

Bloodgood. Medium; yellow, with russet dots; flesh melting, aromatic, good; last of June.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small; melting; very good; a Pear of great value; early in June.

Lawson (Comet). Crimson on bright yellow ground; crisp, juicy, pleasant. The largest early Pear. June.

Petite Marguerite. Small; ripe before or with Doyenne d'Ete, and of better quality.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Bartlett. Large; very popular; buttery, melting, rich flavor; a regular and profuse bearer; last of July.

Belle Lucrative. Large; exceedingly rich, perfumed flavor; first to middle of August.

Buffum. Medium, sweet; good; very productive. August.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; juicy, sweet, vinous flavor; vigorous; an excellent variety; July.

Flemish Beauty. Large; melting, delicious; vigorous, and bears young; August.

Howell. Large; pale yellow; flesh coarse, but with pleasant, rich, aromatic flavor; August.

St. Michael Archangel. Large; flesh coarse, but rich, aromatic; August.

Tyson. Medium; melting, sweet, fine flavor; vigorous; July and August.

Urbaniste. Large; handsome; rich and juicy; a fine, desirable Pear; August.

AUTUMN AND WINTER, PEARS.

Beurre Bosc. Large; juicy, sweet, excellent; September.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large; melting, sweet; reliable and regular bearer; September.

Beurre Diel. Very large; rich, sugary, juicy; September; good keeper.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; juicy, melting; fine tree, and a regular bearer; September.

Buerre Superfin. Large; melting, subacid; fine tree and regular bearer; September.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; melting, buttery, juicy; good when well grown; ripens in September.

Easter Beurre. Large; yellow, with red cheek; melting and rich; good grower and bearer; one of the best winter Pears.

Lawrence. Large; flesh whitish, buttery, with rich, aromatic flavor; good bearer; September.

Seckel. Small, but of the highest flavor; a standard of excellence; a slow grower, but bears early; last of August.

Winter Nelis. Medium; buttery, rich, excellent; October to December.

HYBRID PEARS.

These are conspicuous for their remarkable vigor of growth and perfect adaptability to the Southern states. They are much less liable to attack of blight than the older varieties of the European type, but are not perfectly blight-proof, as claimed by some; however, by their vigor of growth they are enabled to more successfully resist the encroachments of the dread disease, and, taken all in all, are very desirable in the South.

Kieffer. Originated near Philadelphia, where the original tree, now 25 years old, has not failed to yield a large crop of fruit for 18 years past. It is said to be a hybrid between the Bartlett and China Sand Pear. Fruit large to very large; yellow, with bright crimson cheek; flesh white, brittle, very juicy, with rich, musky aroma; quality good; strong grower, early bearer, and immensely productive. Ripens September to October. The fruit should be gathered during September and kept in a cool, dark room until mellow, when its quality as a table Pear is greatly improved.

For earliness and fine quality, Lawson tops the heap.

LAWSON.

Idaho came by chance,
but stays through merit.

IDAHO.

PEARS, continued.

Le Conte. Large, oblong-pyriform; basin deep and irregular; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality variable, but if picked as soon as mature and allowed to ripen in a cool, dark room, the quality is improved wonderfully. The tree is of remarkable vigor; foliage dense and luxuriant; hardy everywhere, but of greatest value in the South.

Smith's. Almost identical with Le Conte in size, shape and color; but perhaps a little earlier.

Garber. A seedling of China Sand; resembles Kieffer in size, shape and quality; ripens September, between Le Conte and Kieffer; a very thrifty grower and valuable variety.

NEW VARIETIES.

Idaho. A chance seedling originated near Lewistown, Idaho. It is of the largest size, specimens weighing 23 ounces; color greenish yellow, with russet spots; form roundish, obovate; flesh almost white, fine grained, buttery, melting, juicy; flavor good, rich, sprightly vinous; core exceedingly small and without seeds; August and September.

Lincoln Coreless. This fruit has neither seeds nor core, being all solid, rich meat; it is from Tennessee, where the original tree is still standing, over 60 years old, and has seldom failed to bear. Fruit very large; sometimes weighing from 1 to 1½ pounds, high colored and handsome; flesh of a rich yellow tint, mellow and aromatic. Season late, and the Pears are picked when hard, and laid away to ripen. Has kept until March; longer than any other Pear has been known to keep. Good shipper; good for market.

CHERRIES.

We work our Cherries on Mahaleb stocks, thereby giving them a dwarf character; then, trained with short bodies, as directed in "Remarks on Planting and Management of Trees," any one can have an abundance of this early and delightful fruit.

Plant enough trees to divide fruit with the birds, as they will pay you good interest in the destruction of insects injurious to vegetation.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Belle d'Orleans. Large; light yellow, half covered with pale red; flesh tender, sweet, excellent; May 15.

Black Tartarian. Black; flesh very rich and delicate; stone quite small; middle of June, a few days after May Duke.

Bigarreau, or Yellow Spanish. Very large; pale yellow, a handsome red cheek; first of June.

Coe's Transparent. Medium; amber; sweet, excellent; middle to last of May.

Downer's Late. Medium; red, light amber in the shade; fruit in clusters, tender, very highly flavored; rather late.

Early Purple Guigne. Medium; dark red, becoming nearly black; sweet; May.

Elton. Large; pale yellow, highly flavored; last of May.

Governor Wood. Large; yellow, shaded light red; sweet, rich, excellent; middle of May.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Large; white, with red cheek; firm, juicy, sweet; vigorous productive.

Luelling. Very large; shining black; fine; a good keeper and shipper; vigorous; an early and profuse bearer.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

Belle Magnifique. Large, red, beautiful; sub-acid, rich and juicy; excellent for cooking.

Belle de Choisy. Medium; amber, mottled with red; most delicious variety known; shy bearer.

DeKalb. Medium; pale red; acid, fine for cooking; remarkable for being a very late bloomer and sure bearer.

Early Richmond. Medium; red, juicy and rich acid; one of the most valuable Cherries for this climate.

English Morello. Large; dark purplish red; very juicy, rich and acid; very late.

Late Duke. Large, bright red; a fine late variety.

May Duke. Large; red, juicy, rich and excellent; middle to last of May.

Native Morello. This is too well known to describe. It is a certain bearer, and when well ripened is a good cooking Cherry. A slow grower on its own roots, but worked on Mahaleb stock it is improved.

Olivet. Very large; deep shining red; tender, rich and vinous; very early.

BIGARREAU CHERRY.

PLUMS.

The only insect enemy to the Plum in this climate is the curculio, and a little patience and perseverance will conquer him. Spray the trees when blossoms fall with solution of London purple or Paris green; repeat in two weeks.

Black Knot in Plums. Cut off all affected branches below affected parts and burn them, to prevent its spreading. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

Bradshaw. Large; dark purple, with light blue bloom; juicy, slightly acid, good; July.

Coe's Golden Drop. Very large and handsome; light yellow; rich, sweet, excellent; August.

Shropshire Damson. An English variety of great merit for preserving; vigorous grower and abundant bearer.

Blue Plum. A native; fine for preserving.

Washington. Very large; yellowish green; juicy, sweet, excellent; July.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

These are valuable by reason of their hardness—enduring extremes of cold and heat—their immense productiveness, and their ability to resist the attacks of curculio. They are very valuable for the South. All these Plums should be picked when they commence coloring, and ripened in the house. In three days' time they will acquire a brilliant color. If left on the tree too long, the fruit drops, and the quality is not so good as if ripened in the house. This gradual ripening makes these varieties valuable for market, as they will carry perfectly and ripen enroute.

De Caradenc. Medium; yellow, with dull red cheek; juicy, sweet and very good; June.

Marianna. Seedling of Wild Goose, and somewhat earlier; deep red when fully ripe.

Newman. Medium; bright red; very prolific, and of fair quality; July 1.

Pottawottamie. Resembles Wild Goose, but smaller; matures just after it; very productive, and valuable for shipping.

Wild Goose. Very large; deep red, beautiful; one of the best of native Plums; delicious in flavor; should be in every orchard. A great many spurious kinds are being sold for Wild Goose, but the genuine is very large and deep red in color, and ripens early in July.

ORIENTAL PLUMS.

A distinct race of Plums of great beauty and productiveness. The trees resemble our most vigorous American varieties, but the foliage is larger, and rich light green, with smooth branches, which makes them quite distinct and very ornamental. They are early and very prolific bearers, and the flesh is so firm and meaty that they can safely be shipped long distances and kept for a long time in excellent condition.

Abundance, or Botan. The most productive of Plums, bending the limbs of trees with the weight of fruit until they often break. An exceedingly early bearer, even young trees in the nursery row being loaded. The fruit is large, showy and beautiful; amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry color, with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, and of a delicious sweetness impossible to describe; stone small, and parts readily from

the flesh. For canning it is also of the greatest excellence. Its season is *very early*. The curculio has no effect upon it, and one may be very certain of a crop of Plums if he will but plant the Abundance. July 1.

Burbank. A valuable Plum, in general character very much like Abundance, but of deeper color and later season; large, nearly globular; clear cherry red, with a lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; tree vigorous, and begins to bear usually at two years old; July 25.

Chabot. Yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine-red; flesh orange-yellow, very solid, subacid; quality very good; clingstone; valuable for table, market and drying; July 20.

Kelsey's Japan. Very large, heart-shaped; sweet and juicy, with remarkably small pit; rich yellow, shaded with carmine; valuable for domestic use and market; August 5.

Ogon. Large, round, with deep suture; golden yellow, sweet and good; vigorous, hardy; June 20.

Prunus Pissardii (Purple-leaved Plum). Foliage, fruits and shoots are of bright, purplish red, retaining their color better than any other purple-leaved tree or shrub during the heat of summer. Fruit second quality for dessert, desirable for cooking. June 15. This is undoubtedly the most desirable of all purple-leaved trees, as it retains its color unchanged throughout our hottest summers.

Simon's (Prunus Simoni, or Apricot Plum). Large, tomato-shaped; cinnamon-red color; rich, sweet, with strong pineapple flavor; very small stone; hardy; July 5.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum. Very large, more globular in shape, and from five to six weeks earlier than Kelsey; color dark red; flesh solid, dark red; vigorous grower; pit exceedingly small.

NEW PLUM.

Willard. Medium, spherical; color dark, clear red, with small yellow dots; flesh firm, yellow, sweet and of fair quality, freestone. A strong, vigorous grower, productive, and the earliest market Japan Plum yet tested. June 1.

PEACHES.

Georgia Peaches are famed the world over for their size, beauty and exquisite juiciness and flavor. In order to produce such fruit, the soil and climate of Georgia must be very favorable to the growth and vigor of the tree. *In growing the Peach, we use stones of natural fruit only, and this, with our very favorable soil and climate, enables us to produce trees which for health and vigor are absolutely unrivaled. Seedlings from budded fruit are by no means so vigorous as those from natural fruit, and are apt to be tainted with the "yellowes."*

The Peach will grow in almost any soil, provided it is well drained, but a sandy loam is most suitable. Early winter (November and December) is the best time to transplant, although it may be done with increased risk in the spring. Plant the same depth as the trees stood in the nursery, and firm the soil well around the roots. It is very important that the young tree should be properly pruned at the time of planting. All side branches should be cut back to within a few inches of the main stem, and that cut at about two-thirds the height. Small trees should have the main stem cut back nearly one-half the way from the ground. The after-culture is very simple, being merely to keep the surface always mellow and free from weeds. For the first two years after planting, hoed crops may be planted between the trees with advantage, after which time they require the entire strength of the soil. Grain crops of all kinds are very injurious, and Peaches seldom succeed in sod or grass. Unleached wood ashes and pure ground bone are the proper fertilizers for the Peach, and are best applied broadcast in the spring, and harrowed in. If wood ashes cannot be obtained, muriate of potash may be used in its place with excellent results. The only insect enemy of the Peach tree at the South is the

BORER (*Aegeria exitiosa*).—During November or December scrape the earth from the collar of the tree, and search carefully for larvæ or grubs; apply a wash of lime and sulphur. Early in February apply a handful of unleached ashes, and earth up the tree, making a mound about six inches high.

ROSETTE.—This dreadful enemy to Peach and Plum trees has of late years appeared throughout many sections of the South, and unless the utmost vigilance is practiced, disastrous results to the Peach-growing industry will result. The disease appears in spring, and in affected trees the leaves assume a yellow and sickly appearance, are small and crowded in a bunch. The tree seldom survives the first summer, and to prevent the rapid contamination of other trees, immediate uprooting and burning must be resorted to. The disease is violently contagious, and no preventive has been so far discovered. All *wild Plums* should be destroyed, as the disease often first appears among these, and is thus rapidly carried to cultivated trees.

FREESTONE PEACHES.

Amelia. Large, beautiful; skin white, mostly covered with bright red; juicy, high flavored, excellent; first of July.

Alexander and Amsden. Absolutely identical in every respect. Above medium; red, or yellow ground; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, good quality; adheres to the stone somewhat. Matures with the earliest varieties; in this locality about June 1. Trees are remarkably prolific, and bear very young. A most valuable market variety, and earliest to ripen.

Briggs' Red May. Above medium; highly colored; flesh greenish white, vinous, good; adheres to the stone; early in June.

Beatrice. Medium; mottled red cheek; flesh juicy, vinous, good quality; matures just after Alexander; very prolific; June 1 to 15.

Baldwin's Late. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and of fine flavor; ripens October 25 to November 10.

Berenice. (*China strain*). Large; yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy, excellent; July 20 to August 10.

Crawford's Early. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sprightly; very productive; a standard market sort. July 1 to 10.

Crawford's Late. Larger than Crawford's Early, which it resembles much in shape, color and quality; July 15 to 31. One of the leading market varieties, and unexcelled for table use.

Early York. Large; skin whitish, with marbling of red; flesh almost white, juicy, rich, excellent; middle of July.

Early Rivers. Large; pale straw color, with pink cheek; good flavor; June 25.

Elberta. Very large; golden yellow, slightly streaked with red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, high flavor; tree very prolific, and presents a handsome appearance. It is a perfect freestone, and one of the most successful market varieties, selling uniformly at higher prices than any other Peach. My trees are grown from buds of fruiting trees, and are guaranteed true. Many inferior kinds are now being sold for Elberta. Be sure to get the genuine.

Foster. Very much like Crawford's Early, but a week or 10 days earlier.

Globe. Very large, globular; of a rich golden yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy; follows Elberta. Valuable shipping Peach.

George the Fourth. Large; white, with deep red cheek; juicy, delicious; one of the best; July 15.

Great Eastern. Very large; greenish white; flesh juicy and sweet, sometimes a little coarse; a showy fruit; July 25.

Honey. Medium; oblong, with a sharp recurved point; creamy white, washed and mottled with carmine; flesh of a peculiarly fine texture and a honey sweetness; tree thrifty and prolific. It is very successful in Florida, and pays handsomely as a market fruit. June 25.

Lady Ingold. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, of high flavor; freestone. Very fine for market, drying, canning, and general use. One of the very earliest yellow Peaches. June 20 to 30.

Lord Palmerston. Very large; creamy white, bluish cheek; flesh juicy, rich, very good; September.

Mountain Rose. Large; white, washed with red; flesh tinged with pink, juicy, subacid, very good; last of June.

Oldmixon Free. Large; greenish white, red cheek; juicy, with sprightly flavor; very good; last of July.

Pace (*Columbia*). Large; skin dingy yellow, downy, marbled with red; juicy, melting, rich; August 5.

Pallas. (*Seedling from Honey*.) Medium, creamy white; flesh white, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma. Two weeks later than Honey in both bloom and maturity. Valuable for Florida and the Gulf coast.

ALEXANDER PEACH.

Reeves' Favorite. Fruit large, roundish; yellow, with orange cheek; juicy, sweet, good; July 20.

Robert. Large; creamy white, with crimson cheek; flesh white, slightly veined pink, melting, juicy and vinous; quality best; August 15.

Salway. Medium; creamy yellow, with a rich crimson yellow next the sun; flesh deep yellow, slightly stained with red next the seed. Sept.

Susquehanna. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow. A very attractive Peach, of good quality. July 20.

