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FRANKLIN DAVIS.

EDWARD H. BISSELL.

No. 1.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
FRUIT TREES,
VINES AND PLANTS,
CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY
FRANKLIN DAVIS & CO.,
Richmond and Baltimore Nurseries,
RICHMOND, VA.; BALTIMORE, MD.



Richmond Nurseries on the Brook turnpike, one and a half miles from city.
Richmond office, 1013 Main Street—up-stairs.
Baltimore Nurseries, five miles southwest of city, on the Patapsco river.
Baltimore office, N. E. Cor. Baltimore and Paca Streets.

RICHMOND, VA.:
BAUGHMAN BROS., BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

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PREFACE.

It is once more our pleasure to present to our friends and patrons a new edition of our *DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF FRUITS*, and in doing so we tender to them our sincere thanks for the many expressions of encouragement and substantial aid they have given us. We will endeavor in the future, as we have in the past, by strict personal attention to business, to merit their patronage and good will.

The lamented Downing said, in the introductory to his work on fruits and fruit trees, that "A man born on the banks of one of the noblest and most fruitful rivers in America, and whose best days have been spent in gardens and orchards, may perhaps be pardoned for talking about fruit trees." We must claim indulgence for similar reasons. Thirty-five of the best years of our life have been devoted to the nursery and fruit-growing business; and if we seem to urge these subjects beyond the rules of propriety, our apology is, that we think we are working in a good cause and for the good of our fellow-men. He says further: "Indeed, the subject deserves not a few, but many words. Fine fruit is the flower of commodities. It is the most perfect union of the useful and the beautiful that the earth knows. Trees full of soft foliage; blossoms fresh with spring beauty; and finally fruit, rich, bloom-dusted, melting, and luscious. Such are the treasures of the orchard and the garden temptingly offered to ever landholder in this bright and sunny though temperate climate." We are pleased to note an increasing interest throughout the whole country in the cultivation of the useful and beautiful. Both fruits and flowers are more highly appreciated by the masses than formerly, and we regard it as a most happy indication, not only in the effect it will have upon the health of the body, but also in the softening influence it will have on the harsher feelings of our nature.

Since our last *DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE* was sent out, the demand for trees from our nurseries has increased to such an extent that we have been forced to greatly extend our operations in order to supply that demand. This increased demand for our products, we must conclude, has been induced, to a great extent, by the superiority of the stock sent out from this establishment. The capacity of the "Richmond Nurseries" was taxed to its fullest extent, and we realized that our trade could not be properly and profitably extended further except we established a branch nursery at some other convenient shipping point. In 1877 we commenced plantings at Baltimore, at the same time continuing our large plantings at Richmond, and to-day our Richmond and Baltimore Nurseries are among the largest in the world; and our facilities for growing first-class nursery stock, packing orders rapidly, accurately, and in the best manner, are not equalled by any other nursery in the country.

Every season our trees are shipped North, West, and South by the thousand and tens of thousands, and we flatter ourselves that the steady and marked increase in our trade is evidence of the fact that our stock cannot be excelled, and that the trees we have

sent out in former years have, in every respect, proved satisfactory. In the autumn of 1867 we sent 163 varieties of Apples to the grand exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, held at Philadelphia, Penn., and there, amidst all competition, were not only awarded the first premium, but the committee, in consideration of the very extraordinary display, voted us a diploma to further show their appreciation of our splendid collection. In 1877, at the exhibition of the American Pomological Society at Baltimore, we were awarded a "Wilder" medal for the largest and finest collection of Apples. With these and other evidences of our success, and the many encouraging words of our friends, we do not feel like relaxing our efforts, but, on the other hand, are induced to push on with renewed energy; and while we are adding to our acres we are also watching closely all the new fruits that are brought to notice throughout the country. If their merits seem to justify it, we add them to our list, and at the same time discard those that have proved less valuable. Our Catalogue is therefore under revision all the time, and every succeeding list that we make is an improvement upon the one preceding it. We now call special attention to our list of Apples and Peaches, which contains several new and valuable sorts; our selection of Grapes and Strawberries is also greatly improved by the addition of new varieties.

Our Richmond Nurseries are located on the Brook turnpike, one and a quarter miles from the city, on a tract of land peculiarly adapted to the purpose.

Our Baltimore Nurseries are located on the Patapsco river, five miles southwest from Baltimore, near Carrsville, a station on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, on fresh land, free from insects and germ of disease that often infest land long used for nursery purposes.

There are three considerations that claim the attention of purchasers of nursery stock: First, it is of the greatest importance to procure a *fine* article, true to name. Secondly, it is of vital importance to secure good, *healthy* stock, for without a *healthy* plant to begin with, we have but a poor chance of success; one healthy stock is worth a dozen sickly ones. Thirdly, success often depends on *careful packing*; without it thousands of dollars' worth of trees are annually lost.

To secure the first, we have tested in our specimen-orchards nearly all the leading varieties of fruit, and our orchards, being planted in different localities, enable us to judge the merits of the fruit and its success in different soils and situations. We will propagate largely of those only we know will succeed in the section in which we intend selling them. Secondly, we will send out nothing but *good* stock. Thirdly, our packing will be done in the best manner, and by experienced hands, so as to insure the safe transit of the trees.

BUDED APPLE-TREES.—The superiority of this mode of propagation has long been acknowledged by intelligent nurserymen and orchardists, yet nine-tenths of the Apple trees sold are *root-grafted*. Nurserymen have not grown *budded* trees, for the reason that it costs more to propagate in that way than it does to *root-graft*, and it has been difficult to get many planters to pay that additional cost; but we are glad to see the people in some sections awakening to their interests. In the West some of the pomological societies have passed resolutions condemning root-grafting, and their members resolving that they will only plant budded trees. We do not wish to wait to be *led* in the path of duty; our aim is to *go ahead* and do the *best* we know for our patrons. We have staked a large sum in getting up a *splendid* stock of this sort, relying upon the better judgment of purchasers to sustain us in the enterprise. There has been much complaint for many years of trees dying prematurely in orchards, sometimes even before they had arrived at a bearing age. Upon examination the trouble would sometimes be found at the root, and frequently just above ground, at which point the bark would

be found cracked or blackened. This latter trouble does not always kill the tree at once, but often cause it to die prematurely. These ills can, to a great extent, be obviated by planting *budded* trees. We have not space here to discuss the question fully, and will only attempt to point out a few of the reasons why the budded ones are best.

In the first place, in root-grafting we take a seedling stock, cut the root up in pieces of about two inches in length, sometimes making five or six cuts out of one root; into each one of these we insert a graft three or four inches in length; when these are set out in the nursery-row the graft is placed so that only about one inch remains *above* ground—therefore, two or three inches of the *scion* is placed *in* the ground which is quite out of its proper element. The ground is the place for the root, but the scion should be where it can get light and air. Trees grown from root-grafts are more like cuttings than nature's plants. The roots from these small pieces cannot be so well developed as to properly feed the tree or hold it up; hence they are frequently uprooted by storms, when those with a better system of roots stand firm. To grow budded trees we must plant the whole stock, with its crown at the surface, as nature produced it. The bud is inserted several inches above, thus leaving the natural seedling stock near the ground, it being more hardy and better able to resist the severe changes of wet and dry, heat and cold, than the scion of the root-graft, which is several inches below its proper place; then we have the *whole* root, strong and unimpaired by division, to feed and develop the bud. It needs no argument to convince those who have seen the roots of budded and root-grafted trees that the former are much more numerous and more perfect in their development than the latter, and as the tree is not only held in its place by its roots, but also receives the most of its nourishment through them, it is plain to see why it will grow larger, live longer, and bear more when budded, than if grown from a root-graft. We do not propose to stop growing root-grafted trees at once, for the reason that it would be suicidal to our pecuniary interests to do so, as there are persons who are "penny-wise and pound foolish," who *will not* be convinced that one thing looking to their eyes as good as another is not just as good, for, to the unpracticed eye, root-grafted trees *standing* in the nursery-row look just as well above ground as budded ones do; but we will convince them as fast as we can that, in making an improvement of such an important character as planting an orchard, there is no economy in saving a few dollars by purchasing an inferior article, but select the best, so that they will endure for the longest possible time, and not have your hopes blasted by your trees failing at the time you expected something from them. It costs four to six times as much for stocks to begin with; then it requires one year longer to grow them from bud; and, again, root-grafting is done in-doors during the winter months, when nurserymen can do but little out of doors, while budding must be done in the summer season and out of doors, when labor costs more than in winter time. So our patrons can see that it costs us fully the difference in price asked for the trees. There is just as much or more money for the nurserymen growing root-grafted stock as there is in the other. We have gone largely into growing budded trees because we know they are the best. Our root-grafted ones are as good as any grown, and while purchasers will have them we will give them as good as can be produced.

We do not propose to grow *cheap* stock, but the *best*, and our price for the same will be as reasonable as we can afford. We ask a comparison of prices with other first-class houses.

Our collection embraces not only those varieties best suited to Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, and Tennessee, but also the most profitable sorts for the Northern, Southern, and Western States. Keeping up a correspondence with nurserymen and fruit-growers in different parts of the country, we are enabled to secure

anything new of value that is brought to notice, either in this or in foreign countries. We will, however, be careful in recommending new varieties until they are thoroughly tested, as much disappointment has been experienced by planters by going into untried sorts on the recommendation of parties pecuniarily interested in the sale of such. We do not claim infallibility—errors will sometimes happen and mistakes occur; but if strict attention to business and personal supervision of the nursery operations will insure correctness, we think but few mistakes will occur; but, should any be found, we will cheerfully make all amends in our power for the same. Amongst the many hundreds of varieties in cultivation we have made a select list, and described such as we deem most worthy of cultivation, yet in the additional list will be found many valuable sorts that will be desirable for the amateur; but to the orchardist we would say, plant but *few* sorts if you are planting for profit, and let that selection be *judiciously* made. It is a grave error to plant very many sorts.

Now, all the region of the country in Virginia east of the Blue Ridge, in proximity to railroads or steamboat navigation, might be very profitably employed for fruit-growing purposes. We would say to those in the tide-water region, plant *early* varieties, they will pay you the best; and to the people westward we would say, after supplying your local markets, plant mostly of winter apples and grapes—you will find it profitable to ship them to this and other markets. The question is often asked, Will not the markets soon be overstocked with fruits? We say *emphatically*, No! While the production of fruit has been greatly increased in the last twenty years, the demand has been greater than the supply. Much better prices are now obtained than ever before. The improved and increased facilities for canning and drying green fruits to be used out of season, as well as the increased use of the same by almost every family in the land, tends to create a demand that will hardly be supplied by the present generation.

Almost fabulous prices have been realized by fruit-growers in Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey, yet we think a much better chance is offered to the people of Virginia. Take James river, say, from Richmond to Fortress Monroe; strawberries, peaches, apples, pears, &c., ripen here from three to four weeks earlier than they do in the vicinity of New York and the most of New Jersey. These fruits can be shipped to New York and other Northern cities weeks in advance of any competition from their respective localities, which gives the Virginia fruit-growers almost the exclusive control of the best market during the best part of the season.

That veteran pomologist, J. J. Thomas, says: "The cultivation of fruit has been retarded by a mistaken estimate of the time required for a young tree to come into bearing, but this error is fast giving way before skillful culture. It has become well known that he who plants trees, plants for himself as well as for his children. Bad treatment may long retard the growth and bearing of a tree, but give it for a few years a mellow, clean, and fertile soil, and the wide-spreading branches will soon bend under copious loads of fruit. To adduce instances: in a single garden, apple trees, the fifth year from setting out, yielded a bushel each; peach trees, the third summer, bore three pecks; and a Bartlett pear, two years from transplanting, gave a peck of superb fruit. None of them were an inch in diameter when transplanted, nor was their treatment better than that which every good farmer gives his carrots and potatoes.

"The profits arising from the cultivation and sale of the best fruit are becoming well understood by skillful planters. Even under ordinary management, good apple orchards yield more than the best farm crops. From fifty to one hundred dollars per acre is a common yearly return, while to those who give their orchards the best attention in culture and pruning, and carefully thin out, assort, pack in the best manner and ship to markets where their reputation is known, the finest sorts have often yielded an

annual return of two to three hundred dollars per acre. With such fruits as strawberries, grapes, and pears, where more knowledge and skill are required in raising, picking, and marketing, still larger profits have been obtained. Strawberries, as commonly raised, bring an annual return of two or three hundred dollars per acre; but the best managers, who obtain large and delicious fruit by high culture, clipping the runners, assorting and packing, and securing beforehand good markets, rarely fail of obtaining eight hundred to one thousand dollars. Isabella grapes have commonly yielded by good management, a net profit of three to five hundred dollars annually, except in unfavorable seasons, and the Delaware a much larger sum. The pear crop, liable to many vicissitudes, has frequently yielded five hundred dollars, and sometimes even double this amount, and will doubtless continue to do so to those who understand the selection of the most productive and healthy sorts and the proper treatment they require.

"It is not, however, merely as a source of income that the cultivation of the finer sorts becomes profitable. The family which is at all times supplied with delicious and refreshing fruit from its own gardens, has within its reach not only a very important means of economy, but of real domestic comfort. An influence is thus introduced of an exalted character. A tendency is directly exerted towards the improvement of the manners of the people. Every addition to the attraction of home has a salutary bearing on a rising family of children. The difference between a dwelling with well-planted grounds and well furnished with every rural enjoyment, and another where scarcely a single fruit tree softens the bleakness and desolation, may, in many instances, to a young man just approaching active life, prove the turning influence between a life of virtue and refinement on the one hand, and one of dissipation and ruin from the effects of a repulsive home on the other. Nor can any man, even in the noon or approaching evening of life, scarcely fail to enjoy a higher happiness, with at least an occasional intercourse with the blossoming and loaded trees which his own hand has planted and pruned, than in the noise of the crowd and tumult of the busy world."

A change has taken place in the labor system of the Southern States, and with it comes a change in the pursuits of many of her people. Many are looking, and are undecided as to what they shall undertake. We believe that fruit-growing offers greater inducements than anything else. Under this conviction we have gone largely into the business ourselves, and say to others, "go and do likewise;" and if you give it proper attention, we will guarantee satisfactory returns.

Maryland is already noted for her extensive peach orchards, which are indeed a large and profitable interest in the State; yet, there is room to extend them far beyond their present proportions, and with great certainty of profitable results. Other fruits are very properly receiving more attention throughout the State.

Virginia, from her climate, soil, and geographical position, must at no distant date become famous for the products of her orchards; and whosoever does the most to bring this about must be looked upon as a public benefactor. To this end we aspire.

FRANKLIN DAVIS & CO.,
Richmond and Baltimore Nurseries.

Offices: { N. E. Cor. Baltimore and Paca streets, Baltimore, Md.
1013 Main street, Richmond, Va.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In the transaction of any business, a mutual desire for mutual satisfaction between parties should prevail. Let us, then, ask of our patrons an observance of the following requests :

That all orders addressed to us be written out in a legible style, and the name in full, that no mistakes may occur.

That particular and plain directions be given how they wish their packages marked, and by what route sent, and to whose care consigned. When no route is designated, we will send by the one we deem most advisable; but let it be distinctly understood that we will, in no case, be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur after we have delivered them to the forwarders. They alone are responsible.

When orders are received specifying the kinds wanted, the purchaser will please say whether we shall fill up with other varieties, should some of those which he has ordered be exhausted. We will, so far as in our power, give him his choice; but when the varieties specified cannot all be furnished, or are known to be unworthy of cultivation, we will take the liberty of substituting others in their place, unless special orders are given to the contrary. When the purchaser is not well acquainted with the fruit by name, he would do well to leave the selection to us, briefly stating at what season he wishes the fruit to ripen; and in such case we will exercise our best judgment in making a judicious and profitable selection of the standard sorts and of good trees.

Prompt attention will be given to all letters requesting information, all of which should enclose a postage stamp.

It is expected that orders for trees from those with whom we have no acquaintance will be accompanied with the cash or a suitable reference.

Our terms are INVARIABLY CASH, or a *negotiable note* of short time, satisfactorily endorsed, made payable at BANK.

To all the points where the express companies have an office we can send trees marked C. O. D. This will save the purchaser as well as ourselves some trouble.

When the cash accompanies the order, no charge is made for packing.

From past experience we have learned that we cannot afford to *delay collections*, and *must* henceforth insist upon *prompt payment*. Our business is attended with heavy expenses, and we must have the cash to push it.

Trees, Plants, &c., will be carefully taken up, each kind tied by itself and labeled, and the roots packed so as to carry safely.

A liberal discount will be made to *nurserymen*, or others wishing to buy to sell again.

The following catalogues will be mailed to all applicants who enclose ten cents in P. O. stamps :

No. 1.—DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

No. 2.—DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING.

TRANSPLANTING.—The proper season for transplanting fruit trees is during the months of October, November, and December, in the autumn; and February, March, and April, in the spring; or at any time after the cessation of growth in autumn, until they commence budding in the spring. The autumn is preferred, as giving the ground an opportunity to become firmly settled around the roots during the winter, so that the trees will be ready to grow off without interruption at the first impulse of nature in the spring. The ground should be well prepared by at least two good ploughings. Let sub-soil plough follow in the furrow of the other, loosening up the earth to the depth of 12 to 18 inches. We consider this much better than the usual mode of digging deep holes, which in tenacious clay will hold water like a basin, to the injury of the tree. If the ground is not in good condition, it should be made so by the application of a considerable portion of well-decomposed manure, or fertilizer of some substantial kind. Most soils would be benefitted by the application of a good coat of lime or wood-ashes which should be well mixed with the soil. When the ground is prepared, dig the holes sufficiently large to admit the roots, giving them their natural position as near as practicable. Use the surface soil for filling in, having it first well pulverized. If it is not rich, add good mould to make it so—that found immediately under the leaves in the woods is very good for the purpose. Avoid deep planting, for it is decidedly injurious to the tree, and when excessive, may cause its death, or a weak and feeble growth. Plant no deeper than it stood in the nursery.

PREPARING THE ROOTS.—Immediately before planting, all the bruised or wounded parts, where cut with the spade, should be pared off smoothly, to prevent decay, and to enable them to heal over by granulations during the growth of the tree. Then dip them in a bed of mud which will coat over every part evenly, and leave no portion in contact with the air, which, accidentally, might not be reached by the earth in filling the hole. The use of water in settling the earth amongst the roots will be found eminently serviceable. Let there be a few quarts poured in while the hole is filling up. If the trees have been out of the ground for a long time, and become dry and shrivelled, they should be immersed in water twenty-four hours before planting. Fruit trees sometimes remain with fresh and green branches, but with unswollen buds, till mid-summer; instead of watering such at the roots, let the body and branches be wet every evening regularly, about sundown, with a watering pot, and it will, in nearly all cases, bring them into active growth.

SHORTENING-IN THE BRANCHES.—However carefully trees may be taken up, they will lose a portion of their roots, and if the whole top is allowed to remain, the demand will be so great upon the roots that in many cases it will prove fatal to the tree. To obviate this, then, it becomes necessary to shorten-in the branches, which should be done at the time of planting, and in a manner to correspond with the loss of roots. If the tree has lost the greater portion of its roots, a severe shortening-in of the branches will be necessary; if only a small portion of the roots have been cut off, more moderate pruning will be sufficient. Particular attention to this matter will save many trees that otherwise would perish.

MULCHING.—This is another very important matter, particularly in this climate, where we frequently experience severe midsummer droughts. It consists in covering the ground about the tree with coarse litter, straw, leaves, shavings, or anything that will shade the ground and prevent evaporation. It should be done early in the spring,

and will, in most cases, obviate the necessity of watering at the root. We cannot too earnestly insist upon the momentous importance of mulching. We have known orchards planted, where more than half the number died when mulching was neglected; while, on the other hand, we have witnessed trees set out under the same circumstances and in like manner, and treated similarly, save only they were well mulched, and not a single one was lost; they not only all grew, but made four times the growth of the others.

Instead of staking, let the earth be banked up around the tree, so as to keep it erect until it gets sufficiently rooted to stand without support.

CULTIVATING.—When the transplanting is finished, many persons are under the impression that their work is done, and they can do nothing more for the tree. But this is a very mistaken idea. It is an important matter to have them well planted, but doubly important to have them well cultivated afterwards. Enveloped in weeds and grass, what plant can flourish? What farmer, for an instant, would think of raising a crop of Indian corn in the thick and tall grass of a meadow? Such an idea, he would at once say, would be preposterous. We will say that it is not more impossible than the idea of raising a thrifty orchard under the same treatment. It is indispensably necessary that the ground should be well cultivated to obtain fine fruit. From the neglect of this arises so much of the dissatisfaction of tree-planters. Give to your trees for a few years a clean, mellow, and fertile soil, and they will bend under copious loads of fine fruit, and yield to the cultivator his reward. The experiment only is enough to convince any one of the advantage of good culture. Dwarf Pears, more than any other tree, require a deep, rich soil, and clean cultivation. In cultivating, great care should be taken not to injure the trees by rubbing the bark off. The best crops for an orchard are those requiring summer culture—such as potatoes, beans, &c. Winter crops are little better than no culture. Rye is decidedly injurious.

PRUNING.—We recommend the greatest care and moderation in this operation, believing, as we do, that upon the whole there is more injury done by the use of pruning instruments in unskillful hands than would result from its entire neglect. Some of the objects sought are to diminish the thick growth, to increase the vigor of the branches, to admit light and air, and to form a well-shaped top. We are opposed to the too common practice of trimming up trees as high as a man's head, leaving a long naked stem exposed to the ravages of insects and the deleterious effects of sun and wind, as well as other sudden and extreme changes of the atmosphere. If a tree be allowed to branch near the ground, its danger from these ills will be lessened, and it will grow much stronger and faster, bear more fruit, which will be more easily gathered, less liable to be blown down, and we may add, *every way better*. If watched closely when young and growing, it will never become necessary to take off large limbs. Occasional pinching or cropping off of the ends of a branch to give the tree proper shape, and removing those that cross or crowd each other, will be all that will be needed by most trees. Peach trees would be greatly benefitted by an annual shortening-in of the branches, say one-half of the previous year's growth; this may be done at any time after the fall of the leaf until the buds commence swelling in the spring; they never need any thinning-out of the branches. **DWARF PEARS** also need careful attention annually, to keep them in shape, by cutting back the rampant and straggling shoots; they should be pruned *down* instead of *up*, never allowing them to grow high, or the top will become too heavy for the roots, and increase the danger of blowing down.

Our space is too limited to give instructions on pruning the grape. To those wishing information on this subject, as well as more detailed instruction in fruit-culture generally, we refer them to the works named below, which can be had of the principal booksellers :

FULLER'S GRAPE CULTURIST.

FULLER'S SMALL-FRUIT CULTURIST.

DOWNING'S FRUITS AND FRUIT TREES OF AMERICA.

THE AMERICAN FRUIT CULTURIST. By J. J. Thomas.

AMERICAN POMOLOGY. By Dr. John A. Warder.

BARRY'S FRUIT-GARDEN. By P. Barry.

QUINN'S PEAR CULTURE FOR PROFIT.

PEACH CULTURE AND DISEASES. By John Rutter.

We also refer, for much useful information on these subjects, to the many horticultural and pomological publications in different parts of the country.

TREATMENT OF TREES COMING TO HAND OUT OF SEASON.

