

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62 71

1906

ILLUSTRATED

... AND ...

Washington
Department of Agriculture

.. Descriptive Catalogue ..



WEBER'S PRIZE

The

Dalles Nurseries

R. H. Weber, Prop.

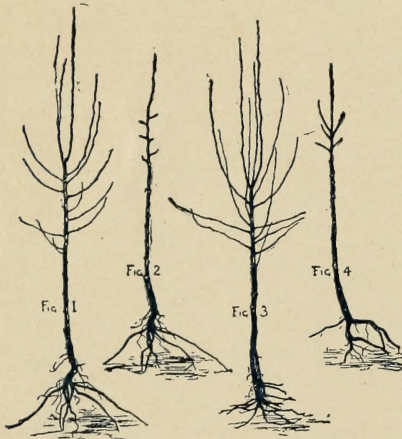
The Dalles, Oregon.

Directions for Transplanting, Care of Stock, Etc.

Care of Stock on Arrival—Upon arrival of box or package place it in a shed, barn or cellar away from sun, take off the cover and thoroughly wet down with water and allow it to stand twelve hours or over night before removing the stock. (Excepting Raspberry tips and Strawberry plants, which should be at once heeled in soil.) Then make ready a trench fourteen inches deep and as soon as stock is removed from the package heel it in this trench, giving the roots plenty of mellow soil, well pressed down with the feet. If soil is dry moisten it with water after heeling in; the trees are then ready for planting and should only be taken out as needed. If trees or plants are very dry or shriveled at once *bury* them, root, body and branch, in very moist soil, well pressed down, and leave them for four to six days, when they will be found as plump and fresh as when first dug. If *frozen*, no water should be applied, but they should at once be buried in earth until all frost is out, and they will not be injured.

Soil—Should be high and well drained, either natural or artificial, by means of tile drainage. Low land continually saturated with water will not do. It must be deeply plowed and in perfect condition. Never plant fruit trees in sod. The land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat or potatoes. If poor, manure thoroughly or plow in heavy crops of clover beforehand. In the fall give the land a covering of rye, clover or vetches to be plowed under early the following spring. If any crops are grown in the young orchard let it always be a hoed crop and plant nothing nearer than four feet each side of the tree. If you want trees to grow well, be vigorous and strong, you must give them plenty of food and good cultivation until August 1st, when all cultivation should cease, to allow new wood to thoroughly ripen up before cold weather, which it will not do if kept growing by cultivation after that date.

Pruning—Is most important. In digging, more or less roots are lost of necessity. The top then must be cut back to even up for loss of roots. Leave only four or five branches and cut these back to four or five buds. **Peaches** are best trimmed to a whip or nearly so, and cut back to not more than 3 or 4 feet high. Remove all broken roots and branches and with a sharp knife cut the ends of the roots back to clean, healthy wood. This helps to start root growth. *Fibers* occupy the relation to the roots that *leaves* do to the branches, they die and are succeeded by another lot yearly, and are of no more value to the roots than dead leaves would be to the branches. Hence, you want plenty of *large* and small hard and clean roots, and the less fibers the better.



Figs. 1 and 3 show trees as they come from the nursery, Figs. 2 and 4 show the same trees properly pruned back for planting.

Planting—Make holes plenty large, so as not to crowd the roots. Use surface soil for filling in, and plant as firm as possible, pressing soil well down with the feet. See that roots are well spread out and soil firmly around them—don't hurry the job, *do it well*, and success is certain. After planting, each tree should be well mulched for two or three feet out with coarse manure. This prevents drying and is better than watering. The trees should not be long exposed to sun and air. Never put any manure in the holes with the roots, it causes decay.

Cultivation—We don't believe in allowing orchards in sod. You can't expect to get a paying crop without cultivation. Cultivate the orchard and keep it cultivated up to August 1st. The finest and most productive orchards we have ever seen are cultivated every ten days or two weeks during spring. The best fertilizer for a young orchard is a green crop plowed in every spring, or liberal manuring until trees are well grown and begin to fruit, after that, wood ashes, or potash, with an occasional green crop plowed in, are better than barnyard manure and will supply all that is needed.

Young, Healthy Stock is much superior to old, or very large trees. Two or three year old trees are more apt to live, are easier handled and can be trimmed or shaped to any desired form, and will outstrip older stock in growth. Practical fruit growers always plant young trees.

Spraying—A complete and up-to-date calendar with formulas will be sent free to our customers on request.

PREFACE.

WE take pleasure in presenting a new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue, carefully revised and corrected by the addition of descriptions of new and promising sorts and the omission of such as greater experience and progress in horticulture and floriculture have proved no longer worthy of general dissemination.

We have not attempted a full and complete description of all varieties named, but shall be pleased to answer by letter any inquiries sent with stamp for reply, as to planting, cultivating, etc., and as to the most desirable sorts for planting in different localities, and for different purposes.

Nothing better illustrates the progress of our country, the advance in civilization its people are making, and the fact that they are learning to live better, than the greatly increased and continuing demand for nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental.

To the planter or purchaser of nursery stock, at least three things are indispensable; first, varieties true to name; second, healthy, vigorous well matured trees or plants; and third, careful and judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the genuineness of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to us, to protect our customers from error or imposition. By such careful and constant watching and attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as pure, and absolutely true to name.

Good cultivation—by which we mean keeping the ground sufficiently fertile and at all time mellow and free from weeds, together with thorough drainage, either, natural or artificial—is absolutely necessary to success. This, with judicious pruning, and proper selection of varieties, suitable for the locality, will, in nearly all sections of the country, produce gratifying results.

The soil hereabout being of a character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, that solid, firm texture of wood, with abundant fibrous roots, so necessary to successful transplanting, we are enabled to offer the choicest nursery stock to planters with entire confidence.

We give to our packing and shipping careful personal supervision, and still further to protect our patrons, as well as ourselves, against loss in this direction, we employ the most skilled and competent hands to assist us.

We aim to keep fully abreast of enlightened and cultivated taste in the introduction of new and valuable varieties of fruit, and novelties and valuable acquisitions in ornamentals; accepting with pleasure everything that has real merit, we shall with equal readiness discard and discountenance the sale of worthless humbugs.

By careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we are confident we shall continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of lovers and buyers of choice fruits and ornamentals.

USEFUL TABLES.

Suitable Distances of Trees, Etc., in Planting.

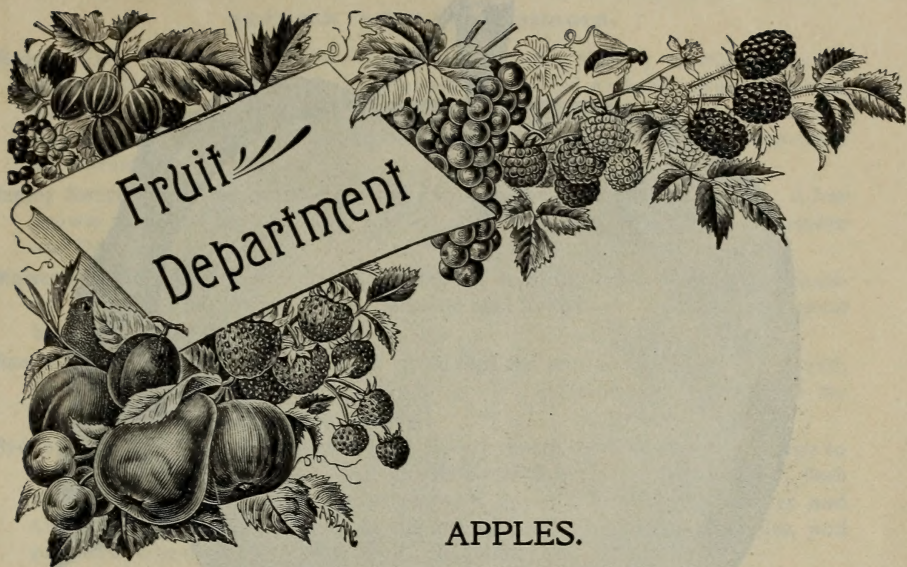
Plants on One Acre. ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁

Apples.....	30 to 40 feet apart, each way		
Pears.....	20 to 25	“	“
Cherries—Standard.....	18 to 20	“	“
“ Dukes and Morellos.....	16 to 18	“	“
Plums—Standard.....	16 to 18	“	“
Peaches.....	16 to 18	“	“
Apricots.....	16 to 18	“	“
Nectarines.....	16 to 18	“	“
Quinces.....	10 to 12	“	“
Currants.....	3 to 4	“	“
Gooseberries.....	3 to 4	“	“
Raspberries.....	3 to 4	“	“
Blackberries.....	6 to 8	“	“
Strawberries.....	1½ to 3	“	“
“ For cultivation for market, with horse- hoe or cultivator.....	3 to 4	“	“
Grapes.....	8 to 10	“	“

Number of Plants on One Acre, at Various Distances.

At 3 feet apart, each way.....	4,840
“ 4 “ “.....	2,729
“ 5 “ “.....	1,742
“ 6 “ “.....	1,200
“ 8 “ “.....	680
“ 10 “ “.....	430
“ 12 “ “.....	325
“ 15 “ “.....	200
“ 18 “ “.....	135
“ 20 “ “.....	110
“ 25 “ “.....	70
“ 30 “ “.....	50

To estimate the number of Plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number, the quotient will be the number of plants required.



APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard.

As fruit has become cheaper on account of the increased supply, a large and constantly increasing European export has sprung up, which affords highly remunerative prices for the best selected specimens of our orchards, while the process of "evaporation" of fruit has become a recognized auxiliary to the horticulture of the land.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus are a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his trouble.

Our list embraces a most careful selection of the best sorts for the several seasons, and few, if any, are omitted, that have proved worthy of general culture.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

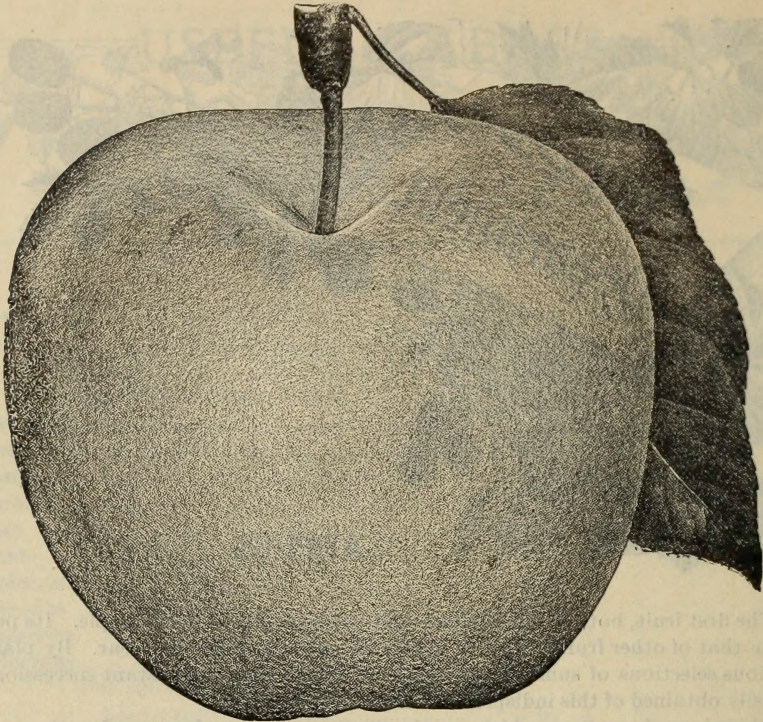
Astrachan, Red. Large; roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large foliage and a good bearer. August.

Carolina Red June. (Red June)—Medium size; red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. June.

Early Harvest. (Yellow Harvest)—Medium to large, pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower, and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. Middle to end of August.

Golden Sweet. Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good; strong grower and good bearer. August.

Sweet June. Fruit medium; roundish; regular; light yellow; very sweet, pleasant and rich. August.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

SUMMER APPLES—Continued.

Yellow Transparent. A new Russian variety imported in 1870 through the Agricultural Department. Pronounced by some who have seen it as "the most valuable early apple ever introduced." Tree an upright grower, and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin clear white, turning to a pale yellow; flavor acid and very good; ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier than Early Harvest.

AUTUMN.

Alexander. (Emperor)—Of Russian origin; large, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish-white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor; very hardy. October.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Of Russian origin; large size: roundish, streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; flavor sprightly sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower; very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market or in the garden for domestic use. September.

Fameuse. (Snow Apple)—Medium size; roundish, oblate; whitish ground striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. Tree very hardy; one of the most valuable northern sorts. November and December.

Gravenstein. Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. September and October.