Stump the World. Very large; white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, of good flavor; stands carriage, and a fine market variety; July 20, and lasts three weeks.

Thurber. A seedling of Chinese Cling, but free; of good quality, and very large; last of July.

Yellow St. John. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, very good; last of June.

Wonderful. (N. J.) Very large; deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, good; end of August. The fruit is uniformly large, and possesses remarkable keeping qualities, making it one of the best shipping sorts for late market.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES.

Bustian's October. Large; white; small stone; high flavor, sweet and delicious; ripe in Oct.

Chinese Cling. Very large; skin clear and straw color, with a delicately mottled, light red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet, and when fully ripe most delicious. Remarkable for its size, beauty and productiveness; July 10. Inclined to rot.

General Lee. (*China strain*.) Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy, of high flavor; July 5 to 15.

Heath Cling. Large, oblong, narrowing to both ends; skin downy, cream-colored white, with a faint blush of red in the sun; flesh tender, melting, juicy, excellent; September 5.

Indian Blood. Large; dark scarlet, with deep red veins; flesh very juicy, vinous and refreshing. August 1 to 15.

Large White Cling. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh white, tender, melting, sweet and luscious. July 20.

Lemon Cling (*Pineapple*). Large, having a large, projecting, swollen point, like a lemon; skin yellow, with a dark brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sprightly, vinous, subacid flavor; July 25.

October Beauty. Large; white, striped with red; flesh white, juicy, fine flavor; one of the best very late Peaches; October 5.

Oldmixon Clingstone. Large; skin yellowish white, with a red cheek; flesh white, melting and juicy; truly delicious. July 20.

Orange Cling. Very large, round; deep orange, with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich, vinous flavor; July 15.

Old Newington. Large; skin pale yellowish white, with red cheek; flesh yellowish white, red at the stone, melting, juicy, rich; August 15.

Peen-to, or Flat Peach of China. Skin pale greenish white; flesh very finely grained, juicy, with a delicate almond aroma; quality good; clingstone; matures in Florida April 1 to May 10.

Stonewall Jackson. (*China strain*.) Above medium, oblong; creamy white, with crimson shading; flesh very finely grained, melting, juicy and of high flavor; tree compact and very productive; July 20 to 30.

Sylphide. (*China strain*.) Very large; straw color, with light red cheek; flesh white, juicy, sweet, of high flavor; August 10 to 20.

Tuskana. Above medium, oblong; skin yellow and deep red; flesh subacid, vinous, good; last of June.

White English. Large; white; flesh white, sweet; fine for preserving; August 18.

WONDERFUL PEACH.

Wallace. Extra large, specimens measuring 10½ inches in circumference; white, with slightly mottled cheek to sun; flesh white, stone small, suture distinct on one side, swollen point at apex; juicy, sweet; a fine Peach; August 15 to 20.

Florence. Very large, round; white, with slightly blush cheek; flesh white to the stone, which is small; juicy, sweet, tender. September 15.

DWARF AND ORNAMENTAL PEACHES.

Italian Dwarf. Grows 4 or 5 feet high; fruit large, green; flesh juicy, with an almond flavor; leaves large and drooping; quite ornamental, as well as useful, therefore doubly desirable.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf. Grows larger than the above, and fruit of better quality; both desirable as ornamentals.

Ornamental Peaches. See Ornamental Trees.

NEW VARIETIES OF THE PEACH.

JOSEPHINE. A new variety. Originated from seed planted by J. J. Toon, Atlanta, Ga. Fruit is very large, handsome; skin yellow, with bright red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, very good flavor and unusually juicy for a freestone; ripens August 5 to 25; is a perfect freestone. Tree very hardy, vigorous, rapid grower; foliage rich, dark green, very prolific. This Peach is very valuable by reason of its size, color, and especially its season; there is no yellow freestone ripening with us in August, therefore this Peach comes in at a season when we have nothing like it. As a market Peach it has no rival; it follows Globe, and gets into the markets when they are short of Peaches, and its high color, good flavor and excellent shipping qualities cause it to bring fancy prices. At this writing the trees are loaded with beautiful specimens of fruit. Added experience causes us more highly to appreciate its worth, and to urge upon fruit growers the desirability of planting it extensively. (See cut, page 10.)

Josephine Peach is a queen in her realm, whose sway no one disputes.

For size, quality, productiveness and season Josephine heads the list.

The prudent grower will plant the stock plentifully.

And rejoice at the reward the harvest will bring.

JOSEPHINE PEACH. (See page 9.)

PEACHES, continued.

CROSBY (Hale's Hardy, Excelsior). Medium size, round; bright yellow, with crimson splashes and stripes, very attractive; flesh bright yellow, red at the stone, juicy, mild, subacid, rich; ripens just before Crawford's Late; it is regarded as valuable principally for the unusual hardness of its fruit buds. It is an abundant and regular bearer.

CHAMPION. A western Peach of very large size (having measured to inches in circumference) and good quality; also noticeable for the regularity of its bearing.

Skin is of a rich, creamy white, with a red cheek; flesh creamy white, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy. It ripens at its home in Illinois about August 5. It resembles Lovett's White, except that it has a little color and is much earlier. We know of no other white Peach that is so fine as this, or of one which ripens so early, and the fact that Champion is so hardy as to produce a crop when all others fail, renders it of great value and makes it very popular with growers.

Leading market varieties: **Alexander, Lady Ingold, Elberta, Globe, Josephine.**

NECTARINES.

□ The same cultivation and management is required for the Nectarine as for the peach, from which it differs only in having a smooth skin, and is more liable to the attacks of the curculio. Where it can be grown successfully, it is a most beautiful and delicious fruit, combining, as it does, the characteristics of both peach and plum.

Boston. Large; bright yellow, with a deep red cheek; sweet, pleasant flavor; freestone; July 20.

Early Violet. Medium; dark purple, with red cheek; melting, rich, and highly flavored; July 10.

Elruge. Medium; pale green, with deep red cheek; juicy and high flavored; freestone; July 25.

New White. Medium; skin and flesh white, rich, vinous; freestone; August 5.

Orange. Medium; bright golden yellow, with a scarlet cheek; clingstone; August 10.

Red Roman. Medium to large; greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek; high vinous flavor; clingstone; July 15.

J. L. BUDD APRICOT.

APRICOTS.

The season at which the Apricot ripens, between the cherry and the peach, greatly enhances its value. Besides being a beautiful and delicious fruit, it is admirably adapted to our climate, and can be protected from the curculio in the same way as the plum. In consequence of its early blooming, the fruit is liable to be killed by frost, yet it is worthy of a place in every collection of fruit.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Black, or Purple. Small to medium; round, deep purple, nearly black in the sun; sweet, somewhat fibrous, with a pleasant, good flavor; June 5.

Moorpark. Large; orange, with deep red cheek; freestone; firm, juicy, rich, high flavor; June 15.

Breda. Small; dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy; July.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES.

Alexander. An immense bearer. Fruit of large size, oblong, yellow, flecked with red; flavor sweet and delicious; tree hardy; one of the best; June 10.

J. L. Budd. Large; white, with red cheek; flavor sweet, juicy, extra fine; tree a strong grower and profuse bearer. The best late variety. July 10 to 20.

Catherine. Medium; yellow, subacid, good; vigorous and productive; June 20.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

QUINCES.

The Quince thrives best in a deep, strong, moist soil and requires thorough culture and a free use of fertilizers. Potash and salt are recommended as a dressing for this fruit. It requires very little pruning, an occasional thinning out of crowded or decayed branches being quite sufficient. This fruit is very profitable when grown for market.

Angers. A strong, rapid-growing variety; has fine, large fruit, and is a good keeper.

Apple, or Orange. Large; a fine golden yellow; an abundant bearer, and fine for preserving. Is always in demand, and brings good prices in the market.

Chinese. A very large, highly perfumed variety, often weighing more than a pound. Only good for preserving.

Champion. Tree of stout, rugged, upright growth. A profuse and regular bearer, commencing to produce fruit at three and four years old. Fruit large, and of a lively yellow color, rendering it very showy and handsome. Flesh tender and free from the hard lumps so common in other Quinces; ripens about two weeks later than the Orange, and will keep until Christmas.

MULBERRIES.

The value of Mulberries as a food for hogs and poultry is beginning to be appreciated, and many farmers have planted large orchards of the Hicks for that purpose.

Downing's Everbearing. From an inch and a quarter long to an inch in diameter; color dark maroon; juicy sugary, rich, sprightly, vinous flavor; highly esteemed.

Hicks' Everbearing. A medium-sized Mulberry, remarkable for its everbearing quality, and the great quantity of fruit it bears in one season.

Russian Cut-leaved. A fruiting and ornamental variety brought from Russia by the Mennonites; fruit said to be valuable; the tree is very ornamental and a very rapid grower.

FIGS.

Brown Turkey. Large, brown, sweet and prolific. The most reliable and hardy variety for open-air culture.

Brunswick. Large, violet; sweet.

Celestial. Small, violet, with bloom; very sweet; hardy.

Large Blue. Large, blue; very good.

JAPAN PERSIMMON.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

(*Diospyros Kaki*.)

This fruit has now been thoroughly tested, and has been proved to be of great value for the Southern states, where the tree is perfectly hardy. It bears at a very early age, and is wonderfully productive. It is not an uncommon thing to see 1-year-old trees planted in the spring bear 30 to 40 good-sized persimmons the following year. The most of the fruit set by the young tree should be removed in April or May, only leaving as many as the tree can well mature, thus checking the tendency to overbearing.

The fruit of most varieties yet introduced is of a bright orange red or light vermilion color; in shape and general appearance resembles a large smooth tomato, and begins to color when half-grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before frost is expected, or in the case of the early ripening varieties, until fully soft. If gathered before a frost, there is a slight astringency next to the skin, but this is lost if the fruit is kept in the house a few days or weeks. If allowed to be slightly touched by frost the flavor is much improved, but the fruit will then not keep many days. It is, therefore, desirable to gather the fruit before frost, if intended for keeping, and then some varieties will remain sound until January and February. The flesh is soft, rich and sweet, with a slight apricot flavor.

The best soil for the Persimmon is a clayey loam. The trees require manuring once in the middle of winter; the manure is best applied in a circular furrow dug in the ground around the trunk of each tree; they should be pruned each alternate year in early spring or in the autumn harvest season.

Among, or Yeamon. Round, flattened, deeply ribbed; dark orange red; 3 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$; average weight, 6 ounces, although specimens weighing 16 ounces have been produced; very sweet, and is edible while still solid. September to November.

Hacheya (*Yomato Imperial*). Oblong, and blunt apex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches long; perfectly globular specimens are, however, quite as numerous as the former; keeps very late.

Hyakume (*Pound, Dai-Dai-Naru, Tane-nashi, Seedless*). Large, globular, deep orange red; average 3 inches in diameter; weight 8 to 16 ounces; keeps late; nearly always seedless.

Kurokume. Very large, round, somewhat flattened, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches; average weight 10 ounces; keeps late; nearly always seedless.

Yedo-Ichi. Fruit large, roundish, oblate; skin vermilion; one of the best.

Mikado (*O'Kame, Oblong, Hyakume*). Large, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, oblong; deep red; nearly always seedless; keeps late; good grower.

RASPBERRIES.

CULTURE.—Any land that will produce good crops of corn will also grow good Raspberries. Prepare the ground thoroughly and manure liberally; ground bone is a good fertilizer. Keep the soil loose and free from weeds throughout the season, cutting down the suckers with the hoe or cultivator, and leaving only three or four canes to the hill or single row for fruit. Plant an assortment, to lengthen the season.

FOR GARDEN CULTURE.—Plant the red varieties 3 feet apart and the caps 6 feet, and train to stakes. The summer pruning of the red varieties may be done if stakes are not used; the caps should not be pruned until winter, and then cut at the bend in the cane; the old canes of both varieties must be entirely removed. Large yields of fruit can be expected only if plants are well matured and thoroughly cultivated.

FOR FIELD CULTURE.—Plant in rows 6 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row, or 4 feet apart each way. In winter remove the canes which have produced fruit the previous season, and in July and August, after the crop is harvested, cut back the canes to 2 feet; this will cause them to branch and become self-supporting. Plenty of manure and thorough culture are necessary to attain the best results.

NEW VARIETY—ALL SUMMER.

This much praised red Raspberry originally came from Mexico, was fruited successively in California and Idaho, and has but recently been introduced at the East. The claims made for it are many and startling, and can, perhaps, best be told in the introducer's own words: "It is an everbearer, commencing to ripen its large berries in July, and continues until killed by autumn frosts. The plants are strong and vigorous, growing 3 to 5 feet in height, standing erect without stakes or other support. Foliage very large and rank, dark green above and silvery white underneath. In hardness nothing can surpass it, as it has never been injured in the severest climate. It also endures the heat of tropical summers, and fruits well where all other Raspberries fail. It is immensely prolific, the berries being of great size and dark red in color; quality extra fine. Mrs. Stowe, of Idaho, says: 'It has fruited for five years, and borne a

"All Summer" is a fine new Raspberry, and those who plant it will make no mistake.

NEW RASPBERRY, ALL SUMMER.

full crop each year, no matter how hot the weather. 100° to 105° in the shade is not uncommon here. It gives a full crop where other varieties do not stand the excessive heat, and I think you will find it particularly valuable for your Southern trade, where other sorts do not stand. Our plot is 45 feet in length by 15 feet in width, besides a single row 115 feet long. From this plot and the row we picked last year fully 11 bushels of berries. Is not that a good yield? For five years the yield has been very uniform. In 1889 the yield during July was 244 boxes; August, 175 boxes; September, 27 boxes, an abundance of green fruit being killed by frost September 25. In many sections where the season is long enough, its October crop is the largest."

STANDARD RASPBERRIES.

Brandywine. Bright crimson, large and firm; lacks vigor of cane, and is only productive on good soil. Very attractive, sells readily, and is yet grown to some extent for market.

Mammoth Cluster. (*Cap.*) Largest of all black caps, and the latest; fruit grows in large clusters; fruit large, rich and juicy, with considerable bloom; canes of strong growth, and prolific.

Cuthbert (*Queen of the Market*). The leading late market variety, and the best red Raspberry in general cultivation. Of strong, rampant growth, with large, healthy foliage; an exceedingly productive variety. Berries large, dark crimson, quite firm and of good flavor. This variety is more largely grown than all the other red Raspberries combined. Late.

Golden Queen. Of large size, great beauty, high quality, hardiness and productiveness. Beautiful, translucent amber color, and exceptionally firm. Its productiveness is simply marvelous; mid-season.

Gregg. (*Cap.*) Canes of strong, vigorous growth, and, under good culture, very productive. Berries very large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty, and of fine flavor. It requires good, strong soil to produce best results, and responds liberally to generous treatment. Late.

Hansel. Canes rather small, but exceedingly hardy and productively, with tough, healthy foliage, enduring the hottest suns with impunity. Berries of large size, bright crimson, good quality and firm. Upon strong soil the yield is very large, and in some locations it is regarded as the best of all; earliest, profitable.

Shaffer's Colossal. (*Cap.*) Canes are of wondrous vigor and size, hardy and enormously productive. Berries large, of a dull purplish, unattractive color, rather soft, but luscious and of a rich, sprightly flavor. While its color and lack of firmness render it unfit for market purposes, it is unrivaled for family use, as well as for canning.

Souhegan or Tyler. (*Cap.*) Canes vigorous, strong and hardy, with foliage healthy and free from rust; wonderfully productive. Fruit of good size, jet black, with but little bloom; firm and sweet. Early.

Turner (*Southern Thornless*). Good grower and very productive. Berries of good size, bright crimson color, soft and of honeyed sweetness. The plant suckers immoderately, and the suckers should be treated as weeds, for best results. Season early.

GEORGIA MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY.

We have been accustomed in the South to depend on our wild Blackberries for fruit, and so have neglected the improved kinds. It is just as reasonable and sensible to refuse to plant all apples or strawberries or peaches, and depend on wild crabs, wild strawberries and peaches for fruit. There is just as much difference in size and quality between the cultivated and wild Blackberry as there is between a large, luscious Greening apple and the common wild crab.

