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Illustrated Descriptive

Catalogue

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FRUIT TREES,



VINES, ETC.



GREEN - RIVER
NURSERIES,
BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY.



PACKING YARDS JUST OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS,
ON FAIRVIEW AVENUE, OPPOSITE CEMETERY.



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BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY.

Opens September, 1897.

Catalogues Obtained by Addressing W. A. OBENCHAIN.

POTTER COLLEGE,

BOWLING GREEN, KY..

Is said to be the best equipped and furnished school in the South for the education of young ladies. Its faculty is composed of twenty experienced teachers. The Music Department is in charge of artists of the highest order. It has 100 rooms elegantly furnished. Bath rooms with hot and cold water. It is heated by steam and lighted by gas. Pupils have been enrolled from twenty-six States. Parents should visit this remarkable school and examine for themselves. Send for catalogue.

Address, REV. B. F. CABELL, PRESIDENT.

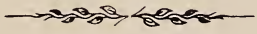
DESCRIPTIVE -- CATALOGUE

—OF—

Green River Nurseries,

BOWLING GREEN, KY.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grapes, Raspberries,
Strawberries and Other Small Fruits,
Shrubs, Roses, Etc.

——
Packing Yards Just Outside City Limits,
On Fairview Ave., Opp. Cemetery.

——
DOWNER & BRIGGS, PROPS.



EARLY OHIO (See Description).

INTRODUCTORY.

IT affords us great pleasure to express our appreciation to the general public for the liberal patronage we have received since the establishment of the Green River Nurseries in the Spring of 1886.

Beginning with a local trade of Warren and adjoining counties, it has extended not only over the State, but our custom has increased until we have profitable business in more than a dozen other States.

While we have endeavored to be prompt in all our business relations and transactions and to keep abreast of the times in propagating the most desirable of the new fruits as well as keep in stock always the old reliable and thoroughly tested varieties, we think our success to a great extent has been due to the peculiar adaptability of our grounds to the growth of trees, vines, etc. After an experience of nearly a quarter of a century in the business, we are free to say that we have never seen trees with more vigorous, clean roots or healthier stems than we have sent out for the past ten years. Not all good, strong land is best suited to the growth of fruit trees, (especially the apple), but it depends in a large measure to the kind of crops that have previously been grown thereon. It is quite a general custom to improve land by the growth of red clover, and no other vegetation will so quickly cause the soil to be infested with "aphis"—the greatest insect enemy to the life of the apple tree in the South. Since making this discovery (about fifteen years ago) we have not raised a single crop of clover on our grounds, and as to the success we have met with in keeping clear of this pest, we refer you to the statement of the ex-President of the State Horticultural Society of Kentucky, Mr. Wm. Cook, viz: "I have bought trees of Downer & Briggs ever since they have been in business here, and I have always gotten sound, well-grown plants and trees, true to name, and at cheap prices, and this amounts to a heap. Their apple trees are clear of "aphis" and have smooth, clean roots, clear of warts. This counts a great deal in their favor. An apple tree effected with root-lice is only 'bug-bait' and is worthless to plant out in an orchard." We can refer to numbers of others in different parts of the country who will corroborate the facts mentioned in the above statement.

Some Valuable Hints.

TRANSPLANTING—Before transplanting a tree the roots should be shaped properly: e. g., with a sharp knife smooth off all the ends of roots that may be bruised in taking up, and cut back the long ones to about six or eight inches. For all kinds of fruit trees, except dwarf pears (which must be planted deeper), make a hole from fifteen to eighteen inches deep (owing to size of tree) and twenty-four inches square. Then fill in the bottom of hole with three or four inches of top soil. Place the tree in and straighten out all roots and fill in with about three inches of soil and pack close around the roots so as to hold tree steady. The hole may then be filled with loose soil, but never put in manure, and, if planting is done in fall, it should be heaped up two or three inches around the tree. This should be leveled down the next Spring. The tree should not be planted more than two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery

row. Dwarf pears should be planted in good, rich, loose, loamy land, and deep enough to cover the juncture between the bud and stock two or three inches.

CULTIVATION AND AFTER-CARE—All kinds of fruit trees need more or less care after being planted. Cherries and European varieties of plums will succeed well in poultry yards or other places where the soil is very close or grown in sod; but all other kinds of fruit succeed much better with cultivation for one or two seasons after planting, at least. If the orchard is to be sown in any kind of grain, the soil should be pulverized, as in planting, for 15 or 18 inches around the tree, and if this cannot be repeated during the season to prevent baking after rains the tree should be mulched with rotten leaves or straw.

PRUNING—First, as to time. Every twig on a young tree at planting time should be cut back to one-third its original length, leaving the central one the longest. This rule will apply to all except Dwarf pears and cherries, which, unless unshapely, need not be pruned at all. Watershoots may be clipped off any time during the growing season, and any twig growing out of proportion cut back. After the first year the following rule will be found serviceable for all pruning: Take out any twigs that may cross each other, and if the tree inclines any, clip off ends of twigs on the leaning side. Pruning should be attended to each year to avoid having to cut off large limbs. Peach trees grown on strong soil should be headed back one-third the previous season's growth every year. This is to prevent heavily laden limbs from breaking. We advise, in all cases, to head trees low, so that the sun may not blister the bodies.

SPRAYING—It is no longer a question as to value of spraying trees in order to be successful in the business of fruit growing. And for the benefit of any of our customers, who may feel interested, we will furnish catalogue which will give full directions for the mixing of the spray and application of same.

While it is not necessary to have the strongest land for an orchard site, still, care should be taken to plow the land deep, (subsoiling preferred) and if any part of land is thin it may be top-dressed with manure, but none should go in holes with trees. On this point of selection of sites and soils we will speak more specifically under each separate department in the catalogue.

While there are a variety of opinions as to size of trees best to plant, we prefer two-year old for all kinds of trees except peach and some varieties of plums, which should be only one year from the bud.

SEASON FOR PLANTING—Transplanting may be successfully done any time between the 15th of October and the middle of April, when the ground is in good workable condition.

TIME TO ORDER—Orders should be sent in as early as possible to insure prompt attention, for we must fill them in the order of time that they come to hand. Please state what you would prefer in the event that your order should contain some variety that we might be out of when it reaches us. If left to us, we will put in varieties ripening at same time and as valuable. There is no period from the earliest to the latest planting that we cannot give two or more varieties maturing at the same time.

Please give explicit directions as to route stock shall be shipped, if there is more than one way of reaching you. We will pack stock so that it will go safely a long distance, but desire that it shall reach destination as soon as possible.

If the soil should be too wet or frozen when the stock reaches you, if you have no cellar, open a trench, and undo bundle or box and heal out, with all roots well covered with soil. They should not be allowed to remain in bundle any longer than is absolutely necessary.

Customers unknown to us must send cash with order, or good bank reference as to their promptness in business transactions.

Should any errors occur in bills that we send out, our customers are requested to notify us at once, that we may correct same; for it is our purpose to deal justly with every one in all our business transactions.

We guarantee that all stock sent out shall be true to name, of standard size, (unless a smaller grade is preferred) packed in the best manner possible and delivered at depot free of charge. We also take bill of lading or receipt from railroad or navigation company's agent and enclose same to our customers, after which our responsibility will cease. The public carriers are responsible for all damage resulting from delays in transit, and if your stock should be damaged you have but to take the right steps and you can recover the full amount of your loss.

While trees may be safely taken up any time after the 1st of October it is better to wait till after the 25th.

We shall adhere to our custom of sending free some extra trees or plants of choice varieties with each order, the number depending upon the amount of bill made with us.

We recommend the following distances in planting different fruit trees and plants:

Apples.....	25 to 30 feet apart.
Standard Pears and Heart Cherries.....	20 " 25 " "
Dwarf Pears.....	12 " 16 " "
Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines.....	20 " 25 " "
Duke Cherries and Plums.....	18 " 20 " "
Grapes.....	7 " 8 " "
Gooseberries, Currants and Raspberries.....	3 " 4 " "

Strawberries in rows 3 feet apart, with plants 1 to 1½ feet apart in the rows.

Situation and soil may sometimes make it advantageous to change these distances.

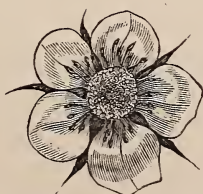
NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

30 feet apart each way.....	48
25 " " " ".....	70
20 " " " ".....	109
18 " " " ".....	134
16 " " " ".....	170
12 " " " ".....	302
8 " " " ".....	650
4 " " " ".....	2722

To ascertain any number not enumerated above, multiply the distance in feet between the rows desired, by the distance in feet between the plants in each row, and divide into number of square feet in an acre (43,560), and the quotient will be the number of plants required.

Respectfully,

THE GREEN RIVER NURSERIES.



SELECT APPLES.

The list of apples we give below does not include all the varieties we keep in stock, but is selected from the large number of kinds that have been tested for years, and that we feel safe in recommending to the general public. In doing this we have been governed by several points that we think should be considered in giving such recommendation: viz., quality of fruit, hardiness and productiveness of tree, and regularity in bearing. Besides these kinds named we have quite a number of others, that in many respects are valuable, that in many respects would interest the amateur, such as have but a local reputation, but we could not recommend in a commercial orchard. We think wise to append here some hints about the orchard generally.

In selecting orchard site it is important to choose a place well drained, but be careful that the land is not so sloping as to cause the top soil, which is so necessary to the vigor of the trees, to be washed away. Many mistakes are made in choosing land already worn out by careless cultivation for the orchard, when at least good average soil is necessary. Prominent horticulturalists are now agreed that one of the chief drawbacks to the profitable orchard is the lack of plant food in the soils.

It is very necessary that the young trees should be cultivated for several years after planting. But to meet the continual drainage on the land of taking off crops, year by year, there should be some kind of top-dressing annually applied until the trees get into bearing, for the apple tree thrives better when there is a considerable amount of vegetable matter. This is why orchards on newly-cleared lands are more successful. After the orchard comes into bearing it should be sown in some kind of small grain, but this should be turned under just before the crop matures.

For convenience of reference we have adopted the alphabetical order of naming varieties. As our catalogues are sent to so many different latitudes, where time of ripening will vary greatly, we can only approximate the seasons of ripening.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

AMERICAN SUMMER PEARMAN—Fruit medium, slightly tapering; greenish, striped with red; flesh tender, rich and highly perfumed. August.

ASTRACHAN RED—Rather large and showy; skin greenish yellow, mostly covered with crimson; flesh white and crisp, but rather acid. July.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBERG—Size medium; nearly round; skin smooth, golden yellow, striped with red. Of Russian origin.

EARLY HARVEST—Large, light straw color; tender, juicy, crisp, sprightly acid flavor; an excellent bearer and decidedly popular. Last of June.

BENONI—Size medium; reddish striped; flesh juicy and rich; tree a good grower and very productive.

Perhaps the best of its season. Middle of July.

EARLY JOE—Fruit below medium in size; form rather flattened; yellowish and striped with red. The very best quality. Middle of July.

EARLY MAY—Size rather small; color nearly white; quality not the best, but valuable because the earliest to ripen. First of June.

GOLDEN SWEET—Size above medium; form globular; color, pale yellow; flesh tender and sweet. Tree rather an irregular grower. August.

HORSE—An old and very popular apple, esteemed specially for drying and cooking. Flesh rather coarse, but pleasant when fully ripe. August.

MAIDEN'S BLOSSOM—Fruit medium to

SELECT APPLES, continued.

large; form oblate; bright yellow color with blush next sun; rather acid; a good marked variety. Last of August.

PUMPKIN SWEET—Fruit very large; skin greenish yellow, with russet; sweet, rich and pleasant. Tree a strong grower with dark green foliage. August.

RED JUNE—Fruit medium; oval, rich, dark red, with sprightly flavor. Well known and reliable.

SOPS OF WINE (Hominy June)—Size medium to large; form round, rather oblong; skin yellowish, mostly covered with red stripes. A good grower and an abundant bearer.

STRIPED JUNE—Size medium conical; flesh tender, rather dry when fully ripe. Begins to ripen in June and continues through the month of July.

STRIBLING—Fruit round and large; skin reddish green, and sprinkled with yellow dots; flesh white, tender, mild and very good. Tree thrifty and bears well. First of August.

SUMMER KING—Large; striped with red; tender, sub-acid. One of the best for all purposes. August.

SWEET ALICE—A local apple of Jersey Sweet type, but tree stronger and better grower. Fruit large; skin yellow, mostly covered with light red; flesh tender, rich and excellent. Introduced by Downer & Bro., Fairview, Ky. August.

WILLIAM'S FAVORITE—Fruit large; skin smooth and glossy yellow, mostly covered with red; flesh fine grained, juicy and pleasant.

WHITE SUGAR (Sweet Bough)—Fruit medium, tapering; skin very white; flesh tender, rich and juicy. Tree rather slow to come into bearing.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—A new, popular Russian variety, ripens about with Early Harvest. Roundish, slightly angular; skin white, pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh tender, juicy with a subacid flavor. Keeps well after ripening making it a good market variety.

FALL VARIETIES.

DR. BRIGGS—A new seedling, originated on the fruit farm of Dr. Jas. A. Briggs, near this city. Size large, resembling somewhat Rome Beauty and is possibly a seedling of this noted apple. October.

FALL PIPPIN—It would be difficult to say too much in praise of this valuable apple. Size very large; greenish yellow; flesh tender with rich aromatic flavor. September.

FALL QUEEN (Buckingham)—Size large; flesh very juicy and excellent; form oblate, narrowing somewhat toward the point; skin yellowish, mostly covered with stripes of red. Very popular. September.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Medium, oblong; rich yellow, with a very delicate, fine flavor. September and October.

HUBBARDSTON'S NONESUCH—Yellow, deeply shaded with red; tree vigorous and productive. A superb apple. October.

LADY FINGER—Tree a strong and up-

right grower and an abundant bearer. Fruit large, tapering and of good quality. Tree rather more subject to twig-blight than other kinds of its season. Last of October.

MANGUM (Fall Cheese)—Color red, striped; size medium; flesh white, tender, juicy and very excellent. We know of no better fall apple than this variety. Tree a vigorous, symmetrical grower and an early and an abundant bearer.

NORTON'S MELON—Fruit large; skin yellowish, splashed with red; flesh tender, rich, juicy and excellent.

SMITH'S CIDER—Fruit rather large, striped with yellow and red; roundish conical; tender, juicy and pleasant. Tree a strong grower.

STARK'S SEEDLING—A local apple, resembling Summer Pearmain in form and general appearance. Has been tested for many years and is very reliable. November.

SELECT APPLES, continued.

WINTER VARIETIES.

ARKANSAS BLACK—Size medium; nearly round; color very dark red; flesh yellow; firm and juicy. Regarded as a very valuable acquisition to the list of winter apples for the South.

BEN DAVIS—This very popular market variety is too well known to need description. It is popular because it comes into bearing early and fruit is large and showy. Tree bears abundantly.

BLACK TWIG—Originated in Lincoln county, Tennessee, and closely resembles a fine specimen of Wine Sap, of which it is doubtless a seedling.

DR. WALKER—A seedling of Rawles' Jenet, and very popular in Northern Kentucky. Said to have originated in Washington county. Size large; color red; flesh tender and of good quality. Blooms late like Jenet and keeps well. Tree a very strong grower.

GANO—From Northwestern Missouri, and thought to be a seedling of Ben Davis, and it closely resembles this old variety in both tree and fruit.

GLENDALE—From Hardin county, Ky., where it is considered a very popular apple, but has not proven entirely satisfactory here. Fruit of good size and quality and tree grows well.

GREEN CHEESE—Size medium; form flat; color greenish yellow; rich juicy and pleasant. Tree hardy and productive.

HALL'S SEEDLING—Fruit rather small, roundish; red, with numerous small dots, fine grained, rich and juicy. Keeps well.

JENET (Rawles)—An old variety too well known to need description. On good, rich soil is yet a profitable variety.

JONES' SEEDLING—Origin Tennessee. Large, greenish yellow, shaded with brownish red. An excellent keeper and good market apple.

KINNARD'S CHOICE—Supposed to be a seedling of Wine Sap. Fruit larger;

color dark red; flesh yellow, fine grained, rich, tender and juicy. Tree very vigorous and bears young.

KENTUCKY LONG STEM—Fruit large; skin greenish, striped with red; flesh rich, juicy and good. Succeeds best on sandy soil. Rather slow to come into bearing.

LADY—Fruit small, flat; skin yellow, waxy appearance, with blush next the sun; flesh very fine grained and excellent. Tree rather a slow grower.

