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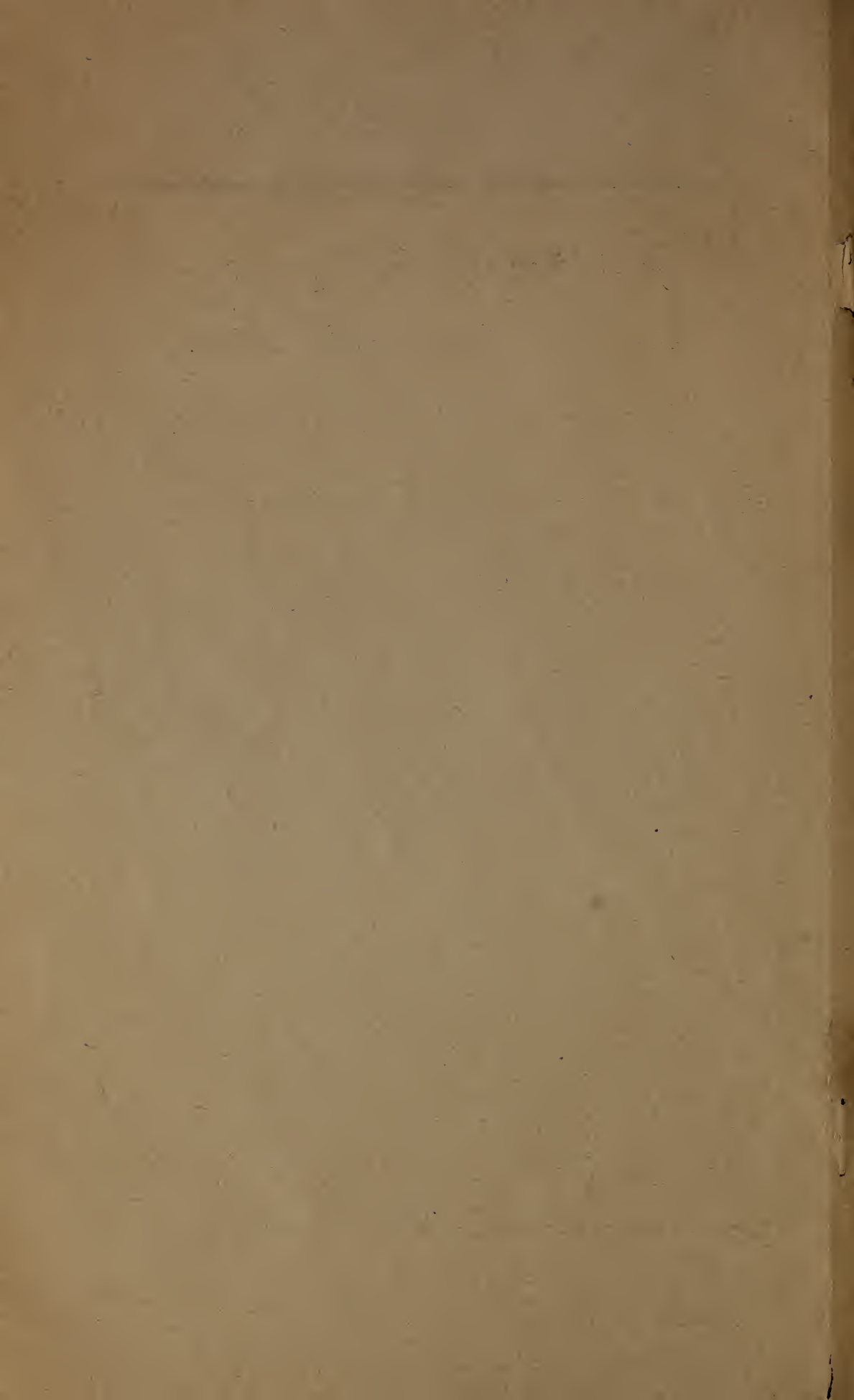
Lafayette Nursery
Company

Lafayette :: :: Oregon

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE



Fruits, Roses,
Ornamental Shade Trees, Etc.



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Introduction

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN PRESENTING a New Edition of our Descriptive Catalogue, carefully revised and corrected, by the addition of descriptions of our 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.