Blackberries are as profitable a market crop as strawberries, for they require much less work and attention, and will bring as good prices. I easily sell my Blackberries at 8½ cts. per quart when the wild berries can not be sold at any price; of course, they are carefully handled and nicely packed. Every person should buy at least a few plants, and test for themselves the truth of the above statement.

RUST.—Spray with copper sulphate solution before buds open. Use Bordeaux mixture if rust appears again.

GENERAL LIST.

Dorchester. Large, sweet, juicy, good. Very prolific.

Early Harvest. The earliest of all the varieties we have tested, and one of the most valuable. Very attractive, firm and exceedingly productive. Not of the largest size, but very uniform; glossy black. For the South its value can hardly be overestimated, and its early ripening brings it into market at a time when it has no competitors.

Georgia Mammoth. Originated in Georgia, and so very valuable for the South. Fruit large; have grown specimens as large as a man's thumb; sweet, juicy, rich, very fine flavor; medium; very productive. The best for home use or market.

Lawton (*New Rochelle*). An old favorite, large and productive. Delicious when fully ripe, but turns black before ripening. Medium to late.

Crystal White. A white Blackberry. The berries are of a fine, translucent white; of good size, very sweet and pleasant. Prolific.

Taylor's Prolific. Very large and of fine flavor; very hardy and productive; strong growth. Late.

Wilson's Early. Very large, sweet, good; very prolific. Early.

Wilson Junior. Combines many good qualities; size, earliness and productiveness. It is without double or rose blossoms. The fruit in all respects, both as regards appearance and market properties, fully equals its parent.

BLACKBERRIES.

CULTURE.—Blackberries will succeed on almost any good fruit land, but to have the best results they should be grown on "second bottoms." They require the same treatment as recommended for raspberries, but in field culture should be planted in rows 5 to 7 feet apart, and 3 feet in the rows; in garden culture, plant rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet in the row. The pruning should be governed by the growth of cane, and should be severe. Pinch back the canes in summer when 3 feet high, causing them to throw out laterals.

GREENVILLE STRAWBERRY.

STRAWBERRIES.

CULTURE.—On arrival of plants, unpack them at once, loosen the bunches, “heel” them in the ground, as described at front of Catalogue, or dip their roots in a “puddle,” made by mixing earth in water until of the consistency of cream, and lay away in a cool, damp cellar, where they can neither dry nor freeze, until they can be planted in suitable weather. Do not leave in package and pour water over them, as this will surely cause the plants to heat and spoil. If by chance the stock should arrive in a frozen state, bury the package, or place it in a cool place until the frost has become entirely abstracted by slow degrees. These remarks apply also to other plants and trees, as well as Strawberries. The Strawberry likes a moist soil, but will succeed almost anywhere, if well manured and mulched. Avoid planting it near trees, as it resents shade. To grow large berries and plenty of them, fertilizers must be used freely. Un-leached wood ashes is a specific fertilizer for the Strawberry; ground bone is also excellent. In planting, take but few plants from the trench or package at a time, and expose as little as possible to wind or sun. Never plant on a windy day, and never plant in freezing weather. Do not plant deep, but press the earth very firmly about the roots. Should the weather be warm, shade valuable plants for a few days with a handful of coarse litter over each plant, or with berry baskets or boxes (old, rejected ones are as good as any).

For hill culture, plant in beds 4 feet wide, with alleys 2 feet between them. Plant in each bed 3 rows of plants 15 inches apart, and the plants the same distance apart in the row. For the matted-row system, plant in rows 3 feet apart, and the plants a foot apart in the rows; requiring 14,520 plants per acre. Mulching is only necessary in the South to keep the berries up off the ground and keep them as clean as possible. With early berries, the mulch should be applied after they begin to grow in the spring; when applied in winter the mulch keeps the ground cold, and so retards growth in the spring. It is well for all to plant at least three varieties—early, medium and late—to extend the season to its full limits.

The blossoms of all varieties are bi-sexual or perfect, except those marked with the letter **P**, which are destitute of stamens, and are termed pistillate or imperfect. Pistillate varieties must have a row of a perfect-flowered sort planted every 9 or 12 feet apart among them, or, better yet, every third or fourth plant in the row, to pollinate

their blossoms. When properly fertilized the pistillate varieties are the most prolific; and there is no reason for any prejudice against them. Success depends in a great measure on getting fine, healthy plants, *strictly pure and true to name*. This we know our plants to be.

In shipping plants, we send out none but young plants, grown under the so-called “pedigree system.” We never send out old plants. When grown on deep, black soil the roots of young plants are of a dark color, but soft, succulent and nearly uniform in size and appearance. With old plants, the lower roots are black, dead and wiry, with generally a few young roots just below where the leaves are joined to the crown. We clean all plants of dead leaves and tie in bunches before packing.

GENERAL LIST OF STRAW-BERRIES.

Charles Downing. Large; deep scarlet; flesh firm, juicy, sweet, rich; prolific bearer.

Bubach. (P.) Strong, healthy, vigorous; very productive of large berries, that ripen early and always sell for high prices. This variety should be in every collection, sure.

Crescent Seedling. A valuable variety for near market or home use; productive, of fair size, handsome appearance and medium quality; continues long in fruit, valuable. Pistillate; plant other varieties with it.

Cumberland Triumph. Very large; light colored berry, excellent quality, productive, regular shape. For family use or near market.

Gandy. The leading late berry with fruit growers all over the country; berries large, very uniform in size and shape; of bright crimson color, handsome and showy; very firm and of good quality. Late to very late.

Haverland. (P.) The great productiveness of this variety renders it exceedingly profitable for a local or nearby market, and also very desirable for the home garden; it requires heavy soil, however, and is then very satisfactory. The plant is a strong grower, with good foliage, and the fruit is large, long, with rounded apex, of a bright, glossy crimson, good quality and moderately firm. Early.

Hoffman's Seedling. Large and exceedingly firm. Plant a strong grower and immensely productive; good shipper. Early.

May King. Plant vigorous and healthy, with clean foliage and very productive; fruit globular, medium to small, bright scarlet; firm and excellent quality. Early.

Michel's Early. Valuable for northern shipment. The plant is vigorous, healthy and productive. Berries small to medium, bright crimson, firm and of good quality. It is of the Crescent type of berry, but not so productive, and it is desirable only for its earliness and firmness. Extra early.

Monarch of the West. Large; well adapted for home use; too soft for shipping. The only berry which succeeds on heavy, wet clay soil; valuable for such situations.

Parker Earle. An excellent and valuable sort, worthy of the honored name it bears. It forms a large, stocky plant, inclined to stool, with bright, healthy foliage; the berries are large, long, regular and uniform; crimson, moderately firm and good; it succeeds on all soils and yields enormously; it is remarkable for its ability to withstand heat and drought, and to flourish and bear well on light, dry soil. For vigor of plant, tough, healthy foliage, and yield of fruit it is unsurpassed.

Sharpless. Very large; rich crimson; fine flavor; productive; plant vigorous.

Wilson's Albany. Large; bright red; flesh firm, with a brisk, acid flavor; very productive, and ships very well; an old standby.

Warfield No. 2. (P.) A profitable market sort, even under ordinary field culture, on account of its productiveness and firmness; it is a much better variety than the Crescent, and the plant is vigorous and healthy. Berries medium to large, bright crimson, firm, and of good quality. Upon soil that suits it, a rich loam, one of the most profitable of all Strawberries. Early to midseason.

NEW VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES

GREENVILLE. (P.) A large, showy berry, that will certainly bring rich returns to those who will give it the treatment it merits. It somewhat resembles Bubach, being of vigorous plant, and bearing a large berry, that is none too firm for shipment; but it is a profitable berry to grow for a nearby market, and will give good returns under liberal treatment. The berries are large and fine, bright crimson in color, and of excellent quality; it is only moderately firm, but of fine appearance, and sells readily at sight. The plant is large, robust and productive, with healthy, clean foliage. It is much better than Bubach in quality, and rather firmer in flesh; a decided improvement. Midseason.

RIO. Early, good size and firm. No new variety has been tested over such a wide region, and from every point comes the most flattering reports—from Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Utah and California. Bloom perfect. Good pollinizer for early pistillates.

TIMBRELL. (P.) The undoubtedly high merit of this new variety renders it a welcome acquisition and it is almost certain to take a prominent place among the standards if it behaves in the future so well as it has done so far. The plant is a thrifty, strong grower, with rank, dark foliage, and a heavy yielder; the fruit is large, round, symmetrical, and uniform in size and shape, dark crimson in color, high-flavored, firm, and bears shipment well. It is one of the highest in quality of any of the very large berries, and is likely to be largely in demand for the family garden. Its large size and productiveness render it one of the most desirable and profitable. For fancy berries it has few equals. Season late.

GRAPES.

CULTURE.—We can give only very general directions in the short space allowed here, and for full details we refer the reader to the excellent works of Fuller and Hussman. Plant in rows 8 to 10 feet apart and 6 to 8 feet in the row. Dig holes amply large, to give plenty of room to spread out the roots of the plants, after trimming them, and fill in after planting with fine surface soil mixed with a little ground bone; or, better still, put some broken bones in the bottom of the hole; press the earth firmly around the plants. Keep old wood trimmed off, growing fruit on new canes only. Any pruning that will admit sun and air to the fruit will insure a crop.

INSECT ENEMIES AND FUNGOUS DISEASES.

Phylloxera.—Various insecticides are recommended, but must be applied below the surface of the ground, with the aid of specially prepared apparatus.

Leaf Hopper (*Erythroneura vilis*).—Passing with a torch between the rows in the evening, and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

Leaf Folder (*Desmia maculatis*).—Kerosene emulsion or London purple as a spray.

Borer (*Prionus*).—Its presence is detected by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots, and the grub destroyed.

Flea Beetle (*Haltica chalybea*).—Dust the leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio (*Cæliodes inæqualis*).—London purple solution as a spray as soon as the fruit is set.

Mildew.—Dust with flowers of sulphur as soon as fruit is set; repeat every two weeks.

Black Rot.—Use Bordeaux mixture. (See below.)

Spraying.—We earnestly urge the careful spraying of all Grape vines if sound fruit is expected. Unless great attention is given to this, disastrous results must follow from insect depredations and fungous diseases. Many excellent apparatus are now manufactured, and every fruit grower should own one of a size commensurate with the area of his orchard. In the use of the various solutions, much care should be given to their proper strength, and especially that while being used they be kept continually stirred, in order to keep them uniform in their effects, and nearly all should be used during cloudy weather or late in the afternoon.

INGREDIENTS OF MIXTURES.

London Purple, Paris Green, actively poisonous.—Use 1 pound of the poison to 200 gallons of water or other solutions. Dissolve a little flour paste in the water to make it sticky. Stir frequently. Applied to trees, it is a sure cure for all insect plagues.

Bordeaux Mixture.—1 pound sulphate of copper; dissolve in 1 gallon of hot water in one vessel. In another slake 1 pound of rock lime in 1½ gallons of cold water. When cool, pour in the copper solution and strain. Add 2 gallons of water before using.

Kerosene Emulsion.—4 pounds of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of boiling water; add to this while hot 2 gallons of kerosene. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden springer until the mass becomes of the consistency of buttermilk. Add 30 gallons of water before using as a spray. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

Copper Sulphate Solution.—Dissolve 1 pound of copper sulphate in 15 gallons of water. Do not apply to the foliage; it must be used before the buds open. For peach trees, use 25 gallons of water.

NEW VARIETIES.

COLERAIN. A seedling of Concord, of high quality, very juicy, and remarkably sweet; one of the best early Grapes we have eaten. Both bunch and berry are of medium size, bunch shouldered, of a light green color, with delicate white bloom, thin and tender skin and almost free of seeds. The vine is a strong, vigorous grower, seemingly free from disease and entirely hardy. It is an abundant bearer, and ripens from the 1st to the 15th of July. Its behavior thus far gives promise of its being the most important new Grape of recent years. *The Rural New-Yorker* says: "As it behaves on the *Rural* grounds, we regard it as the best native white Grape in cultivation, and one which it may be presumed will adapt itself to a wide range of country."

EARLY OHIO. The points of merit worthy of attention in this are, extreme earliest, hardiness, productiveness, and good quality, being much better than most early Grapes. It is a chance seedling from Ohio, where it has been fruited with much profit for the past 6 years, its extreme earliness in ripening causing it to be the first Grape in the Cleveland and other markets, and hence bringing the highest prices. The vine is thrifty, a strong, rapid grower, and an abundant bearer. The bunch is large, compact, shouldered and handsome; berries medium, a trifle smaller than Concord, black with heavy bloom, firm in texture, and of spicy, pleasant flavor. It ripens 1 week to 10 days earlier than Moore's Early, 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than Worden, and 3 weeks earlier than Concord. It is the best very early black Grape we know of.

COLERAIN.

NEW GRAPES, continued.

PROGRESS. This new and beautiful Grape was originated by N. B. White, Norwood, Norfolk county, Mass., and is a hybrid of Black Hamburg and Marion. The vine is very vigorous, hardy and productive; leaves large, thick and very healthy; no mildew; wood short-jointed and stocky; roots clean and healthy—no phylloxera; bunch large; berry large, round, color bright, glossy, dark red; hangs firmly on the stem; fine quality, being juicy, sprightly, rich and vinous. Ripens 2 weeks earlier than Concord. Of 2 six-year-old vines, one bore 15 pounds of fruit on 30 inches of bearing wood; the other bore 12 pounds on 24 inches. This fruit sold for 20 cents per pound. One of these vines the same season made about 100 feet and the other about 80 feet of well-ripened wood, while 3 older Concord vines bore only 10 pounds per vine, which sold for 10 cents per pound.

GENERAL LIST OF GRAPES.

Agawam. Bunch large; berry large, maroon; flesh almost tender, juicy, vinous; ripens with or soon after Concord.

Brighton. A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg, with the flavor of the foreign variety and the hardness of the native; resembles the Catawba in bunch and berry, and ripens same time as Hartford Prolific.

Champion (Talman). This variety has been known a number of years, but has lately been again introduced to the public. It is valued chiefly for its earliness, being a number of days earlier than Hartford, and nearly or quite equal to the latter in flavor; black.

Catawba. Bunches above medium, moderately compact, shouldered; berries large, round, deep red, with lilac bloom; skin thick; flesh juicy, with some pulp; rich, spirited, vinous; ripens last of August. One of the best in quality, but liable to rot.

Clinton. Bunches small; berries medium, round, black, juicy, spicy, vinous flavor; excellent for wine; ripens last of July.

Concord. Bunches large, long, heavy, compact, shouldered; berries large, round, black, with a beautiful blue bloom; skin thin; flesh sweet, with a pulp; ripens last of July.

Delaware. Bunches small, long, lightly shouldered, very compact; berries small, round, beautiful rose color, and skin thin; flesh juicy, with some pulp, sweet; the standard of excellence; ripens first of August.

Duchess. Vine vigorous, hardy and productive; berry medium, greenish white; skin thin; flavor delicious; early.

Eaton. Bunch and berry very large and attractive; vine vigorous, very prolific; early.

Elvira. Vigorous, healthy and productive; bunch and berry medium; pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy.

Empire State. White, best quality; vine strong grower; berry medium; bunch large; very early; showy and productive.

Goethe (Rogers' No. 1). Bunch medium to large; berries large, oblong, yellowish green; very fine; late.

Green Mountain. Strong grower and hardy; bunch medium; berries medium, greenish white; skin thin; flavor pure and moderately sweet, free from foxiness and delicious; early.

Hartford Prolific. Bunches large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round, black; skin firm, moderately thick; flesh sweet, juicy, with considerable foxiness and pulp; ripens in July; fruit drops.

Hermann. A wine Grape, seedling of Norton's Virginia; bunch long and narrow, compact, seldom shouldered, if any, having the appearance of a separate bunch; berry small, round, black, with blue bloom; ripens late, after Norton's.

Highland. Strong grower; bunch and berry large; black; very sweet and good; late.