LANSINGBURG—Quality good. Tree a strong grower and productive and bears well, but has not proven entirely satisfactory.

LAVNER—Tree closely resembles Winter Pearmain. Fruit large and of fine appearance; dark red color, rich and with small gray dots; flesh white, firm, mild and good.

MAXEY—Fruit rather large, round; skin greenish, with shadings of light red; flesh white, firm and keeps well.

POORHOUSE—Originated near Gallatin, Tenn., and is a remarkably fine apple, both for market and home use. Very large; yellow; flesh rich and good. Tree a strong grower and good bearer.

PRYOR'S RED—Fruit medium, roundish; greenish yellow, covered with dull red and russet; quality excellent. This variety is subject to a kind of leaf blight, which makes it unreliable in many localities.

RED LIMBERTWIG—Fruit medium; form roundish, conic; skin red, rather russety; flesh fine, rich, with a pleasant flavor. Bears abundantly and keeps well. Succeeds best on rather thin soil.

ROME BEAUTY—Fruit large, roundish; skin yellow, shaded with red; flesh tender, rich, with sprightly sub-acid flavor. A very excellent early winter apple.

SHOCKLEY—Fruit medium or below;

SELECT APPLES, continued.

tree bears well; quality of fruit rather poor, but keeps well and is good for cider.

WINE SAP—More largely planted than any apple grown in this State, and is deservedly popular. Size medium, but color and quality all that could be desired. Tree an irregular grower, but an excellent bearer.

WINTER GREEN (local name)—An old variety introduced by Mr. Campbell, and while the tree is a very irregular and straggling growth, this is one of the most desirable apples grown in this section. Color reddish purple, becoming lighter toward point; quality the very best.

WINTER PEARMAIN—Fruit very large, nearly round; yellowish color, striped with bright red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy and very rich. Succeeds better on thin land.

YATES—Fruit rather small, roundish, oblate; dark, rich red, with numerous white dots, juicy, rich and mild; subacid. Tree an early bearer and fruit keeps well.

CRABS FOR CIDER AND PRESERVING.—KENTUCKY RED—This variety has so far surpassed any other kind we have tested here for cider that we can recommend no other. Size rather large; nearly round. Tree bears well and abundantly.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—Fruit large, roundish; skin golden yellow; a profuse bearer and very showy. July.

TRANSCENDENT—Fruit medium, oblong; skin yellow, covered with rich crimson where exposed to sun. Esteemed for preserving purposes. August.

NEW APPLES.

Under this head we not only include varieties that we have found and are testing ourselves, but such kinds as are being sent out by horticulturalists whose experience and judgment we think worthy of our attention. Also because many of these kinds are being recommended by leading nurserymen of the country.

AIKEN—We obtained the scions of this new variety from Stark Bros., Missouri, and it has been highly recommended as a winter apple by that firm.

ARK. BEAUTY—Said to be large; color beautiful; light crimson in the shade, darker in the sun; flesh fine-grained, whitish tinged with red and yellow; flavor rich and subacid; an enormous bearer. Season, November.

ARK. MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Said to have originated in Tennessee, but was brought prominently into notice first in Northern Arkansas. A type of Wine Sap, of which it is doubtless a seedling, though very much larger. Color, appearance and flavor closely resemble Wine Sap. A good keeper. Tree a fine, thrifty grower, with spreading habit.

BABBIT—This is an apple well known in some parts for its extreme hardness of tree and strong growth. It is said to be an improved Baldwin. Large, deep red, juicy and rich. It is fit for use in October, but will keep well into Spring.

BATINGME—Tree found near Cedar Hill, Tenn., in the Spring of 1883, by the senior member of our firm. The fruit of this variety is the largest we have ever seen; color bright red on yellowish ground; flesh white, moderately acid, but good; tree hardy and vigorous. Ripens last of July.

BERRY RED—A new variety that originated in Eastern Kentucky, and said to be remarkable for its long keeping qualities. Although we have been propagating it for several years, none of the young orchard trees have borne yet.

NEW APPLES, continued.

COFELT BEAUTY—Thought to be a seedling of Ben Davis, and is said to possess all the good qualities of its parent. A good grower and an abundant and regular bearer. Flesh rich, subacid, and keeps till late in spring.

COVE—Originated in Tennessee and said to be a fine late keeping apple; size rather large; roundish; color rich, bright red; flesh firm, mild and good.

CRAWFORD—We obtained the scions of this new variety from Northern Arkansas from a firm that recommended it very highly as a reliable winter apple, but we have not had it long enough to test its fruiting qualities.

CUMBERLAND—Originated near Clarksville, Tenn., and was introduced by F. N. Downer in 1886. Was tested for many years before we begun its propagation and proved to be a very fine keeper, specimens remaining in perfect condition till the first of May. Form roundish, oblate with basin depressed; core very short; color dark red; about the size of the Wine Sap; surface smooth and glossy; flesh white and quality very good.

EARLY COLTON—Said to be medium size; nearly round; skin yellowish white with slight blush next the sun; flesh juicy, rich and of spicy flavor; ripens before Early Harvest; bears regularly, but tree not a good grower.

EARLY RIFE—Similar to E. Harvest, but much larger; quality and color about the same; ripens some later; tree a much stronger grower; an erect and good bearer.

HUCHISON—A large, yellow apple found near Auburn, Ky. Flesh very rich and fine; tree a good grower. This is a very popular apple where it is known.

KIRTLEY'S HANG-ON—Found on the farm of Sam'l. Kirtley, near this city, and attracted attention because of the fruit having been found hanging on tree till nearly Christmas. Mr. Kirt-

ley claims for this variety superiority in quality to Wine Sap. Of dark red color; about the same size and general appearance of Wine Sap. Tree a thrifty grower and bears abundantly. A long keeper.

MARY WOMACK—Originated near Anchorage, Ky., and thought to be a seedling of Rambo. Tree a thrifty grower and bears well. We consider this one of the very best apples of the season. Last of August or first of September.

MCKINLEY—A variety introduced recently by Wm. Hy Smith, of Tennessee. Fruit fine, of large size; color green; quality extra good. Tree a very slow grower in nursery row.

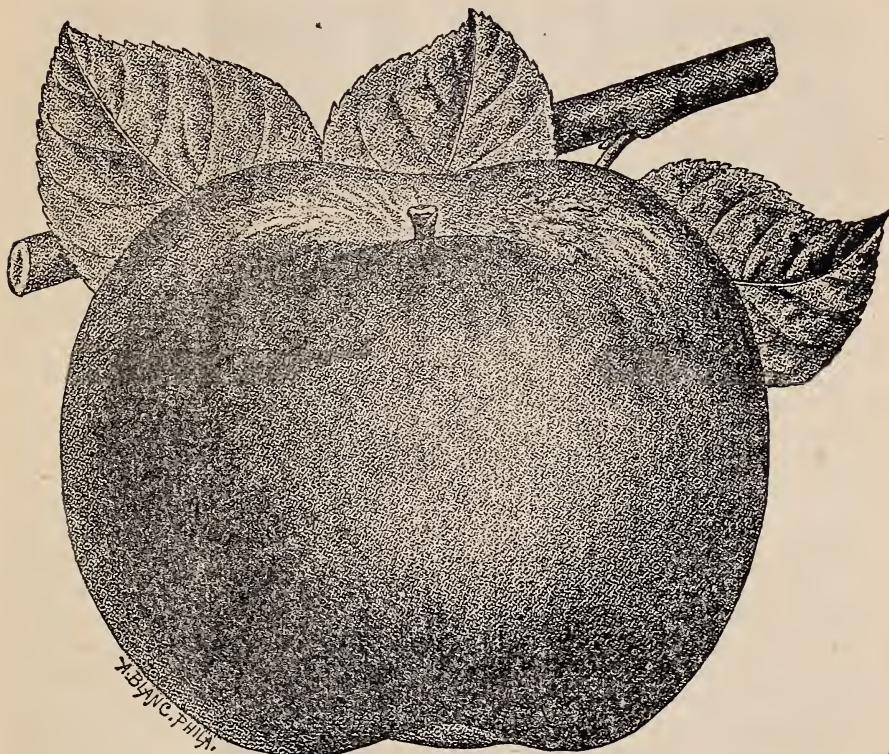
NANCEMOND BEAUTY—Fruit said to be medium to large, roundish oblate; color yellowish ground covered with red; flesh white, tender, juicy, mild, subacid and good. Tree a beautiful growth. Originated in Virginia.

ORRICK—Size very large, roundish oblate, ribbed; skin yellow, mostly covered with red and sprinkled with small gray dots; flesh yellow, subacid and good. Introduced by Downer & Bro. Fine appearance and long keeping qualities recommend this apple.

RED BEITIGHEIMER—Of German origin. Fruit very large, form slightly conical; skin smooth, with pale yellow ground, nearly covered with red; flesh firm, white and juicy; subacid, pleasant flavor. Tree a strong grower and bears well. August.

SALOME—From Illinois and said to be valuable for early bearing, long keeping and abundance of fruit; size medium; flesh tender, mild and subacid.

SHANNON PIPPIN—Originated, it is thought, in Arkansas. Fruit large, slightly conical; yellow, with gray dots; flesh yellowish, mild, subacid. November.



PARAGON,

Introduced by Wm. Hy Smith, of Tennessee. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. While in all probability a seedling of Wine Sap, it is a much stronger grower. Fruit large, roundish, somewhat flattened; color dark red with yellowish cast; flesh firm, yellow and good. A remarkably late keeper. We have them now (6th of March) in perfect condition. Will doubtless keep till last of May. We believe this is destined to be the most popular of the late keeping varieties.

SENATOR—A very large and beautiful red apple with white dots described by Stark Bros. as follows:

Bears every year, began at four years and outbears Ben Davis. Trees simply look like a pile of apples; 16-year trees averaged 24 bushels first-class apples; limbs bend to the ground, but don't break. Finer quality than Kinnaid, don't scab, good keeper—best apple planted in this country: made us more money than anything else. Tested 50 years.

SHACKLEFORD—Originated in Clark county, Missouri, and described as follows: Tree a vigorous grower and pro-

lific bearer, and is said to succeed on poor land—clay subsoil. Fruit large, highly colored and fine flavored. A long keeper.

SPRINGDALE—Said to be very large; deep red; excellent quality; the great keeping apple of Arkansas. The originator claims that freezing does not hurt them. A promising new variety worthy of trial. Said to keep till May.

YORK IMPERIAL—Fruit large, nearly round; whitish, shaded with crimson, sprinkled with light gray dots; flesh yellowish, fine, crisp, juicy and pleasant. Very good. A mid-winter variety.

SELECT LIST OF PEACHES.

While the Peach adopts itself to almost any soil that is not too wet, it reaches its greatest excellence in rich, dry loam, and the more elevated the site selected for the orchard the better. Wood ashes is a good fertilizer, and mixed with a small proportion of salt and placed around the tree, will prevent the ravages of the borer to a great extent. The varieties we give below have been carefully selected from a long list of tested kinds, and we feel that they cannot fail to please our customers.

There is nothing more important, after making a good selection of varieties and planting same properly (see instructions on this point under general remarks at beginning of catalogue) than to keep the orchard for the first two or three years in cultivation, and the trees pruned annually. For further discussion of this very important matter, we have appended some very valuable advice from J. Van Lindly, the veteran Horticulturalist, of North Carolina, and the world-accepted authority, Chas. Downing.

The question has often been asked, How can I keep borers out of my Peach trees? Go through your orchard, and where you find gum at surface clean the dirt from around it, and with a knife, or some sharp-pointed instrument, follow up the worms and kill them, then throw around the tree a little lime or ashes. Attend to this two or three times during the spring and summer, and you will keep your trees healthy, as well as greatly extend their useful life.

PEACH-BORER WASH—Take half to three-quarters of a pound of tobacco, plug or leaf, break or cut it up, and boil it well in about a gallon and a half of water, strain out the tobacco, and to the liquid add a pint of salt, from a quarter to half a pound of carbohc soap, and enough freshly slaked lime to make a pretty thick wash.

SECOND RECEIPT—This is highly recommended, and I consider it the most effective: For a 50-gallon cask, 25 pounds of caustic potash, 3 pounds common white arsenic, 2 gallons of crude carbohc acid, with water, lime and clay enough added to make a good, thick wash that will last on the trees three or four months.

Early in spring scrape the dirt away from trunk of the tree as deep as the top roots, and with a paint or whitewash brush apply a coat of the above wash from a foot above the ground down to the roots. When dry replace the soil around the trunk. Should a washing rain, during the spring or early summer, dissolve or carry off this wash, it must be renewed. The above is to be used as a preventive, not to destroy the borer within the bark, but to prevent the deposit of eggs by the borer-moth during the spring and summer months.

PRUNING—In February, or as early in spring as may be practicable, we commence pruning. This consists only in shortening in, *i. e.*, cutting off half the last year's growth over the whole outside head of the tree and also upon the inner branches, shortening back the strongest limbs most. This brings the tree into a well rounded shape. By reducing the young wood one-half, we at the same time reduce the coming crop one-half in quantity. The remaining half, receiving all the substance of the tree, is of double the size. The young shoots which start out abundantly from all parts of the tree keep it well supplied with bearing wood for the next year, while the greater luxuriance and size of foliage, as a necessary consequence, produce larger and higher flavored fruit. Thus while we have secured against the prevalent evil, an over crop, we have also provided for the full nourishment of the present year's fruit, and induced a supply of fruit-bearing shoots throughout the tree for the next seas-

on. The course of pruning should be followed regularly every year during the life of the tree. It is light work and quickly done, and doubles the value of the fruit. The appearance of a tree pruned in this way after many years of bearing, is a very striking contrast to the skeletons usually seen. It is, in fact, a fine object, with a thick, low, bushy head filled with healthy young wood, and in summer with an abundance of dark green foliage and handsome fruit. No intelligent man will hesitate about adopting so simple a course of treatment to secure such valuable results. We recommend it with entire confidence to the practice of every man in the country who cultivates a peach tree. After he has seen and tasted its good effects we do not fear his laying it aside.—*Downing.*

GENERAL LIST OF PEACHES.

ALEXANDER'S EARLY—Fruit grows to be rather large if it is properly thinned. Nearly round; skin greenish white and covered with purplish red; flesh juicy and sweet and adheres partially to stone. Ripens early in June.

AMELIA—Fruit very large, roundish, oblong; skin nearly white, partially covered with red; flesh white, red next to the stone, juicy, sweet and excellent. Freestone.

AMSDEN—Very similar to Alexander in time of ripening, appearance and quality of fruit. Partially adheres to stone.

ANNIE TRICE—Originated in Hopkinsville and was introduced by Downer & Bro., of Fairview, Ky., some fifteen years or more since and has proven one of the most satisfactory among the early peaches of the Hale's Early type. Like Alexander and Amsden it is inclined to overbear, and at least half the fruit should be taken off to give best results. This variety and the two mentioned above have given more satisfaction than others of that type, so we have dropped Waterloo, Briggs' May, Ky. June and Jessie Kerr, which we have heretofore kept in stock.

ARKANSAS TRAVELER—Of same type as above named varieties, but said to ripen some earlier and larger. Claimed to be almost a perfect freestone. Creamy white, nearly covered with dark red. Originated in Arkansas, near Camden.

CHAMPION—Originated in Illinois. Large, round; flavor sweet, rich and

juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek; strikingly handsome; freestone; good bearer and hardy. Ripens last of July.

CHINESE CLING—Very large; skin, cream color, reddish next the sun; flesh, creamy white, very juicy and melting. August.

EARLY CRAWFORD—Large, yellow, fine quality. Size and beauty make it one of the most desirable orchard fruits, and a popular market variety. Freestone. First of August.

EARLY RIVERS—Large; color creamy white, shaded with light red next to the sun; flesh white, juicy and good. Freestone. July.

EARLY TILLOTSON—Size medium; mostly red; juicy and very good. Middle of July.

EARLY YORK—Size large; yellowish white, red on side next the sun; flesh, melting and juicy. Freestone, and one of the best of its season. Middle of July.

FOSTER—Originated near Boston. Large yellow peach resembling Crawford's Early, but of better quality. Ripens about middle of July.

GEORGE 4th—Large; white with red cheek; flesh, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and bears moderate crops of the best quality. Freestone. August.

GREAT WESTERN—Of Heath type, but larger and much better quality. Very popular. Last of September. Cling.

HEATH CLING.—Old and well known. Valuable for canning and late market. Last of September.

PEACHES, continued.

✓ **HEATH FREE**—Resembles Heath Cling in size and color, but ripens later here. Point less prominent; flesh, white, juicy, rich and good. October.

