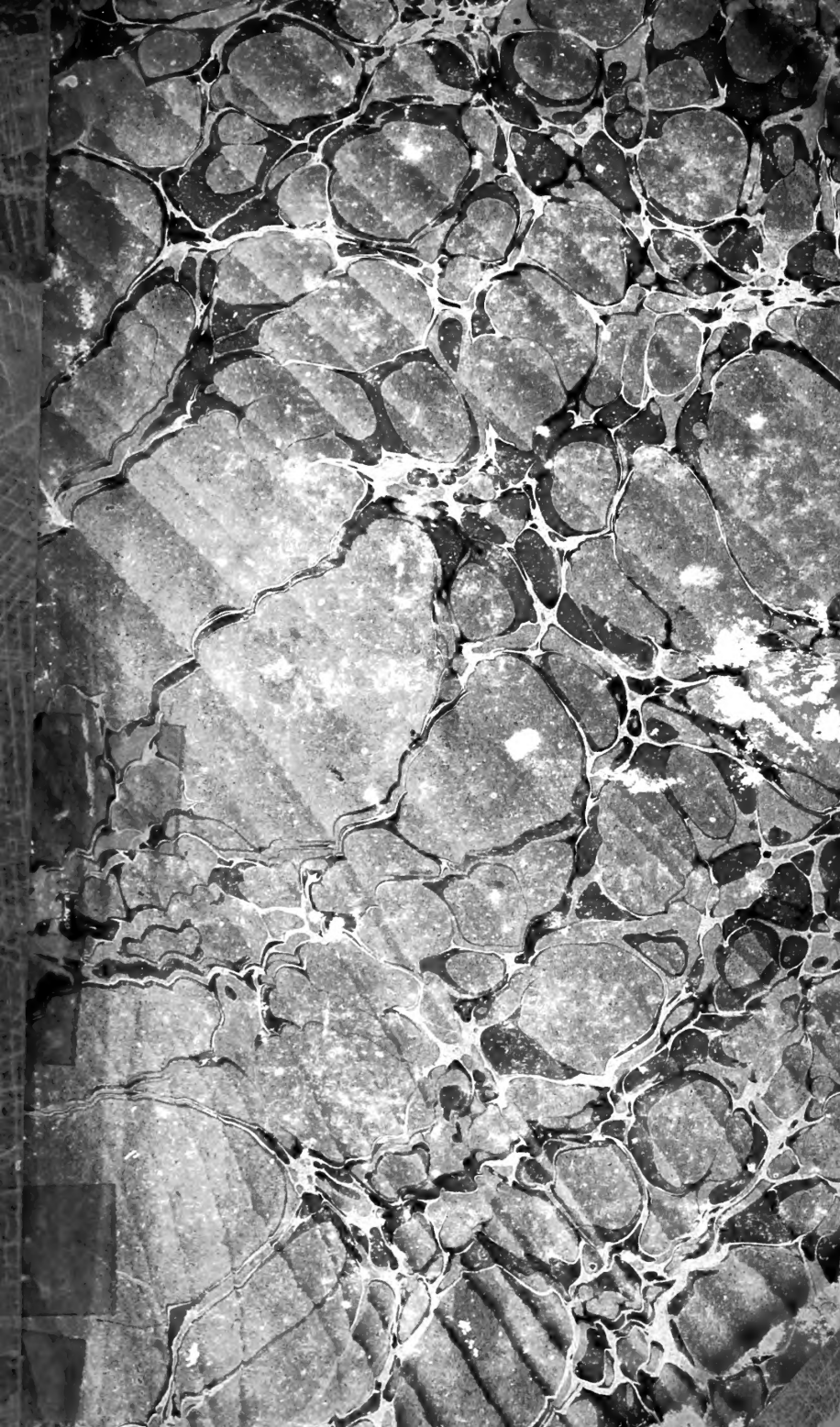


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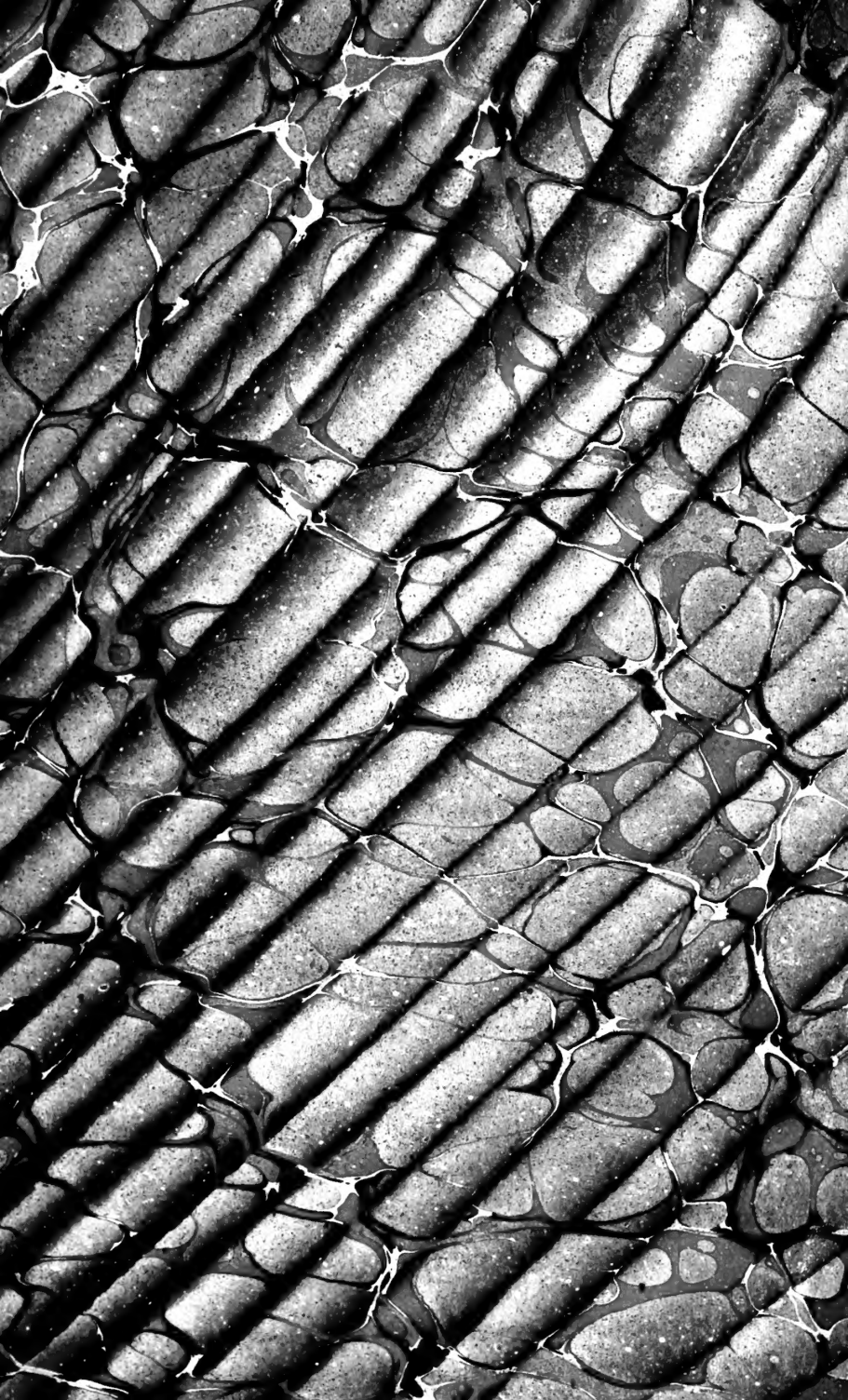
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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
OF
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHRUBS, VINES, PLANTS, ETC.,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE,

AT THE

ANCIENT AND CELEBRATED
LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERY,
(LATE PRINCE'S,)

Flushing, Long Island, near New-York,

WITH DIRECTIONS FOR THEIR CULTURE, ETC.

The NEW PROPRIETORS of this ancient and extensive NURSERY, so long known as PRINCE'S, being the IDENTICAL PREMISES owned, occupied and cultivated by that eminent Nurseryman, the late WILLIAM PRINCE, deceased, and exclusively designated by the above title for nearly fifty years, intend not only to spare no pains or expense to maintain the celebrity of this establishment for its unrivalled collection of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, etc., but to endeavor to merit the CONFIDENCE and PATRONAGE of the Public, by INTEGRITY and LIBERALITY in dealing and MODERATION in charges.

THE PROPRIETORS RESPECTFULLY CAUTION THE PUBLIC AGAINST SPURIOUS CATALOGUES, AND ANY ATTEMPTED DECEPTION BY THE USE BY ANY OTHER PERSON, OF THE NAME OF THIS WELL KNOWN NURSERY; AND ALL ORDERS ARE REQUESTED TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE REAL PROPRIETORS ONLY,

Winter & Co.

FLUSHING:

PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, BY C. R. LINCOLN.

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ERRATA.

In page 26, *Semiana, of Mass.*, should have followed *Imperatrice Violette* as a synonym also of IMPERATRICE BLUE, instead of preceding the latter name.

In page 41, line 25, of remarks, for three *roots* of plants, read three *rows* of plants.

In part of the edition, in page 80, line 28, of remarks, for *soaking* the bark, read *soaping* the bark.

☞ As the publication of this Catalogue has been attended with a very heavy expense, persons receiving it will confer a favor upon, and probably render a service to the Proprietors, by loaning it to their neighbors for perusal.

LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERY.

P R E F A C E .

The NEW PROPRIETORS of this extensive NURSERY, present to its patrons, and the public generally, a new and improved Catalogue. They have briefly stated on the title page, (as in their previous Catalogue,) the principles upon which they intend to conduct the establishment; and they respectfully solicit that patronage which they will strive to merit. Being one of the oldest Nurseries in the United States, founded upwards of half a century since, and great pains and expense having for a long series of years been bestowed by that eminent Nurseryman and late Proprietor, WILLIAM PRINCE, deceased, in procuring and cultivating every thing that was valuable, it no doubt contains at the present time, a more extensive collection of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, etc.,—variety as well as quantity considered—than can be found elsewhere in the United States.

From its justly acquired celebrity for its extensive and unrivalled collection, and inasmuch also as purchasers generally select that market which affords the greatest variety and supply, this Nursery has always been favored with a very extensive patronage. For like reasons, with the additional weighty one of *moderate prices*, the present Proprietors have reason to hope, that the patronage heretofore conferred upon this establishment will not only be continued by its former patrons, but afforded by the public generally, unless they should be *misled*. They therefore deem it necessary to state, that this is the *identical* celebrated and extensive Nursery, distinguished by the above title, and known as "PRINCE'S," and whereon the late well known Proprietor WILLIAM PRINCE deceased resided for nearly fifty years; and comprises more ground than he owned or cultivated for upwards of thirty years of that period, part of the premises now included in the Nursery having been subsequently purchased by him; and that the purchase by the present proprietors included the whole of the extensive Greenhouses which appertained to the establishment.

We also deem it necessary to caution the public against the use by any other person of the name of "LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN" by which this Nursery has always been *exclusively* distinguished; as it is fairly to be presumed, that a person who would attempt to mislead in that particular for the purpose of endeavoring to avail himself of the celebrity of this well-known Nursery, and which could not be considered otherwise than a fraud as well upon the public as upon the Proprietors, would not hesitate to practice any other deception to subserve his interest, especially such as were not liable to speedy detection. In no profession does the public require a character for *strict integrity* more than in that of the NURSERYMAN. In most cases implicit confidence must unavoidably be placed in him; and that confidence may be easily and grossly abused in various ways, and especially by his *knowingly* substituting one variety of tree or plant for another which he has not, or which is more valuable, to the great disappointment of the purchaser, after waiting years perhaps for the production of the fruit or flower.

Since the purchase of the establishment by the present Proprietors, their exertions have been unremitting, and they have spared no expense to improve the premises; and those who have been long familiarly acquainted with them, pronounce the whole establishment to be at present in higher order and condition than at any former period. They have also added to the stock many new and valuable varieties; and they will hereafter use every exertion to maintain the pre-eminence of this Nursery over any similar establishment in the United States, by continual additions of such new and superior varieties, both in the fruit and ornamental departments, as may be really desirable; and of which they now have under cultivation a very considerable number not specified in the present Catalogue.

So far from imitating the practice of issuing voluminous Catalogues for the purpose of making a *show* of an immensely extensive establishment, a considerable portion of the contents of which Catalogues would be worthless if possessed, and a very large portion of which could be found in the Catalogue only of the person issuing it, mere names being readily obtained, the Proprietors intend to specify in their Catalogues such articles only as are worthy of cultivation, and which they really do cultivate. It cannot be expected that an establishment cultivating the variety that this really does can at all times be supplied with every variety and every size of tree, shrub and plant specified in the

Catalogue. Every exertion will be made to keep up a full supply; but on the one hand an extensive demand may at one time exhaust the present supply of particular varieties; and on the other hand for want of demand for a time, the cultivation of young trees, shrubs, or plants of particular varieties may be temporarily suspended, although the stock to propagate from is on the premises; or an unfavorable season may thwart the efforts of the propagators. In accordance with the principle of cultivating such articles only as are really valuable, the Proprietors have made a material reform as well in the Nursery as in the Catalogue, by expunging from both inferior varieties; having grafted or budded anew many fruit trees, and ceased the cultivation of many varieties of trees, shrubs, and plants enumerated in former Catalogues of this establishment. The new varieties they shall offer, both fruit and ornamental, will be such only as they have proved, or whose character has been established by authority that can be depended upon; and not the refuse of French Nurseries under new and pompous names, with which the public has been so often deceived.

The improvement they have attempted in another respect they flatter themselves will be deemed really such. They allude to the present Catalogue of the establishment. In the form in which they have heretofore generally been issued, merely giving the names of varieties of fruits and their season of maturity, and a list of ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants, Nursery Catalogues were but of very limited use to most persons; but few having practical knowledge of the several varieties, and fewer still possessing the necessary horticultural works to resort to for information. To enable them to make such selection of fruits as would correspond with their wishes, some description of the respective varieties and of their qualities was requisite. Although some time since, and before we knew of its being contemplated by any other person, we designed to make this improvement, together with the others hereafter adverted to, in the next Catalogue we should issue, we do not claim the merit of being the first to carry it into effect; having been anticipated in that respect by the proprietors of three other Nurseries. We will here advert to the importance of a description of the respective varieties of fruits, even though brief, not only to aid in making a selection, but as a means of eventually ascertaining the genuineness of the fruit; and also to the importance of giving the leading synonyms or other names by which the same variety of fruit is known, or at least those under which they are cultivated in different Nurseries; as if attended to, it will prevent the ordering or receiving the same variety under different names.

It will be perceived that we have designated but *two* qualities of fruits, having discarded all inferior varieties. It may be asked, why not confine the cultivation to varieties of the first class only; to which we answer, that not only tastes differ, but that it is often times difficult for the same person to determine whether a fruit most properly belongs to the first or second class. So also a fruit of second quality as to flavor, may be very desirable on account of size, period of maturity, and great productiveness; and some second rate varieties have acquired celebrity in some sections of the country, and are there deemed first rate. In designating the qualities of fruits, we have not relied entirely upon our own judgment even when our experience would enable us to exercise it; but have paid due respect to the judgment of celebrated Pomologists, and necessarily so as to new varieties; and we frankly acknowledge our great indebtedness to that inestimable work lately issued, the third edition of the Catalogue of the London Horticultural Society. It must be borne in mind, however, that although that work is of the highest authority in England, it is not equally so in this country, owing to the great difference in climate; our dry, sunny, and warm atmosphere materially affecting the quality of many of the fruits cultivated in England. We therefore have not discarded from cultivation every variety of fruit, without any exception, which has been pronounced by the London Horticultural Society inferior *in England*; nor have we invariably conformed to their opinion of the rank which a fruit is entitled to be placed in; the quality, as before remarked, being affected by climate. We could name several varieties of fruits which have been pronounced by that Society as not worthy of cultivation in England, which our own experience has taught us are good here; and our judgment has been confirmed by the late Robert Manning and other eminent Pomologists. We will instance merely one variety, because most persons are familiar with it—the “Isabella Grape”—which is decisively pronounced “bad” and rejected in the Catalogue referred to as unworthy of cultivation: while in this country this fruit is not only very highly but deservedly esteemed. (a)

(a) The public has lately been favored with printed lists of fruits “rejected as out-casts,” based, as is stated, upon the investigations of the London Horticultural Society, connected with the experiments of the late Robert Manning, the late William Prince, and of the author of the lists. The motive in publishing those lists was no doubt to prevent the public from being any longer imposed upon by worthless fruits; and great benefit would no doubt be derived from those lists, if entire confidence can be placed in them. But “it cannot fail to create great surprise” that some of the fruits so rejected in those lists “upon the authority of the London Horticultural Society and of Mr. Manning,” are ranked as first quality in the late Catalogue of that Society, and commended by Mr. Manning in his publications not long prior to his decease; and that during the last year, and since the decease of the late William Prince, the Author of those lists issued a Nursery Catalogue, offering for sale *very many* of those worthless varieties, although, as stated in the same Catalogue, he possessed specimen trees of every variety of fruit comprised therein. It is also remarkable, that the names of many of those worthless fruits can be found only in his own Catalogue, and that *very many* of the “rejected fruits” have never been propagated in this country.

We also considered, that not only would a brief description of the prominent varieties of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, be extremely useful, but that a classification of them was indispensable to enable persons unacquainted with them, appropriately to arrange them; otherwise, they might order trees unsuitable for the situation in which they might desire to place them, and might plant a diminutive shrub and one of the largest growth, or a six inch and a nine foot herbaceous plant, adjoining each other, thereby greatly marring the effect which an appropriate arrangement of them would produce; and as an aid to the latter, we have also given the color of the flower of the several varieties of herbaceous plants.

We have designed one other improvement, and which we hope will be considered as such: the accompanying the catalogue with remarks upon, and instructions for the cultivation of the several varieties of Trees, Shrubs and Plants, so far forth as they can be conveniently given in a mere Nursery Catalogue, without rendering it entirely too expensive for gratuitous distribution. We flatter ourselves, that as a whole, the present Catalogue is unprecedented, and will be found useful to our Patrons; and should the labor and unusual expense we have incurred in presenting it to them appear to be appreciated, we shall endeavor, in future editions, to improve its usefulness.

Previous to some remarks upon planting, etc., we shall merely advert to the value of Fruit, not merely as a luxury, but as conducive to health; and also to its cultivation being frequently a source of profit. Many persons omit planting the trees, because they say they cannot expect to enjoy the fruit. The sooner they discard a principle not only selfish, but to a considerable extent erroneous the better for themselves as well as for their posterity; as many varieties come soon into bearing, and they might reasonably expect to enjoy fruit from the tree which they had themselves planted: and the additional value, increasing every year, which a stock of Fruit Trees, though not in bearing, gives to the land, is of itself a matter of no small importance. The planting of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants also cannot be too strongly urged upon every land holder. It adds to the value of property: evinces taste in the proprietor: and contributes largely to rational enjoyment.

PLANTING TREES.

The first question which presents itself is, which is the best season for transplanting, Spring or Autumn? We think Autumn planting is to be preferred for most varieties of Trees, unless the soil is clayey or retentive of water, or the winter usually very severe: in which cases, it had better, if practicable, be deferred until Spring. CHERRY TREES should, if convenient, be planted in the Autumn, vegetation starting with them so very early in the Spring, that there is hardly time to transplant them after the frost is sufficiently out of the ground, to permit their removal: and more especially if they are to be removed south. The Spring is preferable for Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines, in those sections of the country where the winter is severe. For Evergreen Trees, as early in the Spring as conveniently can be, is to be preferred: though owing to the fibrous nature of their roots allowing them to be taken up with balls of earth, they may, with proper care, be transplanted with safety, from October to May: and some prefer the latest period we have named. All trees to be removed any distance south, should be transplanted in the Autumn: and so, also, those to be sent north and west, in consequence of the difficulty of transporting them sufficiently early in the Spring. The soil best adapted to, and observations upon the planting and culture of the several varieties of Fruit Trees and Shrubs, are subjoined to the lists of the respective varieties.

Immediately upon receiving the trees, the bundle should be unpacked, and if a considerable number are to be planted out, a trench should be previously dug, of sufficient size and depth to receive the roots, in which they should be temporarily placed, well watered, and the earth filled in so as to prevent the access of air, and keep the roots moist. If there are but few to plant out, then water the roots well, screen them as effectually as possible from the sun and air, and in either case remove the trees as fast only as they can be planted. If the trees have been very long out of the ground, soaking the roots and bodies also in pond water for some hours, even to twenty-four, or upwards, according to the appearance they present, will be beneficial, and oftentimes save their lives. The holes in which the trees are planted, should be much larger in diameter than would appear to be necessary to receive the roots, and should also be dug considerably deeper, the bottom being again filled up to the requisite height with good top soil, incorporating with it some well rotted manure cut off smoothly with a sharp knife, the ends of any roots that may have been broken or wounded and also any broken fibres. Bear in mind that one of the greatest errors committed in planting trees is planting them *too deep*. They should be planted very little, if at all deeper than they originally stood in the Nursery. In planting the tree therefore full allowance should be made for the subsequent settling of the ground in which they are planted, so that when first planted, they should present the appearance of being slightly elevated on mounds or hillocks: and that they should be so planted as to pre-

sent such appearance after the ground has fully settled, is strongly recommended by the most eminent horticulturists : as from the subsequent manuring and cultivation of the soil, the roots are apt to become covered too deep, thereby depriving them of the genial influence of the sun, light and air, all of which are essential to the health and vigor of the tree. The necessary estimate for that purpose having been made, and the soil at the bottom of the hole levelled, place the tree in its proper position, and carefully spread out the roots in every direction, extending them their whole length, and placing them as nearly as may be in a horizontal position. While one person holds the tree in its position, let another gently and gradually fill in the earth finely pulverized, so as not merely to cover the roots but to fill all vacancies as thoroughly as possible. If the roots are large, the hands, or a blunt stick, should, if necessary, be employed for the latter purpose. Some well rotted manure should be incorporated with the soil used for filling in, or after the roots are covered with the soil, may be spread thinly over it : but be particularly cautious that no hot manure comes in contact with the roots. The hole being thus filled in about two-thirds, and the roots well covered, pour in a few gallons of water according to the size of the tree, to settle the earth around the roots : and after the water has settled away, fill in the residue of the dry soil, *gently* pressing it down with the feet. The tree should not be drawn up or shaken while planting, which is sometimes practised, nor should any subsequent watering be resorted to, except in cases of great necessity : when the soil round the tree as far as the roots extend, to the depth of a couple of inches, should be first removed : and the water having been applied and settled away, the soil should then be replaced. The directions for pouring water into the hole, applies more particularly to Spring planting, and to dry soils : in late Autumn planting, if frost is to be soon expected, or if the soil is wet or clayey and retentive, then little or no water should be used, according to the circumstances. We would also remark, that in the case of summer drought, *surface* watering is considered rather injurious than beneficial, and many consider watering at all rather injurious than otherwise : but if it should be necessary to resort to it, in all cases remove the top soil, and let the watering be thorough, replacing the soil when the water has soaked away, or with a dibble or other suitable instrument, make holes in the earth to some depth, so that the water penetrates at once to or even somewhat beneath the roots. We most strenuously recommend the utmost pains being taken in planting : as to the want of it, the failure of success is generally to be ascribed, and for which the Nurseryman is too often unjustly blamed. In all cases it is advisable to stake newly planted Trees as recommended in the remarks on Apple Trees.

The soil should not be *dug* within four feet of the trees, as the roots are liable to be injured thereby, if not entirely cut off : and it is extremely desirable not only to preserve them uninjured, but as near the surface of the earth as possible : nor should the soil be cropped or weeds or grass be permitted, to grow within that distance. When manure is applied, it should be well decomposed, and *lightly* forked in.

P R U N I N G .

It is generally necessary to form the head of a young tree by proper pruning : and for the judicious performance of which, it is requisite that the effect produced by it should be understood. Cutting off the end of a limb does not check, but on the contrary, stimulates luxuriance of growth, causing lateral shoots to put forth, and the fewer eyes or buds that are left, the more vigorous the shoots from them will be : and dormant buds not visible may be forced. To form a compact head therefore, or to supply vacancies, prune the limbs, thus forcing lateral shoots, and selecting those which you would wish to grow, rub off the rest while quite young. Discretion should be used in shortening the limbs : and the proper formation of the head should be sought to be obtained by disbudding, that is to say, by rubbing off buds where branches are not required, and leaving those which will put forth shoots in the desired direction. The head of the young tree received from the Nursery, should not be pruned more than is absolutely necessary to form it, unless the tree is very deficient in roots, foliage being almost as necessary to form roots, as roots to cause the head to grow. In case of a deficiency of roots, pruning may be necessary to maintain a proper equilibrium between the roots and the head. When trees are sent from a Nursery before the head has begun to form, when they have attained a suitable height, prune the top to force out lateral branches for the purpose. The proper season for pruning is the Spring, after the buds have begun to swell, as the wound then soon heals over. For observations upon pruning the several varieties of Fruit Trees after the head has been formed, we refer to the remarks subjoined to the lists of the respective varieties : merely noting here, that when a limb is removed, it should be taken off close to the main stem, and the wound smoothed over with a sharp knife : and if large, a composition of red ochre and tar should be spread over the wound to keep out moisture.

E S P A L I E R S .

From experience in our private garden, we are strongly induced to recommend the training of Fruit Trees as *ESPALIERS*. The Pear, Apple, Plum, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Peach are all appropriate to the purpose; but the Pear is most generally used. They are highly ornamental from the time the fruit is in blossom until gathered. Common cedar stakes driven into the ground from one to two feet apart, and cut off even at the height of six or seven feet, answer well to train them to. The most usual modes of training are either horizontally or fan-shaped. For the purpose of training as *Espaliers*, the Pear is usually grafted or budded on Quince stock, the Apple on Paradise stock, and the Apricot, Nectarine, and Peach on Plum stock, to prevent their attaining too large a size, and also on account of their coming sooner into bearing. As respects the Pear, we prefer it on its own stock: the reason for which is stated in our remarks on that fruit. The training is very simple. If grafted or budded on other stocks, they are of course done close to the surface of the ground: and if those on their own stocks are preferred for the purpose, it is only necessary when ordering them, to apprise the Nurseryman of the purpose for which they are intended, and who will accordingly send young or maiden trees budded very low. In either case the tree is cut down to about a foot from the surface of the ground. When the buds have started, all are rubbed off but three, one being left near the top for a vertical leader: and one on each side as near as may be for horizontal branches. The next Spring head down the leader to about a foot above the uppermost horizontal branch, and above which three buds only are left for training as before: and so each successive year, until the tree has attained the height desired. If the leading shoot is vigorous, it may be stopped in the summer to cause it to throw out two additional branches the same season: excepting in those sections of the country where the early setting in of Winter would not probably allow time for the wood of such new shoots to ripen. Stakes need not be placed the first year; and they may afterwards be driven in as the tree progresses in growth and occasion requires: and as the branches increase in size, some of the stakes being no longer necessary, may be removed. The distance between trees planted to train as *Espaliers*, should be from fifteen to twenty feet when on dwarf stocks, according to the species, and rather more when on their own bottoms. When the leader has attained the full height intended, it must be finally stopped: and likewise the horizontal branches when they have extended the distance required. If the trees should be too luxuriant, or very backward in producing fruit buds, root pruning should be resorted to, by partially removing the soil and cutting off some of the large roots. Attention must of course be paid to training the branches, and to forming the head by removing superfluous shoots: and when the tree is fully trained or nearly so, or should begin to bear, the necessary pruning of the spur bearing kinds, and the thinning out of the superfluous branches of other sorts must be attended to: as also the occasional removal of old wood to obtain a supply of young, when rendered necessary by the tree becoming advanced in age. By training as an *Espalier*, the tree becomes more prolific, and the fruit finer, as respects both size and flavor, from its free exposure to the sun and air, and it is not so liable to drop from the agitation of the branches by the wind. For training, the Apple should be budded on Paradise stock: and with respect to the Peach, Apricot and Nectarine, Plum stock is to be preferred for the like purpose.

V I S I T E R S .

This establishment is located in the Village of Flushing, on Long Island, distant about nine miles from the City of New York; and the Nursery fronts on the principal street of the village, about two hundred yards from the Bridge and Steamboat landing. There is communication between the City and the Village several times daily, by Omnibus Coaches from the corner of Peck Slip and Water Street, and by Steamer from Fulton Market wharf. The Nursery and Gardens are open at all times, Sunday and the Fourth of July excepted; and Horticulturists and Amateurs are respectfully invited to visit the establishment. From the agreeable promenades through the grounds, and the extensive variety of trees, shrubs, and plants which are presented for examination, they would no doubt at all times be gratified by a visit, and more especially at those periods when flowers are *most* abundant, that is to say, from about the first of May to the middle of July, and particularly in the month of June; though the number and variety of flowers cultivated at this establishment is so great, the Roses occupying an acre of ground, the Pæonies numbering many thousands in fifty varieties, together with the extensive collections of bulbous and herbaceous plants, flowering shrubs, etc., that the admirers of Flora can hardly fail of being gratified by a visit at any time; as even in the Winter the Greenhouses will prove interesting.

O R D E R S F O R T R E E S , E T C .

We would suggest, especially when extra sized fruit trees are required, that persons giving orders merely specify the *number* of each species or kind required, leaving the selection of the varieties to the Proprietors; as they may have larger or finer trees of some varieties, than of others of the same grade of fruits, and will do full justice. Inasmuch, also, as before remarked, the Proprietors may not be able *at all times* to supply every variety that may be ordered, or not of satisfactory size, to prevent disappointment in receiving the *number* of trees, etc., desired, we would further suggest, that in such cases the Proprietors be authorized to substitute other varieties *of equal quality* with those ordered.

Trees to be transported to a distance are carefully packed in matted bundles or boxes, so as to be sent to Europe, the West Indies, or any part of America, with safety. In giving orders, the distance and mode of land transportation should be mentioned, that the packing may be regulated accordingly. Every variety of tree, shrub and plant is distinctly labelled, and an invoice sent; and we would recommend, and more especially with respect to fruit trees, that when planted out a permanent label be affixed to each; and in addition thereto, that a record be made of them to guard against the accidental loss of the label.

We do not claim to be infallible; as the proverb says, "*accidents* will happen in the best regulated families;" but so far as integrity and the exercise of the utmost care and circumspection on the part of the Proprietors, and the employment by them of experienced and careful hands, will ensure correctness, purchasers may rely upon every variety sent proving true to name. In case a mistake should occur, we are always ready and willing to make ample amends.

All packages are delivered at Fulton Market Wharf, New-York, by water, free of any charge for freight; and when desired, will be shipped or forwarded to persons at a distance, in such manner as may be directed. Such directions should be full and explicit; and all possible care will be bestowed by the Proprietors, both in packing and in forwarding them from New-York, to cause them to arrive safe at their place of destination; but it is to be distinctly understood, that after being thus delivered or shipped at New-York, they are wholly at the risk of the purchaser. No charge is made for delivery or shipment at New-York, other than the actual expense of any cartage there. Insurance against loss by sea will be effected at the expense of the purchaser, whenever requested.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis by direct application to the Proprietors, if by mail *post paid*. Post paid Letters requiring information, will be promptly replied to.

The difficulties attending the collection of sums due from persons at a distance, renders it absolutely necessary that all orders from such persons, except through an Agent of the establishment, should be accompanied with the cash, or an order upon or reference to some responsible person in the City of New-York for the payment of the amount of the bill. Where several persons in a neighborhood at the same time require a supply, they can unite in an order, specifying the kinds required for each individual, and they will be separately labelled and invoiced, so that no confusion can arise.

The prices specified in the Catalogue, are for Trees, etc., of moderate size. For those of extra size, a reasonably proportionate advance will be charged. When a large quantity is desired, and also to Nurserymen, Venders and Agents, a liberal discount will be made. Seedlings and small sized trees, etc., will be furnished at reduced prices, and very low by the quantity.

Persons disposed to act as Agents of this establishment in other places, are requested to communicate their views on the subject to the Proprietors.

☞ The several varieties of fruits marked *new*, will not be for sale until the Autumn of 1844.

PART FIRST.

FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS.

APPLES.—*Pyrus malus.*

PRICE—25, TO 37½ CENTS EACH, ACCORDING TO THE SIZE AND RARITY OF THE TREES.

EXPLANATION OF THE ARRANGEMENT, ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS:—
THE COLUMNS EXPLAIN—

1. The NUMBER under which the variety is cultivated in the Nursery.
2. The NAMES and SYNONYMS, or other names by which the same fruit is known, the latter following the true name in smaller type.
3. The PREVAILING COLOR.—b. brownish ; d. dark ; g. green ; o. orange ; p. pale ; r. red ; rus. russet ; str. striped, or streaked ; y. yellow.
4. The USUAL FORM ; CONICAL, smaller at the blossom end ; OBLATE, somewhat flattened ; OVATE, egg shaped ; CALVILLE, calville shaped, having projecting ribs.
5. The AVERAGE SIZE ; l. large ; v. l. very large ; m. middle-sized ; s. small.
6. The USE ; T. for Table ; K. for Kitchen ; C. for Cider ; where more than one of those letters is used, the first letter denotes the *principal* use, and to which the designation of quality applies.
7. The QUALITY ; 1. first rate ; 2. second rate.
8. The USUAL SEASON of perfection. 9. J. juicy ; P. productive ; V. very.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Use.	Qual.	Season.	Remarks.
1	Alexander Emperor Alexander Russian Emperor <i>American Black</i> <i>See, Black American</i>	str.	conical	V L	T. K.	1	Oct. Dec.	P. J. Tender, rich, aromatic.
2	Astrachan, Red	r.	conical	M	T.	1	Aug. Sept.	V. P. J. Pleasant, beautiful.
3	Aunt Hannah	y.	roundish	M	T.	2	Oct. Feb.	J. Agreeable Flavor.
4	Baldwin Red Baldwin	g. r.	r. oblong	L	T. K.	1	Nov. Mar.	V. P. J. High flavored, beautiful sup.
5	Beachamwell Beachamwell Seedling	y.	ovate	S	T.	2	Dec. Mar.	P. J. Tender, pleasant.
6	Beau	g.	oblate	L	T. K.	1	Aug. Sept.	J. Agreeably acid.
7	Beauty of Kent Kentish Pippin	str.	roundish	L	K. T.	1	Oct. Feb.	P. J. Pleasant acid.
8	Beauty of the West	y. r.	roundish	L	T.	1	Nov. Mar.	J. Sweet, beautiful.
9	Belden Red Cheek						Nov. Mar.	
10	Belle Fleur, Brabant	y. r.	roundish	L	K. T.	1	Nov. Mar.	P. J. Firm, crisp.
11	Belle Fleur, red	str.	ovate	M	T.	2	Oct. Dec.	V. P. Mealy.
12	Belle Fleur, yellow	y.	oblong	L	T. K.	1	Oct. Mar.	P. J. Tender, supe'r.
13	Benoni	r.	round	M	T. K.	1	July Aug.	V. P. Subacid, handsome.
14	Bevan	r. str.	oblate	M	T. K.	1	July	P. J. Crisp, pleasant.
15	Beverly's Red	r.	roundish	V L	T.	2	Dec. April	Pleasant flavour.
16	Black, American	d. r.	roundish	L	T.	2	Dec. Jan.	Tender,—agreeable—handsome.
17	Borden's Early	r. y.	roundish	S	T.	2	Aug. Sept.	
18	Bough, Autumn Fall Bough	p. g.	oblong	L	K.	2	Sept.	Good cooking apple.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Use.	Qual.	Season.	Remarks.
19	Bough, Early Sweet	p. y.	oblong	L	T.	1	Aug.	P. J. Tender, excellent, also fine for baking.
20	Boxford	y. r.	oblate	M	T.	1	Sept. Jan.	V. P. High flavor—excellent.
21	Calville Blanche d'Etè	p. y.	calville	M	K.	2	Aug. Sept.	Pleasant tart
22	White Summer Calville							
22	Calville Blanche d'Hi- [ver	p. y.	calville		K. T.	1	Dec. Mar.	Tender flesh
23	White Winter Calville							
23	Calville Rouge de Mi- [coud	r.	oblate	S	T. K.	2	July, Nov.	Bears, occasionally, two crops a year.
24	Canfield or Campfield	y. r.	oblate	M	C.	1	Sept. Jan.	Celebrated cider apple
24	Newark Sweeting							
25	Carthouse—Gilpin	d. r.	oblong	S	T. C.	2	Jan. May,	V. P. Tender, good flavor.
26	Chandler	r.	roundish	L	T.	2	Dec. Feb.	V. P.
27	Codlin, English	p. y.	conical	L	K.	1	Aug. Sept.	V. P. J. Tender, sprightly.
28	Cos—cas	y. r.	oblate	L	T.	2	Dec. Mar.	Tender, sweet.
29	Court of Wick	y.	oblate	S	T.	1	Oct. Mar.	V. P. J. Firm, rich, handsome.
29	Fry's Pippin							
29	Golden Drop							
30	Court Pendu	d. r.	oblate	M	T.	1	Dec. Mar.	V. P. Firm, rich, sugary.
31	Craam or Kraam	g.	roundish	M	T.	2	Dec. Mar.	Sweet.
32	Crab, cherry	r. y.	round	V S			Sept.	} Beautiful, very ornamental, and fine for preserves.
33	Crab, Golden Beauty	y. r.	roundish	S			Sept.	
34	Crab, Large Scarlet	r.	roundish	S			Sept.	
35	Crab, Montreal Beauty	g. y. r.	roundish	S			Sept.	
36	Crab, Siberian, small red	r. y.	roundish	V S			Sept.	
37	Crab, Siberian, large red	r. y.	roundish	S			Sept.	
38	Crab, Siberian, yellow	y. o.	roundish	V S			Sept.	
39	Crab, Transcendent	y. r.	roundish	S			Sept.	
40	Crab, Hagloe	y. r.	roundish	S	C.	1	Nov. Jan.	Celebrated for cider.
41	Crab, Manning's Red	r. y.	oblate	S	T.	1	Oct. Dec.	J. New, high flavored, beautiful.
42	Crab, Virginia, Hughes'	r.	roundish	S	C.	1	Oct. Mar.	Superior cider apple.
43	Cumberland Spice	y.	oblong	L	T.	1	Nov. Feb.	V. P. Tender, fine.
44	Curtis	r.	roundish	M	T.	2	Aug.	J. Pleasant.
45	Dickskill						Nov. Mar.	
46	Domne	g. y.	oblate	M	T.	1	Dec. April,	V. P. J. Tender.
47	Double flowering, Chi- nese							Very ornamental flow- ers in sup'b clusters.
48	Drap d'Or	y.	oblate	L	T.	1	Sept. Oct.	V. P. Tender, pleasant, handsome.
49	Dutchess of Oldenburgh	str.	roundish	M	T. K.	1	Sept.	Subacid, V. handsome
49	Early Harvest							
49	See, Harvest Early							
50	Early Queen	y. r. str.	roundish	L	T. K.	1	Aug.	V. P. Rich, perfumed.
50	Sweet's Harvest							
51	Fallowater	g. b. r.	conical	L	T. K.	2	Dec. Jan.	J. Fine flavor.
52	Fall Harvey	y.	oblate	L	T.	1	Oct. Dec.	Firm, rich, high flavor.
53	Fameuse	p. g. r.	roundish	M	T.	1	Oct. Dec.	J. Pleasant, beautiful.
53	Pomme de Neige							
54	Fenouillet Rouge	rus. r.	roundish	M	T.	2	Nov. Mar.	High flavored, musky.
54	Red Spice							
55	Gilliflower, Red	d. r.	oblong	M	T.	1	Dec. Mar.	Agreeable flavor.
56	Golden Apple						Nov. June	
57	Golden Ball	y.	calville	L	T.	1	Dec. Feb.	New—rich, aromatic, beautiful.
58	Golden Harvey	rus. y.	roundish	M	T. C.	1	Dec. April	Firm, rich, high flavor
58	Brandy Apple							
59	Graniwinkle				C.		Nov.	An old cider apple.
60	Gravenstein	str.	roundish	L	TK C	1	Sept. Dec.	V. P. J. Handsome, rich, and high flavor
61	Greening, Burlington	g.						
62	Greening, Cathed	g.	roundish	V L	T. K.	1	Nov. Jan.	

APPLES.