It sometimes happens that trees are received in a frosted state; but if they are properly managed they will not be injured by it. Let the package be put, UNOPENED, in a cellar, or some such place—cool, but free from frost—until it is PERFECTLY THAWED, when it can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Trees received in the fall for spring planting should at once be unpacked, and a trench dug in a rather dry, sheltered position, when the roots should be well covered. So treated, they will be preserved without the least injury until spring. If they should come to hand late in the spring, and appear much dried, plunge the bundle into a pool of water, there to remain for twenty-four hours, or more if very much wilted. After which it should be unpacked, and the roots and half the stems should be buried in soil made quite wet by watering; there let them remain until the bark expands to its natural fullness, when they may be taken up and planted as before directed, and we will guarantee you a good reward for your labor.

THE GROWTH OF TREES.

As many persons are unacquainted with the varied growth of the different varieties of fruit trees, and are dissatisfied with the difference in appearance of their trees, we will briefly give a few examples, thereby hoping to avoid a most unpleasant difficulty sometimes taking place between the inexperienced purchaser and the nurseryman. For instance: were a customer to order a lot of Apple trees, naming amongst them American Summer Pearmain, Hall, Newtown Pippin, Porter, &c., he would get some of the finest varieties under culture, but the trees would be small; consequently, the nurseryman must suffer a severe lecture—and, next, his neighbors will be advised not to patronize that man, for his trees are too small. Should he order a lot of Summer Sweet Paradise, Summer Queen, Smokehouse, Rhode Island Greening, Winesap, and Roxbury Russet, he would get large, rapid-growing trees, and choice fruit, but so crooked and twisted as again to displease the purchaser. But should he send for Bullock Pippin, Baltzley, Paradise, Baldwin, Horse, Yates, Domine, &c., he would receive large, well-formed trees, which would please his eye, and no doubt cause him to advise his neighbors to purchase there. Yet some of the fruit would be quite inferior to the other lists.

Then let us advise purchasers to study the habit of growth of the different varieties they order, that they may not meet with disappointment by expecting what they cannot obtain. It is a lamentable fact that some nurserymen look too much to the growth of a tree; they cultivate it more for its prepossessing appearance than the good qualities of its fruit, and discard some of the most valuable sorts on account of their slow and crooked growth. We hope the day is not far distant when purchasers will be familiar with the varieties they order, as well as with their habit of growth. So long as they continue to be guided in making selections by beautiful names and handsome-looking trees they will meet with disappointments.

PROPER AGE AND SIZE OF TREES FOR TRANSPLANTING.

A very decided change has taken place in the opinion of a majority of planters as to the proper size of trees for removal to the orchard. At one time he must have trees eight to ten feet high; large enough to bear fruit at once. Experience has taught him that a small, young tree, set at the same time, will in a few years overtake and pass the large one, and continue more vigorous and productive. It is in the vegetable as in the animal kingdom. Let an aged animal have a limb broken, or receive a severe cut or bruise, and it will be long before it fairly recovers from the injury; but let a young one receive the same injury, and it will soon recover from the effect; so, also, with a young plant or tree; it possesses more vitality, more recuperative power than an old one.

Large trees are necessarily or unavoidably more injured in digging than small ones. The latter can be moved with their system of roots almost entire. This is one reason why there is less risk in planting small trees. The orchardist, too, has them more under his control—can better shape the head to please the fancy. We extract the following from the writings of that eminent pomologist, Dr. John A. Warder:

“Peaches should always be removed at one year from the bud; Plums and Dwarf Pears will be ready to go off at two years from the bud or graft; so with Apples and Cherries. But many persons, purchasers and sellers, prefer large trees, and they recommend that the trees should remain one, two, or even three years longer in the nursery. Others, a new school of planters, prefer to set out the maiden tree in most of the species above named, except some very feeble-growing varieties that will scarcely have attained sufficient size to risk in the orchard. The nurseryman should beware of keeping his trees too long on his hands; they may become unprofitable stock, and are sure to require much more labor in the digging and handling. The purchaser is his own master, and his tastes and wishes must be consulted; if he wants large trees, by all means let him be indulged. He will have to pay in proportion; he will have more wood for his money; more weight to carry or transportation to pay for; more labor in planting, and vastly increased risk of the life of his trees; but let him be indulged with his five-year-old trees. While his neighbor, for a smaller sum invested, with less freight, less wood, less labor, and infinitely less risk, will plant his maiden trees, and five years hence will market more fruit.”

Another says: “Six years ago I concluded to plant an Apple orchard. I went to the nursery, intending to get three or four-year-old trees, but was too late—they were most all sold; so I bought 450 two years old, and a few three years. I planted them, with the help of the nurserymen, and only lost one tree. Pleased with my success, the next spring I planted 275 more; this time I got those three years old, that looked more like trees, from the same lot as the first; of these I lost about 20—gave them the same care

and cultivation ; and to day any one seeing them would suppose the first planting one or two years the older ; and the three years old, planted the first year, are not equal to the others. Not being quite satisfied, the next year I planted 1,000 four years old. I saved the most of them—that is, they just lived, that's all, and are now large, awkward-looking, stunted trees, with no shape or symmetry. I shall have to wait until they make a growth, and then cut it half away, and then they will not suit me. My first planting are fine in form and thrifty, and this year I expect a good lot of Apples, while the others have no appearance of fruit."

While we have a desire to please our customers, we do not want to do it at their expense. We want the result to be to their advantage. We, therefore, with the light before us, unhesitatingly recommend planting *young* trees. They do not make so much show at first, but in less than five years the result will be highly gratifying to the planter.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples not less than.....	33 feet apart each way.
Standard Pear and large-growing Cherry.....	20 " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 " "
Standard Plum, Peach, Apricot, and Nectarine.....	15 to 20 " "
Quinces.....	12 " "
Dwarf Pear, Apple, and Cherry.....	10 " "
Dwarf Cherries of the Dukes and Morellos.....	8 " "
Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries.....	4 to 5 " "
Grapes.....	6 to 10 " "

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

At 3 feet apart each way	4840
4 " "	2722
5 " "	1742
6 " "	1210
8 " "	680
10 " "	435
12 " "	302
15 " "	193
18 " "	134
20 " "	108
25 " "	69
30 " "	48
33 " "	40
35 " "	35
40 " "	27
45 " "	21
50 " "	17

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

SELECT APPLES.

“The Apple,” says Downing, “is the world-renowned fruit of temperate climates.” Although not possessed of the richness and melting and delicious qualities of the Pear or Peach, yet, from its adaptation to a great variety of soils, together with the long time through which many varieties can be kept in a fresh state, its various uses, and the profits accruing from its cultivation as a market fruit, it must be regarded as holding the very first rank among fruits. There is no country in the world where it attains such perfection as it does in this, nor where its cultivation can be made more profitable than in Virginia and Maryland. Many fine varieties have been introduced from abroad, but those originating in our own soil fill, in the main, the pages of this catalogue. We have endeavored to cull from the hundreds of names such varieties, mainly, as are best adapted to the middle and southern portion of the Union, although many of them succeed well in all parts of the country. It is evident that some Apples that are highly esteemed in one locality, are worthless when removed to another soil or climate of a different character; and hence has come so much disappointment and loss to those who have planted Northern Winter varieties, which for the most part become Fall Apples when brought here—our long, hot summers causing them to speck and drop early in the fall, even before they are ripe or fit for use. Their Summer and some of their Fall varieties succeed very well; a few of their Winter Apples also do well; but these are the exception; the majority fail and are not worth planting. On the other hand, as we carry the Southern Winter varieties northward, their season of maturity becomes later and their time of keeping is extended to a later period. We have now under cultivation several Winter varieties of Southern origin, which we regard as valuable acquisitions. They are fruits of the first quality, and of course will be reliable keepers here. Some of the very best sorts have originated in this State, and we are aware that there are yet valuable ones deserving extensive planting, and we hope those who have them in possession will bring them to public notice, that they may not be lost.

We have for some time been aware that *early* Apples would prove to be one of the most profitable crops in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, wherever facilities are offered for convenient shipping to Northern cities. Time fixes this conviction more deeply in our minds, and the products of a few orchards that have been sent to these markets have encouraged a great spirit for planting; but the orchardist is at a loss to know what varieties to plant, knowing, as he does that a great error may be committed in selecting sorts that will not do well. First, he wants those that *bear* well; secondly, a fruit of *handsome* appearance; and thirdly, one that will *carry* well to market. These qualifications are necessary to a profitable market fruit.

The following very pertinent remarks on this subject we copy from Dr. John A. Warder's excellent work on Apples:

“Every orchard-planter who examines the extended varieties of fruits presented to him in the books and by the nurserymen, must feel greatly embarrassed when he comes

to select the varieties for his own orchard. Almost every one of the long lists is recommended for some good quality, and the number of *best*, which he is apt to conclude means indispensable for him, is wonderfully large. Some persons are bewildered by the array presented in the catalogue, and fall back upon their own slender stock of information, selecting only one well-known variety; but most persons commit a far greater fault by attempting to grasp all the varieties that are offered and commended, which is very well for some one person in every region to do. It is a labor of love for the benefit of his fellow-townsmen; but it is far better for him who is about to plant an orchard, either large or small, to determine which varieties are best adapted for his purpose. For the small planter, who is providing for the wants of his family, a number of varieties that will ripen in quick succession will be best, and the sorts should be selected with regard to their qualities for household use. The planter of extensive commercial orchards, on the contrary, will need but a limited number of varieties, which should be selected with a view to the wants of the markets he intends to supply, as well as to the productiveness of the fruit and its ability to bear transportation. While it is desirable to have but a few well-selected varieties in such an orchard, it must be recollected that even when there is a general failure of the crop there are always some sorts that bear fruit, and this is an argument against making the list too small.

"All attempts to make out lists of fruit for general cultivation over the great extent of our country have been abortive. State and regional lists are made by the pomological and other societies, which are useful in rendering approximate information; but, at last, every planter should observe the fruits that succeed in his own neighborhood, and upon soil similar to his own, and select his varieties for planting accordingly.

"In making up our judgment of the excellence of a fruit, there are many elements that enter into the question of what constitutes a good Apple, and so much depends upon the tastes of the individuals who have the question to decide, that at last every one is left to make up his own mind as to what will be best for his particular case."

Our descriptive list embraces the best and most popular varieties known. It, of course, runs into too great a variety for any one orchard for profit; besides, there is probably not a spot in the country where they would all flourish—but the latitude of our trade not only admits of, but demands a large list to supply the wants of the different sections of the country. After an experience of thirty-five years in the nursery and fruit-growing business, we have, with great care, made the following selections, from which, we trust, all our patrons can supply their wants, and that they will be aided in making their selections by the lists given for special sections:

SUMMER VARIETIES.

American Summer—*American Summer Pearmain*—Medium size, oblong; nearly covered with streaks and dots of red; flesh tender, juicy, and rich; sub-acid flavor, fine; tree a slow grower, but bears early and abundantly; continues in use for several weeks. One of the very best Apples. Last of July and August.

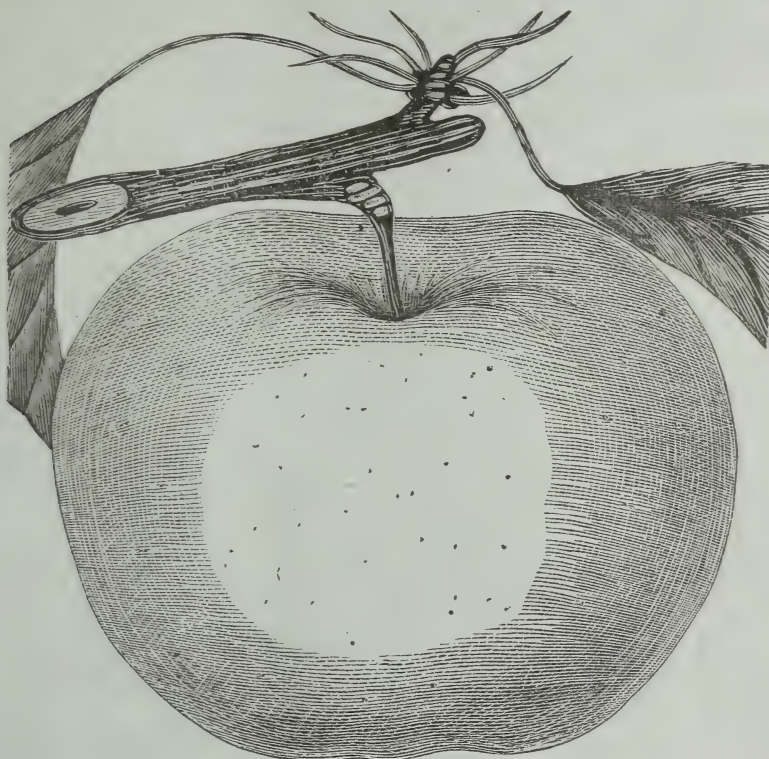
Bough—*Sweet Bough*—Large, roundish, sometimes conical; pale yellow; flesh white, very tender, with an excellent, sweet flavor; tree moderately vigorous and very productive; the best sweet Apple of its season. July.

Benoni—Medium size, round, deep red; flesh yellow, tender, sub-acid; an excellent Apple. July.

Carolina June—*Carolina Red June*—An early bearer and very productive; fruit medium size, dark crimson; flesh white, very tender, fine grained, juicy, sub-acid. June and July.

Early Harvest—Rather large, round, yellow; flesh nearly white, tender, juicy, crisp, with a rich, sprightly, sub-acid flavor; tree a moderate grower and very productive; taking all its qualities into consideration, it has no superior among early Apples. June and July.

Early Ripe—This fine apple, coming as it does immediately after the Early Harvest, fills a want long felt by the orchardist. Its large size, handsome appearance, and good bearing qualities combine to make it the most profitable market variety of its season; the tree is hardy and of vigorous growth; fruit large, yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, sub-acid; fine for the table or for cooking. First of July. (See engraving.)



EARLY RIPE.

Early Strawberry—Medium size, nearly covered with red; flesh tender, with a mild, fine flavor; tree a moderate grower and good bearer. July and August.

Early Joe—Small, oblate, nearly covered with deep red; flesh very tender, juicy, crisp, and spicy; sub-acid flavor. July.

Family—A native of Georgia; fruit of medium size, yellowish, shaded, striped and splashed with dull red, and sprinkled with large, light dots; juicy and highly flavored; pleasant sub-acid; commences to ripen in August, and continues for six weeks.

Hightop Sweet—*Sweet June*—Medium size, greenish yellow; flesh white, fine grained, tender, and juicy. June and July.

Horse—Large yellow; flesh coarse; sub-acid; tree vigorous; fine for cooking and for market. August.

May Apple—Small, round, pale yellow, sub-acid; flavor poor; its chief value is in its early ripening, being the earliest known variety. June.

Primate—Medium in size, greenish white, with a crimson blush on the exposed side; flesh white, very tender; sprightly, refreshing, mild, sub-acid. August.

Red Astrachan—Rather large, approaching conical; covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; flesh juicy, rich, acid; from its earliness, handsome appearance, and the vigor of the tree and its excellent culinary qualities, it is worthy of general cultivation. July.

- Summer Rose**—*Simm's Harvest*—Rather small, oblate, yellow, with red cheek; flesh very tender, crisp, mild, sub-acid, juicy, excellent; continues in use for a month or more. June and July.
- Summer Queen**—Large, conical, striped with red; flesh yellowish, acid, with a very rich, high flavor; fine for culinary purposes. July and August.
- Summer Sweet Paradise**—Large, roundish, pale green, sometimes tinged with yellow in the sun; flesh tender, crisp, very juicy and sweet. August.
- Summer Hagloe**—Large, roundish, oblate, striped with light red on yellow ground; flesh white, rather coarse; flavor acid; fine for cooking and valuable for market. July and August.
- Tetofsky**—A handsome Russian variety, very hardy; tree vigorous and very productive; comes into bearing early; fruit medium size; skin yellow, striped with red; flesh white, fine grained, acid. July.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

- Beauty of Kent**—Very large, roundish, striped with red; flesh juicy, crisp, tender, sub-acid; a showy apple, but a poor bearer. September and October.
- Baltzley**—Large, oblate; skin clear, pale yellow, with sometimes a blush next to the sun; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a good flavor; tree an early and good bearer; a first-rate cooking apple; deserves a place in every orchard. October.
- Buckingham, or Winter Queen**—Large to very large, greenish yellow, mixed and striped with crimson or purplish red; flesh yellowish, breaking tender, juicy, mild, sprightly, sub-acid; a handsome, healthy tree; comes in bearing very early, and very productive. This apple is cultivated over a great portion of the Southern and Western States, and is everywhere very profitable and popular, succeeding in almost every locality. We consider it one of the most valuable sorts. October to January.
- Carter's Blue**—Tree a vigorous grower; fruit very large, greenish, washed and striped with dull red; flesh yellowish white, crisp, sugary, rich, aromatic. October and November. From Alabama; a valuable sort.
- Fall Pippin**—Very large, roundish; skin smooth, yellowish green, becoming a high, rich yellow when ripe; flesh yellowish, rather firm, becoming tender, rich, aromatic, excellent; valuable for cooking and market; succeeds well in all localities. September to December.
- Gravenstein**—Large, roundish, striped with red; flesh tender, juicy, very rich; sub-acid, high flavor; productive, handsome, and excellent; fine in all localities. August.
- Golden Sweeting**—Rather large; rich yellow; flesh juicy, tender, sweet. August.
- Hewe's Virginia Crab**—A famous cider apple; immensely productive; fruit small, striped; flesh firm, yellowish, juicy; flavor acid, rich; *must* very heavy; cider can be kept in a sweet state for a long time; should be in every orchard from which a barrel of cider is intended to be made. October to December.
- Jefferis**—A fair and handsome fruit of excellent quality, in use all of September; fruit medium, oblate; yellow, shaded and splashed with crimson, and thickly covered with large whitish dots; flesh white, tender, juicy, with a rich, mild, sub-acid flavor; very good. September.
- Jersey Sweeting**—Medium sized, striped with red; flesh whitish, very sweet, juicy, and tender; flavor very good; succeeds well in all localities. September and October.
- Mother**—Large red; very tender, rich, vinous, and aromatic; flavor sub-acid; an excellent sort. September to November.
- Maiden's Blush**—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly-shaded red cheek, or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor. This variety forms a handsome, rapid-growing tree, with a fine, spreading head, and bears large crops. August to October.
- Oldenburg**—*Duchess of Oldenburg*—A Russian variety of very handsome appearance and great value; tree very hardy, vigorous, and an abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, golden yellow, nearly covered with streaks of crimson; flesh tender juicy, pleasant; valuable for the market. August.

- Porter**—Rather large, regular, oblong, tapering to the eye, skin bright yellow, sometimes a dull blush in the sun; flesh tender, rich, sub-acid; flavor fine; fair and productive; deserves general cultivation. August and September.
- Rambo**—There is not, perhaps, another apple named in this catalogue so widely disseminated, or which was once so generally esteemed, as this; but recently, in some localities, the trees have become less vigorous than formerly; they grow well until three or four years old, then, from some cause unknown to us, commence declining, and do but little good afterwards; but where it still succeeds it is one of the best apples, and should be planted. Fruit above medium size; skin smooth, streaked with dull, yellowish red; flesh greenish white, very tender, with a rich, spicy, sub-acid flavor; very productive. October to January.
- Summer Rambo of Pennsylvania**—Very large, striped with red, on yellow ground; flesh mild, sub-acid, with an agreeable flavor. September.
- Smokehouse**—Fruit large, oblate, striped with red, on yellow ground; flesh yellowish white, firm, juicy, crisp, and rich, with a fine, aromatic, sub-acid flavor; unsurpassed for culinary purposes; productive; should have a place in every orchard. September to December.

WINTER VARIETIES.

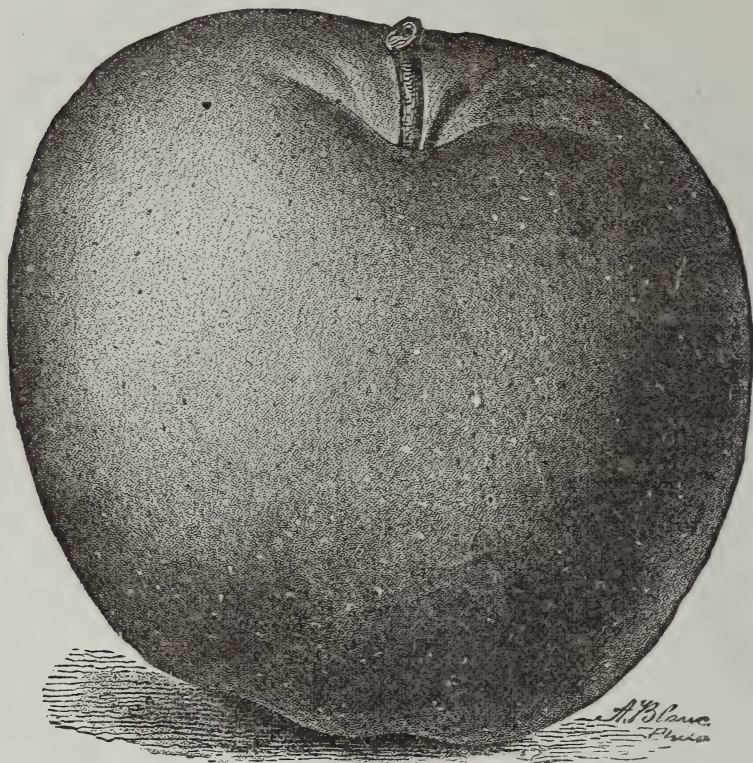
- Abram**—*Red Abram, Father Abram*—Fruit below medium size, yellow shaded, and splashed with red, dotted; flesh white, tender, sub-acid; small size and dull color detract from its value as a market fruit, yet its pleasant flavor, combined with its long keeping, makes it a desirable sort for the South. January to May.
- Albemarle Pippin**—(We consider this, *Yellow Newtown Pippin* and *Brooks' Pippin* identical.) Perhaps no apple stands higher in the market than this, or brings as high a price; yet others may be more profitable to the grower. It succeeds finely in the Piedmont region, and in many parts of the Valley of Virginia, though in poor, cold soils it will not succeed. It needs a deep, warm soil to bring it to perfection. Where it does well, we would still advise planting it largely for market. Fruit large, round, lop-sided, ribbed, and irregular; surface smooth, yellowish green, sometimes bronzy, becoming yellow when ripe; flesh yellow, firm, brittle, juicy; flavor acid, rich, agreeable; trees slow growers in the nursery; does not succeed so well below the Piedmont country. January to April.
- American Golden Russet**—*Bullock's Pippin, or Sheep-Nose*—Small, roundish, ovate; skin dull yellow, with a very thin russet; flesh yellowish, very tender, juicy, with a mild, rich, spicy flavor; very productive. October to January.
- Bellflower**—Large, oblong, ovate; skin pale yellow, with sometimes a blush; flesh very tender, fine grained, crisp, juicy, acid, becoming sub-acid; does not succeed in tide-water, nor south of James river, except in the mountain country. October to January.
- Baldwin**—Large, roundish, narrowing a little to the eye; skin yellow in the shade, but nearly covered and striped with crimson, red, and orange in the sun; flesh crisp, juicy, and sub-acid, rich; tree a vigorous grower and bears abundantly; succeeds well in Western Maryland and the mountains of Virginia, but drops its fruit too early in or near the tide-water section. October to January—later in the mountains.
- Bentley's Sweet**—Supposed origin, Virginia; fruit medium, roundish, flattened at ends, sometimes slightly oblique, and sometimes sides unequal; pale, yellowish green, shaded with pale red, and moderately sprinkled with light and brown dots; flesh fine, whitish, compact, sweet, somewhat honeyed flavor; tree moderately vigorous, hardy, good bearer and keeper; very good. January to May.
- Bonum**—Large, oblate, color light to dark red; flesh yellow, firm, breaking fine-grained; flavor rich, sub-acid, first quality for dessert; a most excellent apple; originated in North Carolina. Deserves more general attention. October to January.
- Buncombe**—*Red Winter Pearmain, Red Lady Finger, Red Fall Pippin, Meigs, &c.*—Tree a strong, thrifty grower, and great bearer; fruit large, yellowish white, mostly covered with red; flesh whitish yellow, rich, juicy, sub-acid, and very fine. November to February.
- ✓ **Bullock Pippin of Pennsylvania**—*Ewalt*—Large and handsome; yellow, with bright blush in the sun; flesh tender, fine grained; flavor acid, sprightly; bears well; a handsome market sort. November to February.