✓ **HENRIETTA**, (Levy's Late.)—A most magnificent yellow clingstone; size large; mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy productive and a sun bearer; commands fancy prices on market. September.

✓ **HOPKINSVILLE**—Fruit large, elongated, point prominent; greenish white, mostly covered with dull red; flesh white, rich and good. Has been a popular variety for more than thirty years. Leaves serrated. Freestone. August.

✓ **INDIAN BLOOD**, (Old "Indian.")—Like the above has been known for many years and is deservedly popular. Very large, juicy and good. Clingstone. September.

✓ **LATE CRAWFORD**—A very valuable freestone for market. Very large; yellow with dark red cheek: quality good. Last of August.

✓ **LORD PALMESTON**—Large, white; flesh white, red next the stone; firm, rich and highly flavored. Adheres slightly to seed. First of September.

✓ **MOUNTAIN ROSE**—Large, white with red cheek; flesh white, rich, juicy and fine. This is perhaps the best of the medium early peaches of the old sorts. Freestone. Middle of July.

✓ **NAPOLEON**—Of the very best quality. Size, large; highly colored, tree vigorous and a moderate bearer. Freestone. August.

✓ **NIXES' LATE**—Fruit large, roundish

point depressed; skin white, downy; flesh white, juicy and sweet. Ripens late in October and is valuable for family and market. Clingstone.

OLD MIXON FREE—Fruit large, roundish, oval; skin yellowish white, with deep red cheek; flesh white, red next the stone; tender, sweet and good. August.

OLD MIXON CLING—Large and excellent; one of the best cling. Last of August and first of September.

RED HEATH.—Very large, resembling White Heath in shape; creamy white, nearly covered with deep, rich, red; flesh white, juicy and sweet. August.

SALLIE WORREL.—Very closely resembles Hopkinsville, and we are of the opinion that it is the same thing after thoroughly testing, although brought here from Carolina. A good peach. Last of August.

STEADLY.—A large and very late variety; of greenish white color; flesh white to the stone and delicious. Freestone, with small seed. September.

STUMP THE WORLD.—Very large; creamy white with bright red cheek; quality, the best. In soil that suits it (not very rich) we know of no better peach of its season. August. Freestone.

YELLOW RARERIFE.—Fruit roundish, large; suture slightly depressed; skin deep, orange yellow, somewhat dotted with red; cheek rich, red, shaded off in streaks; flesh deep yellow, red at stone; juicy, melting with a rich, vinous flavor. Freestone, with small seed. First of August.

NEW AND RARE VARIETIES.

The list of new varieties we give below is selected from a very wide range of territory, and comprise such as we have either tested ourselves, or have been sent out by horticulturists whose judgment we have great confidence in. In the latter case we give substantially the description as given by introducers.

✓ **ALICE FREE**—Originated in Louisville, Ky., on the premises of Jno. W. Shalcross, Esq. Size very large. skin white, with red blush next the sun: fine quality and appearance. We introduced this nearly ten years since.

and have been pleased with the experience we have had with it. Ripening, as it does, late in October, makes it a very desirable market variety.

AMELIA-BERTA—A cross between Amelia and Elberta. As large as the latter and highly colored. Ripens with Amelia Freestone.

BEAUTY'S BLUSH—Fruit large, high color; splendid for market. Freestone. Ripens in July.

BOKARA, No. 3—Fruit, said to be large; yellow with red cheek; flesh of fine quality; an excellent keeper. Freestone. Very hardy, having withstood 20 degrees below zero without injury. Of Asiatic origin. July.

CROSBY—Medium; orange yellow; clear freestone, small seed; high quality; ripens with Elberta. Introduced by Mr. Hale, of Connecticut, and is said to have withstood 22 degrees below zero without injury to tree or buds. Fine peach for market or home use.

EMPEROR—Said to be a seedling of Crawford's Late: fruit, very large; skin, a beautiful yellow, with bright red cheek next the sun; seed very small and a decided freestone. Very hardy and a regular bearer. Ripens in October. Very highly recommended by the introducer, Mr. Black, of New Jersey.

ELBERTA—We consider this the most popular variety of its season. Large, golden yellow, slightly striped with red next the sun; flesh yellow, juicy, fine grained and of excellent flavor. Tree prolific and of luxuriant growth. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. A good market variety. Freestone. August.

GREENSBORO—Originated near Greensboro, N. C. Said to be the largest of all the early peaches, and beautifully colored with light and dark red, shaded with yellow; matures perfectly to the seed from which it separates readily when fully ripe; flesh white, juicy and good. Ripens with the Alexander.

NEW GLOBE—A rapid and vigorous grower; freestone; golden yellow with red blush; uniformly large in size, sometimes measuring over 12 inches in circumference; flavor, unsurpassed. Trees said to last longer than any other kind in cultivation. Ripens late.

R. E. LEE—Of Chinese Cling parentage, and trees are very similar as well as fruit of that variety. Skin creamy white, tinged with carmine; fruit large, juicy and most luscious in quality. Clingstone.

SILVER MEDAL—Large, white; flesh white to the stone; tree a thrifty grower and bears well. Freestone. Ripens in September.

SNEED—Said to be a very remarkable early peach, ripening earlier than Alexander, and is of an entirely different type from the Hale's Early family. Seems to belong to the Chinese Cling class. Size, medium; color white with flush on cheek.

SUMMER SNOW—Medium size; skin clear; transparent; flesh white to the stone, which is very small; firm, juicy and luscious. Twigs light, green color. August. Clingstone.

SUSQUEHANNA—One of the most handsome peaches. Fruit large, nearly globular; skin rich yellow, with beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with rich, vinuous flavor. Freestone. September.

WHITE JUNE—Originated on premises of Mr. W. W. Ware, of Hopkinsville, Ky., who was so well pleased with its quality that we were induced to propagate it several years since. Mr. Ware is a man who has had large experience in peach culture and pronounces this the best early peach he has known. Ripens with Alexander. Color nearly white; quality, first rate.

THURBER—Fruit large, roundish oblate; skin downy; creamy white, shaded and mottled with pale red, fine grained, juicy and melting. Ripens first of August. Freestone. Seedling of Chinese Cling. Said to have originated near Rome, Ga.



JAPAN BLOOD.

This is the earliest of all peaches, ripening a week or ten days before Alexander, maturing in about eight weeks from time of blooming; flowers doubled and blooming late makes it almost exempt from late spring frosts. Rather dwarfish, stocky growth, and comes in bearing second year from planting. Fruit rather large, greenish yellow with carmine blush on sunny side. Flesh reddish, juicy, and although so very early, of excellent quality. Our specimen tree matured a fine crop this year and all were gone by 23rd of June. Mr. P. J. Burkmans, that well known authority from Augusta, Ga., states that for the last five years it has fruited more regularly than any peach except Alexander.

✓ **TRIUMPH**—Originated in Spalding county, Ga. This yellow fleshed peach is said to be by those who introduced it the most remarkable acquisition of the age to the peach list. Has a very small seed and when fully ripe, separates readily from the pit. It is claimed this peach is of extra good quality; color, yellow with light and dark red which makes it a very showy market peach. Size, larger than Alexander and ripens with that variety.

✓ **WHEATLAND**, (Rogers' Golden Mammoth.)—One of the largest and best of

its season—midsummer. Fruit showy, firm and well adapted to distant shipment: skin deep golden yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh yellow, juicy and of good quality. Freestone.

WHITLOW'S CHOICE, (Local.)—We found this variety near Casky, Ky., on the fruit farm of W. H. Whitlow and in an orchard of all the leading varieties, he claims this to be the most profitable variety of all. Resembles yellow Rareripe, and is of highest quality. Freestone. Ripens last of July.

✓ **WONDERFUL**—Very large; deep yellow with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, rich and vinous. Freestone. It is claimed for this variety uniformity of size, and keeping quality makes it one of the best shipping sorts.

✓ **YENSHI**—This new variety from North West China was introduced by F. S. Phoenix, of Bloomington, Ill., who pronounces it a most remarkable variety, and says, while it excels the famous Alexander in appearance and

size, it is a perfect freestone and ripens with the above named variety. Color creamy white, nearly covered with crimson; flesh tender, very juicy, and highly flavored. Pronounced by Prof. Budd much hardier than the common class of peaches. It is claimed by the introducer to come into bearing the second year, and he has found fruit on them when not more than three feet high.

SELECT PEARS.

While it is true that some varieties of Pears may be grown in all latitudes of the United States, and will succeed to some extent on quite a variety of soils, a wise selection of varieties as to adaptation to character of soil and climate will greatly remunerate planters. The best results, however, are obtained on well drained loamy soils. It adds very much to the vigor and thriftiness of the young trees if the land is kept in cultivation until they come to the age of fruiting. And it will improve the size and quality of fruit very much to top-dress the orchard with stable manure after this period.

For orchard planting we recommend the standards and for garden culture, dwarfs. The latter should be planted in good soil and two or three inches deeper than the juncture with the quince stock on which it is budded.

Most kinds of pears are better if gathered eight or ten days before maturity. This can be determined whenever the stem will unjoint readily. If left on trees some varieties will rot next the core before they are edible on the outside. Our hints under head of general remarks in preface on pruning will apply here.

Some varieties are even improved in size of fruit when grown as dwarfs such as Bartlett and Duchesse d' Angouleme; others, as the Kieffer, Seckel and Howell have not vigor enough on the quince stock to mature the full crop of fruit they will set, and are much more reliable as standards.

✓ **BARTLETT**—Large, pyriform, sometimes irregular, yellow, with faint blush where exposed to the sun, fine grained, buttery and delicious. Bears early, and succeeds well either as dwarf or standard. Very deservedly popular. August.

✓ **BARTLETT-SECKEL**—This combination is the result of a cross between the two celebrated varieties, Bartlett and Seckel, and furnishes the size, buttery, fine flesh, thrifty growth and great productiveness of Bartlett with the rich, sweet, aromatic flavor and extra fine quality of the Seckel, combined in one tree. Said to be specially desira-

ble for the gardner. Ripens after Bartlett.

BLOODGOOD—Medium size, yellowish, russeted, with a sweet and aromatic flavor. One of the most desirable of the early kinds. Dwarf or standard. July.

CHAMBER'S (Early Harvest.)—Fruit, medium to large, roundish, golden yellow, shaded with red when exposed to the sun. Flesh white, juicy, sweet and good. Highly recommended by Kentucky State Horticulture Society as a valuable early variety for market or home use. Last of July.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Fruit very

SELECT PEARS, continued.

large, pyriform, pale yellow, blushed with crimson next to the sun. Flesh white, rich and vinous. Dwarf or standard. Blights badly in some localities. August.

COMET (Lawson).—Said to be the largest of the early pears. Skin light golden yellow, mostly covered with crimson. As soon as ripe, flesh is very good. Considering the time of ripening, hardness of tree and beauty of fruit, a very desirable variety. Last of June.

DOYENNE 'D ETE—Small, roundish; skin yellow with bright red blush; flesh white, juicy and pleasant.

HOWELL—Rather large, roundish, light yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy, pleasant, vinous flavor. Tree rather an irregular grower, but strong and hardy and succeeds as either standard or dwarf. A very desirable variety. Last of August and first of September.

KOONCE—This variety is probably the most valuable early pear. Said to ripen two weeks earlier than Early Harvest, and of much better quality. Fruit, a straw color, with red cheek, sprinkled with brown dots. Tree, a vigorous grower and with healthy foliage.

LE CONTE—A supposed seedling of Chinese Sand pear. Fruit large, pyriform; skin, smooth, pale yellow; flesh, juicy and pleasant. A rapid grower and an early and abundant bearer. Originated in Georgia where

it succeeds very well, but blooms so early here that it is frequently damaged with late spring frosts. Standard. August.

MARGARET (Petite).—Fruit, medium; skin, greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek; flesh, melting, juicy and excellent. Tree an early bearer and grows well. August.

OSBAND'S SUMMER—Fruit, medium; skin, smooth, clear yellow, with blush next to the sun; flesh, white, tender, juicy, melting. One of the best of very early kinds as dwarf. Last of July.

SECKEL—Fruit small to medium, form obovate; skin, dull yellowish, brown, with red cheek; flesh, tender, sweet, rich and juicy. The standard of excellence in pears. Succeeds best as a standard. August.

SUGAR—An old variety and very popular in some localities. Fruit rather small; skin, pale yellow when ripe with blush; flesh, tender, sweet and good. Middle of July.

TYSON—Fruit medium; skin, yellowish with russet; flesh, juicy, melting and sweet. Rather slow to come into bearing, but succeeds well as a dwarf or standard. First of August.

WILDER'S EARLY—A valuable and specially good early pear: size, medium; pyriform, smooth, pale yellow, with red cheek; flesh, fine grained, tender with rich sprightly flavor. A good shipper and very profitable for market.

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES.

BELLE LEUCRATIVE.—Fruit rather large; roundish, pale greenish yellow, slightly russeted; flesh, juicy, rich and good. September.

BEURRE 'd AUJOU—Perhaps the most popular pear among the fall varieties. Not liable to blight. Fruit large and fine of appearance and of best quality, and keeps well. Tree, a good grower and very hardy. Standard or dwarf. Season September and October.

BUFFUM—Remarkable for its vigorous growth, beautiful upright habit and hardness. Fruit medium size; russeted; flesh, white, sweet and buttery. First of September. Standard or dwarf.

DOYENNE BUSSOCK—Fruit large; form, obovate; skin yellow, rather russety; flesh white, juicy and very good. Standard.

DUCHESSÉ d' ANGOULEME—Fruit

very large, oblong ovate; surface irregular; skin, greenish with spots of russet; flesh, white, buttery, juicy and good. Perhaps the most popular variety grown as a dwarf. Last of September.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Fruit large, roundish, pyriform; skin yellowish with russet and a brownish red cheek; flesh fine grained and excellent. Standard. A very desirable variety but blights badly in some localities. September.

FREDERICK CLAPP—Fruit medium; skin bright yellow; flesh rather yellow, fine grained, rich and good. Tree a very irregular grower in nursery. October.

GARBER'S—A seedling of Chinese Sand raised by Dr. J. B. Garber, of Pennsylvania. Said to resemble Kieffer in size, appearance and quality. Ripens before the above named, and tree of more open growth.

IDAHO—A new variety from the West of fine size and appearance, but so subject to blight as to be very unreliable. October.

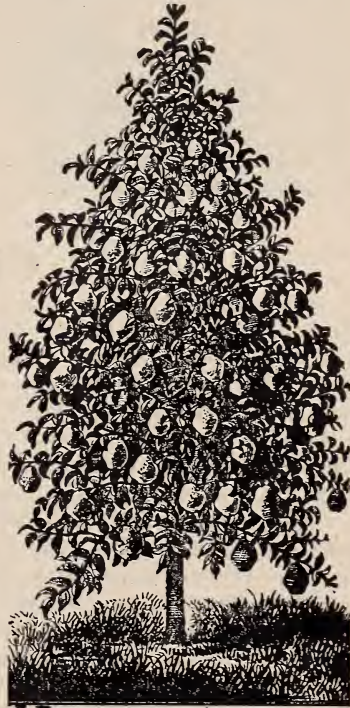
JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSET—Said by the introducers to be an exceedingly early, regular and an abundant bearer, fruit hanging in great masses. Foliage is tough and leathery, enabling it to endure great heat and drouth without injury. Fruit is handsome, of a flat or apple shape form of a golden russet color; size, eight or ten inches around. September.

LAWRENCE—Fruit medium to large, pyriform; skin yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy and buttery. Very desirable late variety. Standard or dwarf. November.

LINCOLN CORELESS—Large, high-colored and handsome; flesh rich, yellowish tint, mellow and aromatic; very late and will keep nearly through winter. Said to be entirely without core. A good market variety.

KIEFFER'S HYBRED—A seedling of Chinese Sand, supposed to be crossed with Bartlett. Almost entirely free

from blight. Fruit large to very large; form roundish, oval, narrowing at both ends; skin deep orange yellow with dots of russet and reddish cheek next



1 BUSHEL FROM A 4 YEARS OLD KIEFFER PEAR TREE.

to sun; flesh rather coarse but juicy with rather a musky aroma quality. Beyond question this is a valuable acquisition as a market variety. Tree a vigorous grower and comes into bearing very early. Standard. October and November.

LOUISE BONNIE—Size large; skin smooth with a greenish yellow color and blush next to the sun; flesh white, juicy and of fair quality. Succeeds best as dwarf. September.