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No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Use.	Qual.	Season.	Remarks.
63	Greening, Rhode Island	g.	roundish	V L	T. K.	1	Nov. May	V. P. J. Rich, sprightly, very superior.
64	Harrison Harrison's New Ark.	y.	conical	M	C.	1	Nov. Apr.	P. Celebrat'd for cider
65	Harvest, Early Prince's Yellow Harvest Large Yellow Harvest	y.	roundish	M	T. K.	1	July, Aug.	J. Crisp, rich, sprightly flavor, finest early sort.
66	Hawthornden	p. y.	roundish	L	K. T.	1	Oct. Dec.	V. P. J. Subacid, handsome.
67	Ingestrie, Red	r. y.	ovate	S	T.	1	Oct. Nov.	J. Crispy, rich, high flavor.
68	Ingestrie, Yellow	y.	oval	S	T.	1	Sept. Oct.	V. P. J. Rich, handsome.
69	Irish Peach Apple Early Crofton	g. b. r.	roundish	M	T.	2	Aug. Sept.	V. P. Rich, pleasant flavor.
70	Jonathan King Philip New Spitzenburgh	r. y.	conical	M	T.	1	Nov. May	J. Fine flavor, handsome.
71	Juneating, Early Red Early Red Margaret Strawberry Apple	r. y. str.	ovate	M	T. K.	1	July, Aug.	P. J. Tender, rich.
72	Juneating White	p. y.	roundish	S	K. T.	1	July, Aug.	P. J. Tender, subacid.
73	Kenrick's Autumn	p. g. r.	round	L	T.	2	Oct. Nov.	P. J. Rich, subacid, fine flavor.
74	Kentish Fillbasket	g. g. br.	roundish	L	K.	1	Nov. Jan.	V. P.
75	Kilham Hill	y. g. r.	round	L	T.	1	Sept. Nov.	V. P. J. High flavored.
76	Lady Apple Pomme d'Api Petit Api	y. r.	oblate	V S	T.	1	Nov. Mar.	V. P. J. Crisp, agreeable flavor—very beautiful.
77	Lady's Finger White Paradise	y.	oblong	S	T.	2	Nov. Jan.	
78	Lippincott Lyman's Large Yellow See, Sweet, Lyman's [Pumpkin]	r. str.	oblong	M	T. K.	1	July, Aug.	J. Sprightly, handsome
79	Lyscom Osgood's Favorite	g. r.	roundish	L	T.	1	Sept. Nov.	J. Tender, high and aromatic flavor.
80	Maiden's Blush	y. r.	oblate	M	T. K.	1	Sept. Oct.	Tender,—sprightly,—beautiful.
81	Male Carle Mala Carla Margaret, Early Red See, Juneating, Early [Red]	g. r.	roundish	M	T.	1	Nov. Mar.	Very celebrated in the South of Europe.
82	Margil	y. r.	ovate	S	T.	1	Nov. Feb.	V. P. Fine flavor.
83	Marigold	y. str. r.	roundish	L	T.	1	Dec. Feb.	Rich flavor.
84	Marquis	r.	roundish	M	T.	1	Dec. April	P. J. Fine flavor.
85	Menagère	y.	oblate	V L	K.	2	Oct. Jan.	Of extraordinary size.
86	Minister	r.	oblong	L	T.	1	Oct. Jan.	Tender, fine flavor.
87	Morgan's Favorite	y. r.	roundish	L	T.	1	Nov. Jan.	
88	Murphy	d. r.	oblong	L	T.	1	Nov. Feb.	Tender, excellent.
89	New Ark King	r. y.	conical	L	T.	1	Oct. Feb.	V. P. Pleasant, handsome.
90	Nonpareil, American	y. r.	oblong	M	T.	1	Oct. Nov.	J. Excellent, beautiful.
91	Nonpareil, English Old Nonpareil	g. y.	roundish	S	T.	1	Jan. May,	P. Crisp, rich, aromatic.
92	Nonpareil, Ross	rus. r.	roundish	S	T.	1	Nov. Feb.	V. P. High flavor.
93	Nonsuch, Hubbardston Red Winter Nonsuch	y. str.	oblong	L	T.	1	Nov. Feb.	V. P. Rich and high flavour.
94	Norfolk Beaufin	d. r.	oblate	M	K.	1	Nov. May,	P. Excellent for drying.
95	Oslin	p. y.	roundish	M	T.	1	Aug. Sept.	P. Very rich flavor.
96	Paradise, Summer [Sweet]	p. g.	roundish	L	T.	1	Aug. Sept.	
97	Paradise, Winter Sweet							
98	Pearmain, American Summer	r. str. y.	oblong	M	T. K.	1	Aug. Sept.	P. J. Tender, fine flavor.
99	Pearmain, Aut'n Sweet	y. r.	conical	M	T. K.	1	Sept. Oct.	Sweet, rich flavor.
100	Pearmain, Blue	d. r.	conical	L	T. K.	1	Nov. Jan.	Excellent.
101	Pearmain, Federal	r.	conical	M	T.	1	Nov. Feb.	

No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Use.	Quant.	Season.	Remarks.
102	Pearmain, Gardner's Sweet			L			Nov. Mar.	Said to be superior.
103	Pearmain Herefordshire Old Pearmain	y. g. r.	conical	E	K. T.	1	Nov. Mar.	P. J. High flavored.
104	Pearmain, Loan's	g. y. r.	roundish	M	T. K.	1	Nov. Jan.	V. Rich, sprightly.
105	Pearmain, Royal	rus. r.	oblate	L	T. C.	2	Nov. Feb.	P. Tender, sprightly.
106	Pearmain, Buckman's Golden	rus. r.	oblong	M	T. K. C.	2	Nov. Mar.	P. Tender, aromatic.
107	Pearmain, Russet	rus. r.	oblong	L	T.	2	Dec. Feb.	Sweet, dry.
108	Pearmain, Scarlet Bell's Scarlet	r.	conical	M	T.	1	Sept. Jan.	V. P. Very handsome.
109	Pear Tree Lot Apple	y.	oblong	S	T. K.	2	Sept.	J. Sweet.
110	Peck's Pleasant	y.		M	T.	1	Nov. Jan.	Agreeable flavor.
111	Pennock's Red Winter	r.	roundish	L	T.	1	Nov. Mar.	V. P. J. Tender, sweet
112	Pippin, Amer. Golden	y.	roundish	L	T.	1	Jan. Mar.	Agreeable flavor.
113	Pippin, Blenheim	y.	roundish	L	T. K.	2	Nov. Feb.	J. High flavored handsome.
114	Pippin, Bulbock's Sheep Nose	rus.	round	S	T.	2	Dec. Mar.	V. P. J. Rich, tender, sprightly.
115	Pippin, Downton's Golden Knight's Golden Pippin	y.	roundish	S	T. C.	2	Nov. Jan.	P. Rich subacid.
116	Pippin, Early Red	r.	oblate	M	K.	2	Aug. Sept.	
117	Pippin, English Golden Old Golden Pippin Pomme d'Or	y.	roundish	S	T.	1	Nov. Apr.	Rich flavor.
118	Pippin, Large Fall Reinette Blanche d'Espagne	y.	oblate	V. L.	T. K.	1	Sept. Nov.	P. J. Tender, rich, high flavored, beautiful.
119	Pippin, Franklin's Golden Pippin, Kentish Sec, Beauty of Kent	y.	oval	S	T. K.	2	Nov. Jan.	P. J. Lively acid.
120	Pippin, Kerry	r. y.	oval	M	T.	1	Sept. Dec.	P. Sugary, rich, high flavored.
121	Pippins, King of the	r. y.	conical	M	T. K.	1	Nov. Jan.	P. J. Rich, V. handsome.
122	Pippin, Lemon	y.	conical	M	T.	1	Nov. Mar.	V. P. Juicy, aromatic
123	Pippin, Monstrous Gloria Mundi Ox Apple	g. y.	roundish	V. L.	K.	1	Nov. Jan.	J. Tender, sprightly, extraordinary size.
124	Pippin, New Ark							
125	Pippin, Newtown, Green	g. y.	roundish	M	T.	1	Dec. June.	} Very superior and celebrated apples, juicy, aromatic, rich.
126	Pippin Newtown yellow	y.	roundish	M	T.	1	Dec. Mar.	
127	Pippin, Ortley	y.	oblong	M	T.	1	Dec. Apr.	V. P. J. Crisp, high flavored.
128	Pippin, Pickman	y.	round	M	T. K.	1	Dec. Mar.	V. P. J. Rich, subacid
129	Pippin, Ribston Glory of York	y. r.	roundish	L	T. K.	1	Nov. Mar.	J. Crisp, high flavored
130	Pippin, Summer Golden Summer Pippin	y.	ovate	S	T.	1	Aug. Sept.	P. Crisp, sweet, rich.
131	Pippin Titus	y.	oblong	L	T.	2	Dec. Mar.	
132	Pippin, Wormsley Knight's Codlin	p. g.	roundish	M	T. K.	1	Sept. Oct.	V. P. J. Crisp, rich.
133	Pomme Gris	rus.	oblate	S	T.	1	Dec. Mar.	Fine Flavor.
134	Porter	y.	oblong	L	T.	1	Sept. Oct.	P. Tender, fine flavor
135	Priestly Prince's Harvest Sec, Harvest, Early	str.	oblong	L	T. K.	1	Dec. April	V. P. Spicy flavor.
136	President Quarrenden Sec, Red Quarrenden	y.	oblong	L	T.	1	Sept. Nov.	New—handsome, fine flavor.
137	Rambo—Romanite	y. r.	oblate	M	T. K.	2	Oct. Dec.	Tender flesh.
138	Rambour d'Ete Red Baldwin Sec, Baldwin	y. r.	oblate	L	T. K.	2	Sept. Oct.	J. Flesh firm, sprightly
139	Red Quarrenden Devonshire Quarrenden	d. r.	oblate	M	T.	1	Aug. Sept.	P. Sprightly, handsome.

APPLES.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Use.	Qual.	Season.	Remarks.
	Red Spice — See, Fe- [nouillet Rouge							
140	Red Streak	str.	roundish	M	C.	1	Nov. Apr.	Superior Cider Apple.
141	Reinette du Canada Canadian Reinette	br.y.g.	flat con.	L	T. K.	1	Dec. Mar.	P. J. High flavored and rich.
142	Reinette, English Gold'n Princesse Noble	r. y.	oblate	M	T.	1	Oct. Jan.	V. P. Sugary, rich, handsome.
143	Reinette, Franche	b. rus.	round	L	T.	1	Dec. May	Saccharine, high flavo- red.
144	Reinette, French Golden Reinette Dorée	y. r.	oblate	M	T.	1	Dec. Mar.	J. Vinous, high flavo- red.
145	Reinette, Monstrous [Red	str.	roundish	V L	K. T.	2	Nov. Jan.	
146	Reinette Triomphante Victorious Reinette	p. y.	oblong	L	T.	1	Dec. Mar.	J. Rich, aromatic.
147	River						Autumn	Said to be excellent.
148	Rockrimmon Rawle's Janet	r. g.	oblate	M	T.	1	Dec. May	J. Superior flavor.
149	Runnels Rock Apple						Dec. June	
150	Russet, Boston Roxbury Russet	rus.	roundish	M	T.	1	Dec. June	Most valuable keep- ing fruit.
151	Russet, Bowne's Impe- rial	rus.	roundish	L	T.	1	Nov. Feb.	Large and fine, tree of vigorous growth.
152	Columbian Russet Russet, Edward's	y. rus.	oblate	M	T.	1	Dec. May	Valuable for late keep- ing.
153	Russet, Golden	d. rus.	oblong	M	T.	1	Oct. Dec.	Spicy, high flavored
154	Russet, Shippen's	y. rus.	oblong	M	T.	1	Dec. Feb.	
155	Russet, Summer Sweet	y. rus.	oblong	M	T.	1	Aug. Sept.	Sweet, rich, fine for baking.
156	Russet, Wheeler's	g. rus.	oblate	M	K. T.	1	Nov. Apr.	
157	Russeting, York	y. rus.	conical	V L	K. T.	1	Oct. Dec.	J. Subacid.
158	Sam Young Irish Russet	y.r.rus	oblate	S	T.	1	Nov. Feb.	Firm, rich, high flavo- red.
159	Sapson	r.	roundish	M	T.	1	Aug. Sept.	P. J. Pleasant, hand- some.
160	Seek-no-further, New- [England Red	r.	roundish	L	T. K.	1	Nov. Feb.	V. P. J. Rich subacid
161	Seek-no-further, White	P. g.	roundish	M	T.	1	Nov. Feb.	J.
162	Sine qua non Cornels Early	y.	roundish	M	T. K.	1	Aug. Sept.	Very pleasant flavor.
163	Sopsavine	y.r.str.	roundish	M	T.	1	July Aug.	Handsome, pleasant flavor.
164	Spitzenburgh, Esopus	d.r.str.	conical	L	T. K.	1	Nov. Mar.	P. Rich pleasant acid, very superior.
165	Spitzenburgh, Flushing	str.	roundish	L	T. K.	2	Nov. Mar.	Fine flavor.
166	Spitzenburgh, Newtown Matchless	y. r.	roundish	L	T. K.	2	Nov. Feb.	P High flavored, hand- some.
167	Stroat—straat	g. y.	roundish	M	T.	1	Oct. Jan.	J. Tender, rich flavor.
168	Summer Queen	y.str.r.	oblong	L	T. K.	1	August	V. P. Rich, perfumed, beautiful.
169	Summer Rose	y. r.	oblate	M	T. K.	1	August	J. Sprightly.
170	Swaar	g. y.	roundish	L	T.	1	Dec. Apr.	V. P. J. Rich, hand- some.
171	Sweet, Conant's Red [Winter	r.	roundish	L	T. K.	2	Dec. Feb.	New Am. good for table or baking.
172	Sweet, Danver's Winter Eppes' Sweet	y.	roundish	L	T. K.	1	Dec. Apr.	V. P. Excellent for table or baking.
173	Sweet, Early Golden	y.	roundish	M	T.		Sept.	Much esteemed in Conn. and Mass.
174	Sweet, Green	g. y.	roundish	S	T. K.	1	Dec. May	Valuable for table or baking.
175	Sweet Hartford	r.	roundish	L	T.	1	Dec. June	P. J. Tender.
176	Sweet, Haskells	y.	round	M	K. T.	1	Sept. Oct.	Fine for baking.
177	Sweet, Jennings	y.str.l.	roundish	L	K. T.	1	Oct. Nov.	V. P. Fine for baking.
178	Sweet, Lovett's	y.	roundish	M	T. K.	2	Nov. Feb.	Good for table and baking.
179	Sweet, Lyman's Pump- [kin	p. y.	round	V L	T. K.	2	Oct. Dec.	V. P. Excellent for baking.
180	Sweet, Pumwater	y. r.	round	L	T. K.	1	Oct. Jan.	J. Sweet, fine for bak'g

No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Use.	Qual.	Season.	Remarks.
181	Sweet, Ramsdell's Red [Pumpkin]	d. r.	roundish	L	T. K.	1	Nov. Jan.	V. P. Tender, sweet, rich.
182	Sweet, Superb	y.	oblong	M	T.	2	Sept. Nov.	V. P. Tender and sw't.
183	Sweet, Tolman	y.	round	L	T. K.	1	Dec. Feb.	J. Sweet, excellent for table or baking.
184	Sweeting, Corlies				T. C.		Sept. Dec.	
185	Sweeting, Grafton Winter Sweeting	y.	roundish	L	T. K.	1	Nov. Mar.	P. J. Sweet, fine fla- vor.
186	Sweeting, Ladies	str.	conical	L	T.	1	Dec. May,	J. Tender.
187	Sweeting, Moore's Red Sweet Pippin Sweeting, New Ark See, Canfield	r.					Dec. June,	
188	Sweeting, Orange Golden Sweet	y.	oblate	M	T.	1	Sept. Dec.	V. P. Sweet, excellent
189	Sweeting, Pumpkin Pumpkin Sweet	str.	oblate	V L	T.	2	Sept. Nov.	Very sweet.
190	Sweeting, red and Green	str.	oblong	V L	T.	2	Sept. Dec.	Tender and agreeable
191	Sweeting, Red Winter Large Red Sweet						Oct. Feb.	
192	Sweeting, Sawyer's	g.		V L	T.	1	Oct. Nov.	Melting, delicious.
193	Sweeting, Spice Sweet Spice	y. r.	oblate	M	T.	1	Sept. Oct.	V. P. Tender, hand- some.
194	Sweeting, Tifts Sweet's Harvest See, Early Queen						Sept. Oct.	
195	Tetofsky	y. str. r.	oblong	M	T.	1	August.	J. Pleasant handsome.
196	Tewksbury Blush	y. r.	round	S	T.	2	Jan. June,	Sprightly, keeps well.
197	Vandervere Esopus Vandervere	y. r.	oblate	M	T. K.	1	Dec. Mar.	P. Excellent.
198	William's Favorite	d. r. =	roundish	M	T.	1	August.	P. Sprightly, beautiful
199	Wine Apple Hay's Apple	r.	oblate	M	T.	1	Dec. Feb.	V. P. J. Excellent.
200	Winesap	r.	roundish	M	T. C.	2	Oct. Dec.	V. P. J. Pleasant.
201	Winter Queening	r. str. y.	oblong	L	T.	2	Nov. Mar.	V. P. Pleasant flavor.

— A select variety of Table Apples are propagated on Paradise Stocks for Dwarfs or Espaliers; price 50 cents each.

REMARKS.

THE Apple is deemed the most valuable of all the fruits cultivated in the United States: throughout almost the whole extent of which, and some parts of Canada, it flourishes. The congeniality of our climate to its culture is exemplified, not only by the improvement, in general, of the European varieties when grown here, but in the fact of many of the most superior kinds now cultivated in the United States, being of native origin. The Apple Tree will thrive on almost any soil, not decidedly *wet*. An extremely sandy, or gravelly, and a stiff clayey soil, should, if possible, be avoided. It does not, however, require a very rich soil, though it will flourish most in such; a good strong loam, rather moist than dry, and the bottom at the same time, not *too* retentive of moisture, will answer well. Neither does it require a very deep soil, as the roots of the Apple Tree extend themselves principally in a horizontal direction. Apple Trees should be planted from thirty to forty-five feet apart, according to the richness of the soil; the stronger and richer the soil naturally is, the great distance apart should the Trees be planted, to allow for the greater luxuriance of their future growth. As the most suitable soil cannot always be selected, artificial means may be used to improve that which may be appropriated for the Orchard. If the soil is sandy or gravelly, ditch or pond mud, or a moderate portion of clay, may be ploughed or dug in for some distance around each location for a Tree; and if the soil is too stiff, rich loam, and a portion of sand, or the latter only, may be added with a beneficial effect. If the soil is too wet, it may possibly be drained without much labor or expense. The ground appropriated for the Orchard, should be well prepared for planting, by several previous *deep* ploughings, the first of which, if convenient, should be done in the Autumn, that the exposure to the frost through the Winter, may meliorate the soil.

Be careful not to plant too deep (see Preface,) especially if the sub-soil is wet, as the roots penetrating into a cold wet soil, will not only affect the productiveness of the Tree and the quality of the fruit, but after a few years the Trees will become covered with moss, and probably cankered. Canker may also be produced by *deep* digging, in cultivating the ground round the tree, so as to force the roots to penetrate a bad subsoil; and likewise by an unfavorable climate for ripening the wood. The best remedy for the latter, is to keep the soil poor, so as to prevent the Tree from making much wood to ripen. The head of the young Tree having been formed by judicious pruning, as adverted to in the preface, afterwards be careful to remove, by cutting off close to the main stem, every limb that crosses and galls another, and all dead and diseased branches. This is all the pruning that is in general necessary, except removing the summer shoots from the *main* stems in the *centre* of the Tree; the suckers that spring up from the roots should, in all cases, be grubbed up. In some parts of the country, the canker worm often proves very injurious to Apple Trees; various remedies have been proposed for extirpating them; the only means of preventing their ravages, appears to consist in obstructing their ascent of the Tree: and the simplest, and probably the most efficient method recommended for that purpose is the following: About the middle of October place round each Tree a square box, twelve or fourteen inches high, made of rough boards, leaving a space of from four to six inches between the Box and the Tree. A ledge is nailed entirely round the top of the Box, projecting two or three inches beyond the outside, and the Box inserted two or three inches into the ground. Tar the outside of the box and under part of the ledge frequently, to prevent the ascent of the grub from the outside, and fill the inside of the Box two-thirds full of cotton waste, or tow will probably answer the same purpose, well pounded down, to prevent their ascent on the inside. The Box may be removed the latter part of May.

The beauty of an Orchard is sometimes seriously impaired by the slanting position which the bodies of many of the Trees have assumed, sometimes principally in one direction from the prevalence of particular winds, and oftentimes in various directions. A very little trouble would, in a great measure, if not wholly, guard against this blemish, and also correct the natural inclination of the Apple Tree to a somewhat crooked growth. For those purposes we strongly recommend, that at the time of planting, a stout stake be driven or firmly set into the ground, close to each Tree, or which would be still better, two of them, to which the young tree should be secured in at least two places; care should be taken that the Tree is not galled by the ligatures, to avoid which, those of very soft materials only should be used, such as loose twisted thick tow cord, which should be passed twice round the Tree without tying, so as to permit the enlargement of the body, and then secured to the stake. That part of the body of the Tree around which the cord passes, may be further protected from injury by wolding some straw around it; and a stout wisp of straw well twisted for a ligature, will last some time, renewing it as occasion requires. If the stakes should not have rotted off by the time the Trees no longer require their support, they can be sawed off close to the ground, so that their removal will not disturb the roots of the Tree. Staking the tree is also advantageous in another respect. The vibration of the body of the Tree by the winds, extends to, and more or less affects, the roots of one newly planted, the soil being soft, so much so as oftentimes to break off, it is supposed, the young fibres that put forth from the roots. Staking the tree therefore will facilitate its taking root. For further observations on the subject generally of planting trees, we refer to the Preface.

The soil of the Apple Orchard should, if possible, be kept well cultivated for several years after the orchard is planted; and thereafter if laid down in grass, should be occasionally broken up.

An Apple Orchard is not merely a *luxury* to the proprietor; for where a market for its produce is conveniently accessible, it may be made a source of *profit*; inasmuch as large quantities are required not only for the consumption of our cities and villages, but for exportation. Rocky and stony land, which cannot be advantageously used for the purposes of general cultivation, may be profitably appropriated for an Orchard, and for which purpose the soil is in some respects well adapted.

PEARS.—*Pyrus communis*.

PRICE—37½ TO 50 CENTS EACH, ACCORDING TO THE SIZE AND RARITY OF THE TREES.

THE COLUMNS EXPLAIN—

1. NURSERY NUMBER. 2. NAMES and SYNONYMS.
3. PREVAILING COLOR; b. brown or brownish; d. dark; g. green or greenish; p. pale; r. red; rus. russet; str. striped; y. yellow.
4. USUAL FORM; PYR. pyriform, pyramidal, or pear shaped; OBT. PYR. obtuse pyriform, blunt pear shaped; OBLATE, somewhat flattened; OBOVATE, egg shaped, the bottom or blossom end the largest; TURBINATE, the figure of a top inverted.
5. AVERAGE SIZE; L. large; V. L. very large; M. middle-sized; S. small.
6. USE; T. for table; K. for kitchen—where both those letters are used, the first denotes the principal use, and to which the designation of quality applies.
7. TEXTURE OF FLESH; C. crisp or breaking; B. beurre, buttery, or soft and melting; T. tender, softer than the crisp, yet not so fine as the buttery; J. juicy.
8. QUALITY; 1. first rate; 2. second rate.
9. Usual season of perfection; b. beginning. 10. J. juicy; P. productive; V. very.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Use.	Text.	Qual.	Season.	Remarks.
1	Alexandre de Russie	rus.	obovate	M	K. T.	C	1	Oct.	J. Sweet, slight musky perfume.
2	Alpha	p. b.	obovate	M	T.	B	2	Oct.	V. P.
3	Amanda's Double	y. r.	pyr.	M	T.	T	2	Sept.	Tender, sweet, excellent.
4	Ambrosia	g. y.	r. obovate	M	T.	B	1	Sept.	Rich, sugary, delicious.
5	Early Beurré	y.	pyr.	S	T.	J	2	July	J. Tender, sweet, very early.
6	Amiré Joannet	y. g. r.	pyr.	M	T.	P	1	Sept.	V. P. J. perfumed, excellent flavor.
7	Early Sugar	y.	pyr.	M	T.	P	1	Sept.	V. P. J. perfumed, excellent flavor.
8	Andrews	y. g. r.	pyr.	M	T.	P	1	Sept.	V. P. J. perfumed, excellent flavor.
9	Amory—Gibson	y.	pyr.	M	T.	P	1	Sept.	V. P. J. perfumed, excellent flavor.
10	Apple Pear	y.	pyr.	M	T.	P	1	Sept.	V. P. J. perfumed, excellent flavor.
11	Poire pomme	y.	pyr.	M	T.	P	1	Sept.	V. P. J. perfumed, excellent flavor.
12	Aston Town	y. g. b.	roundish	S	T.	B	1	Oct. Nov.	V. P. Perfumed, high flavored.
13	Autumn, Superb	y. r.	pyr.	L	T.	B	2	Oct.	V. P. Bears young, handsome.
14	Bartlett	g. y.	obt. pyr.	V L	T.	B	1	Aug. Sept.	V. P. J. Bears young, sweet, perfumed, delicious.*
15	Williams' Bonchretien	g. y.	obt. pyr.	V L	T.	B	1	Aug. Sept.	V. P. J. Bears young, sweet, perfumed, delicious.*
16	Belle et Bonne	y. g.	roundish	L	T.	B	2	Sept.	V. P. Sweet, rich, perfumed.
17	Gracieuse	y. g.	roundish	L	T.	B	2	Sept.	V. P. Sweet, rich, perfumed.
18	Belle de Flanders	y. g.	roundish	L	T.	B	2	Sept.	V. P. Sweet, rich, perfumed.
19	See, Flemish Beauty	y. g.	roundish	L	T.	B	2	Sept.	V. P. Sweet, rich, perfumed.
20	Belle Lucrative	p. y. r.	roundish	L	T.	B	1	Sept. Oct.	V. P. J. Rich, sweet, perfumed.
21	Belmont	p. y. b.	obovate	L	K. J.	J	1	Nov.	V. P. J. Excellent for baking.
22	Bergamot, Easter	p. g.	obovate	M	K. C.	C	2	Mar. Apr.	J. Crisp, keeps well.
23	Bergamot de Paques	p. g.	obovate	M	K. C.	C	2	Mar. Apr.	J. Crisp, keeps well.
24	Bergamot, Gansels	y. b.	flatly obov	M	T.	B	1	Oct. Nov.	Sweet, rich, high flavored.
25	Brocas Bergamot	y. b.	flatly obov	M	T.	B	1	Oct. Nov.	Sweet, rich, high flavored.
26	Bergamot, Hampdens	g.	roundish	L	T.	B	2	August	J. Sweet, high flavored.
27	Beurré Bosc	rus.	pyr.	V L	T.	B	1	Sept. Oct.	V. P. Sugary, rich, high flavored, delicious.
28	Calebasse Bosc	rus.	pyr.	V L	T.	B	1	Sept. Oct.	V. P. Sugary, rich, high flavored, delicious.
29	Beurré Bronzée	r. rus.	roundish	L	T.	B	1	Jan. Feb.	V. P. Excellent.

* Extremely popular; and taking into consideration the size, flavor, beauty, early bearing, and great productiveness of this variety, it is one of the most, if not the most valuable of Pears, and very profitable to the market gardener.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Use.	Text.	Qual.	Season.	Remarks.
19	Beurré Brown Beurré Rouge Beurré du Roi Golden Beurré	b.	obovate	L	T.	B	1	Sept. Oct.	J. Rich and excellent, requires a dry soil and warm situation.
20	Beurré d'Amalis	g. b.	obovate	L	T.	E	1	Sept.	J. Rich and excellent.
21	Beurré d'Aremberg Duc d'Aremberg	p. g. b.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Dec. Feb.	V. P. V. J. Melting, rich, perfumed, delicious.
22	Beurré de Beaumont			S	T.	B	1	Sept.	<i>New</i> , very superior.
23	Beurré de Capiaumont Capiaumont Calebasse vass	b. r.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Sept.	V. P. Very rich and high flavored.
24	Beurré de Noirchain			L	T.	B	1	Dec. Mar.	<i>New</i> , perfumed, very superior.
25	Beurré de Picquery			M	T.	B	1	Dec. Feb.	<i>New</i> , perfumed, very superior.
26	Beurré Delbecq							Autumn	<i>New</i> , superior.
27	Beurré Diel Beurré Royal Beurré Incomparable	y. b.	obovate or obt. pyr.	L	T.	B	1	Oct. Dec.	V. P. J. Rich, saccharine, aromatic.
28	Beurré Duval <i>Beurré Incomparable</i> See, Beurré Diel	p. g.	obt. pyr.	M	T.	B	1	Oct.	P. Excellent.
29	Beurré Easter	g. b.	obovate	L	T.	B	1	Jan. Apr.	V. P. High flavor, very superior winter pear.
30	Beurré Gold'n of Bilbao Hooper's Bilbao	y. rus.	oblong	M	T.	B	1	Oct. Nov.	V. P. Rich, fine flavor, beautiful.
31	Beurré Gris d'Hiver [nouveau]			M	T.	B	1	Jan. Mar.	<i>New</i> , perfumed, superior.
32	Beurré, Knox	p. g.	obovate	L	T.	T	2	Oct.	V. P. Sweet, handsome.
33	Beurré Rance Hardenpont du Prin- [temps]	d. g.	obt. pyr.	M	T.	B	1	Feb. May	Rich, delicious subacid, best of very late pears.
34	Beurré, Romain	y. g. r.	obovate	M	T.	T	2	Sept.	Sweet, perfumed, agreeable.
35	Beurré, Van Marum	y. r.	oblong	M	T.	B	1	Sept.	V. P. J. Fine.
36	Beurré, Van Mons	rus.	pyr.	M	T.	B	1	Oct.	
37	Bezi de la Motte Beurré Blanc de Jersey	p. g.	roundish	M	T.	B	2	Oct. Nov.	Rich, sugary, agreeable.
38	Bezi Vaet	y. b.	obovate	M	T.	B	2	Nov. Dec.	J. Sweet agreeably perfumed.
39	Bishop's Thumb	b. r.	oblong	L	T.	J	1	Oct.	Rich, saccharine, high flavored.
40	Black Worcester Iron Pear	b. rus.	obovate	V L	K.	C	2	Nov. Feb.	V. P. Good for baking.
41	Bleecker's Meadow Meadow Pear	y.	roundish	S	T.	T	2	Nov. Dec.	V. P. J. High flavor, requires a dry soil and warm situation.
42	Bloodgood Early Beurré	y. rus.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	b. August	V. P. Very superior early pear.
43	Bon Chrétien Fondante	g. b.	oblong	L	T.	J	1	Oct.	V. P. Saccharine, rich flavor.
44	Bon Chrétien, Rush- [more's]	y. r.	oblong	L	K.	C	1	Sept.	V. P. Excellent for baking.
45	Buffum	b. y. r.	roundish oval	M	T.	B	2	Sept.	V. P. Agreeable flavor, handsome.
46	Burgermeester	b. rus.	pyr.	M	T.	B	1	Nov.	
47	Burnett	y. rus.	obovate	L	T.	B	1	Oct. Nov.	P. Rich, musky.
48	Cabot	g. b.	obovate	M	T.	T	2	Sept.	P.
49	Callebasse Capiaumont See, Beurré de Capiau- [mont]	y. rus.	oblong	M	T.	C	2	Sept. Oct.	V. P. J. Crisp, sugary.
50	Capsheaf	y. r.	roundish	L	T.	B	1	Sept. Oct.	V. P. J. Pleasant flavor.
51	Capucin (Van Mons)	g. r.	oval	L	T.	T	2	Sept.	<i>New</i> . J. Rich, excellent.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Uss.	Text.	Qual.	Season.	Remarks.
52	Catillac Forty ounces	b. y. r.	broadly turb.	V L	K.	C	1	Dec. Apr.	Very large, astrin- gent, fine winter baking.
53	Chaumontel Bezi de Chaumontel <i>Clion, See</i> Vicar of Winkfield	y. b.	oblong	L	T.	B	1	Dec. Feb.	Sweet, musky, excel- lent.
54	Colmar, Early Colmar d'Ete							August	V. P.
55	Colmar, Epine	y.	round. obl.	L	T.	B	1	Sept.	<i>New. J.</i> High fla- vored.
56	Columbia Columbian Virgalieu	y. r.	round. obl.	L	T.	B	1	Nov. Jan.	V. P. J. Sweet, delicious.
57	Comte de Lamy Marie Louise the second Marie Louise nova	p. g. b.	round. obov.	M	T.	B	1	Oct.	P. J.—V. Sugary, rich.
58	Crassane, Althorp	g. b.	roundish	M	T.	B	1	Sept. Oct.	V. P. J. Rich, per- fumed, superior.
59	Crawford	y. b.	obovate	M	T.	B	2	August	P. J. Tender, good.
60	Cross	y. r.	roundish	M	T.	B	1	Nov. Jan.	<i>New,</i> sweet, per- fumed.
61	Cumberland	y. r.	obovate	V L	T.	B	2	Oct. Dec.	Rich flavor, hand- some.
62	Cushing	p. y.	oblong	M	T.	B	1	Sept.	V. P. J. Sprightly, delicious.
63	Dearborn's Seedling	p. y.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	August	V. P. J. Delicious, beautiful.
64	Delices d'Hardenpont	b. y.	obt. pyr.	M	T.	B	1	Oct. Nov.	P. J. Slightly astrin- gent, perfumed.
65	Dix	y.	long pyr.	L	T.	B	1	Oct.	P. Rich flavor, handsome.
66	Doyenne, White Virgalieu St. Michael's Butter Pear	p. y.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Sept. Oct.	V. P. V. J. One of the most delicious of pears, but latterly does not flourish near the sea board.
67	Downton	y. b.	pyr.	M	T.	J	2	Jan. Feb.	V. P. Very juicy.
68	Duchesse d'Angoulême	b. y.	obt. obov.	V L	T.	B	1	Oct. Nov.	V. P. V. J. Rich, high flavored, very superior.
69	Duchesse de Mars	y. b.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Nov.	J. Rich, handsome.
70	Dundas	y. r.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Oct.	J. Rich, handsome.
71	Dunmore	g. b. rus.	obovate	L	T.	B	1	Sept.	V. P. Rich flavor.
72	Duquesne d'eté	p. g. b.	obt. pyr.	M	T.	B	2	August	V. P.
73	Echasserie Ambrette, of Coxé Tilton, of New Jersey	g. b.	roundish oval	M	T.	B	1	Nov. Feb.	P. J. Sweet, musky, agreeable, fine win- ter pear.
74	Emerald <i>Epargne</i> <i>See, Jargonelle</i>	p. g. b.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Oct. Nov.	<i>New.</i> V. P.
75	Enfant Prodige	y. g.	obovate	M	T.	J	1	Oct. Nov.	<i>New. J.</i> Rich, high flavored.
76	Figue de Naples Fig of Naples	b. r.	oblong	L	T.	B	1	Oct.	V. P. J. Bears young.
77	Flemish Beauty La Belle de Flandres	rus. r.	obovate	L	T.	B	1	Sept. Oct.	P. J. Sweet, rich, should be gathered before fully ripe.
78	Forelle Poir Truite	y. g. r.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Nov. Jan.	J. Rich, sub-acid, vinous, beautiful.
79	Fortune							Winter	Said to keep till May.
80	Franc Réal, Summer Franc Réal d'Ete	y. g.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Aug. Sept.	V. P. J. Rich, excel- lent.
81	Franc Réal d'Hiver Winter Franc Réal Fin or d'Hiver	b. y.	roundish obovate	M	K.	C	1	Dec. Mar.	Tender, fine for cooking.
82	Frederic De Wurtem- burg	y. r.	pyr.	L	T.	B	1	Sept.	V. P. Bears young, delicious, beautiful.
83	Fulton	d. rus.	roundish	M	T.	B	2	Sept. Oct.	V. P. J. Sweet, rich, must be gathered before maturity.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Use.	Text.	Qual.	Season.	Remarks.
84	Gendesheim Verlain	p. g. y.	obt. pyr.	L	T.	B	1	Oct. Nov.	V. P. Saccharine, rich, musky.
85	Glout Morceau Gloux Morceaux	p. g.	obtuse elliptic	L	T.	B	1	Nov. Feb.	P. J. Rich, slightly astringent, excel- lent winter fruit.
86	Great Citron Pear of [Bohemia]	y. r.	oblong	L	T.	J	1	Sept.	New. J. Sugary.
87	Green Chisel Green Sugar	g.	round	S	T.	J	2	b. August	P. Sweet, perfumed.
88	Green Chisel, late	g.	obovate	M	T.	J	2	Sept.	V. P. J. Very good.
89	Green Pear of Yair	g.	obt. pyr.	M	T.	B	1	Nov. Dec.	V. P. J. Sweet, rich, perfumed.
90	Hacon's Incomparable Downham Seedling	y. rus.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Sept.	V. P. J. Fine flavor'd.
91	Havard Boston L'Epergne	y. rus.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Sept.	V. P. J. Sugary.
92	Hazel Hessel	b.	obovate	M	T.	J	1	Sept. Oct.	V. P. J. Sugary.
93	Heathcot Gore's Heathcot	y.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Sept. Oct.	V. P. J. Rich, spright- ly, and excellent flavor.
94	Henry the IV Henri Quartre	y. g.	pyr.	M	T.	T	1	Sept. Oct.	V. P. J. High fla- vored.
95	Hericart	g. y.	obl. pyr.	M	T.	T	2	Sept. Oct.	V. P. Sprightly, agreeable.
96	Honey, <i>American</i>	y. r.	obt. pyr.	S	T.	J	1	Sept.	V. P. J. Rich, sweet, sprightly.
97	Hunt's Connecticut	y.	oblong	M	K. T.	T	1	Oct.	V. P. Handsome, tolerable for table, excel. for baking.
98	Jalousie	p. rus.	obovate	M	T.	C	2	Oct.	P. J. Sweet, pleasant.
99	Jalousie de Fontenay [Vendée]	y. rus.	oblong	M	T.	B	1	Sept.	New. J. Sweet, per- fumed.
100	Jargonelle Epargne	y. b.	pyr.	L	T.	J	2	b. August	V. P. J. Slightly acid, agreeable fla- vor.
101	Johonnot	y. rus.	roundish	M	T.	B	1	Sept. Oct.	P. Delicious.
102	Josephine Jaminette—Sabine	g. b.	obovate	M	T.	B	2	Nov. Jan.	V. P. Sweet, excel- lent.
103	Julienne Summer Beurré	p. y.	obovate	S	T.	B	1	August	V. P. Bears young, melting, juicy, rich.
104	King Edward's	y. r.	pyr.	L	T.	B	1	Sept.	J. Sweet, very beau- tiful.
105	Lewis	g.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Nov. Jan.	V. P. J. Sugary, excellent.
106	Lodge	b.	pyr.	M	T.	B	1	Aut. Win.	J. Delicious.
107	Long Green Mouille Bouche	g.	pyr.	M	T.	J	2	Sept. Oct.	V. P. J. Fine flavor, handsome.
108	Louis Bonne de Jersey	g. b. r.	pyr.	L	T.	B	1	Oct. Nov.	V. P. J. Very hand- some, delicious.
109	Madeliene Citron des Carnes	y. g.	obovate	M	T.	J	1	July	V. P. J. Slightly acid, very agree- able flavor.
110	Madeliene, striped Citron des Carnes [Panaché]	y. g. str.	obovate	M	T.	J	1	July	
111	Marie Louise Marie chretienne Marie Louise the second Marie Louise nova See, Comte de Lamy	y. b.	oblong	L	T.	B	1	Oct. Nov.	V. P. V. J. Very delicious.
112	Monarch, Knight's Monsieur Le Curé See, Vicar of Winkfield	y. b.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Jan.	V. P. Very rich, slightly musky.
113	Muscadine	y. g.	roundish	M	T.	B	1	August	V. P. Fine musky flavor.
114	Napoleon Médaille	p. g.	obt. pyr.	L	T.	J	1	Oct. Nov.	V. P. V. J. Excellent.
115	Naumkeag	y. rus.	oblong	L	T.	B	2	Oct.	V. P. J. Astringent.
116	Nelis, Winter	y. b.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Dec. Jan.	Sweet, very high fla- vored.
117	Ne plus Meuris	b. rus.	roundish	M	T.	B	1	Nov. Mar.	V. P. Very superior winter pear.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Use.	Text.	Qual.	Season.	Remarks.
118	Newtown Virgalieu	p. y.	turbinate	L	K. T.	T	1	Nov. Jan.	V. P. Sweet, dry, excellent for baking.
119	Pailleau	y. b.	oblong	L	T.	T	1	Sept.	<i>New.</i> J. Very rich, sweet, excellent.
120	Paradise d'Automne	y. rus.	pyr.	L	T.	B	1	Oct. Nov.	V. P. Sweet, aromatic, delicious.
121	Parmentier	r. str.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Sept. Oct.	
122	Passans de Portugal	p. b.	oblate	M	T.	J	2	August	V. P. J. Tender, delicate.
123	Passe Colmar Colmar Epineux Colmar Souverain	b. y.	obt. pyr.	L	T.	B	1	Nov. Jan.	V. P. J. Rich, sweet, very superior.
124	Petre	y.	obovate	L	T.	B	1	Oct. Nov.	J. Very delicious.
125	Pope's Quaker	y. rus.	pyr.	M	T.	B	2	Oct.	V. P. Melting, good, handsome.
126	Pound Winter Bell	g. b.	oblong	V L	K.	C	1	Nov. Apr.	V. P. J. Astringent, very superior winter baking pear.
127	Prince du Printemps			S	T.	B	1	March	Sugary, excellent.
128	Princess of Orange	rus. r.	r. obov.	M	T.	T	2	Oct.	V. P. Sugary, rich.
129	Queen of the Low [Countries]	r. y.	obt. pyr.	V L	T.	B	1	Sept. Oct.	<i>New.</i> V. J. Excellent, beautiful.
130	Raymond	rus. y.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Sept. Oct.	V. P. Rich, high flavored.
131	Reine des Poires Queen of Pears	y. g. r.	obt. pyr.	L	T.	C	2	Sept. Oct.	V. P. Bears young, crisp, pleasant, handsome.
132	Rostiezer	y. rus.	pyr.	M	T.	B	1	Sept.	Delicious, rich perfume.
133	Rousselet de Rheims Musk or Spice Pear	b. r.	pyr.	S	T.	T	2	Sept.	Rich, musky, perfumed.
134	Rousselet Hatif Early Rousselet	y. rus.	pyr.	S	T.	T	2	b. August	V. P. J. Rich, high flavor.
135	St. Germain, Prince's	b.	obovate	M	T.	J	2	Nov. Jan.	V. P. J. Good flavor.
136	St. Germain, Summer	b. g.	obovate	M	T.	J	2	August	V. P. J. Good flavor.
137	St. Germain, Uvedale's Belle de Jersey	g. b.	pyr.	V L	K.	C	1	Dec. Apr.	Enormously large,* fine for cooking.
138	St. Ghislain St. Michael's See, Doyenne White	y.	pyr.	M	T.	B	1	Sept.	J. Rich, saccharine, delicious.
139	Seckel New York Red Cheek	b. r.	obovate	S	T.	B	1	Sept. Oct.	V. P. V. J. Sweet, delicious, peculiarly rich aroma.*
140	Skinless Sanspeau	p. g.	pyr.	S	T.	J	2	August	P. J. Sweet.
141	Stevens' Genesee	p. g. y.	obovate	L	T.	B	1	Oct.	V. J. Sweet, delicious.
142	Styrian Sugar, Early See, Amire Joannet	y. r.	pyr.	L	T.	C	2	Oct.	
143	Sugar Pear of Hoyers- [werda]	p. g.	obovate	M	T.	J	2	Sept.	J. Sweet, most extraordinarily productive.
144	Sugar Top Harvest	y.	turbinate	S	T.	J	2	July	Good early.
145	Summer Melting	b. r.	pyr.	M	T.	J	2	August	
146	Summer Rose Epine Rose	rus. r.	oblate	M	T.	J	2	August	J. Sweet, agreeable flavor.
147	Summer Thorn	p. g.	oblong	M	T.	J	2	August	P. J. Very pleasant flavor.