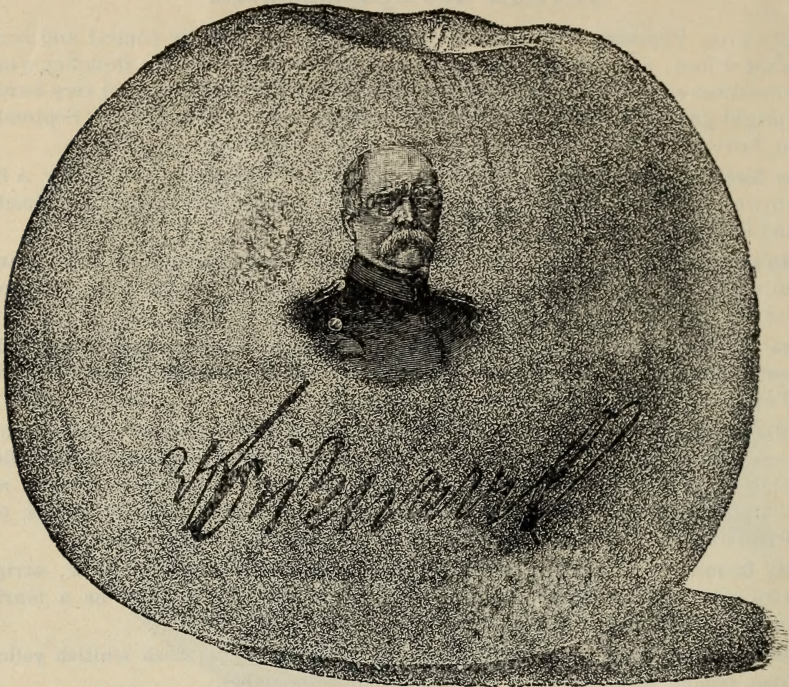
Gloria Mundi. Very large; greenish-yellow. Valuable for cooking and drying October.

AUTUMN APPLES—Continued.

- Haas.** (Gros. Pommier, Fall Queen)—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish-yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree vigorous and very hardy; upright grower, with well formed head; bears early and abundantly. September to November.
- Jersey Sweet.** Medium size; striped red and green; tender, juicy and sweet. A free grower and good bearer; very popular both for table and cooking. September and October.
- Maiden's Blush.** Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. September and October.
- Rambo.** Medium; yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and good; fine grower; productive. More especially valuable at the West. October to December.
- Red Bietigheimer.** A rare German variety very recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green color, mostly covered with purplish-crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk pleasant flavor. Tree a fine grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest of apples, and promises to be extensively cultivated. September and October.
- Twenty Ounce.** (Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; vigorous and good bearer. Popular as a market variety. November to December.
- Waxen.** Medium; pale yellow, oily, sprinkled with a few dots; flesh whitish yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; good. November.

WINTER.

- Arkansas Beauty.** Large size; color beautiful crimson; flavor rich, sub-acid, fine grained. Free and good grower and an enormous bearer. November to March.
- Akin.** (Akin Red)—Size and color very much like Jonathan, but keeps three months longer; quality even better than that most excellent apple. The best by far of all late keepers. The apple for the fancy trade. A regular bearer. Keeps until April or May. Of great beauty and excellent quality; fine grained, crisp, spicy and mild. Its fine quality and beauty make it worthy of general trial, for the time will come when such fruit will be in demand. So beautifully colored as to be almost irresistible to the eye, and of equally fine flavor. The ideal winter apple, is of good quality, medium size, red color, a late keeper. Tree productive.
- Arkansas Black.** Large; round or slightly conical, regular, smooth, glossy, yellow where not covered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid, pleasant, rich.
- Baldwin.** Large; roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive of fair, handsome fruit. One of the best and most popular winter apples. January to April.
- Bellefleur Yellow.** Large; yellow with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter; very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.
- Ben Davis.** (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak)—A large, handsome, striped apple of good quality. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive. A late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.
- Blue Pearmain.** Very large; dark purplish-red over dull ground, appearing bluish from white bloom; flesh yellowish, mild, aromatic. October to February.



WINTER APPLES—Continued.

- Bismarck.** In respect to its early fruiting habit, the most remarkable apple ever introduced. One-year grafts frequently produce fruit, and two-year trees seldom fail. Has fruited in many sections of the United States this season. We hear only words of commendation. Originated in New Zealand, has been tested in nearly every apple-growing country, and promises to succeed wherever apples can be grown, proving healthy, hardy, productive and without a rival in its early fruiting quality. Tree of short, stocky growth; thick, healthy foliage. Makes beautiful specimens grown in pots for decorative purposes. Fruit large, handsome; yellow, sometimes shaded red cheek; flesh tender, pleasant, sub-acid; good for dessert, superior for cooking. Will keep well into the winter.
- Cooper's Market.** Medium size, conical, shaded and striped with red on yellow ground; flesh white, firm, tender, rather acid. Valuable for marketing. November to March.
- Gano.** Originated in Missouri. Form conical, good size and smooth; deep red, shaded on the sunny side to mahogany, very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild sub-acid; is a good shipper and keeper. Tree healthy, vigorous and hardy; an annual and prolific bearer. February to May.
- Grimes' Golden.** (Grimes' Golden Pippin)—An apple of the highest quality; medium to large size; yellow; tree hardy, vigorous, productive. January to April.
- Hyde's King.** Large to very large; handsome yellowish green; good quality; a remarkable keeper. Time of keeping all the year round.
- Hubbardston Nonsuch.** Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong grower and good bearer. November to May.
- Jonathan.** Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored; tree slender and spreading, with light colored shoots. November to April.

WINTER APPLES—Continued.

- King.** (Tompkins County)—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive; one of the best. November to May.
- Lady Apple.** A beautiful little dessert fruit; quite small, flat; regularly formed; skin pale yellow or lemon color, with a brilliant red cheek; flesh crisp, juicy and excellent; bears abundantly. December to May.
- Lawver.** (Delaware Red Winter)—Large, roundish, flat; mild sub-acid; very heavy and hard; beautiful dark red; handsomest of all the extra late keepers; very valuable as a late market sort; tree a vigorous grower and very hardy; bears well; very promising late market variety. December to May.
- Mann.** Fruit medium to large; roundish oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. The tree grows straight and symmetrical and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer.
- Mammoth Black Twig.** (Paragon)—A Tennessee Seedling. The original tree over 50 years old, is still vigorous and bearing, though broken by storms. Thought to be a cross between Winesap and Limber Twig; combines the good qualities of both. Excels Winesap in nearly every important point; a better and much stronger grower, hardier, and the fruit much larger, often measuring 12 inches in circumference. Color even a darker red; flesh firmer, flavor milder but fully equal. Remarkably heavy and a long keeper.
- Marshall or Red Bellflower.** Very large, deep crimson; shaped like Yellow Bellflower, of fine quality; tree productive. Originated near Napa, by J. L. Marshall, being a cross between Yellow Bellflower and Red June; one of the most valuable market varieties.
- McIntosh Red.** An exceedingly valuable Canada sort. Medium size; nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality to this standard sort. November to February.
- Monmouth Pippin.** (Red Cheek Pippin)—Large; greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek; juicy, tender and good. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. Keeps well till March or April.
- Mo. Pippin.** Large; rich red, with darker red stripes, very handsome and of fair quality. Good grower; early and immense bearer.
- Newtown Pippin.** One of the very best apples as to quality; tree a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Does not succeed in all sections. December to May.
- Northern Spy.** Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with sunny side nearly covered with purplish-red; flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor; in perfection in January and keeps till June. The tree is a strong, upright grower, and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely.
- Red Canada.** (Old Nonsuch of Mass., Steele's Red Winter)—Medium, oblate; red, tender, crisp, rich, sub-acid, refreshing, delicious; tree thrifty but a slender grower; productive. January to May.
- Rhode Island Greening.** Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; growth strong and spreading, and an abundant bearer. December to April.
- Rome Beauty.** Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; moderate grower. November to February.
- Russet, Golden.** Medium size; dull russet with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and a great bearer. Very popular. November to April.

WINTER APPLES—Continued.

- Russet, Roxbury or Boston.** Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor; tree vigorous and productive; very popular on account of its long keeping. June.
- Russet, English.** This is a most valuable, long keeping variety. It is good the first of January and will keep till July, and no apple, to our taste, has a richer flavor. It is medium size, but smooth, firm, crisp and rich, and never loses its richness to the last.
- Rawle's Janet.** Medium to large; yellow, striped with red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, with a pleasant vinous flavor; prolific bearer. January to May.
- Seek-no-Further.** (Westfield)—Medium to large; slightly russeted with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine; good grower and bearer. November to February.
- Shackelford.** Tree hardy, free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Fruit large, well colored, purplish-red in the sun, with a delicate bloom. Flesh yellow, flavor mild, sub-acid, aromatic. Long keeper.
- Spitzenburg, Esopus.** Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high flavored; tree a light grower in the nursery, but grows and bears well transplanted in rich soil. November to April.
- Stark.** Esteemed in Ohio as a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red, and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, sub-acid. January to May.
- Swaar.** Fruit medium size, yellow, tender, rich and spicy; one of the best and very productive. November to May.
- Talman's Sweeting.** Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich, and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. November to April.
- Wagener.** Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. December to May.
- Walbridge.** Medium size, striped with red; handsome and of excellent quality; vigorous grower and productive; very hardy, and considered of great value in North and Northwest. March to June.
- Wealthy.** A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, red streaked with white; quality good. December to February.
- Winesap.** Medium; dark red; sub-acid, excellent; tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.
- White Winter Pearmain.** Large, roundish, oblong, conic; pale yellow; extra high flavor; one of the best. December to February.
- White Bellflower.** Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblong, conic, greenish-yellow, becoming fine yellow at maturity, sometimes with a sunny cheek. Flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, sub-acid, very pleasant. November to February.
- Willow Twig.** Medium size; light yellow, shaded and marbled with dull red and sprinkled with russet dots; flesh yellowish green, not very tender, pleasant, sub-acid.
- Winter Banana.** Fruit large size; perfect in form; golden yellow, and beautifully shaded and marbled with bright crimson red; flesh lemon yellow, fine grained, sub-acid, rich, aromatic flavor, and of the highest quality. A good keeper. Tree a remarkably strong grower, and on account of its great hardiness, will thrive in any climate. Its early bearing is simply wonderful, generally producing a fine crop of fruit the second year. Foliage large and free from blight or mildew. A valuable market variety. November to May.
- Wolf River.** Tree very hardy and productive; fruit large and handsome, red color; flesh white and exceedingly fine quality. Sub-acid.
- York Imperial.** Medium; whitish shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. A popular Pennsylvania variety. November to February.

CRAB APPLES.

Within the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruit, because of its adaptability to cold sections where only a few varieties of apples can be successfully grown. These efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab Apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for cider, preserving, jelly, ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the eastern markets, they command a very high price.

Hyslop. Almost as large as Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson. Very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Keeps well into the winter.

Large Red Siberian. About an inch in diameter; grows in clusters; yellow, lively scarlet cheek. Tree erect, vigorous; bears young and abundantly. September and October.

Large Yellow Siberian. Nearly as large as the above; fine amber or golden yellow color.

Martha Crab. A new fruit raised from seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg. Resembles the Transcendent, but larger. Handsome, showy fruit; bears enormously; said to be equal if not superior to all others for sauce.

Transcendent. All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab Apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size, and immensely productive. Comes into bearing a little the second year from planting, bearing every year after and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit very large, from one and one-half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dry. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also, by many, considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September to October.

Whitney's Seedling. Large, averaging one and one-half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy, green striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Said to be a great bearer and very hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower. Has no superior.

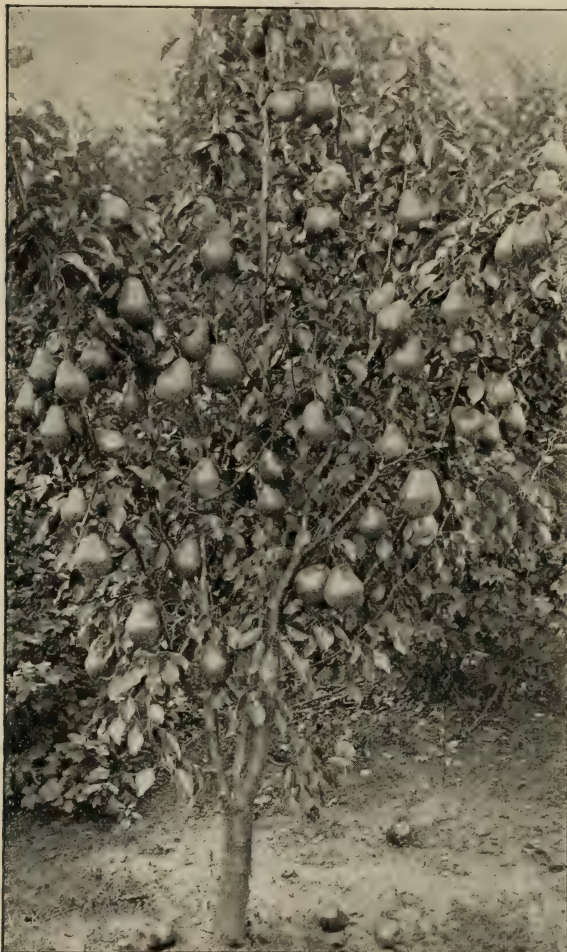


HYSLOP.



PEARS.

Pears prefer a strong loam, but succeed well in a great variety of soils, and upon almost any land that will produce good crops of vegetables or grain.



BARTLETT.

Pears will keep longer and their flavor be greatly improved by picking before they are quite mature, and ripening them in the house. By a judicious selection of varieties their season can be extended from July to February.

SUMMER.

Bartlett. Large size, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Tree a strong grower, bearing early and abundantly; very popular. Last of August and first of September.

Clapp's Favorite. A large, new, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with brown dots; fine texture; melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive. Very desirable in all sections, and especially so where other varieties fail. August and September.