Iona. Bunches large, shouldered and rather loose; berries large, round, light red, with dark red veins; skin thin, flesh melting, full of juice, vinous and excellent; ripens in August.

Ives. Bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berries medium, black, roundish oval; flesh with some pulp, juicy, sweet; a good wine Grape; ripens in August.

Lady. A seedling of the Concord, sent out by G. W. Campbell, of Ohio. Bunch and berry large; white; flavor more delicate than Concord; very prolific and hardy.

Lady Washington. Rickett's magnificent Concord seedling crossed with Allen's Hybrid; bunch very large, shouldered; berry full medium, white, quality excellent; ripens early.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9). Large, red; flesh tender, sweet, with good flavor; August 1.

Moyer. In habit of growth, hardness, quality and size of cluster, it resembles the Delaware very much, but it ripens with the very earliest, has larger berries, and so far has been free from rot and mildew, even in places and seasons where everything around it mildewed. Very sweet as soon as colored; skin tough, but thin; pulp tender, juicy, of delicious flavor, and entirely free from foxiness.

Moore's Diamond. Large, greenish white, juicy, little pulp, and of very good quality. Has succeeded well wherever grown; yields abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. Ripens very early in July, and so far is the best early market variety; very prolific.

Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large—as large as Wilder—black, with a blue bloom; quality better than Concord; ripens before Hartford.

Maxatawny. Bunches medium, compact, without shoulder; berries medium, oval, greenish white; flesh tender, sweet and delicious, without pulp; August.

Martha. Bunches medium, not very compact, shouldered; berries large, round, greenish yellow, with a thin white bloom. It is a seedling of the Concord, and flesh similar, but a little sweeter; very good.

Niagara. White; bunch very large and handsome, compact; berries large; skin thin and tough; sweet, good; early.

Norton's Virginia. Bunch medium, shouldered, somewhat compact; berries small, round, dark purple, skin thin; flesh tender, brisk; ripens late.

Perkins. Bunch large; berries medium, lilac when fully ripe, covered with bloom; flesh pulpy, foxy; sure bearer; valuable.

Salem. Bunch large; berries large, chestnut color; nearly free from pulp; sweet, with rich, aromatic flavor.

Warren, or Herbemont. Bunches very large, compact, shouldered; berries small, dark blue or violet; skin thin, without pulp, sweet, rich, vinous, aromatic; last of August.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4). Bunch large, often shouldered; berry large, globular, dark purple, nearly black, slight bloom; flesh tolerably tender, with some pulp, juicy, rich and sweet; ripens with Concord.

Worden (true). In brief an improved Concord, being larger in both bunch and berry, handsomer, nearly two weeks earlier, and of better quality. Surely this is enough to please all. As it is difficult to propagate, many vines of Concord are sold for it.

THE SCUPPERNONG FAMILY.

Scuppernong. This is too well known to need a description. It is the most reliable of all Grapes adapted to Southern culture, bearing large crops annually, and never rots; the sure wine Grape of the South.

Flowers. Berries very large, black; ripens very late; hangs upon the vine until frost; never fails to produce a crop, and has always remained perfectly free from disease of any kind.

Thomas. Deep black; skin thin; sweet and tender flesh; smaller than Scuppernong; ripe with or just after the Scuppernong.

Tender Pulp. The peculiarity of this Grape is its exceedingly melting flesh; it ripens better than the Scuppernong and Flowers.

Ed. The dates given in this Catalogue for the ripening of fruits are applicable to the latitude of Atlanta, and they will ripen a little earlier south and a little later north of here.

ASPARAGUS.

The Asparagus bed must be made very rich, and as a well prepared bed will last 20 to 25 years, and manure can be applied only as a top dressing after planting, the preparation before planting should be thorough. Be careful that the bed is well underdrained, then make as rich as possible with well-rotted cow manure—*use no fresh manure*—and plant in rows 2 feet apart and 1 foot in the row. 100 plants will do for an average family.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARDY ORANGE.

Citrus trifoliata. This has now been in our test grounds for 4 years, and, we are pleased to state, has proved hardy without protection, a fact we would not believe until we had proved it. The Oranges, though small in size compared with those in the markets, are exceedingly beautiful. They are, however, too acid to eat out of hand, being used as lemons for making a refreshing and pleasant drink. It fruits freely, and blooms in

HARDY ORANGE.

spring with wonderful profusion. The blossoms are large, pure white, and impart the same exquisite fragrance as other Oranges. In habit the tree is dwarf, upright, and with abundant, rich, dark green, three-lobed foliage, which remains upon the tree until after frost, and then falls. So valuable as to well merit cultivation for its beauty alone, or for its delightfully fragrant blossoms, which are produced in greater or less numbers during almost the entire spring, summer and autumn. Its advantages as a hedge plant are its naturally dense habit of growth and the abundance of its sharp thorns. It is naturally a dwarf tree, and will need but little trimming to keep it within bounds. It has safely withstood a temperature of 18° below zero entirely unprotected.

JUNEBERRY.

Improved Dwarf Juneberry. A good substitute for the large or swamp huckleberry or whortleberry, which it resembles in appearance and quality. The fruit is borne in clusters, and is reddish purple in color, changing to a bluish black. In flavor it is a mild, rich sub-acid; excellent as a dessert food or canned. The bushes are extremely hardy, enduring the cold of the far north and the heat of summer without injury. When this fruit becomes better known to the public it will be very popular. They are much larger and better flavored than the wild Juneberries.

JUNEBERRY.

IMPROVED CHERRY.

Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry. This is a shrub, which originally grew wild in the mountains. The fruit has been greatly improved by cultivation, and it is claimed to be, when fully ripe, the best fruit of its season. The fruit is jet black when ripe, and in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello. Its flavor is similar to the sweet Cherries. The introducer says: "I could sell wagon loads of these Cherries at 10 cents per quart. I have kept 200 of these trees, which I intend to sell to reliable parties who desire them for testing. The young trees I have are 1 year from seed. I have had them loaded down at 2 years of age from seed. They never failed to bear fruit every year; late frosts never affect them; the tree is entirely hardy; it has endured 40° below zero without injury; ripens when all others are gone. The shrub would grace any lawn when in blossom. The fruit is more easily pitted than other Cherries. It is a very enjoyable fruit, either eaten fresh or for preserving. Those who know it do not hesitate to commend it in highest terms to gardeners and fruit growers. For preserves, or to eat out of hand, it has no equal in the line of pitted fruits, and is free from every known insect and disease. It will endure longer drouth and more severe cold than any other variety of the Cherry." The merits of this fruit leave little to be desired.

IMPROVED DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

Space will not permit us to give detailed instructions for the cultivation of nuts. Chestnuts, Walnuts and Hickories, however, will succeed if given the same treatment as apple or pear trees, and should be planted about the same distance apart, with the exception of the dwarf English Walnut, which may be planted much closer. Filberts require no other culture than occasional pruning. Almonds should be given the same culture as the peach, to which they are closely allied. We cannot supply nuts of any of the varieties offered, as we keep in stock only the trees.

ALMONDS.

Hardshell. A fine, hardy variety, with a large plump kernel, and with large, showy, ornamental blossoms. The hull cracks when the fruit ripens, permitting the nut to drop out.

SPANISH OR MARRON CHESTNUT.

Soft, or Papershell. This is what is known as the Ladies' Almond or Lady Finger of the shops, and although preferable to the hard-shell, it is not so hardy. The kernel is sweet and rich; a very desirable nut.

CHESTNUTS.

Spanish, or Marron. A handsome, round-headed, stately tree of rapid growth, that yields abundantly of very large nuts; hence is valuable both for ornament and fruit. A gentleman of our acquaintance realizes a profit of \$50 a year on an average from the fruits of two trees of this variety.

American, or Sweet. The well-known Chestnut of the forest. In sweetness, delicacy of flavor, or as a shade tree, it is unsurpassed. It is of fine growth, and one of the best for avenue planting, being handsome and symmetrical.

Japan Giant. Among the most valuable recent introductions from Japan. It comes into bearing at 2 to 3 years of age, and while yet in the nursery rows it is heavily laden with nuts of enormous size. Its early bearing and great productiveness of such enormous

AMERICAN OR SWEET CHESTNUT.

JAPAN GIANT CHESTNUT.

nuts are the wonder and admiration of all who see them. Matures early, and does not require the aid of frost to open the burs. Its early bearing and handsome dwarf habit make it desirable for the home grounds.

FILBERTS.

These, frequently termed hazelnuts, are of the easiest culture, and are among the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow; of dwarf habit, entirely hardy; abun-

dant yielders, succeeding almost everywhere, and coming into bearing early, as they do, with their rich, toothsome meat, they are worthy of being planted by everybody who has room.

KENTISH COB.

Kentish Cob. One of the largest and finest of the Filberts, oblong, meaty, and of excellent quality. (See cut.)

Common English Filbert. The sort usually sold in the fruit stores; quite distinct in shape from the Kentish Cob, and in our opinion not quite so desirable.

PECANS.

(*Carya olivæformis*.)

This nut is well known and highly prized by all; is of the easiest culture—the tree being of sturdy, lofty growth. From the fact of its being found in the forests of the South and West, many suppose it is not hardy at the North, which is entirely erroneous; it flourishes over a wide extent of the country, and should be more generally cultivated, as it deserves. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious. Our trees are of the true, large, thin-shelled variety. Any one can enjoy this nut who will plant a few trees in some spare corner.

WALNUTS.

The wood of the Walnut, once so abundant, is now so valuable and in such great demand that large numbers of trees are being planted for this purpose alone, and the investment will prove profitable. Plant your wood-lots with young Walnuts; they will pay you for the trouble.

English, French or Madeira Nut (*Juglans regia*).

Not only are the delicious, thin-shelled nuts prized highly by all, but from the tree is obtained the beautiful "French curled" Walnut lumber. Unlike our American varieties, the nuts fall from the husk when ripe. The tree is of lofty growth, hardy, and productive from New York southward.

Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*). Nuts differ from those of the succeeding in being longer and of more delicate flavor. The wood is also very valuable, and the tree of lofty growth. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100. Small, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7 per 100.

Black (*Juglans nigra*). The common well-known Black Walnut, the wood of which is the most beautiful and valuable of all. No one who has ever eaten Walnut candy will ever forget the flavor of its oily and toothsome kernel.

Early Bearing English Walnut (*Juglans Præparluriensis*). The most desirable variety of this class; begins to bear at 4 years old. A variety possessing many points of merit, such as early bearing, superior hardiness and late blooming, by which it escapes the late frosts. The nuts are very much like those of the parent, though a trifle larger. It makes a pretty tree for the lawn or doorway, and coming into bearing so early, is desirable for small grounds.

ENGLISH WALNUT.

JAPAN WALNUT. This species is found growing wild in the mountains of northern Japan, and is without doubt as hardy as an oak. The leaves are of immense size, and of a charming shade of green. The nuts, which are produced in extreme abundance, grow in clusters of 15 or 20, and have a shell thicker than the English Walnut, but not so thick as the Black Walnut. The meat is sweet; of the very best quality; flavor like Butternut but less oily, and much superior. The trees grow with great vigor, assuming a very handsome form, and need no pruning; mature early, bear young, and are more regular and productive than the English Walnut; having an abundance of fibrous roots, it transplants as safely as an apple tree.

Ornamental Department.

In this department of horticulture new things of merit are constantly being added to the already long list of ornamental trees, plants and shrubs, and it is our aim to select the most meritorious of those best suited to our climate, rather than to make a long list without regard to hardiness or qualities of usefulness.

Many, in fact most, of the ornamentals introduced by Northern nurserymen are entirely unsuited to our climate, being unable to survive our hot, dry summers. Therefore, especially in this class, it is more satisfactory and much cheaper to buy in the South, so that you only get trees and shrubs suited to our climate, and which have been thoroughly acclimated.

The most tender trees and shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen, should be planted in a northern exposure; in that aspect they ripen better the new wood, and it is less liable to be injured by frost than when late growth is encouraged by planting in a southern exposure.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

ALDER, Cut-leaved (*Alnus laciniata*). From northern France. Justly esteemed a very handsome, ornamental variety, with dark green and deeply serrated foliage.

ASH, American White (*Fraxinus Americana*). A desirable native shade tree; very handsome.

European White (*F. excelsior*). A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head.

BEECH, Purple-leaved (*Fagus purpurea*). A remarkable species, with deep purple foliage, changing to greenish purple in autumn. A very striking contrast with other ornamental trees.

American (*F. ferruginea*). A beautiful tree, indigenous to this country, with long, slender, drooping branches and beautiful green foliage, affording a dense shade.

BIRCH, White (*Betula alba*). A beautiful native tree, common to our woods, particularly in the northern part of the country. Its shining white bark and slender, dark brown branches make it a conspicuous and very attractive object. Foliage large and handsome. From the bark of this tree the Indian made his graceful canoe, and hence it is sometimes called the "Canoe Birch."

Sweet (*B. lenta*). This fine Birch is considered one of the best of all trees for street or lawn purposes. The wood, which is rose-colored and fine grained, is very valuable for cabinet work; the twigs and foliage are spicy and aromatic.

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstræmia Indica*). Pink flowers. We have no more effective flowering trees than these in this climate. They begin to bloom in July, and continue two months.

Purpurea. Pinkish purple flowers; very handsome.

Rubra. Dark red or crimson flowers; fine variety.

Alba. Pure white flowers; blooms continually during summer; very desirable.

CRAB APPLE, Flowering (*Pyrus Coronaria*). The native Crab Apple of the Southern states; it makes a pretty lawn tree; blooms very fragrant; fruit may be preserved.

Chinese (*P. spectabilis*). A small-sized tree, producing light pink flowers.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*). Has large, showy white blossoms in the early spring; very fine and ornamental.

JAPAN NARNISA (*Sterculia platanifolia*). Interesting ornamental; shining green five-lobed leaves.

JUDAS TREE, or RED BUD (*Cercis Canadensis*). One of the finest native ornamental trees. Covered with delicate reddish flowers before the foliage appears.

HORSE CHESTNUT, White flowering (*Æsculus hippocastanum*). The best known of the Horse Chestnuts, of handsome, regular form, ultimately reaching a large size. In May it is covered with large spikes of beautiful white flowers, dotted with red and yellow. A beautiful tree for park and lawn when planted singly; for avenue planting cannot be surpassed.

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE.

KELREUTERIA *paniculata*. A handsome, symmetrical tree, valuable for its beautiful golden flowers, which are produced abundantly in large, showy panicles late in the season. Foliage changes in autumn to a brilliant yellow hue.

LINDEN, American (*Tilia Americana*). A rapid growing, large-sized tree, with a remarkably straight trunk; deep green, heart-shaped leaves, and clusters of fragrant yellow flowers. Will grow almost anywhere. Valuable for its wood, and makes a handsome shade tree.

MAIDEN-HAIR TREE, or Ginkgo (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). A singular and beautiful tree; foliage yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate hair-like lines.

MAPLE, Silver-leaved (*Acer dasycarpum*). Leaves white underneath; of rapid growth, very ornamental, and one of the best street trees we have; we highly recommend it.

Sugar Maple (*A. saccharinum*). A beautiful, stately tree of fine form; a desirable shade tree.

Ash-leaved, or Box Elder (*A. Negundo*). A fine rapid-growing variety, with handsome, light-green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy; excellent for avenues.

Sycamore (*A. pseudo-platanus*). A fine tree, with spreading branches; large leaves; whitish and rather downy beneath. Very desirable.

Norway (*A. platanoides*). Spreading, rounded form; foliage large, dark green; a rich and majestic shade tree.

Weir's Cut-leaved Silver (*A. Weirii laciniatum*). A silver Maple, with foliage deeply cut or lobed, inclined to weep. An interesting and graceful tree.

MIMOSA (*Acacia julibrissin*). A rapid growing and very ornamental tree, with heads of pale rose-colored flowers.

POPLAR, Lombardy (*Populus fastigiata*). A well-known tree of erect and rapid growth.