* Few, if any, equal, and none excel this Pear in flavor. It is a most abundant bearer, the fruit growing in clusters. The head of the Tree is very compact; it should be kept open by pruning, and the ground around the Tree kept mellow and rich. The fruit may be thus considerably enlarged, and thinning it out when small will have a beneficial effect. The fruit should be gathered before fully ripe, when it will gradually mature, and last some time. It is very valuable as a market fruit, bringing a high price.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Use.	Text.	Qual.	Season.	Remarks
148	Surpasse Marie Louise	y. rus.	oblong	L	T.	B	1	Oct. Nov.	New. V. P. J. Delicious.
149	Surpasse St. Germain	y. b.	obovate	M	T.	J	2	Dec. Jan.	V. P. J. Sugary, high flavored.
150	Surpasse Virgalieu	p. y.	obovate	L	T.	B	1	Oct. Nov.	V. P. J. Rich, high flavored.
151	Swan's Egg	g. b.	obovate	M	T.	J	1	Oct.	V. P. J. Agreeable musky flavor.
152	Moorfowl Egg of Boston Thompson's (London)	p. y.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Nov.	J. Exceedingly rich flavor.
153	Urbaniste	p. g.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Oct. Nov.	V. P. J. Sweet, rich, delicious, very superior.
154	Vallée Franche	y. g.	obovate	M	T.	J	1	Aug. Sept.	V. P. J. Rich, pleasant.
155	Van Mons Léon Le [Clerc	y. b.	oblong	V L	T.	B	1	Oct. Dec.	New. J. Rich, sugary, very superior.
156	Vicar of Winkfield Monsieur le Curé Dumas Clion, of Boston Bourgmestre of do. [erroneously Virgalieu See, Doyenne, White Virgalieu, Columbian See, Columbia Virgalieu, Newtown See, Newtown Virga- [lieu	g. b. r.	pyr.	V L	T. K.	B	2	Nov. Feb.	V. P. J. Beautiful, pretty good for dessert, good for baking.
157	Washington White Doyenne See, Doyenne, White	b. y.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Sept. Oct.	P. J. High flavor, handsome.
158	Wilbur							Sept.	
159	Wilkinson Williams' Bon Chretien See, Bartlett	y.	obovate	M	T.	B	1	Oct. Nov.	V. P. J. Peculiar delicious flavor.
160	Williams' Early Winter Nelis See, Nelis, Winter	y. r.	obt. pyr.	M	T.	B	1	Sept.	P. J. Sugary, fine flavor.

♣ Trees of most of the varieties, suitable for training as ESPALIERS (in relation to which see Preface), can be supplied at 37½ cents each. Some of the choicest varieties are propagated also on QUINCE stock for the like purpose or as DWARFS, the price of which will be 50 cents each, and upwards, according to size.

REMARKS.

The easy culture of the Pear, its adaptation to almost any soil, the congeniality of climate throughout almost the whole extent of the Union for its culture, the great length of time, nearly the whole year, during which it is in season, and the fine qualities it possesses as a fruit, renders it one of the most desirable which can be cultivated in the United States, second only, if not equal, to the Apple. The great improvement which has taken place in this fruit within a few years past, not only by the introduction of new and very superior varieties from Europe, but by the originating of a considerable number of most delicious sorts in this country, has caused this truly fine fruit to grow daily in public estimation, and to be much more generally cultivated than formerly, especially in those sections of the country where the Peach does not thrive as heretofore, for which as a summer fruit it is deemed a most excellent substitute, and over which it presents the truly important advantages of the longevity of the Tree, and the great length of time during which the fruit is in season. Not only is the cultivation of the Pear therefore extremely desirable for private use, but it may be rendered very profitable not only to the market gardener, but to the farmer within a reasonable distance of a market, as the best sorts generally bring a high price. The winter Pears can of course be transported to a very considerable distance; and the Trees of many of those varieties being very great bearers, and the fruit of very large size, the combination

of those two good qualities affords an enormous yield; and it is confidently asserted by most intelligent persons, that the extensive cultivation of choice varieties of this fruit, will afford a greater return in proportion to the capital employed and labor bestowed, than any other product of the farm. The Pear Tree growing very upright, it takes up but little room, and may be advantageously placed along division fences without materially, if at all, interfering with the cultivation of the fields. Twenty to thirty feet apart, according to the richness of the soil, is the proper distance for planting in an orchard. That some of the fine old varieties of the Pear have deteriorated in some parts of the country, is unquestionable; this is ascribed to various causes; 1. that those varieties have *run out* as it is termed; 2. the use of diseased stock, or scions from diseased or aged and unthrifty Trees, or both; 3. to the deleterious influence of the salt air near the sea board; 4. to the want of proper attention to soil and culture. We cannot subscribe to the soundness of the reason first assigned; there are too many instances of varieties of Fruit whose origin is so remote that it cannot be traced, still continuing in full vigor; and the kinds which have deteriorated in some sections of the country, still maintain their celebrity in the interior, and more especially in the virgin soil of the West. Which of the other causes assigned has tended to deteriorate the fine kinds alluded to, we will not undertake to determine; one or more of them may have had their influence; but we think that proper attention to propagation, soil, and culture, may in general, if not in every instance, restore the valuable old varieties to their pristine excellence; and in this vicinity, there is decisive evidence of the improvement of that superior old variety the White Doyenne, St. Michael's, or Virgalieu.

The Pear may be grown on poor soil, provided it is not *wet*; the roots extend more perpendicularly than the Apple, and the soil therefore should be deeper; and like the Apple, their penetrating into a cold wet soil, will impair the health of the Tree. The soil in which the Pear flourishes best, is a deep strong loam on a dry subsoil. The soil should be enriched with well rotted manure for two or three years after planting; thereafter, until the Tree attains a mature age, a very rich soil is not desirable, as it tends to make the Tree too luxuriant, producing an exuberance of young wood, instead of forming fruit spurs. The poorer the soil the sooner the Tree will come into bearing. If therefore the Tree (and the same remark will apply to other fruits) should be found to be growing too luxuriantly, and not bear when it shall have attained that age and size when fruit ought to be expected, it would be advisable late in the autumn to remove the earth partially from around the Tree and cut off some of the main roots, thereby checking the luxuriant growth and inducing fruitfulness. The remarks with respect to pruning applied to the Apple, apply equally to Pears.

The Pear Tree is occasionally subject to a malady termed the *fire blight*, which sometimes causes the top of the Tree or the ends of some of its branches suddenly to turn black and the leaves to wither. Some assign as the cause of the blight a superabundant flow of sap, and prescribe as a remedy, the denuding the Tree of a considerable portion of its roots; while others advance an exactly contrary opinion, that it is caused by a stroke of the sun which extracts the sap from the ends of the branches more rapidly than it can be replaced, a doctrine more easily advanced than understood. The better opinion is, that the disease is caused by a minute insect; and that the best remedy that can be applied, and which is generally effectual, is, immediately to cut off the branches some distance below the parts affected, and burn them; and to pursue the like course if the Tree should again present a similar appearance.

The Pear is sometimes grafted or budded on Quince stock for the purpose of producing dwarf Trees or of being trained as Espaliers. They will come into bearing sooner, but on the other hand, they are short lived, unless treated with great care and skill. In relation to training the Pear Tree as an Espalier, which we highly approve of and strongly recommend, we refer to the Preface.

Nearly all the varieties of Pears are much improved by being gathered shortly before they have attained their full maturity, and ripened in the house; and this is essential as to some.

C H E R R I E S .—*Prunus cerasus.*

PRICE 50 CENTS EACH.

THE COLUMNS EXPLAIN—

1. NURSERY NUMBER. 2. NAMES and SYNONYMS.
3. PREVAILING COLOR; d. dark; p. pale; bl. blackish; y. yellow; r. red; amb. amber colored.
4. FORM; HEART. heart shaped; obt. HEART. obtuse heart shaped.
5. USUAL SIZE; l. large; m. middle sized; s. small.
6. QUALITY; 1. finest; 2. good.
7. FLESH 8. SEASON; b. beginning; m. middle; e. end. 9. J. juicy; p. productive; v. very.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Qual.	Flesh.	Season.	Remarks.
1	Amber, American Bloodgood's Amber Bloodgood's new Honey	amb. r	obt. heart.	L	1	tender	m. July.	V. P. Melting,— sprightly honey flavor—v. delici- ous.*
2	Amber Heart, English White Heart White Transparent	p. y. r.	heart.	S	1	tender	m. June.	V. P. Melting,— sweet, beautiful.
3	Amber Heart, Rivers'							
4	American Bird Cherry [Early Prunus Virginica	amb. bl.	heart. roundish	L v s	1	tender tender	b. June. July,	V. P. Very early. V. J. Bitter,—as- tringent, superior for Brandy: 25 cts
5	American Heart	p. y. r.	heart.	M	1	half tend.	e. June.	V. P.
6	Arch Duke	d. r.	round.	L	2	half tend.	b. July.	V. P. Tree vigor- ous, fruit good.
7	Belle de Choisy Ambrée de Choisy	r.	roundish	M	1	tender	e. June.	Sweet, delicious— handsome.
8	Bigarreau, China China Heart	r.	roundish	M	2	half tend.	b. July.	Sweet, peculiar fla- vor, handsome.
9	Bigarreau, late Black	bl.	obt. heart.	M	2	firm	m. July.	Flesh firm and sw't
10	Bigarreau, new large [Black Large Black Bigarreau of Savoy	bl.	obt. heart.	L	1			<i>New.</i> Said to be very large, beaut. sup. and late.
11	Bigarreau de Hilder- [sheim	y. r.	heart.	M	2	firm	August.	Latest sweet Cher- ry known. Said to be early, and fine.
12	Bigarreau, May Bigarreau de Mai							
13	Bigarreau, Madison (Manning's)	y. r.	heart.	L	1	half tend.	e. June.	<i>New.</i> V. P. Very fine.
14	Bigarreau, Mottled (Manning's)	y. r.	obt. heart.	L	1	half tend.	b. July.	<i>New.</i> V. J. Sweet, excellent.
15	Bigarreau, Napoleon	p. y. r.	obt. heart.	L	1	firm	b. July.	V. P. Sweet, excel- lent, beaut.
16	Bigarreau, Red	r.	obt. heart.	L	1	firm	m. July.	Firm, sweet, pleas- ant.
17	Bigarreau, large late [Red	d. r.	obt. heart.	L	1	firm	e. July.	Firm, juicy, excel.
18	Bigarreau, Turkey	p. y. r.	obt. heart.	L	1	firm	b. July.	Resembles White Bigarreau, flesh not so firm, more juicy,—sweeter.

* This truly delicious Cherry was raised from the stone of the Honey Cherry by Daniel Bloodgood, Esq., an amateur horticulturist of this village, in honor of whom it should have been originally named in the Nursery Catalogues. In justice to him, therefore, we have added the synonyms, by which also this variety is commonly called in this vicinity.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Qual.	Flesh.	Season.	Remarks.
19	Bigarreau, White White Ox-Heart Harrison's Heart	p. y. r.	obt. heart.	L	1	firm	b. July.	Very firm, sweet, excellent flavor, but not very productive.
20	Black Eagle	bl.	obt. heart.	L	1	half tend.	b. July.	V. J. Rich, superior flavor, bears young and well.*
21	Black, Knight's Early	bl.	obt. heart.	L	1	tender	m. June.	P. J. Very early, large, sweet, fine.
22	Black Heart Early Black Ansell's fine Black	bl.	heart.	M	2	half tend.	e. June.	V. P. Fine flavor. an established favorite.
23	Black Heart, Man- [ning's Early	bl.	heart.	M	1	tender	m. June.	New. V. J. excellent.
24	Black Heart, Man- [ning's Late <i>Black Heart, Late</i> <i>See, Herefordshire Bl'k</i> <i>Black Heart, Tradescant's</i> <i>See, Elkhorn</i> <i>Bloodgood's Amber</i> <i>Bloodgood's New Honey</i> <i>See, Amber, American</i>	bl.	roundish	L	1	half tend.	m. July.	New. Excellent.
25	Bowyer's Early Heart	p. r. y.	obt. heart.	M	1	tender	e. June.	V. P. J. Very fine.
26	Carnation Cerise de Portugal <i>China Heart</i> <i>See, Bigarreau, China</i> Cornelian	p. r.	roundish.	M	2	tender	July.	Sub acid. Fine for preserving.
27		scar.	very long.	M		firm	e. Aug.	Ornamental merely. Long scarlet fruit. 25 cents.
28	Davenport's Davenport's Early Bl'k	bl.	obt. heart.	L	1	half tend.	e. June.	V. P. Fine flavor.
29	Double Flowering Chi- [nese Prunus serulata							Very ornamental, flowers in profuse clusters, resembling miniature double roses
30	Double Flowering [Dwarf Kentish							Ornamental—very dwarf, blossoms very double and showy.
31	D'ble Flowering, large Cerasus grandiflora							Ornamental, flowers very large and very double.
32	Downer's late Red	p. r.	roundish.	L	1	half tend.	m. July.	V. P. Fine sprightly flavor.
33	Downton	p. y. r.	round. h't.	L	1	tender	b. July.	V. P. Delicious flavor.
34	Early Purple Griotte Early Purple Guigne	d. r.	heart.	M	1	tender	b. June.	An excellent Cherry, and very early
35	Early Richmond	r.	round.	M	2	aqueous	b. June.	V. P. Sprightly acid, valuable for tarts, preserves, and wine.
36	Elkhorn Tradescant's Bl'k H't.	bl.	heart.	L	1	v. firm	b. July.	V. P. Remarkably solid flesh, sweet agreeable flavor.
37	Elton	p. y. r.	heart.	L	1	half tend.	e. June.	V. P. Extraordinary rich and sweet very superior.
38	Flemish Kentish, (of many) Common Late Red	r.	round.	M	1	aqueous	e. July.	V. P. Lively acid, excel'nt for tarts and preserves.

* This is not only a very superior fruit, but it possesses the desirable qualities of ripening gradually and of keeping well on the tree. It is a fine eating cherry some days before it has fully attained its maturity.

CHERRIES.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Qual.	Flesh.	Season.	Remarks.
39	Florence Knevett's Late Bigarreau	p. y. r.	heart.	L	1	firm	b. July	V. J. Sweet, excellent.
40	Graffion Yellow Spanish Amber, or Imperial	p. y. r.	obt. heart.	L	1	firm	b. July.	P. Bears young; large,—beautiful flesh, firm, very agree. refreshing juice.
41	Gridley	bl.	roundish	M	1	firm	b. July.	V. P. J. Fine vinous flavor.
42	Guigne Amber Transparent Guigne Gean Amber Harrison's Heart See, Bigarreau, White	amb.	obt. heart.	M	2	tender	e. June.	V. P. Pleasant flavor, transparent, handsome.
43	Herefordshire, Black Late Black Heart	bl.	obt. heart.	M	2	tender	m. July.	V. P.
44	Herefordshire, White	p. y. r.	obt. heart.	M	2	tender	June.	
45	Holman's Duke	r.	obt. heart.	M	1	tender	e. June.	Very similar to the May Duke.
46	Honey, Sparhawk's red	r.	roundish	M	1	tender	m. July.	V. P. J. Sweet,—delicious.
47	Honey, Yellow Kentish See, Flemish	r.	roundish.	M	2	tender	e. July.	P. Sweet, pleasant flavor—late.
48	Late Duke	d. r.	obt. heart.	L	2	tender	b. July.	V. P. J. Good.
49	May Duke Early Duke Portugal Duke	r.	obt. heart.	M	1	tender	m. June.	V. P. V. J. Pleasant acid; excellent, also for cooking.
50	Mazzard, Black	bl.	roundish.	S	2	tender	e. July.	V. P. J. For Brandy.
51	Mazzard, White (Manning's)	p. y. r.	heart.	M	2	tender	e. July.	Nov. V. P. J. good, late.
52	Morello, (English) Large Morello Dutch Morello	d. r.	obt. heart.	M	2	tender	Jul. Aug.	V. P. Principally for tarts and preserves; very rich, sprightly acid. The fruit hangs long on the tree. The Plumstone is deemed the best.
53	Morello, Plumstone	d. r.	obt. heart.	L	2	tender	Jul. Aug.	
54	Ox Heart (Red) Lion's Heart Ox Heart, White See, Bigarreau, White	d. r.	heart.	L	2	half tend.	e. June.	
55	Prince's Duke	r.	roundish.	V L	2	tender	July.	Rich sub acid,—for cooking.
56	Tartarian, Black Fraser's Black Superb Circassian Ronald's Black Heart	bl.	obt. heart.	L	1	half tend.	e. June.	V. P. J. Very large, handsome, rich and delicious flavor. A very superior Cherry.
57	Tartarian, White Fraser's White Fraser's Transparent Transparent, Guigne See, Guigne Amber Transparent, White See, Amber Heart	p. y.	obt. heart.	M	1	half tend.	b. July.	P. Very sweet,—rich, transparent—handsome.
58	Waterloo	bl.	obt. heart.	L	2	tender	b. July.	P. V. J. High flavored.
59	Weeping Prunus pendula White Heart See, Amber Heart	r.	round.	S		watery	August.	Fruit acid, poor.—Tree very curious and ornamental.
60	White Heart, Arden's Yellow Spanish See, Graffion	p. y. r.	heart.	M	2	half tend.	b. July.	V. P. Good, handsome.

Trees of most of the varieties of Cherries, suitable for training as Espaliers, (in relation to which see Preface,) can be supplied.

REMARKS ON CHERRIES.

The Cherry is very hardy, requires but little care, and flourishes throughout nearly the whole United States, in any soil or any situation, other than clay, or low wet ground. The soil best adapted to it, is a light rich loam on a dry bottom. By the proper selection of varieties, we may enjoy the use of this fine refreshing fruit from the tree for about the period of two months; in addition to which, some of the varieties are valuable for preserves. Great improvement has also taken place in this fruit within a few years past, both by the introduction from Europe and the originating here of new and very superior varieties. The proper distance for planting Cherry Trees, is from 25 to 35 feet. They are, however, seldom planted as an orchard, but generally around the house, answering the purposes also of ornament and shade. When once established, the Cherry requires little or no pruning, which, in most cases, is rather injurious than otherwise. Almost the only disease to which the Cherry Tree is liable, is the exudation of gum; and this, in general, does not do much injury. If, however, it should prove serious, so as to endanger the tree, the remedy is to cut away the diseased part, and apply to the wound a composition of half cow dung, free from litter, and fresh loam well incorporated, with a good portion of soot.

PLUMS.—*Prunus domestica*.

PRICE—50 CENTS EACH.

THE COLUMNS EXPLAIN—

1. NURSERY NUMBER. 2. NAMES and SYNONYMS.
3. PREVAILING COLOR; b. blue; p. purple; y. yellow; d. dark; g. green; r. red; w. white, or whitish; pa. pale;
4. FORM. OBOVATE, egg shaped, the narrowest end next the stalk.
5. SIZE; L. large; M. middle-sized; S. small.
6. STONE; CL. the flesh adhering or clinging to the stone, FR. separating.
7. QUALITY; 1. first rate; 2. second rate.
8. USE; T. for table; K. kitchen, for Tarts or Stewing; P. for preserves.
9. SEASON; b. beginning; m. middle; e. end. 10. REMARKS; J. juicy; P. productive; V. very.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Stone.	Qual.	Use.	Season.	Remarks.
1	Apricot Plum	y.	roundish	L	fr	2	T.	August	
2	Apricot, Red	r.	oval	M	fr	2	T. K.	e. August	
3	Beauty of Riom Belle de Riom	p.	round	L	fr	1	T.	August	
4	Bingham's	y.	oblong	L	cl	1	T.	August	V. P. J. Tender, sw't. delicious.
5	Blue Holland <i>Bolmer's Washington</i> <i>See, Washington</i> <i>Brevoort's Purple—</i> <i>[Washington</i> <i>See, Washington, Bre-</i> <i>voort's Purple</i> <i>Caledonian</i> <i>See, Goliath</i>	b.	round	M	fr	2	T. K.	Sept.	V. P. J. High flavored, hangs long on the Trees.
6	Cherry Plum Myrobolan Early Scarlet	r.	round	S	cl	2	T. K.	e. July	Pleasant, handsome.
7	Cheston Matchless Diaprée Violette	p.	oval	M	fr	2	T. P.	August	V. P. J. Sweet.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Stone.	Qual.	Use.	Season.	Remarks.
8	Coe's Fine Late Red Saint Martin Rouge	p.	round	M	fr	1	T.	Oct. Nov.	V. P. Excellent late plum, and the latest of all.
9	Coe's Golden Drop Coe's Imperial New Golden Drop Golden Gage	y.	oval	L	cl	1	T. P.	Sept. Oct.	V. P. Very sweet and delicious, — handsome: the best of the late Plums.
10	Columbia	br. p.	round	L	cl	1	T.	e. August	V. P. — J. sug'y, rich.
11	Corse's Nota Bene	b. g.	round	L	cl	1	T.	August	
12	Cruger's Seedling	g. r.	oval	M	cl	2	T.	e. Aug. Sep.	V. P. Sweet, keeps well.
13	D'Agen	p.	obovate	M	fr	1	T. P.	Sept.	New.—V. P.
14	Damas Quiné								New.
15	Damask White								New.
16	Damson, Large Early Large Sweet Damson Horse Plum	d. p.	oval	M	fr	2	T. K.	August	J. Sweet.
17	Damson, Frost or Winter Late Purple Damson	d. p.	roundish	S	cl	2	K.	Oct.	Tart—for Preserves.
18	Damson, Late Yellow	y.	oval	S	fr	1	T. K.	e. Sept.	Excellent late sort.
19	Diamond	p.	oval	V L	fr	2	K. T.	b. Sept.	V. P. Firm and good.
20	Diaprée Rouge Red Diaper Imperial Diadem Mimms	p.	obovate	L	fr	2	K. T.	e. August	J. Very handsome.
21	Domine Dull	p.	oval	M	cl	2	K. T.	Aug. Sept.	Sweet, rich,—keeps long, good for drying.
22	Double Bearing Twice Bearing	g. y.	oblong	S	cl	2	T.	Aug. Sept.	New.
23	Drap d'Or Cloth of Gold Mirabelle Double Yellow Perdrigon	y.	round	S	fr	1	T.	August	Sweet, excellent.
24	Duane's Purple Duane's Purp. French Early Monsieur See, Orleans Early Egg, Purple, See Magnum Bonum, Red Egg, Yellow, See Magnum Bonum,— [White	p.	round	V L	cl	2	T.	b. Sept.	V. P. J. Very large, good flavor.
25	Elfrey	d. b.	oval	S	fr	1	T.	Sept.	V. P. Dry, firm, excellent flavor.
26	Fotheringham	p.	obovate	M	fr	1	T.	Aug.	V. P. J. Rich, fine flavor.
27	French Copper Frost Plum See, Gage, Frost	b. g.	roundish	S	fr	2	T.	Aug.	Pleasant flavor.
28	Gage, American Yellow [low Peter's Large Gage	y.	oblong	L			T.	Sept.	
29	Gage, Bleecker's	y.	oval	L	fr	1	T. P.	e. August	V. P. Rich, excell't.
30	Gage, Blue	blue	round	S	fr	2	T.	e. August	Rich, good flavor.
31	Gage, Bruyn								New.—delicious.
32	Gage, Dana's Yellow	y.	oblong	M	fr	1	T.		V. P. J. Sweet.
33	Gage, Frost Frost Plum	p.	oval	M	fr	1	T. P.	October	J. Sweet, high flav: a val. market fruit.
34	Gage, Green Grosse Reine Claude Abricot Vent Wilmot's Green Gage	y. g.	round	M	fr	1	T. P.	August	V. P. Sugary, delicious flavor, superior for table or preserves.
35	Gage Lawrence's Lawrence's Favorite	g.	roundish	V L	fr	1	T. P.	August	New—Very large and delicious.
36	Gage, Prince's Green	g.	oval	M	fr	1	T. P.	August	V. P. Sweet, rich, superior.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Stone.	Qual.	Use.	Season.	Remarks.
37	Gage, Prince's Imperial Imperial Gage Flushing Gage Large Green Gage White Gage	g. y.	oval	ε	fr	1	T. P. e.	August	Rich, luscious. The most productive and profitable of Plums.
38	Gage, Prince's Yellow Yellow Gage	y.	oval	M	fr	1	T. P.	August	V. P. Sweet, rich, high flavored.
39	Gage, Purple Reine Claude Violette Violet Gage	p.	round	M	fr	1	T.	August	V. P. Very rich and super, keeps well on the Tree.
40	Gage, Red	r.	round	M	fr	1	T.	e. August	V. P. Rich, delicious.
41	Gage, Roe's Autumn. Gage White, See Gage, Prince's Imperial	w.	oval	M	fr	1	T. P.	e. Sept.	A valuable late kind.
42	Goliath— <i>Goliah</i> Caledonia Wilmot's Late Orleans St. Cloud <i>Holland</i> See, Blue Holland	p.	oblong	L	cl	2	K.	e. August	V. P.
43	Honey, Red Horse Plum See, Damson, Large [Early]	r.	roundish	M	fr	1	T.	July	Sweet, rich.
44	Huling's Superb Keyser's Plum. Semiana, of Mass.	g. y.	roundish	V L	fr	1	T.	e. August	Very large, sweet, rich, delicious.
45	Imperatrice Blue Imperatrice Violette	p.	obovate	M	cl	1	T. P.	Sept. Oct.	V. P. Firm, sweet, rich, keeps well on the Tree.
46	Imperatrice Downton	y.	obovate	M	cl	1	T. P.	Oct.	J. High flavored.
47	Imperatrice Ickworth <i>Imperial Diadem</i> See, Diaprée Rouge	p.	obovate	L	cl	1	T. P.	Sept. Oct.	<i>New</i> —excellent.
48	Imperial Ottoman <i>Imperial Violette</i> , See Magnum Bonum, Red							August	
49	Isabella	r.	oval	M	cl	1	K. T.	August	Sw't, rich, agreeable.
50	Italian Damask	b.	round	M	fr	2	T. P.	August	V. P. J. High flav'd.
51	Jacinthe <i>Jenkin's Imperial</i> See, Nectarine	p.	obovate	L	cl	2	T.	e. Aug.	Sweet, rich.
52	Jerusalem	p.	round	M	cl	2	T.	Sept.	
53	Kirke's	p. p.	round	L	fr	1	P. T.	August	V. P. J. Rich.
54	Knight's Large Drying Late Purple Damson See, Damson, Frost or [Winter]	y. g.	round	V L	1		P. T.	Sept. Oct.	<i>New</i> .
55	Large Round Red Grosse Rouge Ronde <i>Lawrence's Favorite</i> See, Gage, Lawrence's							August	<i>New</i> .
56	Lombard	p.	round	L				Sept.	V. P.
57	Lucombe's Nonsuch	g. y.	round	L	cl	1	T.	August	V. P. J. Excel. hand.
58	Magnum Bonum, Red Red Imperial Imperial Violette Purple Egg	p.	oval	V L	fr	2	K. T.	b. Sept.	Very large, good for preserving.
59	Magnum Bonum,— [White Yellow Magnum Bonum Egg Plum, Yellow Egg White Mogul <i>Mimms</i> See, Diaprée Rouge	y. w.	oval	V L	cl	2	K.	b. Sept.	V. P. Very large, excellent for Tarts or preserves.
60	Morocco Black Morocco Early Morocco Early Damask	d. p.	round	M	cl	1	T.	b. August	V. P. J. Rich, fine flavor, one of the best early Plums.

PLUMS.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Stone.	Qual.	Use.	Season.	Remarks.
61	Nectarine Jenkin's Imperial Howell's Large Prune Pêche New Orleans See, Orleans Early	p.	roundish	L	cl	1	T. P.	m. Aug.	V. P.
62	Orleans Large Red Orleans Red Damask Monsieur	d. r.	round	M	fr	1	K. T.	August	V. P. J. Rich, as- tringent.
63	Orleans Early Grimwood's Early [Orleans New Orleans Monsieur Hatif Early Monsieur	p.	round	M	fr	1	K. T.	b. August	V. P. J. Early.
64	Orleans, Smith's Smith's Large Orleans	p.	oval	L	r	2	T. K.	Sept.	V. P. Pleasant, sprightly flavor.
65	Orleans, Wilmot's [New Early	p.	round	M	fr	2	T. K.	e. July	V. P. Sprightly, plea- sant.
66	Perdrigon Early, Perdrigon Hatif	p.	oval	M	fr	2	T.	c. July	
67	Perdrigon, Late.							August	New.
68	Perdrigon, Red Perdrigon Rouge	r.	oval	M	cl	2	T.	Sept.	Sweet, rich.
69	Perdrigon, White	y.	oval	M	cl	1	T. P.	b. Sept.	Rich, saccharine
70	Pond's Purple Pond's Seeding	p.	round	L	cl	1	T.	e. August	Sweet, excellent.
71	Primordian, Prince's [Blue	b.	oval	M	fr	2	T.	July	Very early.
72	Prune, Early							August	New.
73	Prune, German	p.	oval	M	fr	2	P. K.	Sept.	Sweet, excellent for drying.
74	Prune, Italian	p.	oblong	L		2		Sept. Oct.	V. P.
75	Prune, Monstrous Red Diaper See, Diaprée Rouge Red Orleans See, Orleans.	p.		v L		2		Sept.	
76	Red Queen Mother Reinne Claude Violette See, Gage, Purple	r.	round	M	fr	1	T.	Sept.	V. P. Sweet, excel- lent.
77	Royale	p.	round	M	fr	1	T.	m. Aug.	J. High flavored, de- licious.
78	Royale de Tours	p.	round	L	cl	1	T. K.	e. July	V. P. J. Sweet, high flavored.
79	Royale Hative	p.	round	M	fr	1	T.	July	Very rich flavor.
80	Saint Catherine Saint Martin Rouge See, Coe's Fine Late [Red Semiana, of Mass. See, Imperatrice, Blue	w.	obovate	M	cl	1	T. P.	Sept.	V. P. Excellent for preserves.
81	Sharp's Emperor	r.	oval	L	fr	2	T.	m. Sept.	V. P. J. Delicious, keeps well.
82	Transparent Twice Bearing See, Double Bearing								V. P. New.
83	Virginal, White	p. g.	roundish	M	cl	1	T.	Sept.	J. Sweet, pleasant.
84	Washington Bolmer's Washington Bolmer	y.	roundish oval	v L	fr	1	T.	Sept.	P. Very large, hand- some, sweet, deli- cious.
85	Washington, Bre- voort's Purple Brevoort's Purple	p.	roundish oval	L	fr	1	T.	Sept.	V. P. Sweet, excel- lent, tree of vig- orous growth.

Trees of most of the varieties, suitable for training as Espaliers (in relation to which see Preface,) can be supplied.

REMARKS.

THE Plum is a delicious desert fruit; some of the varieties make a superior preserve, and others are valuable for drying. It succeeds best in a deep rich loam, on a dry subsoil. A sandy or dry soil, and also a clayey or wet one, are to be avoided if practicable. The former may be improved by the application of strong loam or clay, and the latter by the intermixture of sand and by drainage. The proper distance for planting is from fifteen to twenty feet. In some districts of the country, the Plum is subject to the attacks of a small insect called the CURCULIO, which perforates the fruit, usually when very young, and deposits its egg, shortly after the hatching of which the fruit drops, and the grub or larva leaves the fruit and enters the ground, from whence it emerges in a winged form, sometimes it is said the same season, but generally the ensuing spring, again to perpetrate the same mischief. Various remedies have been proposed to obviate this evil. Paving round the Tree to the extent of the branches, has proved very effectual, as the grub is thereby prevented from entering the ground, and perishes. If the Tree is planted in a situation where the ground is much trodden, it will mitigate, if not wholly remedy the evil. An effectual remedy is, to destroy the insect while in the larva or grub state, before it quits the fruit and enters the ground. This may be easily effected in a Plum Orchard, by permitting swine to run at large therein during the period the fruit is falling. Where that course cannot be pursued, gather the fallen fruit every morning, and feed it to the hogs or otherwise effectually destroy it. By these means, the Curculio may in the course of two or three seasons be almost if not entirely extirpated. Some varieties of the Plum are also subject, in some parts of the country, to a malady known as the *black warts* or knots, appearing in the form of rough excrescences on the limbs. If permitted to remain, they will extend throughout the whole Tree, and eventually destroy it. These warts are generally supposed to be caused by an insect; the remedy for the evil is, effectually to cut out the diseased part, or if necessary, the whole limb, early in the Spring, and burning them; applying to the wound, if serious, a composition of clay and fresh cow dung. If the Tree is greatly affected, dig it up and burn it. This malady is confined principally to the Damsons and common Purple Plums, the finer varieties being generally exempt from it. The Plum Tree is also sometimes attacked by an insect commonly called the *Borer*, with respect to which, and the remedy, we refer to the remarks subjoined to *Peaches*. If the Tree should be long in coming into bearing, treat it in the same manner as directed with respect to the *Pear* Tree. The Plum Tree requires but very little pruning, unless the head becomes too dense; dead or diseased branches, and such as cross each other, should be cut out, and which should be done in May or June, to prevent gumming.

APRICOTS.—*Prunus armeniaca*.

PRICE 37½ CENTS EACH.

THE COLUMNS EXPLAIN—

1. NURSERY NUMBER. 2. NAMES and SYNONYMS.
 3. PREVAILING COLOR; pa. pale; d. dark; y. yellow; r. red; or. orange.
 4. FORM. 5. SIZE; L. large; M. middle sized; S. small.
 6. QUALITY; 1. first quality; 2. second quality.
 7. SEASON; b. beginning; m. middle; e. end. 8. V. P. very productive.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Qual.	Season.	Remarks.
1	Breda—Holland Brussels, (of some)	or.	roundish	M	1	m. Aug.	V. P. Juicy, rich, excellent.
2	Cruft's Late <i>De Nancy</i> See, Moorpark	y.	roundish	L	1	m. Aug.	Juicy, sweet, rich.
3	Large Early Gros Précoce	or.	oblong	L	1	e. July	Juicy, rich.
4	Masculine, Red Early Red Masculine	y. r.	roundish	S	2	m. July	Juicy, very early.
5	Moorpark Anson's Dunmore's Breda <i>De Nancy</i>	or. r.	roundish	L	1	b. Aug.	Juicy, rich, excellent. The largest and best of all Apricots.
6	Musch-Musch D'Alexandrie Alexandrian	or. r.	round	L	1	b. Aug.	Tender, rich, sweetest of all Apricots.
7	Orange Early Orange Royal Orange Royal Persian	or.	roundish	M	2	e. July	V. P. Good flavor.
8	Peach—Pêche Anson's Imperial	or. r.	roundish	L	1	b. Aug.	Juicy, rich, excellent, very similar to Moorpark.
9	Roman, Blotch-leaved Gold Blotched Variegated Turkey Striped Turkey	pa. y.	oblong comp.	M	2	m. Aug.	V. P. Dry, mealy. The leaves are variegated, having yellowish spots.
10	Schuyler's Large	y. r.	roundish	L	1	m. Aug.	
11	Turkey Large Turkey	d. y.	spherical	M	1	e. Aug.	Juicy, rich, high flavored, very late.

☞ Trees of most of the varieties, suitable for training as Espaliers (in relation to which see Preface), can be supplied. Some of the choicest varieties are propagated also on Plum stock for the like purpose or for Dwarfs, the price of which will be 50 cents each and upwards, according to size.

REMARKS.

There are but few distinct fine varieties of this fruit. The whole number of varieties at present cultivated in the garden of the London Horticultural Society is but fourteen. The soil and cultivation are the same as for the Peach hereafter mentioned. The Apricot blossoming very early, its blossoms are very liable to drop off in setting, occasioned by the action of a cold atmosphere, or by the difference between the temperature of the atmosphere and that of the ground around the roots. The Apricot therefore should be planted shallow, and in a cold rather than a warm situation, so as to retard the blossoming. The finest Tree we have ever known was planted and trained against the north-western side of a building. When the fruit was about half grown, and until nearly ripe, the ground was well watered every evening to a considerable extent from the Tree, causing the fruit to swell. The product, both in respect to quantity and size, was very great. It generally bears too profusely; the fruit should be thinned out when quite small, and it should be gathered before it is thoroughly ripe. It is sometimes subject to the attacks of the *curculio*, and liable, like the Peach, to those of the *borer*.

NECTARINES.—*Amygdalus nectarina.*

PRICE 37½ CENTS EACH.