Lawson. Tree healthy, a strong grower, early bearer and profitable

sort; of splendid quality for a very early pear. It colors beautifully; red cheek with yellow shading.

Le Conte. Tree very vigorous and productive, partaking of the nature of the Chinese Sand Pear, of which it is a seedling. Fruit large; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality fair; ripens about with Bartlett.

Souvenir du Congress. Recently imported from France, and of great promise. Fruit large and exceedingly handsome; beautiful yellow, with bright red in the sun; melting and juicy, with a musky flavor; rather tender. September.

Wilder. Handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant and of the best quality for an early pear. One of the best keeping early pears.

AUTUMN.

Beurre Clairgeau. Very large, pyriform; yellow and red; nearly melting, high flavored. Tree a very good grower, an early and abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit. One of the finest acquisitions. October and November.

Beurre d'Anjou. A large, fine pear; buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor; tree a fine grower and good bearer. One of the very best. Oct. to Jan.

Doyenne du Comice. Large; yellow, with a crimson and fawn cheek, and russet dots; melting, rich, perfumed and luscious. Tree vigorous and productive. A pear of much promise. October to November.

Doyenne White. (Fall Butter)—Medium; pale yellow, with a faint blush; fine flavor. October to November.

Duchess d'Angouleme. Very large; greenish yellow, sometimes a little russeted; makes a beautiful tree; does best on quince. One of the best. Oct. and Nov.

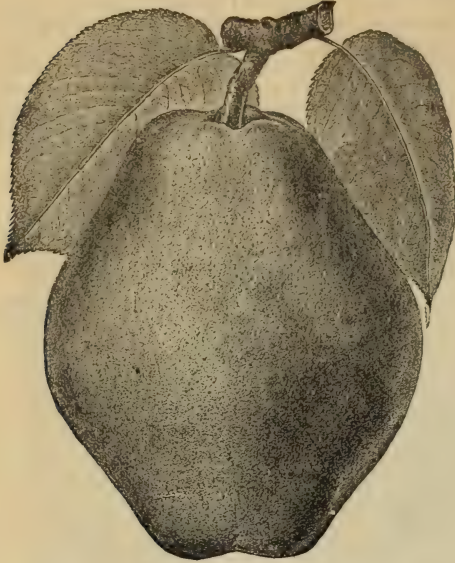
Flemish Beauty. Large, beautiful; juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower and good bearer; hardy everywhere. September to October.

Howell. Large, light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. Tree an upright, free grower, and an early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. September and October.



IDAHO.

Idaho. Size large, nearly globular, obtusely ribbed; color light; rich yellow surface, covered with many small dots; cavity very deep and narrow, and strongly furrowed, stem small and calyx closed; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, melting and rich. September and October.

AUTUMN PEARS—Continued.

KIEFFER'S HYBRID.

varnished. Tree a more upright and rapid grower than Seckel; hardy and enormous bearer; fruit keeps well, retaining its quality to the last.

WINTER.

Beurre Easter. Large; pale yellow, sprinkled with round dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best winter pears. Keeps all winter.

Lincoln Coreless. Large; green until thoroughly ripe, when it becomes a beautiful yellowish-green; flesh rich yellow, juicy, melting, and of a very delicate aromatic flavor; no seeds or core. February and March.

Pound Pear. A monstrous, very showy fruit, often weighing three pounds; yellow red cheek. Tree very vigorous and productive.

Vicar of Winkfield. (LeCure)—Large; long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. November to January.

Winter Nelis. Medium in size, yellowish-green and russet; fine grained, melting; rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears. Tree straggly, slender grower, but very productive. December.

Kieffer's Hybrid. Tree a remarkable grower, with so vigorous a constitution that it rarely if ever blights. Fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality. Brings high prices in competition with other varieties. Best when picked at maturity and house ripened. October and November.

Seckel. Small; rich yellowish-brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive. September and October.

Worden-Seckel. A seedling of the Seckel which for many years has been conceded to be the standard of excellence. Equal in quality to its famous parent, which it much resembles in flavor; is equally as luscious, more juicy, and with an aroma equally as rich and inviting, while in size, color, form and appearance it is decidedly superior. In color, when well ripened, it closely resembles Clapp's Favorite, with a skin that is usually as smooth and waxy as if it had been



BEURRE EASTER.

WINTER PEARS—Continued.

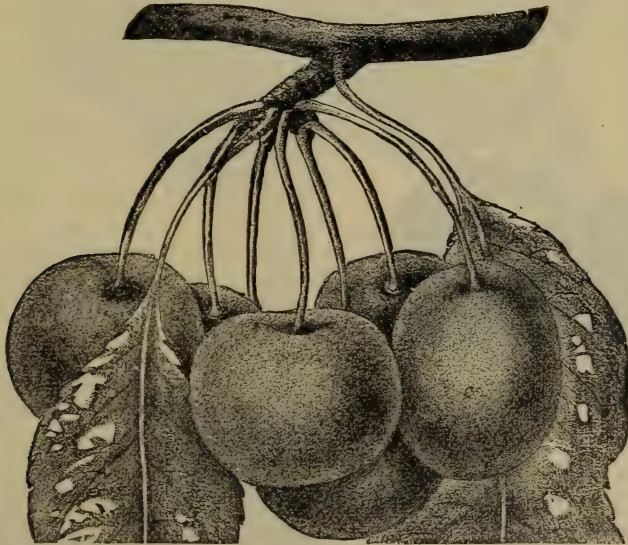
Winter Bartlett. This fine pear originated at Eugene, Oregon. The tree stands in a dooryard in that city, bearing fine fruit, and has, with possibly two or three exceptions, borne a good crop for over twenty years. Tree very vigorous, a foot in diameter and forty feet high. Has had no pruning or care, yet it is as symmetrical and pretty-shaped a tree as one ever sees. Fruit large, closely resembling the Bartlett in shape and appearance, perfectly smooth; flesh tender, juicy and melting; flavor similar to the Winter Nelis, but season a little later, and as good as can be desired. In every way a grand pear.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one. It is one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees, which, with its delicious and refreshing fruit, makes it very desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade, as well as fruit, are so desirable. We divide them into two classes, Sweet and Sour. The first being strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads or tops, are best suited for the purpose of shade, and produce large, heart-shaped, sweet fruit. The sour cherries are all of slower growth, and do not ever attain so large a size, and are more hardy and less liable to be injured by bursting the bark. One and two year old trees are the most desirable for transplanting, and are usually from four to six feet high.

SWEET CHERRIES.

Black Tartarian. Very large; bright purplish-black; half tender; juicy; very rich; excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. June.



BING.

Bing. This grand new Black Cherry was originated by Seth Luelling, of Milwaukee, Oregon. One-half larger than Luelling (Black Republican). Flesh very solid, flavor of the highest quality. Tree thrifty, upright grower; very hardy and productive. A fine shipping and market variety.

SWEET CHERRIES—Continued.

- Centennial.** A new cherry; a seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau, raised by Mr. Henry Chapman, in Napa Valley, California. It is larger than its parent, more oblate in form, and beautifully marbled and splashed with crimson on a pale yellow ground. Its sweetness is very marked. Its keeping qualities, after being taken from the tree, will undoubtedly render it the best cherry for shipment, specimens having been carried to the Eastern States and Europe without apparent injury.
- Elton.** Large and fine flavor; pale yellow; light red next the sun; vigorous grower. Last of June.
- Governor Wood.** Very large; rich; light yellow, with red cheek; juicy and sweet. One of the best. Last of June.
- Hoskin.** Originated by C. E. Hoskin, Newberry, Oregon. Very large; color black; flavor similar to Black Tartarian. A very promising variety.
- Luelling.** (Black Republican)—A native of Oregon. Fruit very large, shining black; flesh very solid and firm; fine; a good keeper, and will bear transportation well. Tree a moderate grower and rather tender. An early and profuse bearer.
- Lambert.** Size very large; form roundish, heart-shaped; cavity medium, regular, with gradual slope; stem long, slender; suture of medium depth, wide, extending from cavity to apex, which is of a round russet dot in a broad depression; surface smooth, glossy; color dark purplish-red, with numerous minute indented russet dots; flesh dark purplish-red, with whitish veins, meaty and of firm texture; stone oval, semi-cling, small for so large a fruit; flavor sweet or very mild sub-acid, aromatic, rich. Quality very good.



NAPOLEON BIGARREAU.

Napoleon Bigarreau. (Royal Ann)—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. One of the best for market and canning. Late.

Oxheart. (Major Francis)—Fruit large, obtuse, heart-shaped; skin dark red; half tender, with a pleasant juice; of second quality in point of flavor. Last of June.

Windsor. New seedling, originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, resembling the Elkhorn or Tradescant's Black Heart, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens three or four days after that variety; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety for market and for family use.

Yellow Spanish. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent. One of the best light colored cherries; vigorous and productive. Last of June.

SOUR CHERRIES.

- Early Richmond.** (Kentish, Virginian May)—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, with a roundish, spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters when almost every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June.

SOUR CHERRIES—Continued.

English Morello. Medium to large; blackish-red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. August.

Late Duke. Large, light red; late and fine. Last of July.

May Duke. Large red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.



EARLY RICHMOND.

Montmorency. A large, red cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later.

Olivet. A new Duke of French origin; unlike most others of this class, it is said to be very early and to ripen over a long period. Fruit very large, globular, and of a deep shining red; tender, rich and vinous, with a sweet, sub-acidulous flavor.

Ostheim. A hardy cherry from Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota and has been found perfectly hardy. Fruit large, roundish, ovate; skin red, dark at maturity; stalk long; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet.

Wragg. Much like English Morello; more productive and excels in size, in yield and quality.

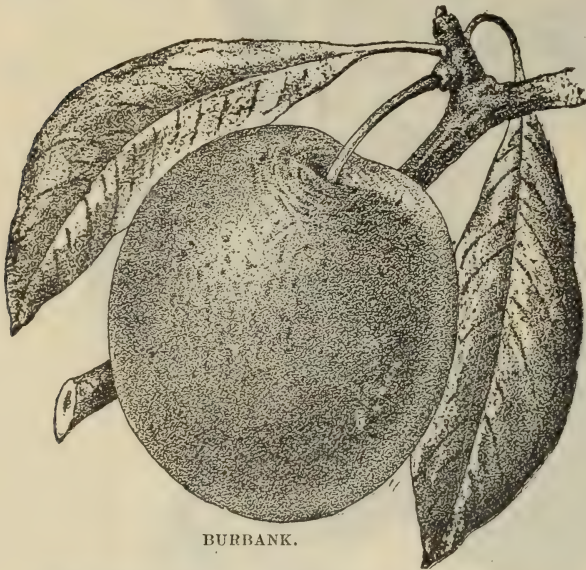


OSTHEIM.

PLUMS.

The Plum attains its greatest perfection on a strong, clay soil, where it grows the most thriftily; and, as is the case with all other fruits, it is greatly benefited by thorough cultivation. The trees grow very rapidly, are heavy and regular bearers, and adapt themselves to a wide range of territory. The fruit is very showy and highly flavored, and its shipping qualities are unexcelled. Standard trees are generally from 4 to 6 feet, and should be encouraged after planting to form branches low down, or near the ground, and by this means low-headed trees will be secured.

Abundance. Mr. Geo. W. Thissel, of Winters, Cal., says of this fruit: "I have fruited it three years; have found it very prolific; fruit large to very large; color yellowish-green, with red cheek in the sun; flesh deep yellow and exceedingly sweet; pit very small; ripens at Winters June 10th. I consider this one of my best shipping plums."



BURBANK.

Burbank. (Japan)—Tree a vigorous grower, early and very heavy bearer; fruit very large; yellowish ground, with red cheek in the sun; flesh yellow, firm and very sweet when fully ripe; extremely small pit which clings. Middle of June.

Bradshaw. Fruit very large, dark, violet-red; flesh yellowish-green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

Climax. This is well named the "King of Plums," its extreme earliness, immense size,

high color, delicious flavor and fragrance, placing it in the lead among early shipping plums. Fruit heart-shaped; color deep, dark red, flesh yellow. Tree vigorous and remarkably productive.

Clyman. A beautiful plum originated in the Napa Valley, Cal.; it is a good bearer; fruit medium to large; mottled reddish purple with beautiful blue; freestone; quality of flesh superior; valuable on account of its earliness and its excellent shipping qualities.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich, sweet; one of the best of late plums. Last of September.

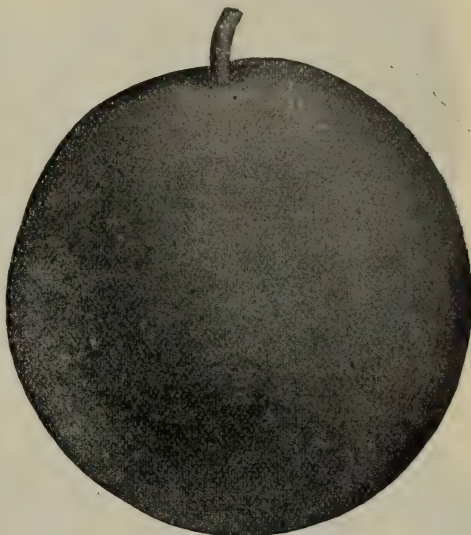
Columbia. Fruit of the largest size; six or seven inches in circumference, nearly globular. Skin brownish-purple, dotted with numerous fawn-colored specks. Flesh orange, not very juicy, but when at full maturity very rich, sugary and excellent. Last of August.