- Ben Davis**—Originated in Kentucky; tree remarkably healthy, vigorous, and an abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; a very profitable market variety; should be in every orchard. Keeps till midwinter or later.
- Cannon Pearmain**—Medium size, round, oblong or ovate, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellow, firm; flavor mild, sub-acid; a good bearer, and valuable for marketing; deserves extensive planting in the South. January till April.
- Carolina Greening**—*Southern Greening, Yellow Crank, Green Crank, Green Cheese, Southern Golden Pippin, Green Skin, &c., &c.*—Medium size, greenish yellow; flesh yellowish white, tender, crisp, juicy, and rich, sub-acid; productive; keeps well.
- Carter**—*Mangum, Fall Cheese, Cheese, Johnson's Favorite, &c., &c.*—Medium size; striped and shaded with red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid; tree thrifty and productive. October to January.
- Domine**—Large size, flat, striped with red; flesh white, juicy, firm, mild, sub-acid, sprightly, pleasant flavor; keeps till midwinter; a rapid grower and prodigious bearer. This variety is well deserving of extensive cultivation.
- Esopus Spitzenburgh**—One of the standard Northern Winter Apples, but not valuable here on account of the fruit specking on the tree; besides, it is a poor bearer.
- Fallwater**—Large, roundish, slightly ovate, conical, very regular, smooth; skin yellowish green, with a dull, red cheek; flesh greenish white, fine grained, with a mild, slightly sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower and good bearer; fruit uniformly fair; highly deserving extensive cultivation. November to February.
- Grindstone, or American Pippin**—Medium size, oblate, color light, dull red on dull green; flesh white, very firm, mild sub-acid flavor; its chief merit is in long keeping, which may be extended to July; tree a crooked, straggling grower.
- Grimes' Golden**—A native of Brooke county, West Virginia; an apple of the highest quality. Dr. Warder says: "Too good for aught else but the dessert." Medium to large; flesh yellow, sub-acid, aromatic, spicy, rich, refreshing; tree hardy, vigorous, and productive. January to March.
- Gloria Mundi**—Very large, roundish, oblate; skin greenish yellow; flesh coarse, tender, with a pleasant acid flavor; unproductive. Cultivated on account of its very large size. October to January.
- Hall**—Small, oblate; skin smooth, thick, mostly shaded with crimson; flesh yellowish, fine grained, juicy, with a very rich, vinous, saccharine, aromatic flavor; tree hardy and productive. December to April.
- Johnson's Fine Winter, or York Imperial**—Medium size, truncated oval, angular; skin greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer, and hangs well on the tree. It is also a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. We cannot say too much in favor of this apple. All things considered, it is scarcely second to any in the catalogue as a profitable orchard variety. February to April. [See engraving next page.]
- King of Tompkins County**—Very large, red striped, handsome, and of fine quality; a splendid apple North, but not valuable here. November to February.
- Kaighn's Spitzenburgh**—Large, yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, sub-acid, juicy; a good bearer; much more valuable here than the Esopus Spitzenburgh. December to February.
- Loudoun Pippin**—Large size, light waxy yellow, sometimes blushed; flesh yellow, compact, tender, juicy, rich, sub-acid. November to January.



JOHNSON'S FINE WINTER, OR YORK IMPERIAL.

- Lankford's Seedling**—Origin Kent Co., Md.; tree hardy and a good bearer, bearing annual crops; fruit of large size; striped; quality excellent; keeps till April. This new sort possesses many valuable qualities, and will no doubt become a popular sort for late winter use. [See engraving, next page.]
- Limberrtwig**—A well-known Southern Apple. Above medium size; color dull purplish red; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic; productive; keeps well. February to April.
- Lady Apple, or Pomme d'Api**—Quite small, regular, and flat; skin light clear yellow, with a brilliant red cheek; flesh white, tender, and juicy, with a pleasant, delicate, sub-acid flavor; a great bearer; brings the highest price of any fancy apple in the market. December to April.
- Milam**—Rather below medium size; smooth, yellow, covered with marbled red and indistinct stripes; flesh white, tender, crisp, juicy; flavor sub-acid; tree a regular annual bearer. November to February.
- Mason's Stranger**—Originated in Greenville county, Virginia. Medium size; color yellow, with russet dots on one side; flesh white, juicy, and crisp; flavor nearly sweet; keeps through winter into spring; tree moderately thrifty, and a good bearer. January to March.



LANKFORD'S SEEDLING.

Mattamuskeet—Medium size; pale green, blotched or striped with dull red; flesh coarse grained, rather rich; not handsome, but valuable east and south of us on account of its keeping properties. February to April.

Mann—Downing describes the fruit as follows: "Fruit medium to large, roundish oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed, and thickly sprinkled with light and grey dots, a few being areole; stalk short, rather small; cavity medium or quite large, sometimes slightly corrugated; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid; good to very good." Tree very hardy, grows straight and symmetrical, and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer. Said to be a good keeper.

Michael Henry Pippin—Medium to large; smooth, dull green, pale yellow when ripe, sometimes a faint blush; flesh pale yellow, breaking tender, juicy; flavor sweet, slightly aromatic; an abundant bearer; keeps till midwinter; deserves more extended cultivation.

Maverack's Sweet—Large, dark russetty green, with red cheek; flesh crisp and very sugary, with high aroma. November to February.

Nickajack—This apple is very widely disseminated in the Southern States, where it is known under about forty different names, which is pretty good evidence that it has proven itself a valuable sort. Fruit large, roundish; skin striped and splashed with crimson; flesh yellowish, compact, moderately tender and juicy, sub-acid; quality only good. November to March.

Northern Spy—Large, conical, flattened, striped, and quite covered on the sunny side with dark crimson, and delicately coated with bloom; flesh white, fine grained, tender, slightly sub-acid; both leaf and blossom-buds open a week later than most other sorts; an apple of very high character, but we cannot advise its planting south of Pennsylvania, except in the mountain regions. November to February.

- Nansemond Beauty**—From Nansemond county, Va.; said to excel the Wine Sap in beauty, size, and keeping; its uniform size and handsome appearance renders it a desirable sort for marketing. The fruit is large, uniform, of a beautiful crimson red, somewhat shaded with yellow; flesh quite white, crisp, tender, juicy. Since its first introduction this variety has been steadily growing in favor, and from many sections we are now receiving favorable reports as to its value. December to April.
- Ortley**—*White Bellflower*—Large, oblong, surface smooth, pale yellow, rarely blushed with light crimson and red spots; flesh yellowish, juicy, tender, sub-acid, sprightly. November to January.
- Pryor's Red**—Medium or rather large, roundish, irregular, varying; color dull, brick red on greenish yellow, in dots and shades and obscure streaks; slightly russetted; flesh very tender, mild, rich, sub-acid; agreeable flavor. A fine apple in some places, but of late years has not been profitable to the orchardist in some localities. December to February.
- Paradise Winter Sweet**—Large, regularly formed, roundish; skin fair and smooth, dull green when picked, with a brownish blush; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, sprightly, and very good; productive; an excellent apple; well worthy a place in the orchard. November to February.
- Peck's Pleasant**—Large, roundish, angular; skin smooth, green, becoming yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; resembles the Newtown Pippin; flesh yellowish, fine grained, crisp, and juicy; high flavored; a good market variety. December to March.
- Pilot**—A variety of great promise; received from Nelson county, Va., where it originated, and stands *par excellence* amongst apples. Size large, round, sometimes approaching conical; color striped with red on yellow ground, overspread with dots and specks of russet; flesh yellowish, crisp, and juicy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor; good bearer, and keeps well; tree very healthy and handsome. A first-rate apple.
- Rhode Island Greening**—Large, roundish, oblate; skin green, becoming a greenish yellow when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, juicy, with a rich, acid flavor; succeeds well at the North, but not valuable here, dropping its fruit too early. October to December.
- Roxbury Russet**—Rather above medium size, roundish, oblate, remotely conical; skin covered with russet; flesh greenish white, rather granular, slightly crisp, with a good sub-acid flavor. November to January.
- Romanite, or Carthouse**—Medium size, roundish, oblong, striped, and shaded with deep red on greenish yellow ground; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, and rich, becoming tender and sprightly in the spring; valuable for the South; an early and profuse bearer, and a good keeper. January to May.
- Royal Limbertwig**—Very large, pale yellow, blushed or striped with red; flesh juicy, rich, and very good; tree a thrifty grower, and bears well. December to March.
- Rawle's Genet**—Tree moderately vigorous, putting forth its leaves and blossoms much later than other varieties in the spring, consequently avoiding injury by late frosts; it is, therefore, particularly valuable for the South and Southwest. Fruit medium size, roundish, approaching oblong; color pale red, distinctly striped, on yellow ground; flesh nearly white, fine, rich, mild sub-acid, fine texture, crisp, juicy, compact; a profuse bearer. One of the most popular winter apples South and West. January to April.
- Rome Beauty**—Large, yellow, striped, and mixed with light red; flesh yellow, breaking coarse grained, sub-acid; valuable for market on account of its productiveness, size and beauty, as well as for its certain bearing. November to January.

Smith's Cider—Rather large, greenish white, striped with red; flesh tender, juicy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor; a prodigious bearer and profitable market variety. December to February.

Shockley—From Jackson county, Georgia. Fruit medium size, yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh sub-acid, nearly sweet; tree erect, vigorous grower; comes into bearing early, and is exceedingly productive. This is probably the most reliable and valuable winter variety for the South, and is there justly very popular. Valuable in Eastern Virginia and lower Maryland. Keeps till May or June.

Stevenson's Winter—From Mississippi; esteemed there on account of its long keeping; fruit medium to large, greenish yellow, shaded, and sometimes striped with red; flesh firm, juicy, pleasant, brisk sub-acid.

Sharp's Winter—Medium size, pale yellow, with a blush; juicy and very good; a good bearer, and keeps till April.

Tewksbury Winter—*Tewksbury Winter Blush*—Small size, smooth, yellow, blushed; flesh yellow, breaking juicy, well flavored; a good grower, and very productive; fruit hangs well on tree; valuable as a long keeper. Season January to June.

✓ **Via's Seedling**—Originated in the vicinity of Richmond, and brought to notice by James Via. Fruit above medium size, almost covered with dark red; flavor mild, sub-acid, or sweet; very productive. November to February.

Wealthy—From Minnesota; not tested South; fruit medium, oblate; whitish-yellow ground, shaded with deep, rich crimson in the sun, obscure, broken stripes and mottlings in the shade, sometimes entirely covered with crimson, many light dots; flesh white, fine grained, stained with red, tender, juicy, lively, vinous sub-acid; very good.

Willow Twig—Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat oblate; light yellow, shaded and marbled with dull red, and sprinkled with numerous russet dots; flesh yellowish green, not very tender, pleasant sub-acid; good; valuable for late keeping.

White Pippin—Fruit large, form variable, roundish oblate, slightly oblique; greenish white, waxen, sprinkled with green dots, and becoming pale yellow at maturity, sometimes having a dull blush and a few brown dots; flesh white, tender, crisp, juicy, fine, rich sub-acid; very good to best. January to March.

Wine Apple—*English Redstreak, Hays' Winter*—A valuable late autumn or early winter apple; fruit large, skin yellow, more or less covered with mixed and broken stripes of red, splashed with crimson; flesh yellowish, firm, juicy; flavor acid to sub-acid, rich; quality good. October to December.

Winesap—We can scarcely find words sufficiently strong to express the high opinion we have of this fruit, possessing as it does a combination of so many excellent qualities. For cider, it has but few equals; for the table, it stands amongst the best; for keeping, it is justly esteemed; and for bearing, it scarcely has a rival. Considering all this, we most earnestly recommend it to the consideration of orchardists. Fruit medium size, rather oblong; skin smooth, of a fine, dark red, with a few streaks and a little yellow ground appearing on the shady side; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. December to April. [See engraving, next page.]

White Winter Pearmain—Size full medium; skin pale yellow, with a slight blush; flesh yellowish, tender, crisp, and juicy; very pleasant, sub-acid; tree grows thrifflly and bears abundantly. Keeps till midwinter.

Yates—A Georgia variety, of small size, dark red and dotted with white dots; flesh firm, juicy, aromatic; immense bearer and good keeper.



WINESAP.

CRAB APPLES—For Ornament or Preserving.

- Hyslop Crab**—Fruit large for its class ; produced in clusters ; dark, rich red, covered with a thick, blue bloom ; good for culinary uses, and for cider.
- Red Siberian Crab**—Quite small ; a little over an inch in diameter, nearly round, with a brilliant, scarlet cheek on a pale, clear, waxen-yellow ground ; stalk very long and slender ; tree very productive, and bears when very young ; quite ornamental ; good for preserving. September to October.
- Transcendent Crab**—Fruit large for its class ; golden yellow, with a beautiful, rich, crimson cheek. When ripe, the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit ; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, sub-acid, pleasant, and agreeable. This is truly a beautiful fruit. Tree a rapid grower, and productive. September.
- Whitney**—(No. 20.)—Large, striped and splashed with red ; flesh yellow to white, firm and juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Tree *very* hardy, vigorous and very productive. August.
- Yellow Siberian Crab**—Resembles the Red Crab except in color, which is of a fine, rich yellow. This is equally good for preserving, and considering the beautiful habit of the tree, the rich, showy bloom, together with its attractive appearance when covered with fruit, we think it highly deserving of a place amongst the ornaments.

The following new Crabs are well worthy the attention of all cultivators of this class of fruit. All are very hardy and productive, producing their fruit in magnificent clusters that are really wonderful. Every one who has room for five trees should have at least one of these:

Quaker Beauty.	Queen's Choice.
Blushing Maid.	Maiden's Blush.
Montreal Beauty.	Soulard.
Marengo.	

Our trade, extending from Massachusetts to Texas, and from Virginia westward to the Pacific coast, necessitates the growing of a long list of varieties to meet the wants of various customers in this wide country, so diversified as it is in soil, climate, and latitude. Some sorts that we grow for one section are of little or no value in other localities of a different character; and as the limited space of a nurseryman's descriptive catalogue will not allow a full explanation of the characteristics of each variety, we have, therefore, been prompted by the very many injudicious selections made by some of those ordering of us, to prepare lists suited to the different parts of Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, which will also apply to similar soils and elevations in the adjoining ones. We do not claim that these lists are perfect; there are many sorts that might be added, and time will prove that some that are now on the list will be superseded by other more valuable ones; yet from our experience and observation, and the experience of others, we are satisfied that those who adopt these sorts, as classed for the different sections, will not go far astray. If one who contemplates ordering trees is acquainted with a variety that is succeeding well in his neighborhood, on a soil similar to his own, let him add it to his list; but do not let him select because of a nice name, or because the variety is highly prized in some other section of the country, differing very materially in soil, altitude, or climate. If ordering from a responsible nurseryman, or one in whose honesty you can rely, it is far better to leave the selection to him, stating for what purpose you desire the fruit, whether for family use, cider, or marketing, with the proportion wanted for each season. If you make the selection yourself, give the nurseryman some discretionary privilege to correct your list, if in his judgment you have collected sorts that he knows will not be profitable to you. It is very unpleasant to a nurseryman to fill an order of sorts that he well knows will not profit the purchaser, and he cannot in all cases substitute without giving dissatisfaction. We hope our suggestions will be considered, and that the following list will be a guide to our customers in making their selections, thereby avoiding the disappointment that will surely follow the selecting of sorts unsuited to their locality:

Varieties best Suited to Tidewater Virginia and Eastern- and Western-Shore Maryland.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

American Summer.	Bough.	Horse.
Carolina June.	Early Ripe.	Gravenstein.
Early Harvest.	Red Astrachan.	

FOR LATE SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

Buckingham.	Bonum.	Carter.	Fallowater.	Porter.
Baltzley.	Jefferis.	Oldenburg.	Maiden's Blush.	

FOR LATE AUTUMN AND WINTER.

Abram.	Lady Apple.	Nickajack.
Ben Davis.	Mason's Stranger.	Nansemond Beauty.
Cannon Pearmain.	Michael Henry Pippin.	Royal Limbertwig.
Johnson's Fine Winter.	Mattamuskeet.	Romanite, or Carthouse.
Smith's Cider.	Shockley.	Winesap.

Varieties best Suited to Piedmont Virginia.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

American Summer Pearmain.	Carolina Red June.	Gravenstein.
Bough.	Early Harvest.	Red Astrachan.
Benoni.	Early Ripe.	Summer Rose.

FOR LATE SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

Buckingham.	Duchess of Oldenburg.
Baltzley.	Maiden's Blush.
Bonum.	Mother.
Carter.	Smokehouse.

Jefferis.

FOR LATE AUTUMN AND WINTER.

Albemarle Pippin.	Paradise Winter Sweet.
Ben Davis.	Pilot.
Cannon Pearmain.	Rawle's Genet.
Fallawater.	Romanite, or Carthouse.
Grimes' Golden.	Rome Beauty.
Johnson's Fine Winter.	Royal Limbertwig.
Lady Apple.	Smith's Cider.
Michael Henry Pippin.	Shockley.
Nickajack.	Winesap.

Nansemond Beauty.

Varieties best Suited to the Valley and West Virginia, and Western Maryland.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

American Summer Pearmain.	Early Harvest.
Bough.	Early Ripe.
Benoni.	Red Astrachan.
Carolina Red June.	Summer Rose.
Jefferis.	Bonum.

FOR LATE SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

Baltzley.	Gravenstein.
Buckingham.	Maiden's Blush.
Duchess of Oldenburg.	Mother.
Fall Pippin.	Smokehouse.

FOR LATE AUTUMN AND WINTER.

Albemarle Pippin.	Nansemond Beauty.
Baldwin.	Ortley Pippin.
Bonum.	Pilot.
Ben Davis.	Peck's Pleasant.
Fallawater.	Paradise Winter Sweet.
Grimes' Golden.	Rawle's Genet.
Johnson's Fine Winter.	Rome Beauty.
Lady Apple.	Royal Limbertwig.
White Winter Pearmain.	Winesap.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF APPLES.

The most of the following kinds are cultivated in limited numbers, but trees or grafts of them can be furnished at any time. Many of them are old and valuable sorts, highly esteemed in particular localities or by some individuals. There are some sorts we have omitted in the descriptive list, not because they do not merit that position, but because that list is already too long. There are some kinds, too, that are yet new, which may upon further trial prove themselves deserving of the very first rank. We will keep an eye to them, and in our next catalogue may be better able to give a satisfactory account of them :

Ailes.	Golden Wild.	Red-Cheeked Pippin.
Alexander.	Green Newtown Pippin.	Republican Pippin.
Aunt.	Gregory.	Red Doctor.
Antonovka.	Guilford Battlefield.	Royal Russet.
Autumn Bough.	Goosepen.	Red Canada.
Black Apple.	Housum's Red.	Red Russet.
Black Coal.	Herefordshire Pearmain.	Red Favorite.
Bucks County Pippin.	Haskell's Sweet.	Red Robinson.
Birmingham (Strodes).	Holland Pippin.	Ribston Pippin.
Birmingham (old).	Harrison.	Rockbridge's Sweeting.
Boas.	Hopbole.	Rucker's Spitzenburgh.
Bethlehemite.	Hubbardston Nonsuch.	Rucker's Orange Pippin.
Big Hall.	Hollow Core Pippin.	Ramsdell's Sweet.
Better than Good.	Haube Stripe.	Strawn's Seedling.
Bounder.	Haas.	Summer Cheese.
Beverly Red.	Hunge.	Sweet Vandevere.
Bell Pree.	Harman's Seedling.	Shiple's Green.
Bar's Seedling.	✓Haslep.	Seckel.
Broadnax.	Jonathan.	Superb.
Brown.	Jersey Pound.	Spicen.
Bailey's Sweet.	James' Apple.	Striped Juneating.
Bohannon.	Julian.	Schull
Butter.	Keswick Codling.	Sweet Winter Nonsuch.
Bowman's Excelsior.	Krauser.	Sops of Wine.
Caleb.	Kean's Kitchen.	Sweet Russet.
Carver.	Kittageskee.	Sweet Redstreak.
Cooper (of Ohio).	King.	Sweet Crab.
Cathead.	✓King of all the World.	Stark.
Canada Reinette.	Ladies' Favorite.	Smith's Large Early.
Cataling.	Lancaster Sweet.	Sweet Pippin.
Colvert's.	Lippincott's Early.	Sharp (Penna).
Cornell's Fancy.	Lady Finger.	Stover's Best.
Chester County.	Ladies' Sweeting.	Turnip.
Dutch Mignonne.	Large May.	Talman's Sweeting.
Disharoon.	Locust Grove.	Townsend.
Drumore.	Large Vine.	T'opal.
Dumpling.	Large Summer Queen.	Twenty Oz.
Delaware.	Large Winter Greening.	Titovka.
Dinwiddie's Seedling No. 2.	Long Island Russet.	Victuals and Drink.
Davidson's Mutton.	Lansingburg.	Victorious Reinette.
Eating (Conrad's).	Lakin's Choice.	Vandevere (of N. Y.)
Early Red.	Male Carle.	Virginia Beauty.
Edwards' Early.	Monstrous Pippin.	Woodburn's Spitzenburgh.
Edwards.	Monstrous Bellflower.	Wagner.
Early Golden.	Marl Bank.	Westfield Seek-no-Further.
Ella Park.	Murky Green.	Water Melon.
French or Newark Pippin.	Minkler.	Winter Cheese.
Fall Cheese.	Minnesota.	White Vandevere.

Fink.	McIntosh.	Washington Stripe.
Fall Orange.	Newcomer.	Winter Sweet.
Famuese.	Notley.	✓Worley's Red.
Flora's Bellflower.	Nix's Green Winter.	Winter Cluster.
Foust's Winter.	N. C. Greening.	William's Favorite.
Gloucester White.	Orange.	Westfield.
Griest's Favorite.	Orange Pippin.	Walbridge.
Great Bearer.	Progress.	Welford's Yellow.
Golden Russet.	Pennock.	Yellow Vandevere.
Gray Russet.	Piedmont Pippin.	York Stripe.
Great Keeper.	Pewaukee.	Yost.
Green Flats.	Paragon.	Yellow Sweet June.
Golden Drop.	Peach Pond Sweet.	Yopp's Favorite.
Gray House.	Pumpkin Sweet.	Yellow Transparent.