THE COLUMNS EXPLAIN—

1. NURSERY NUMBER. 2. NAMES and SYNONYMS.
 3. PREVAILING COLOR; b. brownish; d. dark; p. pale; g. green; o. orange; r. red; w. whitish; y. yellow.
 4. SIZE; L. large; M. medium; s. small. 5. STONE; cl. clingstone; fr. free stone.
 6. QUALITY; 1. first rate; 2. second rate.
 7. SEASON; b. beginning; m. middle; e. end. 8. V. P. very productive.
 The form of Nectarines is too similar briefly to designate any differences in that respect.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Size.	Stone.	Qual.	Season.	Remarks
	<i>Aromatic, See</i> Violette Hâtive <i>Brugnon Violet Musqué</i> <i>See, Roman</i> <i>Claremont, See</i> Elruge						
1	Elruge Claremont Oatland's Temple's (of some) <i>Early Newington</i> <i>See, Newington, Early</i> <i>Early Violette</i> <i>See, Violette Hâtive</i>	r. w.	L	fr	1	e. Aug.	V. P. Very juicy, melting, rich, and high flavored, beautiful and superior.
2	Fairchild's Fairchild's Early	g. r.	s	fr	2	m. Aug.	Pleasant flavor, early.
3	Golden Orange	y. r.	M	cl	2	b. Sept.	Flesh or. colored, good flavor.
4	Lewis' <i>Musk Violet</i> <i>See, Roman</i>	y. r.	L	fr	1	Sept.	Sweet, pleasant flavor.
5	Newington, Early Early Black Newington Lucombe's Seedling <i>Orange—See, Golden</i>	d. r.	L	cl	1	Aug.	Excellent flavor.
6	Perkins' Seedling	y. r.	L	fr	1	Sept.	Excellent and beautiful.
7	Peterborough Late Green	g.	M	fr	2	e. Sept.	Pleasant flavor, latest sort.
8	Pitmaston Orange	o. d. r.	L	fr	1	b. Sept.	V. P. Juicy, high flavored.
9	Roman— <i>Red Roman</i> Brunon Musqué Brunon Violet Musquée Musk Violet <i>Scarlet, See, Violette Hâtive</i> <i>Temple, See, Elruge</i>	g. b. r.	L	cl	1	Sept.	Juicy, high flavored.
10	Vermash	g. r.	M	fr	1	Aug.	Juicy, rich pleasant acid.
11	Violette Hâtive Early Violette Violette Musquée Large Scarlet Aromatic	p. g. r.	L	fr	1	e. Aug.	V. P. Juicy, melting, vinous, rich. This and the Elruge are two of the very best Nectarines.
12	White Brussels			fr		Sept.	

♣ Trees of most of the varieties, suitable for training as Espaliers (in relation to which see Preface), can be supplied. Some of the choicest varieties are propagated also on Plum stock for the like purpose, or for Dwarfs, the price of which is 50 cents each and upwards, according to size.

REMARKS.

The Nectarine is a most beautiful as well as delicious fruit. The soil, planting, and culture is the same as for the Peach. The skin being smooth like a Plum, it is like that fruit liable to the attacks of the *curculio*, and like the Peach to those of the *borer*; for the remedies against them we refer to the remarks subjoined to the lists of those respective fruits.

PEACHES.—*Amygdalus Persica*.

PRICE 20 CENTS EACH;—\$2 25 PER DOZ. ; \$16 PER 100—ASSORTED.

Arrangement and abbreviations the same as those of NECTARINES, (page 30.) and the like remark as to form.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Size.	Shape.	Qual.	Season.	Remarks.
1	Admirable, Late <i>Royal—Bourdine</i>	p. y. r.	L.	fr	1	m. Sept.	V. P. Juicy, rich, superior.
2	<i>Téton de Venus</i> Alberge, Yellow Purple Alberge Gold Fleshed	y. d. r.	M.	fr	2	e. Aug.	Flesh yel., juicy, rich, vinous.
3	Belle de Vitry Beauty of Vitry	r. y.	L.	fr	1	e. Aug.	J. Melting, excellent.
4	Bergen's Yellow	y. r.	L.	fr	1	b. Sept.	P. Excellent
5	Blood Clingstone, French Claret Clingstone Blood Peach <i>Bourdine—see</i> <i>Admirable Late</i>	d. r.	M.	cl	2	Sept.	For Preserves only, for which it is much esteemed. Flesh deep red.
6	Braunard's Yellow	y. r.	L.	fr	1	Sept.	P. Excellent.
7	Brevoort's Morris Brevoort's Seedling	w. y. r.	L.	fr	1	Aug.	Very superior
8	Catharine, Cling Red Catharine Oldmixon Cling	p. y. r.	L.	cl	1	Sept.	V. P. Juicy, rich, delicious, beautiful. one of the best of Clingstone Peaches.
9	Catharine, Green	g. r.	M.	fr	2	Sept.	
10	Coles' Early			fr	1	Aug.	
11	Coles' Early Red						
12	Columbia	r.	M.	fr	2	Sept.	Curious—flesh fibrous like a Pine Apple; juicy and good.
13	Congress	y. r.	L.	cl	1	Sept.	Rich and excellent.
14	Coolidge's Favorite Double Flowering Rose Peach	r.	L.	fr	1	e. Aug.	V. P. J. Melting, sw't, rich. Very ornamental.
15	Dwarf Orleans Pot Peach	p. g. r.	M.	fr		Oct.	A diminutive tree; cultivated merely as a curiosity, and generally in Pots.
16	Early Red Cling <i>Early Anne</i> <i>See Nutmeg, Green</i>	r.	M.	cl	1	b. Aug.	Juicy, rich, early.
17	Early Rose <i>Early Royal George</i> <i>See, Royal George</i> <i>Early Washington</i> <i>See, Washington</i> <i>Early York—see</i> <i>Raveripe, Early Red</i>	p. r.	M.	fr	2	b. Aug.	Early—good flavor
18	Flushing Seedling Late Green	g.	M.	fr	2	Oct.	
19	George the Fourth	p. r. y.	L.	fr	1	b. Sept.	V. P. Rich, excellent.
20	Grosse Mignonne Large French Mignonne Early Vineyard Royal Kensington Grimwood's Royal George	y. r.	L.	fr	1	e. Aug.	V. P. Juicy, rich, melting, delicious. This Peach has been cultivated under forty different names.
21	Heath (Cling) Large Late Heath Red Heath	w. r.	L.	cl	1	Oct.	V. P. J. Peculiar delicious flavor—valuable also for its lateness, and keeps well: superior for Preserves.
22	Heath (Freestone) Kenrick's Heath	y. g. r.	L.	fr	1	Sept.	V. P. Juicy, rich, pleasant sub-acid.
23	Hoffman's Favorite	w. r.	L.	fr	1	e. Aug.	V. P. Juicy, sweet, excellent.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Size.	Stone.	Qual.	Season.	Remarks.
24	Incomparable Pavie Admirable Kennedy's Carolina Kennedy's Lemon See, Lemon Cling	p. y.	L	cl	2	Sept.	Sugary—good flavor.
25	Lemon Cling Kennedy's Carolina Kennedy's Lemon Pine Apple	y. r.	L	cl	1	e. Sept.	V. P. Juicy, rich, very high flavored. Highly esteemed for Preserves.
26	Malta—Italian Belle de Paris	p. g. r.	L	fr	1	b. Sept.	V. P. Juicy, rich vinous flavor: keeps well after being gathered.
27	Mammoth Maria Antoinette See, Rareripe, Yellow Mellish's Favorite See, Noblesse		v L	cl		Sept.	
28	Melocoton, Crawford's Early Early Crawford	y. r.	v L	fr	1	e. Aug.	V. P. Juicy, rich, sprightly, handsome.
29	Melocoton, Crawford's Late	y. r.	v L	fr	1	m. Sept.	V. P. Very large, beautiful and superior.
30	Melocoton, Red Cheek Yellow Melocoton Yellow Malagatune Morris Red Rareripe See, Rareripe, Red Morris White See, Rareripe, White	y. r.	L	fr	1	b. Sept.	V. P. Juicy, melting, rich, sprightly—a well known and favorite Peach.
31	Newington, New			cl		Sept.	
32	Newington, Old Large Late Newington Late Red Newington	p. g. r.	L	cl	1	Sept.	Juicy, rich, vinous, high flav.
33	Nutmeg, White Early White Nutmeg Avant Blanche	w.	v s	fr	2	m. July.	} Juicy, sweet, and pleasant flav'r. Trees of slow growth and not very productive. Chief merit is early maturity.
34	Nutmeg, Green Early Anne	g. y. r.	s	fr	2	b. Aug.	
35	Nutmeg, Red Brown Nutmeg Avant Rouge	y. d. r.	s	fr	2	e. July.	
36	Noblesse Mellish's Favorite Vanguard Oldmixon Cling See, Catharine, Cling	p. g. r.	L	fr	1	Sept.	Juicy, melting, rich, excel'nt.
37	Oldmixon, (Freestone)	w. r.	L	fr	1	Aug.	} Juicy, tender, rich, luscious. Flesh orange color; aromatic.
38	Orange Cling	or.	M	cl	2	Aug.	
39	Orange Free Stone Pavie Admirable See, Incomparable Pine Apple Cling See, Lemon Cling	p. y.	L	fr	1	Sept.	Sweet, rich, beautiful.
40	President	p. g. r.	L	fr	1	m. Sept.	Juicy, rich, superior.
41	Rareripe, Golden	y. or. r.	L	fr	1	Sept.	Juicy, sweet, delicious.
42	Rareripe, Early Red Early York Rareripe Early York	d. r.	M	fr	1	m. Aug.	Juicy, rich, luscious.
43	Rareripe, Red Morris' Red Rareripe Morris' Luscious Red	w. r.	M	fr	1	e. Aug.	Juicy, sweet, melting, rich, handsome.
44	Rareripe, White Morris' White Rareripe Morris' Luscious White	w.	M	fr	1	Sept.	Juicy, sweet, rich, excellent: much esteemed for Preserves.
45	Rareripe, Yellow Yellow and Red Rareripe Large Yellow Nutmeg Maria Antoinette Red Velvet Red Magdalen See, Royal George Red Velvet See, Rareripe, Yellow	y. r.	M	fr	1	e. Aug.	V. P. Juicy, rich, sweet and luscious. We believe the fine Peach cultivated under these several names to be the same; soil and exposure creating any supposed difference.

PEACHES.

33

No.	NAME.	Color.	Size.	Stone.	Qual.	Season.	Remarks.
46	Rodman's Red Cling <i>Royal—see</i> <i>Admirable Late</i>	p. y. r.	L	cl	1	Sept.	V. P. Juicy, vinous, delicious.
47	Royal George Early Royal George Red Magdalen Millet's Mignonne Lockyer's Mignonne <i>Royal Kensington</i> <i>See, Grosse Mignonne</i>	y. r.	L	fr	1	e. Aug.	V. P. J. Melting, sw't rich.
48	Smock Free	y. r.	v L	fr	1	b. Oct.	V. P. Juicy, fine, sprightly.
49	Swalsh Double <i>Swalsh—Dutch</i>	p. y. r.	M	fr	2	m. Sept.	Juicy, fine flavor.
50	Sweet Water Early Sweet Water Large American Nutmeg <i>Téton de Venus</i> <i>See, Admirable, Late</i>	p. g.	M	fr	2	m. Aug.	Juicy, tender, melting, sweet.
51	Tippecanoe	y. r.	v L	cl	1	e. Sept.	Juicy, fine flav. agree'ly acid.
52	Troth's Early Red <i>Vanguard</i> <i>See, Noblesse</i>						<i>New.</i> V. early—said to be superior.
53	Van Zandt's Superb Waxen Rareripec	g. y. r.	M	fr	1	Sept.	Juicy, melting, excellent and beautiful.
54	Washington Free Stone Washington Rareripec Early Washington	y. d. r.	M	fr	1	e. Aug.	Juicy, sweet, rich, beautiful.
55	White Blossom Snow Peach	w.	M	fr	2	b. Sept.	Juicy, — melting, — pleasant sprightly flavor, beautiful.
56	White October Cling Large White Cling, <i>Yellow Malagatune</i> <i>See, Melocoton Red Cheek</i> <i>Yellow Alberge</i> <i>See, Alberge, Yellow</i> <i>Yellow Rareripec</i> <i>Yellow and Red Rareripec</i> <i>See, Rareripec, Yellow</i>	w. r.	L	cl	1	Oct.	Juicy, rich, fine flavor—excellent for Preserves.

Trees of most of the varieties, suitable for training as Espaliers, (in relation to which see Preface,) can be supplied. Some of the choicest varieties are propagated also on Plum Stock for the like purpose and for Dwarfs, the price of which will be fifty cents each and upwards, according to size.

REMARKS.

This most delicious fruit, unsurpassed in flavor by any other, flourishes in most parts of the United States. So congenial to its culture is the climate of the Southern and South-Western States, that the natural stock produces fruit of good quality. A light sandy soil answers well for Peach Trees, though a rich light loam is to be preferred; they will not flourish on a cold, wet, stiff soil. From the early blossoming of the Peach Tree, the blossoms are liable to be destroyed by late frosts. It is therefore recommended to plant the trees on elevated situations, unprotected by any shelter, and on the North side of hills, so as to retard their blossoming. In cold regions a rich soil is to be avoided, as it encourages too luxuriant a growth of wood, which has not time to ripen before the frost sets in. The trees should be planted shallow, from sixteen to twenty feet apart, and at all times kept well cultivated. For a year or two it may be cropped with potatoes, turnips, etc. The Peach tree bears its fruit solely on shoots of the preceding year's growth. To prevent the long straggling growth of the limbs frequently bare of shoots for some distance from the body of the tree—which not only has an unsightly appearance, but they are more exposed to action from high winds, thereby causing the fruit to fall—upon the trees being planted out, shorten

the limbs a foot or two, which will cause the production of lateral shoots; and annually thereafter, in the month of July, the wood of the preceding year's growth should be in like manner shortened, thereby producing a symmetrical tree and also a greater quantity of bearing wood. The longevity of the tree will also be promoted by it. This treatment must of course be pursued with some judgment, so as not to render the tree impervious to sun and air; as the head of the tree must always be kept sufficiently open for those purposes. The *curculio* sometimes infests the Peach Tree, though not to a great extent; for the remedy we refer to the remarks on PLUMS.

In some sections of the country, where until within a few years past the Peach Tree flourished in the utmost luxuriance and with little or no care, two diseases have made their appearance, blasting the fruit and shortening the life of the tree. The one is called the YELLOWS, and the other is caused by an insect called the PEACH WORM OR BORER.

The YELLOWS is a contagious disease, supposed to be communicated by the pollen or farina of the blossoms; it may be transmitted by grafting or budding, or by seedlings raised from infected trees. The characteristics of the disease are, the leaves assuming a sickly yellow appearance; short and slender branches putting forth, sometimes two or more together, presenting a very weak and sickly appearance, with small narrow leaves; and small mottled fruit ripening prematurely. The only remedy is utterly to destroy *all* Trees infected with the disease, taking care to remove all the roots from the ground. A new orchard should not be planted on the same ground until after some years of intermediate cultivation.

The PEACH WORM OR BORER, deposits its egg in the bark of the tree near the surface of the ground, and the grub upon being hatched penetrates further down and bores its way around the trunk, in time completely girdling and destroying the tree. The presence of the Borer is indicated by gum exuding from the tree just below the surface of the ground. The trees should be examined every Spring or Fall, removing the earth to the depth of three or four inches, and the Borers cut out with a knife or destroyed with a sharp wire. Various other methods have been recommended for their destruction, such as pouring soap suds and boiling hot water upon the roots; applying about a quart of unslacked lime to a tree of ordinary size; and as preventives, removing the surface of the soil and substituting Tanner's bark; early in May, forming around the trunk of the tree a conical mound to the height of nine or twelve inches from the surface of the earth, of unleached ashes, of charcoal broken small, and of Blacksmith's cinders; the mound to be removed in October, that the bark may harden before Winter.

The Peach is frequently budded on Plum Stock. It is not so liable to the attack of the Borer, and comes sooner into bearing, but it is equally exposed to the Yellows. The tree is thereby rendered dwarfish, and it is better calculated for Espaliers than for Standards. We think the same objection applies to budding the Peach upon the Plum, as the Pear upon the Quince.

GRAPES.—*Vitis vinifera.*

THE COLUMNS EXPLAIN—

1. NURSERY NUMBER. 2. NAMES and SYNONYMS.
3. CHARACTER OF THE BUNCH; comp. the berries closely set; loose, thinly set.
4. COLOR; b. blue; bl. blackish; g. green; pur. purple; r. reddish; y. yellowish; w. white; p. pale; d. dark.
5. FORM OF BERRIES. 6. SIZE. 7. QUALITY; 1. first quality of the respective classes, American or Foreign; 2. second quality.
8. PRICE EACH. 9. P. productive; V. very.

No.	NAME.	Bunch.	Color.	Form of Berries.	Size.	Qual.	Price.	Remarks.
I.								
AMERICAN VARIETIES.								
1	Alexander Schuylkill Muscadel	loose	bl.	round	L	2	\$0.37½	P. Sweet, slightly musky.
2	Bland Bland's Virginia Bland's Madeira Red Bland	loose	p. r.	round	M	1	37½	Sweet, lively, slightly musky.
3	Catawba	loose	r. pur.	round	M	1	37½	V. P. Excellent, handsome. This and the Isabella the most cultivated. \$3.50 per doz.; \$25 per 100.
4	Cunningham, Prince Ed-							
	[ward							
5	Elsinburgh	loose	bl.	round	M	1	37½	Sweet, excellent.
		loose	b.	round	S	1	37½	V. P. Sweet, juicy, without pulp; delicate flavor.
6	Garber's Albino	loose	p. g.	oval	M	1	50	Sweet and agreeable flav.
7	Herbemont's Georgia						50	
	Herbemont's Madeira							
8	Hyde's Eliza	loose	b.	round	M	1	50	Very sweet, excellent.
9	Isabella	loose	pur.	oval	M	1	37½	V. P. Sweet, excellent. The most esteemed of our native grapes. \$3.50 per doz.; \$25 per 100.
10	Norton's Virginia Seed-							
	[ling							
11	Perfume Grape	loose	bl.	round	M	1	50	V. P. Rich, excellent.
	Carolina Perfume Grape	loose	pur.	round. obl.	M	1	50	Fine flavor.
12	Perry's Native	loose	w.	round	L	2	37½	
13	Scuppernong, Red	loose	p. r.	round	M	1	37½	Juicy, sweet, pleasant; skin thin; but little pulp.
	Black Scuppernong							
14	Scuppernong, White	loose	w.	round	M	1	37½	Rich flavor, excellent for table; superior for wine.
15	Thompson's Native						37½	
II.								
FOREIGN VARIETIES.								
16	Black Cape	large	bl.	oval	L	2	50	V. P. Of vigorous growth.
17	Black Prince	long	bl.	oval	L	1	50	V. P. Sweet; bunches large; fruit ripens well.
	Black Lisbon							
	Black Portugal							
	Black Spanish							
18	Esperione	large	pur.	round	M	2	50	V. P. One of the most hardy.
	Turner's Black							
	Hardy Blue Windsor							
19	Frontignan, Black	long	bl.	round	M	1	50	V. P. Muscat flavor.
	Black Muscat							
	Black Constantia (of some)							
20	Frontignan, White	large	w.	round	M	1	50	V. P. Muscat flavor.
	White Muscat	comp.						
	White Constantia							

No.	NAME.	Bunch.	Color.	Form of Berries.	Size.	Qual.	Price.	Remarks
21	Hamburgh, Black Purple Hamburgh Red Hamburgh Frankendale	large	bl.	roundish	L	1	\$0.50	V. P. Juicy, delicious; very superior, and the most cultivated.
22	Hamburgh, Wilmot's [New Black	large	bl.	roundish	L	1	1.00	Resembles the next preceding.
23	Muscadine, Royal Amber Muscadine Chassclas Golden Chassclas Chassclas de Fontaine- [bleau White Chassclas	large	y. w.	round	M	1	50	V. P. A beautiful and superior fruit. One of the best for out door culture.
24	Musc of Alexandria, [White Malaga	long	w.	oval	L	1	1.00	A superior, high flavored fruit, but requires a warm situation.
25	Muscat, Canon Hall	long	w.	oval	L	1	1.00	Muscat flav., but not quite as high as the next preceding.
26	Saint Peter's, Black St. Peter's Black Palestine	loose	bl.	round	L	1	50	Flesh firm, flavor sugary and rich. Ripens late, and keeps well on the vine.
27	Sweetwater, White	loose	w.	round	L	1	50	Early, and one of the hardiest of for'n grapes.
28	Syrian	large	w.	oval	L	2	1.00	Flesh firm and sweet, skin thick, bunches very lar.
29	Tokay, White	comp.	w.	oval	S	1	50	V. P. Sweet.

REMARKS.

A deep, light, rich soil upon a dry bottom, and a warm and sheltered situation, are most suitable for Grape Vines. Bones of all description and sizes, horns and hoofs of cattle, bone dust and horn shavings, buried in the soil previous to planting the Vines, afford by their gradual decomposition a very permanent manure, and keep the ground loose. In the Northern and Middle States, excepting in cities or very favorable situations, the foreign Grape Vines require protection in winter; which may be readily afforded by laying them down and covering them five or six inches deep with earth sloped to cast off the rain. This should be done as late in the autumn as the season will admit, and the Vines again uncovered early in April. The foreign Vines, if cultivated in the open air, may be trained to a trellis running northerly and southerly, or to stakes, about six feet high, or along a wall, building, or close fence with a southern aspect; the native varieties may be trained in like manner, or over an arbor; being more luxuriant in growth than the foreign, they require more room. To give minute directions for pruning and training the Vine would occupy too much space. For general guidance we would remark, that the fruit is produced on shoots of the same year; the shoots therefore which bore fruit the past season should be cut down to two or more eyes or joints, according to the vigor of the plant, from which eyes the bearing wood of the ensuing season will put forth; and that the Vine should at all times be kept sufficiently open to admit sun and air to ripen the fruit and mature the wood, by stopping or thinning out such of the summer shoots as may not be required for future training, and by rubbing off, as they appear, the lateral shoots which break from the eyes of the young wood. The tendrils should be pinched or cut off, and if two shoots should put forth from the same eye, one of them should be immediately rubbed off. There is a difference of opinion as to the most proper time for the annual pruning; it should be left until late in the Fall or early in the Winter, and should be done before the sap begins to rise in the Spring.

The American varieties are perfectly hardy, and will do well in almost any soil and situation, and with but little care. We strenuously recommend, however, a proper attention to their culture, which will amply repay the labor bestowed, not only by an increase of the quantity of the fruit, but by an improvement of its quality. It is surprising that the improved

native varieties are not more generally cultivated throughout the country. Though not equal to the foreign, still they are a delicious fruit. The common Fox and other wild grapes are much sought after in their season, when a few Vines of the improved varieties would afford a family an abundant supply at hand of a far superior fruit; in addition to which the Vines themselves would be ornamental.

A large number of seedling American varieties, originated by the late Proprietor from admixture of pollen, are under cultivation, and will probably fruit next season, when we hope some improved and valuable varieties may be obtained.

QUINCES.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Season.	Price.	Remarks.
1	Large Orange	Cydonia vulgaris	Sept. Oct.	25 to 37½	V. P. Large: highest flavor—\$2.50 to \$4 per doz; \$20 to \$30 per 100 according to size.
2	Pear Shaped	oblonga	October	37½	} These varieties are in general fairer, but not so high flavored as the Orange. \$4 per dozen—\$30 per hundred.
3	Portugal	lusitanica	October	37½	
4	Winter Pear Shaped	serotina	Oct. Jan.	37½	
5	Winter Apple Shap'd	ovata	Oct. Jan.	50	
6	Musk or Pine Apple	moschata	October	50	V. P. Mild, eatable.
7	Large French	maxima	October	50	Mild, eatable.
8	Chinese	sinensis	Oct. Jan.	50	Fruit oblong, very large and beautiful but coarse grained and hard; leaves large, stiff, glossy;—blossoms large, handsome, and of peculiar fragrance. Tree and fruit curious and ornamental.
9	Japan Scarlet Flowering	japonica		50	} Perfectly hardy, fruit of little value; very desirable as ornamental shrubs from the brilliancy of the flowers, and their early production.
10	Japan Blush Flowering	" alba		50	
11	Japan Double Scarlet Flowering	" rubra plena		1 00	
12	Chinese yellow flowering	" lutea		1 00	

REMARKS.

THE Quince produces the finest fruit and most abundant crops when planted in a rich moist soil, and in a sheltered situation. Naturally growing very crooked and distorted, they should, when young, have the stems trained to a stake placed alongside, and the lower limbs should be taken off so as to form a TREE. The proper distance for planting, is ten or twelve feet apart. The Quince requires little pruning, except removing crossing, crowded, or decayed branches; and any suckers from the roots.

The fruit is highly esteemed, and in great demand for preserves. It bears transportation well, and being of such easy culture, and the Tree occupying but little space, its cultivation may be made very profitable to the Market Gardener or Farmer.

RASPBERRIES.

No.	NAME.	Color.	Season.	PRICE.			Remarks.
				Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.	
1	Alpine Red	r.	July.	\$ 06	\$ 62½	\$ 5.00	
2	American Black	bl.	e. June, July	06	62½	5.00	
3	American Red Common Red English Red (of some)	r.	e. June, July	06	62½	5.00	Principal sort cultivated for market.
4	Antwerp Red— <i>true</i> Burley	r.	e. June, July	15	1.50	10.00	} T. Extraordinarily large, productive, and beautiful; of delicious flavor, and very fragrant.
5	Antwerp, Yellow— <i>true</i> White Antwerp	pa. y.	e. June, July	18	1.75	12.00	
6	Antwerp, Common Red (so called)	r.	e. June, July	06	62½	5.00	} Inferior in size and quality to the true Antwerps', for which they are often sold, but hardier.
7	Antwerp, Common White (so called)	pa. y.	e. June, July	06	62½	5.00	
8	Barnet Cornwall's Prolific Lord Exmouth's	r.	e. June, July	15	1.50	10.00	T. Very large, rich, and pleasant flavor.
9	Bee Hive	r.	July.	20			<i>New.</i> Large, round.
10	Brentford, Red	r.	July.	10	1.00	7.50	
11	Cane, Short Jointed	r.	July.	10	1.00	7.50	
12	Cane, Tall Red ^{<i>ispineless</i>}	r.	July, Aug.	06	62½	5.00	T. Continues long in bearing.
13	Double Bearing Red Double Bearing Twice Bearing	r.	July and Oct.	06	62½	5.00	T. Produces a second crop in October.
14	Franconia Red Franconia	r.	July.	20			Large and fine
15	Prolific Red, Pearson's	r.	July.	20			<i>New.</i> Great bearer.
16	Spring Grove	r.	July.	20			
17	Large White Flowering (<i>sp. nova</i>)			25			} Ornamental. Flowers large—leaf enormous.
18	Splendid Purple Flowering, (<i>spectabilis</i>)			25			

REMARKS.

The Raspberry will thrive in any good garden soil; but a deep, rich, and somewhat moist soil, and a situation not exposed to extreme heat, are to be preferred. They should be planted in rows (running North and South preferable) five feet asunder, and three feet apart in the rows; the space between the rows may be cropped with low summer vegetables, such as cabbages, bush beans, etc., whereby not only is the ground used and kept mellow by cultivation, but room is provided for laying down and covering, as hereafter directed, such of the varieties as may require protection from the severity of the Winter, and the fruit is more fully exposed to the sun and air. In warm latitudes they should be planted much closer, so as to shade each other and the ground as much as possible, leaving room to pass among them; the ground should not be cropped, but kept free from weeds; and a moist and somewhat shaded situation selected if practicable. Two or three plants should be used for forming each stool; if two, they should be planted in the line of the row; if three, in a triangle, in either case six inches apart. A sharp pointed stake six feet long should be driven into the ground between them, to which the shoots or stems of the plants should be tied. Stakes however are not absolutely necessary; the stems of each stool may be tied together near the ends, so as to support each other. The plants will produce some fruit the first year.

but it is best to cut them down to within six inches of the ground, to favor the establishment of the plant, and to strengthen the suckers for the succeeding year. As soon as all the fruit is gathered, the stems which have borne it should be cut down close to the ground, to give light, air and strength to the suckers, the old stems not bearing a second time, but the fruit of each year being produced from the suckers of the preceding Summer's growth, and which should be tied loosely to the stake, to prevent their being broken. The Antwerps' and other varieties designated by the letter T in the column of remarks, are liable to be more or less injured in this climate by the severity of the Winter, from which therefore they should be protected. The best mode, and which is attended with but little trouble, is, as late in the Autumn as the season will permit, in order that the wood may be ripened as much as possible, to loose them from the stakes, bend them down to the ground, and cover them with earth five or six inches deep, sloped so as to cast off the rain. As soon in the following Spring as the danger of frost is past, uncover and raise them up carefully and tie them again to the stakes about the middle and near the top, by securing in the first place the string, which should be of sufficient strength to last the season, to the stake, and then with the ends enclosing the stems of the plants, but not too tightly. The pruning should be done immediately upon raising the stems, or if they have not been protected by laying them down, then in the Spring as soon as all danger of severe frost has past and before the buds shoot, by cutting off the weak bending parts at the extremities of the stems. By removing all weak stems, retaining not more than five or six of the strongest and best to each stool, and shortening those to about five feet in height, the quantity as well as size of the fruit will be increased, and the growth of suckers for the ensuing year will be encouraged. The ground between the plants should be well dug and manured every Spring, kept free from weeds during the Summer, and all superfluous suckers not required for bearing the ensuing year or for forming new plantations, destroyed. Raspberry plantations are in their prime the third and fourth years, and if well managed, continue in perfection three or four years longer, after which they are apt to degenerate in growth, and to produce fruit less abundantly and of smaller size. A new plantation should therefore be formed in season, for which purpose new strong plants should be selected. The Spring is the most proper season for setting out Raspberries.

We consider the ANTWERPS' as by far the two best sorts for cultivation. They are not only of extraordinary size, about that of a lady's thimble, but of superior flavor, great beauty, and exquisite fragrance. They are also most abundant bearers, commence ripening very early, and furnish fruit for the period of a month or more each season. We would remark however, that much depends upon the gathering of the fruit. One half the crop of Raspberries and Strawberries is frequently destroyed by careless picking. The Yellow Antwerp is not as vigorous a plant nor quite as productive as the Red; the latter therefore is generally preferred. Some however prefer the Yellow for its peculiar flavor. A mixture of the two kinds forms from the contrast of color a beautiful dish of fruit. The twice bearing Raspberry produces its second crop of fruit from the suckers of the same season. As the first crop, which is produced from the suckers of the preceding year, can readily be spared, there being an abundance of other varieties then in fruit, it is recommended, in order to produce an abundant crop in the Autumn, to cut down the stems close to the ground in the Spring, and the suckers, which will be produced with unusual vigor, may be stopped about the middle of June by pinching off the extreme ends, which will cause the buds to break and produce an abundant crop late in the season. The same course of treatment may be applied to the Red Antwerp Raspberry to obtain a late crop.

STRAWBERRIES.

No.	NAME.	Form.	Size.	Season.	PRICE.		Remarks.
					Per Doz.	Per 100.	
1	Bishop's Orange	conical	L	e. June	\$0.50	\$ 2.00	V. P. Fine flavor, supe'r.
2	Black Roseberry	roundish	L	e. June	37½	1.50	P.
3	Bostock	roundish	L	e. June	25	1.00	V. P. Very large.
	Wellington						
	Devonshir e Chili						
4	Downton	ovate	V L	e. June	25	1.00	P. Aromatic flavor.
	Knight's Seedling						
5	Duke of Kent's Scarlet	roundish	S	m. June	25	1.00	V. P. Early—good.
	Austrian Scarlet						
	Early Virginia						
	See, Old Scarlet						
6	Elton	ovate	L	b. July	37½	1.50	V. P. Large, and valuable
	Elton Seedling						as a very late sort.
7	English Red Wood	roundish	M	June, July	25	1.00	Long in bearing, fruit
8	English White Wood	roundish	M	June, July	25	1.00	ripening gradually.*
9	Faulkner's Scarlet Pine	roundish	L	e. June	25	1.00	Fine flavor.
10	Grove End Scarlet	roundish	L	m. June	25	1.00	V. P. High flav'd, hands.
	Atkinson's Scarlet						
11	Higgins' Seedling	conical	L	e. June	50	3.00	New—V. P. V. Large, sup.
12	Hovey's Seedling	ovate	V L	m. e. June	50	3.00	New—V. large, very sup.
							V. P. if properly treated.
							See remarks at the end.
13	Hudson's Bay	ovate	V L	e. June	25	1.00	P. Valuable for market
	Large Hudson						or preserving; should
	American Scarlet						be fully ripe.
14	Keen's Imperial	roundish	L	e. June	50	2.00	Sw't and rich; not very
							productive.
15	Keen's Seedling	roundish	V L	m. e. June	37½	1.50	Juicy, rich, excellent. †
	Large Early Scarlet						
	See, Old Scarlet						
16	Large Pine Apple	conical	L	e. June	25	1.00	
17	Melon	roundish	M	e. June	25	1.00	V. P. Fine flavor.
18	Methven Scarlet	roundish	V L	e. June	37½	1.50	V. P. Very large, sweet.
	Methven Castle						See remarks at the end.
19	Myatt's New Pine	roundish	L	e. June	37½	1.50	High flavored, not very
	Apple						productive.
20	New Black Musk	roundish	M	e. June	37½	1.50	High musk flavor. See
	Hautbois						remarks at the end.
21	Old Scarlet	roundish	M	b. June	25	1.00	P. Juicy, high flavored,
	Large Early Scarlet						beautiful; a superior
	Scarlet Virginia						Strawberry, and the
	Early Virginia						earliest.
22	Prince's New Pine	conical	M	e. June	50	2.00	V. P. Fine flavor.
23	Prolific or Conical	conical	M	e. June	50	2.00	V. P. See remarks at the
	Hautbois						end.
	Double Bearing						
24	Red Alpine, Monthly	conical	S	June Nov.	25	1.00	‡
25	Red Bush Alpine,	roundish	S	June Nov.	50	2.00	‡
	Monthly						
	(without runners)						
26	Royal Scarlet	roundish	L	m. June	25	1.00	P. Rich and handsome.
27	Southborough	roundish	L	e. June	37½	1.50	V. P.
28	Warren's Seedling	roundish	L	e. June	50	2.00	V. P.
29	White Alpine, Monthly	conical	S	June Nov.	25	1.00	‡
30	White Bush Alpine	roundish	S	June Nov.	50	2.0	‡
	(without runners)						
31	Victoria	roundish	L	m. June	50	2.00	P. Fine flavor.
	Victoria Scarlet						

* As a consequence, but a small supply, in proportion to the size of the bed, is afforded at one time

† In England this variety is prized more than any other Strawberry for a general crop, not only for its size and flavor, but also for its great productiveness. It seems to vary much here as to productiveness, which probably results from difference of soil and culture. A stiff rich loam is said to suit it better than a rich light soil. With respect to its culture, see remarks at the end.

‡ The Alpine Strawberries, especially the white, are of a very sweet, peculiar, and delicate flavor, and the white are also very pretty. Considerable care and skill are required to keep up a succession,

REMARKS.

THE STRAWBERRY is not only a most delicious and highly esteemed fruit, but it is also very wholesome. A deep rich loam, rather moist than dry, and an open airy situation, exposed to the sun, are preferable for Strawberries. In good soil, the roots of the Strawberry plant penetrate to the depth of eighteen inches and two feet. The soil therefore, should be well prepared by deep digging, so as to enable the plants readily to extend their roots in search of food, and they will also thereby suffer less from drought. If the subsoil will admit of it, trench the ground two spades deep, bringing the bottom soil to the top, and depositing between the two spits, a good coat of half rotted horse or cow manure; but if the subsoil is too bad, then after removing the top spit, turn up the bottom the depth of the spade, pulverize it well, incorporate with it a good quantity of the like manure, and then replace the top soil, well pulverized. There is a difference of opinion as to the best season for planting Strawberries, whether from early in August to the beginning of September, as soon as the runners of the same season are of sufficient size, or early in the following Spring. The last is the safest; but upon the whole, we prefer the former, as in general the plants will have ample time to establish themselves before Winter, and they can be in a great measure, if not wholly, protected from the danger of being thrown out by the alternate freezing and thawing of the ground in the Spring, by covering them on the approach of frost, with straw or stable litter, and which should always be done. There are three modes of planting Strawberries. 1. In beds, permitting them to run together; 2. In rows; 3. In detached hills or stools. In the first mode, the runners which, in a little while almost entirely cover the surface of the bed, protect, in a considerable degree, the fruit from being soiled by contact with the earth, and a greater crop will probably be produced the second year; but after that they will not thrive as well, as no opportunity is afforded to cultivate the ground, and the keeping the beds free from weeds is troublesome. If planted in beds, the beds should be four feet wide, with three roots of plants, twelve inches apart each way; alleys of two or three feet in width being left between the beds for the convenience of weeding and picking the fruit. In the second mode, the rows are from eighteen inches to two and a half feet asunder, and the plants from nine to eighteen inches in the rows. In the third mode, the plants are generally placed from eighteen inches to two feet apart. We consider either of the last two modes preferable to the first, as opportunity is thereby afforded to cultivate, and if necessary, enrich the ground between the plants, which will also be more fully exposed to the sun, and larger and finer fruit will thereby be produced. The finest fruit is produced by entirely destroying the runners as fast as they appear, by cutting them off close to the plant, until they are wanted to form new beds, which should be every three or four years. A plan which is frequently practised, and which we highly approve of, is, to plant in rows as above, destroy the runners during the first year, in the Spring of the second year dig and manure the ground between the rows, and permit the runners to grow and fill the intervals, and in the Autumn of that year, turn the whole of the old rows under with the spade, forming new rows by means of the young plants which have established themselves, and thus continuing the plantation on the same ground for many years. If an entire new plantation is made, it is best to change the location. The plants should be set out late in the afternoon, and immediately well watered; and it would be very beneficial to shade them for a few days from the intense heat of the sun. Care should be taken to keep the Strawberry bed entirely free from weeds; and straw or grass should be placed between the rows, not only to prevent the fruit from being soiled by lying on the ground, but to shade the ground from the intense heat of the sun, and thereby to retain as much moisture as possible. It will also, in a considerable degree, prevent weeds from growing. Copious waterings in dry weather, before blossoming, and after the fruit has set, will be very beneficial, tending to enlarge the fruit, and causing many berries, which would otherwise wither from heat and drought, to mature.

and then the supply is very limited. Their principal value consists in their rarity when there are no other Strawberries. The White Alpine with runners we consider the best, and well worthy a place in the border alongside a garden walk. The Bush Alpines are troublesome to cultivate, it being by division of the roots.

Some persons have become discouraged as to the cultivation of Strawberries, or of particular varieties, from the failure of crops. This is sometimes caused by ill adaptation of the soil or situation; sometimes by want of proper cultivation; but most generally from their not being familiar with the true character of the respective varieties. In some varieties, such as the WOODS' and ALPINES', each blossom contains within itself both *male* and *female* organs, so that fair crops are invariably produced, but the fruit is small. Some varieties are defective in the *male* and others in the *female* organs; for although each blossom may be furnished with both *stamens* or *male* and *pistils* or *female* organs, yet the respective organs may be so imperfectly developed as not fully, if at all, to answer the purposes of fructification. In the METHVEN CASTLE, and in some instances, it is said, in KEEN'S SEEDLING, the *male* organs are defective; and such is said to be the case with all good bearers that produce very large fruit; and the *female* organs of WILMOT'S SUPERB Strawberry are so defective as to render that variety very unproductive. In other varieties again, there appears to be a complete separation of the sexes, some of the plants being *fertile*, and others *sterile* or *barren*, or at least comparatively so: that is to say, some producing *female* and others *male* blossoms, only. Of this description are the HAUTOIS, HUDSON'S BAY, DOWNTON, and BISHOP'S ORANGE; all producing, when properly treated, good crops of large and fine fruit. That new and very large and superior variety, HOVEY'S SEEDLING, is said to produce *female* blossoms only. If such be the fact, and it is understood, its value is thereby enhanced, as *all* the blossoms may, by very simple treatment, be made to produce fruit, and it may thus be rendered one of the most productive of Strawberries. At any rate, it must be classed with those having defective *male* organs, and be treated in like manner.

The character of the Strawberry being fully understood, there is little or no trouble in making the finest varieties productive, with the exception of WILMOT'S SUPERB, for which we apprehend there is no remedy. In the case of *defective male* organs, the remedy is both simple and effectual. Plant a bed of those varieties having defective *male* organs, and a bed of the OLD SCARLET or EARLY VIRGINIA, or any other *staminate* plants (not *barren* ones, or those devoid of *pistils*.) *alternately*; or plant a bed of the first description, then a bed of the OLD SCARLET, then *two* beds of the first description, then again a bed of the OLD SCARLET, until the plantation is completed. We particularize the OLD SCARLET as not only answering the purpose intended, but being also a most desirable variety for extensive cultivation.

With respect to those varieties in which some of the plants produce *male* and others *female* flowers, the first being the most vigorous by reason of their not bearing, their off-sets are so much more numerous than those of the latter, that they soon over-run, and crowd out the fertile or bearing Plants, thus rendering the bed in a great measure, if not wholly, barren. This evil therefore is remedied by destroying *nine-tenths* of the *male* plants; the planting in detached stools or in rows, affords the best opportunity of doing so. It is not difficult to distinguish the *male* from the *female* blossoms. The former are generally the largest and most showy, and are filled with fine yellow stamens, radiating from around the centre, which in the *female* blossoms is filled with the heads of the *pistils*, appearing like a small green Strawberry. In forming new beds, care should be taken to plant out ten *females* to one *male* plant; and if the runners are permitted to grow and take root, the proper proportion can be regulated by clipping off nearly all those proceeding from the *male* plants.