Damson. Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. September.

Green Gage. Small; considered the standard of excellence; slow grower. Middle of August.

PLUMS—Continued.

- Jefferson.** Large, yellow, reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious; one of the best. Last of August.
- Kelsey.** Japanese; very large; rich, reddish-purple on yellow ground; tree a prolific and early bearer; very largely planted for shipping East; the largest of all plums.
- Lombard.** (Becker's Scarlet)—Medium, round, oval; violet-red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August. A valuable market variety. One of the most hardy and popular.
- Peach.** Very large and handsome; dullred; good. Very productive. Last of August.
- Prunus Simoni.** (Apricot Plum)—A distinct species from China. Growth erect; flowers small, white, appearing early in the spring; fruit large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a Nectarine, and of a brick-red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor.
- Washington.** Large; green, somewhat reddened; juicy, sweet and fine; very productive. Last of August.
- Wickson.** Originated by Mr. Burbank, who says: "Among the many thousand Japan Plums I have fruited so far, this one stands pre-eminent. A sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault. Fruit remarkably handsome; deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and shipper." Specimens sent us from California were received in excellent condition.
- Yellow Egg.** A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower and very productive. End of August.

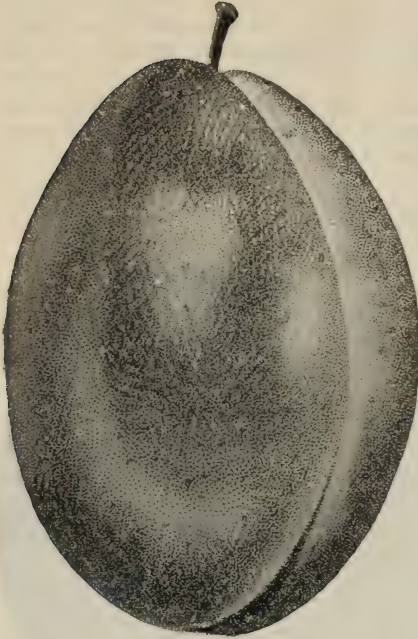


PEACH.

PRUNES.

To such proportions has the prune industry grown in the past dozen years, that it may now be classed as one of the most important productions of the Pacific Coast, the exportations annually to the Eastern markets reaching hundreds of millions of pounds of the finest prunes in the world.

- Fellenberg.** (Italian)—A fine late plum; oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone. Fine for drying. Tree very productive. September. (See cut, p. 18.)
- German Prune.** A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.
- Golden.** A seedling of Italian prune; originated in Oregon; light golden color; good flavor and heavy dryer; strong grower and abundant bearer. Free-stone. September.

PRUNES—Continued.

FELLENBERG.

and delicious; slightly adhering to the stone. A valuable drying and preserving variety. September.

Silver. Originated in Oregon, and said to be a seedling from Coe's Golden Drop, which it very much resembles; is much more productive, and tree more vigorous. The fruit, on account of its large size, is ranked among the most valuable prunes and drying plums. October.

Sugar. An extremely early prune, ripens August first; cures superbly rich, with a yellow flesh, tender and sweet in sugar juice; skin very tender, at first of a light purple, tinted with green, changing at maturity to dark purple, covered with a thick white bloom.

Tragedy. This most valuable of all plums for early eastern shipments, appears to be a cross between the German prune and the Purple Duane; medium size, nearly as large as Duane; skin dark purple; flesh yellowish-green, very rich and sweet; freestone. Ripens in July.

Tennant. Originated in Whatcom County, Washington, where it has been tested for twenty years, and has never failed to produce a good crop of fruit. Large, dark purple, with a blue bloom; flavor of the highest quality, rich, sugary and delicious. Tree hardy and very productive. Bears transportation well. August.

Hungarian Prune. (Pond's Seedling Plum)—Very large; dark red; juicy and sweet. Its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping qualities, render it a profitable variety for home or distant markets. September.

Petite d' Agen. (French Prune) — The well known variety so extensively planted for drying. Medium size; reddish-purple; juicy, sugary, rich and sweet. Bears immense crops. September.

Pacific. Originated at Mt. Tabor, Oregon. Tree hardy; borne abundantly since three years old. Fruit freestone, very large and handsome; flavor the finest; rich, sugary and luscious. A good shipper. The best of drying prunes.

Robe de Sargent. A variety lately introduced from France. It is this which in a dried state forms the celebrated "Pruneau d'Agen." Fruit medium size; oval; skin deep purple, approaching to black, and covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, sweet and well flavored, sugary, rich

PEACHES.

The ease with which Peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit and the facilities with which it may be shipped to distant markets, make peach growing extremely profitable.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be kept clean and mellow, and it should receive an occasional dressing of wood ashes. It should be remembered that peaches are all borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and that this makes it absolutely necessary to prune the trees yearly, to remove dead branches and let in light and air, and keep the trees in good shape to produce bearing wood.



CRAWFORD'S EARLY.

Alexander's Early. (Alexander)—Originated near Mt. Pulaski, Ills. Medium size; skin greenish-white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet. Tree vigorous and productive; ripens two weeks earlier than Hale's Early.

Amsden's June. (Amsden)—Originated at Carthage, Mo., in 1882. Medium size; skin greenish-white, nearly covered with purple in the sun; ripens with the Alexander and closely resembles that variety, but some think it a little higher flavored.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent, large, yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts. No other variety has been so extensively planted.

PEACHES—Continued.

Crawford's Late Melocoton. (Late Crawford)—Fruit of large size; skin yellow, or greenish-yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow. Tree vigorous; moderately productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

Crosby. An Iron-clad Peach. The tree is of low, spreading, willowy habit of growth, similar to Hill's Chili, Wager, and others of that class of hardy peaches; however, it is even more dwarf than these, and often the entire product of a tree, two bushels, or even more, can be picked by a man standing on the ground. The fruit is of medium size, roundish in form, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam on the bottom end; bright, orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on the sunny side; of beautiful appearance, and not so acid as most yellow peaches of the Crawford class. It ripens between Early and Late Crawford, or about with Old Mixon; a good family peach at all times, and on account of its beautiful color, will command a ready sale alongside of the best standard sorts. In a season of abundance, however, when it is considered that its fruit buds are so hardy as to withstand the frosts of winter and spring, that often kill all other good varieties, its special value is apparent—a fine yellow peach to supply the market when there are no others.

Early Charlotte. An improved seedling from Early Crawford, originated at Salem, Oregon, in 1878, by O. Dickenson, where it has attracted much attention among fruit growers. This remarkable new peach succeeds in Oregon, where many other varieties fail. Flesh yellow, melting and juicy, with a rich and excellent flavor. Freestone. Ripens ten days after Crawford's Early.



ELBERTA.

Elberta. This variety comes highly recommended from Georgia as a very early shipping peach; it is a very large, yellow freestone, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, and high flavored.

Foster. Originated in Medford, Mass. Large, deep orange-red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Ripens with Early Crawford; very handsome. The originator says he sold the fruit readily at first for \$12 per dozen peaches.

Globe. Large, flesh firm, juicy, yellow; quality good, pleasant, rich, vinous and luscious. October.

Hale's Early. Medium size; greenish white, with red cheek; first quality. Tree healthy, good grower and productive. The earliest good peach we have, and promises to be a leading orchard variety.

Lemon Cling. A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety; skin light yellow, reddened in sun; flesh firm, yellow, rich, with a vinous sub-acid flavor; ripens first week in August.

Muir. Large, pale yellow; very firm flesh; very sweet. Best for drying.

PEACHES—Continued.

Salway. Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow, with a rich, marbled, brownish-red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A new English variety; promises highly as a late showy market sort.

Wonderful. A freestone; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine. It ripens after nearly all other varieties have disappeared, and is a remarkable keeper. Tree wonderfully prolific.

Weber's Prize. (See illustration on cover.) Originated at The Dalles, Oregon. One of the largest and finest peaches grown; color rich golden yellow, largely overspread with vivid carmine, with ramblings of crimson; flesh yellow, rich, high flavored and delicious; exceedingly firm; pit small, from which it parts very freely; ripens last of September. Owing to its extreme hardiness, is recommended for all locations.



SALWAY.

APRICOTS.

A delicious fruit of the plum family, valuable for its earliness. It bears immense crops, ripening in July and August.

- Early Golden.** (Dubois)—Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.
- Hemskirke.** Large, roundish, but considerably compressed or flattened on its sides; orange, with red cheek; flesh bright orange, tender, rather more juicy and sprightly than the Moorpark, with a rich and luscious plum-like flavor. July.
- J. L. Budd.** Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit large, white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine flavored as an almond. The best late variety, and a decided acquisition. August.
- Moorpark.** One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.
- Peach.** (Marysville Peach)—Very large, handsome and of delicious flavor; skin deep orange, mottled with dark brown; flesh of a fine saffron yellow color; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best. August.
- Royal.** Large, oval, slightly compressed; yellow, with orange cheek faintly tinged with red; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor; exceedingly productive. July.
- Tilton.** New; originated near Hanford, King County, California. Fruit large size rich apricot color, with flavor of the highest quality. Bears immense crops every season, and is considered the most profitable of all apricots, either for canning or drying.

NECTARINES.

This is a delicious, smooth skin fruit, much resembling the peach. They are budded on the peach stock, and sold at the age of one year, being then from three to four feet in height.

Boston. Very large and handsome; deep yellow, with a bright blush, and mottles of red; flesh yellow to the stone; sweet, with a pleasant and peculiar flavor. Freestone.

Early Violet. (Violet Native)—Medium size; yellowish-green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich and highly flavored; freestone. Last of August.

New White. Large, white, nearly round; flesh white, tender, very juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor; stone small and separates freely. August.

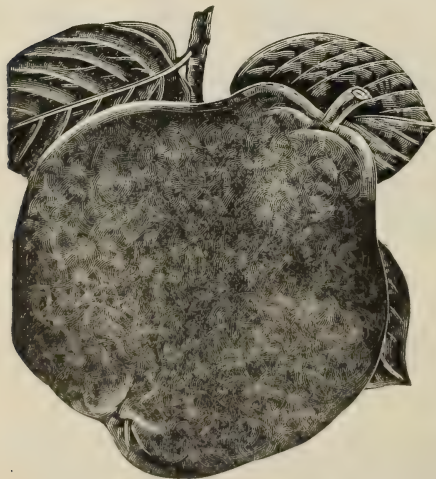
Victoria. Very large; the finest of all the English varieties.

QUINCES.

The Quince is generally well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. It thrives best in a deep, rich soil, and is benefited by a clean, high cultivation. It is said to be improved by the application of salt in small quantities. The Quince is usually sold at the age of two or three years, and is from three to four feet in height.

VALUE FOR MARKET.

The fruit is very profitable, as it requires but little space, and is very productive. Planted at ten feet apart each way, we have 430 trees per acre. A low estimate of the yield of an acre of quinces would be 200 to 250 bushels, which at a very low price would bring more than \$500.



CHAMPION.

Apple or Orange. Large, roundish; bright golden-yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

Champion. Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as an apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. The most valuable of all.

Missouri Mammoth. A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome; equally as good and said to be as productive. Tree a hardy and healthy grower.

GRAPES.

The Grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be grown by everyone who has a garden, a yard, or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and still it yields its graceful bunches of luscious, blooming fruit. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care; but grapes are to be had only through attention and forethought.

Soils.—Good grapes are grown on various soils, sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hill-sides unsuitable for other crops are good places for grapes.

Crops.—Crop moderately if you would have fine, well-ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection, proportioned to its size and strength; but it usually sets more fruit than it can mature; reduce the crop *early in the season* to a moderate number of good clusters, and cut off all the small inferior bunches; the remainder will be worth much more than the whole would have been. A *very heavy crop* is usually a disastrous one.

Pruning.—Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much wood, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December, February or March, while the vines are entirely dormant.

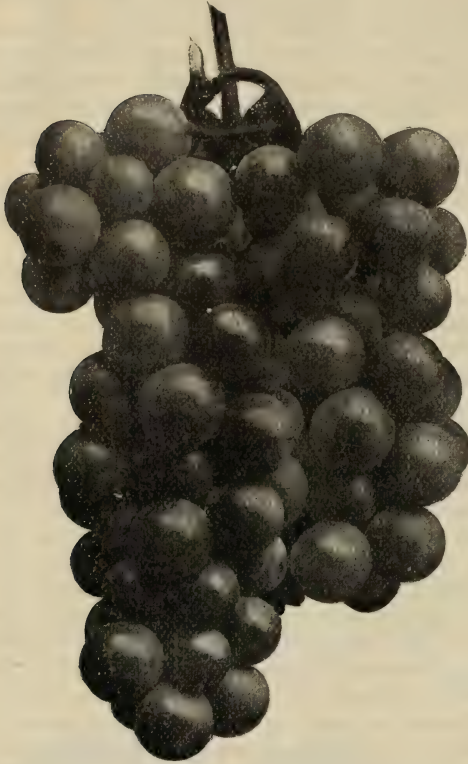
Training Vines.—There are many methods of training grape vines, but as trellises are more generally employed, we will confine our suggestions to a description of the trellis method. To construct a trellis, take posts of oak, cedar or chestnut, 8 to 10 feet long; set them 3 feet in the ground and about 12 feet apart. Stretch No. 9 galvanized wire tightly along the posts, and fasten them to each. Let the first wire be 18 inches from the ground, and the distance between the wires about 12 inches. Wooden slats about 1 x 2 inches may be substituted for wires. Trellises should be at least 10 feet apart; a greater distance is preferable. Set the vines about 20 feet apart. Prune the vines to two canes each for two years after they are planted. In February or March these canes should be cut back to 5 or 6 feet each, and tied along the lower wire or slat of the trellis, horizontally.