SHELDON—Fruit large, form roundish; skin yellowish russeted; flesh rather coarse but juicy. Quality not the best, but tree a good grower.—Sud-duth.

WORDEN'S SECKEL—Originated by S. Worden, the originator of the Worden

SELECT PEARS, continued.

Grape. It is a seedling of the Seckel. Flesh is a dull white, buttery melting, fine grained, with flavor and aroma fully equal to that of its distinguished parent, and which it far surpasses in size, beauty and keeping qualities. It ripens in early October and can be kept in good eating condition until December. It bears in clusters.

VICAR OF WINKFIELD—Large, long, pyriform; smooth pale yellow skin

with brownish cheek. Tree a vigorous grower. While a beautiful pear in appearance, we do not consider it at all reliable.

VERMONT BEAUTY—In color it is a rich yellow with beautiful bright carmine cheek; medium size; flesh the finest quality, rich, juicy and aromatic. Tree a fine grower, thrifty and hardy. Ripens after Seckel and before the regular winter varieties.

PLUMS.

Plums will succeed well on any good, well drained clay soil, especially those of the Chickasaw type. The improved varieties of our native plums are more hardy and resist the ravages of the curculio better than the European types. The latter though may be successfully grown if planted in poultry yards so the fowls can destroy the insects. We give in list below several types of Japanese plums whose quality is almost as fine as the best of European plums, and they may be more easily grown.

ABUNDANCE OR BOTAN—Medium to large; nearly round; tree thrifty, hardy and beautiful; skin yellow, with purplish crimson; juicy, with rather an apricot flavor; ripens early and is a profitable variety. Japanese origin.

BURBANK—Large, handsome and one of the best of the new Japanese plums; resembles the Abundance in quality, and is one week later; very prolific and a thrifty grower; cherry red; mottled with yellow.

BERKMAN'S (Sweet Botan)—Medium to large; color deep red; flesh sweet and juicy; ripens early. Japanese type.

CHAS. DOWNING—A new variety of the Chickasaw type. Large, roundish, oblong; flesh firm, and of excellent quality; not a pretty grower, but very productive and ripens with Wild Goose; cranberry color. Said to keep long after picking, and hence a good shipper.

DAMSON (Excelsior)—A very fine free-stone variety we found in this community. Although we have propagated it in large quantities for seven years since we introduced it, we have never been able to supply the demand.

Rather an irregular grower in nursery row, it makes a shapely tree when planted in orchard or poultry yard. Decidedly the most reliable variety we have ever tested.

DAMSON (Shropshire)—An English variety of larger size than our native Damson. Fruit large, deep purple; tree hardy and enormously productive.

DAMSON (White Honey)—About the size of the common purple Damson; skin white, becoming yellowish when fully ripe; flesh yellow, sweet and excellent.

GERMAN PRUNE—Large, long, oval; skin dark purple; flesh firm, sweet and good.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—Golden yellow; of Chickasaw type; ripens late; quality fine; seed small; good bearer.

GREEN GAGE—Fruit medium size; skin greenish yellow, with stripes of green; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, rich and excellent.

KELSEY'S JAPAN—Size large; rather pointed with distinct suture; color rich yellow overspread with bright red; quality excellent, rich and juicy. Not considered entirely hardy here.

but succeeds well in the South.

IMPERIAL GAGE—Large, roundish; skin pale green, with yellowish caste; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, rich and excellent; tree a strong grower and good bearer. Separates from stone. One of the best of its class.

LOMBARD—Size medium to large; skin violet red; flesh deep yellow, juicy and good. Ripens last of August.

MARIANA—A beautiful growing tree, its symmetrical shape will make it rather ornamental on lawn, but we do not consider it so valuable as Wild Goose and others of its class.

MILTON—A new and very promising variety. Said to ripen very much earlier than Wild Goose. Large, oblong; dark red; flesh firm and good quality. Chickasaw type and a strong grower and very productive.

OGON—Medium, round, golden yellow; firm, sweet; quality good; of Japanese type and rather earlier than Abundance. Freestone. Tree vigorous and hardy.

POTTAWATTAMIE—A strong, vigorous grower, hardy and an immense bearer. Fruit large; yellow ground overspread with pink and white dots. Claimed to be curculio proof. Quality better than Wild Goose to which class it belongs.

PRUNUS SIMONI—From Northern China. Fruit of brick red color; flat with deep cavity; flesh fine, apricot flavor, firm, yellow. We consider this a valuable acquisition.

RED JUNE—Size large. Said to ripen two weeks before Wild Goose; color fiery red; quality good. A good and thrifty bearer. Of Japanese type.

SATSUMA—Large; dark, purplish red; flesh red, well flavored; quality good. Origin Japan.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE—Originated in the State of New York. Fruit very large; nearly round; color dark purple; very handsome, and excellent for canning. Said to be a good shipper for distant markets.

TATGE—Of European strain and originated in Iowa, where trees have been in bearing for more than twenty years. Seems to belong to Lombard family; fruit said to be larger and



much finer in quality; color darker and rounder than Lombard. Fine grower with beautiful foliage and an early and profuse bearer.

WEAVER—Large; purple, with blue bloom; a regular bearer and of good quality. Tree very hardy and vigorous grower. Last of August.

WAYLAND—Introduced by Downer & Bro., of Fairview, Ky. Tree thrifty and upright in growth; very productive and inclined to bear in clusters. Of Chickasaw type, and a very reliable late variety.

WICKSON (New)—Size large; dark crimson; flesh amber tint, very juicy and extra fine. Most highly recommended by Mr. Burbank, after introducing several other very fine Japanese plums.

WILD GOOSE—Very generally disseminated through the South and Southwest, and is too well known to need description. For nearly quarter of a century has taken lead of all the Chickasaws.

WILLARD—A new Japan variety. Medium size; round; color dark red with yellow dots; flesh sweet and fair quality. Said to be one of the earliest and most profitable market plums yet tested.

SELECT CHERRIES.

There are two very distinct classes of Cherries: The large-leaved, known as Heart and Bigareau are much stronger growers and as a rule the flesh is sweeter and they are some larger. This class succeeds better on rather thin, dry, sandy soil. When the soil is at all congenial they grow to be very large trees and bear abundant crops. In limestone soil that is wet, however, the bark will soon split and trunk decay. The Dukes and Morellos are more dwarfish in habit and have smaller leaves. They will succeed in most any kind of soil, but do much better if ground is not cultivated after they get started, but left to grow in sod. While not quite equal to the Hearts in flavor of fruit, they are, all things considered, more reliable. They are abundant bearers usually and very hardy.

HEART AND BIGAREAU.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Fruit above medium; heart shaped; flesh purplish, juicy, sweet, rich and good. Tree a strong, upright grower and bears well.

BRIGG'S SWEET—Thought to be a seedling of Governor Wood. Raised from the seed at South Union, Logan county, Ky., and planted in the garden of Dr. J. A. Briggs, of this place, where it has fruited for twenty years. Tree a thrifty grower and bears good crops regularly of the most luscious fruit we have ever seen anywhere. Although we have been propagating it for six years, at no period during that time have we had half as many trees as we could dispose of profitably. Although it closely resembles Governor Wood in appearance of tree and fruit, it has proven much hardier here.

EARLY LAMAURIE—Fruit large; dark purple; flesh rich, juicy and excellent. Said to be a week earlier than Early

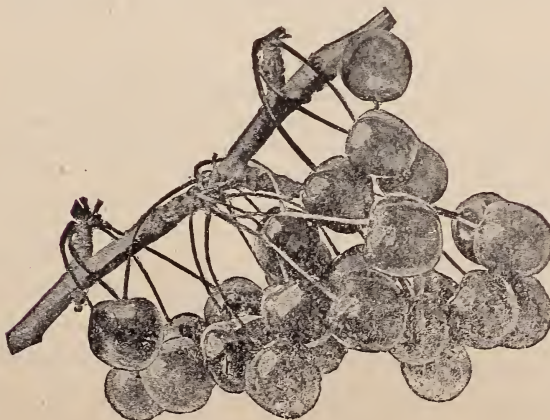
Purple Guigne. Very hardy and prolific and holds its foliage better than any other in the South.

EARLY PURPLE GUIGNE—Medium; roundish; nearly black when fully ripe; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and excellent. Ripens middle of May.

ELTON—Large; rather pointed; pale yellow, red next the sun; flesh tender, juicy and luscious.

Gov. Wood—Possibly the most popular of Dr. Kirtland's seedlings. Large, roundish, heart shaped; color light red; flesh rich, sweet and excellent. Ripens early in June.

IDA—Originated in Pennsylvania and said to be the hardiest of the sweet cherries. Tree a vigorous, upright grower, and an abundant and regular bearer. Ripens with May Duke. Fruit rather large, whitish yellow, with bright red; flesh of best quality.



MERCER—A new variety introduced by Jas. H. Black & Son, Hightstown, N. J. Supposed to be a seedling from Mazzard pit. Said to be larger and of finer flavor than Black Tartarian. A sure and an abundant cropper, and said to bring the highest prices in the market.

NAPOLEON, (local Edwards)—Fruit very large; pale yellow, becoming amber when fully ripe, with dark crimson cheek; flavor good, and for canning has no equal. An abundant and constant bearer. A tree on Mr. P. F. Edwards' premises here has borne fifty gallons per season. One of the most profitable varieties to plant.

OX-HEART — Fruit large, obtuse; heart shaped; skin dark red; flesh red, half tender and pleasant.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

DYEHOUSE—Fruit medium sized and resembles Early Richmond though of better quality and ripening about a week earlier; roundish with bright red skin, becoming dark by remaining on tree. One of the best and becoming more popular as more generally known.

EARLY RICHMOND, (May Cherry)—Will succeed on almost all soils and situations. While not of the very best quality it is certainly very reliable. Bright red; rich and sprightly. Ripens last of May.

EMPRESS EUGENIE—Large, roundish, flattened; dark red; flesh tender, rich and good. Tree hardy and productive.

ENGLISH MORELLO — Fruit above medium; dark red, nearly black at maturity; flesh tender, with pleasant sub-acid flavor. Ripens middle of July.

LATE DUKE—Large, heart shaped; dark red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy with sprightly flavor. Tree hardy and vigorous. Ripens last of July.

MAC ROACH—Found near Guthrie, Ky., on the farm of Jno. Mac Roach, where the tree has fruited successfully for many years. Considered the very best cherry in that community. Of May Duke type.

MAY DUKE—Rather large, roundish; color red, growing darker at maturity;

ROCKPORT—Fruit large; bright red color; flesh firm, sweet and excellent. Tree upright, vigorous and a good bearer.

WINDSOR—Said to have been introduced from Canada by Elwanger & Barry. Fruit large; liver colored; flesh firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and prolific.

YELLOW SPANISH—Large; pale yellow with bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and delicious.

flesh sweet and excellent. One of the best varieties on strong limestone soil. Ripens last of May.

MONTMORENCY (Large)—Tree resembles Early Richmond but is a stronger grower. Flavor fine. Tree an abundant bearer and very hardy. Also suited to strong limestone soils.

OLIVET—Of French origin and deservedly popular. Large, deep red color; flesh tender, rich and vinous. Tree thrifty and productive. Ripens in July.

OSTHEIM—Of Russian origin and said to be very hardy. Fruit large; skin red, rather dark when ripe; flesh liver colored, tender, rich and good. Pronounced an "iron clad."

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DWARF—A prodigious bearer, a novelty and an ornament. A shrub and comes into bearing at two years old. Fruit only valuable for culinary purposes.

SACRAMENTO — Found near Sacramento, Ky. Resembles May Duke and produces wonderful crops of delicious fruit.

WRAGG—Introduced from Germany. Tree resembles Early Richmond; wood a shade darker; leaf large and thick in texture. Fruit said to be medium to large; skin dark purple when fully ripe. Ripens late.

QUINCES.

The Quince succeeds best on deep, rich soil, and clean culture is also desirable. It is a very profitable market fruit, and possibly the most popular for jelly and preserve making.

ALASKA—Introduced by Chas. A. Green, of New York, who claims for it some very remarkable characteristics. Said to come into bearing first year from the bud, and loaded with fruit the third season. Large size and beautiful color and shape.

ANGIERS—Resembles Orange Quince, though not quite so large. Fruit keeps well after maturing. Tree is hardy and vigorous.

CHAMPION—Very large; yellow; flesh free from lumps. Tree an upright strong grower and bears well.

BURGEAT—A new and very late variety. Imported from France. Tree a remarkably strong grower, surpassing all others in yielding immense crops. Fruit of largest size, round, rich golden color. Will keep until midwinter.

FULLER—Large to very large; pyriform; rich golden yellow; flesh said to be tender and fine flavored. Tree a strong grower, with large, smooth foliage, which holds on until fruit is matured. A very promising variety and named in honor of the very prominent horticulturist, A. S. Fuller.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC—We have tested this variety for the past five years and have been gratified with results. Large size; rather pear-shaped; orange yellow color; fruit smooth with delightfully fragrant odor.

ORANGE—An old and best known of all Quinces, and needs no description here. Tree hardy and productive.

RHEA'S MAMMOTH—A seedling of Orange Quince. One-third larger; of same form and color, and equally as good and productive.

APRICOTS AND NECTARINES.

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious fruits we possess. The chief difficulties in the way of its general cultivation are the ravages of the curculio and its habit of early blooming and consequent liability to injury by late frosts. The first difficulty may be met successfully by jarring the trees when the fruit is just forming and the insects are at work with sheets spread under them to catch the pests so as to destroy them. They may be protected from late spring frosts in a great measure by planting them near large trees and on the south side of the house.

ALEXIS (Russian) — Fruit rather large; yellow with red cheek; slightly acid but good. Tree an abundant bearer.

ACME (Shense) — Fruit large; yellowish with red tint; freestone, and of good quality. Introduced from China. Hardy as Russian varieties, and said to be much better.

ALEXANDER—Large size; oblong; yellow, flecked with red; sweet and delicate flavor. Russian.

BUDD, J. L.—Thought to be the best

of all the Russian varieties. Large; white with red cheek; sweet, juicy and rich. Ripens about first of July.

CATHARINE—Medium size; yellow; mild, sub-acid, good. Russian.

GIBB—Size medium; color yellow; sub-acid, rich and juicy. Considered the best early variety, ripening with the strawberries. Russian.

EARLY GOLDEN—Tree vigorous. Fruit rather small; freestone and of good quality.

MOORPARK—Fruit large; deep orange

yellow, sprinkled with dark specks; flesh rich, juicy and good; freestone. Ripens in July.

EARLY VIOLET NECTARINE—Rather large; yellowish green, with purple cheek; flesh white, red at the stone; freestone. Season August. Like the

Apricot, this is subject to ravages of the curculio.

RED ROMAN—Probably the best clingstone Nectarine. Fruit large; greenish yellow, with reddish brown cheek; flesh juicy, rich, highly flavored; red next the stone. September.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS.

MULBERRIES.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING — Fruit large, black; flesh tender, sweet, juicy, rich and excellent. Tree of rapid growth, hardy and productive.

HICK'S EVERBEARING — Fruit of lighter color than the above, not quite so large, but sweeter.

NEW AMERICAN—Equal to Downing's in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit. Ripe from middle June to middle September.

RUSSIAN — Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silk worms, etc. Fruit of small size, varies in color from white to black.

NUTS.

CHESTNUT (American) — A well known nut tree, of rapid growth and fine form.

CHESTNUT, JAPAN OR GIANT—A dwarf grower, very distinct from other kinds, leaf long and narrow, dark green; a fine ornamental tree in any situation. Commence bearing very young, two-year trees said to bear in nursery rows frequently. Nuts are of immense size; when outside skin is removed are sweet and good, much better than the European varieties.

PARAGON — A magnificent variety, nuts large, three or more in a burr, of very good quality. Vigorous grower, early and abundant bearer, supposed to be a seedling of the Spanish.

PECAN—Grows and bears well, but should be transplanted rather small to insure success.

PECAN (Texas Paper Shell)—An improved variety, bearing much larger nuts, with thin shells. Very highly recommended for the Southern States. Not considered hardy here.

ENGLISH WALNUT—Well known as furnishing the imported walnut of commerce. Tree hardy here and of rapid growth. Fruits moderately well.

FIGS.

BROWN TURKEY—This is regarded as the best variety for open-air culture unless for a Southern climate. Moderately dwarfish in habit, hence can the more readily be protected from cold. Fruit large, pyriform; skin dark brown; flesh red and excellent.

PERSIMMONS.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON—A new variety, very much larger than our native. It may be very successfully grown in a mild climate. Not hardy here.

GRAPES.