The continued patronage of our friends, as shown by their frequent and increasing orders, assures us that our efforts to please them are appreciated. This will stimulate us to still greater efforts and will warrant us in making expenditures necessary to secure the best results.

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.

While this demand is stimulated in part by the knowledge of the great profits which result from systematic planting and careful cultivation of many kinds of fruit, it is by no means limited to this incentive. In every rank and station of life, including the humblest and the most opulent, those residing in town and country, people are beginning to see that nothing can add so much to the comforts of living as a constant supply of the best varieties of the different fruits for home use and nothing will do so much to adorn their homes, gratify a sense of the beautiful, and procure refinement in their families as the planting of such well-selected varieties of ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, clematis, etc., as the ground about their houses will permit.

Some persuade themselves that the demand for fruit and fruit trees has already reached its limits, but canning and the improved methods of factory drying (still in their infancy) have increased the domestic consumption of different fruits, by rendering them nearly as good as fresh throughout the year, and that by no means of these processes and improved facilities for shipping fresh fruits, the fruits of the United States can be exported to the remotest quarters of the globe. Millions upon land and sea are now supplied who have hitherto been deprived of such luxuries, and no one can doubt that the setting of trees and plants for the production of large and small fruits at a much better profit than can be derived from ordinary farm crops, is also in its infancy.

We would not tempt the uninitiated with the promise of a large fortune in a few years without labor or trouble, but we do say that the business of fruit growing, conducted with energy, perseverance and intelligence, will bring an ample and sure reward.

Good cultivation—by which we mean keeping the ground sufficiently fertile and at all times 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 portions of the United States produce gratifying results.

We devote our personal attention to every branch of our business. We aim to include in our assortment the best varieties in each class, for market and family use, and persons ordering from us may rely upon our giving careful attention to their interests.

HINTS ON PLANTING, ETC.

Preparation of the soil.—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of Trees or Other Stock.—We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibers is unavoidable. If stock is properly prepared before it is planted, no permanent injury will result from this, but the preservation of the natural balance between top and roots renders a vigorous cutting back of the former absolutely necessary in most cases. And, therefore, prune off broken ends of roots, if any (a smooth cut root granulates or makes ready to extend sooner than one broken off), cut back the tops to the extent of about one-half the previous season's growth, taking care at all times to prune in such an manner as will tend to develop a well-formed head, sufficiently open to admit air and light freely. Evergreen and other ornamental trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned very little. Hence, great pains should be taken in planting and caring for these. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth, well packed.

Planting.—Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The finesurface soil should be used in covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is a most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it may be attached. Never use wire in contact with roots. When planting dwarf trees set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they of budded, but not lower. Large standard trees should be stacked and tied so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees. It is a very good way to drive two stakes and confine the trees between the straw or hay bands stretched from staks to stake.

Mulching.—When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep for a space of, say two feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and even temperature.

After-Culture.—Grass should not be allowed to grow about your young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least a foot outside the roots. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface applications of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring before the buds swell any. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

Injured Trees.—If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground or place in water from 12 to 24 hours.

WINTERING NURSERY STOCK PROCURED IN THE FALL.

In sections when the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring

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them in the fall and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular, as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall the nurserymen are not hurried with their own planting; the season for shipping is comparatively long and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the spring. It being practical to plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

There is a popular impression that trees dug in the fall and heeled in over winter are worthless. If the heeling is well done there could not be a greater mistake. Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during the first winter are frequently killed or injured by frost, while if dug in the fall and treated as below described, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to admit the trees to lay at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth extending well up on the bodies and see that this is firmly packed. Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first, and continuing as at first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they be thoroughly protected from winds. Roses and other small stock may be wholly covered with earth.

PLANT YOUNG TREES.