When the growth commences in spring, the young shoots must be reduced by disbudding, so that they may stand about a foot apart on the cane, selecting, of course, strong, healthy shoots; as they grow they are tied up to the second, third and fourth wire or slat, and all superfluous ones removed, as well as the young *laterals* which will appear on vigorous vines; but the fruit-bearing shoots are allowed to extend themselves at will until September, when they may be pinched off at the ends to assist the ripening of the wood.

Gathering and Keeping.—Grapes for keeping to be used in their fresh state should be allowed to remain upon the vines until perfectly matured, but not much longer. Pick them when perfectly dry. Let them stand in open baskets or boxes for about ten days, in a cool, dry room, and after sorting out all decayed or imperfect berries pack them in shallow boxes and cover closely. Use no paper, but basswood or elm boxes, if convenient. Pine and other resinous woods should not be used, as they flavor the fruit disagreeably. After packing, keep the boxes where it is both cool and dry. Under careful management some varieties may be kept until spring.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Brighton. A cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet and of the best quality; ripens earlier than Delaware. Vine vigorous and very hardy. This variety has now been thoroughly tested, and it may be truly said to be without an equal among early grapes.



CAMPBELL'S EARLY.

Concord. A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and although not of the highest quality, it is one of the most popular market grapes.

Campbell's Early. Its strong, hardy, vigorous growth; thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage; very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination unequalled by any other grape. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season; ripening with Moore's Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine, for weeks after Moore's Early was decayed and gone. In dessert quality it is unrivalled by any of our present list of first early market grapes. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy, black color, with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy; free from foxiness; seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp.

Catawba. Bunches large and loose; berries round, of a coppery-red color, vinous and rich.

Delaware. Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor; vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive; ripens two weeks before the Isabella.

Hartford Prolific. Bunches rather large; berries large, globular; color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; of fair quality; ripens three weeks before Isabella. Valuable for its abundant bearing and early maturity.

Isabella. An old standard sort, highly prized where it will thoroughly mature. Bunches long, large, loose; berries large, oval, sweet and musky. A good keeper.

Moore's Diamond. A vigorous grower, with dark, healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew; a prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact; slightly shouldered; color delicate greenish-white, with rich, yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth and free from specks; pulp tender, juicy and nearly transparent, with very few seeds; berry about the size of Concord; quality best, rich, sprightly and sweet, resembling the foreign Chasselas. Ripens about two weeks before Concord.

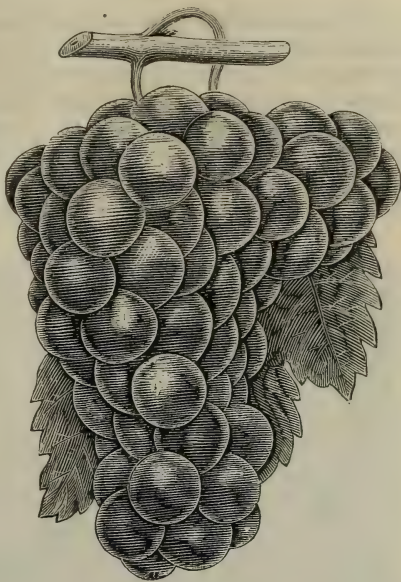
GRAPES—Continued.

Moore's Early. A new grape raised from seed by John B. Moore, Concord, Mass., in 1872. It is described as follows: Bunch large; berry round (as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4); color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy, has never been covered in the winter, and has been exposed to a temperature of more than twenty degrees below zero without injury to it; has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it to New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing as it does, ten days before the Hartford and twenty days before Concord.

Niagara. This new white grape is justly regarded as one of the very best known. Very fine quality for a table grape. Very prolific, hardy and fine flavor.

Pocklington. Originated at Sandy Hill, N. Y. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch and berry of good size; color a light lemon-yellow; flesh moderately tender, sweet with a peculiar aromatic flavor. The great vigor and hardness of the vine, with the beauty and size of the clusters, place this in the front rank of white grapes. Ripens with Concord.

Worden. This new variety is a seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored and to ripen several days earlier.



MOORE'S EARLY.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Black Hamburg. A fine tender grape, producing large, magnificent, compact bunches; berries black, very large and oblong. A great favorite everywhere.

Flame Tokay. Bunches very large and moderately compact; berries large, skin thick, pale red covered with bloom; flesh firm, sweet; an old standard variety; always commands a good price in the eastern markets, and as a table grape more extensively planted than any other variety.

Muscat or Alexandria. Bunches large; berry very large, oval, pale amber; flesh firm, moderately juicy, sweet and rich, fine muscat flavor; a good raisin grape; one of the best.

Royal Muscadine. Berries round; flesh juicy, sweet and excellent, with the aroma peculiar to this class fully developed.

Rose of Peru. Vine a strong grower; bunch very large, shouldered, loose; fruit round, large, with firm and crackling flesh; a very handsome grape of fair quality, and highly esteemed as a market variety.

White Sweetwater. (Chasselas de Fontainebleau)—Bunches large and compact; berries medium size, round; skin thin, transparent, greenish-yellow; pulp tender, juicy, sweet and richly flavored. One of the best early grapes.



BLACK HAMBURG.

ries medium size, round; skin thin, transparent, greenish-yellow; pulp tender, juicy, sweet and richly flavored. One of the best early grapes.

STRAWBERRIES.

First of the small fruits comes the beautiful and wholesome Strawberry, and the profits resulting from its wise cultivation will satisfy any reasonable expectation.

Plant in March, April, May, September or October, in good soil deeply worked and well manured with muck, leaf mould, wood ashes or bone dust. Set 15 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart for field culture, and 15 inches each way for garden culture, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep runners cut and cultivate clean. Mulch late in the fall and uncover early in spring, drawing about the plants to keep fruit from coming in contact with the ground.



CLARK'S SEEDLING.

Clark's Seedling. This new berry originated at Hood River, Oregon, where it is planted to the exclusion of all others, for long distance shipments. It is larger than the Wilson; very firm. Color a beautiful dark red, and in quality is unsurpassed.

Magoon. Has proved to be a leader in hardiness in addition to all of its other good qualities. Of over 100 varieties the Magoon alone has come through the trying weather of last winter without injury. The Magoon Strawberry always brings top prices in the Portland market, and is a remarkable yielder.

Oregon Everbearing. It is a vigorous grower and adapted to all soils

and locations. On the Pacific Coast it is a constant and abundant bearer of large, handsome berries of good quality, from early May until killed by frost.

Sharpless. A grand variety in every respect; berries uniformly very large; deep clear red; moderately firm, sweet, and excellent; a strong grower and very productive.

Wilson's Albany. Medium to large; dark red; very hardy, vigorous and productive. The most widely known and universally successful strawberry.

RASPBERRIES.

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits, Raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use, and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. The fruit bears transportation well, and aside from

the demand for it for immediate consumption, it brings highly remunerative prices for drying and canning.

Plant in good soil, and manure from time to time freely. The hills should not be less than four feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting. If the location is so much exposed that the plants are inclined to kill down seriously, they may be bent over in the fall, on mounds of earth formed at one side of the hills and covered sufficiently to keep them down until spring. Surplus suckers take strength from the bearing plants. They should be cut away or hoed up frequently.

RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES.

Cuthbert. (The Queen of the Market)—Large, conical; deep rich crimson; firm; of excellent quality. A vigorous grower, entirely hardy, and immensely productive. "I regard it as the best raspberry for general culture."—*Chas. Downing.* "Now regarded by careful and experienced horticulturists as the best raspberry in existence for general cultivation. I have it in a specimen bed with twenty-five other kinds, and it surpasses all others."—*E. P. Roe.*



CUTHBERT.

Golden Queen. This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich, golden yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality, pronounced by some superior to the old Brinkle's Orange, the finest flavored of all the raspberries. In size equal to Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower and hardy enough even for extreme northern latitudes, having stood uninjured even when the Cuthbert suffered. The desire for a yellow raspberry of high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety.

Japanese Raspberry. (Wineberry)—Ornamental both in fruit and plant. Canes covered with purplish-red hairs; leaves dark green, silvery gray beneath. Fruit in large clusters and each berry at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort of burr, which is covered with purplish-red hairs. These gradually open and turn back, exposing beautiful wine-colored fruit of medium size; brisk sub-acid, retaining flavor when cooked; highly esteemed for canning, preserves, jellies, etc.

RASPBERRIES—Continued.

- Loudon.** The best red mid-season berry. Its points of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, beautiful rich, dark crimson color, good quality and marvellous productiveness and hardiness, enduring winters without protection and without injury to the very tips. It stands shipping the best of any variety, and will remain on bushes the longest without injury.
- Marlboro.** The largest early red raspberry, ripening only a few days after Hansell; beautiful bright scarlet, of good but not high quality, hardy and productive.
- Miller's.** Bright red color, which it holds after picking. Stout, healthy, vigorous grower; canes not as tall as Cuthbert; well adapted to carrying their immense loads of berries. Berries large; hold their size to end of season; round, bright red; cores small; do not crumble; firmest and best shipper; rich, fruity flavor. Commences to ripen with the earliest. We can highly recommend this for either home or market.

BLACK CAPS.

- Gregg.** Of good size; fine quality; very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among Black Caps as Cuthbert among the red sorts. No one can afford to be without it.
- Kansas.** Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after Palmer; berries size of Gregg; of better color; jet black, and almost free from bloom; firm; of best quality. Presents a handsome appearance and brings highest price in market.
- Mammoth Cluster.** The largest black cap except Gregg. Canes of strong growth and very prolific; berries large and of fine quality.
- Ohio.** A very strong growing, hardy sort; fruit nearly as large as Mammoth Cluster. More productive than any other variety, and one of the most, if not the most valuable for market.
- Souhegan.** A new variety commended very highly as a market sort by those who have grown it. Said to be enormously productive, perfectly hardy and free from disease of any kind.
- Schaffer's Colossal.** A strong growing variety producing berries of great size. Excellent to dry, and unsurpassed for canning. Flavor peculiar and fine.

CURRENTS.

Plant in rows four feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of Currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every spring. Should the currant worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder, from a small coarse bag, over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.

- Black Naples.** Very large; black, rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.
- Cherry.** Very large; deep red; rather acid; bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.
- Fay's Prolific.** Originated in Chautauqua County, N. Y. A cross between Cherry and Victoria. Of large size, fine flavor, and claimed to be five times as prolific as the Cherry. A great acquisition.
- La Versailles.** Very large; red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best, and should be in every collection. Very productive.

CURRANTS—Continued.

Lee's Prolific. (Black)—A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

Victoria. A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size, brilliant red and of the highest quality.

White Grape. Very large; yellowish-white, sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

BLACKBERRIES.

This excellent and profitable fruit should be planted, for garden use, in rows six feet apart with plants four feet apart in the rows; for market, in the rows eight feet apart with plants three feet apart in the rows. Give the plants the same cultivation as raspberries.



ERIE.

Early Harvest. A variety of great promise, being exceedingly early in time of ripening and always reliable. The canes are strong and upright in growth, branching stout and vigorously. Hardier than Kittatiny or Lawton; an enormous bearer. Berries sweet and of the highest quality, though not as large as some varieties.

Erie. (New)—Said to be the only large, productive, absolutely hardy blackberry yet introduced. Originated in Northern Ohio. Free from rust and all other diseases, and wonderfully productive (exceeding even the prolific Lawton), bending the robust canes to the ground with its weight of fruit. Fruit very large, excellent quality, handsome and firm, and ripens exceedingly early; fruit uniform both in size and shape.

BLACKBERRIES—Continued.

Kittatinny. Large, black, sweet; soft when black; very hardy; ripens up gradually like the Lawton. One of the best except in northern sections.

Lawton. (New Rochelle)—The well-known market variety. Very large, excellent quality and an abundant bearer.

Snyder. Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short.

Logan Berry. Judge J. H. Logan, of Santa Cruz, is the originator of this wonderful fruit. It was raised from the seed of the Aughinbaugh Blackberry and Red Antwerp Raspberry. The vine grows entirely unlike the blackberry or raspberry; it trails upon the ground like a dewberry. The canes are very large, without the thorns of the blackberry, but have very fine spines like those found on the raspberry; leaves resemble those of the raspberry more than of the blackberry; are of a deep green color, coarse and thick. An exceedingly strong grower, and an enormous bearer. The fruit is as large as the largest sized blackberry, of the same form and shape, a dark, bright red color when fully ripe, and combines the flavor of both the raspberry and the blackberry, having a mild and very pleasant vinous flavor, not found in any other fruit. Raw, it is excellent for the table, as also stewed; and for jelly or jam it is without an equal. Fruit ripens early, the bulk being gone before blackberries or raspberries become plentiful. Is firm and a fine shipper.