It has been stated by some eminent physiologists that among all fruits that conduce to the health and vigor of the human system the Grape stands at the head of the list. No fruit can be raised more easily and with less expense or trouble. It bears early—by the second year—and regularly, no off-years like some other fruits, and yields most abundant crops. Grapes will do well in any garden, with good, average dry soil, and every family may have an abundance for home consumption if the most hardy varieties are planted.

Situations naturally well drained should be selected for vineyards, with considerable elevation and a sunny exposure. If the soil should be thin the vigor of the vine and size of the fruit may be increased considerably by applying well-rotted manure, bone dust or wood ashes. The soil should be well prepared before planting, and the holes made broad enough for the long roots, but it is not necessary to plant more than one inch deeper than plant stood in nursery row. Cut back the vine and do not allow more than two buds to grow—one is better if a strong shoot. No stakes are necessary the first year. Cultivate often but not deep, and work close up to the plant with hoe or garden fork. The next season posts or trellis should be used to train the young vines to. We prefer wired trellis, and think it more satisfactory every way. Plant a post between each vine and train. After the vine has been shaped pruning should be done annually, and it becomes very simple and easy. The vines may be pruned any time from November to last of February, when the wood is not frozen. After the vine has been evenly distributed over the trellis, all the fruit can have sunlight and warmth sufficient to make it perfect. Summer pruning, which is sometimes practiced to prevent rotting, will do no good, and is very detrimental to the vine. Sacking has been tested and has given such satisfaction that it is not necessary to say anything further in its favor except that it should be done very early, when the fruit is not larger than turkey shot to obtain the best results.

Our advantages for testing new varieties and experimenting with older ones in different situations are very superior, for our observations are not limited to the one character of soil our ground affords, but have access to several vineyards and the gardens of amateur grape-growers around our city. We are testing in these almost all the varieties we catalogue, and have taken cognizance of the growth, fruitage and general characteristics of them all in these situations: so we think we are qualified to give our patrons the benefit of some experience that will be of service to them in planting. Perhaps of the list we give not over one-third we can recommend for general planting in vineyards, but many others will interest the amateur, and pay for a trial in a small way, especially in favored localities. Some very tender varieties will do finely around back porches and under the eaves of old houses. In all our planting we give preference to thrifty one-year-old plants, for they can be taken up with more fibrous roots and will start off with less shock to the growth than older ones, though some prefer two, and even three-year-old vines. Vines may be planted either in fall or spring.

GRAPES, continued.

AGAWAM (Rogers' Hybrid No. 15)—Red or amber color; bunch usually loose, shouldered; berries large; skin thin; flesh pulpy, meaty, juicy, of a rich peculiar aromatic flavor. Ripens with Concord.

AMERICA—This is a seedling of Herman Jaeger's No. 70, which is a hybrid between the best selected *Vitis Lin-secumii* and *Vitis rupestris*; native of Missouri, hence has pure American blood of two of our best species. The vine is very vigorous and productive, comes into and sheds its foliage very late; free from disease. It flowers late, and is perfect in fertilization. The vine is very hardy to resist heat and cold, and the roots to resist phylloxera. Clusters large; berry medium to large, black, and rarely touched by rot; skin thin; pulp tender; juicy, pure and good; juice rich in coloring matter and sugar. Very promising as a dark-red wine as well as a good market grape. Succeeds over a large extent of country. Will surely become a favorite among wine producers and marketmen.

AUGUST GIANT—Bunch large; stem long, double-shouldered; berries sometimes over an inch in diameter; flavor like Hamburg, rich and fine; vine of enormous growth. New. Black.

BLACK DEFIANCE—A large and handsome grape; productive; ripens very late; suited to Southern localities.

BRIGHTON—Dark red. One of the most desirable of the early red grapes. Very large and handsome. Clusters under favorable conditions, are more uniform than those of any other grape we know. Ripens soon after Hartford. Should be planted near by other varieties, as its blossoms do not always fertilize when alone. The quality of its fruit is best at early ripening.

BRILLIANT—A beautiful red grape, which has been tested in various States. North and South, receiving high commendation. A strong grower, healthy and hardy. Color much resembles

Delaware, but bunches and berries are larger. Quality very good. Medium early.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—A most promising new grape. The result of an experiment of crossing Hartford, Concord, Moore's Early and Muscat Hamburg by Geo. W. Campbell, of Ohio. It will undoubtedly prove his greatest triumph, says Bush, of Missouri. Vigorous and healthy as Concord and ripens with Moore's Early. Bunch large, shouldered; berries large, globular; color black with beautiful blue bloom; flesh rich without foxiness, sweet to the center with small seed, parting freely from the pulp. Will remain on vine in sound condition for long time after maturity.

CATAWBA—Red. Well known. Late, of best quality, but does not succeed in all localities.

CHAMPION—Black. Bunch of medium size; berry large; very vigorous and productive. One of the earliest grapes, somewhat similar to Hartford; desirable on account of its early ripening. Quality poor.

CONCORD—So popular and well known as to need no description. The early, black, healthy, hardy grape for the million, succeeding everywhere and producing abundantly, fruit of good quality.

COLUMBIAN — First brought into notice at the World's Fair, where it attracted great attention on account of its extraordinary size. Vine strong grower with large thick, leathery leaves. Ripens with Moore's Early. Is regarded with high favor, its showiness, large size and early ripening all combining to make it valuable. Black.

COTTAGE—Similar to Concord, but earlier and rather better in quality. Black, strong and vigorous.

CYNTHIANA—Originated in Arkansas, and resembles Norton's Virginia, but ripens earlier; very hardy and bears abundantly.

GRAPES, continued.

DELAWARE--Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.

DELICIOUS--A hybrid of Big Post-Oak with Herbemont. Vine very vigorous and free from disease; cluster large, conical; berry medium, black; seeds, small, one to three; skin thin and tough; pulp melting. The name of the grape describes its flavor. Productive. A fine table and wine grape.

DUCHESS -- Pale, greenish yellow. Tender, juicy and spicy. Excellent quality. Ripens soon after Concord.

EARLY OHIO--Briefly, its points of merit are extreme earliness, hardiness and productiveness. The berry is black, smaller than Concord, firm in texture, and hangs to the stem with a persistency that makes its shipping qualities of the highest order. The vine is thrifty, a strong, rapid grower and an abundant bearer. Its exceeding earliness makes it a decided acquisition and will push it at once into popular favor with all who grow grapes for profitable marketing.

EARLY VICTOR -- Black. Earlier, smaller, and better flavored than Concord. Is vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive.

EATON--New Black Grape. This is the largest berried grape we have ever grown. Its large size causes its sale quickly when offered in the market. The Rural New Yorker says: Eaton bears the largest bunches and berries of any variety in the R. N. Y. collection, and the vine is loaded. It ripens just with the Worden. The quality of Eaton is, as we have often stated, not high, but the great berries are full of juice and a tender pulp which releases the seeds readily.

EL DORADO --White, healthy, hardy, vigorous and productive. Ripens about with Concord, or a little before.

A grape for amateurs, but does not succeed in all localities. Has imperfect blossoms.

ELVIRA--Hardy and very productive. Bunch perfect; berry medium; flavor pure; ripening after Concord. This variety must be pruned very closely, or it will overbear, the fruit then being very insipid. White.

EMPIRE STATE--White, of fine quality; medium early, vigorous. Not valuable in most localities.

ETTA--Resembles Elvira, but berries are larger and do not crack. Ripens very late and is considered the best of Rommel's white grapes.

FRANCIS B. HAYES--Amber yellow. Pure native. Very early, hardy and prolific. Ripens seven to ten days before Concord.

GAERTNER (Rogers No. 14)--Red. Bunch and berry medium, early, healthy and excellent.

GOETHE (Rogers No. 1)--Bunch large and rather loose. Berries very large, pale red. This grape, as compared with other Rogers' Hybrids, has more individual character of its own than any other. Excellent for table or for wine. Ripens with Catawba.

GREEN MOUNTAIN (or Winchell)--White, very early. Berries drop from the stem, and it is not a good shipper. A fine grape for amateurs, however.

GREIN'S GOLDEN--Light red. Tender, juicy and sweet. Is later than Concord, and is not very desirable for table or market.

HARTFORD--Black. Bunch and berry large. Sweet. Earlier than Concord. Strong grower, healthy, hardy and very productive. Should be picked as soon as ripe, or berries will drop from the stem.

HERBERT (Rogers No. 44.)--Black. Sweet, tender, delicious. Early and productive. One of the best of the Rogers'.

HERBEMONT -- A Southern wine grape. Bunches large, berries small

Excellent in the South. Black. Late at the North, and requires protection.

HIGHLAND—New; large and fine looking; bunches weighing over a pound. Not fully tested, however. Black.

IONA—Red. A fine grape of excellent quality. Ripens between Concord and Catawba. Is subject to mildew in many localities, and not reliable for general vineyard culture.

IVE'S SEEDLING—One of the most hardy, productive and popular grapes; not of the best quality, but is very good when fully ripe. Black.

JAEGER—A hybrid produced in 1885 by using pollen of the Herbemont upon one of the best varieties of *Vitis Linccumii* found wild in this vicinity. Vine exceedingly vigorous, healthy and prolific. It will probably endure the winters as far north as 40°. Bunch very large, shouldered or double-shouldered, compact; berry medium, of a dark purple, covered with a rich bloom; very persistent to the stem; skin thin, tough; pulp melting, very juicy; sweet and sprightly, of very good quality; seeds small. A very attractive and valuable grape for market, table or wine. Ripens with or a few days later than Concord.

JANESVILLE — Early. Vigorous, strong grower. Black. Hardy and productive. Largely planted in the North.

JEFFERSON—Red. One of the best red grapes. A good grower, hardy and productive. Ripens a little before Catawba.

JEWEL—Small, black, hardy and healthy. Quality good. Is earlier than Concord.

KENTUCKY—We have been testing this new variety for four years since when we invested with the "Kentucky Grape Company" in the purchase of the original vine. During this time it has proven to be not only the largest bunch and more hardy, but decidedly the latest variety we have on our list. The berries are about twice as large

as those of its supposed parent. For full description we quote from "Bush's Manual:"

"(Kentucky Aest.) Supposed-seedling of Norton's Va., found 1887 by James Childers, of Auburn, Ky., in his garden. Vine vigorous, hardy, healthy and prolific. Tips of growing canes reddish, which is characteristic of its species; (vide Engleman's classification.) It has large and perfectly healthy foliage; long, intermittent tendrils; stamens slightly reflexed; clusters large, often very large, double-shouldered, resembling in general outline bunches of Herbemont, but in other respects more like its supposed (undoubted) parent; berries medium, black, with much color; small seeds; quality very good; ripens about the same time with the Nortons. G. W. Campbell, to whom Childers sent specimens of the grape in fall of 1890, says it impresses me very favorably; is very good, rich, with much color. Very promising both for table and wine."

LADY—Greenish yellow, very early. Bunch and berry medium large. Is healthy, hardy, productive and of good quality. One of the best early white grapes.

LADY WASHINGTON—White, vigorous and rapid grower. Bunch large to very large; flesh soft, sweet, tender and very good. Ripens soon after Concord.

LINDLEY (Rogers No. 9)—Berries medium to large, reddish in color; flesh tender, sweet and aromatic; ripens early.

LUTIE—Large berry; large cluster; red; a fine hardy table and local market grape; early; very strong grower and very prolific.

MARTHA—Large, pale yellow; strongly resembles the Concord in all points except color, and thought by many to be as good. Hardy and productive.

MISSOURI RIESLING—A white wine grape; very hardy, healthy and pro-

GRAPES, continued.

ductive. Ripens about ten days after Concord.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—Color white. Bunch and berries large. Healthy, strong grower, hardy, and where known, is very popular. Quality excellent. This new grape has evidently come to stay. Ripens with Delaware.

MOORE'S EARLY—The best very early grape; fully tested; a seedling of Concord, which it equals in vigor and hardiness of vine, but ripens ten days or two weeks earlier than that variety; bunch large, berry round and large, black, with a heavy blue bloom; of good quality.

MOYER—Originated in Canada. In habit of growth, hardiness, quality and size, resembles the Delaware, but ripens earlier and has larger berries; very hardy; skin tough but thin; pulp tender, juicy; excellent shipper. Red.

NIAGARA—Vine hardy, unusually strong grower, bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered: ber-



ries large or larger than the Concord, mostly round; light greenish white; semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin, but tough and does not crack; quality good, very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center.

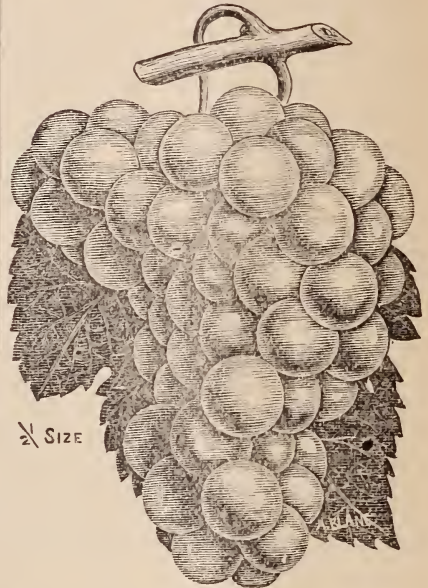
NOAH—White. Healthy, vigorous and very productive. Highly recommended for table and wine. Late.

NORTON'S—Black. Bunch long, berry small. Ripens late. Vigorous,

healthy, hardy and productive. A valuable wine grape.

PERKINS—Pale red. Bunch and berries medium. Ripens between Hartford and Concord. Is vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive.

POCKLINGTON—White. Very large and showy. Vine very hardy and vigo-



rous. Bunch and berry large. Ripens about with Concord.

POUGHKEEPSIE—Resembles the Delaware in vine and fruit, with larger clusters. Ripens early. Red.

ROGERS' No. 30—Bunch and berry large to very large; flavor very fine; pulp very tender; vine vigorous and healthy. Ripens early. Light red.

SALEM (Rogers No. 53)—A strong, vigorous vine; berries large, Catawba color; thin skin, free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly; ripens first of September.

SENASQUA—Bunch large; compact; flavor sprightly; medium early. One of Underhill's hybrids. Black.

TELEGRAPH (Christine)—A luxurious and hardy variety, ripening as early or

earlier than Hartford and hanging longer on the vine. Bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berry large, roundish, black with blue bloom.

TRIUMPH—A fine white grape of very late ripening. Bunch and berry large; quality very good.

ULSTER—A strong, vigorous grower, with good foliage and exceedingly productive; clusters medium to small, compact, berries of good size, of dull copper color; a good shipper and keeper; quality rich and excellent. Ripens early.

VERGENNES—Berries large, holding firmly to the stem; light amber; rich and delicious. Is an excellent late keeper.

WOODRUFF—Of ironclad hardiness. A rank grower and very healthy. The

fruit is large in bunch and berry. Attractive; shouldered; sweet and of fair quality. Desirable as a market variety where many others fail. Ripens with Concord. Red.

WORDEN—Black; bunch large, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries very large; skin thin. It is superior to Concord in the following points: It is better in quality, larger berry, more compact and handsome cluster, and ripens five to ten days earlier, and from many sections is reported as more hardy. It fully equals Concord in vigor, health and productiveness.

WYOMING—This new red variety is of good quality, with handsome clusters. Hardy, vigorous and productive. An acquisition.

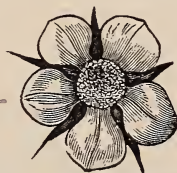
STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. Vegetable manure (muck, rotten turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. For field culture set in rows 3 or 3½ feet apart, 15 to 18 inches in rows; for garden 15 inches apart each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce fine, large fruit, keep in hills, pinching runners off as

soon as they appear. Ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until ground is frozen, or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in spring. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and



PERFECT FLOWER.



IMPERFECT FLOWER

the soil in good condition through the fruiting season.

The blossoms of those marked with (p) are destitute of stamens, and are termed pistillate, and unless a row of perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers. We give representations of Bi-Sexual, or perfect flowered and also of the Pistillate, or imperfect. Our land is especially suited to the development of strawberry plants, giving us extra fine crowns and roots, our plants being much larger than those usually sent out. Our stocks are pure, each kind kept by itself and cultivated entirely for the production of plants. They are carefully graded, handled and packed, certain to give the best of satisfaction. Quality counts.

STRAWBERRIES, continued.

AROMA—A new and very promising late variety, and when fully tested is considered a rival of Gandy, especially in the South. One veteran strawberry grower thinks it will supplant the Gandy and claims it will suit all soils.