Carolina (*P. Canadensis*). A vigorous native tree of wonderfully rapid growth, with angular branches and glossy, serrate leaves. This is perhaps the largest of all the native Poplars, often attaining a height of 80 feet or more, and makes a park tree of noble proportions; it is also very valuable for street planting, as it is free from attacks of insects, and is not affected by gas. Its quick growth and large size cause it to be planted in considerable numbers.

Silver-leaved (*P. tremula*). A remarkably fine tree, its silvery foliage quickening with the slightest breeze. It suckers badly, and is not recommended.

PAULOWNIA imperialis. A rapid-growing, large-leaved (often over 2 feet in diameter) flowering tree from Japan; branches spreading and flowers fragrant; a desirable tree where a quick shade is wanted; very ornamental.

PEACH, Double-flowering (*Amygdalus*) **White**.

Double-flowering Crimson.

Double-flowering Pink.

These are beautiful objects in early spring, covered with white, pink and crimson blossoms, like small roses.

Blood-leaved. Leaves dark red at first, changing to purple, and finally reddish green.

Golden. Leaves and young wood strongly marked with bright yellow, making it very ornamental.

SOPHORA Japonica. A medium-sized tree, with pinnated foliage; yellow flowers; bark glossy green. A desirable tree.

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). One of our most beautiful indigenous trees. The star-like, fragrant foliage assumes in autumn nearly all shades between the most delicate tints of yellow and rich crimson. A beautiful, upright grower, and very fine.

SYCAMORE, American (*Platanus occidentalis*). A very rapid-growing, spreading native tree, too well-known to need description. Very fine for street planting.

Oriental (*P. orientalis*). Very much like the former, but has leaves more cut and sooner smooth, the heads larger.

TULIP TREE, Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). One of the most beautiful of our indigenous trees, with small tulip-shaped flowers; belongs to the Magnolia family.

TAMARIX gallica. A small tree, with long, pendulous branches; foliage light, glaucous green; flowers pink, in summer. An interesting tree.

UMBRELLA CHINA TREE (*Melia Azadarach umbraefolmis*). A very beautiful, distinct sub-variety of the "China Tree," or "Pride of India," forming naturally a dense, spreading, regular head, resembling a gigantic spread umbrella; originated in Texas.

VITEX Agnus-castus (Sage Tree). An excellent and handsome medium-sized tree, with bluish flowers in clusters at the ends of the branches.

WILLOW (*Salix Babylonica*). The well-known American Weeping Willow.

Ringleaved (*S. annularis*). Of rapid growth, erect, and with leaves singularly curled like a ring.

Kilmarnock (*S. caprea pendula*). Fine weeping tree.

YELLOW WOOD (*Cladrastis tinctoria*). One of the very handsomest and neatest of ornamental trees, with light yellow wood; a close bark like that of the beech; oval leaves, long and smooth, and ample; hanging panicles of pretty, delicately fragrant, cream-white flowers in May or June.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

There is nothing that so quickly, and for so little cost, adds to the cheerfulness and finish of a home as Flowering Shrubs. All we offer have been thoroughly tested here, are entirely hardy, bloom at once, and grow lovelier every year.

ALMOND, Flowering (*Prunus Sinensis alba*). A very pretty dwarf shrub, bearing an abundance of double white blooms in spring.

Japonica multiplex. Differing from the above in the blooms being pink.

ALTHEA (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). **Double White, Double Red and Double Purple**. These are ornamental plants, and an ornamental hedge or screen made by mixing the colors is very pretty.

Variegated-leaved. A conspicuous variety, with foliage well marked with bright yellow; double flowers.

Fleur Blanche. Single flowers; pure white, with dark crimson eye.

AMELANCHIER Botryapium (Juneberry or Service Berry). Flowers white, produced in great profusion early in April, followed by a small fruit of purplish color. (See page 17.)

ASTILBE Japonica (*Hoteia Japonica*). The dark green cut leaves form a handsome tuft, from which rise numerous crowded delicate, feathery panicles of small silvery white flowers, rendering it very elegant and useful, both as a border plant and for cut-flowers.

AZALEA nudiflora, or **Wood Honeysuckle**. A native species, with pink flowers before leaves expand in spring.

Viscosa. A native species, later than the above; pinkish flowers in May.

BERBERRY, Purple-leaved (*Berberis purpurea*). Remarkable for its purple foliage and fruit.

BUDLEYA Lindleyana. Profuse flowering shrub; flowers dark blue, in long racemes.

CORCHORUS (*Kerria Japonica*). A slender, green branched shrub, growing 5 to 10 feet high, with small globular, yellow flowers in summer.

CLETHRA alnifolia. A medium-sized shrub, with racemes of fragrant white flowers; desirable.

DAPHNE Mezereum (Common Mezereum). From northern Europe; round bush; flowers early, pinkish, fragrant.

DEUTZIA scabra (Rough-leaved Deutzia). A shrub of good habit, bearing a profusion of pretty white blooms.

Gracilis. A smaller growing kind than the preceding; flowers smaller and more delicate; free bloomer and early.

Crenata fl. pl. One of the most charming shrubs in cultivation; flowers very double, bell-shaped, white, tinged with rose.

Alba. Pure white, double; same habit as the last.

ELDER, Golden European (*Sambucus nigra aurea*). One of the prettiest golden-leaved shrubs; picturesque and effective.

ELEAGNUS parvifolia. From India. Erect growing, leaves silvery, flowers very small, fragrant, and succeeded by innumerable pink-colored berries.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. A tall shrub from north China. Flowers pure white, very large and profuse. Blooms in April. A handsome but rather rare shrub.

FORSYTHIA viridissima. A graceful shrub, growing 6 feet or more, bearing an abundance of yellow flowers.

Suspensa. A new variety from Japan; much more graceful than Viridissima.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.

MOCK ORANGE.

HAWTHORN (*Crataegus coccinea*). A tall shrub of fine habit, with rich, luxuriant foliage; scarlet flowers in April.

HALESIA tetraptera (Silver Bell). A very desirable little tree, bearing an abundance of pretty, white, bell-shaped flowers in May.

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. This superb shrub was recently introduced from Japan. It is striking and elegant on the lawn; the flowers are pure white, changing to pink, and are borne in pyramidal trusses a foot long and nearly as much in diameter.

HYPERICUM densiflorum (St. John's Wort). Foliage bright green; large yellow flowers from early July till frost; very free flowering.

LILAC (*Syringa vulgaris*). Common, large shrub, with large leaves and showy flowers; bluish purple.

Alba. (White.) Flowers in slender panicles, pure white and fragrant.

Charles X. Reddish purple.

Gloire des Moulins. Rosy lilac; long panicles.

Japonica (Japanese Lilac). A new species from Japan; makes a tree 15 to 20 feet in height; flowers creamy white; midsummer.

Persian Purple. Leaves small; flowers purple.

Villosa. Handsome foliage; flowers lilac-colored; late.

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus coronarius*). Common. A rapid growing large shrub, with large, white fragrant blooms.

Columbianus. Has smooth, silver-gray foliage.

NEVUSA Alabamensis. A very scarce native shrub; belongs to the rose family; flowers white, showy. April.

POMEGRANATE (*Punicum granatum*). Double flowering. These are very ornamental. We have four varieties.

Alba. White.

Rubra. Red.

Variegata. Variegated.

James Vick. Dwarf growing kind, not quite double; scarlet.

QUINCE, Japan (*Cydonia Japonica*; *Pyrus Japonica*). A beautiful shrub, with an abundance of scarlet flowers in spring, before the leaves, which are a dark, shining green.

Alba. A variety of the above with white flowers.

RHODOTYPUS Kerrioides. A new Japanese shrub, bearing large white flowers in April; grows 6 to 10 feet, and blooms profusely.

SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB (*Calycanthus floridus*). A shrub growing from 4 to 6 feet, with dark-red flowers; very fragrant.

SMOKE TREE, or VENETIAN SUMAC (*Rhus cotinus*). A shrub or small tree, bearing panicles of pale purple flowers.

SPIREA.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES and SHRUBS

Most of these trees and shrubs should have the leaves cut off when transplanted; when the leaves are left on, the evaporation is so great as frequently to exhaust the sap before the plant is established sufficiently to supply the demand.

BOX, Tree (*Buxus sempervirens arborescens*). A pretty small-leaved tree, growing 30 feet high.

Myrtle-leaved (*B. sempervirens myrtifolia*). Leaves smaller than the above, and a smaller tree—8 feet.

Golden Variegated (*B. sempervirens aurea*). Grows 30 feet; irregularly marked with yellow.

Dwarf Box (*B. sempervirens suffruticosa*). Is used for edging borders, walks, etc.; plant about 4 inches apart.

BERBERRY (*Berberis Nepalensis*). With long, pendulous, graceful branches; blooms in early spring.

SCOTCH BROOM (*Cytisus scoparius*). An interesting shrub, with long, pendulous branches, covered with yellow flowers.

SNOW BALL, Guelder Rose (*Viburnum opulus*). Is a charming shrub, with clusters of large, handsome, globular white flowers.

Plicatum. A new Japan shrub of the same family as the preceding; large flowers, tinged with pink; desirable.

SPIRÆA callosa alba. Of dwarfish habit, with pure white flowers; very distinct and pretty; continuous bloomer.

Douglasii. Has spikes of deep rose-colored flowers; continues in bloom during the summer.

Billardii. Rose color; blooms nearly all summer.

Opulifolia aurea. Leaves golden, flowers white, flat heads.

Prunifolia fl. pl. Very distinct, blooms early; flowers double, white, pretty.

Reevesii fl. pl. This is a beautiful shrub; its long, slender branches are set with double white flowers, which almost obscure the green foliage.

Thunbergii. Of rather dwarf growth, with long, slender branches; pretty little white flowers, produced in such profusion as to entirely cover the bush, and small narrow, delicate leaves of a bright light green, that change to delicate crimson and rose in autumn. A choice and desirable shrub at all seasons.

Van Houttei. Large white flowers.

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). Large white berries, hanging on the plant during part of the winter.

WEIGELA. Profuse blooming shrub, growing 5 to 6 feet high; magnificent when in bloom; very desirable.

Amabilis. Light rose-colored flowers.

Arborea. Dark rose.

Alba. White, changing to light blush.

Candida. Pure white; excellent.

Floribunda. Crimson.

Rosea. Large, rose-colored blooms.

Variegata. Variegated leaves, distinctly marked with yellow; flowers pink.

WHITE FRINGE (*Chionanthus Virginica*). One of the best large shrubs or small trees, with superb foliage and delicate, fringe-like, snow-white flowers; forms a superb ornament for the lawn.

CAPE JESSAMINE (*Gardenia florida*). A well known shrub, with bright green leaves and white flowers; delightfully fragrant.

Radicans. Dwarf variety; foliage smaller than the above; very fragrant.

Fortunei. Flowers and foliage larger than the Florida; makes more roots, and seems to be hardier than that variety.

CEANOTHUS rigidus. A handsome shrub, with lilac flowers in spikes; blooms all summer. A great favorite with us.

DAPHNE Cneorum. A beautiful dwarfish evergreen; perfectly hardy, with bright pink flowers in early spring.

EUONYMUS Japonica. A beautiful bright green hardy shrub, adapted to individual specimen plants, or for hedges; bears pruning, and can be grown to a small tree.

Japonica argentea (Silver Variegated Euonymus). Same habit as the green; a beautiful plant, with silver foliage.

Japonica aurea (Golden Variegated Euonymus). The leaves are distinctly marked with yellow, and are very showy.

CAPE JESSAMINE.

HOLLY, American (*Ilex opaca*). This pretty tree, with bright green leaves and red berries during autumn and winter, is supposed to be difficult to transplant. Trees that have been frequently transplanted can be moved with impunity, if the leaves are cut off at the time of planting. We can supply good specimens.

JAPAN MEDLAR (*Eryobotrya Japonica*). A fine broad-leaved shrub; blooms during November; very fragrant; near New Orleans it is much cultivated for its fruit; also fruits in Florida and extreme Southern Georgia.

KALMIA latifolia (Broad-leaved Mountain Laurel). Second only in beauty to the rhododendron when in flower. Its foliage is dark glossy green, with red stems, large and abundant. Flowers, which are produced in great profusion in June, grow in large clusters, are wax-like in appearance, white or with a faint shade of blush.

LAURUS Lustinica Azorica. A new sort, with very fine foliage and vigorous habit.

Latifolia. A very beautiful shrub, with very large, bright, shining leaves.

LIVE OAK (*Quercus vivens*). A beautiful evergreen Oak, and perfectly hardy; of slow growth, but of the most enduring character.

LAURUSTINUS (*Viburnum tinus*). A pretty shrub, with dark green leaves, their under sides being yellow-brown; white blossoms; hardy.

MOCK ORANGE, or **Carolina Laurel Cherry**. An ornamental tree of good habit as specimen plants, or for hedges.

MAHONIA aquifolium (Holly-leaved Mahonia). A beautiful shrub, with erect racemes of golden yellow flowers.

Japonica (Japan Mahonia). Much larger than *Aquifolium*, with fine, large, variegated leaves and large racemes of yellow flowers and clusters of dark purple fruit in early spring.

OLIVE, American (*Olea Americana*). Small tree, with smooth green leaves and small fragrant white flowers.

PYRACANTHA (*Crataegus*). Sometimes called Burning Bush; dark, shining green leaves and bright scarlet berries during autumn and winter; makes a valuable hedge; a beautiful shrub.

PRIVET (*Ligustrum Japonicum*). A fine large shrub; leaves large; bears white flowers followed by purple fruit.

Californian. An upright, rapid-growing shrub from California; foliage dark green; forms a very handsome hedge.

PITTOSPORUM Tobira. A beautiful shrub; can be trimmed into shapes; low habit, and very pretty; white, waxy bloom; very fragrant.

TEA PLANT (*Thea Bohea*). Chinese Tea Plant. A fine ornamental shrub; white flowers and large shining green leaves. Good tea can be successfully grown in Georgia, but the cost makes it prohibitive! Labor is extremely cheap in the tea-growing regions.

TEA OLIVE (*Olea fragrans*). Has small white flowers of exquisite fragrance; perfectly hardy, and is a favorite plant at the north.

YUCCA angustifolia (Spanish Bayonet). Grows 8 to 10 feet high, with bayonet-like leaves; flowers large, white, borne in panicles on shoots 3 to 4 feet long.

Filamentosa (Bear's Grass). A dwarf sort, only 10 to 12 inches high; leaves like above; scape 5 to 6 feet long, bearing panicles of large white flowers. May.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

These are extremely useful for breaking up the stiffness of ordinary ornamental planting, and are not as well-known as they should be.

ARUNDO Donax versicolor. Hardy perennial; growing 10 feet, with pretty striped foliage.

ARIA coerulea variegata. A very ornamental and graceful grass: leaves striped with green and white; perfectly hardy.

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. Ornamental grass, resembling Pampas Grass; flower stalk 10 feet, with feathery plumes.

EULALIA Japonica. A variegated ornamental grass from Japan; resembling the Ribbon Grass when young, but very showy when older; desirable.

Japonica zebrina. Of same habit as the above, but the long leaves are striped crosswise with gold bands.

ISOLEPSIS glauca. A beautiful dwarf growing kind; very pretty and hardy.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Gynerium*). Grows in large tufts 4 feet high, or more; flower stalk 6 to 12 feet high, with panicles of silvery, silky flowers.

MAGNOLIAS.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The most magnificent of all flowering evergreen trees; has white flowers of great size, and very fragrant; is hardy here.

Fuscata (Banana Shrub). Has beautiful flowers, very fragrant.

Glaucæ (Sweet Bay). A small tree, with leaves shining above and white underneath; evergreen; the fragrant white flowers are most lovely.

CHINESE VARIETIES.

All the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear.

Lennei. A seedling of *M. purpurea*, producing very large, dark purple flowers in spring, and sometimes during summer and fall; very handsome.

Purpurea (Chinese Purple). Of bushy growth; flowers purple.

Soulangeana (Chinese Hybrid). Flowers white and purple, very fine.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Acuminata (Cucumber Tree). Of rapid growth and fine shape.

Macrophylla. Immense leaves; flowers white, fragrant.

Tripetela (Umbrella Tree). Leaves large, flowers white.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.