Iceberg or White Blackberry. Berries white, and so transparent that the seeds, though very small, may be seen in the berries when ripe. Clusters larger than those of Lawton; berries as large, earlier, sweeter, and more tender and melting throughout, though as firm as Lawton is when ripe. Hardy and very productive.

DEWBERRY.

Lucretia. A trailing variety of the blackberry, producing an abundance of large, glossy black handsome fruit of excellent quality. The fruit ripens much earlier than the blackberry.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit is so useful for cooking when green or ripe, and may be canned with such facility, that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home and market use.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant.

The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English, are of fine quality, and, unlike the latter, are not subject to mildew.

Champion. A new variety originated in Oregon; fruit large, round; an immense bearer, and entirely free from mildew.

Downing. Originated at Newburgh, N. Y. Fruit much larger than Houghton; roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine flavored. Vigorous and productive. The most valuable American sort.

GOOSEBERRIES—Continued.

Industry. This is said to be the best English gooseberry yet introduced. It is of vigorous, upright growth, and a great cropper. The berries are of the largest size, dark red, hairy, rich and agreeable. Mildews in Willamett Valley.



INDUSTRY.

Red Jacket. An American seedling of large size; smooth, prolific and hardy; of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties, and so far the freest from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all. A wonderful cropper, with bright, clean, healthy foliage.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for Asparagus. Plant four feet apart each way.

Eaton's. Large; early, tender and fine. The very best of all.

Victoria. Very large and valuable for market.

ASPARAGUS.

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep, and make it very rich with well rotted barnyard manure. Place the plants eight inches apart in rows three feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals, and, except near the seashore, three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the second season.

Conover's Colossal. A standard kind of first quality; tender and highly flavored.

Palmetto. Southern origin; earlier, larger, tender, and more regular in growth than the above.

NUT TREES.

ALMONDS.

I. X. L. Large, generally single kernels; hulls easily; soft shell; tree a strong, upright grower.

Nonpareil. Large, full kernel, thin shell; tree of a weeping habit, and a strong grower.

Ne Plus Ultra. Similar to above, but of different habit of growth.

PECAN.

A beautiful growing, symmetrical tree with glossy foliage; nut long, thin, and of excellent quality.

CHESTNUTS.

American Sweet. The fruit of this variety is smaller than the European kinds, but it is very sweet and well flavored; highly esteemed in the Eastern States.

Italian or Spanish. A highly ornamental tree of free growth, esteemed alike for its beautiful foliage and valuable timber. The nut is sweet, and generally large, but the trees being raised from seed, the fruit often varies in size and quality.

FILBERTS.

Red Hazel. Medium size, shell rather thick, kernel crimson skin, with a peculiar excellent flavor.

Kentish Cob. Not very large, oblong, and somewhat compressed; shell rather thick, of a brown color; kernel full and rich; a great bearer. The best of all the nuts.

WALNUTS.

Black, American. This species of Walnut is a common and stately forest tree in the Middle and Western States; makes a fine shade and ornamental tree; produces large crops of rich and oily nuts.

California Black Walnut. This species of Walnut is indigenous to California. The fruit is spherical, the nut hard but smooth, and not furrowed like the Eastern Black Walnut; the kernel is rich and oily. This walnut is of rapid growth, spreading out more than the Eastern kind, but going to bearing sooner.





Ornamental Department.

Brief Suggestions to Planters.

What to Plant.—Impressed with the importance of planting only the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, and in order that our patrons may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have, as far as possible, omitted from our catalogue everything that is liable to suffer from severe cold.

We have with great pains secured, both at home and abroad, all valuable hardy material, so as to render our assortment of this class as complete as possible. An examination of the catalogue shows what an extensive variety of stock is offered, enabling the planter by a judicious use of the same to accomplish any desired result with perfectly hardy trees, shrubs and plants.

For convenience we have grouped the trees under the following heads: Upright Deciduous; Weeping or Drooping Deciduous, and Evergreen. The shrubs have been similarly arranged, and parties desiring to make selections for particular purposes will find this classification useful.

For Parks and Extensive Grounds.—No difficulty can be experienced by any one in making selections for this purpose. But we cannot impress too strongly the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups. There are many who imagine that the Rhododendron and Azalea are indispensable. This is a great error. In this latitude both Rhododendron and Azalea require prepared soil and protection, while hardy shrubs like the Weigela, Deutzia, Spiræa, Hardy Hydrangea, Japan Quince, Double-flowering Almond, Lilac, Snow-Ball, Althæa, Pæony, Phlox and Japan Anemone, when planted in masses, produce a magnificent effect, need no protection, and demand little skill or care in their management. What grand masses of bloom can be had throughout the season by proper use of the various families! Then the purple and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs may also be planted in such a manner as to afford a rich and striking contrast.

Groups of flowering trees form superb objects at the blossoming season, and it is strange that Planters do not employ them more.

Highly effective groups can be formed of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark in winter.

For Lawns and Small Places.—Whatever specimens are planted should be of the finest species, of moderate size, of graceful habits of growth and handsome foliage.

A pendulous tree or one with variegated foliage may be occasionally introduced, and will add to the beauty of the grounds. Depend mainly upon dwarf shrubs for small places, and in selecting, aim at securing a succession of bloom. Dwarf evergreens are very useful, and in small grounds, hardy herbaceous border plants can be used with the most satisfactory results; a proper selection will afford as much bloom as ordinary bedding plants, and at half the trouble and expense.

When to Plant.—Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Vines can be planted either in Spring or Fall. Spring is the best time for evergreens generally.

How to Plant—Preparation of the Roots.—Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibres.

Preparation of the Top.—This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots as follows:

Trees with branching heads, should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the frame work of the tree, cut back till within two or three buds of their base.

In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light, but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all Deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but Arbor Vitæ and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Pruning, as practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly evergreens, into cones, pyramids and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care; to lop off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

Shearing may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs.

Pruning Shrubs.—Many persons trim and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace.

Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelas, Deutzias, Forsythias and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, hence these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood which is to flower the following season.

Spiræas, Lilacs, Althæas, and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during winter or early in the spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally trimmed out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering. The *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora* should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.

Pruning Evergreens.—Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This can be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

☞ The weeping or drooping varieties will be found further on under heading “Weeping or Drooping Deciduous Trees.”

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

- Ash, European.** (*Fraxinus*)—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark; pinnate leaves and black buds.
- Beech, European.** (*Fagus*)—A beautiful tree attaining a height of sixty to eighty feet.
- Beech, Purple-Leaved.** Foliage is deep purple in spring, changing to crimson in the fall.
- Birch, European White.** (*Betula*)—Remarkable for its elegance; very graceful with silver bark and slender branches; quite erect when young, but afterwards assumes an elegant drooping habit.
- Catalpa.** (*Bignonioides*, Common *Catalpa*)—A rapid growing, spreading, irregular tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves; remarkable for its clusters of white and purple fragrant flowers in spring.
- Speciosa.** (Western *Catalpa*)—A hardy variety, said to have originated in the Western States; valuable for forest and ornamental planting.
- Elm, American White.** (*Ulmus*)—A magnificent large tree, with drooping, spreading branches; requires moist soil; one of the grandest of our native forest trees.
- Elm, American Black.** A variety of the above of more erect habit.
- Elm, Cork-bark.** A valuable shade tree, and very desirable for streets and avenues; young branches very corky; leaves rough on both sides.
- Fringe Tree.** (*Chionanthus*)—A small native tree with large, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow fringe-like petals.
- Horse Chestnut, European.** (*Æsculus*)—A handsome tree of regular form, with showy foliage, and covered in the spring with panicles of showy, white-tinged, red flowers. A very ornamental tree.
- Horse Chestnut, Red Flowering.** A smaller tree, and producing deep, red flowers; very ornamental and well adapted for lawn culture.
- Judas Tree or Red Bud, American.** (*Cercis*)—A medium sized tree, with perfect heart-shaped leaves. It derives its name of Red Bud from the profusion of reddish purple flowers with which it is covered before the foliage appears. A very fine ornamental tree. Thrives well in this country.
- Kentucky Coffee Tree.** (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*)—A native tree of medium growth, rough bark, and blunt cane-like branches devoid of small twigs.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued.

- Linden, American.** (*Tilia*)—A rapid growing, large-sized tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.
- Linden, European.** A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers, better suited to our climate than the former variety.
- Locust, Common or Black.** A rapid growing tree with spreading branches; a valuable lumber tree, and used for various mechanical purposes.
- Locust, Honey.** A handsome, hardy tree, with small foliage and formidable thorns.
- Magnolia, Acuminata.** (Cucumber Tree)—A majestic, pyramidal-growing tree, with large, conspicuous leaves and yellowish-white flowers; fruit, when green, resembles a cucumber, hence the name.
- Maple, Box Elder.** (*Acer Negundo*)—Large, fine spreading tree of rapid growth; foliage ash-like, smaller than other maples; a fine avenue tree.
- Maple, Oregon.** A rapid growing variety, with large leaves; indigenous to this State and found mostly along creek bottoms.
- Maple, Norway.** From Europe; a large, handsome tree, with broad, deep green foliage, and of very compact growth, rendering it one of the most desirable varieties for the street, park or garden.
- Maple, Silver or Soft.** (*Eriocarpum*)—A rapid growing tree of large size, irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above, silvery beneath; a favorite street and park tree.
- Maple, Sugar.** (*Saccharinum*)—A well-known native tree of stately growth; valuable both for the production of sugar and for its wood; and also very desirable as an ornamental shade tree.
- Mountain Ash, American.** (*Sorbus Domestica*)—A tree of coarser growth and foliage than the European, and producing larger and lighter colored berries.
- Mountain Ash, European.** A fine tree, with dense and regular head, covered from July to winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries.
- Mulberry, Downing's Everbearing.** (*Morus*)—A very rapid grower; a valuable shade tree; produces a good fruit.
- Mulberry, New American.** A rapid growing tree, with fine large leaves; very handsome and valuable as an avenue or shade tree; fruit large and black.
- Mulberry, Russian.** Brought to notice by the planting of them by the Mennonite Colonists of the Northwest; valuable for its fruit and timber.
- Mulberry, White.** (*Alba*)—A native of China; tree of rapid, slender growth. Will grow in any soil when once established. Cultivated chiefly as food for the silk worm.
- Persimmon, European.** (*Diospiros Lotus*)—A rapid growing tree, with smooth and glossy leaves, producing a small, reddish-yellow fruit.
- Poplar, Carolina.** A vigorous growing variety, with large, bright green leaves.
- Poplar, Lombardy.** A very rapid, erect-growing tree, with tall, spiry form; very desirable in landscape gardening.
- Poplar, Pyramidal.** A compact, pyramidal grower; leaves dark green above and pale green underneath.
- Sycamore, European.** (*Platanus Orientalis*)—A rapid, erect-growing tree, with bright green foliage; far superior to the common American Sycamore; thrives well in this valley, and is a very desirable avenue tree.
- Texas Umbrella.** (*Melia Aze darach Umbraculiformis*)—Entirely different from the Pride of China; takes the shape of an umbrella, is of striking beauty, and is one of the handsomest of shade trees; shade very dense, foliage bright dark green; produces lilac-colored flowers, succeeded by a fruit with an external pulp, and a hard nut within. We are making a specialty of the culture of this, the most beautiful of all deciduous trees, and can recommend it as something extraordinarily fine. One of the best trees for this country, thriving and growing luxuriantly in almost any soil.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued.

- Thorn, English Hawthorn.** (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*)—The celebrated English hedge plant; flowers white.
- Thorn, Double White.** Has small double white flowers; a highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers.
- Thorn, Double Pink.** Similar to above in all respects but color, which is pink or rose
- Thorn, Paul's Double.** (New)—Flowers in clusters; very double, large and full, and of a deep, crimson color; superior to any of its color.

WEeping, OR Drooping, DECIDUOUS TREES.

Much attention is now given to this interesting class of trees, and we therefore place them separately for the greater convenience of our friends. For the benefit of those unacquainted with their habits, we would say that they should be divided into two separate classes, namely: those which are grafted where the top or head commences to form, as in the case of the Kilmarnock Willow, and those having long, slender branches which droop naturally, like the Cut-Leaved Birch; the first assume that conspicuous, umbrella-like form so well known, and so excellently adapted for planting in cemeteries, small yards and gardens. The latter have tall-growing trunks, with long, slender branches, and are really handsome. They are well adapted for larger places, where they can have sufficient room. In such situations, the elegance and grace of their branches in motion or at rest, are so graceful to the eye that among ornamental shrubbery they have few if any superiors.

DECIDUOUS WEeping TREES.

- Ash, European.** One of the finest lawn trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.
- Birch, Cut-Leaved.** A charming tree, with deeply lacinated foliage. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark, delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in one tree.
- Elm, Camperdown.** Vigorous branches, having a uniform weeping habit, overlapping very regularly and forming a roof-like head. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure.
- Mulberry, Tea's Russian.** A very graceful weeping tree, with long, slender branches, drooping to the ground, parallel to the stem; one of the most graceful of weeping trees.
- Poplar, Large-Leaved.** A variety with slender, drooping, graceful branches, like cords; foliage dark shiny green and deeply serrated.
- Willow, New American.** A handsome weeping tree, with large glossy leaves; a stronger grower, with a more pendulous habit than the common Willow.
- Willow, Kilmarnock.** (*Caprea Pendula*)—A distinct variety, having reddish shoots and large, glossy foliage; grafted at a proper height, about five feet from the ground, it makes a very desirable small lawn tree, having a perfect umbrella head, with the branches drooping gracefully to the ground, and is well suited for planting in cemetery lots or other small enclosures. Extensively planted, and should be in every collection of ornamental shrubbery. Hardy and of vigorous growth.