In planting out Strawberries, it is injudicious to cut off or mutilate the tops as is frequently done, unless they are extremely luxuriant; decayed leaves and branches should of course be removed. In the Autumn, if the plants do not appear to thrive well, a little well rotted manure should be lightly dug in, or some dung laid between the rows, and the remains removed in the Spring, or forked in; but if the plants are vigorous, this should not be done, as it makes them run too much to leaf. Some eminent cultivators recommend digging between the rows in the Autumn to refresh the plants; others disapprove of it on the ground that the lateral roots are thereby shortened. We think it would be beneficial where there is ample room between the rows, so that the plants need not be too closely approached.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The following are SELECT LANCASHIRE GOOSEBERRIES, imported from one of the most eminent Nurseries in LANCASHIRE, and embrace the FINEST, LARGEST, and LATEST sorts, for many of which prizes were awarded for their enormous size. We shall annually add to the collection by the importation of *new* and *superior* varieties.

Price—20 cents each; \$1 75 per dozen; \$12 50 per 100, assorted.

Good mixed kinds, 15 cents each; \$1 50 per dozen.

	RED. ♀	55	Teazer, <i>Prophet's</i>
1	Atlas, <i>Banks'</i>	56	Trueman, <i>Taylor's</i>
2	Bang-Up, <i>Tyrer's</i>	57	Two to One, <i>Whittaker's</i>
3	British Crown, <i>Boardman's</i>		
4	Briton, <i>Haslam's</i>		GREEN.
5	Boggart, <i>Haughton's</i>	58	Angler, <i>Collier's</i>
6	Champagne, (<i>Red</i>)	59	Bang Down, <i>Billington's</i>
7	Companion, <i>Hopley's</i>	60	Bang Europe, <i>Leicester's</i>
8	Coronation, <i>Lovatt's</i>	61	Faithful, <i>Baker's</i>
9	Cousin John, <i>Laurton's</i>	62	Favorite, <i>Bate's</i>
10	Crown Bob, <i>Melling's</i>	63	Gleaner, <i>Billington's</i>
11	Drum Major, <i>Culclough's</i>	64	Green Gage, <i>Pitaston</i>
12	Elisha, <i>Lovatt's</i>	65	Green Prince, <i>Sumner's</i>
13	Hare in the Bush	66	Greenwood, <i>Berry's</i>
14	Huntsman, <i>Bratherton's</i>	67	Honor of Tickhill
15	Ironsides, <i>Pilkington's</i>	68	Joke, <i>Hodgkinson's</i>
16	Jolly Fellow, <i>Billington's</i>	69	Keepsake, <i>Banks'</i>
17	Lancashire Lad, <i>Hartshorn's</i>	70	King William, <i>Capper's</i>
18	London, <i>Banks'</i>	71	Lancer, <i>Howard's</i>
19	Magistrate, <i>Diggles'</i>	72	Laurel, <i>Parkinson's</i>
20	Plumper, <i>Cooke's</i>	73	Lord Byron, <i>Peat's</i>
21	Prince Regent, <i>Boardman's</i>	74	Lord Crew, <i>Hopley's</i>
22	Printer, <i>Eckersley's</i>	75	Navarino, <i>Ward's</i>
23	Random Jack, <i>Boote's</i>	76	Nobleman, <i>Hopley's</i>
24	Rifleman, <i>Leigh's</i>	77	Ocean, <i>Ingham's</i>
25	Roaring Lion, <i>Farrar's</i>	78	Overall, <i>Foster's</i>
26	Royal George, <i>Bratherton's</i>	79	Peacock, <i>Lovatt's</i>
27	Shakspeare	80	Thumper, <i>Riley's</i>
28	Sportsman, <i>Chadwick's</i>	81	Wistaston Hero, <i>Bratherton's</i>
29	Steward, <i>Reid's</i>	82	
30	Tarragon, <i>Bell's</i>		WHITE.
31	Tiger, <i>Bell's</i>	83	Bonny Lass, <i>Capper's</i>
32	Top Marker, <i>Saxton's</i>	84	Champagne, (<i>White</i>)
33	Warrington Red	85	Cheshire Lass, <i>Saunders'</i>
34	Warrior, <i>Knight's</i>	86	Chorister, <i>Lovatt's</i>
35	Winner, <i>Saxton's</i>	87	Comforter, <i>Prophet's</i>
36	Wonderful, <i>Saunders'</i>	88	Cossack, <i>Chapman's</i>
		89	Eagle, <i>Cooke's</i>
	YELLOW.	90	Fleur de Lis, <i>Hague's</i>
37	Broom Girl.	91	Governess, <i>Bratherton's</i>
38	Bunker Hill, <i>Capper's</i>	92	Liberty
39	Champagne, (<i>Yellow</i>)	93	Lily of the Valley, <i>Taylor's</i>
40	China Orange, <i>Bratherton's</i>	94	Lioness, <i>Fennyhough's</i>
41	Champion, <i>Consterdine's</i>	95	Lovely Jane, <i>Ward's</i>
42	Conquering Hero	96	Miss Hammond, <i>Wade's</i>
43	Cottage Girl	97	Ostrich, <i>Billington's</i>
44	Dublin, <i>Banks'</i>	98	Platina, <i>Lovatt's</i>
45	General Receiver, <i>Travis'</i>	99	Princess Victoria, <i>Leigh's</i>
46	Gold Crown, <i>Cotclough's</i>	100	Queen Ann, <i>Sampson's</i>
47	Gunner, <i>Hardcastle's</i>	101	Queen Caroline, <i>Lovatt's</i>
48	Leader, <i>Pigot's</i>	102	Smiling Beauty, <i>Beaumont's</i>
49	Liberator, <i>Ward's</i>	103	Tally Ho, <i>Riley's</i>
50	Nelson's <i>Waves</i>	104	Wellington's <i>Glory</i>
51	Pilot	105	White Lion, <i>Cleworth's</i>
52	Regulator, <i>Prophet's</i>	106	White Swan, <i>Woods'</i>
53	Rockwood, <i>Prophet's</i>	107	Whitesmith, <i>Woodward's</i>
54	Rutter, <i>Seddons'</i>		Withington Lass.

REMARKS.

The Gooseberry will succeed tolerably well in almost any soil, and often with little or no care; but to obtain the largest and finest fruit, a very rich soil and careful culture are requisite. The soil best adapted to the Gooseberry, is a deep rich loam, rather moist; and if resting on a subsoil of clay, it would be the better. Autumnal planting is generally preferred. The Gooseberry Bush should, as far as practicable, be trained so as to resemble a miniature Tree, having a clear stem from eight to twelve inches from the ground, and an open, well formed head. The ground around the bushes should be kept free from weeds; be well dug, Spring and Autumn; and strongly enriched once a year with well rotted manure. The remaining and highly important part of the culture, is the PRUNING; for the most advantageous performance of which it is necessary to bear in mind, that the fruit is produced on shoots of the preceding year, and on spurs from shoots of two, three, or more years standing; that the largest and finest fruit is always produced on young wood, and especially on shoots of the preceding year; and that as the spurs grow old and increase in size, the fruit grows smaller, though it increases in quantity. The bushes should be annually pruned in November or December; and the head should be kept open or thin of branches, for the free admission of light and air. All cross growing, crowded, and straggling or irregular branches, should be cut out close to the old wood; and also the superabundant lateral shoots of the preceding summer's growth, retaining such only as are necessary to supply vacancies. Each year one or more strong young shoots, situated near the formation of the head, should be left to grow for a succession of young wood, and some of the old wood cut out. Where any branch is too long or rambling, prune it down to some well placed eye. Some of the superfluous young laterals instead of being taken off close to the main branch, may be cut off so as to leave one or two eyes, which will form fruit buds and spurs, but this should be done sparingly; and the old shoots should in general be left their full length, or if shortened it should be very moderately, as the pruning them into a few eyes, as is frequently practised, increases the number of new shoots, whereby the head of the bush will be too much crowded, preventing the free admission of light and air, and causing the fruit to be of inferior size and flavor. It would be advisable to go over the bushes early in the Summer, and stop any superfluous new shoots that it may not be desirable to retain at the regular pruning. The true principles upon which the Gooseberry should be pruned are, to keep the head open, and to obtain a regular supply of young wood as a substitute for the old, so that a portion of the bush may be renewed each year, and the whole in the course of three or four years.

GOOSEBERRIES are liable to a disease termed MILDEW, the fruit being covered with a scurf, and which is ascribed to various causes. Some varieties, and more especially the inferior, are said to be more subject to it than others. Syringing the plants with lime water, or with flour of sulphur and water, and planting them in a situation where they will be shaded from the intense heat of the sun, have been recommended as remedies. We find that old and mossy plants are more liable to it than young and vigorous ones; and we think the best preventive is, to encourage the vigorous growth of the plant by keeping the soil well mellowed and enriched, and by judicious pruning obtaining a supply of young wood in place of the old wood, which should from time to time be removed; and entirely renewing the plant when necessary.

CURRENTS.

No.	NAME.	Color.	PRICE.		Remarks.
			Each.	Per Doz.	
1	Black English	black	\$ 0.15	\$ 1.50	Large ; well known. (a)
2	Black English, <i>var. leaves</i>	black	25	2.25	ORNAMENTAL.
3	Black Grape, Ogden's	black	15	1.50	Very large and fine. (a)
4	Black Naples	black	25	2.25	Of extraordinary size, both bunches and berries. Very superior. (a)
5	Bloody, or Red Flowered Scarlet Flowering <i>Ribes Sanguineum</i>	bluish bl'k	25	2.50	VERY ORNAMENTAL. Flowers profusely.
6	Champagne	pale red	18	1.75	Very handsome, large transparent fruit.
7	Gooseberry leaved	green	25	2.25	Beautiful fruit, and very ornam'l.
8	Green Fruited	green	25	2.25	
9	Indian Currant <i>Symphoria glomerata</i>	red	20	2.00	ORNAMENTAL: the red berry at every joint and leaf remain on until late in Winter
10	Knight's Sweet Red	red	37½	3.50	LESS acid than the Dutch and Common.
11	Missouri, Lewis' Bl'k Fruited <i>Jefferson, aureum</i>	black	20	2.00	ORNAMENTAL — fragrant yellow flowers.
12	Missouri, Lewis' Yellow [Fruited	yellow	37½	3.50	ORNAMENTAL — scentless yellow flowers.
13	Orange Fruited— <i>New</i>	d. yellow	50	4.50	
14	Prickly Fruited	green	25	2.25	
15	Red, Common	red	10	1.00	
16	Red, Large Dutch	red	15	1.50	Very large and productive— <i>sup.</i>
17	Striped Leaved Red	red	37½	3.50	ORNAMENTAL.
18	White, Common	white	10	1.00	
19	White, Large Dutch Spanish Imperial	white	15	1.50	Very large and productive— <i>sup.</i>
20	Yellow Flowering— <i>New</i>	yellow	25	2.25	ORNAMENTAL.

REMARKS.

The same remarks as to *soil, growth and culture*, apply to the CURRANT as to the GOOSEBERRY—(which see)—we do not think however that the soil need be made as *rich*. If the *quantity* of fruit is deemed of more importance than its *size*, then instead of the *long* method of pruning as recommended for the GOOSEBERRY, the *short* or *spur* method may be adopted, and which is as follows: regulate the head by keeping it open or thin of main branches as directed with respect to the GOOSEBERRY; keep the main limbs clear of side shoots, by cutting off at the annual pruning the last summer's growth to within one or two buds of the limb, excepting that a shoot may be occasionally left, if required, to fill a vacancy; and when the limbs have attained a suitable length, the shoot of the preceding Summer's growth at the end of each limb should likewise be cut off to within about two inches of the old wood; thus producing an immense number of spurs, which will yield fruit in great abundance. The old wood should from time to time be renewed as directed with respect to the Gooseberry; and after the berries begin to color, the Summer shoots should be cut off five or six inches above the fruit, which will increase its size and flavor.

(a) This forms from its color a pleasing variety in the garden, and some persons are very partial to the peculiar flavor of the Black Currant. It possesses valuable medicinal qualities—a jelly made from it being highly recommended for sore throats.

MULBERRIES.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Price Each.	Remarks.
1	Black English	Morus Nigra	37½ to 50	Excellent fruit, <i>rather tender for a cold latitude.</i>
2	Red American	Rubra	25 to 50	Fine fruit, <i>hardy.</i>
3	Male Japan, or Chinese [Paper	Broussonetia Papyrifera, <i>mascula</i>	50	ORNAMENTAL, fine shade tree of very thrifty growth.
4	Female do. do.	<i>femina</i>	50	ORNAMENTAL, large round fruit, very curious.
5	White Italian	Morus Alba	25	} These and other varieties for silk culture, very low by the quantity, according to size. The Multicaulis is preferred for its luxuriant growth, and large and delicate foliage.
6	Dandolo's	foglia doppia	25	
7	Multicaulis, or Many [Stalked	Multicaulis	25	
8	Alpine, <i>very hardy</i>	Macrophylla	25	
9	Elata	elata	25	

REMARKS.

For the varieties of the MULBERRY cultivated for the Table, a deep, rich, moist soil is to be preferred. The fruit is produced chiefly on shoots of the same year protruded from the wood of the preceding year, and on spurs from the two year old wood; both laterals and spurs being produced mostly at the ends of the branches. From the manner in which the fruit is produced, and from the Tree being of slow growth, very little *pruning* is required; an occasional *thinning out* of the branches, for the purpose of strengthening those that remain, would be advisable, as the size and flavor of the fruit is increased by it. The size of the fruit is also improved by keeping the soil round the Tree slightly dug and well manured. For those varieties of the Mulberry cultivated to feed the silk worm, a soil of moderate fertility, and rather dry than moist, is to be preferred; as the growth of the Tree does not continue so late in Autumn, and the wood ripens more perfectly. The cultivation for that use in hedge-rows is recommended, as not only affording a greater quantity of leaves in proportion to the ground occupied for the purpose, but on account of the saving of labor; the trees being dwarfish, the leaves are more conveniently gathered. In some countries where the silk culture is prosecuted to a very great extent, the Trees are not suffered to attain a height of more than seven or eight feet; and sometimes are cut down to near the ground to increase luxuriance of growth.

FIGS.—*Ficus caraca.*

PRICE, 50 CENTS EACH.

1	Brunswick	7	Large Blue
	Madonna	8	Large White
2	Cyprea	9	Lee's Perpetual
3	Ischia, Black	10	Marseilles
	Blue Ischia		White Naples
4	Ischia, Brown	11	Naples, Large Black
5	Ischia, White	12	Turkey, Brown
	Green Ischia		Brown Naples
6	Italian		

REMARKS.

A light loam upon a dry subsoil, and an airy warm situation, are most suitable for the Fig. Although in this latitude Fig Trees may succeed if planted in a warm situation south of walls or buildings, in general they require protection from the severity of the Winter. For this purpose it is advisable to train them as Dwarfs, or against walls. In the former case young and flexible plants may be bent down and covered with the soil to the depth of five or six inches; or the lower branches may be so protected; and the central ones, or the whole of the branches, may be gathered together, and enveloped in mats or straw. If trained against walls, they may be protected by laying them down and covering them in like manner, or by hanging mats or branches of Evergreens in front of them. In all cases of covering them, they should be exposed sufficiently early in the Spring to retard the bursting of the buds, which, if too long protected, might when uncovered be so far advanced as to be liable to be cut off by late Spring frosts. The horizontal and pendant mode of training are recommended, with a view to check luxuriance of growth, that the wood may ripen. The Fig Tree bears, and in warm climates matures, two crops of fruit each year; and under glass, they may be made to produce three or more crops annually. When grown in the open air in cold climates, all the Figs which are produced after midsummer, and which in warm climates would form the second and main crop of the year and ripen during the Autumn, should be removed, inasmuch as they would not ripen, and therefore unnecessarily exhaust the Tree; besides which, new buds are then formed, which produce the crop of the following year. The Fig Tree requires little or no pruning, other than removing all decayed branches, thinning out too crowded ones, and occasionally shortening such as are bare of lateral shoots or spurs for too great a distance. If the soil is dry, watering should be resorted to when the fruit is setting; for if the roots are too dry at that time, the fruit is apt to drop off.

Figs may be conveniently cultivated in large pots or tubs, which can be placed in the cellar during Winter; or in the Green House, if there is one, and may also be cultivated in the latter. In the Southern and South-western States, the Fig Tree requires no protection, will flourish with little care, and yield abundant crops of delicious fruit.

As few persons would wish to cultivate more than a dozen varieties, we have selected that number of the best.

ALMONDS.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Price Each.	Remarks.
1	Bitter Hard Shell	<i>Amygdalus amara</i>	\$00.37½	
2	Great Fruited Soft Shell	“ <i>macrocarpa</i>	50	Sweet; one of the most hardy.
3	Sweet Hard Shell <i>Jordan—Coque dure</i>	“ <i>communis</i>	50	One of the most hardy.
4	Ladies Thin Shell <i>Amande des Dames</i>	“ <i>alba</i>	50	Too tender for a northern climate.
5	Large Double Flowering	“ <i>communis pl.</i>		VERY ORNAMENTAL. Large and superb flowers.
6	Dwarf Double Flowering	“ <i>pumila pl.</i>	25	VERY ORNAMENTAL.

REMARKS.

THE cultivation of the ALMOND is the same as that directed for the PEACH (*which see*), with the exception of the DWARF DOUBLE FLOWERING, which requires no pruning, increases by suckers from the roots, and attains the height of about four feet. It is very ornamental, its slender twigs being profusely covered with double pink flowers, resembling small Roses, before the leaves appear. The LARGE DOUBLE FLOWERING attains the ordinary size of a Peach Tree; the limbs should be considerably shortened in the month of July in each year, for the production of laterals, and consequently the greater quantity of flowers, as well as to keep the head compact.

WALNUTS AND CHESTNUTS.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Price Each.	Remarks.
1	Madeira Nut English Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	37½ to 50	Fine eatable fruit; when young used for Pickles.
2	Round Black Walnut	<i>nigra</i>	37½ to 50	<i>Extra sized Trees of the several varieties of Walnuts and Chestnuts, can be supplied at reasonably proportionate prices, which must necessarily vary, according to age and size. Small Trees by the quantity, at reduced prices.</i>
3	Butter-Nut Long Black Walnut	<i>cinerea</i>	37½ to 50	
4	Pecan-Nut Illinois Nut	<i>Carya olivæformis</i>	50	
5	Shell-bark Hickory Kiskytom	<i>alba</i>	25 to 50	<i>Large, eatable; fine, roasted.</i>
6	Mocker-Nut Hickory	<i>tomentosa</i>	25 to 50	
7	Spanish Chestnut Marron	<i>Castanea vesca</i>	25 to 50	Do. Do. Do.
8	Marron de Lyons	<i>maxima</i>	50	
9	American Chestnut	<i>americana</i>	25 to 50	
10	Chinquapin Dwarf Chestnut Horse Chestnuts See, Ornamental Trees	<i>pumila</i>	37½ to 50	

FILBERTS AND HAZEL-NUTS.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Price Each.	Remarks.
1	Filbert, Cosford Thin Shelled	<i>Corylus Avellana, tenuis.</i>	\$ 00.50	V. P. Thin shell—excl't.
2	Filbert Frizzled	<i>crispa.</i>	37½	V. P. Fine flavor.
3	Filbert, Red English Red Skin	<i>tubulosa.</i>	25	Finer flavor than the White, but not so productive.
4	Filbert, White English White Skin	<i>tubulosa, alba.</i>	25	V. P.
5	Spanish Great Cob Lambert's Large	<i>Lamberti.</i>	37½	Very large.
6	American Hazel-nut	<i>americana.</i>	25	Small—very productive.

REMARKS.

The FILBERT will thrive in almost any soil, but a dry sandy loam is considered preferable. The plants should be trained to a single stem a foot or two in height, and the head should be kept very open. The fruit is produced upon the sides and extremities of the upper young branches, and from small shoots which will put forth from the bases of the side branches which were cut off the preceding year. The leading shoots should be considerably shortened every year, and never suffered to attain a greater height than about six feet; and the branches which have borne fruit should be cut off nearly close to the original stem. When the tree is in blossom has been recommended as the best time for pruning, as by the shaking of the tree the pollen is diffused. All suckers should be eradicated, and the stem kept clear of shoots.

MEDLARS, PERSIMMON AND PAPA W.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Price Each.	Remarks.
1	Dutch Medlar German Medlar	Mespilus germanica	\$ 00.50	Large.
2	Royal Dutch Medlar Large Fruited	macrocarpa	50	Very large.
3	Nottingham Medlar Small Fruited	minor	50	Small—more pungent than the other varieties.
4	Stoneless Medlar French Medlar	apyrena	50	Without stones or seeds
5	American Persimmon Date Plum	Diospyros virginiana	25	
6	Forman's Sweet Persimmon	dulce	50	Sweeter than the preceding.
7	Smooth Papaw Custard Apple	Porcelia glabra	50	

REMARKS.

The MEDLAR thrives best on a rich loamy soil, rather moist than dry, but not a wet bottom. It produces its fruit on spurs, and requires little pruning after the head is formed; but the branches should be kept thin to produce large fruit. It should be ripened in the house, and not eaten until very mellow, when it has a peculiar flavor and acidulous taste. Any common soil will answer for the PERSIMMON and PAPA W. The fruit of the former is austere until ameliorated by frost, when it becomes sweet, though still astringent. The fruit of the Papaw is sweet, and much esteemed by many persons. The Persimmon and Papaw will form trees of the second class of growth; and the Medlar, though of slow growth, will attain a height of twenty or more feet. They are all ornamental, and as such worthy of cultivation.

BERBERRIES.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Price Each.	Remarks.
1	American Red	Berberis Canadensis	\$00.25	The BERBERRY thrives in any common soil, and does well in a dry one; and will attain the height of eight or ten feet. The fruit is produced both on young and old wood, chiefly towards the extremities of the branches, which should not be shortened, except to form the head, or to force the growth of new wood. The stem should be kept clear of shoots; crowded, crossing, and decayed branches should be removed; and all suckers eradicated.
2	European, Large Red	vulgaris	25	
3	White or Pale Fruited	alba	25	
4	Yellow Fruited	lutea	37½	
5	Purple Fruited	violacea	37½	
6	Broad Leaved	latifolia	37½	
7	Provence	provincialis	37½	
8	Stoneless or Seedless	asperma	37½	
9	Chinese	sinensis	37½	
10	European Holly Leaved	illicifolia	37½	
11	Nepal	nepalensis	37½	

REMARKS.

THERE is not much difference in the quality of the several varieties of the Berberry, but the fruit differs considerably in appearance. The Berberry is ornamental as well as useful, the berries of some of the varieties being beautiful. The fruit is used for pickles, and makes a delicious preserve.

BLACKBERRY OR BRAMBLE, AND CRANBERRY.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Price Each.	Price Per Dozen.
1	Trailing Blackberry	<i>Rubus trivialis</i>	\$0.08	\$0.75
2	American Dewberry			
3	Upright or Standing	<i>villosus</i>	8	75
4	European	<i>fruticosus</i>	12½	1.00
5	Double White Flowering, <i>beautiful</i>	<i>albo pleno</i>	37½	3.00
6	Whitish Fruited	<i>albus</i>	25	2.00
7	Parsley Leaved, <i>curious</i>	<i>lasciniatus</i>	25	2.00
8	Cranberry, Common	<i>Oxycoccus macrocarpus</i>	25	2.00
8	High, or Tree Cranberry, <i>flowers and fruit very ornamental</i>	<i>Viburnum Oxycoccus</i> <i>The fruit may be used as a substitute for the Common Cranberry.</i>	25 to 50	\$2 to \$4.00

WHORTLEBERRY.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Price Each.	Price Per Dozen.
1	Black berried, or <i>resinous</i>	<i>Vaccinium resinousum</i>	\$0.25	\$2.00
2	Blue berried, or blunt leaved	<i>fondosum</i>	25	2.00
3	Deerberry	<i>stamineum</i>	25	2.00
4	White fruited	<i>album</i>	25	2.00
5	Large leaved	<i>amœnum</i>	25	2.00
6	Narrow leaved	<i>angustifolium</i>	37½	3.00
7	Diffuse	<i>diffusum</i>	37½	3.00
8	Elevated	<i>elevatum</i>	37½	3.00
9	Showy Flowering	<i>formosum</i>	37½	3.00
10	Broad Leaved	<i>latifolium</i>	37½	3.00
11	Great Bilberry	<i>uliginosum</i>	37½	3.00

ESCULENT ROOTS, ETC.

NAME.	PRICE.			
	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Asparagus, GIANT, <i>according to age</i>			\$0.50 to 75	\$4.00 to 6.00.
Artichoke, Jerusalem		\$0.50	3.00	
Horse Radish		75	4.00	
Hop Roots		1.00	5.00	
Sea Kale		2.00	12.50	
RHUBARB FOR TARTS— <i>PIE PLANT.</i>				
1. Raphontic, <i>pretty early, and very good.</i>	\$0.15	1.50	10.00	
2. Early Tobolsk, <i>very early; stalks pink.</i>	37½	4.00		
3. Wilmot's Early Red, <i>early and fine; red stalk.</i>	37½	4.00		
4. Giant or Goliath, <i>stalks very large, later than the preceding.</i>	25	2.50	16.00	
5. Myatt's Victoria, <i>stalks enormous.</i>	50	5.00		

REMARKS.

ASPARAGUS to be grown large and tender, requires a deep and rich soil, that the plants may shoot forth vigorously, and a light and friable one that the shoots may readily penetrate to the surface. If the soil is not naturally light, the addition of sand would be beneficial; it should be trenched to the depth of two feet; and it would be well wholly to remove any poor soil at the bottom, and to supply its place with that which is good. In trenching, an abundant supply of well rotted stable manure should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil; which should not only be made very rich in the first instance, but kept so, by covering the beds every Autumn with a good coat of stable manure, and forking it lightly in very early in the Spring. The roots should be planted in beds four and a half feet wide, with alleys two feet in width between the beds; four rows in each bed; and the plants nine or twelve inches apart in the row. The proper season for planting is in March or early in April; the fibres of the roots should be spread out horizontally, and the crowns covered with two inches of soil. No shoots should be cut until the second Spring after planting; and that season very sparingly. It will require one thousand plants to afford a good supply for a moderate sized family. The Asparagus being naturally a sea-side plant, it has been recommended to strew salt over the bed every Spring, to increase luxuriance of growth; and which will tend also to prevent the growth of weeds.

THE RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT is perfectly hardy, of very easy culture, and makes a most delicious Tart. It can be used for that purpose much earlier in the Spring than the Gooseberry or Currant, to both of which it is superior in flavor; and by cultivating both early and late varieties, a supply can be obtained for two or three months. The Rhubarb requires a deep rich soil, which should be prepared in like manner as for Asparagus. The roots should be planted in *quincunx* order, that is to say, the plantation should be laid out in squares of from five to seven feet, according to the variety planted, the GIANT and MYATT'S VICTORIA requiring more room than the other kinds; and a plant should be placed at each corner of the square, and one in the centre. The ground should be kept clean, and be well dug and manured every Autumn; and the flower stems should be cut down as soon as they appear. A covering of coarse stable manure in the Autumn will cause the plants to vegetate earlier; and which may be still further accelerated by placing over them early in the Spring, large flower pots, kegs, barrels, or boxes, and surrounding them with hot stable manure. For making tarts and pies, the STALKS of the leaves are used; which should in gathering be bent down and gently twisted off with the hand; and after having been peeled, cut into small pieces, and then treated in the same manner as gooseberries or apples. Excellent preserves and jam are also made from the stalks prepared in like manner.

HEDGE PLANTS, AND BOX EDGING.

NAME.	PRICE.	
	Per 100.	Per 1000.
English Hawthorn, Quick's, <i>according to size</i>	\$00.50 to \$0.75	\$ 4.50 to \$ 6.00
Washington Thorn, a valuable native sort		6.00
Cockspur or Newcastle Thorn, do. do., of rapid growth, and best adapted to this climate		6.00
Buckthorn, or Rhamnus Catharticus, <i>according to size</i>	2.00 to 5.00	
Yellow Locust, small, for hedges, <i>according to size</i> ,	4.00 to 7.00	
Honey Locust, or Three Thorned Acacia, <i>according to size</i>		5.00 to 8.00
Machura, or Osage Orange	15.00 to 25.00	
American Arbor Vitæ, <i>Evergreen</i> , for hedges, 1 to 5 feet high, <i>according to size</i>	10.00 to 30.00	
Chinese Arbor Vitæ, <i>Evergreen</i> , for hedges, 1 to 5 feet high, <i>according to size</i>	10.00 to 30.00	
Red Cedar, <i>Evergreen</i> , for hedges, <i>according to size</i>	5.00 to 10.00	
Privet, or PRIM, for hedges, 1 to 4 feet high, <i>according to size</i>	5.00 to 10.00	
Scions of do.,		2.50
Altheas, for hedges, double flowering, or several varieties of the double and fine single, <i>mixed</i> , 2 to 6 feet high, branching from near the ground, <i>according to size</i>	8.00 to 20.00	
Do. do. do. one foot high		6.00
Scions of several varieties, double and single, <i>mixed</i>		3.00
Tartarian Honeysuckle, <i>red</i> , and <i>white</i> —very ornamental, the foliage being of a peculiar bluish green, and the flowers delicate and beautiful, 2 to 6 feet high, <i>according to size</i>	8.00 to 20.00	
Do. do. do. one foot high		6.00
Rooted Dwarf Box Edging for Walks, of <i>superior quality</i> :		
For any quantity less than 100 yards	Per Yard	20
For 100 yards and upwards, less than 200		18
For 200 " " " " " 300		16
For 300 " and upwards		15
Cuttings or slips		10

REMARKS.

HEDGE PLANTS.—Some of the varieties of Hedge Plants named in the preceding list, will answer the purpose of common fencing; some of them will also serve to protect Gardens and Orchards from depredation; others answer for *screens*, either for purposes of privacy, to hide from view unsightly objects, or to break off cold winds and afford shelter; some are highly ornamental; and most of them combine the useful and ornamental. We would particularly advert to the ARBOR VITÆ'S, which are not only beautiful, but *evergreen*, and answer the valuable purposes of screen and ornament in Winter as well as in Summer. The ALTHEA'S make a beautiful ornamental hedge, not only by reason of the natural symmetry of the Shrub, but from the profusion, brilliancy, diversity, and long duration of their flowers. By close clipping, especially when young, not only may lateral shoots be increased and the shrubs rendered bushy to any extent that may be desired, but the natural beauty of their form may be thereby increased, and their growth restricted for a long period within such limits as may be desired. The Althea will bear almost as much pruning as a Currant Bush; and may be cut down to within a few inches of the ground for the purpose of forming a new head. It may also in a few years be made to answer the purpose of a fence, thus combining use with ornament. The PRIVET or PRIM, also makes a very ornamental hedge. It should be clipped very close for a few years, so as to make it grow as dense as possible, especially at the base. The clipping is done quickly with a pruning or garden shears. The hedge should be broadest at the base, both sides inclining inward from

the base to the top; the latter may be either square or circular. The Spring is the most suitable time for clipping; and in July the hedge should again be gone over lightly with the shears, not only to maintain the desired form, but to force an additional supply of laterals. The red and white TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLES, which are Shrubs, also make a desirable ornamental hedge; and many other erect growing Shrubs, well adapted to that purpose, may be selected from the lists of Ornamental Shrubs, and Evergreens; such as the several varieties of the Double Flowering Hawthorn, the *mespilus pyracantha*, or Evergreen Thorn, etc.; and the judicious intermixture of several varieties of appropriate Shrubs, would, from the diversity of their foliage and flowers, make an interesting appearance. Fences near a Mansion House are considered objectionable by many; therefore where indispensable, they may be screened by ornamental shrubbery, or by covering them with running roses, honeysuckles, and vines.

BOX EDGING.—Nothing embellishes a piece of ground appropriated for a Garden, more than edging the walks with Dwarf Box. It emphatically denotes it to be a GARDEN; has an appearance of neatness and care; and also creates a favorable impression as to the taste of the proprietor. A KITCHEN Garden may be made to present a pleasing appearance, and to afford an agreeable promenade, by walks of suitable width edged with Box, with the smaller fruits planted alongside; and more especially if dwarf Fruit Trees or Espaliers, which are always interesting from their unique appearance, and especially so while in fruit are introduced. The most suitable season for planting Box Edging is the Spring. A line should be stretched as a guide, not only for planting the Box, but for the levelling of the ground. The plants should be placed sufficiently close to form a tolerably compact edging, without being crowded; and the tops when clipped, as presently directed, should not be over two inches above the surface of the ground. The earth should be trodden firmly to the roots; and if the weather is dry, before they are fully covered they should be well saturated with water; and after it has settled, the remainder of the dry soil should be filled in without packing. Let the tops be then cut as even as possible with a pair of garden shears; and the edging should be annually clipped to keep it as dwarf and narrow as possible, sloping it inwards on both sides. The clipping is ordinarily done in the Spring; but many persons prefer postponing it until June.

SCIONS.

SCIONS of FRUIT TREES for grafting or budding will be supplied at 25 cents *per lot* of each kind, such lot to comprise from *two to twelve* Scions, according to their rareness.

Having transplanted many of our Specimen Trees for better arrangement, headed down others for the production of a vigorous growth of young wood, and regrafted many old varieties with improved sorts, we shall be unable to supply scions of Fruit Trees *generally*, prior to the Winter of 1844, 5, and at that time but to a limited extent; thereafter we expect to be able to furnish all the varieties specified in the Catalogue to the extent of demand.

Scions of Grapes, from \$4, to \$12 per 100; of Oziers or basket willows from \$3, to \$5 per 100; and of Currants, Gooseberries, Quinces, Figs, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc., at reasonable prices proportionate to their respective value; and when a large number of Scions of the more plentiful sorts of Fruits, etc., are required, they will be furnished at reduced prices. Not less than 25 cents will be charged for Scions of any kind, however few may be required. Scions will be carefully packed for distant transportation.

PART SECOND.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, PLANTS, ETC.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

To enable purchasers to select Trees whose ultimate size may be best adapted to the situation and purpose for which they intend them, and appropriately to assort and arrange them when planted in collections, we have divided deciduous ORNAMENTAL TREES into three classes. The first class comprises those of the largest growth, forming stately and majestic trees; the second class those which attain a medium size; and the third class those of low stature.

The prices named for Ornamental Trees are for young and moderate sized trees of the respective varieties. Extra sized trees of most of the varieties can be supplied; and when it may be desirable to produce speedy effect, or for the purpose of planting in streets or avenues, very large trees of the most esteemed varieties, such as European Lindens, Ailantus, Elms, Horse Chestnuts, Silvery Leaved Abele, Maples, Buttonwood, Sycamore, Paper Mulberry, Catalpa, Willows, Ash, Tulip Trees, Alder, Locust, and many others, can be supplied, at reasonably proportionate prices.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Class.	Price Each.
1	Sensitive Tree (a)	Acacia julibrissir	3	\$0.50
2	Maple Silver Leaved, (<i>beautiful</i>)	Acer dasycarpum	1	50
3	Dwarf	montanum	3	50
4	Ash Leaved	negundo	2	50
5	Norway	plantanoides	1	50.
6	Scarlet	rubrum	2	50
7	Sugar	saccharinum	1	50
8	Striped Barked, or Moose [Wood	striatum	2	50
9	Silvery Variegated Leaved	albo variegatum	2	75
10	Sycamore, European,	pseudoplatanus	1	50
11	Variegated Leaved (<i>beautiful</i>).	flava variegata	2	50
12	Horse Chestnut, Yellow Flowering (b)	Æsculus flava	2	50
13	Little Buckeye, or [prickly fruited	glabra	3	50
14	White Flowering	hippocastanum	1	50
15	Ohio Buckeye	pallida	1	50
16	Scarlet flowering	pavia	2	50
17	Flesh Colored DWARF, See SHRUBS	rubicunda vel carnea	2	50
18	Ailantus, Chinese (c)	Ailantus glandulosa	1	50
19	Alder, European (d)	Alnus glutinosa	1	50
20	Cut Leaved	lacianata	1	50
21	Angelica, Prickly Ash, or Hercules [Club	Aralea spinosa	3	50

(a) Unique and beautiful; requires some protection in Winter in this climate.

(b) The Horse Chestnuts are all very beautiful in form, foliage, and flowers; and a remarkably safe tree to transplant when of large size.

(c) Picturesque in appearance, and of *very rapid growth*. Leaf pinnate, and often from three to four feet long.

(d) Will thrive in a very wet soil.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

55

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Class.	Price Each.
22	Birch, Scotch Weeping	<i>Betula alba pendula</i>	1	\$0.50
23	Canada Canoe, White or [Paper	<i>alba vel papyracea</i>	1	37½
24	Poplar Leaved	<i>populifolia</i>	2	25
25	Paper Mulberry, Japan or Chinese (e)	<i>Broussonetia Papyrafera</i>	2	50
26	Catalpa, (<i>showy flowers</i>)	<i>Catalpa syringifolia</i>	2	50
27	Nettle Tree, American	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	2	25
28	Judas Tree, American (f)	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	3	50
29	European (f)	<i>siliquastrum</i>	3	50
30	Virginia Snow-Flower, or Fringe Tree (<i>beautiful</i>)	<i>Chionanthus Virginica</i>	3	50
31	Narrow-leaved	<i>maritima</i>	3	50
32	Dog-wood, White Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>	2	25
33	Laburnum, Alpine or Scotch (g)	<i>Cytisus alpinus</i>	3	50
34	Golden Chain	<i>laburnum</i>	3	25 to 50
35	Weeping or Umbrella	<i>pendulum</i>	3	1.00
36	Purple Flowering	<i>purpureum</i>	3	75
37	Oak-leaved	<i>quercifolium</i>	3	75
38	Beach, American	<i>Fagus Americana</i>	1	25 to 50
39	Crested	<i>cristata</i>	3	75
40	Copper-leaved (h)	<i>cuprea</i>	2	75
41	Weeping (h)	<i>pendula</i>	3	1.00
42	Purple-leaved (h)	<i>purpurea</i>	2	75
43	European	<i>sylvatica</i>	1	25 to 50
44	Ash, White American	<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>	1	50
45	Silvery-leaved	<i>argentea</i>	2	50
46	Golden-Barked	<i>aurea</i>	2	50
47	Curled-leaved	<i>crispa</i>	3	50
48	Chinese	<i>chinensis</i>	3	50
49	European, (<i>rapid growth</i>)	<i>excelsior</i>	1	50
50	Weeping	<i>excelsior pendula</i>	3	50
51	White Flowering, or White Fringe Tree (i)	<i>ornus</i>	3	50
52	Striped-barked	<i>striata</i>	2	50
53	Acacia, Thornless	<i>Gleditsia inermis</i>	1	25
54	Chinese Large Spined	<i>sinensis horrida</i>	2	25
55	Three Thorned, or Honey [Locust	<i>tricanthos</i>	1	25
56	Kentucky Coffee Tree (k)	<i>Gymnocladus canadensis</i>	1	50
57	Snowdrop, or Silver Bell, two winged [fruited	<i>Halesia diptera</i>	3	1.00
58	Four Winged do	<i>tetraptera</i>	3	50
59	Small Flowered do	<i>parviflora</i>	3	1.00
60	Chinese Kolreuteria (l)	<i>Kolreuteria paniculata</i>	3	50
61	Sassafras Tree	<i>Laurus sasafra</i>	1	25
62	Liquidambar, or Sweet Gum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	1	25
63	Tulip Tree or White Wood, (<i>beautiful</i>)	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	1	50
64	Osage Orange, (<i>handsome foliage and fruit</i>)	<i>Machura aurantiaca</i>	2	50
65	Magnolia, Blue Flowering or Cucum- [ber Tree (m)	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	1	50
66	Ear-Leaved	<i>auriculata</i>	2	1.50
67	Yulan, Chinese White, Chandelier, or Lily Flow'd	<i>conspicua</i>	2	1.50
68	Heart-Leaved, or Yellow [Flowering	<i>cordata</i>	2	1.50
69	Glaucous-leaved	<i>glauca</i>	3	50

(e) A spreading tree, of rapid growth.

(f) Very ornamental, covered with purplish pink flowers before the leaves appear.

(g) As ornamental Trees, the Laburnums have but few rivals. They flower profusely in pendulous racemes or clusters of brilliant yellow, excepting *purpureum*, which are of reddish purple flowers.

(h) The leaves of the Purple Beach are very singular, being of a reddish copper colored hue, when first developed, and gradually changing to a dark purple. They contrast finely with the foliage of other trees. The leaves of the copper colored are paler. The Weeping Beach presents a singular appearance.

(i) Very ornamental, from its large tufts of fringe like flowers.

(k) Beautiful foliage in Summer, and unique in appearance in Winter.

(l) Very ornamental, in respect both to foliage and flowers.