AKEBIA Quinata (Japan Akebia). A singular climbing plant from Japan; fine foliage, fragrant flowers; purplish and ornamental fruit.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). An interesting vine, and excellent for covering objects. It forms dense masses whenever it has anything to climb by, and turns from green to crimson in autumn.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii. Leaves smaller than the Virginia Creeper, of glossy green, and the foliage covers an object with a density scarcely to be found in any other plant.

BIGNONIA grandiflora (Trumpet Flower). A magnificent vine, with large scarlet flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE, Monthly Dutch (*Lonicera Belgicum*). Blooms throughout the season; flowers red and yellow, fragrant.

Golden-veined (*L. aurea reticulata*). An elegantly netted and veined foliage form; it is a slow grower when young, but when established is a strong grower.

Yellow Trumpet (*L. flava*). A strong grower, producing an abundance of yellow trumpet-shaped flowers.

Evergreen (*L. Japonica*). A very handsome, dark evergreen vine; very strong grower, with red, yellow and white flowers; very fragrant.

HONEYSUCKLE, English Woodbine (*L. Periclymenum*). Foliage glaucous, flowers showy; strong grower.

Hall's (*L. splendida Halleana*). An evergreen variety, with lighter foliage than *Japonica*; flowers pure white, changing to yellow; fragrant; when planted with *Japonica* contrasts well.

Red Trumpet (*L. sempervirens*). Flowers deep red, trumpet shaped.

IVY, Irish (*Hedera Canariensis*). Too well known to describe.

English (*H. Helix*). Hardy and permanent.

JESSAMINE, Naked-flowered (*Jasminum nudiflorum*). Blooms very early in the spring; yellow flowers, disposed along the slender green branches before the foliage appears.

Common White (*J. officinalis*). Very fragrant; a beautiful and popular climber.

Revolutum. This is not a climber, but a tall growing bushy plant, with yellow flowers; very pretty.

Carolina Yellow (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). A fine evergreen climber, with a profusion of yellow, fragrant blooms in early spring.

Double (*G. fl. pl.*). The same as the above, except that the flowers are very double.

MATRIMONY VINE (*Lycium barbarum*). A very pretty climber, with greenish purple flowers and orange colored berries.

WISTARIA Sinensis (Chinese Wistaria). A rapid grower and twiner; a great bloomer of pale blue flowers; one of the best.

Alba (White Flowering). Not so strong a grower as the above, with white flowers; very pretty.

Purpurea (Purple-flowered). Same habit as the *Sinensis*, with light purple flowers.

Japonica. Flowers light rosy purple, fragrant.

HEDGE PLANTS.

These are suitable for ornamental hedges. Descriptions will be found under other headings.

Chinese Arbor-Vitæ, Pyracantha, Japan Quince, Siberian Arbor-Vitæ, Althæa, Privet (3 varieties), **Euonymus Japonica** and **Citrus trifoliata**.

CONIFERS AND TAXADS.

To this department we give special attention, and have added many new and meritorious things. Our Ornamental Trees are frequently transplanted, and with ordinary care in planting, our customers need not fear any losses.

ARBOR-VITÆ. There are two types of this genus, that of the Western hemisphere being called *Thuja*, and of the Eastern *Biota*.

American (*Thuja occidentalis*). The common White Cedar; grows 50 feet or more; branches from the ground; bears pruning well; adapted for hedges.

Globe (*T. globosa*). This is a dwarf growing kind, globular in shape; very dense and pretty.

Siberian (*T. Sibirica*). A very compact, pyramidal grower; good as a specimen or for hedges.

Gigantic (*T. gigantea*). A native of the Pacific coast; retains its color during winter.

BIOTA—THE EASTERN ARBOR-VITÆ.

Chinese (*B. orientalis*). This is a small-growing tree, with upright branches and good habit.

Compact (*B. compacta*). A variety of the above; but more dwarfish and compact; from Japan.

Rollinson's Golden (*B. elegantissima*). An elegant shrub, with the ends of its upright-growing branches tipped with yellow.

Always Golden (*B. semper aurescens*). Habit of *Aurea*, but ends of branches of a bright golden color; retains its beautiful color all winter.

Golden (*B. aurea*). Now well known for its beautiful habit, and the fine golden tint of its foliage.

CEDAR, African or Silver (*Cedrus Africanus*). Mount Atlas Cedar. Resembles the Cedar of Lebanon; erect and more rapid grower.

Deodar (*C. Deodara*). Native of the Himalaya Mountains, where it is known as the "Tree of God." It is perfectly hardy here, and the most beautiful of evergreen trees. The "pine weevil" sometimes attacks them and disfigures the trees by eating off the leading shoot. To prevent this, stick fresh-cut pine boughs in the ground around the trees in February, let them remain there until April, and then burn them. This will destroy the "larvæ" that does the damage.

Japan (*Cryptomeria Japonica*). This is a beautiful tree, and a rapid and upright grower; when large the branchlets droop beautifully.

CYPRESS, Lawson's (*Cupressus Lawsoniana*). One of the finest trees, ranking next to the Deodar Cedar; green, of drooping habit and pyramidal growth.

Erect Lawson's (*C. erecta viridis*). Lawson's Pyramidal Cypress. An erect variety.

CUNNINGHAMIA Sinensis (Lance-leaved Pine). An interesting tree from China, with shining, green, lance-like leaves and horizontal branches.

CEPHALOTAXUS drupacea. A native of Japan and China; grows 30 feet or more; leaves very like the yew, but larger, broader, spreading, drooping; a very fine ornamental tree, with plum-like fruit.

Fortunei. Very much like the preceding; leaves large; drooping in its habit; perfectly hardy.

JAPAN CYPRESS (*Retinospora*). These are dwarf trees or shrubs, and are great acquisitions.

Aurea. Marked with distinct golden yellow on the ends of its plume-like, feathery branches remaining yellow all the year.

Plumosa viridis. A beautiful shrub: dense, glaucous green foliage.

JUNIPER, Chinese (*Juniperus Chinensis*). A small tree, with spreading and drooping habit; the fertile and sterile plants are distinct, the latter being of stiff, erect habit.

Irish (*J. Hibernica*). Very formal in habit; tall, slender, compact, and of rapid growth.

Red Cedar (*J. Virginiana*). The well known indigenous sort. It bears pruning well; fine.

Swedish (*J. Suecica*). A small tree, with rather spreading branches and bluish-green foliage.

LIBOCEDRUS decurrens (*California Arbor-Vitæ*). A native of the Pacific coast, and a noble tree, of rapid growth and size.

Chiliensis (Chilian Arbor-Vitæ). Has fine silvery foliage. A beautiful small tree.

PINE, Bhotan (*Pinus excelsa*). A beautiful tree, with long, slender, pendulous foliage, of much better habit than the White Pine.

Weymouth (*P. strobus*). Rapid grower, with bright green foliage.

Chilian (*Aracaria imbricata*). A most remarkable tree; is covered with pointed, persistent leaves; grows to a large size; is a native of Australia, Brazil and Chili.

FIR, Balsam (*Picea balsamea*). This tree does very well here when young; it resembles very much the European Silver Fir, upon which we have spent a good deal of money in trying to adapt it to this climate, and could never get a specimen over 2 to 3 feet high.

SPRUCE, Douglas' (*Abies Douglasii*). This tree grows to an enormous size in its native habitat; leaves narrow, flat, dark green above, lighter beneath; well suited to this climate.

Hemlock (*A. Canadensis*). A very desirable tree, with dark green foliage, dense, drooping, conical; fine for hedges.

Norway (*A. excelsa*). An elegant pyramidal tree, with short, thick foliage; an interesting tree.

Choice Roses.

R OSES are our specialty, and for the last twenty-five years we have grown and bloomed them, testing in all more than 1,500 varieties, so that our list can be relied on as the choicest in their several classes. Where two or three varieties are very similar in color, shading and shape of blossoms, we have always retained only one, and that the one which grows the strongest and blooms the most freely.

While our Southern climate is very favorable to the highest development of the Rose, still to attain the best results they must have careful attention.

CULTURE.—Buy always 2-year-old out-door grown plants, and set them out at once on receipt of them. Dig holes plenty large, so that the roots will not be cramped; have no fresh manure in holes; never use fresh manure about your Roses, except as a mulch. Cut off with a sharp knife all bruised or broken roots, cut the tops down to one or two vigorous shoots, and these to 6 inches in length. After the plants are set out, be sure that the earth is firmly pressed around and among the roots with the feet or hands. Plants loosely stuck in the ground usually die.

Roses will grow to perfection in any good garden soil, deeply dug and well manured, and so exposed that they will get the early morning sun until at least 10 o'clock. The best soil we have found to be a highly fertilized, well cultivated, under-drained red clay.

No good flowers can be expected unless the plants are annually pruned. March is the best time here.

For further directions, we refer planters to some of the many excellent books on Roses.

NEW ROSES.

Some of these have not been tested as yet, and we can say nothing as to their value. The descriptions attached are from the introducers.

AUGUSTINE GUINOISEAU, or WHITE LA FRANCE. (Hybrid Tea.) Here we have a beauty indeed; one we can recommend to all. If you were to ask us to select six of the very finest Roses for you, we should be sure to include it in the six. Do you know La France? If so, you know this elegant new Rose. It is identical with La France except the color. It is pearly white, sometimes tinted with fawn. Don't fail to get this new Rose.

BRIDESMAID. (Tea.) A sport from that old standby, Catherine Mermet. All know that Catherine Mermet takes precedence as a pink Rose. Why? Because the bud is of exquisite shape and contour, so solid and firm, and the stems are so long and stiff that no other Rose will compare with it in keeping qualities after being cut. It has, though, with all these good qualities, a serious defect, namely, "off color." This is noticeable more in dark, cloudy weather, but it is true of the Rose at all times. Now, this is why the Bridesmaid will supercede the Mermet. It is about two shades deeper in color—just enough to make it bright; and it is the same color all the time, under every condition of weather and surroundings.

JEANNE GUILLAUMEZ. (Tea.) A very vigorous grower; flower large and double, of good form, with beautiful long buds. Color clear red, touched with salmon, center a coppery red, with pale silvery shadings. Received first-class certificate from the Lyons Horticultural Society.

COUNTESS ANNA THUN. Color a beautiful citron yellow, with coppery and peach center, shading to a salmon and silvery pink, the colors blending nicely. Certainly a wonderful Rose, both in size and color.

COUNTESS EVA STARHEMBURG. (Tea.) The bud is long in form, opening into a fine double flower of great beauty and heavy texture; color creamy yellow, shading to ochre at the center, borders of the petals touched with rose.

FURSTIN BISMARCK. (Tea.) A very variably colored Rose, changing from a china rose color to cherry-red, the whole suffused with lemon. A strong, vigorous new variety from Germany.

HENRY M. STANLEY. The color is a rare shade of amber-rose, delicately tinged with apricot yellow towards the center, reverse of petals clear buff-rose. The flowers are of good substance, extra large, finely formed, and very full and fragrant.

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT. Ernest Asmus says, as read at the Society of American Florists, Washington: "Here is a Rose which I think is the best Hybrid Tea up to date. It is clear pink in color—there is nothing in the Rose line that can approach it in color—and the flower is as large as Baroness Rothschild and as free as La France, and if my judgment is not mistaken, it will make a sensation in the cut-flower market when brought in in good shape."

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT.

BON SILENE.

NEW ROSES, continued.

MADAME ELIE LAMBERT. (Tea.) The color is somewhat in the way of Madame de Watteville, but deeper; rich, creamy white, faintly tinted with pale golden yellow, and exquisitely bordered and shaded with soft rosy flesh; exceedingly beautiful and very sweet; petals large and of good substance; constant and profuse bloomer; strong, vigorous and healthy grower. In short, a magnificent Rose in every way.

DOCTEUR REYMONT. Color is a bright, shining vermilion-red, reverse of petals elegantly clouded with rich violet-crimson; exceedingly sweet.

GENERAL LIST OF ROSES.

TEA-SCENTED.

Tea Roses form the largest and most popular section of the Everblooming Roses, which we consider the most desirable, as they bloom continually from early spring until frost. Tea Roses are remarkable for their fragrance, and give more satisfactory results in this climate than others.

While we advise and earnestly recommend the planting of the large plants, still in the spring we have plants in 2½-inch pots, and will sell them for delivery in March and April at 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. When selection is left to us, we will send 15 for \$1.

Aline Sisley. The flower is large, very full and double; a rare shade of violet-rose; almost scarlet in bud; vigorous and free bloomer, and very beautiful.

Andre Schwarz. Glowing scarlet, passing to rich crimson, very bright and striking; a constant and profuse bloomer; flowers large, full and sweet.

Bon Silene. Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds; color deep rose. This Rose is used largely in floral work; planted in the garden, it is invaluable for cutting; its color forms a pleasing contrast to the lighter varieties.

Bride. The best pure white Tea Rose. The buds, which are of grand size, are carried high and erect on bright smooth, stems. Good grower, very free bloomer. Hardy in ordinary winters.

Cornelia Cook. Pure creamy white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale lemon and blush; very double and sweet. This beautiful Rose is in great demand for its magnificent buds, which are of immense size and of the most lovely and perfect form; not so free in bloom as some.

Catherine Mermet. A very beautiful Rose, highly valued for its elegant buds; color silvery rose, with delicately shaded amber center; large globular flowers; a strong, healthy grower and good bloomer.

Charles Rovelli. A charming Rose; color a lovely shade of carmine, changing to silver-rose. Large, fine flower, very full and fragrant; free in bloom, and a beauty.

Comtesse de la Barthe. Few Roses equal this in freedom of flowering; none surpasses it in either fragrance or vigor. The flowers are rose colored, heavily shaded with amber and salmon. We regard this as one of the very best.

Charles Legrad. Magnificent large buds and flowers of great beauty. Color a fine chamois red, richly shaded with violet-crimson, very sweet, and a constant bloomer. Extra fine.

Comtesse Riza du Parc. Bright coppery rose, tinged and shaded with soft violet-crimson; the flowers are large, very full and sweet; it is a profuse bloomer.

Coquette de Lyon. Pale yellow; free bloomer; of dwarf habit.

Devoniensis. Magnolia Rose. Beautiful creamy white, with rose center; large, very full and double; delightfully sweet tea scent.

Duchess de Brabant. Beautiful rosy salmon, changing to deep rose; very sweet; beautiful buds and flowers.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Remarkable for its beautiful color, which is the most intense, glowing crimson.

Dr. Grill. Copper-yellow; with fawny rose reflex. The outer petals are large, round and shell-shaped, and enclose a mass of shorter petals, which are of a very brilliant color.

Etoile de Lyon. The flowers are exceedingly fragrant, of large size and very double; color brilliant chrome yellow, deepening towards the center to pure golden yellow; beautiful.

Estelle Pradel. White, slightly tinged with yellow; flowers medium size, full and sweet; profuse bloomer.

Isabella Sprunt. Large, beautiful buds; strong grower, free bloomer; color bright canary yellow; very sweet tea scent.

Jean Pernet. Beautiful bright yellow, outer petals paler; large, very full and double; rich in bud.

Jules Finger. Extra large; color bright rosy scarlet, beautifully shaded with intense crimson; of vigorous growth and a free bloomer.

La Princess Vera. Very full and double; immense buds; color pale flesh, changing to salmon-rose, shaded with carmine; very sweet tea scent.

La Pactole. Pale sulphur yellow; large, full and double; beautiful buds; very sweet tea scent.

Levison Gower. Deep rose, tinged with salmon; large and fragrant; a fine Rose.

Luciole. Bright carmine-rose, tinted and shaded with saffron yellow, the base of petals coppery yellow, back of petals bronze-yellow; large, full, strongly scented, good shape, long buds; a charming Rose.

Madame Lambard. Center purplish rose or rosy red, outer petals creamy, shaded with rose; color is variable, but always handsome flowers, large and full; of excellent form and habit.

Ma Capucine. Color is a nasturtium yellow; good grower, free bloomer; very unique and attractive.

Madame Scipion Cochet. Color a soft primrose yellow, with rose shadings. Deliciously sweet scented, and very unique in the size and shape of its buds; free bloomer.