(CONIFERÆ.)

In the following list we confine ourselves strictly to perfectly hardy species and varieties, such as are most useful for general planting. In transplanting Evergreens, so much depends on the care of the planter in protecting roots from air and sun, that we cannot guarantee them further than that delivery shall be made in first-class condition. We recommend Spring planting for Evergreens.

Arbor Vitæ, American. (Thuja)—A beautiful native species commonly known as the White Cedar; especially valuable for screens and hedges.

Arbor Vitæ, Chinese. (Orientalis)—From China and Japan; a small tree, with erect branches and dense, flat green foliage.

Cypress, Lawson. A native tree, with elegant, slender, drooping branches; leaves dark glossy green, tinged with a glaucous hue.

Cypress, Monterey. A native of California, and one of the most desirable of evergreens; stands pruning well; very extensively planted for hedges.

Holly, European. (Ilex)—A small tree, with shining, dark green thorny leaves, somewhat resembling the oak in form. In winter the tree is covered with bright red berries.

Juniper, Irish. An erect, dense, conical tree, resembling a pillar of green.

Pine, Austrian or Black. (Austriaca syn. Nigricans)—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

Pine, Scotch. (Sylvestris)—A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver-green foliage.

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

Spruce, Norway. (Excelsa)—A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

We can supply many Flowering Shrubs in addition to those described, but confine ourselves to those having the greatest merit, and especially to such as possess some distinct qualities, either of foliage or of flower.

Should any of our professional patrons desire to experiment on their testing grounds with varieties not named herein, we shall be pleased to fill any orders therefor. But to the general planter we advise a selection from the following choice list:

- Althea, or Rose of Sharon.** (Hibiscus)—These are fine, hardy, free-growing and flowering shrubs, blooming in August and September, when few plants are in blossom. They attain a height of six to ten feet.
- Althea, Double Purple.** (Purpurea flore pleno.)
- Althea, Double Red.** (Rubra pleno.)
- Althea, Double White.** (Alba)—Very large and double with reddish-purple center.
- Almond.** (Prunus.) **Double Rose Flowering.** (Japonica rubra, fl. pl.)—A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear; small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.
- Calycanthus or Sweet-Scented Shrub.** (Calycanthe)—The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of rare, chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterward.
- Deutzia.** This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers, render them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June in racemes four to six inches long.
- Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian.** (Lonicera)—A beautiful shrub, vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June.
- Honeysuckle, White Tartarian.** A large shrub, having white flowers in May and June.

Hydrangea, Otaksa.

Foliage a beautiful deep green. Produces immense clusters of rose-colored flowers in profusion in July. Should be planted in tubs and protected in winter.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora. A fine, hardy shrub, growing to the height of eight or ten feet; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, produced in August or September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued.

- Lilac, Chionanthus-Leaved.** (*Josikea*)—A fine distinct species of Austria, having dark, shining leaves and purple flowers in June. Late.
- Lilac, Large-flowered White.** (*Alba grandiflora*)—Very large, pure white tufts of flowers.
- Lilac, Purple, Common.** (*Vulgaris*)—The well-known sort.
- Plum, Double Flowering.** (*Triloba*)—A very desirable shrub, introduced from Japan. Flowers semi-double, of delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy; flowers in May.
- Plum, Prunus Pissardi.** A new shrub of Persian origin. The tree is a decided contrast in itself. The leaves, as they first appear on the tips, are a beautiful orange color, and they mature to a rich purple, clear and distinct, growing darker as the season advances. The leaves remain until late in the fall, a decided contrast to other shrubs. Its beautiful, shining bark and its bright red fruit, altogether make it the most rich and beautiful ornamental tree possible. It is remarkably hardy, a very rapid grower, compact, symmetrical in proportion, and attains about the size of the peach.
- Quince, Japan Scarlet.** (*Cydonia*)—Has bright scarlet crimson flowers, in great profusion, early in spring; one of the best hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful ornamental hedge.
- Snowball, Common.** (*Opulus*)—A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.
- Snowball, Japanese.** (*Viburnum plicatum*)—From North China; has very rich, deep green foliage of handsome form and beautiful globular heads of pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the common sort. A very desirable shrub.
- Spiræa, Aurea.** (*Gold-Leaved*)—Flowers fine, white; foliage of a beautiful golden color, which gives variety to the lawn and renders it very desirable.
- Syringa or Mock Orange.** (*Philadelphus*) Double-flowering—A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers.
- Purple Fringe.** A beautiful, distinct, large shrub, much admired for its long, feathery flower stalks, which give the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke.
- White Fringe.** A very showy shrub, with beautiful, large, glossy foliage and delicate fringe-like white flowers.
- Tamarix, African.** An elegant and handsome flowering shrub, thriving in all soils. One of the best plants for growing in exposed places, as it will bear the greatest wind exposure with impunity. Flowers in May; very handsome foliage.
- Weigela, Rosea.** (*Diervilla*)—An elegant shrub, with fine, rose-colored leaves. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy. Blooms in May.

HEDGE PLANTS.

To secure a good hedge it is necessary to plant well. Dig a wide, deep trench, and work the soil thoroughly into the roots. Stamp the ground firmly so that each plant will be set as solidly as a post, then mulch heavily with loose manure for a distance of one to two feet on either side, according to the size of the plants. This is especially necessary with Evergreens, and all exposure of the roots to the sun and air must be strictly avoided. Evergreens should not be planted in the Fall.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES FOR SCREENS.

American and Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and especially Japan Quince, all described in their appropriate places in this catalogue, make beautiful screens or hedges.

Privet. A pretty shrub, with smooth, shining leaves and spikes of white flowers; also makes a beautiful hedge.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Box, Dwarf Suffruticosa. The well-known variety used for hedge.

Box Tree. A fine small evergreen, with pale-green leaves; can be trained in any desirable form by shearing.

Tree Variegata. A beautiful variegated leaf, form of box tree.

Rhododendron. In variety. These are the most magnificent of all evergreen shrubs, with rich, green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. They require a peaty soil, free from lime, and a somewhat shaded situation; they do best near the seashore, and will repay all the care that may be bestowed in preparing a bed suited to their wants.

CLEMATIS.

As a climbing vine the Clematis has no equal. Its great rich masses of flowers and rapid growth combine to make it the most desirable flower for verandas, screens, walls, arbors, etc. It requires good, deep sandy loam, well enriched.

Coccinea. Scarlet Clematis; flowers small, bell-shaped, rich deep scarlet.

Flammula. Flowers small, white, very fragrant.

Henryii. Single. The finest white Clematis. Very large fine flowers; grows rapidly. Blooms freely during summer and autumn.

Jackmanni. Single. Very large; deep purple; forms a perfect mass of the richest bloom; rapid grower and the very best purple sort.

Jackmanni Alba. Fine, large, pure white flowers. Growth similar to Jackmanni.

Kermesina. A beautiful variety; flowers about two-thirds the size of Jackmanni; a rapid grower; color, a bright wine-red; brilliant and beautiful.

Mad. Ed. Andre. Flowers medium size, deep crimson-red; velvety; very free flowering, continuing during summer. Distinct and fine.

Paniculata. Single, white, of extremely rapid growth, with dark, shining green foliage, and a profusion of flowers which are small, but borne in large panicles. Very popular.

Ramona. Deep sky blue, very attractive; equal to Jackmanni; new and valuable.

Virginiana. A strong grower, having fragrant white flowers followed by long woolly tufts.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING SHRUBS.

The Climbing Shrubs are useful to adorn and embellish the yard and grounds, and to hide whatever may be unsightly, and when trained over verandas, arbors and trellises they, or as many of them as can be well located, cannot fail to challenge admiration by the beauty of their flowers and the elegance of their foliage. They are all desirable where space and time can be given to their culture.

Ampelopsis, American Ivy, or Virginian Creeper. (*Quinquefolia*)—A very rapid grower, having beautiful dark green foliage, which assumes rich crimson hues in autumn. Like the Ivy and Trumpet vines, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas, etc.

Ampelopsis. (*Veitch's Ampelopsis, Japan*)—Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established, but after that it may be left to care for itself. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage is especially handsome in summer and changes to scarlet crimson in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rocks, etc., no plant is more useful or beautiful.

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



HONEYSUCKLE.

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

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

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

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

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet. (*Sempervirens*)—A strong grower and produces scarlet, inodorous flowers all summer.

Ivy, English. (*Helix*)—A well known old and popular sort.

Ivy, Variegated-Leaved. (*Fol. Variegata*)—With smaller leaves than the preceding, variegated with white.

Matrimony Vine. (*Lycium*)—A well known and fast growing vine, used for covering screens and ledges or any object, at short notice. It is a most vigorous, hardy climber in any position. It continues flowering, and new berries are forming from late spring until frost. The berries remain on the vine until late into the winter. Beautiful and easy of culture.

Trumpet Vine. (*Bignonia Radicans*)—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

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

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



ROSES.

Soil and Planting—As soon as you have placed your order, attention should be turned to the soil in which you expect to plant. Roses require a rich soil, and while they will do well in any good garden mould, they will do much better if a liberal supply of manure is furnished. Spade up the ground to a depth of from twelve to twenty inches, mixing in some well rotted cow manure. Do not plant in a low spot where drainage is poor; but if you must do so, see that some broken bricks, crockery, cinders, etc., are put at the bottom of the bed to act as an underdrain. Roses on their own roots should be planted just as they stood in the nursery. There is usually a dark earth line to go by—set even with this. Budded or grafted roses must be set so that the junction of the stock and graft is two inches below the surface of the soil. Keep the roots of your roses in water until you are ready to plant them, then dig a hole the required depth, set in the plant, spread out the roots naturally, fill it with fine soil, and press it down firmly with hand or foot, water well and shade for a day or two, if the weather is warm and sunny. The distance apart for your roses must be decided by their habit of growth. Strong growers will need a distance of three feet, weaker ones only one or two.

Pruning and Cultivation—At time of planting, all roses should be cut back more or less. After becoming established, pruning should be done in March. It is always best to cut out weak and decayed wood, and such shoots as crowd the plant or prevent light and air from gaining free access. Let what pruning you do be carefully done, and with a sharp knife or pruning shears. The more vigorous varieties may be pruned less than others. The old rule and the best one is, "for weak growing, delicate plants, severe pruning; for vigorous, strong ones, shorten the branches only a little, but thin them out well." To make Hybrid Perpetuals bloom twice in summer, give them a second pruning after their first bloom has fallen in June. Prune for shapeliness of plant and promotion of bloom buds, instead of slashing recklessly among them. Stir the soil frequently about the roots of your roses, and do not plant annuals among them. They must have all the nourishment for themselves if you want them to do their best. Do not let them blossom too much the first year. Let them gather strength into root and stem for next summer, when they will make a grander display.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

- Alfred Colomb.** Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full, and of fine globular form. Extremely fragrant, and in all respects a fine sort.
- American Beauty.** Flowers very large, of beautiful form, and very double; color a deep rich rose. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France or the old-fashioned Damask Rose; it is truly an ever-bloomer, each shoot producing a bud.
- Baroness Rothschild.** Light pink, cupped form, very symmetrical, without fragrance; very beautiful. A moderate grower only.
- Black Prince.** Crimson, shaded with purple; medium size; imbricated; form splendid.
- Captain Christy.** Delicate flesh color, shaded rose in the center; a large, finely formed flower.
- Coquette des Blanches.** Pure white, very beautiful. We think this the best pure white hybrid perpetual.
- Earl of Dufferin.** A strong, healthy growing sort and a splendid autumn bloomer. Flowers large, very full and finely formed. Color deep velvety crimson, shaded with maroon.
- Fisher Holmes.** Shaded crimson scarlet; large, globular, with pointed center. Vigorous and free flowering.
- General Jacqueminot.** Brilliant velvety crimson; large, showy and a fine grower; a magnificent variety.
- General Washington.** Scarlet crimson; very large and fine; not quite so vigorous as General Jacqueminot.
- Giant of Battles.** This is still esteemed as the very best rich red Rose. Very large, double, full and sweet.
- Gloire Lyonnaise.** This is the nearest approach to a yellow in this class. A pale shade of salmon yellow with deeper center, changing to creamy white.
- John Hopper.** Rose; crimson center; large and full.
- Mabel Morrison.** Pure white petals, thick and waxy; a hybrid of Baroness Rothschild; habit good.
- Margaret Dickson.** This beautiful rose cannot be too highly recommended. It is white with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped and of great substance; fragrant, foliage very large, dark green; a very strong grower.
- Marshall P. Wilder.** Color bright cherry-carmine; fragrant; of vigorous growth with fine foliage. One of the freest of the Hybrid Perpetuals to bloom. We can recommend this Rose without hesitation.
- Mrs. John Laing.** New. As a bedding Rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all summer. Color a beautiful shade of delicate pink; of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January onwards.
- Paul Neyron.** Deep rose color; splendid foliage and habit, with larger flower.
- Prince Camille de Rohan.** One of the darkest colored Roses; very dark velvety crimson, changing to intense maroon. There is no Rose in all this collection that attracts more favorable comment than this one. A very prolific bloomer, and the blooms are of excellent form and size.
- Vick's Caprice.** By far the best striped hardy Rose. The flowers are large, and bud and flower are perfect in form; color soft satiny pink, distinctly striped carmine. Excellent for cutting.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

- Baltimore Belle.** Pale blush, nearly white; very double. Flowers in large clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom. The best white climbing Rose.