BISEL, (p)—Grown in south Illinois from seed of Wilson. Plants healthy and vigorous with splendid root system. Fruit large, firm, glossy red, good quality, uniform in size and shape through the season. Ripens with Crescent. A fine market sort.

BRANDYWINE—Plant remarkably vigorous, of large size, hardy and healthy; produces fruit in abundance; usually matures every berry. Berries large, ripen late, nearly all of regular conical form; color bright glossy red, extending to the center; flesh firm, of excellent quality. Its great productiveness, large size, beauty of form and color firmness and high quality make it a desirable variety for any purpose. Continues a long time in fruit, is of superior shape, quality and size for so large a berry. One of, if not the best, well tested large varieties for both home and market.

BUBACH'S No. 5 (p) . Combines many extra qualities, such as great and uniform size, fine form and color, good

quality of fruit, unsurpassed productiveness, and great vigor of plant. It ripens almost as early as the Crescent and continues about as long in bearing, and fully as prolific: leaves large, dark green, and endures the hottest sun perfectly. The leading home market variety.

CAPT. JACK—This old variety has not succeeded with us for the past two years.

CLYDE—A perfect bloomer and very strong grower, making heavy crowns; long roots, numerous runners. Berries large to very large, conic, bright scarlet, firm: season early to quite late; immensely productive. A remarkable strawberry when we take size and productiveness into consideration, with its long season and regular, handsome appearance.

CRESCENT (p)—Medium size; bright light scarlet: continues a long time in fruit; plant very vigorous and hardy and will produce good crops under greater neglect than any other strawberry.

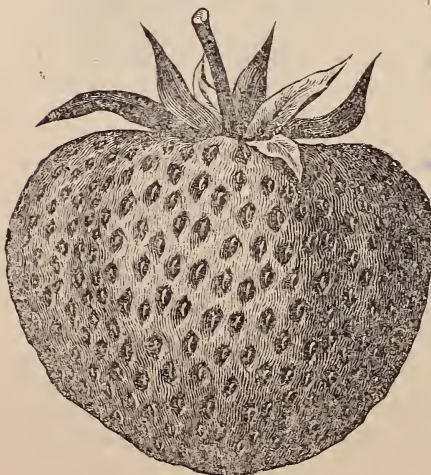
CRYSTAL CITY (p)—Esteemed for its early ripening. Fruit of medium size, deep red color and good quality.

CUMBERLAND—A magnificent variety; berries immense, fine, perfect form, and of fine flavor: plant very vigorous and productive.

CHAS. DOWNING—An old and very reliable variety introduced by J. S. Downer and is still a most profitable early sort in most all kinds of soil.

ECLIPSE, Barton's, (p)—An unusually strong, healthy grower; fruit large to very large, conical, dark red, fine quality. Ripens early.

GANDY—The best late strawberry yet introduced and the leading late variety with fruit growers all over the country. In size and firmness it is all that can be desired, and in vigor of plant and growth it is eminently satisfactory. The berries are large, very uniform, bright crimson color, handsome and



showy, firm and good quality. Requires good soil and culture and with these it cannot be excelled as a late berry for size, beauty and general appearance. Very profitable for a fancy market. Late to very late. Perfect blossom.

GANDY BELLE—Plants grow very fine here. Described as a large berry, perfect blossom and very productive; berries dark red when ripe. The plant



is a very strong grower and always makes a heavy bed of plants. Time of ripening early. Quality fairly good.

GREEN PROLIFIC—An old and well known variety, but is being superseded by more desirable kinds of its time of ripening.

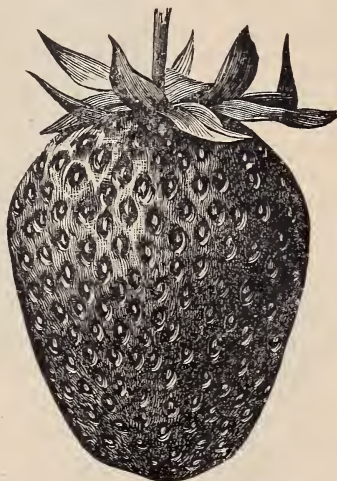
GREENVILLE (p)—Resembles Bubach, but firmer and a better shipper; uniform in size, regular outline; excellent quality. Plant a strong grower, free from rust, and one of the most productive. Is rapidly taking front rank as a first-class berry for either garden or field.

IOWA BEAUTY—A berry of fine shape and quality. Resembles Jucunda. Scarlet in color, no neck, heart-shape, red flesh, yellow seeds, fairly firm.

JESSIE—A large, handsome dark red berry; in some localities one of the best market sorts. Strongly stami-

nate; a fine fertilizer for such varieties as Bubachs. Vigorous, healthy plant. Midseason.

HAVERLAND (p)—Plants are very large, healthy, vigorous, and ripen their fruit evenly and early, holding on through the season. Berries are



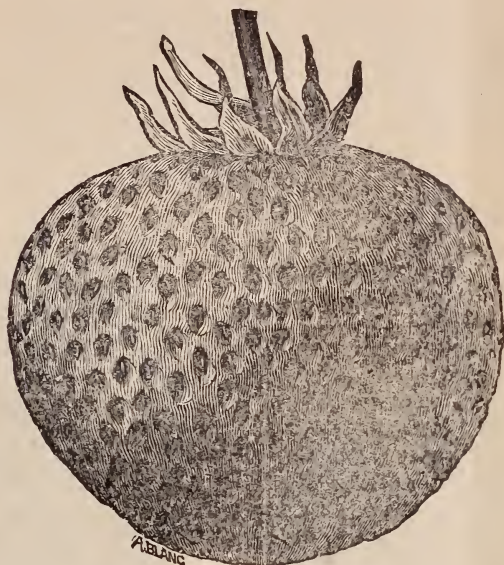
fine, uniform in shape, very large, excellent flavor and bright red color. One of the best home market varieties.

KENTUCKY—A strong, vigorous, productive, late variety, bearing its berries well up from the ground. Fruit large, bright scarlet, firm, juicy, rich and sweet.

LADY RUSK—Fruit large, very highly colored, but has not given us entire satisfaction.

LEADER—Without doubt the earliest large strawberry in cultivation; of only fair quality, oblong and very bright crimson; enormously productive, and continues in fruit for a long season, maturing the last berries nearly as large as the first. Flowers perfect.

LEVEL'S—Supposed to be a seedling of Sharpless, which it resembles in many respects. Fruit the largest size and of best quality, and bears abundantly. Have tested it two seasons and do not hesitate to recommend it most highly.



LADY THOMPSON.

LADY THOMPSON — We have been pleased with this variety the past season. We refer to a well known authority: Mr. J. S. Westbrook, one of the largest strawberry growers in North Carolina, says: "I have shipped the Lady Thompson another season, and my experience has not only confirmed but increased my good opinion of its merits. It has proven its adaptability to adverse as well as favorable surroundings. We have had an unusually dry season and while the other varieties of berries succumbed to the drought and many plants died, the Lady Thompson held up and yielded a full crop of large fine berries. I began shipping them April 6, and at this writing, May 18, there are many berries on the plants, in every stage from the bloom to well-matured, ripe ones, and I am still shipping at remunerative prices, although the market is broken and small berries are worthless. I consider the Lady Thompson invaluable and very far superior to any berry I have ever seen."

LONGFELLOW — Introduced by A. D. Webb, of this place, and when planted

on suitable soil is a very profitable kind. Fruit very large, sweet and excellent. A good market variety.

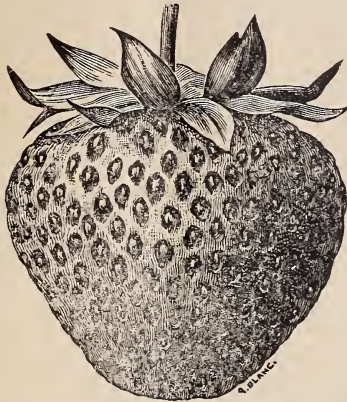
LOVETT — The plants are rank and vigorous growers; fruit large and uniform size, firm; of a high color; splendid flavor. One of the best for general planting.

MARSHALL — Plant strong and vigorous, with heavy, thick foliage protecting the blossoms and roots. Of the largest size and the first large berry to ripen, scarcely ever misshapen; color dark rich crimson; flesh fine grained, of delicious flavor; firm, keeping and carrying to market well. Originated in Massachusetts; has been for several years the principal prize taker at the Boston strawberry show. With high culture it is one of the largest and finest of berries.

MAY KING (h) — A seedling of Crescent; very early, vigorous, healthy and productive. Berries large, bright scarlet and of best quality. An attractive berry, valuable especially for early marketing.

MICHEL'S EARLY — A great plant

maker — over-crowds itself; perfect bloomer; bears medium, roundish, conical, light scarlet berries of good



quality. If grown in hills or kept well thinned out in matted beds it is very productive and berries are large. The best extra early we have if its surplus plants are treated as weeds. Suited to light or medium soil.

MURRAY'S EXTRA EARLY—Although this new berry has been extravagantly praised it has proven an entire failure on our grounds.

PARKER EARLY—We have tested this variety for several years and it is entirely worthless on our grounds.

PRINCETON CHIEF—The fruit is medium large, of good shape, dark glossy red color, very solid, with the appearance of a good shipper; ripens a few days after Crescent; holds its berries well up on stout, long stems; quality of the best, and very sweet. Plant vigorous and hardy, and does not seem to suffer in a dry season.

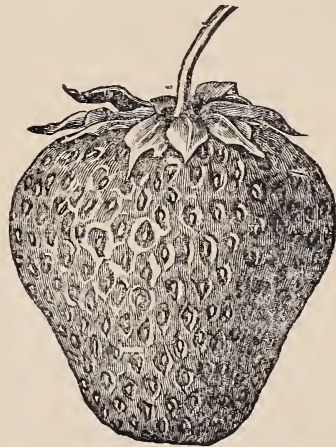
RURAL—Seedling of Longfellow and introduced by A. D. Webb. Plants not very thrifty growing, but bear well. Fruit large and resembles its parent.

SHARPLESS—One of the old favorites. Large, productive; flesh firm, sweet, with a delicate aroma, of fine quality, color clear light red, with a smooth, shining surface.

SHUCKLESS—In picking it parts

readily from the stem, the shucks remaining on the stem instead of on the berries, which are ready for immediate use. Is a strong grower, hardy plant, late and perfect bloomer, and produces berries of uniform size in great abundance and of the best quality.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC—This new variety has been steadily gaining favor since its introduction. Fruit large, of



good quality and very productive. Although we have tested it only one season our experience confirms what is claimed for plants—that they are free from rust.

TIMBRELL (p)—A thrifty grower, with rank, dark luxuriant foliage; heavy yielder of large solid berries, so firm they will stand long shipments in good condition. One of the latest to bloom and ripen, prolonging the season several days. Fruit very large, symmetrical, dark crimson, in some sections does not color uniformly, which is its one fault. Superb flavor, sweet and rich.

VAN DEMAN—Our experience with this variety will not warrant us to recommend it to our customers.

WARREN—When planted on congenial soil we know of no berry superior to the Warren. Does not do well on very rich land. Size large and of finest quality. Introduced by A. D. Webb.

BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberries in garden culture should be planted in rows five feet apart, and the plants four feet apart in the rows; in field culture plant in rows six feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in the rows. The tops should not be cut off till about three feet and a half high, and should not be so closely pruned in the spring; otherwise their culture should be the same as Raspberries.

EARLY HARVEST—This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation; a compact dwarf grower; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer. It is so early and it bears so well, eats so well and ships so well; it is of very notable value to a large portion of our country. Not perfectly hardy here, and in this latitude and further north needs protection during winter.

ELDORADO—It originated in Ohio, and has been tested at many of the experiment stations, several States, and in Canada. It has been exposed to very low temperature, and has never been winter killed in the least, always producing an immense crop of the most delicious fruit, ripening with early varieties.

ERIE—Claimed to be as hardy as Snyder, as vigorous as Kittatinny; very productive, free from rust or double blossoms, good quality, round in form and as large as Lawson.

KITTATINNY—One of the popular old varieties. Fruit of best quality, large, handsome, ripe as soon as black. Canes erect, strong, vigorous growers, very productive. One of the best for general planting in sections where it is not affected with rust. Mid-season.

MINNEWASKI—One of the largest and most productive; has been on trial for several years and receiving most favorable reports from nearly all sections. Fruit glossy black, tender, juicy, sweet, with fine aromatic flavor. Remarkably productive and hardy. One of the best for both market and home garden. Ripens early.

OHMER—Originated by Mr. N. Ohmer widely known as the introducer of the Gregg Raspberry. Healthy, very large;

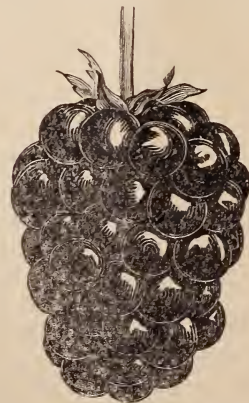
ripening after raspberries are gone, and lasting till late in August when prices are up. Excellent quality, firm, no core; sweet before soft or fully ripe. Mr. Ohmer says, brings \$1.00 to \$2.00 more a stand than Snyder or Taylor. As large as the largest, as hardy as any good berry; very productive, strong grower, finest quality and late.

SNYDER—Extremely hardy; enormously productive, medium size; no hard, sour core, sweet and juicy. The leading variety where hardiness is the consideration. Early.

WILSON—A magnificent, large, very early, beautiful berry, of sweet and excellent flavor. Ripens evenly, holds its color well, and brings highest market price. Strong grower, exceedingly productive.

WILSON JUNIOR—A seedling of Wilson which it resembles, possessing all its good points as a very early market variety, and said to average larger. Both sorts require protection in cold climates.

LUCRETIA—This is one of the low-



growing, trailing blackberries; in size

and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with very large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, (soon after raspberries,) is often one and one-half inches long, by one inch in

diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core; ripe before late raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries from ground. We can heartily recommend this variety.

RASPBERRIES.

Will do well on any soil that will produce a good corn crop. Land should be thoroughly prepared and well enriched, ground bone is one of the best fertilizers. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood to give more vigor to the young canes. Spring is much the best season to plant Black Caps.

BLACK CAPS.

GREGG—The leading late black cap and a popular market sort. Canes of strong vigorous growth and, under good culture, very productive. Berries very large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty, and of fine flavor. It requires good strong soil to produce best results and responds liberally to generous treatment.

HILBORN—Originated in Canada; hardy, vigorous and productive, and has hardy blossoms. The fruit is nearly the size of the Gregg, jet black, and of the best quality. It ripens nearly a week later than Tayler or Souhegan, and bears a long time.

KANSAS—Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after Palmer. Berries size of Gregg, of better color; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; presents a hand-

some appearance, and brings highest price in market.

MAMMOTH CLUSTER—A standard variety and has no superior in vigor, hardiness, size and productiveness combined, except Gregg. Fruit black, juicy, sweet and good. Seldom fails to give good satisfaction.

PALMER (Cap)—A splendid new black cap from Ohio, ripening with Souhegan, but claimed to yield fully 25 per cent. more fruit per acre, and the fruit larger and better in quality. It ripens at the same time as Souhegan, but yields much more fruit at first picking, completes ripening its crop in a short time, and commands the highest price in market.

SOUHEGAN (or Tyler)—A leading early market variety, ripening its entire crop in a very short time; medium size, very black, without bloom; flesh firm and sweet. Plant vigorous, strong, hardy.

RED VARIETIES.

BRANDYWINE—Is later, larger and very much firmer than the Turner. Not as good quality. Will ship any distance. Perfectly hardy, productive and profitable.

COLUMBIAN—Said to be a decided improvement on the Shaffer, of same type and similar color; supposed to be a cross between it and Cuthbert. A

wonderfully strong grower and producer, surpassing Shaffer, which has heretofore stood at the head in these two points. One of the hardiest, passing last severe winter unharmed, where many other sorts were badly injured. Fruit, compared with Shaffer, is longer, more solid, adheres more firmly to the stems, is sweeter and of

RASPBERRIES, continued.

higher flavor when ripe.

CUTHBERT, or Queen of the Market—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the Northern winters and Southern summers equal to any. Berries very large, measuring three inches around, conical, rich crimson, very handsome.

HANSEL—Claimed to be the earliest of all raspberries. A good grower, hardy and productive. Fruit medium to large in size, bright crimson, firm and finely flavored.