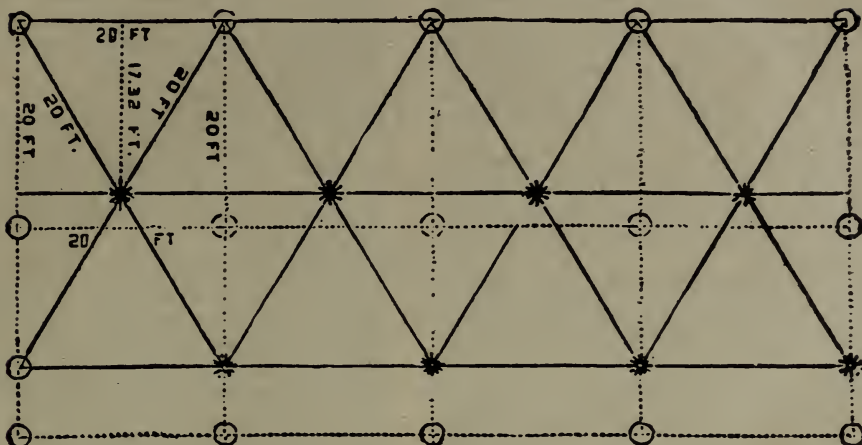
We cannot too strongly recommend our customers to procure young trees, especially for orchard planting. They cost less, they can be taken up with more perfect roots, are much more likely to live and will become sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young thrifty trees.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE.			
DISTANCE APART.		Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method
Distance, 1	foot apart each way, No. plants	43,560	50,300
Distance, 2	foot apart each way, No. plants	10,890	12,575
Distance, 3	foot apart each way, No. plants	4,840	5,889
Distance, 4	foot apart each way, No. plants	2,722	3,143
Distance, 5	foot apart each way, No. plants	1,742	2,011
Distance, 6	foot apart each way, No. plants	1,210	1,397
Distance, 7	foot apart each way, No. plants	888	1,025
Distance, 8	foot apart each way, No. plants	680	785
Distance, 9	foot apart each way, No. plants	537	620
Distance, 10	foot apart each way, No. plants	435	502
Distance, 12	foot apart each way, No. plants	302	348
Distance, 14	foot apart each way, No. plants	222	256
Distance, 15	foot apart each way, No. plants	193	222
Distance, 16	foot apart each way, No. plants	170	196
Distance, 18	foot apart each way, No. plants	134	154
Distance, 20	foot apart each way, No. plants	109	125
Distance, 25	foot apart each way, No. plants	69	79
Distance, 30	foot apart each way, No. plants	48	55
Distance, 35	foot apart each way, No. plants	35	40
Distance, 40	foot apart each way, No. plants	27	31

RULE SQUARE METHOD—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to an acre.

RULE EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE METHOD—Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal 866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method. See diagram on next page.

Illustration showing square and equilateral method of planting trees.



FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES—SUMMER

Duchess of Oldenburg—A beautiful Russian apple; large yellow, streaked with red; tree vigorous and very productive; juicy with rich sub-acid flavor; excellent in this valley on account of its dense foliage; August.

Early Harvest—Medium size; bright straw color; tender and fine; good for table and cooking; July.

Gravenstein—Large, beautifully dashed with deep red and orange; tender and crisp with a highly aromatic flavor; tree very vigorous; August.

Maiden's Blush—Medium, well shaped; yellow, with a very distinct red cheek on the sunny side; flesh white; pleasant sub-acid flavor. It has the beauty of color of the pretty little Lady apple; excellent for the table and for cooking; August.

Red Astrachan—Large, deep crimson, with sometimes a little greenish-yellow in the shade; flesh white, moderately juicy, with an agreeable, rich acid flavor; very productive; July.

Red June—Medium, oblong, deep red; excellent for table; one of the best early apples; July.

White Astrachan—A Russian apple;

medium, roundish; skin nearly white; tender; good for market; August.

Bough, Large Sweet—Large, pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; moderate grower and good bearer; August.

Yellow Transparent—A Russian variety, imported in 1870, through the Agricultural Department. Pronounced by some 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 and white turning to a pale yellow; flavor acid and very good; ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier than Early Harvest.

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

Early Strawberry—Medium, striped with deep red; tender, sub-acid and excellent; a poor grower, but productive; August.

Summer Queen—Medium to large; roundish; surface yellow, blotched and streaked with red; flesh yellow and tender, with an acid, aromatic flavor; July and August.

APPLES—AUTUMN

Alexander—Large, conical, greenish yellow, streaked with orange and

brilliant bright red in the sun; flesh yellowish white, of medium quality, very productive; September.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellowish-green; tree vigorous and very productive; flesh white, tender and mellow; one of the best fall apples; September.