Madame Falcot. Fine apricot yellow, with beautiful orange buds; medium size and fullness; a constant bloomer.

Madame Bravy, or Alba Rosea. Large, very double and sweet; perfect form; color rich, creamy white, with blush center.

TEA SCENTED ROSES, continued.

Madame Camille. Rosy salmon; large; very fine.

Mlle. Francisca Kruger. Orange-yellow, shaded flesh; full and perfect; a good bedder, somewhat variable in color, sometimes rich and glowing, then of a darker shade, but always beautiful. A magnificent sort.

Madame Jos. Schwartz. Extra large globular flowers, highly perfumed and very full; the blooms are pure white, elegantly tinted and shaded with pale yellow and rosy blush. A splendid Rose, and a valuable outdoor variety.

Madame de Watteville. This is the Tulip Rose, so called because of the feathery shading of bright rose around the edge of every petal, the body of the petal being creamy white and of heavy texture.

Madame Carle. A dwarf branching variety, producing enormous quantities of beautiful bright crimson-scarlet flowers, shaded on the extremities of the petals with light silvery rose.

Madame Celina Noirey. Delicate shaded rose, back of petals purplish red; very large, fine habit.

Madame Damazin. Very large and full; color creamy white, salmon center.

Madame Margottin. Bright pink, with crimson center, tinged with yellow; large and double, very full and fine.

Marie Ducher. Large size, full and fine form; good habit; color rich, transparent salmon, with fawn center.

Marie Van Houtte. Lovely light yellow, with the outer petals most beautifully suffused with bright pink, and the inner ones often tipped with the same color. The contrast is very beautiful. Bud large and finely formed. One of the finest Teas.

Marie Guillot. Perfection in form; the flower is large and double to the center; color pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale yellow.

Madame Welche. Very large, double and beautifully formed; soft amber yellow, deepening towards the center to orange or coppery yellow; vigorous in habit, and blooms freely.

Madame Martha du Bourg. The color is creamy white, touched with carmine or pale heliotrope on the edges; texture heavy. A very promising Rose.

Medea. Flowers a bright lemon yellow, with canary yellow centers; very full buds, with high centers, foliage dark and thick, in color like Perle.

Mrs. James Wilson. Flowers large and double; deep cream color; edge of petals touched with soft blush; flowers upright on strong, stiff stems; an elegant bedding sort.

Papa Gontier. A grand red Tea, of fine crimson shade and silken texture. Free in growth and in flower. Petals very large, graceful, stylish.

Perle des Jardins. Clear golden yellow; very rich and beautiful; extra large globular flowers; very full and highly perfumed. This magnificent Rose is considered a formable rival to Marechal Niel.

Princess Sagan. A strong growing Rose, with small, closely set, dark foliage, and medium-sized flowers of the brightest scarlet, and of velvety texture. A single bud or blossom will catch the eye at a great distance, so brilliant is the color; free bloomer.

Regalis. A free bloomer; color salmon, shaded with rose; crimson in bud.

Rainbow. A beautiful pink Rose, streaked with crimson. One of the leading cut-flower Roses in San Francisco.

Reine de Portugal. Coppery yellow, blending with rose; very large and full; a very distinct sort.

Safrano. Highly valued for its beautiful buds; very fragrant; color bright apricot-yellow, changing to orange, sometimes tinted with rose. One of the best.

Sappho. Buds fawn color, suffused with rose, the opening flower shaded yellow and tawny buff, center deep, bright yellow; large, full and globular.

Sombrenil. Creamy white, sometimes tinted with pink; very sweet, large, full, good form, vigorous and free.

Souvenir d'un Ami. Bright rose; good form. A good bedding kind.

Souvenir de Madame Pernet. Large flower, fine, full form, very double and sweet; color, soft, rosy crimson, tinged and shaded with clear yellow.

Sunset. Color, a rich, tawny shade of saffron and orange, often shaded with gold and light crimson. Foliage, a rich crimson, and very attractive.

The Queen. It is pure snow white, makes good, finely formed buds; it is quite full, showing the center but slightly when fully open. The petals are thick, and of good substance; opens well, is very sweet, and has proved valuable, both for forcing and open ground planting.

Triomphe de Luxembourg. Coppery rose; the flower is very large, full and double; fragrant.

Teresa Loth. Fine carmine-red, with deep rose shading; full and double, very sweet.

Ye Primrose Dame. Very double; petals beautifully curved; outer petals a soft canary color, center a rich, rosy salmon; buds after the fashion of the Polyanthas. Of slender, drooping habit, and fine, delicate foliage.

Waban. This very valuable Rose is a sport from Catherine Mermet, and identical with that variety in every characteristic excepting color, which is a rich, deep, bright pink.

CLIMBING TEAS AND NOISETTES.

Under this head we combine the Noisettes and the most vigorous growing varieties of the Tea Roses, such as Gloire de Dijon and Marechal Niel.

Celine Forester. Pale yellow, deepening toward the center; large, full form, perfectly double; a fine bloomer.

Climbing Devoniensis. Large, very full and double; delightfully sweet tea scent; color, beautiful creamy white, with rose center.

Climbing Hermosa. Beautiful pale rose; large, full and double; grows freely and blooms profusely; quite hardy; very desirable.

Climbing Jules Margottin. Carmine crimson, large, fragrant; much the same as Jules Margottin, but with climbing habit.

SAPPHO.

CLIMBING ROSES, continued.

Climbing La France. This Rose combines all the charms of La France, which variety it is identical with, except that it has a climbing habit. Peter Henderson & Co. speak highly of it.

Climbing Niphetos. The buds on well-grown specimens measure 4 inches in length, and are produced in the greatest profusion. It is positively startling in size and purity. This Rose has our highest praise.

Climbing Victor Verdier. Bright carmine-rose, with deeper colored edges; large, fragrant.

Cloth of Gold. Bright sulphur yellow; large, splendid flower; very full and double; very sweet.

Gloire de Dijon. Rich cream color; with rose center; very large and double; handsome foliage, and vigorous, free blooming habit.

James Sprunt (Climbing Agrippina). Deep cherry red, very pretty and distinct; medium size, free bloomer; grows from 6 to 10 feet in one season.

Lamarque. Pale canary yellow, almost white; beautiful buds; large, full flowers; rapid climber.

Madame Caroline Kuster. Pale yellow, often mottled with rose; fine, full form; large, and very double; highly perfumed; very desirable.

Marechal Niel. A beautiful deep sulphur yellow; buds immense size, and exceedingly fragrant. It is the finest yellow Rose in existence. Where it is allowed to grow it will attain an immense size, and yield hundreds of beautiful flowers.

Reine Marie Henriette. A strong, vigorous grower; flowers large, full and of fine form. Color a beautiful pure cherry red; sweet scented; very free flowering. A great acquisition for the South.

Reve d'Or (Climbing Saffrano). A beautiful pillar Rose; being a strong climber; color orange yellow or rosy buff; good size, full and sweet; also called "Golden Chain." A grand climber.

Solfaterre. Fine, clear sulphur yellow; good form, large, full and very double; very sweet and good.

Woodland Margaret. Pure white, medium size; free bloomer; beautiful climber; good quality.

White Cluster. White, blooms in clusters; strong grower.

Washington. Medium size; pure white, very double; blooms profusely in large clusters; a strong grower; flowers until frost.

William A. Richardson. Of strong growth and climbing habit; color, rich coppery yellow, flushed with carmine; beautiful in bud; medium size, and fragrant.

CHINESE OR BENGAL ROSES.

Generally dwarf, but branch freely; produce an incredible number of flowers. They bloom so continuously that they commonly go by the name of "Daily Roses." The flowers are individually not so fine as the other Roses. For bedding they are unsurpassed.

Agrippina. Rich, velvety crimson, beautiful in bud. Few Roses are so rich in color.

Archduke Charles. A splendid Rose; color, brilliant crimson-scarlet, shaded with violet crimson.

Louis Philippe. Dark velvety crimson; full bloomer.

Queen's Scarlet. Dazzling crimson scarlet; has beautiful buds, which are much prized for cut-flowers; sweet-scented, hardy.

Viridiflora, Green Rose. Pure deep green flowers. A great curiosity.

White Daily (*Indica alba*). White, free bloomer; beautiful in bud.

BOURBON ROSES.

These are the hardiest of the Everblooming Roses. Most of them bloom all the summer, the flowers increasing in size and beauty as the weather becomes cooler, and being in perfection in autumn.

Bourbon Queen. A beautiful flower; double, and of good size; delicate flesh rose, shaded with salmon.

Crown Princess Victoria. The White Malmaison. The color is pure, waxy snow white, sometimes has a lemon tint, and to those who desire a fine double flower when fully expanded, this will meet your wants, as it is very beautiful when full blown. Resembles that grand old Rose "Malmaison" in shape and fullness.

Hermosa. An excellent Rose; large, full and double; grows freely and blooms profusely; beautiful clear rose; one of the best.

Madame Plantier. Pure white; strong grower and free bloomer; one of the best white Roses; blooms only in spring.

Madame Rivouy. Crimson red, rich and deep; a large, fine flower, well shaped and very double; a strong, healthy grower and free bloomer.

Red Malmaison. This beautiful Rose is identical with *Souv. de la Malmaison*, except in color, which is clear deep, rich scarlet. A grand, handsome Rose in every respect.

Souv. de la Malmaison. The flower is large and double to the center; color, pale flesh, clear and fresh; one of the best.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

A class of Roses of comparatively recent introduction. They have a decidedly distinct growth, are extremely dwarf, with graceful branches elevated above the foliage, and one shoot often bears dozens of flowers. The original Polyantha Rose was a hardy Japanese species, with single flowers blooming only in the spring. Its seedlings, including the varieties described below, produce double flowers in great profusion from spring until frost.

Clothilde Soupert. Flowers medium and beautifully formed; color, pearly white, with a vivid carmine-rose center, which fades after a little, leaving the Rose almost white. It is a constant bloomer, quite fragrant, and should be in every collection, sure.

Georges Pernet. Flowers of medium size, but produced in wonderful profusion, and flowering continually. Silvery yellow, passing to pink-rose, shaded white.

Mlle. Cecile Brunner. Flowers very double and perfect, and borne in such clusters that the whole plant frequently seems to be a mass of blossoms; color, salmon, heavily shaded with rose.

Mignonette. Clear pink, changing to white, tinged with pale rose; flowers very small, but full and double; a vigorous grower, and constant and profuse bloomer.

Perle d'Or. Flowers medium size, of fine form and texture; saffron yellow, deeper in the center, with small white edge; blooms in large clusters.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

This class of Roses is mostly the result of Mr. Bennett's efforts at crossing Teas with Hybrid Perpetuals, and *vice versa*. Under this head we find some of the most desirable of all the Roses, combining the delicacy of tints and odors of the Teas, and the habits, high color and beauty of form of the Hybrid Perpetuals. To avoid so many classes, we have put under this head the few Hybrid Noisettes we grow.

American Beauty. Strong, vigorous grower, but a very shy bloomer. The buds are extra large, very full and double, and exceedingly sweet. The color is a dark, rich crimson, and most exquisitely shaded.

Beauty of Stapleford. (Bennett's H. T.) Red, tinged with violet; a larger well formed Rose; particularly good in bud.

Captain Christy. One of the finest Roses in our list. A clear bright pink, waxy and chaste in appearance.

Duchess of Albany. Resembles La France, but of a more vigorous growth, a larger and more expanded flower, and a deep, even pink color; not shaded, but a solid color.

La France. (Bennett's H. T.) Very large, very double, and of superb form; color, silvery rose, deepening toward the center. It flowers continuously throughout the season; it is very fragrant.

Michael Saunders. (Bennett's H. T.) Deep bronzed rose, shaded red, large and double; a beautiful and very distinct Rose; fragrant; very free bloomer.

Meteor. A velvety red Everbloomer of the deepest glowing crimson, as fine as a Hybrid Remontant. Flowers medium size, very double, and petals slightly recurving. It has no tinge of violet or purple to mar its beauty. The best rich red Rose for the garden ever introduced.

Pierre Guillot. Bright cherry red flowers, full and large; very free bloomer; of good habit. Splendid outdoor sort.

Viscountess Folkestone. The flower is delicately tinted flesh, almost white, and lustrous as satin. When in full bloom it is like a fine white Paeony, but without a suggestion of stiffness.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD.

HYBRID REMONTANT ROSES.

The flowers of this class are of immense size and very double; among them are some of the most brilliant colors and best forms in our list, but no shades of yellow. Owing to their general habit of blooming only in

the spring and fall, their value is lessened somewhat.

Anne de Diesbach. Bright rose, fine color; very large.
Achille Gonnod. Lilac-rose.

Baroness Rothschild. A magnificent Rose; flowers extra large, full and globular; color rich, silvery pink, paler on the edge of the petals; rare shading and exquisitely beautiful.

Belle Normande. Lilac-pink.

Boule de Neige. Pure white; medium sized flowers of perfect form; very free flowering.

Charles Lefebvre. Deep velvety crimson, rich and dark; good form; a fine Rose.

Charles Wood. Deep red, blackish tint.

Duke of Edinburgh. Brilliant scarlet-crimson, large.

Eugene Appert. Scarlet, crimson shaded; good form.

General Washington. Rosy carmine, shaded scarlet.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson-scarlet, rich and velvety; magnificent buds; free bloomer; one of the best.

Giant of Battles. Brilliant crimson; large, very double.

Helen Paul. Light flesh, changing to white.

John Hopper. Bright rose, with crimson center; large.

Jules Margottin. Bright, clear cherry-red; large and very double; free bloomer. A general favorite.

La Reine. Deep rosy lilac; very large and full; vigorous, free.

Magna Charta. Bright clear pink, flushed with violet-crimson, and very sweet. The flower is extra large, fine form; a free bloomer.

Mad. Charles Wood. Reddish crimson; large, nearly full; one of the freest flowering of its class, and a fine Rose.

Mrs. John Laing. A remarkable grower; deliciously fragrant; a very free bloomer; color, a beautiful clear pink.

Mad. Moreau. Brilliant red, shaded with violet; very large, vigorous.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose color, very large, shining foliage; wood smooth. By far the largest Rose in cultivation. A free bloomer.

Pius IX. Bright crimson purple; a good old Rose.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark, rich, velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black, looking at a little distance as if really black.

Souvenir de William Wood. Large, very double; color, dark, blackish maroon, shaded with scarlet.

Ulrich Brunner. Very large; rich crimson, shaded with scarlet.

Victor Verdier. Bright rose, with crimson center; a free bloomer; beautiful.

Vick's Caprice. The flowers are large, ground color, soft, satiny pink, distinctly striped and dashed with carmine. It is beautiful in bud form, being quite long and pointed, also showing the stripes and markings to very great advantage, these desirable qualities making it a valuable and popular variety for cutting.

MOSS ROSES.

This class of Roses is especially admired for the beautiful moss covering of the buds. The Moss Rose is a strong, vigorous grower, and is more hardy than any other class. Every garden should have a few specimens.

Alfred de Delmas. Blush, rosy pink center.

Countess of Murinais. Flowers pure white, large and very double, blooming in clusters; buds mossed.

Glory of Mosses. Very large and double; color, deep, rosy carmine; very mossy and fragrant.

Hortense Vernet. Fine rosy carmine; buds beautifully mossed; large, full and sweet.

Henry Martin. Rich rosy pink, beautifully tinged with crimson; large flowers, very full and sweet; finely mossed.

Luxembourg. Bright crimson, purple shaded; very sweet and mossy.

Perpetual White. Pure white, blooming in clusters; very mossy; vigorous grower; free bloomer.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

Under this head we combine several different kinds to avoid so many classes.

Alba, or White Banksia. Pure white; small and full; climbing.

Baltimore Belle. Blush white; very strong grower, climbing; a beautiful object when in full flower, and superb for covering porches and trellises, or the end of a house.

Gem of the Prairies. Light crimson, blotched with white; free bloomer; very double; strong grower; fine for trellises.

Intea, or Yellow Banksia. Bright yellow; very small and full; climbing.