SELECT PEARS.

The increasing demand for this fruit and the great profit arising from its culture have called forth the energy and exertions of our leading pomologists to originate new varieties and to bring to notice the most valuable kinds. To what extent they have succeeded we will leave for those to say who have visited some of the grand exhibitions of fruit; yet we say that the majority as yet are wholly ignorant of the rich and delicious qualities of this fruit; but we hope the day is not far distant when every orchardist and every farmer will have his Pear orchard, and feel that it is quite as valuable an appendage as the Apple.

In ripening the fruit, it should be understood that summer and fall varieties should be picked from a week to a fortnight before maturity, and winter sorts before frost overtakes them. Most sorts, if allowed to ripen on the tree, are but second-rate, or of inferior quality, while, if picked as above directed and ripened in the house, are delicious.

The great demand for Dwarf trees for some time past has induced us to propagate a number of choice kinds as such; for this purpose we use the best French Quince stocks. This mode of culture has several advantages over the standard system, among which are the comparatively short time required to bring them into a bearing state; the less liability to blight; their adaptation to the garden and small enclosures, as they require so little room; and lastly, some varieties are greatly improved by working them on the Quince, the fruit being more delicious and the trees more productive than when worked on Pear stocks.

In commenting thus favorably on Dwarf trees, we do not wish to be understood as underrating the value of standards; both have their advantages. While some sorts are better dwarfed, others should only be planted as standards; that most popular sort, the Bartlett, belongs to the latter class. We might name several other prominent ones that should be placed on the same list. Variety, soil and space should be the main points upon which to decide between selecting standard or Dwarf trees.

We must, however, state from our own experience and observation, that no one will succeed in raising a durable and productive tree on the Quince stock unless he is willing to give it a good supply of manure, deep and thorough cultivation, together with a careful and judicious annual pruning. By attention to this, and the selection of such varieties as are known to succeed well on the Quince, the cultivator will be astonished to see the beauty, the size, and the excellence, as well as the quantity of Pears which will be produced.

The following is one of the many examples of profit arising from Pear culture : We planted, in 1862, one hundred standard trees, one year from bud (mere switches), and the following year set fifty more of the same age. In 1866 we picked from these trees six crates of Pears, of one bushel each, that sold in New York for \$73. The product of the orchard has increased annually since that date up to 1871, when the receipts for that year, after paying freight and commission, amounted to about \$500; in 1872 over \$600, and in 1873 upwards of \$1,000 was realized. The trees were set 20 feet apart, occupying not quite one and one-half acres of land.

The Old Dominion Fruit-Growing Co.'s Pear orchard, in Surry county, Va., is probably one of the most valuable and profitable orchards in the country. In this orchard are now planted over 19,000 Bartlett, 600 Clapp's Favorite, 100 Boykin's June, and a few trees each of many other kinds—a total of over 20,000 trees, all standards. Most of these trees were planted in 1874 and 1875, and are now coming into full bearing. In 1881, the fruit from this orchard netted in the Boston and New York markets \$3.41 a crate; in 1882 the crop netted over \$4 a crate.

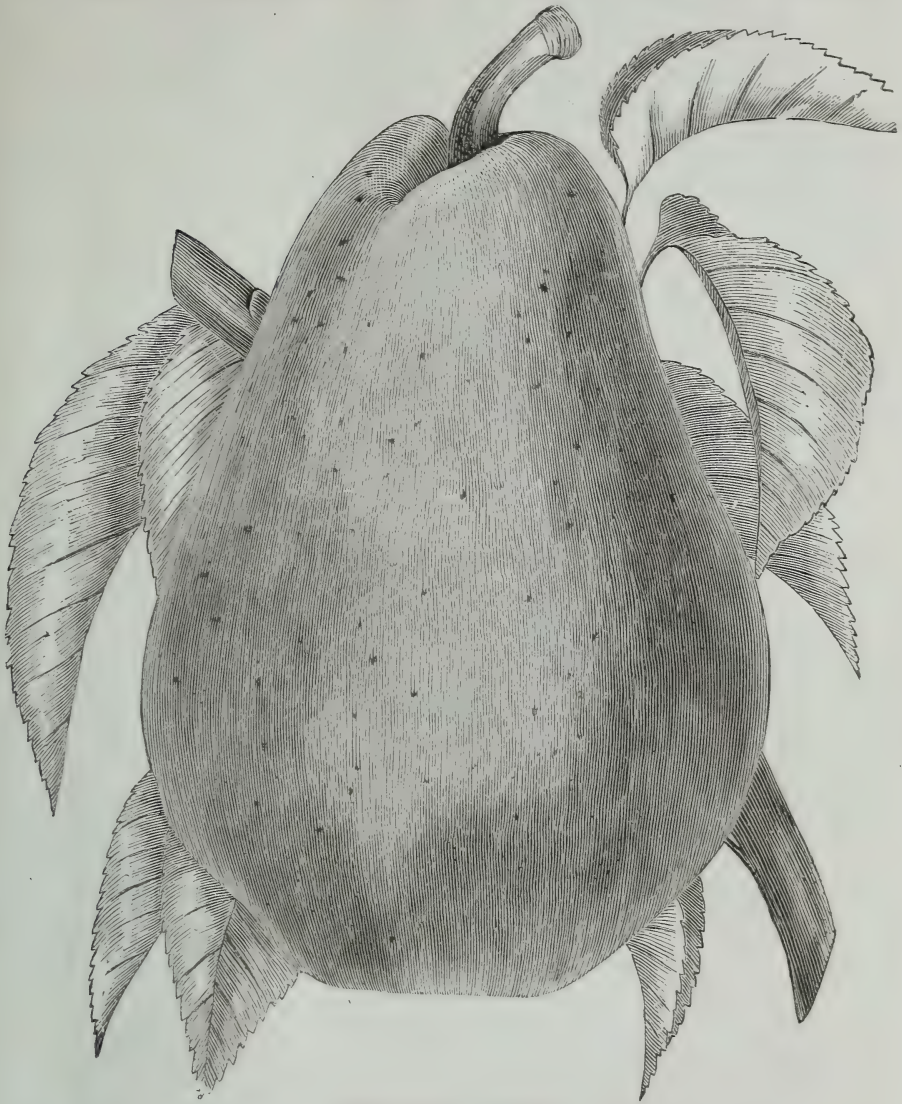
Similar instances beyond number could be given, but we think the above sufficient to convince any one of the great profit of Pear culture.

Let the *selection of varieties* be judiciously made, and with good culture success is reasonably certain.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

- Andre Desportes**—Fruit medium; skin greenish yellow, with patches of fawn and bronze in the sun; flesh yellowish white, fine, juicy, melting, granulous at the core, sugary acid. July.
- Bartlett**—Large, yellow, with a soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, exceedingly fine grained and buttery, sweet, very juicy, with a highly perfumed, vinous flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best pears in cultivation, and deserves a place in every collection; bears early and well. July and August. [See engraving, next page.]
- Bloodgood**—Medium size; flesh yellowish white, buttery and melting, with a rich, sugary, highly aromatic flavor; tree very productive. July.
- ✓ **Boykin's June**—Below medium size, yellow, with a reddish-brown cheek; flesh white, sweet, not of high flavor, but its earliness and handsome appearance make it a desirable market variety; originated in Isle of Wight county, of this State. Season, first to middle of July.
- Clapp's Favorite**—A first-rate early variety, which is rapidly growing into favor; resembles the Bartlett in appearance, but ripens a week or ten days earlier; one of the best native sorts; fruit large; skin smooth, yellowish green, becoming yellow, dotted and shaded with red next the sun; flesh yellowish white, juicy, and melting; of very good quality. Last of July. [See engraving, page 32.]
- Comet or Lawson**—This Pear is now attracting a good deal of attention and promises to be a profitable sort for the early market. The tree is a vigorous grower and very productive; fruit above medium size and of most beautiful crimson color on yellow ground; flesh crisp and pleasant, though not of best quality. Ripens early in July.
- Dearborn**—(*Dearborn's Seedling*)—Small; flesh very fine-grained, juicy, melting, and of fine flavor. The tree bears when young, and the fruit is always fair and of the first quality. July and August.
- Giffard**—(*Beurre Giffard*)—A new pear, rather above medium size; flesh white, melting, juicy, with an excellent vinous flavor, delightfully perfumed; a valuable early pear; productive. Tree a slender grower. Ripens in July.
- Hosenschenck**—*Moore's White Pound*—Large, light yellowish green, rarely with a blush; flesh rather coarse, tender, juicy, slightly vinous, melting; flavor pleasant; a good market sort; deservedly growing into favor. First to middle of August.
- Le Conte**—Supposed to be a hybrid between the old Chinese Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth; tree of remarkable vigor and rapid growth; foliage luxuriant; has so far been nearly free from blight; commences to bear early and is extremely prolific; fruit ships well, and has been sold in the Boston and New York markets at very high prices; quality variable. Probably no new variety of fruit has ever attracted as much attention in the South as this. Ripens a few days before Bartlett. Grown only as a standard.

Madeleine—Medium size; skin pale, yellowish green, rarely a faint brownish blush; flesh very juicy and melting, with an agreeable, delicate, fine, refreshing flavor; a very good early pear, but the tree is liable to blight. Last of June to 10th of July.

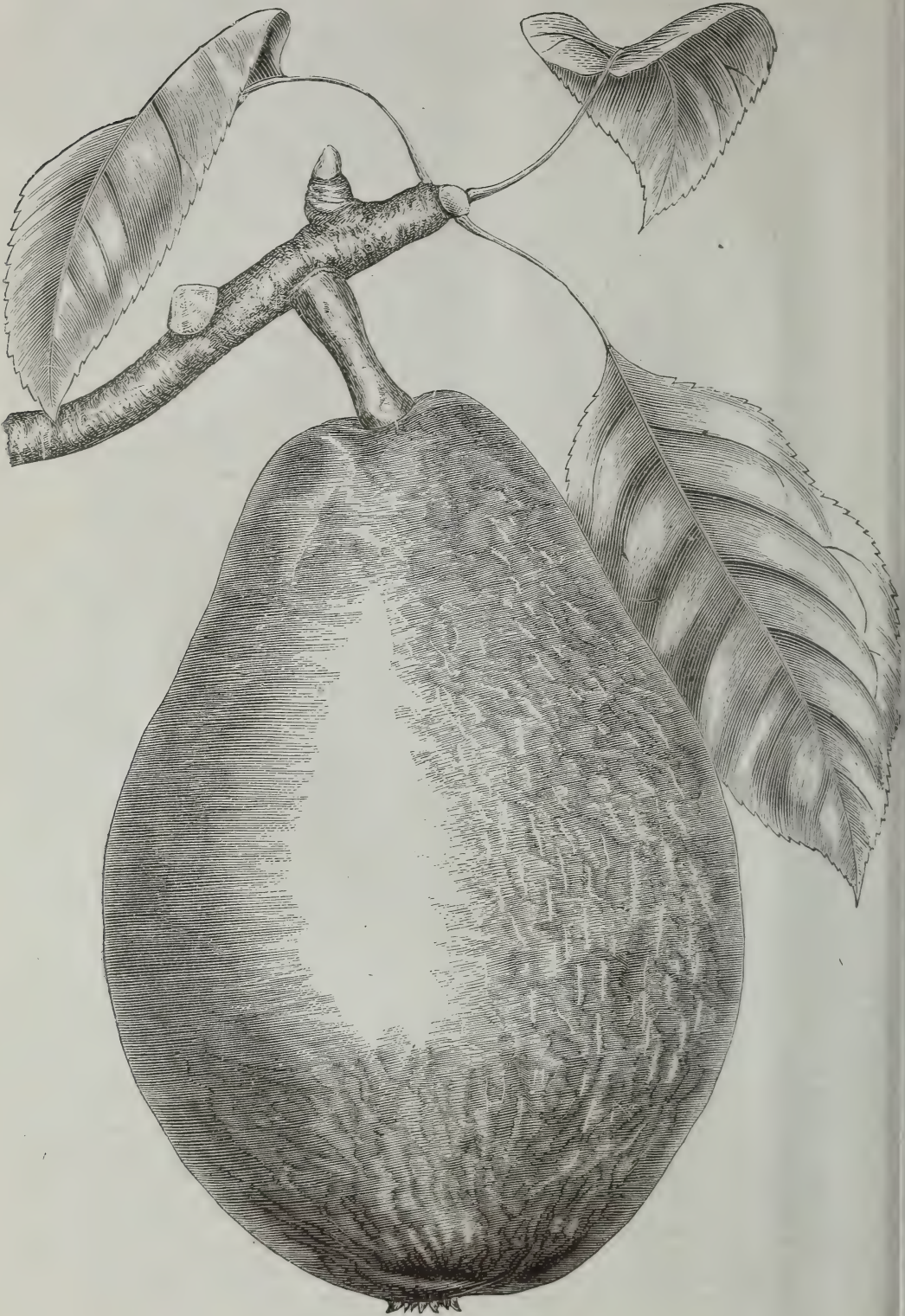


BARTLETT PEAR.

Margaret—(*Petite Marguerite*)—Medium size; skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots; flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous, and of first quality; tree a vigorous, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer; succeeds admirably as a standard or dwarf, worthy of special attention. August.

Manning's Elizabeth—Fruit small, yellow, with a lively red cheek; flesh white, juicy, and very melting, sweet and sprightly. Tree hardy and exceedingly productive. We regard this as one of the most valuable early dessert pears, and should be in every collection. Season, August.

Ott—Small, greenish yellow, netted with russet, reddish on the sunny side; flesh melting, sugary, rich, perfumed and aromatic. This is a seedling of the Seckel, but not quite equal to it; valuable for its earliness. July.



CLAPP'S FAVORITE.

- Osband's Summer**—Medium size, yellow, with a reddish brown cheek; flesh white, granular, with a sweet, mild, and fine flavor; first-rate in its best state, but soon loses its flavor when mature; productive. July.
- Souvenir du Congress**—Fruit quite large; skin smooth, a handsome yellow at maturity, with red or carmine on the side exposed to the sun; flesh much like Bartlett, with less of its musky flavor. The tree is a poor grower, and quite liable to blight. On account of its very large size, quality and earliness, it is a valuable variety for the amateur, but we cannot recommend it for general cultivation. First of August.
- Summer Doyenne** (*Doyenne d'Ete*)—Small; flesh white, melting, juicy, with a pleasant, sweet flavor; tree a good grower, and productive; one of the best very early pears. First to middle of July.
- Tyson**—Medium or large; bright yellow, with a reddish brown, softly shaded cheek, sometimes russeted; flesh of fine texture, buttery, very melting, juicy; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, slightly perfumed, excellent. August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

- Angouleme** (*Duchesse d'Angouleme*)—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor; on young standard trees the fruit is variable, but on the quince, to which stock this variety seems well adapted, it is always fine. The large size and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a general favorite. September to November.
- Anjou** (*Beurre d'Anjou*)—Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor; very productive; succeeds well on the quince; should be in every orchard. October and November.
- Bosc** (*Beurre Bosc*)—Large, deep yellow, russeted in patches; flesh juicy, buttery, rich, perceptibly perfumed, sweet, excellent; a regular bearer; does not succeed on the quince. Tree a slender, irregular grower. September and October.
- Brignais** (*Beurre de Brignais*)—*Des Nonnes*—This very excellent pear is of medium size, smooth, greenish, with numerous gray dots; flesh white, very juicy, sweet, melting, and delicious; an early and abundant bearer. August and September.
- Brandywine**—Rather above medium size, dull yellowish green, dotted and sprinkled with russet, and a slight red cheek on the exposed side; flesh white, juicy, melting, sugary and vinous, somewhat aromatic; uniformly productive. August.
- Brockworth Park**—Fruit large; skin smooth, pale yellow, slightly flushed, and streaked with red on the exposed side; flesh white, buttery, melting, very juicy, vinous and rich. September.
- Buffum**—Medium size, yellow, with a broad reddish-brown cheek, somewhat russeted; flesh white, buttery, sweet, and of excellent flavor; valuable for its fair fruit and fine bearing qualities. September and October.
- Belle Lucrative**—Above medium size, yellowish green; melting and fine; a good grower and bearer; does well on the quince; one of the very best pears, and should be in every collection. August and September.
- Boussock** (*Doyenne Boussock*)—Large, bright lemon yellow, sometimes partly russeted, with a reddish brown cheek; flesh buttery, melting, very juicy, with a first-rate flavor, resembling White Doyenne; tree vigorous; an early and good bearer; succeeds well on the quince. September.
- Comice** (*Doyenne du Comice*)—Large, yellow, often with a faint blush, and slightly russeted; flesh white, fine, melting, a little buttery, juicy, sweet, rich, slightly aromatic; very good; a promising variety. September to November.
- Diel** (*Beurre Diel*)—Large, skin thick, lemon yellow, with brown dots and marbling of russet; flesh yellowish white, coarse grained but rich, melting and buttery; succeeds well on quince. September and October.

- Dana's Hovey**—Small size; color yellowish russet; flesh yellowish white, juicy, melting, with a sugary, rich, aromatic flavor; too small for a market variety, but as an amateur sort, most desirable. October and November.
- Flemish Beauty**—Large, skin pale yellow, but mostly covered with marblings and patches of light russet, becoming reddish brown at maturity on the sunny side; flesh yellowish white, not fine grained, but juicy, melting, saccharine and rich. In good soils and open situations the Flemish Beauty, when in perfection, is one of the most superb pears; the tree is hardy, and bears early and abundantly. The fruit should be gathered sooner than most pears, and ripened in the house; they are then always fine; otherwise often poor. September.
- Frederick Clapp**—Form nearly round; size above medium; skin thin, smooth, and fair, clear lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting; flavor sprightly, acidulous, rich, and aromatic; quality very good to best. September and October.
- Howell**—Rather large, light waxen yellow, often with a finely-shaded cheek, and covered with dots and patches of russet; flesh white, rather coarse and granular, with a rich perfumed, aromatic flavor; a profuse bearer. August.
- Hardy** (*Beurre Hardy*)—Fruit large; skin greenish, covered with light russet, considerably shaded with brownish red, and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh buttery, melting, juicy, and highly perfumed, slightly astringent next the skin. September.
- Kieffer** (*Kieffer's Hybrid*)—A new variety originated near Philadelphia, and supposed to be a cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and the Bartlett. Tree a very vigorous grower; an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium to large; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, of good quality; valuable for market or family use; succeeds best as a standard. September.
- Louise Bonne of Jersey**—Large, pale yellowish green, with a brownish cheek; flesh yellowish white, very juicy, buttery, melting, rich, faintly sub-acid, fine. This variety is scarcely of the highest quality, but is eminently valuable for its large, fair fruit, free growth, and great productiveness; succeeds admirably and grows with great vigor on the quince stock, and should be worked on no other. September and October.
- Mount Vernon**—A very good pear, of medium to large size, russet on yellow ground, brownish red in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy, melting, slightly vinous, and aromatic. October and November.
- Onondaga**—*Swan's Orange*—Large size; color yellow; flesh buttery, melting, abounding in juice, slightly granular. September to November.
- Pitmaston Duchesse**—Fruit very large; yellow with light russet near the stalk; flesh yellowish white, melting, buttery, juicy. September and October.
- Butter**—Rather large; skin rough, greenish yellow, with some russet; flesh white, juicy, sweet, and slightly vinous; very good; bears early and abundantly. September and October.
- Sheldon**—Medium size; yellow on greenish russet, with a richly-shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly-perfumed flavor; productive; grown only as a standard. October.
- Superfin** (*Beurre Superfin*)—Medium size, yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side, partially covered with russet and sprinkled with dots; flesh exceedingly juicy, buttery, melting, with a brisk, vinous, or sub-acid flavor; never known to crack; trees vigorous. October.
- Seckel**—Small; skin brownish green at first, becoming dull yellowish brown, with a lively russet-red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy, and melting, with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor and aroma. This variety is pronounced by good judges

the richest and most exquisitely flavored known, and we may add to this, that the tree is the healthiest and hardiest of all pear trees, forming a compact and symmetrical head, and bearing regular and abundant crops at the ends of the branches. In view of all this, it is easy to see that we consider no collection complete without it. It ripens gradually from the middle of August to the middle of September.

Urbaniste—Rather large; skin pale yellow or greenish, faintly russeted; flesh white, buttery, very melting and rich, with a copious, delicious juice, delicately perfumed. The delicious flavor, good size, and handsome appearance, together with the healthy habit of the tree, render this one of the most valuable kinds; bears abundantly. October.

White Doyenne—Rather large; skin smooth, clear, pale yellow, sprinkled with small dots, and often with a red cheek; flesh of a very fine texture, very buttery, melting, rich, highly-flavored, and delicious. A worthy pomologist has said that this "is unquestionably one of the most perfect of autumn pears." It fails, however, in some localities, which may be owing to a deficiency in the soil; but where it succeeds well, should be planted. September and October.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Bordeaux (*Duchesse de Bordeaux*)—Medium size; skin thick, green, changing to yellow, with russet lines and dots; flesh white, tender, and sweet; a valuable late sort in the South. December to February.

Easter Beurre—Large size, yellowish green, sprinkled with russet dots, and sometimes considerably russeted; flesh white, fine grained, very buttery, melting and juicy, with a sweet, rich flavor; tree a rough grower in the nursery. December to March.

Josephine of Malines—Medium size; pale greenish yellow, with rich brown cheek, more or less russeted; flesh melting, juicy, sweet, and very agreeable. November to February.

Lawrence—Rather large, yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish; slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich aromatic flavor; unsurpassed amongst the early winter pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy, and productive. November and December.

Pound—Very large, yellowish green, with a brown cheek, sprinkled with russet dots; flesh firm and solid; stews red; is excellent baked or preserved, for which purpose only it is used. October and November.

President Drouard—This very promising variety was introduced by us from France some years ago, and our experience with it so far leads us to believe that it will prove to be the most valuable winter pear for this section. Fruit large, often very large, handsome, and of very good quality; tree hardy and a vigorous grower and an abundant bearer. January to March.

Vicar (*Vicar of Winkfield*)—Large; pale yellow, with sometimes a brownish cheek; flesh greenish white, juicy, but sometimes buttery, with a good, sprightly flavor; in some sections a very profitable market pear, but seldom succeeds South.

Winter Nelis—Medium size, dull russet; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, buttery, and melting; abounding with juice of a rich, saccharine, aromatic flavor; the tree is a slender, straggling grower, but a good bearer. November and December.

To aid the inexperienced in making their selections, we have carefully prepared the following lists; one for cultivation as Standards on Pear stocks, the other to be grown as Dwarfs on the Quince root. In both lists the varieties are put down about in the order of ripening:

FOR STANDARDS.

Summer Doyenne.
 Osband's Summer.
 Giffard.
 Manning's Elizabeth.
 Tyson.
 Clapp's Favorite.
 Le Conte.
 Bartlett.
 Howell.
 Belle Lucrative.
 Boussock.
 Seckel.