LOUDON—New Red Raspberries from Wisconsin; claimed by E. S. Carman, of Rural New Yorker, and others, to be the best Red Raspberry in existence. Plants hardier and more vigorous even than Cuthbert; canes virtually thornless. Begins to ripen with Cuth-



bert and continues longer; berries larger, firmer and brighter color; cling well to the stem and never crumble. It will remain on bushes longer after ripe than any other berry and is the best of shippers, and will stand up

longer in market than Cuthbert; enormously productive and of excellent quality.

MARLBORO—Fruit of the very largest size, of a bright scarlet color, excellent flavor; a good shipper, canes very long and strong; foliage dark green, perfectly hardy, none more productive, and commences to ripen early.

MILLER RED RASPBERRY—Berry is said to be as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape; color bright red; core very small; does not crumble, making it the firmest and best shipping berry in existence; has a rich fruity flavor. The time of ripening is the very earliest.

SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL—Although this berry has been extensively praised by horticulturists all over the country, it has proven an utter failure with us after testing it several years.

TURNER—Very hardy, vigorous, productive and early, fruit large, bright red, excellent quality. One of the best for home use; too soft for market.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Very large, beautiful yellow, very firm and of high quality. Plant hardy, productive and of strongest growth.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY—A novelty that has excited much interest since its introduction in this country. Although it has been tested for the two past seasons, we are sorry not to be able to testify more favorably as to its future.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Plant in good rich soil and give a liberal dressing of manure every season. Regular pruning every year is essential for the production of fine fruit. The English varieties especially do best in partial shade and should be heavily mulched. To prevent mildew spray bushes soon as leaves appear and several times during the summer with potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur,) one ounce to four gallons of water.

✓ **CHAUTAQUA**—Combines size, beauty and quality with vigorous growth and productiveness. Fruit large, light yellow, free from spines and hairs; averaging 1 inch to 1¼ inch in diameter. Thick-skinned, sweet and of exquisite flavor. Has been tested for several years; for those who take the trouble to spray and care for their plants, it is one of the best.

✓ **COLUMBUS**—Seems to meet the long existing demand for a gooseberry equal to the English in size and quality and to the best American in adaptability to our soils, climate and freedom from mildew. Fruit of largest size, oval, handsome, greenish yellow, finest quality. Plant a strong, robust grower with large and glossy foliage. One of the best for general cultivation.

✓ **DOWNING**—One of the oldest and best known sorts, large, handsome, pale green, of splendid quality for both cooking and table use; bush a vigorous grower, and usually free from mildew. One of the best for home use and market.

✓ **GOLDEN PROLIFIC**—An American seedling of the English type. Perfectly hardy, a good grower and usually free from mildew. Fruit large, deep golden yellow, making it decidedly handsome and attractive; quality excellent. A heavy fruiter.

✓ **HOUGHTON**—A medium sized American variety; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; bears abundant and regular crops.

✓ **INDUSTRY**—A very large, handsome gooseberry of foreign origin: color dark red; hairy; flavor rich and pleasant; an eminent yielder, but will not thrive under the heat of our summers without protection from the sun, such as shade and mulching.

✓ **KEEPSAKE**—A new variety from England, where it succeeds admirably, and promises to become as great a favorite as Industry. Fruit very large, straw-colored, of excellent flavor, carries well to market. Bloom is well protected by early foliage, making it one of the surest croppers. One of the

earliest varieties in cultivation.

✓ **LANCASHIRE LAD**—One of the largest and best of the English varieties. Fruit smooth, bright red, extra size, fine quality, one of the best dessert berries. Bush strong grower and productive.

✓ **MOUNTAIN SEEDLING**—Plant a strong irregular grower and an abundant bearer. Fruit the largest of any of the American sorts; form roundish oval; skin pale red, smooth; flesh sweet and good.

✓ **PEARL**—A cross between Houghton and one of the best English varieties giving us the vigor, healthfulness and productiveness of the former with the large size and fine flavor of the latter. The fruit is nearly double the size of Downing, fine green color and of excellent quality. Bush is a strong, rugged grower with abundant foliage, not a trace of mildew and is excessively prolific, the branches being thickly clustered. It is being largely planted for market, the universal opinion being that it is fully equal in hardiness, superior in size and quality, and very much more productive than Downing, which is the standard of excellence among American gooseberries.

✓ **RED JACKET**—Said to be a most prolific and most valuable gooseberry in America; as large as the largest; berry smooth. Very hardy. Quality best and foliage best of any Gooseberry known. For ten years it has stood close to Triumph, Crown Bob, Whitesmith, Smith's Improved, Downing, and more than a dozen other sorts; and while these others have all mildewed in leaf and fruit, mildew has never appeared on Red Jacket.

✓ **SMITH'S IMPROVED**—A seedling of Houghton, though the plant is more upright and vigorous than that variety. Fruit rather large, roundish oval; skin light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, juicy and good. Very desirable.

✓ **WHITESMITH**—Large, roundish oval, yellowish white, slightly downy; of first quality.



PEARL GOOSEBERRY.

CURRENTS.

A cool, moist location is best for this fruit, and for this reason it succeeds admirably when planted by a stone wall or fence; being benefitted by partial shade. Plant in rows four feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in the rows. Keep the ground mellow and free of weed and grass, using fertilizers copiously. Mulching is necessary for the best returns. So soon as the leaves turn yellow and begin to fall, with a pruning knife remove all the old wood and cut back the young shoots a third of their length, cutting to the ground enough of these to admit air and light to the bush freely. When the currant worm appears dust the bush with powdered white hellebore or tobacco dust; it can be exterminated also by dissolving the powdered white hellebore (to be had at any drug store) in proportion of an ounce to a pail of water, and applied with a syringe upon the leaves. Fall is the best time to plant, but early spring will answer.



✓ **CRANDALL**—A black seedling of the western wild currant. Distinct from the European black varieties without their odor. Wonderfully productive, a strong, vigorous grower, usually producing a crop next year after planting; large size, one-half to three-quarters inch in diameter; easily picked; can be shipped farther and kept longer than any other small fruit. Free from attacks of insect enemies.

✓ **CHERRY (Versailles)** — Well known and until lately the most popular market sort; uniformly the largest of all red currants, except Fay's Prolific. Bunches large, berries very large, bright, sparkling, crimson, beautiful, very acid.

✓ **FAY'S PROLIFIC** — The leading red variety and the largest, and one of the best red currants. The bush is a strong grower, regular bearer, wonderfully prolific and comes into bearing early. Fruit large, bright red, and of good flavor, and less acid than Cherry, which it is rapidly superseding.

✓ **LEE'S PROLIFIC (Black)**—An English production of great value; the fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush a vigorous grower and enormously productive.

✓ **NORTH STAR**—The best red currant. In both bunch and berry the fruit is large, of bright crimson color, very handsome and of superior quality. Its bunches are much larger than any other currants and it exceeds all other varieties in productiveness.

✓ **RED DUTCH**—An old favorite, producing in abundance fruit of the very best quality, which is the best of all for making red jellies and wines, but the berries are small.

✓ **VICTORIA**—An erect grower; large, bright red; bunches very long; late, productive, valuable. This currant prolongs the season fully two weeks.

✓ **WHITE GRAPE**—The largest and best white currant; especially valuable for table use. Bunches long, berries large, translucent white, excellent flavor.

POMONA—Described by the introducers, Albertson & Hobbs, of Indiana, as follows:

1. A most vigorous grower.
2. A perfectly healthy, hardy plant

3. The most productive.

4. The sweetest and best in quality, not having the unpleasantly strong currant flavor, and making it a very choice dessert fruit to eat as strawberries with sugar and cream, and second only to strawberries.

5. Continues in profitable bearing a greater number of years than any other sort.

6. Is of good size, larger than Red Dutch or Victoria.

7. Retains its foliage until after fruit is all gathered thus preventing sun-scalding.

8. Will hang on bush in good condition longer than any other sort.

9. Has fewer and smaller seeds than any other.

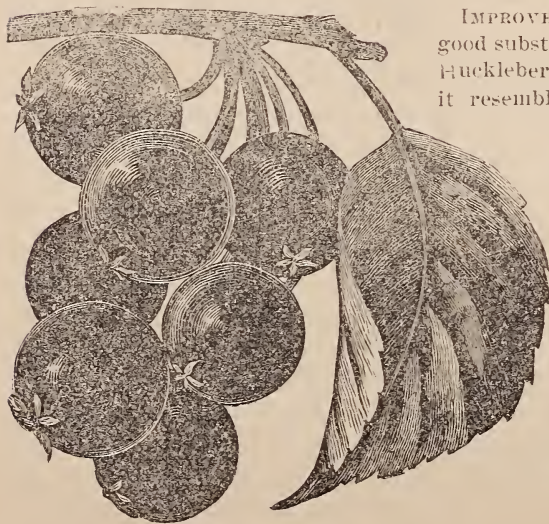
10. Comes into profitable bearing earlier than any other sort.

11. Is more easily and cheaply picked, and keeps longer.

12. It brings more dollars per acre to the grower, and with less work than any other fruit.



IMPROVED DWARF JUNE BERRY.



IMPROVED DWARF JUNE BERRY—A good substitute for the large or Swamp Huckleberry or Whortleberry, which it resembles. The fruit is borne in clusters, reddish-purple in color, changing to bluish-black. In flavor it is of mild, rich sub-acid; excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. It is extremely hardy. In habit it is similar to the currant, the bushes attaining the same size. The blossoms are quite large and composed of fine white petals, which, with its bright, glossy, dark green foliage, renders it one of the handsomest of ornamental shrubs.

ASPARAGUS.

No plant is of easier culture, but none has been more abused by bad treatment. Rich ground is needed and manure should be applied annually. The plants may be set in single row, one foot apart, rows four or five, covering the crowns not more than four inches.

On small grounds, three rows may be planted eighteen inches apart, plants one foot in row. This is the ordinary method of planting.

The plants may be cut the second year after being set, and will yield finely for a generation if manured and not over grown with weeds.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—Large, of rapid growth, productive and of fine quality.

PALMETTO—It is claimed to be an improvement on Conover's, in that yields a much heavier crop, fully as large and of much more even and regular size. It is fit for use nearly a week

before Conover's.

MYATT'S LINNEAUS PIE PLANT—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all. This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Although still greatly neglected in many places, the people of all sections in city, town and country are awakening to the fact that the town lot and farmyard, as well as the country villa, is of greater value when attractively planted with a judicious selection of ornaments; that an investment in hardy trees, shrubs, roses and plants used in beautifying the home grounds and street returns a greater interest in actual cash value than is possible with an outlay of similar amount in almost any other way, to say nothing of the added beauty, the increased comfort and health of the occupants. Deciduous trees may be planted at any time after the falling of the leaves in Autumn, and before the starting of the buds in Spring, provided the earth is not frozen. Be careful to have the hole large enough to receive the roots without twisting or crowding. Do not put any manure in contact with the roots, but plant in good garden soil, which should be well pulverized. Trim back the trees before planting, cutting off at least one-half of last season's growth.

MAPLES.

JAPANESE—These can be supplied in quite an extended list and great variety of form. They comprise varieties with bright and dark red, yellow and green, and variegated leaves: finely cut, lobed and serrated foliage. Slow dwarf growers, requiring but little room. For beauty of coloring they are unsurpassed; for effective grouping and display are invaluable and unrivalled.

NORWAY MAPLE (*Acer Platanoides*)—One of the handsomest of the genus;

round, spreading head; leaves large, thin, green on both sides, dark and shining. A valuable tree for avenue or lawn; hardy and easily transplanted.

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—Leaves purple red, particularly on the under side. A rapid, strong grower; hardy and should be in every collection.

SCARLET OR RED (*Rubrum*)—A rapid growing, medium-sized tree, with red flowers very early in the spring before the leaves appear. Unsurpassed in the

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT, continued.

beauty of its autumn foliage.

SCHWEDLER'S (Schwedlerii)—A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of a bright, purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish-green in the older leaves. A distinct and handsome sort.

SILVER MAPLE (A Dasycarpum)—For producing a quick shade, and especially for street planting, there are few trees superior to the Silver Maple. It is free from disease, and is the most rapid grower of all the Maples. It is of irregular rounded form and silvery foliage.

BALSAM. BALM OF GILEAD (Balsamifera)—A native species of remarkably rapid, luxuriant growth, with large glossy foliage.

CAROLINA—One of if not the most rapid growing trees, with large handsome, glossy, serrated, deep green leaves. Succeeds everywhere; especially adapted to large cities where it makes usual fast growth, and resists smoke and gas. Pyramidal form, making a spreading head and dense shade when properly trimmed. It is unexcelled for quick growth and effect; makes a splendid wind-break or screen; is used in larger numbers than any one tree for street planting. For new places and streets where the slower growing ornamental are desired, plant the Poplars between, securing an almost immediate effect, removing

WEeping TREES.

BIRCH (Cut-leaf Weeping)—Trunk straight, slender, white as snow; branches hanging in long, pendulous threads from a great height; leaves finely cut; a universal favorite.

CORNUS FLORIDA PENDULA (Weeping Dogwood)—This new and very beautiful weeping tree has all the good qualities of the common dogwood, with perfectly drooping habit and the upright leading stem of weeping beech;

SUGAR OR ROCK (Saccharinum)—A popular American tree, of elegant pyramidal form. Its upright habit of growth, dense shade and adaptability to different soils has rendered it one of the most extensively used.

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED (Laciniatum)—A silver maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. Should be in every collection. While it makes a large tree, if undisturbed, it will bear any amount of pruning and may be easily adapted to small lawns.

POPLARS.

them as the other trees attain size.

GOLDEN (Aurea Van Geertii)—Has fine golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season, fine for contrast with green or purple leaved trees. One of the most effective for street and lawn planting, sure to be planted largely when its merits become known.

LOMBARDY (Fastigiata)—A well known, tall, erect-growing tree of rapid growth and spire-like outline; very essential in landscape gardening to give variety of form and destroy the appearance of sameness produced by other trees.

TULIP TREE, (Liriodendron Tulipifera)—A fine, native tree of rapid growth, and symmetrical form; foliage rich and glossy; flowers resemble tulips.

few weeping trees have so many good qualities.

CAMPERDOWN ELM (Pendula)—Its vigorous, irregular branches, which have a uniform weeping habit, overlap so regularly that a compact, roof-like head is formed. Leaves are large, glossy, dark green. A strong, vigorous grower. The finest Weeping Elm and one of the best weeping trees.



TEAS WEEPING RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

BEECH (Weeping)—A distinctively picturesque tree; the branches make curious curves downward and outward; the leading shoot grows upward each

TEAS (Weeping Russian)—One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees in existence; forming a perfect umbrella shaped head, with long, slender willowy branches drooping to the ground parallel with a stem; in light, airy gracefulness it is without a rival.

AMERICAN (American Pendula)—An American dwarf, slender branched species; grafted five or six feet high it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees. More ornamental and hardier than the *Babylonica*.

WILLOW, Common Weeping (*Salix Babylonica*)—This is the native Willow of Palestine. Rapid grower, hardy and graceful. Has beautiful, graceful foliage, borne on long, slender, pendulous branches, forming a fine, globular head.

KILMARNOCK (Weeping Willow)—A vigorous tree and very popular; when grafted low, it makes a fountain-like pyramidal tree of great beauty; when grafted high, its drooping branches make a very unique umbrella form.



year, for half its length then turns suddenly down: when of sufficient age, few trees can equal it in effect; four feet.

MAGNOLIAS.

CUCUMBER TREE (*Acuminata*)—A bold coarse growing tree, with large acuminate leaves; fine yellowish flowers and long cones filled with bright scarlet seeds.

LARGE FLOWERED (*Grandiflora*)—A standard of beauty and majesty. Leaves about ten inches long, of a dark, glossy green color; flowers white, seven or eight inches in diameter, sweet and

truly a "Grand Flower."

MACROPHYLLA—The largest leaved of all the Magnolias. A rapid grower, which is hardy and blooms freely for about six weeks in spring. Flowers very large, white and fragrant.

UMBRELLA (*Tripetala*)—A fine tree, with large leaves and flowers. It received its name from the resemblance of the tree in outline to an umbrella.

MISCELLANEOUS TREES AND SHRUBS.

ALDER, Imperial Cut-Leaved (*Laciniata Imperialis*)—A very striking and beautiful tree of graceful habit, with delicate and beautiful cut leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation. Fine for lawn planting.

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH (*Aucuparia*)—A fine, hardy tree of medium size, erect stem, smooth bark; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

OAK LEAVED (*Quercifolia*)—A distinct and desirable tree, with compact pyramidal head and dark lobed leaves, downy underneath, producing the same flowers and berries as the preceding. Very hardy and desirable for planting in lawns and door yards.