(m) No class of Trees exceeds, if any equals, the Magnolia, in beauty. They are all perfectly hardy in this climate, excepting the *Thompsoniana*, which requires a slight protection in Winter.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Class.	Price Each.
70	Magnolia, Long-leaved Glaucaous	<i>Magnolia glauca longifolia</i>	2	\$0.50
71	Japan Purple Flowering	<i>gracilis vel kobus</i>	3	1.50
72	Large-leaved Umbrella			
73	[Tree Chinese Purple and White [Flowering	<i>macrophylla</i>	2	1.00
74	Pyramidal-headed	<i>obovata</i>	3	1.50
75	Soulange's White and Pur- ple Flowering	<i>pyramidata</i>	3	1.50
76	Thompson'ssplendid Glau- caous-leaved	<i>Soulangeana</i>	3	1.50
77	Umbrella	<i>Thompsoniana</i>	3	2.00
	For Evergreen Magnolia's, see Ever- green Shrubs	<i>tripetala</i>	2	50
78	Larch, European (n)	<i>Larix Europea</i>	1	37½
79	American	<i>Americana</i>	1	37½
80	Richards' Planera, or Zelkova Tree	<i>Planera Richardi</i>	2	50
81	Plane Tree, American, Button-wood, [or Sycamore			
82	Oriental	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	1	25
83	Abele, Silvery-leaved (o)	<i>Orientalis</i>	1	50
84	New do. do.	<i>Populus alba</i>	1	50
85	Poplar, Balsam, or Tacmahac	<i>auriplita</i>	1	50
86	Lombardy	<i>balsamifera</i>	1	25
87	Large tooth-leaved	<i>dilatata</i>	1	25
88	Birch-leaved	<i>grandidentata</i>	1	25
89	Aspen, European	<i>betulifolia, vel hudsonica</i>	1	25
90	American	<i>tremula</i>	1	25
91	Oak, American White	<i>trepada</i>	2	25
92	Turkey	<i>Quercus alba</i>	1	25
93	Scarlet	<i>cerris</i>	1	25
94	Laurel-leaved	<i>coccinea</i>	1	25
95	Over-cup	<i>laurifolia</i>	1	25
96	Mossy-cup	<i>macrocarpa</i>	1	25
97	Pin	<i>olivæformis</i>	1	25
98	Willow-leaved	<i>palustris</i>	1	25
99	English Royal	<i>phellos</i>	1	25
100	American Red	<i>rober</i>	1	37½
101	American Black	<i>rubra</i>	1	25
102	Venetian Sumach, or Purple Fringe (p)	<i>tinctoria</i>	1	25
103	Locust, Yellow	<i>Rhus cotinus</i>	3	50
104	Acacia, Clammy-barked, Glutinous, [or pale red flowering	<i>Robinia pseud-acacia</i>	1	25
105	Japan Ginkgo (q)	<i>viscosa</i>	2	25
106	Willow, Upright Green, or Hunting- [don	<i>Salisburia adiantifolia</i>	2	1.00
107	Ring or Hoop-leaved, <i>curious</i>	<i>Salix alba</i>	1	25
108	Weeping	<i>annularis</i>	2	37½
109	Black	<i>babylonica</i>	1	37½
110	Variegated-leaved	<i>nigra</i>	2	25
		<i>variegata</i>	3	50

The *tripetala* is of rapid growth, and has very large leaves and large white flowers. The leaves and flowers of the *Macrophylla* are still larger; the latter white, touched with purple in the centre. The *Acutinata* forms a tree of majestic height, and of very handsome form. The *Conspicua*, *Obovata*, and *Soulangeana*, produce their lily and tulip like flowers before the leaves appear. The *Glaucous* is highly fragrant, and the flowers of the *Thompsoniana* are very large as well as very fragrant.

(n) The Larch is a rapid growing and picturesque tree. The foliage delicate, and of a pleasing hue. The European is best adapted to upland soil, and the American to moist or low ground.

(o) Of rapid growth, and singular foliage. The leaves are green above, and silvery white underneath; are easily agitated by the wind; and when in motion, from the contrast of the green and white, the tree, at a distance, presents the appearance of being profusely covered with white flowers. The *auriplita* is an improved variety; the under side of the leaves, and also the young wood, having that peculiar whitish appearance which the silversmiths term *frosted*.

(p) An highly ornamental tree or large shrub, attaining the height of 12 to 15 feet, and profusely covered in July with large tufts of fringe like flowers, of a purplish flesh color, which last a long time.

(q) Remarkably singular and beautiful foliage.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Class.	Price Each.
111	Willow, Golden	Salix vitellina	1	\$0.37½
112	Osier, or Basket Willow	Several varieties	3	25
113	Mountain Ash, American (r)	Sorbus americana	2	50
114	European or Roan	aucuparia	2	50
115	Splendid Scarlet fruited	fr. coccinea	2	50
116	European Sorb or Service	domestica	2	50
117	Cypress, American (s)	Taxodium distichum	1	50
118	Linden or Lime, Silvery-leaved (t)	Tilia alba	1	75
119	American, or Bass [wood	americana	1	50
120	Golden twigged [broad-leaved European	aurea	1	75
121	European broad- [leaved	platyphylla	1	50
122	Red twigged Euro- [pean	rubra		50
123	Elm, American White, or Drooping	Ulmus americana	1	50
124	English	campestris	1	50
125	Curled-leaved	crispa	2	50
126	Silver-leaved	fol. var.	1	75
127	Red or Slippery	fulva	1	50
128	Scotch, or Wych	montana	1	50
129	Dutch cork-barked (u)	major	1	50
130	Covering stalked		1	50
131	Yellow-wooded Vigilia (v)	Virgilia lutea	2	50

For several additional and very beautiful varieties of ORNAMENTAL TREES of the third class, see *Double Flowering* APPLE, CHERRIES, PEACH, and ALMOND; CRAB APPLES, and CORNEIAN CHERRY. Several varieties of NUTS answer also the purpose of ornament.

Seedlings, and small sized trees or plants, of most of the varieties, will be furnished at reduced prices, and very low by the quantity.

EVERGREEN TREES.

We have deemed it necessary to divide EVERGREEN TREES into two classes only; the first comprising those of the largest, and the second those of more moderate growth.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Class.	Price Each.
1	Spruce Fir, White, or Silver	Abies alba	2	\$0 50
2	Hemlock, or Drooping	canadensis	1	50
3	Norway, <i>beautiful</i>	excelsa	1	50
4	Black, or Double	nigra	1	50
5	Red, or Double	rubra	1	50
6	Cypress, Oriental	Cupressus sempervirens	1	50
7	American, or White Cedar	thyoides	1	50

(r) The several varieties of the Mountain Ash are highly ornamental. The tree is of handsome form and foliage; but its chief beauty consists in its brilliant red or scarlet berries, which it produces in profuse clusters, presenting during the autumnal months, from the contrast of foliage and fruit, a most beautiful appearance.

(s) Ought to be included in every collection, for the peculiarity, delicacy, and color of its foliage.

(t) Of majestic stature, beautiful form, and naturally compact head, the LINDEN or LIME Tree stands pre-eminent in Europe as a shade tree for avenues and public walks, and as an ornament to Royal Gardens and the Parks of the nobility. By shortening the branches for a few successive years, thereby causing the production of laterals, the head may be made to grow as dense as may be desired; and shortening the leader, will tend to make the tree spread more rapidly than it otherwise would. An Avenue or Park planted with them at the distance of about thirty feet apart, will in a few years make a magnificent appearance, and afford a promenade effectually sheltered from the rays of the sun. The European broad-leaved is most used for those purposes, and is a very safe tree to transplant when of large size.

(u) Of quick growth; dark foliage.

(v) Very ornamental, leaves long and pinnate; flowers white in pendulous racemes.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Class.	Price Each.
8	Juniper, Virginian, or Red Cedar	Juniperus virginiana	2	\$6.25
9	Swedish Upright	succica	2	50
10	Silver Fir, American, Balsam Fir, or [Balm of Gilead	Picea balsamea, <i>beautiful</i>	1	50
11	European	pectinata	1	50
12	Cedar of Lebanon	Pinus cedrus	2	2.00
13	Pine, Siberian Stone	cembra	2	1.00
14	Pinaster, or Cluster	pinaster	1	1.00
15	Italian Stone	pinca	1	1.00
16	Pitch, or Resin	rigida	1	50
17	Weymouth, White, or Silver, [<i>much admired</i>	strobis	1	50
18	Scotch, or Mountain Fir	sylvestris	1	50
19	Yew, English	Taxus baccata	2	37½
20	American	canadensis	2	25
21	Irish	hibernica	2	50
22	Arbor Vitæ, American	Thuja occidentalis	1	25 to 50
23	Chinese, <i>both very beautiful</i> <i>The American the hardiest.</i>	orientalis	2	25 to 50

REMARKS.

Evergreen Trees are very ornamental in Summer, and peculiarly so in Winter, when they give a cheerful appearance to the scenery without. They will thrive in a poor soil. They are also valuable as *screens*, to break off cold winds, etc.

Extra sized trees of the several varieties can generally be supplied, at a reasonable proportionate advance in price. Small sized plants also at a reduction in price; and both large and small will be supplied in quantities upon liberal terms.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

For appropriate arrangement, we have also divided ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS into three classes; the first comprising those of the largest, the second those of medium, and the third those of the smallest growth.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Class.	Price Each.
1	Horse Chestnut, Dwarf White, <i>very</i> [<i>pretty</i>	Æsculus Macrostachya	2	37½
2	Amelanchier, Snowy-Blossomed Snowy-flowered Mespilus	Amelanchier Botryapium (<i>beautiful</i>)	1	37½
3	Indigo Shrub— <i>spikes of purple flowers</i>	Amorpha fruticosa	2	25
4	Lewis'	Lewisii	2	25
5	Notch-leaved	emarginata	2	25
6	Almond, Dwarf Double Flowering, [<i>very ornamental</i>	Amygdalus pumila plena <i>wreaths of flowers before leaves</i>	3	25
7	Southern Wood	Artemisia abrotanum	3	25
8	Groundsel Tree, or White Fringe, [<i>beautiful</i>	Baccharis halimifolia	2	37½
9	Birch, Dwarf— <i>curious</i>	Betula nana	2	25
10	Borya, Privet leaved	Borya ligustrina	2	37½
11	Calycanthus, Flowery, Carolina All- [<i>spice, or Sweet Scented Shrub (a)</i>	Calycanthus floridus	2	25
12	Glaucous-leaved, or fer- [<i>tile Flowering</i>	glaucus vel fertilis	2	25
13	Nea Large Monthly [<i>Flowering</i>	grandifolius	2	50

(a) The Calycanthus is much esteemed for the powerful aromatic scent of the flowers. By removing the terminal leaf bud of the shoots, a succession of flowers may be obtained the whole Summer.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Class.	Price Each.
14	Calycanthus Purple, Glabrous-leaved [or American Allspice	Calycanthus lævigatus	2	\$0.25
15	Pennsylvania, flowering	Pennsylvanicus	2	25
16	Chinese White flow'ng	præcox <i>alba</i>	2	75
17	Chinese Yellow flow'ng	præcox <i>lutea</i>	2	75
18	Nettle Tree, Dwarf	Celtis pumila	2	37½
19	Swamp Globe Flower	Cephalanthus occidentalis	2	25
20	Clethra, Acuminate-leaved (b)	Clethra acuminata	1	25
21	Alder-leaved	alnifolia	3	25
22	Dwarf	nana	3	37½
23	Panicled-Flowered	paniculata	3	25
24	Downy	tomentosa	3	25
25	Bladder Senna, Yellow	Colutea arborescens	1	25
26	Oriental, or Bloody flowered	cruenta	3	25
27	Aleppo, or Pocock's	hallepica	2	25
28	Scorpion Senna Coronilla	Coronilla emerus	1	25
29	Double Yellow Japan Globe- [flower (c)	Corchorus kerria vel japonicus	2	25
30	Myrtle-leaved Coriaria	Ceriaria myrtifolia	2	50
31	Dogwood, Bloody, or Red Twigg'd	Cornus sanguinea	1	25
32	Variegated-leaved	fol. varieg.	1	25
33	Striped-leaved	fol. " "	1	25
34	Thorn, Yellow or Golden-fruited (d)	Cratægus aurea	1	37½
35	New Crimson flowering	azarolus	1	37½
36	Scarlet Fruited	coccinea	1	37½
37	American Cockspur	crus-galli	1	12½ to 25
38	European, or Hawthorn	oxycantha	1	12½ to 25
39	Variegated-leaved	fol. var.	1	37½
40	Double White Flowering, [changing to deep blush	alb. fl. pl.	1	37½
41	Weeping	pendula	2	75
42	Scarlet or Pink Flowering	punica	1	37½
43	Cytisus, Silvery (e)	Cytisus argenteus	2	25
44	Cluster, flowering	capitatus	2	25
45	Great Flowered	grandiflorus	3	50
46	Scotch Broom	scoparius	2	25
47	Sessile-leaved	sessifolius	2	37½
<i>For other varieties, See</i>		<i>Ornamental Trees.</i>		
48	Mezereum, Pink flowering (f)	Daphne Mezereum	3	25
49	White flowering	flore albo	3	37½
50	Leather-Wood	Dirca palustris	2	25
51	Euonymus, American, Spindle Tree, [or Burning Bush	Euonymus Americanus	2	25
52	Narrow-leaved	angustifolius	2	37½
53	Purple-Flowered	atropurpureus	2	25
54	European, or Spindle [Tree	Europæus	1	25
55	Broad-leaved	latifolius	1	37½
56	Obovate-leav'd or Spin- [dle Tree	obovatus	3	37½
57	Pale fruited	pallidus		25
58	Fontanesia, Syrian	Fontanesia Phillyreoides	1	50
59	Fothergilla, Alder-leaved or fragrant	Fothergilla alnifolia	2	25

(b) The Clethra produces numerous spikes of very fragrant white flowers.

(c) Beautiful; golden sub-globular flowers; flowers profusely in the Spring, and a second time, though more sparsely, in Autumn.

(d) A most beautiful genus of hardy shrubs; neat in growth, and very beautiful when in flower, and also when covered with ripe fruit, which it retains for a long time.

(e) The Cytisus are all very beautiful and showy flowering shrubs. The flowers of the Scotch Broom are of a very brilliant yellow, and very numerous, the branches being covered with them; and when not in flower, the plant is beautiful. In this vicinity it requires, while young, a slight protection in Winter.

(f) The Mezereums are covered with flowers very early in the Spring before the leaves appear.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Class.	Price Each.
60	Althea Frutex, or Rose of Sharon, [Single White (g)]	Hibiscus Syriacus	1	\$0.25
61	Single Blue	flore ceruleo		25
62	" Carnation Striped	" variegato		25
63	" Dwarf Carnation [striped]	" var. nana		25
64	" Red Carnation [striped]	" rubro		25
65	Double White, (rather [tender])	" albo pleno		37½
66	" Blue	" ceruleo pl.		37½
67	" Purple	" purpureo pl.		25
68	" Red	" rubro pl.		25
69	" Pheasant Eye, [small white with [crimson centre]	" bicolor pl.		37½
70	" White Striped, [Pink Blotched, [ed, or Painted [Lady: beaut.	" albo vel roseo var. pl.		37½
71	" Crimson	" atorrubens pl.		37½
72	" Carnation Stri- [ped]	" striata superba pl.		37½
73	" New Pheasant [Eye]	" roseo pl.		37½
74	" New Purple	" purp. pleno nov.		37½
75	Semi-Double Blue, or [Violet—new]	" purp. sem. pl.		37½
76	" Red—new	" rubro sem. pl.		37½
77	Variegated Leaved— [single flowers]	foliis varieg.		37½
78	Variegated Leaved— [double red flowers]	fol. var. fl. pl.		75
79	Hydrangea, Arborescent, or Tall [White Flowering (h)]	Hydrangea arborescens, vulg.	2	25
80	Changeable	hortensis	2	37½
81	Oak-Leaved	quercifolia	2	25
82	St. John's Wort, Fœtid-leaved	Hypericum hircinum	3	25
83	Laurel-leaved: beautiful [—profusion of golden [yellow flowers.	kalmianum	3	25
84	Itea, Virginian	Itea virginica	2	25
85	Jasmine, Shrubby, or Large Leaved [Yellow]	Jasminum fruticans	2	25
86	Italian, Small Leaved Yel'w	humile	3	25
87	Spice Wood, or Wild Allspice	Laurus benzoin	1	25

(g) See page 52, for remarks on this beautiful and very desirable class of Shrubs. They are all perfectly hardy, excepting the Double White, which is rather tender in this climate.

(h) The several varieties of this beautiful Shrub are hardy, with the exception of the *hortensis*, which is half hardy, and if wholly unprotected, will die down to the roots in severe winters, springing up again however in the Spring. We have them 5 feet high and spreading in proportion. Late in the Autumn we gather the branches together, and sheath them with straw; and before the winter becomes severe, put a tight box over them; removing the covering gradually in the Spring. Until the plants get too large, we find covering them with coarse stable litter to answer the purpose well. They should be planted in a moist situation, partially shaded: and be kept well watered—wood of more than three years old should be cut out. If peat or bog mould can be conveniently procured, it should be freely incorporated with the soil in which they are planted; more especially as it has been found to produce the much admired *blue*, instead of the usual pink color. The intermixture of iron filings with the soil, and watering with alum water, it is said, will often have that effect. They frequently produce blue flowers naturally when planted in a loamy soil.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Class.	Price Each.
88	Privet, Japan or Chinese— <i>tender</i>	Ligustrum japonicum	2	\$0.50
89	European	vulgare	1	25
90	White Berried	leucocarpum	1	25
91	Variegated, or Gold-Blotched [leaved]	variegatum	1	25
92	Myrtle, Candleberry	Myrica cerifera	1	25
93	Dutch, or Sweet Gale	gale	3	25
94	Philadelphus Mock Orange or Syringa [European Fragrant (i)]	Philadelphus coronarius	1	25
95	Variegated Leaved	fol. varieg.	1	25
96	Dwarf	nanus	3	25
97	Semi-Double— <i>variable</i> ; [often single]	semi-pleno	1	25
98	Hairy Leaved, or deli- [cate branched]	gracilis vel hirsutus	3	25
99	Large Flowered, or Gar- [land]	grandiflorus	1	25
100	Broad Leaved	latifolius	1	25
101	Diffuse, or Loose Grow- [ing]	laxus	3	25
102	Woolly Leaved	tomentosus	2	25
103	Shrubby Cinquefoil	Potentilla fruticosa	3	25
104	Winter Berry, Carolina Deciduous	Prinos ambiguus verticillatus	3 2	25 25
105	Shrubby Trefoil	Ptelea trifoliata	1	25
106	Purging Buckthorn	Rhamnus catharticus	1	12½ to 25
107	Rhodora, Canada or Purple	Rhodora canadensis	3	37½
108	Sumach, Aromatic	Rhus aromatica	2	25
109	Scarlet Fruited Venetian, or Purple Fringe	coccinea (See Ornamental Trees.) cotinus	2 1	25 25
110	Stag's Horn	typhina	1	25
111	Acacia, Rose— <i>much admired</i>	Robinia hispida	2	25
112	Tall do	do.	2	50
113	Chinese	vel caragana chamlagu	2	50
114	Spiny	spinosa	3	25
115	Silvery Leaved Shepherdia, or Buffa- [lo Berry]	Shepherdia argentea	1	50
116	Japan Sophora <i>Beautiful foliage and flowers—rather</i> [a tree than a shrub.]	Sophora Japonica	1	50
117	Spanish Broom	Spartium junceum	1	25
118	Spirea, White—Beam Tree or Aria [leaved (j)]	Spirea Ariæfolia	2	25
119	Nepal Rose-colored	bella	3	50
120	Birch Leaved	betulæfolia	3	25
121	Germander Leaved	chamædriifolia	2	25
122	Corymbose Flowering	corymbosa	2	25
123	Hawthorn Leaved	crenata	3	25
124	Hypericum Leaved	hypericifolia	2	25
125	Yellow Leaved	lutea	2	25
126	Guelder Rose Leaved, or Nine [Barked]	opulifolia	1	25
127	Virginian Guelder Rose Rose Colored	rosea	2	37½
128	Willow Leaved, White flow'g	salicifolia	2	25
129	Sorb Leaved	sorbifolia	2	25
130	Meadow, Rue Leaved	thalictroides	3	25
131	Downy, or Red Flowering	tomentosa	2	25
132	Elm Leaved	ulmifolia	2	37½
133	Bladder Nut, Pinnated Leaved	Staphylea pinnata	1	25
134	Three Leafleted, leaved	trifolia	2	25
135	Stuartia, Large Flowering Virginian	Stuartia Marylandica Virginica	2 2	50 50

(i) This is a very ornamental genus of hardy Shrubs. The flowers (with the exception of those of the grandiflorus, which are scentless) emit a powerful fragrance, resembling that of orange flowers.

(j) Beautiful, luxuriant growing, and profuse flowering Shrubs; the varieties very distinct, and all well worthy of cultivation.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Class.	Price Each.
136	Red Fruited Indian Currant	<i>Symphoria glomerata</i>	2	\$0.25
137	Variegated Leaved	<i>fol. var.</i>	2	25
138	Forman's New	<i>formani</i>	2	25
139	Snowberry— <i>beautiful</i>	<i>racemosus</i>	2	25
140	Dwarf Glaucous Leaved	<i>glaucus</i>	3	25
141	Lilac, Persian, Purple (k)	<i>Syringa Persica purp.</i>	2	25
142	White	<i>alba</i>	2	37½
143	Cut Leaved	<i>lasciniata</i>	2	37½
144	White	<i>vulgaris alba</i>	1	25
145	Great White Flowering	<i>grandiflora alba</i>	1	25
146	Purple	<i>violacea</i>	1	25
147	Charles X.— <i>New.</i> Very large [and fine]	<i>viol. superba</i>	1	50
148	Chinese, or Siberian	<i>Chinensis</i>	2	25
149	Large Flowering Hybrid	<i>rothomagensis</i>	2	50
150	Tamarisk, French	<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	1	25
151	German	<i>germanica</i>	2	25
152	Viburnum, Maple Leaved (l)	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	3	25
153	Wayfaring Tree	<i>lantana</i>	1	25
154	Variegated Leaved	<i>fol. var.</i>	1	37½
155	Oval Leaved	<i>nudum</i>	2	25
156	Guelder Rose, or Snow [Ball]	<i>opulus roseum</i>	1	25
157	Cranberry Fruited, or Tree [Cranberry]	<i>oxycoccus</i>	1	25 to 50
158	Downy	<i>pubescens</i>	3	25

For several additional and beautiful varieties of Ornamental Shrubs, see Chinese and Japan Quinces, page 37, which are truly desirable from the early production and brilliancy of their flowers, and appear to most advantage when trained as espaliers; also Weeping Cherry, Raspberries, Currants, Berberries, and Upright Honeysuckles.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

The first class comprise those of the tallest, and the second those of the smallest growth. The several varieties marked thus † prove tender in this climate, and require some protection in Winter.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Class.	Price Each.
1	Andromeda, Long-leaved (a)	<i>Andromeda axillaris</i>	2	\$0.37½
2	Box-leaved	<i>calyculata</i>	3	37½
3		<i>cassinefolia</i>	2	37½
4	Catesby's	<i>catesbeii</i>	3	37½
5	Thick-leaved	<i>coriacea</i>	3	37½
6		<i>dealbata</i>	2	37½
7	Oval-leaved	<i>mariana</i>	2	25
8	Panicked	<i>paniculata</i>	2	25
9	Rosemary	<i>polifolia</i>	2	50
10	Broad-leaved	<i>latifolia</i>	2	50
11	Cluster-flowered	<i>racemosa</i>	2	25
12	Large-flowered	<i>speciosa</i>	2	50
13	Tree Box (b)	<i>Buxus arborescens</i>	1	25
14	Silver-striped	<i>arg. varieg.</i>	1	37½
15	Gold-margined	<i>aur. marginata</i>	1	37½
16	Gold-striped	<i>aur. varieg.</i>	1	37½

(k) This genus of Shrubs is well known. The Persian varieties are much esteemed for the delicacy of their growth, foliage, and flowers. The flowers of Charles X. are much larger, more compact, and exceed in brilliancy, those of the common purple lilac.

(l) A very ornamental and showy class of flowering shrubs.

(a) Several varieties of Shrubs botanically classed among Evergreens, in some climates become sub-evergreen or deciduous; and such is the case here with several of the *Andromeda*'s, and with the *Photinia*. The *Andromeda*'s flourish best in a peat soil. They are very ornamental and interesting.

(b) The Tree Box is much admired. It will attain the height of fifteen feet or upwards.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

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No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Class.	Price Each.
17	Tree Box, Minorca	Buxus balearica	1	\$0 37½
18	Broad-leaved	latifolia	1	37½
19	Myrtle-leaved	myrtifolia	1	37½
20	Dwarf Box, Common	suffruticosa	1	12½ to 25
21	Do. Do. for edging	See Box EDGING, page 52.	3	
22	Holly, European Evergreen (c)	Ilex aquifolium	1	25
23	Canada	canadensis	2	50
24	Hedge-hog, <i>curious</i>	ferox	2	50
25	Do. variegated	arg. var.	2	50
26	American Evergreen	opaca	1	25
27	Slender	recurva	1	50
28	Screw		2	50
29	Smooth-leaved	nitida	2	50
30	Gold-edged, 5 varieties	aureo marginata	2	50
31	Kalmia, Narrow-leaved Dwarf (d)	Kalmia angustifolia	2	25
32	Red-flowered	rubra	2	25
33	Broad-leaved, or Laurel	latifolia	1	25
34	Laurel, or Sweet Bay	Laurus nobilis	1	50
35	Labrador Tea	Ledum latifolium	2	50
36	Privet, Italian Evergreen	Ligustrum italicum	1	25
37	Upright Evergreen and Gold- [blotched]	strictum	1	25
38	Magnolia, Curled-leaved † (e)	Magnolia crispa	1	2 00
39	Irony-leaved, † <i>most hardy</i>	ferruginia	1	2 00
40	Large-flowered Evergreen, [or Laurel-leaved †]	grandiflora	1	1 00
41	Evergreen Thorn, or Burning Bush, [beautiful]	Mespilus pyracantha	1	25
42	Photinia, Arbutus-leaved, or Red- [fruited Arbutus]	Scarlet fruit, Autumn and Winter. Photinia arbutifolia	1	37½
43	Winter Berry, Evergreen	Prinos glaber	2	25
44	Laurel, English †	Prunus lauro-cerasus	1	37½
45	Variegated †	fol. var.	1	50
46	Portugal †	lusitanica	1	50
47	Rhododendron, Azalea-like (f)	Rhododendron, azaloides	2	1 50
48	Catawba	catawbiense	2	1 50
49	Daurian	dauricum	3	1 50
50	Irony-leaved	ferrugeneum	2	1 50
51	Gold striped	fol. aureis	2	1 50
52	Hairy-leaved	hirsutum	2	75
53	Intermediate	intermedium	2	1 00
54	Long-leaved	macrophyllum	2	1 50
55	Magnolia-leaved	magnolia-folia	1	1 50
56	Large flowering, or [American Rose Bay]	maximum	1	50
57	Myrtle-leaved	myrtifolium	1	1 50
58	Pontic, or Purple Rose [Bay]	ponticum	1	1 00
59	White Pontic	album	1	1 50
60	Dotted-leaved	punctatum	2	75
61	Rose-colored †	roseum	2	1 50
62	Russell's Splendid †	Russellianum	1	3 00
63	Superb	superbum	1	1 50
64	Alexandrian Laurel †	Ruscus racemosus	2	75
65	Prickly-leaved Butcher's Broom	aculeatus	2	50
66	Yucca, Narrow-leaved (g)	Yucca angustifolia	2	50
67	filamentose, or thready Adam's [Needle]	filamentosa	2	50
68	Flacid-leaved	flaccida	2	50
69	Glorious, or Adam's Needle	gloriosa	2	50

(c) A collection of Hollies form a very interesting group.

(d) Very ornamental in foliage and flowers.

(e) Foliage and flowers beautiful (see note m. page 55). These varieties require here some protection in Winter.

(f) Splendid Shrubs as respects both foliage and flowers.

(g) Unique and highly ornamental plants; no lawn or flower border ought to be without some of them.

VINES AND CREEPERS

FOR COVERING WALLS, BOWERS, AND ARBORS.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Price Each.
1	Virginia Creeper, Am. or Five-leav'd Ivy Bipinnate or Delicate-leaved [<i>beautiful foliage</i>]	Amelopsis vel cissus hederacea bipinnata vel stans	\$0.25 37½
2	Pipe Vine or Birthwort	Aristolochia siphon	50
3	Downy-leaved	tomentosa	50
4	American Atragene	Atragene Americana	50
5	Trumpet Flower or Creeper, Scarlet (a)	Bignonia vel Tecoma radicans	25
6	Small deep Scarlet	minor	37½
7	Chinese Great Flowered	grandiflora	50
8	Cross-bearing	crucigera	37½
9	American Bitter-Sweet	Celastrus scandens	12½
10	Clematis, or Virgin's Bower, Autumnal [Flowering, <i>fragrant</i>]	Clematis autumnalis	37½
11	Blue-Flowered	cœrulea	50
12	White Bell-Flowered	campaniflora	50
13	Curled-Flowered	crispa	25
14	Sweet Scented, <i>very fragrant</i>	flammula	50
15	Oriental Yellow	orientalis flava	50
16	Purple-Flowered	purpurea	37½
17	Double Purple Flowered	plena	75
18	Leather-Flowered	viorna	25
19	White-Flowering	virginica	25
20	Red and Purple Flowering	viticella	37½
21	Convolvulus, Virginian	Convolvulus panduratus	25
22	Double White (b)	fl. pl.	75
23	Cluster-Flowering Glycine or Wistaria	Glycine vel wistaria frutescens	37½
24	Chinese Blue Flowering, do (c)	sinensis, vel wisteria, conse- [quana]	\$1.00
25	Ivy, European Evergreen	Hedera helix	25
26	Irish or Giant	hibernica vel canariensis	25
27	Poetic or Classic	poetica	25
28	White Flowering Jasmine	Jasminum officinale	25
29	Honeysuckles, See TWINING HONEY- [SUCKLES]		

(a) Beautiful climbers, with respect both to foliage and flowers, and very showy. The flowers of the *radicans* are large, long, and trumpet-shaped; reddish orange outside and inside, and the expansion of the mouth, scarlet. The flowers of the *minor* are smaller, and the scarlet color deeper. The *grandiflora* is the most beautiful and showy. The tube of the flower is short compared with the other varieties; the expansion of the mouth much greater; the color pale orange outside, and a deep reddish orange inside with streaks of bright orange; all the varieties flower in profuse clusters at the extremity of the branches.

(b) A beautiful *perennial* variety. The flowers small, pure white, and double. It dies down to the ground in Winter, and springs up late in the Spring.

(c) The most beautiful of all the hardy deciduous climbers, producing the greatest profusion of beautiful pale blue flowers in long pendant racemes or clusters. The vine is usually trained to a trellis. There is one in the Garden of the London Horticultural Society, which eight years since had a stem eleven feet high from which branches proceeded on one side ninety, and on the other side seventy feet long. We have one in our Garden, which the last season was the admiration of all beholders. It is entwined around, and completely covers a cedar pole fourteen feet high, and was planted six or seven years since. We continually clipped off the ends of the branches so as to restrict their length to five or six feet. It thus presents the appearance of a close-limbed weeping Tree; and it was so profusely covered with the clusters of flowers, that some of the branches did not exhibit a single leaf. Its *unique* appearance may be readily imagined. When established, it grows with extraordinary vigor. It was first introduced into England from China in 1816, and small plants raised in England, originally sold for six guineas each. It is perfectly hardy here, and would, no doubt, prove so farther North. It sometimes produces a second crop of flowers.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Price Each.
30	Box Thorn, Barbary, or Matrimony Vine	<i>Lycium barbarum</i>	25
31	Chinese	chinense	50
32	Box-Thorn, Flesh Colored	<i>Lycium carnosum</i>	50
33	Lanceolate-leaved	lanceolata	25
34	Canadian Moonseed	<i>Menispermum canadense</i>	25
35	Passion Flower, Blue (d)	<i>Passiflora cœrulea</i>	37
36	Flesh-colored	incarnata	50
37	Yellow	lutea	50
38	Periploca, or Virginian Silk, <i>beautiful</i> [foliage and flowers Climbing Roses, <i>beautiful</i> , See Same	<i>Periploca græca</i>	25
39	Night Shade, or Bitter Sweet, <i>berries</i> [poisonous	<i>Solanum dulcemara</i>	12½
40	Periwinkle, or Evergreen running Myrtle, Broad-leaved (e)	<i>Vinca major</i>	12½
41	Narrow-leaved	minor	12½
42	Variiegated-leaved	fol. var. aur.	25

AZALEAS.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Price Each.
1	Azalea, Arborescent or Tree	<i>Azalea arborescens</i>	\$0 75
2	Two-colored	bicolor	1.00
3	Large deep buff, <i>splendid</i>	calendulacea	1.50
4	Large Golden	<i>chrysolectra</i>	1.50
5	Bright pure yellow	<i>crocea</i>	1.00
6	Large Orange-flowered	<i>grandiflora</i>	1.50
7	Fiery-flowered	<i>ignescens</i>	1.00
8	Shining coppery yellow	<i>splendens</i>	1.50
9	Triumphant	<i>triumphans</i>	1.50
10	Glaucous, Dwarf, or Early White	<i>glauca</i>	37½
11	Tall, or Hispid	<i>hispidia</i>	1.00
12	Pontic, Yellow, <i>beautiful</i>	<i>pontica</i>	1.00
13	White-flowered	<i>alba</i>	1.50
14	Orange-colored	<i>aurantia</i>	1.00
15	Dark Orange	<i>cuprea</i>	1.50
6	Hybrid	<i>hybrida</i>	1.50
7	Large Straw-colored, with [yellow stripes, <i>beautiful</i>	<i>pallida</i>	1.50
18	Red-flowered	<i>rubra</i>	1.00
19	Three-colored, <i>beautiful</i>	<i>tricolor</i>	1.50
20	Variiegated	<i>variegata</i>	1.50
21	Shining, or Glossy-leaved	<i>nitida</i>	50
22	Pink, or American Woodbine	<i>nudiflora</i>	25
23	Early White	<i>alba</i>	50
24	Double White-flowering	<i>alba plena</i>	1.00
25	White and Red	<i>alba et rubra</i>	1.00
26	Pale Red or Flesh-colored	<i>carnea</i>	50
27	Double do.	<i>carnea plena</i>	1.00
28	Scarlet flowered	<i>coccinea</i>	1.00
29	Crowded Blush	<i>fastigiata</i>	1.00
30	Dark Red	<i>ruberrima</i>	1.00
31	Beautiful Pink	<i>rubescens</i>	1.00
32	Red flowered	<i>rubra</i>	1.00
33	Long-stemmed White	<i>staninea</i>	1.00
34	Three-colored	<i>tricolor</i>	1.50
35	Variiegated—one petal yellow, [and the residue rose-colored	<i>variegata</i>	2.00

(d) These varieties of the Passion Flower will succeed here in a warm situation, and with some protection in Winter. In the Southern States they would require none. Their beauty is well known.

(e) Pretty evergreen trailing flowering plants. They prefer the shade; and are very useful and ornamental in many situations.

N ^o .	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Price Each.
36	Azalea, Late White fragrant	<i>Azalea viscosa odorata</i>	\$1.00
37	Powdered White	<i>dealbata</i>	1.00
38	Deep pure Yellow	<i>violæ odore</i>	1.50
	HYBRID	Hybridæ	
39	Splendid Scarlet	<i>coccinea bicolor</i>	1.50
40	Curled-leaved Scarlet	<i>coccinea crispa</i>	1.50
41	Large Scarlet	<i>coccinea major</i>	1.50
42		<i>capinea</i>	1.00
43	Scarlet, shaded with dark [orange	<i>cruenta</i>	2.00
44		<i>elata</i>	1.00
45		<i>glabra</i>	.50
46	Glorious	<i>gloriosa</i>	1.50
47		<i>hirta</i>	1.00
48	Bright Orange Flame, [beautiful	<i>mirabilis</i>	1.50
49		<i>multiflora</i>	1.00
50	One petal white, striped [with orange; residue white, [striped with rose— <i>unique</i> .	<i>pomgranata</i>	2.00
51		<i>punicea</i>	1.00
52	Beautiful bright Scarlet, [one petal orange	<i>radicans</i>	2.00
53		<i>scabra</i>	.75
54	White, touched with pink	<i>serotina</i>	.75
55		<i>speciosa major</i>	1.00
56	Orange striped—pink with [orange stripe		1.50
57	Woolly-leaved	<i>tomentosa</i>	1.00
58	Whorl-flowering—very fra- [grant	<i>verticillata</i>	.75
59		<i>villosa</i>	1.00

REMARKS.

For beauty and splendor the AZALEA stands in the first rank of Ornamental Shrubs. In no class of plants has greater improvement been made by cultivation. Individually they are beautiful; and when planted in collections, they make a magnificent display from the variety and brilliancy of their flowers. Those named in the preceding list are *perfectly hardy*. We have specimens from six to eight feet high. They require a light rich soil, and thrive best in peat earth or vegetable mould; and a situation somewhat shaded is to be preferred.

TWINING HONEYSUCKLES.

N ^o .	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Price Each.
1	Splendid Scarlet and Yellow Monthly— [New	<i>Lonicera Bicolor superba</i>	\$0.75
2	Chinese Evergreen Twining (a)	<i>Chinense vel japonica</i>	50
3	Canada Straw-Colored, of very strong [growth	<i>Douglasii vel canadensis</i>	25
4	Etruscan or Tuscany	<i>Etruscum</i>	50
5	Yellow Flowered, yellow flowers and [berries, beautiful	<i>Flavum</i>	37½
6	Yellow Trumpet, Monthly	<i>Fraseri vel flavum</i>	37½

(a) This is a very superior variety. It is evergreen, and of extraordinary luxuriant growth. The foliage is beautiful as well as the flowers. The latter are striped and highly fragrant. At the first flowering, they are profuse; and it flowers a second time, though less abundantly, in September. It is said that by pruning and watering, it may be made to flower the whole season.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Price Each.
7	Early Blush Woodbine	Italicum	50
8	Early White Woodbine	<i>album</i>	25
9	Early Red Italian Woodbine	<i>rubrum</i>	25
10	Dark Yellow or Copper Colored	Parviflorum	25
11	English Woodbine, <i>early flowering</i>	Periclymenum	25
12	Striped Monthly, White fragrant or [Belgic Woodbine, <i>very fragrant</i>	<i>belgicum</i> !	37½
13	Oak-leaved Woodbine, <i>late white flowers</i>	<i>quercifolium</i>	37½
14	Variiegated Oak-leaved Woodbine	<i>q. varieg.</i>	37½
15	Pale Red Woodbine	<i>rubrum</i>	37½
16	Late Red Flowering Woodbine	<i>scrotinum</i>	37½
17	Orange Colored pubescent	Pubescens	37½
18	Bright Yellow pubescent	<i>aureum</i>	50
19	Evergreen Scarlet Trumpet Monthly	Sempervirens	25
20	Small Evergreen Scarlet do	<i>minor vel gratum</i>	25
21	Velvet Tuscan, <i>white flowers</i>	Villosissima	50

UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLES.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Price Each.
1	Alpine, <i>yellow and red flowering</i>	Lonicera Alpigena	37½
2	White Oriental, <i>beautiful</i>	<i>caucasicum</i>	50
3	Blue-berried, Yellow-flowering	<i>cerulea</i>	50
4	Pyreman White	Pyrenaica	37½
5	Early Red Tartarian, <i>beautiful</i>	Tatarica	25
6	White Tartarian, <i>beautiful</i>	<i>alba</i>	25
7	English Fly, <i>straw-colored</i>	<i>xylosteum</i>	25

ROSES.

SECTION I.—HARDY GARDEN ROSES.

THE ROSE is so well known, that it scarcely needs a remark. Derservedly esteemed for its beauty and fragrance, it has been justly styled the "QUEEN OF FLOWERS;" and the highest skill of the florist has been exercised to obtain new and improved varieties. The collection at this establishment, occupies an acre of ground; and the Rose Amateur would no doubt be gratified by a visit when they are in bloom. During the past season, the Proprietors have carefully supervised them, and corrected some errors which they discovered; and full reliance may be placed upon the general description of the different varieties. In a Nursery Catalogue the description must necessarily be brief. The particular characteristics of each variety, and wherein one variety differs from another, when from the general description they appear to be, if not not precisely, very nearly similar, cannot be given; not merely because it would occupy too much space, but that in many instances it would be impracticable to convey a precise idea of the difference, which arises from the form, size, and color of the flowers, and manner of flowering, and also from the growth, habit, and general appearance of the plant. Two or more varieties also, which, from the description of them, would appear to be similar in color, will upon comparison, be found quite distinct, the *peculiar* tint or shade of color in each being indescribable. We would further remark, that it is often extremely difficult to determine the peculiar color or tint; for not only will two persons differ in that respect (as is evinced by the most eminent Rose cultivators in England and in this country, differing in their description of the color of the same rose,) but the tint itself often varies in the same flower during the interval of a few hours; and between two flowers on the same plant from a difference in exposure to the rays of the sun.