Flemish Beauty.
 Buffum.
 Angouleme.
 Superfin.
 Kieffer.
 Sheldon.
 Comice.
 Anjou.
 Lawrence.
 Bordeaux.
 President Drouard.
 Easter Beurre.

FOR DWARFS.

Summer Doyenne.
 Osband's Summer.
 Manning's Elizabeth.
 Tyson.
 Howell.
 Brignais.
 Brandywine.
 Belle Lucrative.
 Buffum.
 Superfin.

Angouleme.
 Louise Bonne of Jersey.
 Urbaniste.
 Rutter.
 Comice.
 Anjou.
 Lawrence.
 Bordeaux.
 President Drouard.
 Easter Beurre.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PEARS.

We cultivate a considerable number of trees of some of the following kinds; others we propagate only on a small scale, for amateurs or those who wish a very great variety. Many of them are new, and no doubt upon further trial will prove worthy of the very first rank; others may be found unworthy of cultivation, and shall be promptly discarded from our catalogue. We should add that many of them are old and popular kinds, and would be added to the Descriptive List were it not already too long:

Amanlis.
 Beurre de l'Assomption.
 Catillac.
 Clairgeau.
 Dewey's Premium.
 Edwards.
 Early Green Sugar.
 Figue d'Alencon.

Hebe.
 Jones' Seedling.
 Kingsessing.
 Langelier.
 Pollard's Favorite.
 Pratt.
 Rostiezer.
 Stevens' Genesee.

Glout Morceau.

SELECT PEACHES.

To a person who has tasted a luscious rareripe, no words of praise are needed to make him appreciate the value of the Peach. We have the climate and opportunities to develop this fruit to the highest standard of excellence, and it should be a source of gratification to all that within the last few years so many valuable new varieties of merit have been introduced. Formerly, a fruit in season for but a short period; now, by the

introduction of Amsden, Beatrice, &c., to our list of early varieties, and of Butler's Late, Bilyeu's Late, Levy's Late, &c., to our late varieties, a list is given of varieties ripening along from July to October, and later.

Owing to the greatly increased demand for the Peach, due to the development of the canning and evaporating interests, this fruit will no doubt continue to be exceedingly profitable to the orchardist who gives the business proper attention and has a suitable location for his orchard.

The grower in the Southern States, who has transportation facilities to market his fruit in the Northern markets, we would advise to plant largely of the earliest varieties; they mature and can be marketed in New York before the fruit of Delaware and Maryland is ripe. In the New York market the early Southern Peaches always command the highest prices, frequently selling as high as from \$6 to \$10 a bushel. Those situated beyond the reach of convenient transportation, should, after providing for their local markets, plant the best sorts for canning and evaporating purposes, as these have now become very important and profitable industries.

There is no fruit tree that makes so quick a return as the Peach. Give it reasonable attention, and in three years from planting a fair crop may be gathered; and the receipts from a good orchard are something of importance, there now being many peach growers in Delaware and Maryland who realize from ten to twenty thousand dollars from that crop in favorable seasons, and yet they do not have the advantage of the high prices that may be obtained by the Southern orchardist for his earlier crop, brought into the market before the competition that meets the Maryland and Delaware grower.

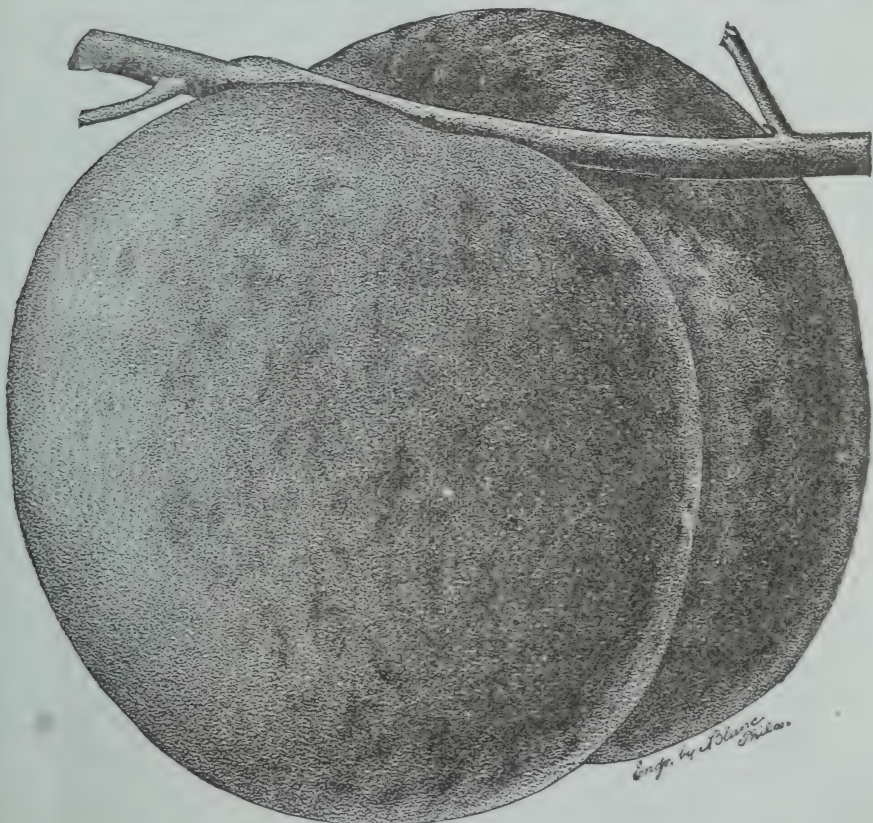
Our purpose is to grow the *best* trees, not the lowest-priced ones. Great care is necessary to preserve the health of the young tree before it is taken to the orchard. We, therefore, are careful to select the best seed, to use buds from healthy trees only, and having bearing orchards for the purpose of testing all varieties propagated in our nurseries, we are confident that every tree will be true to name and just as represented by us. We have prepared a list [see page —] for general cultivation, that comprises a succession from the earliest to the latest ripening, embracing the best cultivated varieties; yet there are many sorts omitted of almost equal value, because they are so near like those already on that list; indeed, if we were not growing trees for a very wide range of country we would cut down the number of varieties very considerably, as fifteen or twenty sorts will give a succession through the season that would satisfy the most fastidious lover of this fruit, not only in a succession, but in a variety of sorts for all seasons.

When the selection of varieties is left to us, those ordering will please state whether they want them for market, for home consumption, or for canning, and in such cases we will exert our best judgment in making a judicious selection.

Earliest Peaches.—The large profits realized by shippers of the early peaches have created a great demand for the trees, and propagators controlling new varieties considered earlier than varieties heretofore grown, have been able to secure very remunerative prices for their improved stock. This has led to a sharp competition among nurserymen to secure this trade for the "Earliest Peach Grown." Competing for the position as the most profitable early peach, there have been introduced Amsden, Alexander's Early, Waterloo, Downing, Wilder, Saunders, Bowers' Early, &c., &c. After a careful comparison of these varieties we retain in our catalogue Amsden and Waterloo. Other varieties so closely resemble these as to make it difficult to distinguish them as distinct varieties.

- Amelia**—From South Carolina; very large and beautiful, white, nearly covered with crimson; flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet, rich, vinous; one of the best peaches for home consumption, but too tender for long transportation; freestone. Last of July.
- Albright's Winter**—A new peach; originated in Guilford county, N. C. It is of fine size and handsome appearance; color white, changing to light orange; of fine quality, juicy, sweet, and rich; clingstone. Ripens late in October, and if properly stored will keep into December. Will probably not be valuable north of Virginia.
- Amsden** (*Amsden's June*)—This variety originated on the farm of L. C. Amsden, near Carthage, Mo., fruiting for the first time in 1872. It first fruited for us on our grounds at Richmond in 1877, ripening June 26th, or more than two weeks in advance of Hale's Early. Tree hardy, healthy and vigorous, and a great bearer; fruit full medium size, roundish; skin nearly covered with light and dark red, almost purplish in the sun, somewhat mottled in the shade; flesh greenish white, white at the stone, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, and very good; has proven quite profitable South for the early market. This fills the place of Alexander, Bower's Early, Gov. Garland, Wilder, and several other sorts, all of which are very similar to it in appearance, time of ripening, and general characteristics.
- Baldwin's Late**—Medium, greenish white, with a red cheek; juicy and well flavored; origin, Alabama. October.
- Bilyeu's Late**—Originated in Caroline county, Md.; a very late peach, ripening after Smock Free and Salway; fruit of large size; color white, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white; freestone, and an excellent shipper.
- Brandywine**—A peach resembling closely Crawford's Late in appearance, but ripening ten days later. It is fully as large as Crawford's Late; flesh yellow; freestone.
- Beatrice** (*Early Beatrice*)—Small to medium size; deep mottled red; flesh melting, juicy, vinous, and of good quality. Tree exceedingly prolific, fruit often needs thinning to insure fair size; blooms late and frequently bears when other varieties are destroyed by frosts; valuable for the latitude of Virginia and southward; bears transportation well. Early in July.
- Bonanza**—From Texas; said to be a very large white-fleshed sort, ripening fifteen days later than Salway; skin white, with red cheek; quality fine; tree vigorous and productive.
- Butler's Late**—This magnificent new freestone peach originated in the garden of J. T. Butler, Richmond, Va. Fruit of the very largest size; skin greenish white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of very good flavor; tree vigorous and very productive. This promises to be a very valuable sort, owing to its combination of many valuable qualities, amongst which are very large size, great productiveness, and very late ripening, coming in after Smock, when there is usually a dearth of peaches. First to middle of October.
- Bequett Free**—From California; of immense size; skin white with red cheek; flesh white; productive for so large a fruit. September.
- Crawford's Early**—A magnificent, large, yellow peach, of good quality; tree exceedingly vigorous and productive; its size and beauty make it one of the most popular orchard fruits; flesh very juicy, rich, slightly sub-acid, of good flavor; valuable as a market variety; freestone. First of August.
- Crawford's Late**—A superb fruit, of very large size; skin yellow, with a broad, dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, juicy, and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. This is, undoubtedly, one of the very best yellow peaches, and an admirable market fruit; tree vigorous and productive; freestone. Middle of August.
- Columbia**—*Yellow Indian, Pace, &c.*—Large; skin rough and thick, dull, dingy red, with streaks of darker red; flesh yellow, interspersed with red or pink. Last of August.
- Chinese Cling**—Fruit large, roundish, oval; skin transparent cream color, with marbling of red next to the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy, and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. Last of July.

- Conkling**—Of large size; round, slightly sutured; yellow, marbled with crimson; flesh yellow, very juicy, very good; succeeds Crawford's Early.
- Crockett's Late** (*Crockett's Late White*)—Medium size; white; flesh white, juicy, and rich; hardy and very productive. September.
- Christiana**—A new, very large, fine-looking yellow peach, ripening between Crawford's Late and Smock. Its large size, handsome appearance, and time of ripening combine to make it a very valuable peach.
- Chinese Honey**—Medium size, oblong, with re-curved point; white, with red cheek; of a delicious honeyed sweetness; succeeds best further south. Ripens early.
- Chairs' Choice**—Originated in Anne Arundel county, Maryland. Fruit of very large size, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, and of good quality; tree a strong grower and a good bearer; ripens just before Smock.
- Crimson Beauty**—Clingstone, very large; white, with crimson nearly covering one side; flesh white; quality very good; very hardy and productive. Last of September.
- Early Silver**—Large; melting and rich, with the vinous flavor of the White Nectarine, its parent; ripens early in August. One of the best.
- Elberta**—An exceedingly large, high-colored yellow peach—a cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling; juicy, well flavored; said to be probably the finest yellow freestone in existence. Ripens early in August.
- Early Beauty**—A large yellow freestone of Texas origin, said to be nearly equal to Foster in size, beauty, and quality. Ripens about with Troth's Early.
- Family Favorite**—A seedling of Chinese Cling, originated in Texas; said to be "large, handsome, certain, and prolific; flesh white; valuable for shipping, canning or drying." Freestone; ripening about with Crawford's Early. [See engraving.]



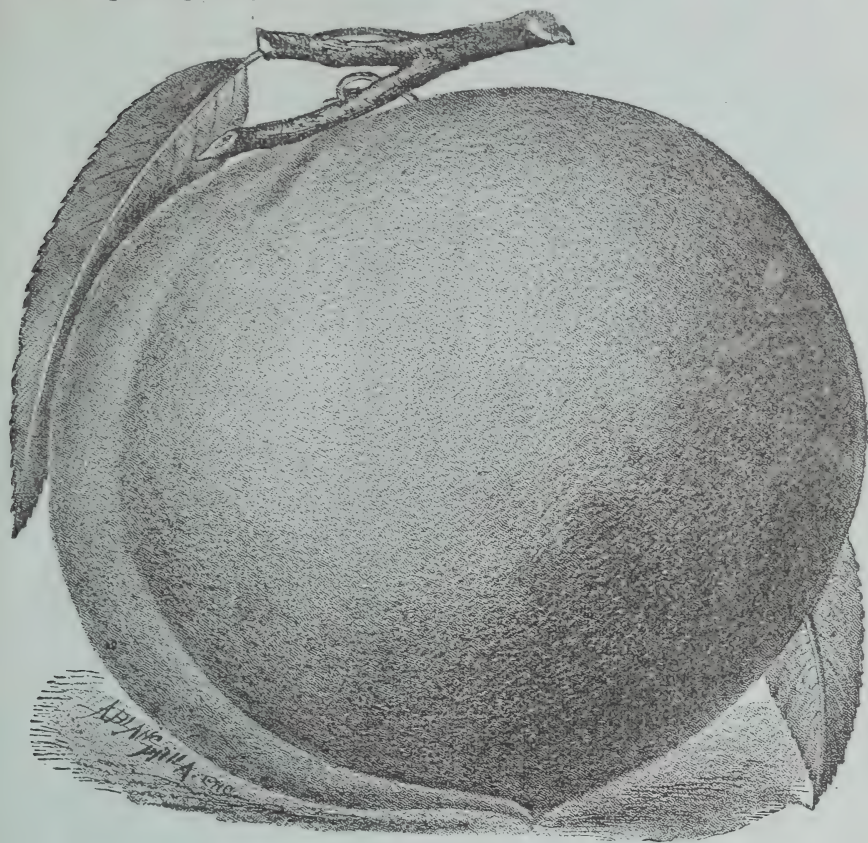
FAMILY FAVORITE.

- Foster**—A new, very large peach, resembling Crawford's Early in appearance, but is larger and somewhat earlier; tree hardy and productive. First of August.
- Fox's Seedling**—Large; skin white, with a red cheek; flesh melting, sweet, and good; a desirable sort for canning or marketing. First of September.
- Geary's Hold-on**—Large, yellow peach, seedling of the Smock; fruit large; pale lemon yellow; ripens a little later than Smock.
- Grand Admirable Cling**—Full medium size; skin white, nearly covered with red; a very handsome and excellent peach, and a good bearer. First of August.
- Grosse Mignonne**—*Royal Kensington*—Fruit large, dull white, with red cheek; flesh pale, juicy, with a very rich, high, somewhat vinous flavor; a free grower and good bearer; separates from the stone, which is small. First of August.
- George the Fourth**—Of large size and of the highest flavor; skin nearly white, with a red cheek; flesh pale, slightly red at the stone, melting, juicy, rich and excellent; tree very vigorous and moderately productive; freestone. Last of July.
- Golden Dwarf** (*Van Buren's*)—This very distinct and attractive variety originated in Georgia; the tree is of diminutive growth, seldom attaining more than four or five feet in height; foliage dense, which it retains until quite late in the season; fruit large; skin yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sub-acid, adhering firmly to the stone; quite hardy and free from disease. Ripens last of September.
- Heath Freestone**—A fine peach; fruit large, skin white; flesh juicy, rather tender, with a good flavor. Beginning of September.
- Harker** (*Harker's Seedling*)—Large red; flesh white, red at the stone, juicy, rich; one of the best flavored peaches grown, and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held by those who know it. Middle of August.
- Heath Cling**—This is, perhaps, the very best of the late clingstone peaches. Its very large size, beautiful appearance, high and luscious flavor, combined with its late maturity, and the long time it may be kept after taken from the tree, render it a most valuable sort for market. Fruit very large; skin pale yellowish white, with a faint blush or tinge of red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting, exceedingly juicy, with a sweet, rich, high and luscious flavor; tree hardy and vigorous. Middle of September, and sometimes keeps a month after taken from the tree.
- Hale's Early**—An excellent peach when it succeeds, but unfortunately it is so liable to rot before and at time of ripening that it is not advisable to plant it in some places on that account; it does, however, succeed well in some sections, and mostly in the elevated lands towards and amongst the mountains, and there should have a place in the orchard; it is of handsome appearance and well flavored. Ripens about 5th of July.
- Italian Dwarf**—Medium size; greenish white; flesh white, juicy, and rich; freestone. This most singular tree will commence bearing when but twelve or fifteen inches high, and seldom exceeds three or four feet. Foliage very large, deep green; a very desirable sort, ripening very late.
- Keypoint White**—White; medium to large; white-fleshed and white at the seed; slight blush on the upper side; tree a great bearer; popular as a canning variety; ripens with Smock.
- Louise** (*Early Louise*)—Origin same as that of Early Beatrice and Early Rivers; medium size; bright red; melting, juicy, and excellent; valuable. Middle of July.
- Lady Ingold**—A large, handsome, yellow freestone, ripening immediately after Hale's Early; resembles Crawford's Early in size and appearance; quality very good, promises to be a valuable acquisition.
- Large Early York**—Is rather large and a beautiful peach, well worthy a place in every good collection. The tree is vigorous and productive; fruit dotted with red in the shade, deep red cheek to the sun; flesh nearly white, fine grained, very juicy, with a mild, rich, excellent flavor; a very valuable sort. Twenty-fifth of July.
- Lemon Cling**—A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety; light yellow, reddened in the sun; flesh firm, yellow, rich, with a vinous, sub-acid flavor; fine for preserving; tree very hardy and productive. Last of August.

- La Grange**—Large; greenish white, slightly reddened in the sun; flesh white to the stone, juicy, sweet, and rich; the lateness and color of this peach make it a desirable sort for canning or preserving; freestone. Middle of September.
- Lady Parham**—Of Southern origin; fruit of medium size; skin greenish white, with sometimes a blush cheek; flesh white, juicy, vinous, and highly flavored; a first-rate variety; freestone. Last of September.
- Large Red Rareripe**—A most excellent peach, ripening early in August; fruit large; skin greenish white, dotted, and with a beautiful, rich red cheek; flesh white, red at the stone, melting and juicy, with a sweet and rich flavor.
- Late Rareripe**—Large; pale greenish yellow, marbled and covered with reddish spots; cheek dull, deep red, mottled with fawn-colored specks; flesh white, but red at the stone; very juicy, melting, and of rich, high flavor; very productive. Early in September.
- Levy's Late** (*Henrietta*)—A new, late clingstone, which originated in the garden of W. W. Levy, Washington, D. C. Fruit large, roundish; skin deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, rather firm, juicy, half-melting, sweet; very good, and a valuable variety. First to last of October.
- Lord Palmerston**—Very large; skin creamy white, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, very juicy, and rich, adhering considerably to the stone. First of August.
- Mountain Rose**—A variety of very great value; very profitable for market, and is steadily growing in favor; fruit large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with light and dark rich red; flesh white, slightly stained at the stone, juicy, sweet; separates freely from the stone. Ripens just after Troth's Early.
- Morris' White**—Rather large; skin creamy white, tinged with red in the sun; flesh slightly firm, white to the stone, melting and juicy, with an excellent flavor; tree vigorous and bears fair crops; one of the very best for preserving, on account of the entire absence of red at the stone. Middle of August.
- Mary's Favorite**—Large; skin white, sometimes a purple cheek on exposed side; flesh white to the stone, juicy, sweet, and rich; an excellent sort for canning. Last of August.
- Nix Late**—A large, late, oblong clingstone, from Georgia; white, tinged with red; flesh white, of fair quality. October.
- Oldmixon Freestone**—Is a fine, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities, and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held as an orchard variety; skin yellowish white, with a deep red cheek; flesh white, but red at the stone, tender, rich, excellent; indispensable. Middle of August.
- Oldmixon Clingstone**—Large; yellowish white, dotted with red on a red cheek; flesh pale white, very melting and juicy, with an exceedingly rich, luscious flavor; one of the most desirable clingstone peaches. Middle of August.
- Orange Freestone**—A large, handsome peach, of fine quality; skin white, with sometimes a faint blush; flesh juicy, tender, very good. First of September.
- Picquet's Late**—This very valuable late peach originated in Georgia, and has been disseminated over a wide extent of country, and succeeds well generally. It has been planted to a considerable extent in Maryland and Virginia, and has proven a very excellent and profitable sort. Fruit large and handsome; skin yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, and of the highest flavor. We recommend it to the orchardist for its many valuable qualities. Ripens about with Smock.
- President**—Large; skin pale, yellowish green, with a red cheek; flesh white, but red at stone, juicy, melting, rich, and high flavored. Middle of August.
- Peen To, or Flat Peach of China**—A very early clingstone, shaped like a biscuit, being flattened from stem to point; succeeds well in Florida, but is of little value north of that State.
- Rivers** (*Early Rivers*)—One of Rivers' seedlings, introduced from England. Large; color pale straw, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, or rather dissolving, with a rich, racy flavor; ripens ten days later than Early Beatrice. The best peach of its season.

- Red Cheek Melocoton**—A famous, old, well known, and popular variety, extensively cultivated as a market fruit; fruit large; skin yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh red at the stone, juicy, with a good, rich, vinous flavor; productive; freestone. Middle of August.
- Reeves' Favorite**—Fruit large, roundish, with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at stone; juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor. One of the largest and handsomest peaches; should be in every orchard. First of September.
- Ringgold Cling**—Said to be larger, and every way superior to Heath Cling, with which it ripens.
- Raymond Cling**—Large; greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh white, juicy, sweet, and very good; well deserving a place in the orchard. Middle of September.
- Richmond**—A new, handsome, yellow peach, of large size; flesh yellow, very juicy, melting, much sweeter than Crawford's Early; ripens a few days after that variety; quite an acquisition.
- Sallie Worrell**—A new variety from Wilson, N. C.; fruit very large, sometimes measuring fourteen inches in circumference; color creamy-white, shaded and splashed with pale to deep red; flesh firm, very juicy, and delicious; begins to ripen last of August, and continues several weeks; do not think it will do well north of Virginia; freestone.
- Susquehanna**—A very handsome and valuable peach; originated on the banks of the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania; a great favorite wherever known. Fruit of the largest size, sometimes measuring twelve inches in circumference; skin rich yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, with a rich, vinous flavor; the best of all the yellow-fleshed peaches; freestone; a moderate bearer. Twenty-fifth of August.
- Salway**—A large late, yellow freestone, of English origin; handsomely mottled, with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich; very productive; a variety growing more and more in favor with the orchardist. Ripens after Smock Free.
- Smock Free**—Rather large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone; very productive; not of high excellence, but valuable as a market variety. In the Delaware and Maryland peach-growing district this variety is planted perhaps more extensively than any other sort, and large profits have been realized from it. It succeeds well in Eastern Virginia, but west of the ridge is not so valuable. Middle to last of September.
- Steadly**—Fruit medium, roundish, inclining to oblong; skin whitish, or creamy white, shaded and mottled with light and dark red where fully exposed to the sun; freestone; ripens with and closely resembles La Grange.
- Stump the World**—Large; creamy white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, and high-flavored; very productive; one of the best market varieties. Middle of August.
- Troth's Early**—A very early and excellent peach, of medium size; whitish, with a fine, red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet, and very good; one of the most popular and profitable varieties for early marketing. We are propagating it largely for that purpose. Middle of July.
- Tippecanoe Cling**—Very large; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, with a good, vinous flavor. September.
- Tillotson (Early Tillotson)**—Well deserving of the high favor in which it is held; fruit medium size; skin dotted in the shade, dark, deep red in the sun; flesh whitish, red at the stone, to which it partially adheres; juicy, rich, and high-flavored; one of the best early peaches for the South; does not do so well North. Middle of July.
- Wager**—Large, skin yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, and of fine flavor; a very certain and abundant bearer; valuable market sort. Last of August.