ASH White—A rapid growing native tree, of fine symmetrical outline. A valuable street or park tree, and should be extensively planted.

BEECH, Purple-leaved — Resembles the American in habit and rapidity of growth. The foliage, which is of dark purple or chocolate color, produces a most effective contrast to the green of other trees. Unquestionably one of the most conspicuous and ornamental deciduous trees. We recommend it as one of the finest trees that can be planted on a lawn or for a shade tree.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—Attractive for its foliage as well as flowers.

TEAS' JAPAN HYBRID—Of spreading habit; flowers white, with purple dots;

fragrant; a most profuse bloomer, remaining in bloom several weeks.

HORSE CHESTNUT, White Flowering—A very beautiful well known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage and an abundance of showy white flowers in early spring.

VARIEGATED DOGWOOD (*Cornus Elegantisima Variegata*)—A new and remarkable variety, with dark green foliage, margined with silver and red; wood dark red, retaining its color the entire year. A beautiful and attractive free-flowering shrub, entirely hardy.

ENGLISH ELM—An erect, lofty tree, of rapid, compact growth, with smaller and more regularly cut leaves than those of the American, and darker colored bark. The branches project from the trunk almost at right angles, giving the tree a noble appearance.

ELM (*Slippery*)—Well known for the peculiarities of the inner bark. Tree of rapid growth, with large foliage.

LARCH (European) — Among the handsomest of deciduous trees, having long trailing branches. The general outline of the tree is pyramidal. It is esteemed for its timber as well as its beauty.

LINDEN (European)—Broad leaf and red twigged. These are graceful trees, rapid in growth, with smaller foliage and more erect in habit than the American.

LINDEN (American)—A noble native tree, of extremely rapid growth, with

excellent habit and foliage. It is largely planted by apiarists, yielding an excellent article of honey.

PAULOWNIA (*Imperialis*) — From Japan; leaves immense, a foot or more across; a magnificent tropical looking tree.

SALISBURIA, *Adiantifolia* (Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo)—A singular and beautiful tree, with remarkable fan-like leaves, yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate hair-like lines. Medium size, upright, rapid grower. A native of Japan, a rare and beautiful ornamental tree; should find a place on every lawn.

WHITE FRINGE, (*Chionanthus Virginica*)—This too is a small tree, the flowers of which form a perfect mass of white, feathery, fringe-like blossoms in spring. While in bloom there is no handsomer tree than this; without flowers, it has large, rich green leaves which make it ornamental.

ALTHEA, or Rose of Sharon—The Altheas are fine, free growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other shrub or tree is out of bloom.

ALTHEA, Variegated Leaf—A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with light yellow. Flowers double purple. One of the finest variegated leaved shrubs.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS, or Sweet Scented Shrub—Flowers of a chocolate brown color, and have a powerful aromatic odor from May to August. The leaves and wood are very fragrant. Its spicy blooms are produced very freely.

CRENATA FLORA PLENA DEUTZIA—Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

FRINGE, PURPLE OR SMOKE TREE (*Rhus Cotinus*)—Has very curious bloom, which, when covered with dew, resembles a cloud of smoke or mist. Singular and beautiful.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA — The *Hydrangea Grandiflora* continues to be one of the best and most beautiful hardy ornamental shrubs ever grown. It blooms finely the first year and gets better and grows larger with age; it grows three to four feet high; is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country.

DOUBLE LILAC (*Lemoinei Flore Plena*)—A new and choice variety of lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

PRIVET, California (*Ligustrum Ovalifolium*)—A nearly evergreen shrub, of symmetrical growth. Foliage bright, shiny green; flowers small, greenish-white. A most beautiful and desirable hedge plant. Also makes an effective contrast in clumps.

PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM (*Prunus Pissardi*)—The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub of recent introduction. Young branches are dark purple, and the leaves when young are a lustrous crimson changing to purple, and retain this tint until they drop late in Autumn. No other shrub keeps its color like this. Flowers small, white, single, ornamental.

PYRUS JAPONICA, Scarlet—A hardy, tenacious, prickly shrub, widely known and esteemed for its bright color and early blooming.

RHODODENDRON (Rose Bay) — The rhododendron is one of the most valuable of our hardy decorative plants. The leaves are broad, green and glossy, and when planted in groups or beds, or alone, have a cheerful appearance in the midst of winter. In June the masses of rich and glossy green are surmounted by scarlet, purple and white clusters, each cluster large enough for a bouquet.

SNOW BALL, *Viburnum Opulus*—An old and appreciated shrub, that has large, round clusters of snow white flowers in May.

SPIREA REEVESII FLORA PLENA—A

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT, continued.

graceful, slightly drooping variety, covered with abundant white flowers. Double.

SWEET MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus Coronarius*)—A hardy shrub of rounded form and luxuriant foliage, with masses of pure white, intensely fragrant flowers. This is one of the first to bloom and deserves a prominent place in all collections. Blossoms in June.

TAMARIX, African—Foliage shaped something like cedar, but is soft and of

a light green color. Flowers pink.

WEGELIA ROSEA—An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Hardy; blossoms in May.

VIBURNUM PLICATUM (Japan Snow-ball)—From North China, has very rich, deep green foliage, of handsome form, and beautiful globular heads of pure white flowers, quite distant from those of the common sort. A very valuable shrubs.

EVERGREENS.

In introduction to this catalogue, general remarks on transplanting trees will be found useful, but in transplanting evergreens we will suggest an additional point or two that should be observed. In digging holes in which they are to be planted, we would advise making them 3 feet across and 20 inches deep. At least 1 foot of this depth should be filled with a mixture of one-third sand and the balance rich loam (not manure.) After tree is placed in hole, which is about half full of this loam, and the soil placed over the roots about 2 bucket of waters should be poured on to settle the fine dirt around the rootlets. The remainder of the hole may be filled with best of the soil that was taken out in digging. No sod should be allowed to grow the first season after planting, but a mulch of rotten straw or leaves used to prevent ground from drying and getting hard.

AMERICAN, Arbor Vitæ—It is very hardy and easily transplanted, few or no plants ever falling if properly trained specimens are obtained. It forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground, or for any other purpose.

GOLDEN, Arbor Vitæ—A beautiful variety of Chinese, compact and globular; color, a lively yellowish green; not quite hardy at the north; should be planted in a shady situation.

PYRAMIDALIS, Arbor Vitæ—An exceedingly beautiful, bright variety, resembling the Irish Juniper in form; foliage deep green; color well retained in winter; perfectly hardy. Should have a place in every collection.

SIBERIAN, Arbor Vitæ—A superb variety, somewhat similar to American,

with heavier and fuller foliage and more compact in habit. It holds its color during winter and bears trimming well; is most valuable for low hedging or single specimens.

TOM THUMB, Arbor Vitæ—A very pretty little compact evergreen; of dwarf habit. Excels for borders, or small hedges for cemetery lots, etc.

BOX TREE—A fine small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in any desirable form by shearing.

DWARF BOX—Used principally for borders and edging for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

BALSAM OR AMERICAN SILVER FIR (*Balsamea*)—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

NORDMAN'S FIR—A symmetrical and imposing tree; the warm green of the young shoots contrasts finely with the rich, deep color of old foliage; the best of the Silver Firs.

AMERICAN HOLLY, (*Opaca*)—Leaves dark green, with prickles on edges. Bears red berries profusely. Tree a slow grower, hardy, and very desirable.

AUSTRIAN PINE—A strong, hardy grower, fine for wind-breaks; grows rapidly on light, sandy soil; hardy.

SCOTCH PINE—Like the preceding, its quick, strong growth makes it valuable for protective screens; very hardy.

WHITE PINE (*Strobus*)—A strong, rapid growing tree, with light, delicate silvery green foliage.

PLUMOSA, *Retinospora* — A very hardy species of graceful habit, with fine, delicate green foliage. One of the best.

PLUMOSA AUREA, *Retinospora*—This variety is one of the handsomest and perhaps the most useful of the genus. It is entirely hardy, of rapid growth,

its branches tipped with bright, golden colored foliage retained throughout the year.

SQUARROSA, *Retinospora*—Of rapid growth; pyramidal form; branches drooping and graceful; foliage of a whitish hue, very delicate and beautiful. An elegant plant.

IRISH JUNIPER — Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE—One of the most beautiful evergreen trees, with gracefully drooping branches. There is nothing prettier for hedges or well-trimmed specimen trees for lawns. Somewhat pendulous and delicate in appearance; foliage light, yet tufted; form conical.

NORWAY SPRUCE—A well known species of great hardiness; of rapid growth; pyramidal form; dark green foliage; branches sweeping, feathery and very graceful.

ROSES.

Success with roses in open ground may be made very easy if ground is properly prepared before hand. The soil should have a liberal dressing of well-rotted manure and plowed or spaded in to the depth of eight or ten inches. The plants that we send out we will endeavor to have strong and thrifty as can be grown on good soil. The descriptions given below as a rule include only the most reliable sorts that can be grown without protection. We have included Marechal Neil, although a tender variety, because of its extreme popularity.

EVER-BLOOMING, TEA AND NOISETTE ROSES.

BON SILENE—Equally valuable for summer or winter blooming. Buds of beautiful form; an unusual free bloomer. Color deep rose, shaded carmine.

CATHERINE MERMET—One of the finest roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light creamy pink, reminding one of *La France* in its silvery

shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

CROWN PRINCESS VICTORIA (*Bourbon*)—A grand white, ever-blooming rose, a sport from *Souv. de Malmaison* which it resembles in habit of growth and style of flower. The petals are of great substance and large size, forming an exquisite, perfectly double rose; slightly tinted yellow on first opening; the outer petals recurve slightly.

ROSES, continued.



CAROLINE MARNIESSE.

CAROLINE MARNIESSE—A hardy, continuous blooming Noisette Rose. The blossoms are a pure (or slightly creamy) white, and are produced in great abundance, the plants often being literally covered with them. They are of medium size, very double and very sweetly tea-scented. A good cemetery rose; unequalled as a perpetual bloomer.

DEVONIENSIS—On account of its whiteness and sweetness often called the "Magnolia Rose." Creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink. One of the most fragrant roses, and a favorite of long standing.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY—This variety is a sport from La France, deeper in color, more expanded in form, larger in size. The flowers are deep even pink, very large and full, highly perfumed and of first quality in every re-

spect. The growth of the plant is vigorous, habit good, and the flowers are produced in extraordinary profusion, the plants being continually covered with handsome blooms.

ETOILE DE LYON—The finest yellow Tea Roses for outside planting, and one of the hardiest of the Tea section. It blooms very freely, and every flower is a gem: very large and fully double. Well established plants produce flowers equal to M. Niel in size. Color, deep chrome yellow.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (New)—This is the very best pure white ever-blooming Rose that we know. Its large, handsome buds of elegant double flowers, when full blown, are a sight to see. It is a constant bloomer.

LA FRANCE—Delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise pink, often silvery

pink with peach shading. Very large, double and of superb form. It flowers continually throughout the season. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring; in fragrance incomparable; in form perfect. The sweetest of all roses. It ranks first, not only in the section to which it belongs, but stands first and foremost among roses.

MAD. DE WATTEVILLE—A beautiful fancy colored rose, with elegant feathery shadings of bright rose around the edge of each petal. A strong, vigorous grower, with handsome foliage; color, white shaded with salmon, outer petals feathered with bright rose. Very fragrant, flower large and beautiful shape.

MAD. JOSEPH SCHWARTZ—A strong, vigorous grower, and one of the hardest Tea Roses for outdoor bedding. The flowers are cup-shaped and borne in clusters; color white, beautifully flushed with pink.

MAD. WELCHE—An extra fine variety; very large double and of beautiful rounded form. Color, apricot yellow, very heavily shaded throughout the center of the flower with dark orange red, variable at times, frequently coming light canary, with deep size and substance, and endure well after opening, giving the bush a handsome appearance.

MARECHAL NEIL—Beautiful deep yellow; very large, full, globular form; sweet scented, free-flowering, one of the finest yellow tea scented roses yet introduced. A good climbing rose.

MARIE GUILLOT—White, tinged with a delicate shade of lemon; large, full and beautifully imbricated in form; one of the finest white Teas: the perfection of form in Tea Roses; highly fragrant.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE—Creamy white, with the outer petals washed and outlined with a bright rose; occasionally the whole flower is suffused with light pink. This beautiful variety succeeds everywhere, is not particular as to soil,

thrives under adverse circumstances. It grows vigorously, blooms freely and is most deliciously scented.

METEOR—A rich, dark, velvety crimson, ever-blooming rose, as fine in color as the best of Perpetuals; the flowers are of good size, very double and perfect in shape, either as buds or when fully opened; the plant is vigorous and remarkably free-flowering, splendid for pot culture, and the best of the Hybrid Teas as a bedding variety for summer cut-flowers, as it retains its color even in the hottest weather.

PAPA GONTIER—A magnificent red Tea. It is a strong grower, with fine healthy foliage; the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower. An excellent winter blooming variety, and one of the best for outdoor planting, opening up the flowers in beautiful shape.

RAINBOW—An elegant striped Tea Rose of strong healthy growth and exceedingly free flowering habit. The buds are large on strong stiff stems. Color, a beautiful shade of deep pink distinctly striped and mottled with bright crimson, elegantly shaded and toned with rich amber. It makes beautiful buds and flowers of large size.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON (Bourbon)—A noble rose; flower is extremely large and double; color, flesh white, clear and fresh. Has been considered the finest Bourbon Rose for many years. Its great beauty in the fall makes it the finest of all roses at that season. A flower that is universally popular, and always will be so.

THE BRIDE—The most popular white rose for winter flowering. The flowers are very large and double, on long stiff stems, of fine texture and substance, and last a long time in a fresh state after being cut, making it one of the best varieties for corsage wear or bouquets. During extreme hot weather it becomes a pinkish white, at other

ROSES, continued.

times a beautiful pure white.

THE QUEEN—A most charming Tea Rose; pure, snow white. Makes beautiful buds and is a full, fine-shaped rose, with thick, glistening petals when fully open. A vigorous and healthy grower and continuous bloomer, producing a great abundance of buds and flowers all through the sea-

DINSMORE—A true perpetual, flowering very freely the whole season; flowers large and very double. Color deep crimson. The plant is of a dwarf, bushy habit, every shoot producing a bud.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson; very large, globular and excellent; a free bloomer, unsurpassed in its clear, rich crimson scarlet color.

GEN. WASHINGTON—A low stocky grower and a free and constant bloomer; flowers very large and full, brilliant rosy crimson and very fine.

GIANT BATTLES—Medium size; formed well; deep crimson; blooms all through the summer; an excellent rose.

MADAME CHAS. WOOD—A very fine large rose, double to the center; a good grower and a continuous bloomer;

CLIMBING ROSES.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, nearly white; very double. Flowers in large clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The introduction of this sterling variety makes the greatest advance in climbing roses that we have had in the last quarter of a century. Perfectly hardy; wonderfully free flowering; rich glowing crimson; intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong rampant grower, making shoots ten to twelve feet long in a season after the first year or when well established.

YELLOW RAMBLER—A worthy companion to Crimson Rambler. A new

son.

WM. ALLEN RICHARDSON—Orange yellow, center copper yellow; very rich. A strong, rampant grower; one of the best.

WHITE LA FRANCE—Same as La France, except the color, which is pure white, faintly tinted fawn. A charming Rose in every respect.

flower a dazzling crimson.

MADAME PLANTIER—A very hardy, dense growing bush, especially suited for yard or cemetery planting; flowers pure white, durable and fragrant.

PAUL NEYRON—Flowers of immense size, often five inches in diameter. Color deep clear rose, very fresh and pretty. The plant is a strong and healthy grower, with clean, glossy foliage, and is one of the most prolific bloomers in the hybrid class, young plants in the nursery rows blooming almost without intermission from June to late October.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—Very dark, rich velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black; large, full flowers. One of the darkest roses and very handsome.

hardy yellow climbing rose, blooming after the same manner as Crimson Rambler in large clusters; flowers of medium size in immense clusters, often 35 to 40 flowers in a single cluster; very sweet scented. Color a clear decided yellow, a color heretofore unknown in a climbing rose that was in any way hardy. Yellow Rambler has successfully withstood, unprotected, a continued temperature of from zero to two degrees below, proving it to be the hardiest of all yellow climbing roses.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—Bright, rosy red; large, compact, and globular flower; blooms in clusters; one of the best.

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E. C. P. R. I.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY (See Page 27 for Description.)