ROSES—Continued.

- Crimson Rambler.** Another season's trial fully justifies all the praise that has been given it in the past. Wherever seen during the past summer it has been a mass of rich, glowing crimson, and every one who has it is delighted with it. Perfectly hardy; wonderfully free flowering; intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots 10 to 12 feet long in a season when well established. The flowers are produced in large trusses, pyramidal in shape, often 35 to 40 in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top with a mass of bright, glowing crimson. The color is simply superb, and is retained unfaded, or without showing any of the purplish tinge so often seen in dark roses, for an unusual length of time. For walls, pillars and porches, or any other place where a hardy climbing Rose is wanted, nothing can be more desirable or beautiful. If grown in beds and pegged down, it makes a brilliant display with its profusion of bloom, large clusters shooting out from each point. As many as 300 blooms have been counted on a single branch.
- Dorothy Perkins.** The flowers are of large size for this class of rose, usually about one and one-half inches across; are borne in clusters of from ten to thirty and often in racemes of sixty to seventy. They are very double; the petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled; the buds are remarkably pretty, being pointed in shape and of just the right size for the button-hole. The color is a most beautiful clear shell-pink and holds a long time without fading. Even when the flowers commence to fade the color is still pleasing, being then a lovely deep rose. The flowers are very sweetly scented, a characteristic not possessed by most other roses of this class. The foliage is of a deep green, of thick leathery texture, and remains on the plant in perfect condition till well on into the winter, making it almost an evergreen variety. In vigor and hardiness it is unsurpassed.
- Greville, or Seven Sisters.** Crimson, changing to blush; flowers in large clusters; not as hardy as others.
- Marechal Neil.** A beautiful deep yellow; large and globular; fragrant; free flowering; one of the finest yellow tea-scented roses; a good climber. Well known and deservedly popular.
- Pink Rambler.** What is said of White Rambler applies equally to this, except the color of the flowers is pure shiny rose, the partially open buds being bright, light carmine, thus producing a strong and pleasing contrast. "The numerous yellow stamens lend an additional charm to the flower. In hardiness, freedom of bloom, form and color of flowers and vigorous climbing habit, this variety is fully the equal of Crimson Rambler."
- Queen of the Prairie.** Bright rosy-red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular.
- Russell's Cottage.** Dark crimson, very double and full. Strong grower.
- Running General Jacqueminot or Caroline Goodrich.** This new hardy Climbing Hybrid Tea Rose has finely formed, very double flowers, and its fragrance is most delicious. The color is the same as General Jacqueminot. It makes a growth of from twelve to fifteen feet in a season.
- Tennessee Belle.** Flowers a bright, beautiful pink. It is more slender and graceful in growth than any of the other varieties.
- White Rambler.** (Thalia)—In habit of growth, foliage, manner of blooming and shape of flower this is identical with Crimson Rambler, differing only in color, which in Thalia is pure, clear white.
- Yellow Rambler.** (Aglaiia)—The only yellow hardy climbing Rose. It has been thoroughly tested and found to successfully withstand, without protection, a continued temperature of zero and below. It is similar to Crimson Rambler in manner of blooming, the flowers being in immense clusters and having the same lasting qualities, remaining in bloom three to four weeks. The plant is even freer in growth than Crimson Rambler, and soon makes a fine, showy specimen.

ROSES—Continued.

Wichuriana or Memorial Rose. A trailing species, valuable for covering banks, rockeries, etc., and for use in cemeteries. Pure white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across and strongly fragrant.

MOSS ROSES.

Countess de Murinais. Pure white; large; very desirable; the finest White Moss.

Crested. Deep pink buds surrounded with mossy fringe. Very beautiful and free from mildew.

Glory of Mosses. A moderate grower. Flowers very large; appear to best advantage when full; color, pale rose.

Salet. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of the class.

Perpetual White. Pure white; produces very few flowers.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

Duchess of Albany. This variety is a sport from La France, deeper in color, more expanded in form, larger in size. The flowers are deep even pink, very large and full, highly perfumed and of first quality in every respect. The growth of the plant is vigorous, habit good, and the flowers produced in extraordinary profusion, the plants being continually covered with handsome blooms.

La France. Delicate, silvery rose; very large and full; an almost constant bloomer, equal in delicacy to a tea rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all roses; only a moderate grower.

Meteor. As a dark crimson perpetual blooming rose this ranks as one of the best yet introduced of any class. It is especially valuable for summer and fall, blooming either in the greenhouse or in open ground, and where there is a demand for fine roses in summer, this variety will become a great favorite.

TEA AND EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

Bon Silene. Equally valuable for summer or winter blooming. Buds of beautiful form; an unusually free bloomer; color deep rose shaded with carmine.

Bridesmaid. In this exquisite new Tea Rose we have an improved Catherine Mermet, from which it is a sport. Mermet, on account of its exquisite shape, large, solid, firm buds, with long, stiff stems, has long been considered one of the best cut flower varieties, its only defect being that in dark, cloudy weather it becomes a washy dull color. Bridesmaid at all seasons, is a clear, delicate pink—in all respects a counterpart of Mermet—with large, handsome, pointed buds on long, stiff stems.

Beaute Inconstant. (The Rose of many colors)—A single plant will bear flowers ranging in color from coppery yellow, blush pink, carmine and apricot, to light crimson. The bud is especially fine, being a coppery-orange scarlet, all the variations of coloring appearing in the open flower. A strong, healthy grower, and a prolific bloomer.

Etoile de Lyon. This is considered one of the finest yellow bedding Roses for outside planting. It is, moreover, one of the hardiest in the Tea section. It blooms freely, and every flower is a gem. It equals Marechal Neil in size, on strong bushes.

Golden Gate. This is another grand new Rose of surpassing beauty. The buds and flowers are of beautiful form, extra large size, resembling very much in shape and size that grand old variety, Niphetos. Ground color creamy-white, beautifully tinged with golden-yellow and bordered with clear rose.

Hermosa. (Bourbon)—Always in bloom and always beautiful. The flower is cupped, finely formed and full; color the most pleasing shade of pink; very fragrant. A favorite with every one.

ROSES—Continued.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. A beautiful rose, with elegant, large pointed buds and very large, full double flowers; color delicate creamy-white, deliciously fragrant. The plant is a strong, healthy grower and constant bloomer. The flowers are on strong, stiff stems, with rich, glossy foliage, making it one of the finest roses for corsage wear or any other use to which cut flowers can be put.

Marie Van Houtte. White, slightly tinged with yellow; one of the handsomest tea roses. Free grower and fine bloomer.

Maman Cochet. In bud it resembles the Mermet family, being long and shapely, borne on long, stiff stems. It is of the largest size, and the flower is built up or rounded, and very double. The color is a deep rose pink, the inner sides of the petals being a silver rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow. We pronounce this the finest Rose by far that has been introduced from France in the past five years. We can with full confidence recommend this Rose.

Papa Gontier. A grand red Tea, of fine crimson shade and silken texture (as distinct from velvety texture). The bud is of fine size and graceful form.

Perle des Jardins. Fine straw-yellow, sometimes deep canary-yellow; very large and full, and the most perfect form; one of the finest Roses grown; steps at once into fame as the finest dwarf yellow Rose we have.

Rainbow. An elegant striped Tea Rose, of strong, healthy growth and exceedingly free flowering habit. The buds are large, on strong, stiff stems, color a beautiful shade of deep pink, distinctly striped and mottled with bright crimson, elegantly shaded and toned with rich amber. It makes beautiful buds and flowers of large size, with thick, heavy petals; very fragrant. A useful variety for cut flowers.

Sunset. The flowers are of large size, fine, full form, very double and deliciously perfumed. Color is a remarkable shade of rich golden-amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with deep ruddy copper.

Safrano. Bright apricot-yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant.

The Bride. An everblooming pure white Tea Rose of large size and most perfect form. The buds are pointed and the ends of the petals are slightly curved back. It is a very free blooming variety, and has the most delicious tea fragrance.

White La France. (Augustine Guinoisseau)—This beautiful variety, with flowers of pure white, shading to a center of light rose, is a great favorite on account of its great freedom of bloom, fragrance and large flowers. A vigorous grower, producing a great number of buds and flowers; a most valuable addition to the white varieties; excellent for planting in cemeteries; small plants.

TREE ROSE.

The Tree Roses are grafted on hardy rose canes four to five feet high, are tree shaped, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn. They need winter protection. We can supply White, Red, Pink, Yellow and Crimson, named varieties; very fine, strong trees that will bloom the first year.

PAEONIES.

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

TREE PAEONIES.

Banksi. Rosy blush, with purplish center; double and fine.

Herbaceous Paeonies. These are beautiful, showy and easily cultivated plants, blooming from the beginning of May till the end of July. They should have a place in every garden. A selection will give a continuous bloom for three months. We offer the best sorts, varying from pure white, straw color, salmon, flesh color and blush to lilac and deep rose.

MISCELLANEOUS,

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, INCLUDING BULBS, ETC.

We offer a fine assortment of the best varieties of these useful plants, which are exceedingly valuable on account of their hardiness, easy culture and showy appearance. Most of these will live all winter in the open ground, and bloom freely every year. The leading varieties for this purpose follow:

Bleeding Heart. A beautiful hardy border plant with brilliant rosy heart-shaped flowers hanging in great profusion from a gracefully curved stem. May and June.

Cannas. Majestic-appearing plants, bearing broad, massive leaves, and crimson, scarlet and yellow flowers.

Crocus. Produce charming little flowers very early in the spring. They are perfectly hardy, and may remain undisturbed for years.

Dahlia. The Dahlia is the grandest autumn flower we have; nothing is its equal in any respect in September and October. It is in its glory when everything else is faded or fading, and surrenders only to the Frost King.

Fern Ball. These pretty Japanese Fern Balls are an elegant novelty sent us by the skilled Gardeners of Japan. The young fern roots are twisted and worked together with moss and peat into round balls which only need water and moderate warmth to start them into growth and beauty. They have proved very popular with flower lovers everywhere.

Gladiolus. These are among the most showy and brilliant of all bulbous plants. Nature is nowhere more lavish of her paint than upon the flowers of the Gladiolus.

Hyacinths. Hardly need special praise, as everyone knows them to be among the most useful and popular of hardy bulbs. It is not only a general favorite for the garden, but is exceedingly popular as a window flower, from the facility with which it may be forced into bloom either in pots or glasses, which will make the window or conservatory beautiful during the dull, cheerless months of winter.

Iris. These are neat, robust, hardy, herbaceous, early blooming plants, with large ornamental flowers of rich and elegantly blended colors.

LILIES.

The Lilies are extremely hardy, and with few exceptions, quite fragrant, and most of the varieties are exceedingly beautiful.

Lily—Auratum. Gold-banded Lily of Japan.

Lily—Album. Pure white.

Lily—Longiflorum Harrisii. Long white flowers; very fragrant.

Lily—Tigrinum (Tiger Lily)—Flowers red, spotted black; very double, fine.

Lily of the Valley. A charming plant, with large green leaves, producing a profusion of delicate, bell-shaped, delightfully fragrant flowers.

Narcissus. (Daffodil)—Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early spring. They are easily cultivated, hardy, very showy and fragrant.

TULIPS.

We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring, and there is nothing more easily grown than the Tulip. They thrive well in almost any soil.

Tuberose. Double, white and single. Flowers very fragrant. Stems from three to four feet. Late autumn.

... INDEX ...

FRUIT DEPARTMENT:

	PAGE
Apples.....	3-8
Apples, Crab.....	9
Apricots.....	21
Blackberries.....	29, 30
Cherries.....	13-15
Currants.....	28, 29
Dewberry.....	30
Gooseberries.....	30, 31
Grapes.....	23-25
Nectarines.....	22
Peaches.....	19-21
Pears.....	10-13
Plums.....	16-17
Prunes.....	17, 18
Quinces.....	22
Raspberries.....	26-28
Strawberries.....	26

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT:

Clematis.....	41
Climbing and Trailing Shrubs.....	41, 42
Deciduous Trees.....	35-37
Evergreen Shrubs.....	41
Evergreen Trees (Coniferæ).....	38
Hedge Plants.....	40
Hedges for Screens, Ornamental.....	41
Hardy Herbaceous Plants, etc.....	48
Lilies.....	48
Paeonies—Tree Paeonies.....	47, 48
Roses.....	43-47
Tulips.....	48
Upright Deciduous Shrubs.....	39, 40
Weeping, or Drooping, Deciduous Trees.....	37

MISCELLANEOUS:

Asparagus.....	31
Brief Suggestions to Planters.....	33-35
Nut Trees.....	32
Preface.....	1
Rhubarb or Pie Plant.....	31
Useful Tables.....	2



CRIMSON RAMBLER.