Wheatland—An extensive fruit grower says: "It is the largest, hardiest, best, most productive and handsomest of its season; filling a gap just before Crawford's Late, which it excels. Though crowded on the tree, the fruit was all large." This is surely high praise, and we hope that on further trial it will be found still worthy of it. [See engraving.]



WHEATLAND.

Ward's Late—A fine variety; ripening last of August; vigorous and productive; fruit rather large; skin white, with a fine, crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy, melting, and excellent; valuable for canning and for market purposes.

Waterloo—A seedling; originated in Waterloo, N. Y. Size, medium to large; good specimens measuring nine inches in circumference and weighing five ounces; form round, with a deep suture on one side; color pale, whitish green in the shade, marbled red, deepening into dark, purple crimson in the sun; flesh greenish white, with abundance of sweet, vinous juice; adheres considerably to the stone, like Hale's, Amsden, &c. Ripens with Amsden.

Yellow Rareripe, or Yellow Alberge—One of the earliest of the yellow-fleshed peaches; fruit of medium size; skin yellow, with a purplish-red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, sweet, and pleasant; freestone. Twentieth of July.

Yellow St. John—*Fleita's St. John*—A large, roundish, yellow freestone, ripening a little before Troth's Early; skin orange yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, and high flavored. This is the earliest good yellow peach we have, and must prove a profitable sort for the early market.

Below we give a list made up of very choice varieties, but do not recommend planting so many sorts in one orchard. One-half the number will give a succession throughout the peach season, and one that will give better satisfaction to the orchardist than if he were to plant them all. They will be found to ripen about in the order in which they are put down in the list:

Amsden.	Grand Admirable Cling.
Beatrice.	Susquehanna.
Rivers.	Sallie Worrell, for the South.
Tillotson.	Mary's Favorite.
Yellow St. John.	Reeve's Favorite.
Troth's Early.	Late Rareripe.
Mountain Rose.	Ward's Late.
Amelia.	La Grange.
Large Early York.	Heath Cling.
Crawford's Early.	Smock Free.
Chinese Cling.	Salway.
Oldmixon Free.	Picquet's Late.
Stump the World.	Bilyeu's Late.
Large Red Rareripe.	Lady Parham, for the South.
Oldmixon Cling.	Levy's Late.
Crawford's Late.	Albright's Winter, for the South.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

Some of the following sorts we can furnish in large quantities, but the most of them are only cultivated in small numbers, and but few trees of such varieties can be supplied. The select list will be found to contain a general assortment of the choicest kinds of the different seasons, and comprises as great a variety as will be found necessary or profitable:

✓Arkansas Traveler.	✓Hawkin's Winter.
✓Atlanta.	✓Honeywell.
✓Breuneman Cling.	✓Harvey's Seedling.
✓Bordeaux Cling.	✓Jarrell's Late White.
Bergen's Yellow.	Jacque's Rareripe.
Barnard's Early.	✓Leatherby's Late.
Baltimore.	✓Large Red Cling.
✓Bower's Early.	✓Monstrous Pompone.
Beers' Smock.	Moore's Favorite.
Briggs' Red May.	✓Moomaw.
Blood Cling.	✓Nix's Late White.
✓Bill Arp.	✓Nanticoke.
Bishop's Early.	✓Newington Free.
✓Callaway Cling.	✓Old Newington Cling.
Catherine Cling.	✓Onward.
Cooledge Favorite.	✓Princess of Wales.
Comet (Rivers).	✓Parker's Late.
Druid Hill.	✓Ruding's Late.
Double Flowering (Crimson).	✓Rose Hill Free.
Double Flowering (Pink).	✓Saunders.
Double Flowering (Purple).	✓Sharp's Early.
Downing.	✓Silver Medal.
Early Canada.	✓Shipley's Late.
Early Newington.	✓Shepherd's Early.
Early Freestone.	✓Sleeper's Dwarf.
✓Eaton's Golden Cling.	Thurber.

- ✓ Eldred Cling.
Gov. Garland.
- ✓ Goshawk.
- ✓ Gem Cling.
- ✓ Hill's Seedling.
- ✓ Harper's Early.

- ✓ Tuckahoe Late.
- ✓ Wilder.
- ✓ White Blossom.
- ✓ Gen'l Green.
Hyne's Surprise.
Hill's Chili.

SELECT PLUMS.

The Plum will grow vigorously in almost every part of this country, but it only bears its finest and most abundant crops in heavy loams, or where there is considerable clay; it will bloom and set a fine crop in a sandy soil, but in such soils it generally falls a prey to the curculio, and drops prematurely. There are, however, some varieties that succeed very well in such situations.

The *curculio*, a small, brown insect, commences its depredations on this fruit as soon as it has attained the size of a pea, and continues its course of destruction until the crop is matured. It makes a small, crescent-shaped incision in the fruit, and lays its egg in the opening; the egg hatches into a worm, which feeds upon the fruit, causing it to fall prematurely. The only preventive that is known to succeed with any degree of certainty, is to place a white sheet under the tree early in the morning, when cool, and by jarring the tree suddenly, the insect falls upon the cloth, and, being stiff, can easily be caught. By commencing this as soon as the fruit is formed, and continuing it daily for about three weeks, you may be able to save a good crop.

Exemption may not be secured from black fungus, or knot, but if branches affected by it are promptly removed and burned, and the trees are given careful cultivation, the injury to the trees will seldom be great.

Bingham—Large and handsome, and excellent; skin deep yellow, spotted with red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, adhering to the stone; juicy, and of rich and delicious flavor; productive. First of August.

Blackman—A seedling of Wild Goose. Originated near Nashville, Tenn., by Dr. Blackman. Tree is a fine grower and resembles the peach very much in habit and foliage, tree from which it was a seedling having stood near a peach; fruit similar to Wild Goose in size and color, but ripening later and of better quality; flesh firm and juicy. Will no doubt prove a profitable variety for market.

Bradshaw—Very large, dark violet red, juicy and good; tree vigorous and very productive. July.

Coe's Golden Drop—One of the largest, most beautiful, and valuable of late plums; light yellow; flesh yellow, firm, rich, and sweet; adheres to the stone; productive. Last of August.

Cherry, or Myrobolan—A beautiful plum of small size; color lively red; flesh greenish, melting, soft, very juicy, with a pleasant, lively, sub-acid flavor; adheres closely to the stone; generally escapes injury from the curculio. First of July.

Damson (*Common Damson*)—Superseded by the Shropshire Damson. September.

Fellenberg (*Italian Prune*)—Medium size; dark blue; flesh juicy, sweet, and good; separates from the stone. Last of August.

German Prune—A valuable plum, of fair quality for the table, but most esteemed for drying and preserving; fruit long oval; skin purple, with a thick, blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet, and pleasant; separates from the stone.

- General Hand**—Very large; skin deep golden yellow; flesh coarse, pale yellow, moderately juicy, sweet, and good; tree grows vigorously, and is very productive; separates from the stone. August.
- Green Gage**—Small; yellowish green; flesh pale green, melting, juicy, exceedingly sweet and rich, and unequalled in flavor; one of the richest and best-flavored plums; separates from the stone; growth slow, and young trees difficult to raise in moist localities. August.
- Jefferson**—Large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh orange, very rich, juicy, and good; separates from the stone; tree a slow and poor grower. August.
- Lombard**—Medium size; skin delicate violet, dotted thick red; flesh deep yellow, juicy, and pleasant. One of the hardiest, most productive and valuable plums. Succeeds well everywhere, even on light soils. August.
- Miner**—Medium; oblong; deep red; showy and handsome; flesh firm, skin thick, excellent for cooking; tree a free grower and prolific. Late.
- Mariana**—That eminent pomologist, Prof. T. V. Munson, of Texas, describes this plum as follows: "A rapid, regular grower; fruit round, large as Wild Goose; excellent, (I speak from experience,) deep, bright red; stone small; hangs on tree well; two or three weeks earlier than Wild Goose; as free from curculio as any variety known; very prolific. This variety has properties which will cause it to become one of the most popular kinds ever introduced. It has been tested for twelve years by the originator, Mr. Charles N. Eley, with uniform excellent results." [See engraving on next page.]
- Newman**—Medium; oblong; skin a beautiful glossy red color, with delicate purple bloom; flesh a little coarse, but juicy; tree productive and a free grower.
- Pond's Seedling, or Font Hill**—One of the most showy plums; very large; light red, changing to violet; flesh yellow, sugary, but rather coarse; tree very vigorous, and most abundant grower. August.
- Prince Englebert**—Large; oblong, oval; skin very deep purple, sprinkled with brown dots and covered with a deep-blue bloom; flesh yellowish green, juicy, sugary; separates from the stone; from Belgium; tree very vigorous; one of the best. July.
- Prince's Imperial Gage**—Rather large; greenish yellow; flesh greenish, juicy, rich, and delicious; sometimes adhering to the stone; tree vigorous and very productive, a single tree near Boston yielding fifty dollars' worth of fruit in one year. This variety is particularly adapted to dry, light soils; valuable. August.
- Prince's Yellow Gage**—Above medium size; skin yellow; flesh deep yellow, rich, sugary, and melting; parts freely from the stone. The great hardiness and productiveness, joined to its rich, sugary flavor, makes this a favorite sort. First of July.
- Peach Plum**—Very large; light brownish red; flesh rather coarse, juicy, sprightly; free from the stone. Esteemed for its large size, handsome appearance, and early ripening. July.
- Reine Claude de Bavay**—Large; greenish yellow, spotted with red; flesh rather firm, juicy, sugary, rich, of fine quality; adheres slightly to the stone; a vigorous grower, very productive, and a valuable addition to the late varieties. September.
- Red Magnum Bonum**—Large; deep red in the sun; flesh greenish, coarse, firm, sub-acid, valuable for cooking; productive. August.
- Richland**—A native of Bucks county, Pa. It seems to be nearly curculio proof; fruit small, light purple, sweet and agreeable; excellent for cooking. Early.



MARIANA.

- Shropshire Damson**—An improvement on the common Damson, being of the largest size of its class; dark purple; highly esteemed for preserving; tree vigorous and enormously productive. September.
- Smith's Orleans**—Large; reddish purple, becoming very dark; flesh deep yellow, slightly firm, juicy, rich, nearly first-rate; adheres to the stone; very productive. August.
- Wangenheim**—Fruit medium, oval; skin deep purple, covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh rather firm, greenish yellow, juicy, sugary, rich; separates from the stone; one of the best of the Prune class.
- Washington (Bolmar's)**—Very large; skin yellowish green, often with a pale red blush; flesh yellowish, firm, very sweet, and luscious, separating freely from the stone. There is, perhaps, not another plum that stands so high in general estimation in this country as the Washington. Its great size, its beauty, and the vigor and hardiness of the tree, are qualities which claim for it a place in every good collection. August.
- Wild Goose**—Medium size; oblong; bright vermilion red; juicy, sweet, and of good quality; cling; productive, and nearly proof against the curculio. The most profitable variety for market in the South, and deserves more extensive planting there as well as in the Middle States. July.
- Weaver**—From Iowa; popular at the West because of its ability to withstand the extremely severe winters when the fine sorts fail; fruit rather large, purple, with a blue bloom; quality good; tree a vigorous grower, and very productive. August.
- Yellow Egg (White Magnum Bonum)**—A very popular fruit on account of its very large size and splendid appearance; its slight acidity renders it valuable for making sweetmeats; skin yellowish, covered with a white bloom; flesh yellow, adhering closely to the stone; rather acid until it becomes very ripe. Last of July.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PLUMS.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| ✓ Bassett's American. | Indian Chief. |
| Columbia. | Langdon. |
| Domine Dull. | Lawrence Favorite. |
| De Caradeuc. | Monroe. |
| Gueii. | McLaughlin. |
| Golden Beauty. | Niagara. |
| Hudson Gage. | Quackenboss. |
| Huling's Superb. | Union Purple. |

SELECT CHERRIES.

The cherry succeeds on most soils, and in nearly all localities throughout this country, but attains its greatest perfection upon those of a light, gravelly or sandy nature, provided it be in good condition. In planting the Hearts and Bigarreaus avoid wet or damp situations. The Dukes and Morellos will bear more moisture, but will flourish best in a soil that grows the others to the greatest perfection. We have dwarf trees grown upon the *Cerasus Mahaleb* stock, a variety of cherry imported from Europe, which is rather more hardy than our common sorts. When worked upon this stock they are well suited to gardens or small enclosures, as they occupy but little space, and come into bearing quite early.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

- Bigarreau, or Grafton** (*Yellow Spanish*)—Very large, often an inch in diameter; pale yellow, with a handsome, light red cheek to the sun; flesh firm, with a fine, rich flavor. This variety, though not of the highest excellence, has become, from its great size, beauty, and productiveness, a general favorite. July.
- Black Tartarian**—Fruit of the largest size, frequently measuring an inch in diameter; flesh dark, half tender, with a peculiar liver-like consistency, rich, nearly destitute of acid, of very fine flavor. The vigorous growth and great productiveness of the tree, and the large size and mild, sweet flavor of the fruit, render this variety a general favorite. June.
- Black Eagle**—Large; black, very rich, and high flavored. The tree grows well and is very productive. June.
- Black Heart**—Rather above medium size; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich, sweet flavor; very productive. June.
- Belle d'Orleans**—A foreign variety; fruit of medium size; color whitish yellow, half covered with pale red; flesh tender, very juicy, sweet, and excellent; tree vigorous and productive; a valuable early cherry. May.



FLORENCE CHERRY.

- Coe's Transparent**—Medium size; pale amber color, reddened in the sun, with peculiar pale spots or blotches; flesh very tender, melting, and juicy, with a delicate but sweet and excellent flavor; very productive and valuable. Beginning of June.
- Downer's Late Red**—Medium size; light red, amber in the shade; flesh tender, melting, rich, with a very high, sweet flavor. A good late sort. July.

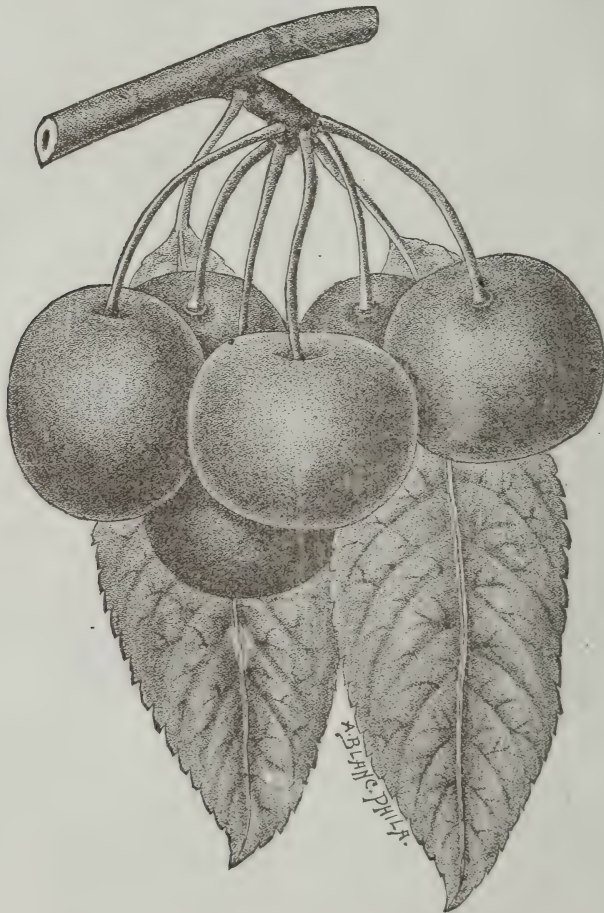
Downton—Large; light cream color, stained with red; flesh yellowish, tender, adhering slightly to the stone; rich and delicious. A beautiful and excellent cherry. June.

Elton—This is certainly one of the finest cherries, in all respects; its large size, early maturity, beautiful appearance, luscious flavor, and productiveness, render it universally esteemed; fruit large, pale yellow, blotched and shaded with red; flesh firm, becoming tender, juicy, rich, and high-flavored; very productive. May and June.

Early Purple—An exceedingly early variety, ripening in May; fruit of medium size; color dark red, becoming purple at maturity; flesh purple, tender, juicy, with a rich and sweet flavor; indispensable as an early variety; productive.

Florence—This most excellent cherry was brought from Florence, Italy, and has shown itself to be one of the largest and handsomest sorts here; fruit very large; amber yellow, marbled and mostly covered with bright red; flesh amber color, very firm, sweet, rich flavor; hangs long on the tree, and will keep several days after gathering. Ripens in July. [See engraving on page 49.]

Governor Wood—One of the best of Dr. Kirkland's seedlings, and deserves a place in every good collection. Fruit large; skin light yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich, and delicious; tree vigorous and productive. June. [See engraving.]



GOVERNOR WOOD.

- Knight's Early**—Large; black; flesh purple, tender, juicy, with a very rich, high, excellent flavor. This is considered one of the best cherries in quality; productive. Beginning of June.
- Luelling**—This variety originated in Portland, Oregon, and is supposed to be cross between the Black Tartarian and Napoleon Bigarreau; fruit, in color and appearance, resembles the Black Tartarian, but is much larger; tree a moderately vigorous grower, but rather tender.
- Napoleon Bigarreau**—Is one of the best of the firm-fleshed cherries; it is of the largest size, often measuring over an inch in diameter; well flavored, handsome, and productive; skin pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, richly dotted with deep red, and with a fine, marbled, dark crimson cheek; flesh very firm, juicy, with a very good flavor; profitable for marketing. June.
- ✓ **Ohio Beauty**—Large; red; flesh tender, brisk, juicy; productive. Middle of June.
- Rockport Bigarreau**—Large; deep brilliant red; flesh rather firm, juicy, sweet, rich, with an excellent flavor; a very desirable and profitable cherry. Beginning of June.
- Tradesant's Black Heart**—*Elkhorn*—Large; skin deep black, glossy; flesh very solid and firm, dark purple, moderately juicy. July.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

The Dukes and Morellos are not so vigorous and upright in their growth as the Hearts and Bigarreaus, forming low, spreading heads, with acid or sub-acid fruit.

- Belle de Choisey**—Medium size; skin thin, translucent, showing the netted texture of the flesh; flesh pale amber, mottled with yellowish red, becoming a fine cornelian red in the sun; flesh very tender, very juicy and melting, with a fine, mild, sub-acid flavor, becoming nearly sweet; a regular, moderate bearer; deserves a place in every good collection. June.
- Belle Magnifique**—Large; color fine, rich red; flesh juicy, tender, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor; tree moderately vigorous and productive; a beautiful and excellent variety; one of the best of its class. July.
- Carnation**—Large; yellowish white, mottled and marbled with fine orange; flesh tender, juicy, and, when fully ripe, of a sprightly and good sub-acid flavor; a moderate, regular bearer; superseded by other sorts in its class. July.
- Dyehouse**—In hardiness and general appearance resembles Early Richmond, but is of finer quality and several days earlier; it produces very regular annual crops; fruit medium; skin bright red, darkened in the sun; flesh soft, juicy, tender, sprightly, sub-acid, rather rich; partakes of both the Morello and Duke in growth, wood and fruit; it is very productive. We consider it superior to Early Richmond. [See engraving on page 52.]
- Eugenie** (*Empress Eugenie*)—Large, dark red; flesh juicy, rich; tree hardy and productive.
- English Morello**—Above medium size; skin dark red, becoming nearly black; flesh juicy, sub-acid, rich. July.
- Early Richmond, or Kentish**—Medium size; red; flesh melting, juicy, and, at maturity, of a rich acid flavor; very productive; fine for cooking. Commences ripening last of May, and hangs long on the tree.
- Late Duke**—Large; light red; flesh pale amber, sub-acid; desirable as a late cherry; productive. Ripens gradually from the middle to the last of July.

Lieb—Said to be very hardy, bearing abundantly annually; the fruit is as large or larger than Early Richmond; a little later, less acid, and of better quality.

May Duke—Medium size; dark red; melting, rich, and juicy; an old and popular sort, ripens soon after Early Purple Guigne.

Montmorency Large-Fruited—Fruit large, and the finest flavored of any in this class; tree a free grower, hardy, and prolific.

Montmorency Ordinaire—A beautiful, large, red, acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later; very prolific and hardy; a variety of great value; tree a free grower.



DYEHOUSE CHERRY.

Olivet—A new French variety, imported in 1875. It belongs to the Duke class, and takes a place not occupied up to the present in the list of early cherries. The Olivet cherry is a large, globular, very shining, deep-red sort. The flesh is red, with a rose-colored juice; tender, rich, and vinous, with a very sweet, sub-acid flavor. It ripens in May or early in June. It possesses the fertility of the best of the Duke tribes, and is, perhaps, the largest of that class.

Reine Hortense—A French cherry of great excellence; large; bright red; flesh tender, juicy, very slightly sub-acid, and delicious; tree vigorous and productive; one of the very best cherries. Last of June. [See engraving on page 53.]

✓ **Shannon**—Above medium size; dark, purplish red; tender, juicy, and acid. First of July.



REINE HORTENSE.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF CHERRIES.

Double Flowering.	Sparhawk's Honey.
✓ Hovey.	Tri. of Cumberland.
Monstrous de Mezel.	Waterloo.
Royal Duke.	

SELECT APRICOTS.

This beautiful and excellent fruit needs only to be known to be appreciated. It ripens a month or more before the best early peaches, and partakes largely of their luscious flavor. The tree is even more hardy than the peach, and requires about the same treatment. To make a crop more certain, plant on the north or west side of a wall, fence, or building.