All the Roses in this Section are double, and will endure the Winters of any part of the Union, without protection.

In accordance with the principle of *moderate charges* which the Proprietors have adopted, they have reduced the prices heretofore charged, from *one-third to one-half*; and when a quantity is desired, they will make a still *further reduction*, as follows:

When 12 plants in as many named varieties are ordered, 10 per cent.

25	do	do	do	15	“	“
50	do	do	do	20	“	“
100	do	do	do	25	“	“
12	mixed roses without the names—			\$4.00		
25	“	“	“	7.50		
50	“	“	“	12.50		
100	“	“	“	20.00		

No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
1	Admirable	Violet, extra superb	50
2	Adonis	Fine full red	50
3	Albo nova pleno	Fine new white	50
4	Athalie	Red and purple marbled, beautiful	50
5	Aurora brillante	Brilliant rose color, large, blooms in clusters	37½
11	Belle Auguste, Damask	Very delicate blush	50
12	Belle Aurora	Vivid Red	25
13	Belle amiable	Pretty red, petals veined with white	50
14	Bicolor	Fine violet, veined with white	37½
15	Bicolor or two-colored mignonne	Very fine violet shell	37½
16	Bijou royal	Blush violet	50
17	Bijou de parade, trinket rose	Fine full violet	50
18	Bizard Royal	Superb violet mottled	50
19	Bizar triumphant	Deep violet marbled	50
20	Blanc de neige	Snow white	50
21	Blanda or Labrador	Curious red, blooms late, and flowers in profuse clusters	37½
22	Blush, or false unique		50
23	Blush Belgic or Belgic Provence	Fine full double; flowers profusely in clusters	37½
25	Blush Damask		25
26	Blush, Dwarf, or Petite hundred-leaved		37½
27	Blush Thornless		37½
28	Bouquet charmante	Large deep rose shell—superb	50
29	Bright Purple Marbled		37½
30	Bright Purple		37½
31	Bright Superb	Vivid rose, pencilled with darker shades	50
32	Brigitte	Blush violet marbled, extra superb	50
33	Brilliant Crimson— <i>cramoisie brillante</i>		37½
34	Brilliant Violet		50
35	Brown Superb— <i>superb en brun</i>	Dark violet marbled	50
36	Brune brillante	Fine dark violet	37½
37	Brunette amiable	Brilliant purple	37½
38	Brunette Superb	Extra dark marbled	50
39	Burning Coal	Brilliant	37½
40	Cardinal	Bright red	25
41	Carmine	Splendid hue	25
42	Carmine Superb	Brilliant	50
43	Carnation	Large violet, beautifully marbled	50
44	Celestial	Blush	50
45	Champion	Superb dark mottled	37½
46	Charming Beauty	Flesh shaded with rose	50
47	Childing's Provence	Large light red, very fine	37½
48	Cinnamon or May	Small, deep flesh color	25
49	Colville's Provence	Lilac marbled	50
50	Coquette	Fine dark mottled	50
51	Coleur de cendre	Full double pale blush, with deep pink centre	50
52	Coleur excellente	Fine red	50
53	Coupée	Brilliant red, variegated	37½
54	Couronne Imperial	Large reddish violet	50

ROSES.

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No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
55	Cramoisie faveur	Fine full crimson	37½
56	Cramoisie flamme	Fine deep red	50
58	Crimson variegated		50
59	Crimson Velvet or Double Velvet	Marbled	25
60	Crowned Rose, <i>premier couronné</i>	Large full deep violet marbled	37½
61	Cupid	Fine red changing to violet marbled	50
62	Damask Provence		50
63	Dark Damask		25
64	Dark Marbled		25
66	Dark Shell		50
67	Dark Violet— <i>violet fencé</i>	Superb mottled	50
68	Dark Velvet		37½
69	Dazzling Red— <i>rouge ben vive</i>	Very fine	50
70	Delicateuse	Superb hundred leaved marbled	37½
71	Deliceuse	Fine full brilliant violet	37½
72	Diademe Superbe	Extra beautifully formed brilliant red	50
73	Double Apple-bearing	Early, pretty blush, very sweet	50
74	Double Ash-leaved	Crimson—curious	50
75	Double blush burnet-leaved or rapa		25
76	Double Dog or Hep		50
78	Double Red,	White bordered, full centre	37½
79	Double Yellow, or Yellow Provence		75
80	Duc de Choiseul	Fine full blush, with red centre	50
81	Duc de Guiche	Red mottled with white	50
83	Dutch Blush	Fine, hundred-leaved	50
84	Dutch Cinnamon	Pretty blush	37½
85	Dutch Red Musk or Dutch Cluster		37½
86	Dutch Tree	Tall, pink shell	37½
87	Dwarf Burgundy, Button or Shell	Purplish crimson	50
88	Dwarf Proliferous	Small full blush	50
89	Early Blush	Shell rose	37½
90	Early Hundred-leaved	Very fine red	37½
91	Eclatante Superb	Purplish crimson, edge of petals white	75
92	Edemberger	Superb crimson, prolific hundred-leaved [marbled with violet]	50
93	Elegant Pomponne or Dwarf Eglantine	Pale violet, bud in centre	50
94	Elysian	Superb full violet	50
95	Emperor	Purplish violet	50
96	Empress of France	Large, vivid rose, some petals white, [brilliant]	75
97	Enchantress	Bright red, mottled with white and pur- [ple, changeable]	50
98	Evratina	Curious blush, flowers in clusters, and [blooms in July]	37½
99	Ex albo violaceo crispa	Large red	50
100	Fashionable— <i>premier mode</i>	Superb vivid crimson	50
101	Favorite agate— <i>agate favorite</i>	Delicate blush	50
102	Faultless Purple	Brilliant red, changing to violet	37½
103	Favariens	Superb, large and full red	50
104	Felicite,— <i>Rose des dames</i>	Pure white	50
105	Fiery	Brilliant red, some petals veined with [white]	25
106	Fine Purple	Bright red marbled, changing to violet	25
107	Finest Purple— <i>belle pourpre</i>		50
109	Fleur de parade	Rosy purple	50
110	Flora	Extra fine violet	37½
111	Flora nigricante	Dark purple marbled	50
112	Flora's Riches— <i>Riche en fleurs</i>	Superb violet	50
113	Florentine	Superb crimson	75
114	Flore rubro	Violet, projecting centre	25
115	Formidable Red— <i>rouge formidable</i>	Vivid red	25
116	Frankfort, or Turban	Vivid rose, changing to blush	37½
117	Fuide Lisky	Very large red	50
119	Geuconditus	Splendid deep blush	50
120	Glittering Red— <i>rouge luisante</i>	Brilliant red	50
121	Gloria Mundi	Elegant full double purple, with project- [ing centre]	50
122	Gloria Mundi, <i>grows tall</i>	Elegant full double deep blush	37½
123	Glory of the Reds— <i>gloria rubrorum</i>	Splendid dark red	50

No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
124	Goliath, or Giant	Very large, deep rose and white	\$ 0.25
125	Grand Agathe		50
126	Grand Alexander	Beautiful dark violet mottled	50
127	Grand Monarch	Fine violet	25
128	Grand Pivione, or Pæony	Large purplish violet	50
129	Grand Pompadour	Very dark violet	25
130	Grand Purple		50
131	Grand Sultan	Purplish crimson mottled	50
132	Grand Triumphant	Very dark purple marbled	37½
133	Grand Turkey	Dark purple	50
134	Great Maiden— <i>grand cramoisie</i>	Vivid red, very brilliant	50
135	Greatest Beauty— <i>la plus belle</i>	Very full, deep rose marbled with white	50
136	Great Blush Mogul	Rosy blush	37½
137	Great Maiden's Blush	Very large and beautiful	37½
139	Greatness— <i>la grandeur</i>	Rosy Purple	50
140	Great Purple	Brilliant	37½
141	Great Red Mogul	Large and fine	50
142	Great Royal	Large rosy violet—blossoms in clusters	37½
143	Griseldine	Full reddish violet with projecting centre	50
144	Guerrin	Superb prolific full double violet	37½
145	Harrison's Double Yellow	Superb brilliant yellow, blossoms profusely; finest of all the yellow roses	75
146	Hyacinth	Full violet	50
147	Imperial Blush	Grows tall; large flowers in clusters	37½
148	Imperial Purple		50
149	Imperial superb	Fine red	50
150	Incomparable	Large blush changeable	50
151	Incomparable Agate— <i>Agathe incomparable</i>	Full blush shell—beautiful	50
152	Incomparable Beauty— <i>beauté sans pareille</i>	Superb dark violet	50
153	Incomparable Crimson— <i>cramoisie incomparable</i>	Deep crimson	50
154	Incomparable Purple	Very fine dark mottled	50
155	Incomparable Violet	Superb shell rose	50
156	Insurmountable Beauty— <i>beauté insurmountable</i>	Shaded purple—crowned rose	50
157	Interesting	Fine small red	37½
158	Invincible	Fine red	50
159	Isabelle	Full red, partially striped	50
160	King	Superb full double red	50
161	King of the Reds	Very brilliant	37½
162	King of Rome	Superb violet mottled	50
163	Kingston's Portugal	Red—delicate	37½
164	La Belle Distinctive	Bright purplish red	50
165	La Belle Violet	Superb large bluish violet	50
166	La Dœuil	Superb dark purple marbled	50
118	La Grandesse	Purplish violet	50
167	Ladies' Favorite	Full red—elegant	50
168	L'amiable de Stors	Superb red hundred leaved, with projecting centre	50
169	Lancaster Changeable	Some flowers blush, others white	50
170	Lancaster Damask	Delicate blush—very fine	50
171	La Palée	Purple changeable, rich colors	37½
172	Large Red Dutch Provence	Very fine	25
173	La Zulmée	Fine reddish violet	50
176	Le Flavia Bleuatre— <i>bluish superb</i>	Beautiful	50
177	Le Remarquable	Full dark violet	50
178	Lesser Belgic	Small size—very pretty full blush	50
179	Lisbon	Fine full red	37½
180	L'Ombre Panaché	Very d'k purp., with some white touches	50
181	Louis XVIII.	Tall violet, suitable for training	50
182	Lovely Violet	Superb full double violet, mottled with white and white edges	50
183	Ludovicus	Superb bluish violet, very full and singular, flowers early, profusely and long	37½
184	Majestic	Very large violet	37½
185	Marbled Apple-bearing	Flesh colored	50
186	Marie Louise	Crimson velvet	37½

ROSES.

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No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
187	Marvellous	Large full violet	\$ 0.37½
188	Mere Cigogne, or Silvery Damask— [<i>Damascena argentea</i>]	Very fine full blush	50
189	Miniata, or Rose des dames	Purplish violet	50
190	Minor Hundred Leaved	Lilac rose colored	37½
191	Montpeher	Pretty purplish red	37½
	Moss Roses, see sec. IV.		
197	Napoleon	Extra superb; purple striped with crim- [son and touched with white]	75
198	New Dutch Virgin Blush		50
199	Nonesuch	Deep violet marbled	37½
200	Nonpareil	Fine red	25
201	Nosegay	Fine violet; very fragrant	37½
202	Oriental Beauty, <i>beauté orientale</i>	Pale violet; very pretty	50
203	Orleans	Monstrous double and fine red	50
204	Ornament de Parade	Tall; fine red	25
205	Ornament of the Reds— <i>ornament des</i> [<i>rouges</i>]	Very brilliant	37½
401	Painted damask, or Leda	White margined with purple; beautiful	75
206	Pale Violet	A little mottled with white	50
208	Paragon	Superb full dark purplish crimson	50
209	Parisian	Small; pretty red	50
210	Pearl of Weisenstein	Superb violet marbled	50
211	Perfect Bouquet, <i>Bouquet Parfait</i> , or [Fringed Rose]	Superb full blush	50
212	Perfect Ranunculus	Petals veined with white	37½
213	Pertuque	Deep pink, somewhat touched with white [curiously shaped]	37½
214	Petite Panaché	Variegated	37½
215	Pierian	Dark red	50
216	Plicate	Fine full red	37½
217	Polivetes	Superb full violet shell, marbled with [white; edge of petals white]	75
218	Pomona	Violet mottled	50
220	Pomponc Bizard	Very dark velvety	50
221	Poppy	Pretty red	25
222	Porcelain— <i>a bordre blanc</i>	Violet	50
223	Precieuse	Large reddish violet	37½
225	Predestina	Fine violet	37½
226	Predominant	Fine full reddish violet	50
227	Princess Charlotte	Deep rose, variegated	50
228	Proliferous Carmine		50
229	Prolific Agate	Fine full blush shell	50
230	Provence Comprimée	Rosy lilac	50
232	Purple Mignonne		50
233	Purple Triumphant— <i>pourpre trium-</i> [<i>phant</i>]	Superb violet veined with white	50
234	Purple Velvet	Superb	50
235	Purple Violet— <i>pourpre violet</i>		37½
236	Pyramidal	Purplish red	37½
237	Queen	Full violet	37½
238	Queen of Roses	Vivid crimson	50
239	Queen of Hungary	Superb purple velvet	50
240	Ranunculus	Rose colored shaded; pretty	25
241	Red Agate— <i>rouge agathe</i>	Large bright red	37½
242	Red Belgic		25
243	Reddish Violet		50
244	Red and Violet— <i>violet et rouge</i>		50
245	Red Damask		25
247	Red Mignone		25
249	Red Unique— <i>unique rouge</i>	Full red	50
250	Red Variegated— <i>rouge panaché</i>	Blush	50
251	Red Velvet	Pretty; a little touched with white	25
252	Rosa Bada	White touched with rose	50
254	Rosa Pumila		50
255	Rosa Tenerifnese	Lilac rose, bud in centre	50
256	Rose a mille fleurs	Splendid pink prolific	50
257	Rose de Juno	Fine full blush	37½
258	Rose tendre incarnata	Delicate lilac rose	50

No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
259	Roxelane, (<i>tall</i>)	Pretty red, white centre, monstrous [clusters	50
260	Royal Agate	Superb blush, very double	37½
261	Royal Blush, or blush royal	Very fine full double red	50
262	Royal Bouquet	Purple	25
263	Royal Cabbage Provence	Blush, large, and very double	50
264	Royal Crimson— <i>cramoisie royal</i>	Brilliant red	50
265	Royal Purple	Very fine	37½
267	Royal Virgin	Very large and splendid pencilled blush	37½
268	Royal Welsh, or Dutch Provence	Very large and superior blush	50
269	Rudicaulis	Fine full blush	50
270	Saint Francis	Velvety purplish crimson	25
271	Sans Rival	Superb bright red	50
272	Scarlet Brabant	Brilliant	50
273	Scarlet Hep	Beautiful	50
275	Septhun	Red variegated	50
276	Septun Cerise	Very fine red	50
277	Small King of the Purples— <i>Roi des [pourpres</i>		50
278	Small or petite Mignonne	Deep pink	37½
279	Snow Ball, or Boule de Neige	Large white	50
280	Sombre agrééeable	Dark marbled violet	37½
281	Splendid Beauty— <i>La grand belle</i>	Very fine full double violet mottled	50
282	Stadtholder	Fine blush	37½
283	Steban	Red	37½
284	Striking Red— <i>rouge frappante</i>	Superb violet mottled	50
286	Striped Rosa Mundi, Garnet Striped, [or Carnation Rose	Red and white, very large and extremely [showy	25
287	Striped Velvet		50
288	Superb Blush Shell	Beautiful	50
289	Superior	Fine violet	50
290	Surpassing— <i>Surpasse tout</i>	Deep red	25
291	Sweet Briar, Double cluster Blush	Very pretty	37½
292	Double Red or Crimson		37½
293	Double Rosy		37½
295	Very large double pale [blush	Very fine	37½
297	Double Blush	Very prolific	37½
299	Blush marbled with rose	Very pretty	37½
324	Syren	Fine full red, projecting centre	50
325	Tall Climbing Provence	Blush	37½
327	Theophanic	Very fine deep rose	50
303	Transparent	Lilac marbled rose, projecting centre	50
304	Tresarin	Full dark violet mottled	37½
305	Tricolor, or belle alliance	Very beautifully striped	75
306	Triumpheronde	Large purple with projecting centre	37½
308	Unique White Provence, Rose Unique, [or White Cabbage	Superb	75
309	Unrivalled Purple— <i>non plus ultra [pourpre</i>	Full double with projecting centre	37½
310	Variegated Beauty— <i>beauté panaché</i>	Vivid red, a little striped	37½
311	Variegated Crimson— <i>cramoisie [panaché</i>		50
313	Venustus	Superb violet	37½
314	Venustus	Red centre, superb	50
315	Venustus virgo	Beautiful	50
316	Vergrandus	Bluish violet marbled—superb	50
317	Victoire, bizarre,	Superb mottled violet and red, striped [with white	50
401	Village Maid	Light purple striped with lilac; beautiful	75
318	Violet à cœur rouge	Violet with red centre; superb	50
319	Violet et Clair pourpre	Violet shaded with purple; superb	50
320	Violet marbled	Fine	37½
321	Virginian Blush, or Virgin Rose	Large and very compact; beautiful	37½
322	Validatum	Full violet, petals edged with white	37½
323	Watson's Blush		50
307	York and Lancaster, Union, or striped [Jamask	True—the flowers sometimes change to [blush or white	50

ROSES.

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No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
The following, on account of their very dark shade, are denominated			
BLACK ROSES.			
329	Black Merice	Dark purple velvet, very large ; superb	\$0.50
330	Black Mogul	Extra	50
331	Black Damask		50
342	Black Prince	Small ; full double ; very dark velvet [shaded, beautiful	50
332	Brussels	Dark purple—fine	37½
333	Cramoise en flammé	Very fine	50
65	Dark Mottled, black mottled	Superb	37½
334	Gloriosa superba noir	Very dark and full	50
335	Imperial	Very dark purple velvet	50
336	Infernal	Dark velvet	37½
337	Iris noir	Dark reddish purple	50
338	La Belle Africaine	Very dark velvet	50
340	L'Obscurite	Very dark purple velvet	50
341	L'Ombre superbe	Very dark velvet	50
343	Lubec	Very large dark velvet	50
344	Negro, or Negroland		50
345	Negritienne, or La Negresse		50
346	Onisputus	Splendid	50
347	Pluto	Very fine	37½
348	Premier Noble		37½
349	Proserpine	Dark reddish purple	37½
350	Rebecca	Very full	37½
351	Rex Nigrorum	Small, globular	50
352	Sable	Very rich	37½
353	Sebille noir	Small and brilliant ; not very dark	50
354	Tuscany	Very dark and rich	37½
355	Ventoris	Superb	50
356	Venustus	Very dark ; splendid	50

SECTION II.

SCOTCH ROSES.

This is a very distinct class of hardy roses, much admired for their delicate limbs and foliage, as well as for their profuse and early flowering. The following varieties are double, except otherwise noted.

No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
357	Alloa	Large white	\$0.25
358	Bauff	Violet	25
359	Ben Lomond	Blush and violet	25
369	Bicolor	Deep rose and white—large and very [showy	37½
360	Campsey	Purplish red	25
361	Dalketh	White, blush, rose and yellow, beautifully [variegated	37½
362	Dalrymple	Pale blush	25
363	Double floribunda	Pretty blush ; curious	37½
364	Double Straw-colored		37½
365	Double Violet	Beautifully pencilled	25
366	Double White, or Pimpernelle		25
367	Double Yellow		50
368	Dunbarton Blush		25
370	Greenock	Blush	25
371	Harrison's White	Rose within rose	25
372	Lady Montgomery	Deep purplish red	25
373	Maiden's Blush		25
374	Paisley	Blush	25
375	Pale colored	Pale blush veined with rose	25
376	Pentland	Pink	25
377	Princess	Violet ; curious	25

No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
379	Red prolific	Deep rose	\$0.25
380	Roi des pimpernelles	Light red	25
381	Single Straw-colored		37½
382	Single Variegated		25
383	Single White	Touches of violet underneath the petal	25
384	Single Yellow	Large and showy flowers	37½

SECTION III.

SINGLE ROSES. (*Hardy.*)

No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
389	Hedge-hog, or ferox	Very curious, blooms early, flowers purple	\$0.25
391	Lutescens	Straw colored	37½
392	Montezuma Rose, or Weeping Sweet Briar of Mexico		25
393	Nivea	Pale blush—curious—grows very tall	25
394	Procera	Pale blush—grows tall	25
395	Red leaved, or rubrifolia		25
396	Rosa capreolata		25
397	Single Red Thornless		25
398	Superb margined Hep		25
399	Sweet Briar, Eglantine, or Suaveolens		25

SECTION IV.

MOSS ROSES. (*Perfectly Hardy.*)

No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
402	Blush	Blush; very fine	\$1.00
403	Crested	Rose; beautiful crested buds; flowers large	1.00
404	Crimson or Damask	Luxuriant; very mossy	75
405	Moussue Partout or Zoe	Rose; leaves as well as the buds covered with moss	1.00
406	Perpetual White	Blooms in large clusters; flowers a second time in a rich soil and favorable autumn	1.00
407	Prolific	Fine rose; dwarf habit; abundant bloom-er	75
408	Red or Common	Rose; large	37½
409	Rouge Du Luxembourg	Very deep rich crimson	1.00
410	Scarlet	Bright carmine; semi-double; very mossy	75
411	White Bath	Very pure white; sometimes striped; [very mossy]	1.00

SECTION V.

CLIMBING, PILLAR, OR RUNNING ROSES.

Those marked † are rather tender, and require some protection in Winter in this vicinity.

No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
6	Ayrshire, Blush Favorite	White, delicately shaded with pink	37½
7	Blush Virgin		37½
8	Pale Blush or Pearly		37½
9	Red Marbled		37½
10	White		37½
386	Creepers, or Rosa arvensis	Single white, a rapid running rose	25

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No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
387	Bramble-leaved or Detroit, or Rosa [rubifolia	Flowers in large clusters, varying in color, and expanding in July. A vigorous and beautiful climber. Very hardy. \$3 per dozen.	37½
412	Boursalt, Red	Semi-double, bright rose color	37½
413	White	Pale flesh; large	37½
414	Drummond's Thornless	Vivid rose color	37½
415	Dutchess of Dino	White and red marbled, fine climber	37½
388	European Evergreen Creeper, or Sem- [pivirens	Pale blush, touched with rose	37½
416	Felicité perpetuelle	Creamy white, foliage nearly evergreen	50
417	Macartney's Double White, or Brac- [teataf	Beautiful	50
418	Maheka— <i>new hybrid</i>	Semi-double; lilac and white; an astonishing and rapid climber; flowers profusely; very showy and perfectly hardy. [\$3 per dozen	37½
419	Multiflora, alba†	Pale flesh	37½
420	crivell†	Bright red, large	37½
421	Garland or wreath†	Delicate pink, flowers in wreaths	37½
422	grevillei or Seven Sisters†	Flowers in immense clusters of various shades, from pale rose to purplish crimson; a vigorous climber.	37½
423	grevillei scarlet†	Fine dark crimson	50
424	New Hybrid	Fine red	37½
425	Rampant	Pretty, and pure white, foliage nearly evergreen; a vigorous and rampant [grower	50
426	The Garland, or Wood's Garland	Small; pink, lilac, and blush, very changeable; flowering in immense clusters, beautiful.	50

SECTION VI.

HYBRID CHINA ROSES.

THIS beautiful division of Roses owe their origin to the crossing of the China, Tea-scented, Noisette, and Bourbon, with the French, Provence, and other Summer Roses; the flowers are of the most elegant forms and colors; the growth of the plants vigorous, and the foliage of extreme luxuriance. They flower but once in the season; but then they give a long continuance of bloom. They are classed among hardy Roses.

No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
427	Anzou	Splendid large dark purplish lilac	37½
428	Beauty of Billiard	Bright dazzling scarlet in large clusters	50
429	Belle Marie	Deep rosy blush	37½
430	Belle de Rosny	Flesh color	37½
431	Blanchefleur		37½
432	Blarii	Rose	37½
433	Brooke's Climbing		37½
434	Carre de Boisjeloup		37½
435	Charles Duval	Very fine rose	37½
436	Charles Louis	Brilliant rose; superb	50
437	Chatelaine	Large rosy lilac	37½
438	Coccinea Superba	Splendid crimson	50
439	Countesse de Lacedepède	Silvery blush; superb	50
440	Coutard	Rose	37½
441	Daphne	Brilliant reddish salmon	50
442	D'Audigne de la Blanchaie	Deep rich purple, velvety	50
443	Double Dark Velvet or Otaheite		37½
444	Egerie	Purplish crimson	37½
445	Eynard		37½
446	Flora M'Ivor	Large rosy lilac	37½
447	General Kleber	Deep rich scarlet	50

No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
448	George IV.	Purplish crimson, velvety	50
449	Hippocrate	Brilliant rose	37½
450	Isle Bourbon Carnee	Flesh colored	37½
451	King of Roses		50
452	La Daphne		37½
453	La Grandeur	Vivid rose	37½
454	Legouve	Large purplish crimson	37½
455	Lilac Queen	Splendid large purplish lilac	50
456	Madame Plantier	Pure white, in large clusters, superb	50
457	Majesteux	Large deep reddish rose	37½
458	Marechal Mortier	Rich dark purple	50
459	Marie de Nerrea		37½
460	Narcisse Désportes	Light rich crimson	50
461	Ne plus ultra	Scarlet	50
207	Pallagi	Superb crimson and white, variegated; grows tall and flowers profusely	50
462	Petit Pierre	Large purplish red	37½
463	Plantier		37½
464	Pomponne bicolor	Bright violet purple	37½
465	Pouceau Capitmont		37½
466	Suter Rose	Fine crimson, grows tall	37½
467	Triomphe d'Angers	Brilliant crimson	50
468	Velours Episcopal	Velvety purple and red	50
469	Victor Hugo	Rose color; large and splendid	50
470	Wellington	Rich crimson	50
471	Well's Cabbage China		37½

SECTION VII.

PERPETUAL ROSES.

THESE are hybrids, between Summer and ever-blooming roses, partaking of the hardihood, fragrance and brilliancy of the former, and to some extent, the successive flowering qualities of the latter. The name given to this division of roses, is not however to be construed literally; they flower in June; most generally a second time in the Autumn; and sometimes under very high culture may be made to produce three crops of flowers in a season. To cause them to flower in perfection, they require the soil to be kept very rich, and entirely free from grass and weeds, when the profusion and brilliancy of their flowers will well repay the trouble of cultivation.

No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
472	Antinous	Deep purplish crimson	50
473	Armosa		50
474	Augustine Leleur		50
475	Belle Fabert	Fine large pink	50
476	Bernard	Superb pink; very fragrant	50
477	Celimene	Bright rose, cupped, and very double	50
24	Damask, Monthly, or Four Seasons, [Blush]		50
108	Flesh-colored		50
246	Red		50
285	Striped		50
326	White		50
478	D'Angers	Beautiful pale blush	50
479	Desquermes	Large deep purplish rose	50
77	Double Pennsylvanian	Small, very delicate blush	37
480	Edward Jesse	Lilac rose	50
481	Felicite perpetue		50
482	Flon or La Mienne	Bright red	50
483	Gloire de Rosamene	Dark crimson	50
484	Josephine Antoinette	Large deep blush	50
174	Lee's Blush Perpetual	Fine blush	50
175	Crimson Perpetual, or Rose du Roi	Brilliant crimson; very fragrant	50

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No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
485	Lodioski Marin	Large rich rose	50
486	Louis Bonaparte	Large rosy crimson	50
487	Louis Philippe	Purplish crimson	50
488	Malvina		50
489	Phœnix		50
490	Princesse Hélène	Deep purplish red	50
491	Pulcherie	Deep reddish purple	50
253	Rosa de quatre passons	Purplish blush	50
492	Six Juin	Small deep rose	50

SECTION VIII.

NOISETTE ROSES.

A most desirable class of Roses, the original of which was raised from seed of the Musk Rose which had been fertilized with the common China Rose, affording a perpetual succession of flowers which are produced in profuse clusters. From the luxuriant growth of many of the varieties, they are well adapted for training as pillar roses, or on trellises or arbors, in which form, or as tree or standard roses, they appear to the best advantage. Most of the varieties are sufficiently hardy to stand the Winter in this climate; but it is advisable to afford them some protection.

No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
493	Aimée Vibert	Pure white; beautiful clusters	\$0.50
494	Aine		50
495	Amenia		50
496	Andreselle		50
497	Belle Esquermes		50
498	Blush Bengal		50
499	Blush Cluster	Small double blush; flowers profusely	37½
500	Boulogne	Deep purple; brilliant	50
501	Bouton Nankin	Nankin	50
502	Carmine Cluster		37½
503	Champney's double Cluster	Pink; grows tall	37½
504	Charles X	Bright red; very compact and double	50
505	Countess of Fresnel	Small blush; very prolific	50
506	Eugenie Dubourg	Light pink	50
507	Fellenberg	Bright crimson	50
508	French pure White	Folded petals	50
509	Herbemont's Caroline	Light blush; grows tall	37½
510	Jaune Desprez	Bronzy nankeen, changeable, peculiar [fragrance	50
511	Lamarque	Straw, lemon centre, very large and fragrant; superb	50
512	Le Angevine		50
513	Lelieur	Brilliant crimson	50
514	Luxembourg	Large bright purplish rose	50
515	Multiflora	Purple	50
516	Ne plus ultra	Fine yellow	50
517	Ninea		50
518	Pulchella	Crimson	50
519	Vitellina	Creamy white, buff centre	50

SECTION IX.

BENGALE, BOURBON, AND CHINESE EVER-BLOOMING OR DAILY ROSES.

BLOOMING very early, and affording a continued succession of flowers from May until late in the Autumn, the beautiful varieties of the Rose specified in this section are very desirable acquisitions to every flower garden. Although in moderate Winters, or in warm situations, the most of them will remain uninjured in this vicinity, we would recommend in all cases that some protection be given to them.

No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
520	Admiral Du Perre	Rosy pink	\$0.37½
521	Archduke Charles	Rose, changing to crimson; superb	50
522	Augustine Hersent	Bright rose; very double	50
523	Beau Carmin	Dark violet, crimson shaded	50
524	Belle de Monza	Pink or crimson changeable	37½
525	Belle Isidore	Rose and crimson changeable	37½
526	Cameleon	Rose changing to crimson	37½
527	Camelia rouge	Dark rose	37½
528	Chaussé	Very bright red	37½
529	Clara Sylvain	Pure white; beautiful	50
530	Cramoisie supérieure— <i>agrippina</i>	Bright crimson	37½
531	Dutchess of Kent	Delicate pink; very double; beautiful	50
532	Dwarf Pomponne, or Indica Minor	Very small, blush	37½
533	Eugene Beauharnois	Dark crimson; very double	50
534	Fabvier	Scarlet, brilliant	50
535	Grandvil, Hermitte, or Speciosa	Purplish crimson	37½
536	Hamilton, or Maximus	Rosy purple	37½
537	Henry V	Bright crimson; very fine	50
538	Indica alba	Pure white	37½
539	Indica, Blush Daily, or Common Red	Rose color	25
540	Jacksonia	Very full bright rosy red	37½
541	La Camoens	Tinged rose color	37½
542	Lawrenca, or Miss Lawrence's Rose	Rose; very small	37½
543	Louis Philippe d'Angers	Very fine crimson; very double	50
544	Madame Desprez	Large white	37½
545	Mansais	Buff and rose; large	50
546	Marjolin	Fine dark crimson	37½
547	Marjolin Du Luxembourg	Dark purplish red	37½
548	Miellez	Large pure white; very fine	50
549	Mrs. Bosanquet	Fine blush; large; beautiful	50
550	Napoleon	Large blush; very double	50
551	Prince Charles du Luxembourg	Fine rosy red; very double	50
552	Reine de Lombardy	Fine crimson	37½
553	Roi des Cramoises	Bright red; very double	37½
554	Romain Desprez	Purplish rose shaded	37½
555	Rubens, or Reuben pourpre	Violet crimson	37½
556	Sanguinea	Deep crimson	37½
557	Sanguinea, striata	Crimson, striped with white	50
558	Triomphe De Gand	Shaded rose and lilac; large	50
559	Triumphans	Large crimson purple	50
560	Undulata	White and crimson	50
561	Violet clair	Fine pale violet	37½

SECTION X.

TEA-SCENTED CHINESE ROSES.

THE Roses comprised in this division are in the highest esteem for the beauty, delicacy of color, and exquisite and peculiar odor of their flowers. They are rather more tender in habit than the common China Roses, and in this vicinity require to be well protected during Winter. Like the common China roses they afford a continued succession of flowers: and are deservedly esteemed as parlor ornaments. To the Green House and Conservatory, they are indispensable.

No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
562	Aurora	Straw color	50
563	Belle Traversi	Dark red	50
564	Bourbon	White, globular, large, fine	50
565	Bougere	Glossy bronzed rose; large; superb	50
566	Comte de Paris	Rosy flesh; large; fine	50
567	Devoniensis	Straw-color with buff centre; large; [superb]	50
568	Eliza Sauvage	Pale yellow	50
569	Flon	Fawn-color; very large	50
570	Gigantesque de Lima	Yellowish rose—very large	50
571	Goubault	Bright red	50
572	Hardy, or Gloire de Hardy	Light rose; large; fine	50
573	Hymenee	White, with yellow centre	50
574	Nina	Superb large blush	50
575	Odorata	Beautiful blush; very fragrant	50
576	Odoratissima	Blush; centre rose	50
577	Princess Maria	Buff shaded	50
578	Princesse Helen de Mecklenbourg	Dark yellow	50
579	Triomphe de Luxembourg	Very large, rose tinged with salmon or fawn—very fragrant; superb	50
580	Victoire modeste	Fine pink blush	50
581	White American	Very tall growth, and very hardy	50
582	Yellow Tea	Nankin color; very full; fine	50

SECTION XI.

MUSK ROSES.

THE Musk Roses are very pretty, and of high and peculiar fragrance, as their name indicates. They are autumnal flowering, and as hardy as the common China Roses.

No.	NAME.	Description.	Price Each.
583	Double White Cluster	Yellowish white, very fragrant	50
584	Princesse de Nassau	Creamy white, with yellow centre, very [fragrant]	50

TREE OR STANDARD ROSES.

THESE are budded on strong stocks, 3 to 5 feet from the ground, present the appearance of miniature trees, and are highly ornamental. Many varieties bloom more freely, and produce larger flowers, when thus budded on vigorous growing stocks, than when grown as dwarfs; the head being elevated, the flowers show to better advantage; and they are prevented from being soiled, as is often the case, by the drooping of the branches to or near the ground. The choicest varieties of Summer, Moss, Perpetual, Noisette, and ever-blooming Roses, thus budded, can be supplied, at from \$1 to \$1.50 each; and very choice extra sized trees, \$2 each.

REMARKS ON ROSES:

A LIGHT rich soil is the most suitable for roses. The hardy varieties may be planted either in the Spring or Autumn, unless in cold and wet situations, when the Spring is to be preferred; and the latter is the proper season for planting those varieties which are somewhat tender. To obtain flowers in their greatest perfection, the soil should be annually enriched, and the Tree or bush annually pruned. In most varieties of roses, the largest flowers are produced on young wood; therefore some of the old wood should every year be cut out; and in addition thereto, the young wood should be considerably shortened, according to the vigour of the Tree; and some of the young wood should be entirely removed, when the head is too dense, or if necessary, to give it a symmetrical shape. Scotch and climbing roses, and sweet briars, require merely that their shoots should be thinned out; they should seldom if ever be shortened. The hardy kinds of roses may be pruned either in the Spring or Autumn; one of the most eminent rose growers in Europe prefers the latter period: in severe climates, we should rather prefer the Spring; at which season the tender kinds should be pruned. As before remarked, Perpetual Roses require a very rich soil; and which is also recommended for pillar and arbor roses. The decayed flowers of the Noisette, Perpetual and ever blooming roses, should be promptly cut off. Protection in Winter may be given to those varieties which require it, as follows: if dwarfs, they may, late in the autumn, be cut down to within a foot or two of the ground, and loosely covered with stable litter, hay, straw, or branches of evergreens. If climbers, they may be laid down and covered in like manner; and if standards, the heads can be pruned, and the whole tree covered with a mat or sheathed with straw. The tea-scented roses should be protected by boxes, or by a temporary frame of boards. Standard roses should be supported by stakes, and it is advisable early in the Spring to lay on the surface of the ground round their stems a considerable quantity of manure, not only to enrich the soil, but to screen the roots from the intense heat of the sun, and prevent the rapid evaporation of moisture from the earth. The unsightly appearance of the manure may be obviated by covering it with moss from a swamp or from the woods. All suckers from the roots, and side buds from the stocks of Standard Roses should be removed; and scraping and soaping the bark of the stems would be beneficial, and, with close pruning, very materially tend to promote the longevity of the Tree.

In many situations a very pleasing effect may be produced by permitting climbing roses to ramble over the ground. They grow with increased vigor when the shoots are prostrate, and which will often extend 12 or 15 feet in a season; and though planted some distance apart, they may be made to cover a large space of ground in a few years, by laying in the ground the ends of the most vigorous shoots, which will take root and form new plants. Training them, and also Honeysuckles, flowering vines and creepers, up trees, has a very picturesque appearance.

PÆONIES.

No plants are of easier culture than PÆONIES; none more beautiful and showy than the herbaceous varieties; and none more splendid than the Tree or Shrubby Pæonies, which will attain the height of five or six feet. A collection of several varieties makes a brilliant display when in bloom, which will last altogether for several weeks. They are all perfectly hardy. We have reduced the prices *one third to one half*; and a liberal discount from the present prices will be made when a quantity is desired.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Price Each.
12	Chinese Double Rose scented, <i>deep crimson, and</i> [<i>very fragrant flowers</i>]	<i>Pæonia albiflora, fragrans vel</i> [<i>odorata</i>]	\$0.50
13	Superb Double Crimson, with splendid [<i>flowers</i>]	<i>humci</i>	50
19	Double White, with large and splendid [<i>fragrant flowers; flowers profusely and</i> [<i>long</i>]	<i>Whiteji</i>	50
14	Siberian Blush colored	<i>rubescens</i>	50
11	Shining-leaved white	<i>candida</i>	75
15	Single White, several flowers on each [<i>stem</i>]	<i>siberica</i>	50
17	One flowered, generally but one flower [<i>on each stem</i>]	<i>uniflora</i>	50
18	Virgin White, often several flowers on [<i>each stem</i>]	<i>vestalis</i>	50
16	Tartarian, flesh colored	<i>tartarica</i>	75
1	Jagged-leaved	<i>anomala vel lascianata</i>	50
2	New Albida	<i>albida var.</i>	50
3	Anderson's Blush	<i>arctina Andersoni</i>	50
5	Broad-leaved Coral colored	<i>corallina</i>	50
6	Cretan	<i>cretica</i>	1.00
7	Tall comely Pink colored	<i>decora elatior</i>	50
8	Erect	<i>erecta</i>	50
9	Pallas's Single Blush	<i>pallasii</i>	50
10	Early Comely	<i>præcox</i>	50
20	Foliose	<i>foliosa</i>	50
21	Hybrid Violet	<i>hybrida</i>	50
23	New Crimson Hybrid	<i>var.</i>	75
22	Spanish Dwarf, <i>rose colored, and very showy</i>	<i>humilis</i>	50
24	Soft or Downy-leaved	<i>mollis</i>	75
27	Double Changeable, <i>blush changing to white</i>	<i>officinalis, albicans</i> [<i>plena</i>]	50
28	New Blush	<i>var.</i>	50
4	Baxter's	<i>Baxteri</i>	50
26	Blush Downy-leaved, or <i>Bland</i>	<i>blanda</i>	75
29	Flesh colored, or Single changeable	<i>carnescens</i>	50
30	Variogated-leaved	<i>fol. var.</i>	75
25	Profuse Petalled	<i>multipetalis</i>	50
31	Large Double Roseate, or Rose colored	<i>rosca</i>	37½
32	Large Double Crimson	<i>rubra</i>	25
33	New Red	<i>var.</i>	50
34	Sabine's Crimson Official	<i>Sabini</i>	50
35	Double Purple Fringed	<i>paradoxa finbriata</i>	50
36	Single do. do.	<i>simplicifolia</i>	37½
37		<i>peregrina compacta</i>	50
38	Greville's Crimson	<i>Grevillii</i>	50
40	Pott's New	<i>Pottsii</i>	1.00
41	Prince's New Seedling, <i>semi-double, blush, very</i> [<i>large and showy</i>]	<i>Princii</i>	1.00
42	Splendid New	<i>splendens</i>	1.00
43	Fennel, or Parsley-leaved	<i>tenuifolia</i>	37½
44	Broad Fennel-leaved	<i>latifolia</i>	50

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Price Each.
45	Crimson Fennel, <i>a new seedling</i>	<i>var. nova</i>	\$1.00
46	Dauric or Triternate-leaved, <i>pale red</i>	<i>triternate vel daurica</i>	50
47	Villous or Hairy, <i>crimson flowers</i>	<i>villosa</i>	1.00
48	Chinese Purple Tree, <i>with very large and magnificent double flowers, bluish and white</i>	<i>Moutan Banksii</i>	1.50
49	Poppy-flowered Tree, <i>very large white flowers with purple centre</i>	<i>papaveracea</i>	2.00
50	Rose-colored Tree, <i>very large and magnificent semi-double rose-colored flowers</i>	<i>rosea</i>	3.00

CARNATIONS—*Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

THE collection at this establishment of this interesting class of flowers, so much esteemed for their delicacy, beauty, and exquisite fragrance, comprises not only very superb varieties, but such only as are really choice; and the accuracy of the descriptions may be relied upon. They require protection in Winter; to afford which, in October they may be taken up with a ball of earth, and planted in a common hot-bed frame. They should be moderately watered, and shaded for a few days; and should be uncovered or aired whenever the weather will permit. Dampness is to be guarded against as much as possible. They thrive best in a light rich loam, rather sandy than otherwise.