Queen of the Prairies. Bright pink, often white striped; strong grower and free bloomer, climbing very rapidly, and presenting a superb show of flowers in its season.

Bulbs and Flower Roots.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

This is one of the handsomest foliage plants in cultivation. It is of easy cultivation, requiring only a good supply of water, and a very rich, warm situation. The leaves are often 3 feet long, and about half as much in breadth; start early. Good roots, 25 cts. each, \$2 per dozen; extra, 50 cts. each, \$4 per dozen.

DAHLIAS.

This is one of the oldest garden flowers in existence, and retains its great popularity. The roots ought to be planted as soon as the ground becomes warm, and covered about 3 inches. It is an autumn flower, and although blooming all summer, only attains its greatest beauty in the fall months, when the weather is cool.

After flowering, and before hard frost, take up the roots, dry them, remove the tops, and keep in the cellar until spring, when they can be divided and replanted. We have them in great variety. Best tubers, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

A species of Hyacinth which blooms during August and September, growing 3 to 5 feet high, with long spikes of pure white flowers. It is perfectly hardy, and can be left in the ground over winter. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

JONQUIL CAMPERNELLI.

What a beautiful sight in early spring is a border of Jonquils, their bright yellow blossoms enlivening the landscape, and giving promise of the beauty and fragrance which comes with spring and summer! The Campernelli is the largest of all Jonquils. 50 cts. per dozen, \$3 per hundred.

LILIES.

The Lily has long been celebrated for its rare and chaste beauty. No plant capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants, and no herbaceous border, however select, should be without a few of its best sorts.

Auratum. The magnificent Golden-banded Lily of Japan. 50 cts.

Candidum. Pure white. 25 cts.

Longiflorum. White, trumpet-shaped, 5 inches long. 25 cts.

Speciosum album. Pure white and very fragrant. 50 cts.

Speciosum rubrum, or roseum. White, shaded with deep rose and spotted with red. 50 cts.

Tigrinum splendens. Much larger than ordinary Tiger Lily; very fine. 25 cts.

Tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily.) Flowers double, bright orange-red, spotted with black. 50 cts.

MADEIRA VINE.

A half-hardy tuberous-rooted climbing plant of very rapid growth, bearing copious and graceful racemes of fragrant white flowers; very useful for screens, trellises or rock work. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

NARCISSUS.

Trumpet Major (Single Daffodil). Deep golden yellow; earliest for forcing, and a very popular Narcissus. 50 cts. per dozen.

You Sion (Double Daffodil). The greatest demand for forcing, and very desirable for forcing or bed. 75 cts. per dozen.

TUBEROSE.

A beautiful wax-like, pure white, sweet-scented flower, well known to all. Plant in the warmest place in the garden, and plant when the weather becomes warm. The bulbs flower but once, but the small, young ones, after a year's growth, generally make flowering bulbs. Before severe frosts take the bulbs up and dry them, and keep in a warm, dry place all winter, and start early.

Single. Early-flowering; orange-scented. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per dozen.

Double Tall. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

Pearl. Dwarf, stocky growth. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS.

One of our most ornamental spring-flowering perennial plants, commonly called "Bleeding Heart," with handsome pæony-like foliage, and long, drooping racemes of bright pink and white heart-shaped flowers. Hardy. 25 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

TRITOMA UVARIA, OR RED-HOT POKER.

Another plant which deserves to be more cultivated. It does well anywhere; prefers a moist soil. The spike is of orange-red color, about a foot in length. 25 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

FLORIST'S PINK.

This is the old garden Pink, but none the less valuable because old. We have the two colors, White and Pink, both beautiful, very sweet-scented, hardy. Nice clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS.

PRICE=LIST.

Fruit Department.

When large Numbers of Trees are wanted, please send for List for Special Prices.

APPLES.

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Standard, 2 to 3 years . . . 5 to 7 ft.	\$0 15	\$1 75	\$12 00	\$80 00
" 2 years . . . 4 to 6 ft.	10	1 20	8 00	60 00
" 1 year . . . 10	1 00	7 00	50 00	
" Captain Moses . . . 50	5 00	35 00		

PEARS,

Standard, 2 years . . . 5 to 6 ft.	40	3 50	25 00	
" 1 year . . . 25	2 25	15 00		
Dwarf, 2 years . . . 3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	20 00	
" 1 year . . . 20	2 00	15 00		
Idaho . . . 5 to 6 ft.	50	5 00		
Lincoln Coreless . . . 5 to 6 ft.	75	7 50		

PEACHES.

Standard . . . 4 to 6 ft.	15	1 50	10 00	75 00
" . . . 3 to 5 ft.	10	1 00	6 00	50 00
Josephine . . . 4 to 6 ft.	50	5 00	35 00	
Champion and Crosby . . 4 to 6 ft.	25	2 75	20 00	
Dwarf and Ornamental . . 15	1 50			

APRICOTS.

All sorts . . . 4 to 6 ft.	25	2 25	18 00	
" . . . 3 to 5 ft.	20	2 00	12 00	

NECTARINES.

All sorts . . . 4 to 6 ft.	15	1 75	12 00	

PLUMS.

On plnm stocks . . . 5 to 6 ft.	50	4 50	35 00	
Chickasaw type . . . 4 to 6 ft.	25	2 00	15 00	80 00
Oriental sorts . . . 4 to 6 ft.	25	2 25	15 00	90 00
Willard . . . 4 to 6 ft.	50	5 50	40 00	

CHERRIES.

All sorts . . . 5 to 7 ft.	25	2 25	15 00	
" . . . 4 to 6 ft.	20	2 00	12 00	

QUINCES.

All sorts . . . 3 to 5 ft.	25	2 50	15 00	

PERSIMMONS.

Japan . . . 4 to 6 ft.	35	3 50	25 00	
" . . . 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 50	15 00	

MULBERRIES.

All sorts, 1 year . . . 5 to 7 ft.	25	2 50	15 00	
" 2 years . . . 8 to 10 ft.	50	4 50	30 00	

HARDY ORANGE.

2 years old . . . 25	2 00	10 00		
1 year old . . . 15	1 50	7 00		

DWARF CHERRY.

Dwarf Rocky Mountain . . . 50	5 00			

NUTS.

	Each	Doz
Almonds . . . 4 to 5 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 25
Butternut . . . 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 50
Chestnut, American . . . 5 to 6 ft.	25	2 25
" Spanish . . . 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 50
" Japan Giant . . . 3 to 4 ft.	75	7 50
Filberts . . . 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 50
Pecans . . . 2 ft.	25	2 50
Walnut, Black . . . 3 to 4 ft.	25	2 25
" English . . . 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 50
" Early Bearing . . . 2 to 3 ft.	50	5 00
" Japan . . . 1 to 2 ft.	40	4 00

BERRIES.

	Doz.	100	1,000
Blackberries, all sorts . . . 50	\$2 00	\$10 00	
Raspberries, Cuthbert and Turner . . . 50	2 00	8 00	
" All Summer . . . 1 25	8 00		
" other sorts . . . 50	2 50	12 00	
Jnneberries . . . 1 00			
Strawberries, Greenville, Rio and Timbrell . . . 50	1 00	6 00	
" other sorts . . . 50	4 00		

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal, 2 years . . . 1 00	7 00		
" 1 year . . . 75	5 00		

FIGS.

	Each	Doz.	100
All sorts, 2 years . . . \$0 25	\$2 25		
" 1 year . . . 15	1 75	\$10 00	

GRAPES.

Colerain, Early Ohio and Progress . . . 1 00	10 00	40 00	
Agawam, Salem and Hartford . . . 15	1 50	6 00	
Black Eagle, Diana, Merrimac and Wilder . . . 15	1 50		
Brighton, Delaware, Dutchess, Moore's Early, Iona, Perkins, Scppernong, Flowers, Thomas and Tender Pulp . . . 15	1 50	8 00	
Moore's Diamond and Maxatawney . . . 15	1 50	10 00	
Eaton, Lady Washington and Moyer . . . 40	4 00		
Herman . . . 30	3 00		
Empire State, Goethe, Lady Herbert, Norton's Virginia and Warren . . . 20	2 00	12 00	
Champion, Catawba, Martha, Niagara, Elvira and Worden . . . 10	1 00	5 00	
Clinton, Concord and Ives . . . 10	1 00	3 00	
Green Mountain . . . 75	8 00	35 00	

Ornamental Department.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Apple, Native and Chinese Crab, 3½ to 4 feet, 25 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents.	
Alder, Cut-leaved, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents.	
Ash, American and European, 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents.	
Beech, 6 to 7 feet, 50 cents; Purple, 5 feet, 75 cents; Rivers' Purple, 5 feet, \$1.	
Birch, Sweet, 6 to 7 feet, 50 cents; White, 4 to 5 feet, 35 cents.	
Crape Myrtle, three colors, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents. White, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 5 feet, 50 cents.	
Dogwood, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.	
Judas Tree, or Red Bud, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents.	

Deciduous Trees, continued.

Horse Chestnut, White-flowering, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents.	
Kelreuteria paniculata, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents.	
Linden, American, 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents.	
Japan Varnish Tree, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.	
Mimosa, 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.	
Maple, Silver, 3 to 6 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents; extra sizes, \$1 to \$1.25.	
" Sugar, Ash-leaved, Norway and Sycamore, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents; extra, \$1.	
" Weir's Cut-leaf, 4 to 5 feet, 75 cents; 6 to 7 feet, \$1.	

Deciduous Trees, continued.

Poplar, Carolina, Lombardy and Silver, 5 to 6 feet, 25 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents; extra, 75 cents.	
Paulownia imperialis, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents; 6 to 7 feet, 50 cents; extra, 75 cents to \$1.	
Peaches, Double-flowering. Blood-leaved, Golden, 15 cents.	
Sycamore, American, 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents.	
“ Oriental, 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents.	
Maiden-Hair Tree 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents.	
Sophora Japonica 4 to 4 feet, 25 cents.	
Sweet Gum, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents; 7 to 9 feet, 75 cents.	
Tamarix, Gallica, 3 feet, 25 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents, extra, \$1.	
Tulip Poplar, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents; 7 to 9 feet, 75 cents.	
Umbrella China Tree, 3 feet, 25 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents; extra 75 cents to \$1.	
Vitex Agnus-castus, 4 to 5 feet, 35 cents.	
Yellow Wood, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents.	

WEeping TREES.

Willow, Babylonica and annularis	Each.	\$o 25 to \$o 50
“ Kilmarnock		50 to 1 00

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Almonds, double-flowering	2 to 3 ft.	25
Althæa, all varieties	2 ft.	25
Amelanchier Botryapium	3 ft.	25
Astilbe Japonica		25 to 50
Azalea	1 ft.	40
Budleya		25 to 50
Berberry purpurea	2 ft.	25
Corchorus and Clethra	2 ft.	25
Deutzia, all varieties	2 to 3 ft.	25 to 50
Daphne Mezereum		25
Elder, Golden European		25
Elegans parvifolia	2 ft.	25
Exochorda grandiflora	3 to 4 ft.	50
Halesia tetraptera (Silver Bell)		50
Hawthorn	2 ft.	35
Hypericum		25
Forsythia, all varieties		25 to 50
Fringe, White		25 to 50
Hydrangeas		25
Japan Quince, Red and White		25 to 50
Lilac, all varieties		25
Neviusa	2 ft.	25
Pomegranates, all varieties		25 to 50
Philadelphus, Mock Orange		25 to 50
Rhodotyphus Kerrioides		25
Sweet Shrub		25
Smoke Tree and Scotch Broom		25 to 50
Spiræa, all varieties		25
Snow Ball, Opulus and Plicatum		25 to 50
Snowberry		35
Weigela, all varieties		25
White Fringe		25 to 50

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

Box Tree, three varieties	Each	\$o 25 to \$o 75
“ Dwarf	per 100, \$2 to \$5.	
Berberry		25 to 50
Cape Jessamine, three varieties		25 to 1 00
Ceanothus		25 to 50
Daphne Cneorum		25 to 50
Eunomys Japonica, argentea and aurea		25
Holly		50 to 1 00
Japan Medlar		25 to 50
Kalmia latifolia		50
Laurel, two varieties		25 to 75
“ Laurustinus		50 to 1 00
Live Oak		50 to 1 00
Mock Orange, Carolina Laurel Cherry		25 to 50
Mahonia, three varieties		25 to 75
Olive, American and Tea Plant		25 to 50
“ Tea or fragrans		25 to 1 00
Pyracantha, Red and White		25

Broad-leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, continued.

Privet, Japan and California	Each	\$o 25 to \$o 50
Pittosporum		25 to 50
Ornamental Grasses, seven varieties		25 to 50
Yucca		25

MAGNOLIAS.

Grandiflora	3 ft., \$1. 4 ft., \$1 50	Each
Fusca, from pots	1½ ft., 75	
Glanca	3 ft., 50 cts. 4 ft., 1 00	
Lenuei	2 to 2 ft., 1 50	
Purpurea, Soulangiana	2 to 3 ft., 75	
Macrophylla and Tripetala	2 to 3 ft., 50	
Acuminata	5 to 6 ft., 50	

CILMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.

Akebia and Ivy, two varieties	Each	\$o 25
Bignonia		25
Ampelopsis Veitchii and Quinquifolia		25
Honeysuckles, seven varieties		25
Jessamines, three varieties		25
“ Carolina Yellow, two varieties	\$o 25 to 50	
Matrimony Vine		25
Wistaria, four varieties	25 to 50	

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS.

Arbor-Vitæ, Chinese	18 inches, 100	\$10 00
“ Siberian	12 “	10 00
Enonymus Japonica, 2 years		8 00
“ “ 1 year		5 00
Pyracantha		4 00
Privet, California		8 00
“ Japonica and Tea Plant		10 00
Japan Quince and Althæa		8 00
Hardy Orange		7 00

CONIFERS AND TAXADS.

Arbor-Vitæ, American and Chinese, 3 ft., 25 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.	
“ Siberian, 2 ft., 25 cents; 3 feet, 50 cents.	
“ Globe, Rollinson and Compacta, 2 feet, 50 cents; 3 feet, 75 cents; extra, \$1.	
“ Golden and Always Golden, 1½ feet, 50 cents; 2 feet, 75 cents; 3 feet, \$1.	
“ Gigantea, 2½ feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, \$1.	
Cedar, African and Japan (Cryptomeria), 3 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.	
“ Deodar, 3 feet, \$1; 4 feet, \$1.50; 6 feet, \$3.	
Cephalotaxus Drupacea and Fortunei, 1½ to 2 feet, 25 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents.	
Cypress, Lawson, 3 feet, 50 cents, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.	
“ Lawson's Erect, 1½ feet, 50 cents; Pyramidal, 2½ feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, \$1.	
Cunninghamia, 1½ feet, 50 cents.	
Libocedrus decurrens, 2½ feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, \$1; Chiliensis, 1½ feet, 50 cents; 3 feet, \$1.	
Retinospora plumosa, 50 cents to \$1; Aurea, 2 feet, 50 cents; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.	
Juniper, Irish, 2½ feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, 75 cents.	
“ Swedish and Chinese, 3 feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, \$1.	
“ Virginia, 25 cents to \$1.	
Pines, Excelsa, 3 feet, 75 cents; 4 feet, \$1.	
“ Weymouth, 3 feet, 25 cents; 4 feet, 50 cents; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.	
“ Chilian, 2 feet, 75 cents.	
Balsam Fir and Hemlock Spruce, 2½ feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, 75 cents; extra, \$1.	
Spruce, Douglass, 2 feet, 50 cents; 3 feet, \$1.	
“ Norway, 2½ feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, 75 cents; extra, \$1.	

ROSES.

	Each	Doz.	100
New Varieties, 2 years old	\$o 60	\$7 00	
“ “ from 2½-inch pots	20	2 00	
Marechal Niel, 2 years	50	5 00	\$20 00
“ “ from 2½ inch pots	15	1 75	
All other sorts, 2 years	25	2 50	15 00
“ “ from 2½-inch pots	10	1 00	6 00

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