- Breda**—Small, round; dull orange in the sun; flesh orange-colored, juicy, rich, vinous, and high-flavored; parts from the stone; tree very hardy and productive. July.
- ✓ **Black**—Small or medium; pale red, or nearly black in the sun; flesh pale red next to the skin, yellow near the stone, juicy, with a pleasant, slightly astringent flavor, adheres to the stone; hardy and productive. July.
- De Coulange**—Large; of fine quality. July.
- Early Golden** (*Dubois' Early Golden*)—Small; pale orange; flesh orange, juicy, and sweet; tree hardy and productive. Separates from the stone. Last of June.
- Hemskirke**—Large, roundish; orange, with a red cheek; flesh bright orange, rich, juicy, sprightly, with a plum-like flavor. July.
- ✓ **Kaisha**—Medium size; skin pale yellow, mottled and tinged with red in the sun; flesh tender, juicy, pale yellow, sugary; freestone. July.
- Large Early**—Large size; orange, with a red cheek; flesh sweet, rich, and juicy, separates from the stone; tree vigorous and productive; one of the very best of the early sorts. Last of June.
- Moorpark**—One of the largest and finest apricots; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh rather firm, orange, parting from the stone, sweet, juicy and rich, with a luscious flavor. July.
- Montgamet** (*Alberge de Montgamet*)—Fruit medium size; skin pale yellow, with a slight tinge of red on the side next to the sun; flesh firm, juicy; one of the best. Early.
- Peach**—Very large; yellowish orange, and mottled with dark brown to the sun; flesh rich yellow, juicy, with a rich, high flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best apricots; productive. First of July.
- Roman**—Medium size; pale yellow, with a few red dots; flesh very fine grained, half juicy, with a mild, pleasant flavor. July.
- Royal**—Large; skin dull yellow, with an orange cheek; flesh pale orange, firm, and juicy, free from the stone. July.
- Russian**—Introduced from Russia, and is claimed to be very hardy; fruit medium size, golden yellow, handsome, and sweet.
- St. Ambroise**—This is a large, early apricot; almost the size of and earlier than the Moorpark. One of the very best.
- Turkey**—Medium size; skin deep yellow in the shade, mottled with brownish orange in the sun; flesh pale green, firm, and juicy; separates from the stone. July.

SELECT NECTARINES.

The Nectarine requires the same culture, soil, and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having a smooth skin, like the plum.

Boston—Large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, and of pleasant flavor; freestone. August.

Downton—Large; pale greenish, with a violet red cheek; flesh pale green, slightly red at the stone, melting, rich, and excellent; one of the best; freestone. August.

Early Violet, or Violet Hative—Medium size; yellowish green with a purplish red cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich, and highly flavored; freestone. July.

Elruge—Medium size; greenish yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh pale green to the stone, sometimes stained with red there, melting, very juicy, with a rich high flavor; this is one of the best and most celebrated of nectarines; freestone. August.

Golden Cling—Medium size; skin fine, bright waxen yellow, with a slight scarlet cheek; flesh orange yellow, sweet, and good. August.

Hardwicke Seedling—Large; pale green, with a violet red cheek; flesh pale green, slightly reddened at the stone, juicy, melting, rich, and high flavored; this is regarded as one of the best and hardiest of nectarines, and an excellent bearer; freestone. August.

✓ **Hunt's Tawney**—Medium size; dark red on pale orange; flesh deep orange, juicy, melting, rich, and very good; hardy and productive; the best very early nectarine; freestone. July.

Pitmaston Orange—Large size; skin rich orange yellow, with a dark, brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, melting, juicy, rich, sweet, and of excellent flavor; freestone; best *yellow*-fleshed nectarine. Middle of July.

Stanwick—Rather large; green, with a violet red cheek; flesh white, tender, juicy, rich, and sugary; clingstone. Last of July.

Victoria—Fruit large; skin greenish yellow, crimson on the sunny side; flesh rich, sweet; one of the best.

SELECT QUINCES.

Angers—Strong, rapid-growing sort; fruit of large size and fine quality.

Champion—This variety originated in Georgetown, Connecticut; said to be larger than the Orange; fair; smooth, of fine quality, and late keeper.

Meech's Prolific—A new variety, recently introduced by Rev. W. W. Meech, of Vine-land, N. J. The late Chas. Downing says: "It is certainly a promising variety, and if it proves as good in other localities and continues its present good qualities of fair fruit and good size, as the specimens you sent me, it will be an acquisition to the Quince family."

Orange, or Apple—Large; roundish, with a short neck; color light yellow; tree very productive; this is the most popular variety in the country; a great bearer. Ripens in October.

Portugal—This is rather superior to the Orange or Angers, but, unfortunately, it is a shy bearer; fruit of the largest size; yellow; flesh more juicy and less harsh than most others.

Rea (*Rea's Seedling*)—A variety of the Orange Quince, of large size; a strong grower, of good quality, and bears well.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON.

By the introduction of the Japanese Persimmon, we have added to our Catalogue one of the most beautiful and luscious fruits, and one that will be greatly appreciated when better known.

In Japan, where large quantities are grown, it stands in the highest favor. It is not only used in a fresh state, but is preserved as the fig, and is fully equal to that fruit in point of excellence. There are a great many varieties—varying in size, shape, color, quality, and season of ripening; some are shaped like a tomato, others are oblong and pointed at the apex; the color varies from a bright orange-red to a lemon-yellow; the flesh when ripe is soft, with a pleasant, sweet, slight apricot flavor. The smallest sorts we have grown are double the size of our natives, while others have produced fruit that measured over eleven inches in circumference and were without seed. The tree is wonderfully productive, and comes into bearing very young; we have had one-year-old trees reach us late in the spring from Japan, and the next season would bear a profusion of fruit. Trees three feet high, standing in nursery row, have matured twenty-one specimens, and others about five feet have borne over fifty. We know of no tree that makes so fine a show in fruit as the Japanese Persimmon. The tree is of itself very striking in appearance, with its fine, shining foliage, and, when laden with its beautiful red or golden-yellow fruit, it must be seen to be appreciated; we have not the language to convey an idea of its beauty. Apart from the value of its fruit, it well deserves a place on the lawn amongst the Ornamentals.

The tree is not entirely hardy north of the Potomac, though we have had them standing unprotected near Baltimore for five years, where they have borne well, and even came through the past winter unhurt.

The climate of Northern Japan is about as cold as Northern New York, snow often falling there to great depth in November and remaining until April, yet the Persimmon flourishes there, and we do not see why it will not stand in this country as far north as Pennsylvania.

Out of the great number of varieties grown in Japan, it is presumed that we will find some that will do well as far north as Philadelphia at least, and we think it merits a trial still further north.

Professor ASA GRAY writes: "The Persimmon has great capabilities, and will give fruit of a type wholly distinct from any we possess in temperate climates. He who has not tasted Kaki (the Japanese Persimmon) has no conception of the *Diospyros* genus."

Professor W. E. GRIFFIS says in his book "The Mikado's Empire": "As regards the value of the Japanese Persimmon, there can be but one opinion. The tree itself is one of the handsomest of fruit trees, and in the fall, with its golden-hued fruit hanging to the branches after the leaves have fallen, forms a beautiful and striking picture in a landscape."

The *Pacific Rural Press* says: "When cut, it presents a mass of rich, jelly-like sweet, with a flavor reminding one of both the apricot and the plum. The flavor is simply delicious beyond expectation, and we begin to realize that the praise bestowed on this fruit is not beyond its merits."

A correspondent from Memphis, Tenn., writes us on receipt of a cut of the fruit: "The plate you sent in your circular of the Japanese Persimmon, I must tell you, is a very small specimen, and does that fruit quite an injustice. Several trees have fruited with me, and the fruit is the same size and shape as a full medium-sized orange, fully one-third larger than your plate represents; and if there is any one fruit more luscious, more delightful, and more tempting to the taste in the fruitless winter months, I have yet to know it. We eat them at Christmas and on, and can keep them until the end of February—then they are in perfection. In gathering, I cut twig and hang up by it; have kept them until March."

SELECT GRAPES.

Marshall P. Wilder, President of the American Pomological Society, in his address to that Society at Boston, in 1881, said of the grape: "No other fruit, unless it be the strawberry, now attracting so much attention, and perhaps no other, if we except the apple, is of more importance, as a source of revenue or an article of luxury for our tables, than the grape. In the whole circle of our pomological progress there is no fruit which excites so much enterprise and interest, so rapidly being extended, or which gives such promise of success, as the culture of the grape; and should this same enterprise continue for fifty years to come, we can hardly estimate its value as a revenue in our country. With every succeeding year, new and valuable varieties are coming to notice, either adapted to special locations or purposes, or for general cultivation. Nor is it too much to hope, that ere the close of this century, with our present zeal and skill, we shall produce varieties that will rival the choicest kinds of most favored climes. Nor do I doubt that we shall in time produce varieties which will compare favorably with, and perhaps be equal in size, beauty, and excellence to, the Canon Hall or other Muscats, now so highly praised for their peculiar aroma. The Pocklington, in size and beauty, is an approach to this. Nor is it unreasonable to suppose but we may have a grape, if we have it not now in the Duchess, that is as well adapted to exportation as the White Malaga, and of much better quality. What has been done can be done again. Nature has in her laboratory infinite stores of the same elements which have produced our finest fruits, and we have only to knock at her portals and pronounce the SESAME, when she will open to us the secrets of her wonder-working power."

There is no fruit, excepting, perhaps, the strawberry, that yields so great, so quick, and so certain a return for the attention necessary for its production, as the grape, and no one in possession of land enough for a single vine to grow upon should be without one, and he who has space cannot use it in a way to give more profit and pleasure than to put out a selection of the best sorts. We have numerous instances of single vines producing over fifty pounds of fruit the fourth year from planting. Now, fifty pounds, at ten cents per pound, would be five dollars to the vine. An acre planted at eight feet apart each way, holds 680 vines, which, at the above estimate, would amount to \$3,400; but we admit this is a high estimate, and we will figure from a lower plane. Take the Concord, which has been and is still more largely planted than any other variety; though not ranking high in quality, nor commanding a high price in the market, yet vineyards of this variety, during the low prices that prevailed through the season of 1885, yielded \$450 per acre. The crop of grapes produced in Chautauqua county, New York, same year, amounted to 3,500 tons, and sold for \$210,000 (3 cents per pound). Yet this county is on the extreme western limit of the State, and the fruit had to be sent hundreds of miles to market. Circulars sent out and reports received from 19 growers of the Niagara make the average price reported 14½ cents per pound, and an average yield of 5¾ tons per acre.

What crop will pay better? We have in Virginia a soil and climate eminently suited to grape-growing, and it is fast becoming an important branch of industry in some portions of the State; but these advantages seem more quickly recognized and utilized by those coming from other States and countries and locating amongst us than by our people, who seem, not only in this but in many other cases, to overlook the munificent gifts that the Great Creator has placed within their reach.

The cultivation of the vine is simple and easily understood. The most important



BARRY.

considerations are—first, fixing upon the right soil and situation; and, secondly, selecting good vines of the proper varieties; and while there are many varieties that the amateur should plant, yet we advise the large planter to confine himself mainly to the few sorts that are known to succeed well. Our vines are grown out of doors, from well-selected cuttings and layers. We do not propose to grow *cheap stock*, but the *best*, which, in reality, is the cheapest to the planter.

The following list contains the best known sorts of the hardy American varieties:

- Agawam**—*Rogers'*, No. 15—Bunch large and compact; berries large, dark red; flesh tender, juicy, and rich; one of the best of *Rogers'* Hybrids.
- Barry**—*Rogers'*, No. 43—Bunch short, broad, and compact; berry large, oval, black; flavor sweet, delicate; vine vigorous and productive; ripens with Concord. [See engraving on page 58.]
- Brighton**—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. Bunch large, and beautifully formed berries, above medium to large size; berries of a red or Catawba color when first ripe, changing to reddish purple if allowed to hang long on the vine, covered with a blue bloom; skin thin; flesh tender, very sweet, and of a fine and excellent flavor; quality best as compared with the finest native grapes. The fruit keeps well for an early grape, either on or off the vine; vine productive and vigorous. [See engraving on page 60.]
- Champion, or Talman**—Vine a strong, vigorous grower; healthy, hardy, and productive; bunch large; berries large black; quality poor, but profitable as a market grape, because of its extreme earliness.
- Concord**—There is no grape in the catalogue so popular or planted so extensively as this. It succeeds well in almost all parts of the country; and although of Northern origin, is better here than in its native place. It received the \$100 premium offered for the grape of the *greatest value*. Vine a very vigorous grower, and enormously productive; comparatively free from disease; bunches large, compact; berries large, round, black, with a blue bloom; a profitable market sort.
- Catawba**—So well and favorably known as to need but little notice here. One of our best grapes, succeeding well in the Valley and Piedmont regions of Virginia; bunch and berry large, dark red when ripe; flesh very juicy and rich; productive and valuable. September.
- Creveling**—A black grape of medium size, nearly as early as Hartford; bunch loose, straggling; not very desirable.
- Clinton**—A black grape of medium size, entirely healthy and hardy; a strong, rank grower, requiring thin soil and plenty of room; on strong, rich soil should be allowed to run, and pruned long; often succeeds where most other kinds fail; colors early, but should hang long on the vine. A good table grape when fully ripe.
- Delaware**—This grape is now so well known as to need no commendation. Its earliness, hardiness, and admirable sweetness have become too well known to the public to demand more said in its behalf; bunches medium size, compact; berries rather small; skin of a beautiful light red color; it is without hardness or acidity in its pulp; exceedingly sweet, sprightly, vinous, and aromatic. Ripens in August.
- Diana**—Bunch of medium size, compact; berries medium size, reddish lilac, covered with bloom; very juicy and sweet. Last of August.
- Duchess**—A new seedling from Ulster county, New York. Bunch medium to large, shouldered, compact; berries medium, round, greenish white; skin thin; flesh tender, without pulp; sprightly and rich.
- Empire State**—Another new white grape of great promise; bunch large-shouldered; berry medium; skin slightly tinged with yellow; flesh tender, rich, juicy, sweet, and sprightly; ripens a little after Hartford; vine a good grower and productive.
- Flowers**—A native of North Carolina, belonging to the Scuppernong class; does not succeed well north of the 37th degree of latitude; berry very large, black, sweet; ripens in October, and hangs a long time; very productive; valuable on account of its lateness.
- Goethe**—*Rogers'*, No. 1—Bunch and berry large; skin thin, yellowish green, tinged with red; flesh tender, melting, sweet, and delicious; strong grower and very productive; deservedly becoming popular. First of September.



BRIGHTON.

- Hartford** (*Hartford Prolific*)—A very popular and profitable *early* grape; a vigorous grower and a good bearer, free from disease; fruit medium size, black; flesh sweet and soft. Early in August.
- Herbemont**—Bunch very large; berries below medium size, round, of a dark blue or violet color; skin thin, which is filled with rich, vinous, aromatic juice. Medium season.
- Herbert** (*Rogers', No. 44*)—Black; bunch long, berry large, handsome, and of high quality. A superb grape, ripening medium season.
- Isabella**—An old, well-known sort; large size; dark purple; sweet and rich, with a slight musky aroma. Beginning of September.
- Ives**—Bunch medium to large, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries medium black; flesh sweet, pulpy, and somewhat foxy; should hang some time on vine after it colors; hardy, vigorous, and bears well; deservedly becoming popular. Early.
- Jefferson**—This is a magnificent grape, but further trial must establish its worth. It is said to mildew badly in some localities; bunch large; very red. Late.
- Lady**—Originated in Ohio. Said to be a seedling of Concord. Bunch medium size, berry about the size of Concord; light greenish yellow, covered with white bloom; flesh tender, sweet, and pleasant. Early.
- Lady Washington**—One of Rickett's celebrated seedlings. Bunch very large, compact, generally double-shouldered; berry medium to large; color deep yellow, with a tinge of delicate pink where exposed to the sun, and covered with a thin, white bloom; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet, and very good; it ripens about with Concord. This showy and beautiful grape is a cross between the Concord and Allen's Hybrid, and is a promising grape for the market and the amateur.
- Lindley**—*Rogers', No. 9*—Bunch large and compact; red, tender, sweet; ripens with Delaware. Hardy and productive.
- Martha**—This is one of the most reliable white grapes yet known; bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berry white or greenish, turning to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin; flesh very sweet and juicy; a seedling of the Concord, and will take the same rank amongst white grapes that its parent does amongst the black; ripens a little earlier than Concord.
- Merrimack**—*Rogers', No. 19*—Very vigorous and productive; bunch and berry large, black, sweet, and rich; ripens before Concord.
- Moore's Early**—A seedling of the Concord, combining the vigor, health, and productiveness of its parent, and ripening a few days earlier than the Hartford; bunch medium; berry quite large; color black, with a heavy blue bloom. Its extreme hardness and size will render it a popular market sort.
- Norton's Virginia**—Bunch large, shouldered; berries small, round; skin thin, dark purple, nearly black; flesh purple, with a brisk, rather rough flavor; vine vigorous, productive, and free from disease. Last of August.
- Niagara**—No grape has been so strongly presented for public favor as this, and for awhile it seemed as though it would merit all the praise bestowed upon it. The vine is remarkably vigorous and productive; bunch large, generally shouldered; berry large, roundish; color greenish white, turning to light yellow; skin thin, but tough; flesh slightly pulpy, tender and sweet; has a decidedly foxy flavor before fully ripe, which it pretty well loses at maturity. Ripens with Concord. In some vineyards it has suffered greatly from rot, and we are afraid this is a weakness that will be developed with age, but where it succeeds it will unquestionably be a very valuable sort.
- Pocklington**—A seedling of the Concord; vine very hardy, healthy and productive; bunch large, generally shouldered; berry light golden yellow when fully ripe; quality good; ripens rather early. It is a good keeper and bears shipping well. It will probably take its place as a valuable standard grape, being the largest and most showy white grape of its type yet introduced. [See engraving on page 62.]
- Prentiss**—A moderate grower; bunch medium size, compact; berry medium; color yellowish green; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, and pleasant, with a slight musky aroma; ripens with or a little later than Concord.
- Perkins**—Vine vigorous and productive; bunch medium; berry large, pink, very foxy. Early.
- Rebecca**—A white grape of merit; bunches of medium size; compact; berries medium size; of a pale green color, turning to golden amber in the sun; tender, juicy, and luscious. Last of August.



FOCKLINGTON.

- Scuppernong**—A Southern grape, too tender for a more northern latitude than Virginia; does not even succeed in Virginia much above the tide-water line, but southward it is quite hardy and valuable; vine a vigorous grower; requires no pruning; bunch small, loose, not often containing more than six berries; fruit large, round; skin thick, light green; flesh pulpy, juicy, sweet; produces enormous crops; continues in season about six weeks.
- Salem**—*Rogers', No. 22.*—Bunch and berry large; of a light chestnut color; skin thin; flesh tender; very sweet and sprightly, with a rich, aromatic flavor; vine vigorous and productive; ripens before Concord. One of the best and most popular of Rogers' Hybrids.
- Telegraph**—*Christine*—Black; bunch and berry medium to large; quality better than Hartford, and nearly as early; vine vigorous; free from mildew, and productive.
- Triumph**—A new, white grape; size very large in bunch and berry, and is of very fine quality; requires a long season to ripen; is therefore best suited to the Southern latitude, where it is giving very good satisfaction.
- Thomas**—Originated in South Carolina; will not succeed north of the 37th parallel; fruit rather smaller than the Scuppernong (to which class it belongs); skin black; flesh tender; sweet; ripens with the Scuppernong.
- Tender Pulp**—A new variety; which, as its name implies, has a pulp so tender that it melts upon the tongue like a delicious pear; not quite so sweet as the Scuppernong, (to which class it belongs,) but its peculiar softness and fine flavor recommend it. It ripens just before the Scuppernong; will not succeed north of the 37th parallel.
- Vergennes**—A chance seedling from Vermont; skin light red, rather thick; flesh tender, juicy, well flavored; very good quality. Ripens with Concord.
- Wilder**—*Rogers', No. 4.*—Bunch and berry large; black; pulp tender, juicy, rich, and sweet; vigorous and productive. Ripens with Concord.
- Worden**—Said to be a seedling of the Concord, and is a slight improvement on that variety; ripens a few days earlier; bunch large and compact; berry large, black, and of good quality; vine vigorous and productive. Will become very popular for the vineyard and garden.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

Allen's Hybrid.
Alvey.
Bacchus.
Croton.
Cottage.
Cynthia.
Centennial.
Cleveland.
Eumelan.
Early Dawn.

Early Victor.
Eldorado.
Elsinburg.
Elvira.
Eva.
Iona.
Israella.
Jessica.
Mary.
Massasoit.
Walter.

Maxatawney.
Noah.
Naomi.
Rogers's No. 8.
Senasqua.
Sherman.
Taylor.
Union Village.
Uhland.
Venango.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Until quite recently no interest has been felt in the cultivation of this fruit, further than to grow a meagre supply for home consumption, yet there are few crops that will yield as satisfactory returns; certainly none more certain with so little expense in cultivation. We have been growing them for the Northern market, and the result has been very satisfactory.

Downing—A seedling of the Houghton; an upright, vigorous-growing plant; fruit larger than its parent; color whitish green; flesh rather soft, juicy, very good; productive. Valuable market sort. [See engraving on page 64.]



DOWNING.

- Houghton's Seedling**—Rather small; pale red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, and pleasant; produces enormous crops, free from mildew; most profitable market variety.
- Smith's Seedling**—A new variety grown from seed of the Houghton; more vigorous and upright in growth of plant than its parent; the fruit is larger and somewhat oval in form; light green; flesh moderately firm, sweet, and good.

We also cultivate some of the best English sorts, but they are so liable to mildew as to make them unprofitable; therefore we cannot recommend them for general planting.

SELECT CURRANTS.

Black Naples—Very large; black; valuable for jams and jellies; has a strong, musky odor.

Cherry—Very large; red; strong grower, and moderately productive; fine for preserving, and a valuable market variety. [See engraving on page 66.]

Fay's Prolific—This currant has now been before the public a number of years, and we believe has pretty well sustained the claims of its disseminator, who says of it: "Color rich red; as compared with the cherry currant, Fay's Prolific is equal in size, better in flavor, containing less acid, and five times as prolific, and from its long, peculiar stem, less expensive to pick." [See engraving.]

Lee's Prolific—A black variety of recent introduction, and perhaps the best of its class. Earlier than Black Naples, with the peculiar musky flavor of that variety; fruit large; very prolific.

La Versailles—One of the largest and best currants; an enormous bearer; red; flavor good; very similar to cherry.

Prince Albert—A moderately vigorous grower; large foliage; fruit large, bright red; late.

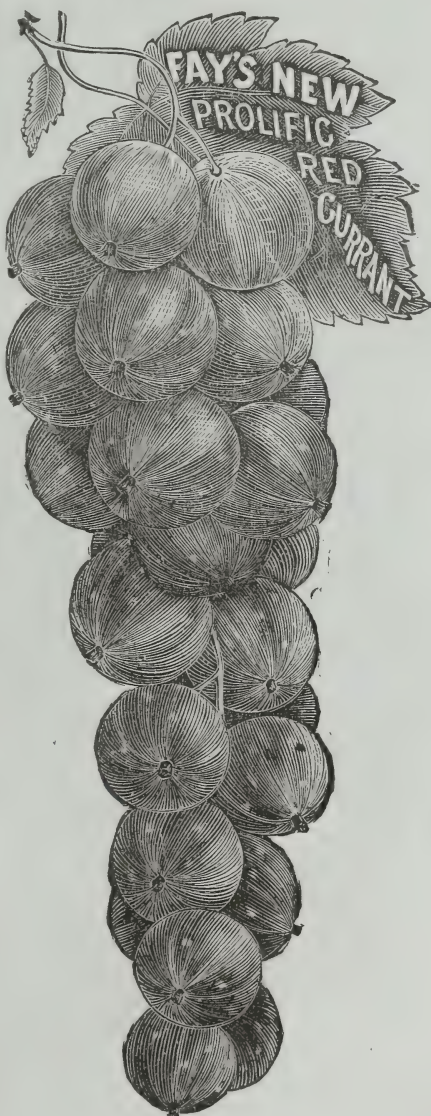
Red Dutch—Larger than the common red, and clusters much larger and less acid; one of the best red currants.