When 12 or more varieties are ordered, a reduction of 25 per cent. from the prices named will be made.

No.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	Price Each.
1	Achilles, <i>large orange crimson</i>	25
2	Ajax, <i>large scarlet flake</i>	37½
3	Arcadia, <i>crimson flake, on a pinkish ground</i>	25
4	Bicolor, <i>fringed, pink with purple stripes</i>	25
5	Bright crimson	25
6	Bright crimson, <i>curled petals</i>	25
7	Brilliant violet, <i>slightly spotted with white</i>	25
8	Cardinal, <i>white flake on crimson ground</i>	37½
9	Cream colored	25
10	Crimson	37½
11	Crimson Flake, <i>mottled</i>	25
12	Crimson Flake, <i>on bright rose ground; large and fine</i>	37½
13	Crimson Flake, <i>on a pink ground</i>	25
14	Crimson Flake, <i>spotted</i>	25
15	Crimson Mignonne, <i>mottled with pink</i>	25
16	Deep Pink, <i>very large and splendid</i>	37½
17	Deep Purple Flake, <i>on rosy violet ground</i>	37½
18	Deep Rose Color	25
19	Deep Rose Mottled with White	25
20	Dulcinea, <i>a flake, scarlet striped with brown</i>	37½
21	Elysian, <i>bizar, white ground, rose and crimson stripes</i>	25
22	Evratina, <i>large orange flame colored</i>	25
23	Flame Colored	25
24	Flesh Colored, <i>striped and mottled with crimson</i>	37½
25	Gladiator, <i>orange and flesh colored</i>	37½
26	L'Eclair, <i>white with delicate pink stripes</i>	37½
27	Large Bright Crimson, <i>fringed edge</i>	25
28	Large Crimson	25
29	Large Purple	25
30	Large Red Seedling	25
31	Large Roseate	25
32	Large Violet	25
33	Maiden, <i>white, tinged with pink</i>	25
34	Magnifique, <i>purplish rose, striped with crimson</i>	37½
35	Mars, <i>fine violet flake, on a rose colored ground</i>	37½
36	Painted Lady, <i>white curiously colored with rose and purple: fringed edges</i>	25
37	Perfecta, <i>fine scarlet flake</i>	37½

No.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	Price Each.
38	Perfection, <i>crimson flake</i>	37½
39	Pizarro, <i>crimson flake, mottled and pretty</i>	37½
40	Proserpine, <i>very dark purplish crimson, medium size</i>	25
41	Purple Mottled with White	37½
42	Purplish Pink Flake, or pale blush ground	25
43	Roi des Capucins, <i>vivid crimson</i>	37½
44	Rosy Boquet, <i>crimson flake on deep rose</i>	25
45	Small Crimson	25
46	Small Mottled, <i>white delicately shaded with pink</i>	25
47	Sparkler, <i>large rose colored, beautiful</i>	37½
48	Suwarrow, <i>crimson flake on a pink ground</i>	37½
49	Triple Alliance, <i>bizar, rose and crimson on white ground</i>	37½
50	Turban, <i>pink flake</i>	25
51	Tuscany, <i>large purple flake, striped and mottled</i>	37½
52	Violet Bouquet	25
53	White	25
54	Yellow Bouquet, <i>yellow striped with pink</i>	25
55	Zealand, <i>crimson flake</i>	37½
PICOTEES.		
56	Apollonius, <i>purple</i>	37½
57	Bright Scarlet, <i>white ground</i>	37½
58	Cornelia, <i>very fine large purple</i>	37½
59	Crimson, <i>pale flesh colored ground</i>	37½
60	Dark Crimson, <i>curiously mottled over the whole flower</i>	37½
61	Dark Purple, <i>white ground</i>	37½
62	French Yellow, <i>mottled with pink—curious</i>	37½
63	Imperatrice, <i>purple, some flowers have flakes</i>	37½
64	Marie Louise, <i>fine purple, splendid</i>	37½
65	Neapolitan, <i>straw-colored mottled with pink; curious</i>	37½
66	Princeps, <i>large purplish crimson</i>	37½
67	Purplish Crimson, <i>pink ground</i>	37½
68	Regina, <i>fine crimson</i>	37½
69	Royal Purple; <i>some petals entirely purple</i>	37½
70	Sovereign, <i>crimson, very deep fringed; splendid</i>	37½
71	Straw-Colored, <i>striped rose and white</i>	37½
72	Straw-Colored, <i>delicate, edged with scarlet</i>	37½

PINKS.

ALL PERENNIAL AND HARDY.—PRICE 10 CENTS EACH; \$1 PER DOZEN.

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.
1	Alpine, <i>red</i>	Dianthus Alpinus
2	Sweet William, <i>many varieties</i>	barbatus
3	Double do <i>several varieties, 25 cents each</i>	pl.
4	Scarlet	coccineus
5	Headed, <i>dark red</i>	capitatus
6	Carthusian, <i>red</i>	carthusianorum
7	Dotted	guttatus
8	True Mountain, <i>various colors</i>	collinus
9	Fringed do	finabriatus
10	Garden or Clove, <i>many varieties</i>	hortensis
11	Finest Double	flor. pleno
12	Double Pheasant-eyed, <i>many varieties</i>	var.
13	Beautiful, <i>various colors</i>	pulchellus
14	Late flowering, <i>purple</i>	serotinus
15	Superb, <i>lilac</i>	superbus
16	Double-feathered, <i>various colors</i>	plumarius fl. pl.
17	Red Moss	Phlox subulata
18	White Moss	nivalis
19	Thrift or Sea-pink, <i>6 cents each; 50 per dozen</i>	Statice armeria

CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Chrysanthemum sinense.

PRICE 25 CENTS EACH ; \$2 50 PER DOZEN.

No.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	No.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.
1	Aiton's Yellow	24	Magnet Yellow
2	Buff or Orange—changeable, red and [orange flowers often on same plant	25	Mirabelle—white, shaded with pink, yellow [low centre; beautiful
3	Campistroni—dark crimson purple	26	Park's Small Yellow—beautiful
4	Clustered Yellow	27	Quilled Aster-Flowered—fine pink
5	Conqueror—large white	28	Quilled Flame Yellow
6	Coronet—white, flowers in clusters	29	Quilled Light Purple
7	Countess, delicate blush, white shaded [with lilac	30	Quilled Pink
8	Crimson Daisy Flowered—small and beau- [tiful	31	Rosalind—pale lilac
9	Curled Lilac—deep lilac, finely curled [petals	32	Rose Colored or Pink—very compact
10	Early Blush	33	Sanguinea—deep blood color, very dwarf; [beautiful
11	General Foy—shaded and mottled purple	34	Semi-double Quilled Orange
12	Golden Lotus,—fine golden yellow	35	Semi-double Quilled White
13	Hero—dark purple	36	Starry Purple
14	Indian White,—unique, small flowers, and [late	37	Superb Clustered Yellow
15	Indian Yellow, do do	38	Superb White—starry and expanded
16	King—large pale rose	39	Tasselled White—very showy
17	Large Buff	40	Tasselled Yellow—very large expanded [flower
18	Large Lilac	41	Triumphant—rosy lilac
19	Large Quilled Orange	42	Two-colored Red—deep red with yellow [centre
20	Late Pale Purple	43	Venus, Dark Pink—full and very hand- [some
21	Late Quilled Purple	44	White and Lilac—changeable
22	Lilac Quilled	45	White Quilled
23	Lucidum, or Paper White—pure white	46	Yellow Waratah

REMARKS.

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM (sometimes erroneously called *Artemisia*) is one of the most beautiful and showy of Autumnal flowers; and very desirable on account of its blooming at a season when there are so few other flowers. It will grow in any soil, and is of the easiest possible culture. The plants should be taken up every Spring, and the superfluous suckers removed, and then replanted. The suckers may also be planted out to increase the number of plants, or the roots may be divided for that purpose. Here they require no protection in Winter; but in severe climates we would recommend their being cut down to the ground late in the Autumn, and covered with stable litter. If potted, they form elegant parlor ornaments until Christmas.

IRIS, OR FLEUR DE LIS.

Price, 25 cents each; \$2 50 per dozen.

Mixed, without the names, \$1 25 per dozen.

“ “ “ \$5 00 per 100.

	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.		COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.
1	Tall Pale Purple	<i>Iris biglumis var.</i> [<i>purp. pal.</i>		Dauric Light Blue, or [Forked	<i>Iris dichotoma</i>
2	Double Bearing	<i>biflora</i>	7	Large White Florentine, [for Orris root	<i>florentina</i>
3	White	<i>albida</i>	8	Pale Bluish Florentine	<i>cerulis pal.</i>
4	Acid	<i>acris</i>	9	Large Blue German	<i>germanica</i>
	Red Flowering	<i>cupræa</i>			

No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	No.	COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.
10	Large Purple German	<i>Iris german. pur.</i>	27	Dwarf Blue Austrian	<i>Iris pumila</i>
11	Long-leaved	<i>halophila</i>	28	Dwarf Purple	<i>purpurea</i>
12	Hungarian Large Violet [Dwarf]	<i>hungarica</i>	29	Large bicolor Elder- [scented]	<i>sambucina</i>
13	Lurid, or Dingy	<i>lurida</i>	30	Siberian Tall Light Blue	<i>sibirica</i>
14	Yellowish Lurid	<i>flava</i>	31	Siberian Deep Blue, later [flowering]	<i>var.</i>
15	Double Blue Missouri	<i>missourien-</i> [<i>sis pleno</i>]	32	Brown and Blue flowered	<i>squalens</i>
16	Neglected	<i>neglecta</i>	34	New Sulphur Colored	<i>sulphurea</i>
17	Sulphur Colored	<i>ochroleuca</i>	36	Swerts Iberian, curious	<i>swertii</i>
18	India Fragrant or Papant	<i>odorata</i>	37	Carolina Three Petalled	<i>tripetala</i>
19	Large Pale Violet	<i>pallida</i>	38	Variegated Hungarian, [purple and orange]	<i>variegata</i>
22	Prismatic	<i>prismatica</i>	39	Tall Straw-colored	<i>luteo var.</i>
23	English Yellow	<i>pseud-acorus</i>	40	Dwarf Vernal	<i>verna</i>
24	Later Flowering	<i>tardiflora</i>	41	Various Colored	<i>versicolor</i>
25	Striped-leaved Yellow [Flowering]	<i>fol. var.</i>	42	Blue Virginian, or Celes- [tial]	<i>virginica</i>
26	Tricolor, White, Purple, [and Yellow]				

REMARKS.

THE IRIS derives its name from the beauty and variety of its colors. Both plant and flower are unique in appearance. A light sandy soil suits them best; and all the culture required, is to keep the ground clear of weeds, and loosen the earth in the Spring. They are all hardy, and very showy.

HEMEROCALLIS, OR DAY LILY.

Very handsome and showy.

1	Bright Yellow, 12½ cents	<i>Hemerocallis</i> [<i>filava</i>]	5	Blue Japanese, 50 cts.	<i>Hemerocallis cæ-</i> [<i>rulia</i>]
2	Red, or Copper-colored, [12½ cents]	<i>fulva</i>	6	White do. <i>splendid</i> 50 "	<i>japonica</i>
3	Striped-leaved, 37½ "	<i>fol. var.</i>	7	Siberian Grass-leaved, 50	<i>graminea</i>
4	Double Red, 37½ "	<i>pleno</i>	8	Chinese Orange flower- [ing, 50]	<i>disticha</i>

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL
FLOWERING PLANTS.

A knowledge of the height which the respective varieties of Herbaceous Plants usually attain, and also the color of the flower, being necessary for their appropriate arrangement, we have given both. The abbreviations are as follows: d. dark; l. light; p. pale; bl. blue; blk. black; cr. crimson; lil. lilac; or. orange; pur. purple; r. red; str. striped; wh. white; dif. different colors.

When 50 plants are ordered, a reduction of 12½ per cent., and when 100 or more are ordered, a reduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the prices specified.

No.	COMMON NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	Color.	Height Feet.	Price Each.
1	Monk's-hood, Purple, <i>beautiful</i>	<i>Aconitum napellus</i>	purple	4	25
2	White do	<i>album</i>	white	4	37½
3	Blue and White do	<i>versicolor</i>	bl wh.	4	25
4	Rose Campion, or Mullen Pink	<i>Agrostemma coronaria</i>	pink	3	12½
5	White Flowered	<i>alba</i>	white	3	12½
6	Hollyhock, Double White	<i>Althæa alba pl.</i>	white	7	20
7	Double White Bordered	<i>albo cincta</i>	pu. wh	7	20
8	Dark Purple	<i>atropurpurea</i>	purple	7	20
9	Double do	<i>pleno</i>	purple	7	20
10	Double Crimson	<i>atrosanguineum</i>	cr.	7	20

No.	COMMON NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	Color.	Height Feet.	Price Each.
11	Hollyhock, Double Pink	<i>Althæa erubescens</i>	pink	7	20
12	Double Antwerp	<i>ficifolia</i>	buff	7	20
13	Double Yellow	<i>lutea</i>	yel.	7	20
14	Double Straw-Colored	<i>pallida</i>	p. y.	7	20
15	Double Rose do	<i>rosea</i>	rose	7	20
16	Double Sulphur	<i>sulphurea</i>	sul.	7	20
17	Double Black	<i>nigra</i>	black	7	20
18	Variegated	<i>variegata</i>	dif.	7	20
	<i>Many other varieties</i>				20
19	Anemone, Poppy Flowering	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	str.	1	25
20	Star Flowering	<i>hortensis</i>	str.	1	25
21	Pasque Flower	<i>pulsatilla</i>	violet	$\frac{1}{2}$	25
22	Snapdragon, White (a)	<i>Antirrhinum alba</i>	white	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	Dark Purple	<i>atropurpurea</i>	d. pur.	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
24	Scarlet and White	<i>bicolor</i>	sc.wh.	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
25	Carnation	<i>carryophiloides</i>	str.	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	Yellow	<i>lutea</i>	yel.	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
27	Purple	<i>purpureum</i>	purple	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
28	New Pink	<i>roseum</i>	rose	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
29	Columbine, Double White	<i>Aquilegia alba pl.</i>	white	2	25
30	Alpine	<i>alpina</i>	blue	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
31	Dark Blue	<i>cerulea</i>	blue	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
32	Canadian	<i>canadensis</i>	r. o.	3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
33	Pink	<i>formosa</i>	pink	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
34	Glandular	<i>glandulosa</i>	w. bl.	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
35	Large Flowered	<i>grandiflora</i>	lilac	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
36	Pale Blue	<i>pallida</i>	p. blk.	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
37	Dark Purple	<i>atropurpurea</i>	purple	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
38	Siberian	<i>siberica</i>	w. bl.	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
39	Showy	<i>speciosa</i>	blue	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>Many other varieties</i>				12 $\frac{1}{2}$
40	Argemone, Large Flowered	<i>Argemone grandiflora</i>	white	3	20
41	Arum, Green Flowered	<i>Arum dracontium</i>	green	2	20
42	Swallow-Wort, Orange Colored	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	or.	2	20
43	Aster, Perennial, (very pretty autumnal flowers)	Several varieties	dif.	4	20
44	Canada Milk Vetch	<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>	yel.	2	20
45	Missouri do	<i>missouriensis</i>	p. yel.	4	20
46	Baptisia, White Flowered	<i>Baptisia alba</i>	white	2	20
47	do Blue do	<i>cerulea</i>	blue	2	20
48	Hairy Betony	<i>Betonica hirsuta</i>	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	20
49	Sweet-scented Cacalia	<i>Cacalia suaveoleus</i>	white	6	20
50	Prickly Pear or Indian Fig	<i>Cactus opuntia</i>	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	20
51	Campanula, Carpathian	<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	20
52	Great Flowering	<i>grandiflora</i>	blue	1	20
53	Double White Peach-leaved, beautiful	<i>persicifolia</i>	white	2	25
54	Pyramidal, Blue	<i>pyramidalis</i>	l. bl.	3	20
55	White	<i>alba</i>	white	3	20
56	Creeping	<i>rapunculoides</i>	blue	3	20
57	Catananche, Blue	<i>Catananche cœrulea</i>	blue	2	20
58	Two-colored	<i>bicolor</i>	wh.bl.	2	20
59	Black Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	pur.	1	20
60	Clematis, Alpine	<i>Clematis alpina</i>	white	3	25
61	Austrian Narrow-Leaved	<i>angustifolia</i>	white	3	25
62	Upright	<i>erecta</i>	white	3	25
63	Spanish Erect	<i>hispanica</i>	white	2	25
64	Austrian entire-leaved (All the varieties of Clematis are beautiful.)	<i>integrifolia</i>	blue	2	25
65	Collinsonia, Nettle-leaved	<i>Collinsonia canadensis</i>	l. yel.	3	20
66	Lily of the Valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
67	Red-flowered	<i>rubra</i>	p. r.	$\frac{1}{2}$	25
68	Coreopsis, Atkinson's	<i>Coreopsis, Atkinsonia</i>	yel.	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
69	Ear-leaved	<i>auriculata</i>	yel.	6	20
70	Lance-leaved	<i>lanceolata</i>	yel.	3	20
71	Pinnate-leaved	<i>pinnata</i>	yel.	3	20
72	Tall	<i>procera</i>	yel.	8	20
73	Six-leaved	<i>senifolia</i>	yel.	6	20
74	Slender-leaved	<i>tenuifolia</i>	yel.	2	20

(a) These several varieties of the Snapdragon are *perennial*, and very beautiful.

No.	COMMON NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	Color.	Height Feet.	Price Each.
75	Corcopsis, Three-leaved	Coreopsis, tripteris	yel.	7	\$0.20
76	Whorl-leaved	verticillata	yel.	3	20
77	Coronilla, Pink	Coronilla varia	pink	2	12½
78	Ladies Slipper, Red (b)	Cypripedium humile	red	1	37½
79	Yellow	pubescens	yel.	1	37½
80	White and Red	spectabile	wh. r.	1	37½
81	Larkspur, Azure	Delphinium azureum	bl.	5	12½
82	Chinese Blue	chinense	l. bl.	3	12½
83	White	flore albo	white	3	12½
84	Double White	fl. albo pl.	white	3	50
85	Bee	elatum	d. bl.	5	20
86	Large flowering	grandiflorum	d. bl.	2	20
87	Double Blue	fl. pl.	d. bl.	2	50
88	Lazuline	lazulinum	d. bl.	2	12½
89	Mexican	mexicanum	l. bl.	3	12½
90	Tall	procérum	bl.	4	12½
91	Showy	speciosum	bl.	3	12½
92	Hollow-leaved	urceolatum	bl.	2	12½
93	Fraxinella, Red (c)	Dictamnus fraxinella	red	2	20
94	White	albus	white	2	20
95	Fox-Glove, Golden (d)	Digitalis aurea	or.	3	20
96	Fox-colored	fulva	br.	3	20
97	Great Yellow	grandiflora	sup.	3	20
98	Small Yellow	lutea	yel.	2	20
99	Biennial	Several varieties			12½
100	Cowslip, American White	Dodecatheon alba	white	1	25
101	Light Purple	méadia	l. pur.	1	25
102	Several other varieties.				
103	Dragon's Head, Fine Blue	Dracocephalum argunense	bl.	3	20
104	Barren-wort, Alpine	Epimedium alpinum	d. r.	1	20
105	Escholtzia, Orange-colored (e)	Escholtzia crocea	or.	1½	12½
106	Yellow	californica	yel.	1½	12½
107	Compact	compacta	or.	1½	12½
108	Eryngo, Amethystine	Eryngium amethystinum	l. bl.	3	25
109	European	campestre	bl.	2	12½
110	Flat-leaved	planum	l. bl.	3	12½
111	Virginian	virginianum	bl.	2	12½
112	Eupatorium, Blue Flowered	Eupatorium celestinum	l. bl.	2	20
113	Gigantic	giganteum	l. pur.	7	20
114	Purple	purpureum	pur.	5	20
115	Round-leaved	roundifolium	white	3	20
116	Euphorbia, Cypress-leaved (pretty, but does not flower)	Euphorbia cyparissias		2	20
117	Gentian, Catesby's	Gentiana catesbæi	bl.	1½	20
118	Pale-flowered	ochroleuca	p. yel.	2	20
119	Barrel-flowered	saponaria	bl.	2	20
120	Crane's-Bill, Crowfoot-leaved	Geranium pratense	bl.	1½	20
121	Geum, Scarlet flowering	Geum coccineum	scar.	2	20
122	Splendid do.	splendens	scar.	2	20
123	Double do.	flore pleno	scar.	2	25
124	Upright	strictum	str.	1	20
125	Gillenia, Large stipuled	Gillenia stipulacea	r. wh.	2	20
126	Sun Flower, Gigantic	Helianthus giganteus	yel.	9	20
127	Profuse Flowering	multiflorus	yel.	5	20
128	Double do.	flore pleno	yel.	4	20
129	Hepatica, Double Red, (beautiful)	Hepatica triloba	red	½	25
130	Hedysarum, Canadian	Hedysarum canadense	pur.	6	12½
131	Rocket, Sweet	Hesperis matronalis	pur.	4	12½
132	Double White	albo pleno	white	1	25
133	Hibiscus, Great Flowered	Hibiscus grandiflorus	pink	5	20
134	White and Crimson	moscheutos	w. cr.	5	20
135	Rose and Crimson	v. roseus	r. cr.	5	20

(b) These varieties of the Cypripedium are very beautiful, but we do not consider them very hardy. They require a shady situation.

(c) Very handsome and showy plants. They exhale inflammable gas.

(d) Perennial and showy varieties.

(e) Beautiful and showy plants, flowering the whole Summer and Autumn.

No.	COMMON NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	Color.	Height Feet.	Price Each.
136	Hibiscus, Halbert-leaved	Hibiscus militaris	purple	6	\$0.20
137	Pale Rose-colored	pallidus	p. r.	4	20
138	Pink-colored	palustris	pink	5	20
139	St. John's Wort, Large Capsuled	Hypericum ascyroides	yel.	1	20
140	Pyramidal	pyramidatum	yel.	1	20
141	Candytuft, Tenore's (beautiful)	Iberis tenoriana	p. pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
142	inula, Austrian	inula bubonium	yel.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
143	Lver-lasting Pea, Broad-leaved, or [Rose colored White Flowering Crimson do.]	Lathyrus latifolius	pink	6	20
144		alba	white	6	20
145		sphæricus	cr.	6	20
146	Liatris, Long spiked	Liatris spicata	pur.	6	20
147	Flax, Perennial	Linum perenne	bl.	3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
148	Lobelia, Scarlet, or Cardinal Flower	Lobelia cardinalis	scar.	3	20
149	Crimson or Fulgent	fulgens	cr.	3	25
150	Splendid	splendens	scar.	3	25
151	Blue	sylvatica	l. bl.	2	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
152	Lupine, Large-leaved (f)	Lupinus grandifolius	pur.	3	20
153	Miller's	millerii			20
154	Hairy Perennial	nootkatensis	pur.	2	20
155	Smooth Perennial	ochrolencus	p. yel.	2	20
156	Ornamented	ornatus	lilac	2	20
157	Perennial	perennis	blue	2	20
158	Many spiked	polyphyllus	blue	3	20
159	White Flowered	albi-florus	white	3	20
160	River-side	rivuleris	blue.	2	20
161	White	albus	white	2	20
162	Lychnis, Alpine	Lychnis alpina	pink	$\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
163	Scarlet	chalcedonica	scar.	3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
164	White	alba	white	3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
165	Double Scarlet (splendid)	pleno	scar.	3	20
166	Rose-colored	rosea	rose	3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
167	Ragged-Robin	flosculi	pink	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
168	Double Crimson (g)	flore pleno	cr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
169	Moneywort	Lysimachia nummularia	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
170	Loose-strife, Tufted	thyrsiflora	yel.	1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
171	Whorl-leaved	verticillata	yel.	1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
172	Willow Herb	Lythrum salicaria	pur.	4	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
173	Mallow, Moreni's	Malva morenii	red	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
174	Monarda, Canadian	Monarda canadensis	white	3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
175	Scarlet	didyma	scar.	3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
176	Purple	kalmiana	pur.	3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
177	Pale Purple	oblongata	p. pur.	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
178	Rough-leaved Other varieties	rugosa	p. pur.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
179	Missouri Primrose	Oenothera macrocarpa	yel.	4	25
180	Vetch, Purple Spring	Orobus vernus	pur.	1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
181	Pachysandra, Trailing	Pachysandra procumbens	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
182	Poppy, Bracted (h)	Papaver bracteatum	or.	4	20
183	Oriental (h)	Orientalé	cr.	4	20
184	Penstemon, Narrow-leaved (i)	Penstemon angustifolia	l. pur.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
185	Dark Purple	atropurpureum	pur.	2	20
186	Dark Red	atrorubens	d. r.	2	20
187	Bell-flowered	campanulatum	l. pur.	2	20
188	Chandler's	Chandlerii	var.	2	20
189	Scarlet	coccineum	scar.	2	20
189	Diffuse	diffusum	pur.	2	20
190	Digitalis-like	digitalis	white	2	20
191	Mackay's Early	mackayanum	pur. y.	2	20
192	Pretty	lilac	2	20	
193	Rose-colored	roseum	rose	2	20
194	Showy	speciosum	blue	2	20

(f) Among the most beautiful of border flowers.

(g) Beautiful; flowers early, profusely, and long.

(h) Enormous and splendid flowers.

(i) The Penstemons are beautiful herbaceous plants, well deserving a place in every garden.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

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No.	COMMON NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	Color.	Height Feet.	Price Each.
196	Penstemon, Late-flowering	Penstemon tardiflorum	lilac	2	\$0.20
197	Ribbon-Grass	Phalaris arundinacea	str.	2	12½
198	Phlomis, Tuberous	Phlomis tuberosa	pur.	4	20
199	Phlox, Pale Purple (j)	Phlox acuminata	p. pur.	4	20
200	Early White	alba	white	3	20
201	Fine Pink colored	amoena	pink	2½	20
202	Rough-leaved	aspera	pur.	2	20
203	Corymbose-flowered	corymbosa	lilac	2	20
204	Early Blue Flowering	divaricata	bl.	1	20
205	Tall Growing	excelsa	pur.	5	20
206	Variegated-leaved	folia variegata	pur.	2½	20
207	Intermediate	intermedia	pur.	2	20
208	Spot-stalked	maculata	red	4	20
209	Snow White	nivalis	white	4	20
210	Red Panicked	paniculata	pink	3	20
211	White do.	alba	white	3	20
212	Late Purple	purpurea	pur.	5	20
213	Pyramidal	pyramidalis	flesh	4	20
214	Reflexed	reflexa	d. pur.	2½	20
215	Rough-leaved	scabra	lilac	3	20
216	White Sweet	suavcolens	white	3	20
217	Creeping	stonolifera	red	½	20
218	Moss Pink	subulata	pink	½	12½
219	Shining-leaved	suffruticosa	d. pur.	2	20
220	Late White Fragrant	tardiflora alba	white	4	20
221	Waved-leaved	undulata	red	3	20
222	White Virginal	virginalis alba	white	4	20
223	Wheeler's	Wheelerii	pur.	4	20
224	Young's	Youngii	lil. cr.	3	20
225	Solomon's Seal, Great-flowered	Polygonatum grandiflorum	pink	1½	20
226	Profuse-flowering	multiflorum	white	2	20
227	Lesser do.	minor	white	¾	20
228	Cinquefoil, Crimson	Potentilla atrosanguinea	cr.	1½	20
229	Golden	aurea	yel.	½	20
230	Canescent	canescens	yel.	1	20
231	Pale-Yellow	confertum	p. yel.	1½	20
232	Beautiful	formosa	pur.	1½	20
233	Great-flowered	grandiflora	yel.	1	20
234	Various-leaved	intermedia	yel.	1	20
235	Yellow	lutea	yel.	1½	20
236	Mackay's	mackayana	y. pur.	1½	20
237	Upright	recta	yel.	1	20
238	Russel's	Russeliana	scar.	1	20
239	Thomas'	Thomasii	yel.	1	20
240	Feverfew, Double	Pyrethrum parthenium pl.	or. wh	2	12½
241	Double Snow White	(Beautiful) alb. pl.	white	2	12½
242	Ranunculus, Double Yellow	Ranunculus acris pl.	yel.	2	12½
243	Bulbous-rooted	bulbosus	yel.	½	12½
244	Rudbeckia, High-crowned	Rudbeckia columnaris	yel.	3	20
245	Small Hairy	fulgida	yel.	3	20
246	Great-flowered	grandiflora	yel.	5	20
247	Great Hairy	hirta	yel.	2	20
248	Broad Jagged-leaved	laciniata	yel.	6	20
249	Naked-stalked	nudicaulis	yel.	4	20
250	Purple	purpurea	d. pur	5	20
251	Sage, Two-colored	Salvia bicolor	bl. wh	2	20
	Golden Rod, several varieties	Solidago	yel.	5	20
252	Soapwort, Official	Saponaria officinalis	pink	2	20
253	Saxifrage, Siberian Purple Flowering	Saxifragia crassifolia	pur.	1	20
254	Scabious, Headed	Scabiosa capitata	white	2	20
255	Purple	purpurea	pur.	2	20
256	Stone-crop, Neat Flowering	Sedum pusillum	yel.	1½	12½
257	Reflex-leaved	reflexum	yel.	½	12½
258	Mountain do.	montanum	yel.	1	12½
259	Live-for-ever, or Orpene	telephiododes	pur.	1½	12½
260	European do.	telephium	pur.	1½	12½
261	Catchfly, Broad-leaved	Silene latifolia	white	2	20

(j) Most beautiful and showy plants. A collection of a number of the varieties will afford a succession of flowers from early in the Spring until late in the Autumn.

No.	COMMON NAME.	BOTANICAL NAME.	Color.	Height Feet.	Price Each.
262	Catchfly, Siberian Scarlet	<i>Silene sibirica coccinea</i>	sc.	1½	\$0.20
263	Sylvan, or Wood	<i>and other varieties</i>			20
264	Silphium, Perfoliate leaved	<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	yel.	7	20
265	Smilacina, Cluster-flowered	<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	white	1	20
266	Star-flowered	<i>stellata</i>	white	½	20
267	<i>Spiræa</i> , Goat's-beard (<i>k</i>)	<i>Spiræa aruncus</i>	white	4	20
268	Pride of the Meadow	<i>filipendula</i>	white	3	20
269	Double Flowered	<i>plena</i>	white	3	20
270	Red Siberian	<i>lobata</i>	red	3	20
271	Meadow Sweet	<i>ulmaria</i>	white	3	20
272	Double Flowered	<i>plena</i>	white	3	20
273	Gold-striped-leaved	<i>fol. var. aurea</i>	white	2½	20
274	Stenactis, Purple Flowered	<i>Stenactis speciosa</i>	pur.	1½	20
275	Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum coronatum</i>	white	5	20
276	Spiderwort, Virginian	<i>Tradescantia virginica</i>	bl.	2	20*
277	White	<i>alba</i>	white	1½	20
278	Large Blue	<i>major</i>	bl.	2	20
279	Rough-leaved	<i>subaspera</i>	pur.	1½	20
280	Trefoil, Long-spiked	<i>Trifolium rubens</i>	d. red	2	12½
281	Globe Flower, European	<i>Trollius Europæus</i>	yel.	2	20
282	Valerian, Garden— <i>very fragrant</i>	<i>Valeriana phu</i>	white	4	20
283	Verbascum, Purple Flowered	<i>Verbascum phœniceum</i>	pur.	3	20
284	Yellow Flowered	<i>formosum</i>	yel.	4	20
285	Verbena, <i>many varieties</i>	(Tender)			
286	Veronica, Tall	<i>Veronica elatior</i>	bl.	5	20
287	Broad-leaved	<i>latifolia</i>	wh.bl.	1½	20
288	Spiked	<i>spicata</i>	bl.	2	20
289	Violet, White Fragrant	<i>Viola odorata alba</i>	white	½	20
290	Double Blue do.	<i>purp. pl.</i>	pur.	½	20
291	Hearts-ease, or Pansy	<i>tricolor</i>	dif.	½	12½
292	Great Flowered	<i>Many varieties, grandiflora</i>	dif.	½	12½

REMARKS.

MANY persons are deterred from cultivating flowers, on account of the trouble attending it. Were they aware of the great beauty and splendor of many varieties of *perennial* herbaceous plants, that when once planted, they endure for years, and that the cultivation of them is attended with very little trouble, they would no longer be deprived of the gratification which they might enjoy at a trifling expense either of money or labor.

Herbaceous plants should generally be planted in clusters of three or more, rather than singly, so as to form a mass of flowers; ample space being left between the clusters to allow for the growth of the plants, and for working between the clusters with the hoe, thereby avoiding the necessity of the troublesome operation of hand weeding. They also thus present a more imposing appearance. All the culture required, is to keep the ground clear of weeds with the hoe, and every Spring to dig it up with the spade, or loosen it with a garden fork; excepting that it would be advisable every two or three years to take up the fibrous rooted plants, divide, and replant them, at the same time enriching the soil a little. The plants will thrive the better for it, and the stock will be thereby increased; and if more plants are wanted, it may be done every year. Many varieties of perennial herbaceous plants die down to the roots in the Winter, and spring up again in the Spring, some of them very late; and it is therefore necessary to drive into the ground alongside of them a stick or tally to designate their location, so as to avoid injuring their roots when digging or forking up the ground in the Spring. Many of the early flowering fibrous rooted varieties, if cut down immediately after flowering, will flower a second time the same season.

(k) The *Spiræa*'s are very ornamental plants.

MEDICINAL AND CULINARY PLANTS.

THE several varieties of Plants used for Family Medicinal and Culinary purposes are so well known, that it is deemed unnecessary to specify them. Reference, if necessary, can be had to our former Catalogue, or to those of our predecessors in this establishment. They will be furnished at prices varying from 10 to 25 cents each, according to the variety; with a considerable reduction in price when a quantity is desired.

DOUBLE DAHLIA.

THIS magnificent flower is well known, and duly appreciated for its beauty and splendor. Its cultivation however, has not been commensurate with its merits, owing to two causes: first, to the high prices charged for the plants by propagators generally; and secondly to the imposition which has been frequently practised with respect to them. The great competition which of late years has existed among the growers in England in raising new varieties, has caused such vast improvement in their beauty, that, with but very few exceptions, those varieties only which have originated within the last four or five years, are now deemed worth cultivating; yet some propagators make a pompous announcement of *several hundred* varieties, of very many of which the cultivation was commenced by them some ten or fifteen years since, and which *now* are not considered by those who know them, actually worth garden room. The whole number of sufficiently distinct, and of what are now considered really fine varieties, does not much, if at all, exceed 150. The finest variety occupies no more space in the garden than the poorest; no person would wish to purchase very inferior varieties at the value of superior ones; and the selection from a list of several hundred varieties without a precise knowledge of them, is very much like a lottery, three or more blanks to a prize: and but few persons would wish to cultivate inferior varieties merely for the sake of *number*, or for their being *nominally* distinct, when there really is no greater difference between many of them, than frequently occurs between two flowers on the same plant. The Proprietors therefore intend to reform this branch of the Nursery business in two particulars; first, to cultivate a *limited number* of varieties, *and those only* which are *really choice*; discarding, as they introduce new and really superior varieties, some of those which are surpassed by them; and secondly, to reduce prices for really valuable varieties, to an average of *one-third* of those heretofore and now charged by some other propagators. In corroboration of the preceding remarks, we would observe, that a *vaunting* American Catalogue for 1843, of several hundred *SPLENDID* varieties of Dahlias, comprises 37 of "WIDNALL'S," that is to say, of varieties originated by one of the most eminent Dahlia growers in England; while Mr. Widnall's own Catalogue of March 1843 contains *six* only of those varieties, he having himself discarded the remaining *thirty one*.

We would caution the public against a deception frequently practised, that of giving *new* names to *old* varieties. We would also remark, that the English Horticultural Periodicals contain descriptions of the new Dahlia's which have taken the premiums at the annual prize exhibitions; and the names of such new varieties *may* be given to old sorts, the general and brief description of which appears to correspond with those of the new; and thus *spurious* new varieties may be obtained before the *genuine* are disseminated in England, and without paying extravagant prices for the latter; and the advantage derived of acquiring celebrity for first having new varieties, and also of disposing of surplus old stock at high prices.

The Proprietors will supply *choice* varieties of the Dahlia (of which a separate Catalogue will be issued) at the following reduced prices.—

12 varieties, \$4 50—24 do. \$8—50 do. \$15—100 do. \$25.

The DAHLIA will thrive in almost any soil, but flourishes most in a light rich loam, which should be well worked. Stake the plants, and tie up the branches as they proceed in growth. As soon as the frost has blackened the tops, cut them off about three inches from the ground,

and a few days thereafter take up the roots, and after drying them for a few days, put them in boxes or barrels of dry sand, and place them in a dry cellar or other place where the frost cannot reach them. Much damp should be guarded against. In the Spring the roots may be divided, leaving an eye and a portion of the tubers to each plant; and planted out as soon as all danger of frost is past. Dry roots are furnished from the latter part of October until May, properly packed for safe transportation any distance; and growing plants in small pots from the middle of April until June, and which can be safely transported any reasonable distance.

BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS-ROOTED FLOWERS, AND MISCELLANEOUS. FLOWERING PLANTS.

To specify the several varieties of the extensive collection of bulbous, tuberous-rooted, and miscellaneous flowering plants cultivated at this establishment, and not herein before named, would not only swell this Catalogue to an inconvenient size for transmission by mail, but would of themselves comprise a very extensive one. We purpose as soon as convenient to publish a separate one, only referring generally to the principal sorts in the present Catalogue. The collection of Bulbs, etc. is not only very extensive, but comprises the most choice and splendid varieties, and the prices for which are unusually moderate.

NAMES.	Price Each.	Price Per Dozen.
Anemones, Double, <i>fine sorts</i>	\$0.12½	\$1.00
Cowslips, <i>a variety</i>	20	
Crocus, <i>the several varieties</i>		37½
Crown Imperials, <i>many varieties</i>	25 to 50	
Fritillaries, <i>different varieties</i>	25 to 50	
Hyaëinth, <i>double and single, an extensive and beautiful collection, by name</i>		1.50
<i>Mixed, without the names</i>		75
Lilies, <i>Large White Garden, or Fragrant</i>	8	75
<i>Chinese Tiger Spotted, or Leopard</i>	12½ to 20	\$1 to 200
<i>Gladiolus, or Sword, several varieties</i>	12½ to 25	\$1 to 250
<i>Jacobeus</i>	20	2.00
<i>See HEMEROCALLIS</i>		
Polyanthus Narcissus and Jonquils, <i>many varieties</i>	10 to 25	\$1 to 250
Primrose, <i>several varieties</i>	25 to 50	
Ranunculus, <i>different varieties</i>	10	1.00
Tuberose, <i>single and double</i>	10	1.00
Tulips, <i>double and single, an extensive and beautiful collection—by name</i>		1.50
<i>Mixed, without the names</i>		75

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

THE extensive range of Greenhouses appertaining to this establishment have been put in complete order; and the Proprietors offer for sale an extensive variety of Greenhouse Plants at *very low prices*. A separate Catalogue of Greenhouse Plants will be issued; and the aim of the Proprietors will be, to possess choice, in preference to numerous varieties.