Red Grape—Very large; bunch very long; beautiful red color; a little more acid than the Red Dutch; very productive.

Victoria—A late variety, of rather large size; red; bunch long; productive.

White Grape—The best white currant; bunch moderately long; berries large; very productive; less acid than the red currants; fine for the table.

White Dutch—Rather large; white; good.



FAY'S PROLIFIC.



CHERRY CURRANT.



CUTHBERT.



GREGG.

SELECT RASPBERRIES.

Brandywine—Hardy and very productive; fruit large size; light red; moderately juicy, flavor pleasant; one of the most valuable sorts.

Caroline—Fruit quite large; deep orange yellow or salmon color, with a slight bloom; flesh soft, juicy, sweet, rich, and of very good quality.

Clarke—Large; bright crimson; flesh rather soft, juicy, and sweet and excellent; canes strong, vigorous and upright in growth.

Cuthbert (*Queen of the Market*)—Canes strong, upright, very vigorous, sometimes branching; foliage luxuriant; fruit large to very large; red; moderately firm, with high, sprightly flavor; very productive. Its many valuable qualities render it desirable for home or market culture. It succeeds well generally, and is almost the only one that can be relied on in the Cotton States. We commend it to planters in all sections. [See engraving on page 67.]



MARLBORO.

- Doolittle's Improved (Cap)**—An old, popular early sort, but not planted so largely as formerly.
- ✓ **Florence (Cap)**—Yellow; of good quality; hardy and productive.
- Gregg**—This is one of the largest, if not *the* largest, of the Black Cap family; fruit large, black, with a slight bloom; flesh quite firm, moderately juicy, sweet, and rich; the fruit ripens late and very evenly, making the picking season short; it is a very strong grower and good bearer. Very desirable. [See engraving on page 68.]
- Golden Queen**—A seedling or "sport" of the Cuthbert, and in hardiness and vigorous growth of plant, resembles that variety; fruit of large size; color beautiful yellow; flavor excellent.
- Hansell**—Fruit medium size, bright crimson, very firm, and of good quality; ripens a week earlier than Brandywine; a moderate grower; productive.
- Hudson River Antwerp**—A popular sort on the Hudson river, but does not succeed farther south.
- Herstine**—A large, beautiful, and delicious berry, but it does not stand our hot sunshine sufficiently well to allow us to recommend it.
- Mammoth Cluster (McCormick)**—(Cap)—Of much larger size than the common Black Cap, also sweeter and more juicy; a strong grower and productive. Medium to late.



RANCOCAS.

Marlboro—Strong and vigorous grower; very productive; fruit of uniformly large size and good quality; carries well; commences ripening early, and continues for six weeks or longer; a very promising sort. [See engraving on page 69.]

Philadelphia—This once popular sort has been superseded by its offspring, the Reliance.

Rancocas—This new sort is rapidly working its way to the front by its own merits, and it will stay there, combining as it does so many good points. The plant is vigorous, and the introducer says, "with same soil and with same care will produce twice as many quarts to the acre as the Brandywine." Fruit large, beautiful color, good quality; ripens its crop in a very short time, and is a good shipper. It will prove a most valuable sort for marketing. [See engraving on page 70.]

Reliance—Resembles the Philadelphia, from which it has descended, but by its more valuable qualities has superseded that once very popular sort; fruit large size; dark red or crimson; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and sprightly; it is hardy, healthy, and vigorous; very productive; one of the largest of its class.

Souhegan (Cap)—A week or ten days earlier than Doolittle; strong grower; very hardy; fruit large, jet black, handsome; one of the very best of the Caps. [See engraving.]



SOUHEGAN.

✓ **Superb**—A delicious berry of very large size and high quality; commences ripening early, and continues a long time in bearing; requires high culture; not a profitable market berry.

Turner (Southern Thornless)—A strong grower, healthy and hardy; very productive; berries of medium size, bright crimson; flesh rather soft, sweet, and rich; desirable for home use; succeeds over a great extent of country.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

Brinckle's Orange.
Crimson Beauty.
Delaware.
Lost Rubies.

Niagara.
✓ Ohio, or Alden.
Red Antwerp.
Shaffer's Colossal.

Saunders.
Thwack.
Yellow Antwerp.

SELECT BLACKBERRIES.

Dorchester—Nearly equal in size to Lawton, somewhat sweeter, and producing large crops of high-flavored fruit; a vigorous grower; fruit large, of a deep, shining black. The berries should be fully matured before they are gathered.



WILSON'S EARLY.

- ✓ **Early Cluster**—A new berry of promise, ripening just after Early Harvest; berries medium size, good quality; productive.
- Early Harvest**—One of the earliest, if not the *very* earliest blackberry yet introduced, ripening two weeks before Wilson's Early; berry medium size, good quality, and very prolific; it is firm and very attractive in appearance; a good market sort.
- Lucretia**—This is a trailing blackberry, or dewberry; a good grower and productive; fruit large and of good flavor.
- Wilson's Early**—A well known and most valuable sort; it is of very large size, and very productive, ripening its fruit quite early and maturing the whole crop in a short time, adding thereby greatly to its value as a berry for early marketing. There has been more fruit grown of this variety during the last twenty years than all other sorts combined. [See engraving, page 72.]
- Wilson, Jr.**—A seedling of Wilson's Early, said to inherit all the good qualities of its parent, besides being larger and earlier. Probably the best early blackberry yet introduced.
- Wachusett** (*Wachusett Thornless*)—Canes with few thorns; fruit of medium size and of good quality. Needs good, strong soil and good cultivation.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Agawam. | ✓ Missouri Mammoth. |
| ✓ Brunton's Early. | ✓ Stayman's Early. |
| Crystal White. | ✓ Wallace. |
| ✓ McCracken. | Western Triumph. |

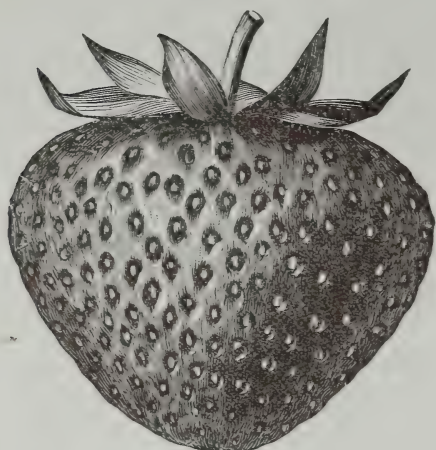
SELECT STRAWBERRIES.

The strawberry at present occupies a very prominent place in the catalogue of fruits, and nowhere is there greater reason for a people to be interested in its culture than in Virginia. It is at home in our soil, and ripens its fruit so early as to give us an opportunity of getting the principal part of our crop in New York market before the New Jersey grower has a basket of berries to send in. Thus we have the very cream of the market; and that we can send berries to this or even Boston market by rail or water, and reach their destination in good condition, has been shown to our entire satisfaction.

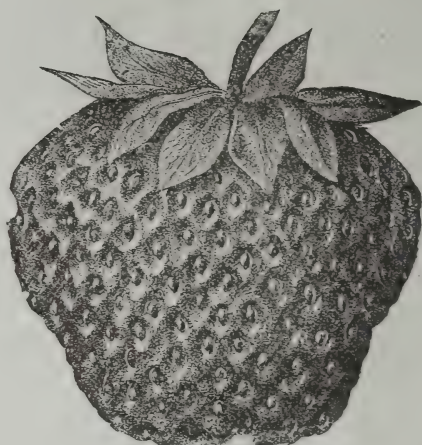
We grew in Richmond one year (1868) one acre, from which we gathered 3,200 quarts of fruit, two-thirds of which we sent to New York; the balance we sold in this market. The gross sales of this acre amounted to \$921.72; the cost of shipping and selling the same was \$171.55. We do not mention this as an extraordinary yield, nor an unusual price, but just to show what has actually been done under ordinary circumstances.

We believe that 150 bushels may be obtained from an acre, and that 100 bushels may be safely put down as an average for every acre where the land is in good condition and the cultivation is thorough. The demand for berries is almost without limit. We cannot expect the prices to rule so high as they did some years ago, but with judicious management it will pay.

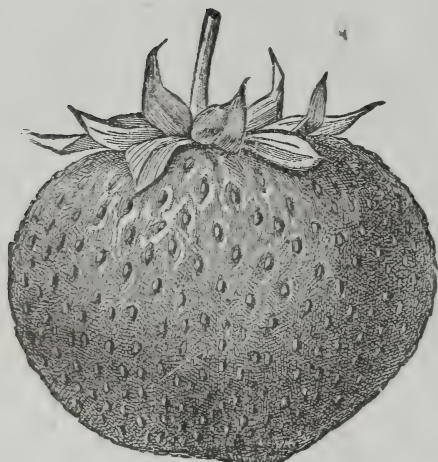
In garden culture set the plants in rows eighteen inches apart, and twelve inches apart in the rows, leaving a narrow walk between every three rows, from which the fruit can be gathered without treading on the bed. In field culture let the rows be three feet apart and the plants twelve inches apart in the rows. An acre thus set will require 14,520 plants. The ground should be kept free from weeds and grass, and the runners cut off as they make their appearance. Thorough preparation of the soil is advised



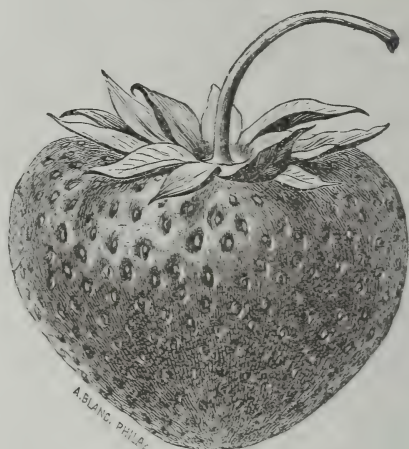
PARRY.



SHARPLESS.



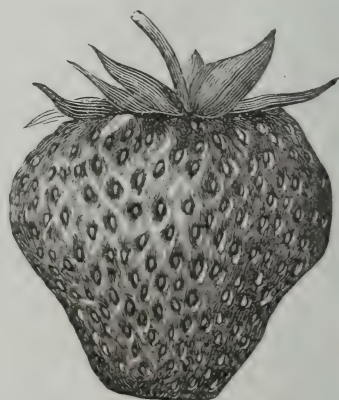
BIDWELL.



CUMBERLAND TRIUMPH.



JEWELL.



WILSON.

before setting; then shallow cultivation afterwards, so as not to disturb the roots. In the spring the ground should be mulched around the plants, so as to keep the fruit clean. By this course a bed may be kept in good bearing condition for many years.

We have given especial attention to the selection of varieties, both for the amateur and market grower, and believe that our collection embraces the very best sorts. Our plants are of the best quality, and will be furnished at very reasonable rates to those wanting them in large quantities. We will here put in a word of caution against the flaming advertisements of new varieties that are so often heralded before the public; that there is room for improvement, we admit; but the most of these new sorts, so highly puffed, and offered at enormous prices, are destined, like the most of their predecessors, to shine but for a short time and then sink into obscurity; perhaps, as the case has often been, to come out at some future day under a new title, to shine again for a short season. It is well enough to try those that seem to merit it, but touch them lightly until they have proven themselves good. Hold on to the standard sorts until something better is found by actual experience.

- ✓ **Atlantic**—A new, promising, late sort; plant vigorous; berry large and handsome; dark crimson, glossy; needs high cultivation.
- Bidwell**—Fruit large; color bright crimson; flesh light red, quite firm, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; quite rich, and very promising for family use and market. [See engraving on page 74.]
- Captain Jack**—Medium; deep red; second quality, but very prolific and profitable in some soils.
- Charles Downing**—A well known sort, and, like the Wilson, adapted to a great variety of soils; fruit large, bright scarlet; flesh juicy, sweet, and rich; a valuable sort. Season medium.
- Crescent Seedling**—Fruit medium to large; roundish, conical, bright scarlet. It requires less time and attention than most varieties, and is well calculated for those who cannot and will not give the necessary labor to produce the better kinds. It is a hardy, strong, vigorous grower, and very productive; the plant requires much room to give good results; it ripens early and continues late, holding its size tolerably well; and although not of high flavor, its fair size, good color, and moderately firm flesh, has given it a near market value. Being a pistillate variety, it should be planted near other varieties.
- Crystal City**—Medium size, conical; color light crimson; flesh soft; quality good when very ripe; valuable on account of its very early ripening.
- Cumberland** (*Cumberland Triumph*)—Very large, regular, and uniform in size; light scarlet; very handsome; flesh juicy and good flavor; plant very vigorous and productive. It succeeds well almost everywhere. All things considered, this is one of the most valuable sorts, and deserves very extensive planting. Season medium. [See engraving on page 74.]
- ✓ **Forest Rose**—Fruit medium to large; bright scarlet; flesh light red, moderately firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly, and rich; rather early, and retains its size well through the season.
- ✓ **French's Seedling**—Early, large, brilliant scarlet, of very attractive appearance; very productive.
- Glendale**—Fruit medium to large; regular in form; color light scarlet; very productive; succeeds best on heavy soils. Late.
- James Vick**—Very productive if not allowed to grow too thick in row; fruit of regular form, medium size, and attractive color. Season medium.
- Jewell**—Originated in Connecticut in 1880, and is supposed to be a seedling of Jersey Queen, and has been introduced as "the most productive large strawberry ever produced," and "of better color, more uniform and solid, of better quality, more vigorous and more productive than Sharpless, it will not fail to become a great favorite." That eminent pomologist, Marshall P. Wilder, says of it: "The large size, good form, bright color, and remarkable solidity and productiveness, will make it a permanent variety. The Jewell promises to be a jewel of the vegetable kingdom." Awarded a silver medal by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Season medium. [See engraving on page 74.]

Jucunda—Extra large; bright red; flesh solid, white, juicy, and of delicate flavor; a very good and showy berry, but, unfortunately, it succeeds in a few places only; does best in heavy soils, and must have high cultivation.

Kentucky—A native of Kentucky; very large; bright scarlet; sweet and delicious; ripens about a week later than most varieties; fruit firm; a fine market sort; plant hardy and very productive; valuable for the late market.

Lennig's White—One of the very finest-flavored sorts grown, but, unfortunately, it does not bear enough to make it profitable; fruit large; color whitish, tinged with red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sweet, rich, delicious, pineapple flavor.

Lady Finger—Rather large, oblong; bright scarlet; flesh firm, juicy, rich, sprightly, sub-acid, good.

Manchester—Fruit large size, bright color, and of good flavor; plants hardy, vigorous and productive; medium to late.

Miner's Prolific—Fruit medium to large; flesh light red; moderately firm, juicy, sub-acid, and of fair quality; ripens medium to late.

Monarch (*Monarch of the West*)—A variety esteemed by some for the table; very large, light color; flesh soft, high flavored; plants strong, vigorous and productive. Season medium.

Mt. Vernon—Fruit large, light scarlet; fine flavor, rather soft. Season late.



MAY KING.

- May King**—A seedling of the Crescent, and regarded as a very promising sort for the market; vigorous, very productive; fruit large, bright red; handsome. Early. [See engraving on page 76.]
- Old Iron Clad**—One of the very earliest sorts; plant vigorous and productive; berries large and of uniform size and form, and of good appearance; a good market sort.
- Parry**—A seedling of Jersey Queen; plant vigorous; berries uniformly large; bright scarlet; handsome and good. This is one of the most promising of the new sorts. Early to medium. [See engraving on page 74.]
- Seth Boyden** (*Boyden's No. 30*)—Very large; bright crimson; flesh moderately firm, melting, sweet, and of pleasant flavor; plant hardy, vigorous and productive; continues a long time in bearing; this variety is deservedly growing in favor.
- Sharpless**—This large, showy strawberry originated with J. K. Sharpless, Catawissa, Pa. Fruit large to very large; bright scarlet, somewhat glossy; flesh light red, quite firm, moderately juicy, sweet, rich, and of very good flavor; medium to late in ripening; a most excellent sort for family use, and also a very profitable one for market. No variety amongst the many new ones introduced during the past fifteen years has sustained its good name so well as this. [See engraving on page 74.]
- ✓ **Stuart**—This is grown extensively around Norfolk for early shipping North; fruit medium size; bright scarlet, well flavored; only a moderate bearer; succeeds best in beds and when the soil is not *very* rich; its chief value is in its early ripening.
- Triomphe de Gand**—Fruit of large size; bright, glossy crimson; flesh firm, white, juicy, with a peculiar, rich, and agreeable flavor; less acid than most other sorts; succeeds best in heavy soils.
- Wilson** (*Wilson's Albany*)—This variety has stood the test for over thirty years, and worked its way upon its own merits to the top of the list of profitable market sorts. For shipping long distances, and although more than one hundred sorts have been brought out during this time that were to supersede it, we doubt if any one of them is to-day as valuable as the Wilson, when we consider its wonderful productive and good shipping qualities, as well as its value for general purposes. Early to medium. [See engraving page 74.]
- ✓ **Warren**—Valuable as an early berry for home use; large, firm, handsome and delicious.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES.

Some of these are old and tried sorts of value; others, new varieties which promise well, and may, upon further trial, be found to rank as *best*. We will supply them at customary rates.

- ✓ Alpha.
- ✓ Agriculturist.
- ✓ Big Bob.
- ✓ Bright Ida.
- Black Defiance.
- ✓ Barnes' Mammoth.
- Colonel Cheney.
- ✓ Columbus Wilson.
- ✓ Daniel Boone.
- ✓ Duncan.
- ✓ Dr. Warder.
- ✓ Duchess.
- ✓ Early Queen.
- ✓ Empress Eugenie.
- ✓ Fillmore.
- ✓ Finch's Prolific.
- ✓ Golden Defiance.
- ✓ Gipsy.
- ✓ Great American.
- Hovey's Seedling.
- ✓ Huddleston's Favorite.
- ✓ Hautbois Prolific.
- Jersey Queen.
- ✓ Kerr's Prolific.
- ✓ Lacon.
- ✓ Longfellow.
- ✓ Maggie.
- ✓ Mrs. Garfield.
- ✓ Nicanor.
- ✓ Neunan.
- ✓ New Jersey Scarlet.
- President Wilder.
- ✓ Prince of Berries.
- ✓ Philo.
- ✓ Park Beauty.
- ✓ Prouty's Seedling.
- ✓ Piper's Seedling.
- ✓ Phelps' Seedling.
- ✓ Rivers' Eliza.
- ✓ Russell's Prolific.
- ✓ Star of the West.
- ✓ Triple Crown.

Windsor Chief.

FIGS.

The following are amongst the best and hardiest varieties :

Angelique.
Black Ischia.
Brown Turkey.

Brunswick.
Early Violet.
Prequesta.

White Genoa.
White Marseilles.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Almonds—Hardshell.
“ Softshell, or Ladies.
Filberts—Best English varieties.
Mulberry—Downing's Everbearing.
“ Hick's Everbearing.
“ Large Black English.
“ Large White English.
Chestnut—Common American.

Spanish Chestnut, or Marron—A large, sweet nut, as large as a horse-chestnut; is excellent when either boiled or roasted. The tree is a rapid grower, low-branching in habit, ornamental, and an early bearer.

English Walnut, or Madeira Nut—A fine, lofty-growing tree, with a handsome, spreading head, and bearing crops of large and excellent nuts. The fruit, in a green state, is highly esteemed for pickling, and the great quantities of the ripe nuts annually imported and sold here attests its value. This tree is peculiarly well adapted to the climate of the South, and deserves extensive cultivation.

ESCULENT ROOTS.

Asparagus—*Giant*—One year.
“ “ Two years.
“ *Conover's Colossal*—One year.
“ “ “ Two years.

Rhubarb—Linnæus.
“ Victoria.

HEDGE PLANTS.

American Arborvita—Makes a beautiful evergreen hedge.

Osage Orange—One year.
“ Two years.

SCIONS AND BUDS OF FRUIT TREES.

Scions and buds of any variety of Fruit Trees, enumerated in this Catalogue, can be furnished at the annexed prices, excepting only a few sorts.

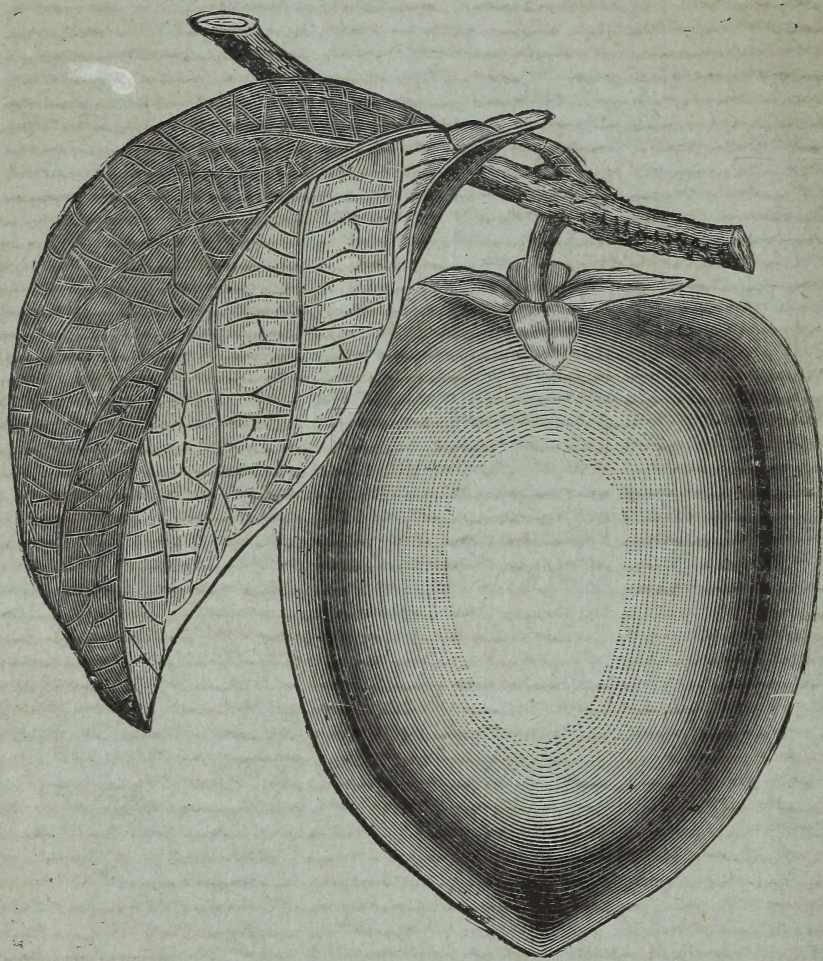
When ordered to be sent by mail, the annexed price includes the payment of postage when fifty cents' worth or more are taken.

APPLES AND PEACHES, per dozen buds.....	12½ cents.
“ “ “ scions.....	50 “
PEARS, PLUMS, AND CHERRIES, per dozen buds.....	25 “
“ “ “ “ scions.	\$1 00

When the standard varieties are ordered by the hundred or thousand, they will be furnished at greatly reduced rates.



BRIGHTON.



JAPANESE PERSIMMON.