Fameuse—(Snow Apple.) Medium roundish; greenish yellow, with streaks of deep red on sunny side; flesh remarkably white, very juicy; October.

Golden Russet—Medium; skin rough; flesh whitish yellow, sprightly, sub-acid flavor; September and October. Thrives well in a warm climate.

Gloria Mundi—Very large, greenish yellow, flesh coarse, tender, with pleasant sub-acid flavor; excellent for cooking and drying; October.

Pumpkin Sweet—(Pumpkin Russet)—A very large, round, yellowish russet apple, very sweet and rich; tree a vigorous, rapid, upright grower; valuable; October and November.

Rambo—Medium; yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and good; fine grower, productive; more especially valuable in the West; October to December.

Red Beithgmeier—A rare German variety recently introduced; the 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, abundant flavor. This is one of the largest and handsomest of apples and is 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.

Dutch Mignonne—A popular apple introduced from Holland. Tree moderately vigorous, upright, spreading, fruit medium, roundish, oblate, and slightly conical; skin rather rough, yellow, shaded, striped and splashed with shades of light and dark rich red; moderately sprinkled with light and brown dots; flesh yellowish and a little coarse, tender, juicy, slightly sub-acid; core small. One of the best cooking varieties. November to February.

Fall Jennetting—(Summer Jennetting) Fruit large, oblate, slightly conical, almost ribbed; pale greenish yellow with a blush; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, brisk, subacid. Tree vigorous and productive. September to October.

Waxen—Medium; pale yellow, oily, sprinkled with a few dots; flesh whitish yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid, good. November.

APPLES—WINTER

Arkansas Black—Medium to large round or slightly conical; yellow where not covered with a beautiful dark maroon, approaching to black; flesh firm, fine grained, juicy; a long keeper. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. A valuable market apple.

Baldwin—Large, rounded; deep bright red; very productive. One of the best and most popular winter apples.

Ben Davis—Medium to large; yellowish, almost entirely overspread with two shades of red; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, pleasant, sub-acid; December to March.

Lady Apple—A beautiful little dessert fruit; flat; lively lemon-yellow, with a brilliant deep red cheek; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant. Highly esteemed at Christmas as a beautiful ornament to a Christmas tree.

Lawyer—Large roundish, bright red, covered with small dots; flesh white,

firm, crisp, mild sub-acid; tree vigorous, thrives well in the interior valleys and in warm dry climates. A fine keeper and vary showy; December to February.

Escopus Spitzenberg—Large, oblong yellowish ground with broken stripes of bright red; flesh yellow, juicy, with a delicious sub-acid rich flavor.

Bismarck—Originated in New Zealand. Tree short, stocky grower, with thick, heavy foliage, hardy and productive; does well in nearly all places; fruit large, handsome, yellow, shaded and covered with red; tender, sub-acid; good for both dessert and cooking. Its most remarkable characteristic is its early fruiting habit; one-year grafts have produced several fine specimens, and two-year trees seldom fail to produce fruit. Trees on dwarf stocks grown in pots or tubs make beautiful decorative specimens. Claimed to be a winter fruit, keeping into

March.

- ✓ **Gano**—Originated in Missouri. Form conical, good size and smooth; deep red, shaded on 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.
- ✓ **King**—(Tompkins County)—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow;
- ✓ **Jonathan**—Fruit medium 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. Tree vigorous and productive; one of the best; November to May.
- ✓ **Mammoth Black Twig**—One of the most profitable of all apples. Resembles the Wine Sap, but is a better grower; an excellent keeper.
- ✓ **McIntosh Red**—An exceedingly valuable, hardy. 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, good and productive; keeps well till March or April.
- ✓ **Northern Spy**—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the 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.
- ✓ **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.
- ✓ **Multnomah**—Hybrid between Aberican Pippin and Rome Beauty; originated by H. A. Lewis of Russellville Nursery Company. Large, yellow, red, extra long keeper; February to June. The coming apple for long distance shipment and Oriental trade.
- ✓ **Ontario**—A cross between Wagener and Northern Spy. Fruit large to very large; flavor a brisk sub-acid, sprightly, slightly aromatic; season mid-winter and late winter. One of the best apples, both for commercial purposes and for home use.
- ✓ **Marshall's Red or Red Bellflower**—Originated with J. L. Marshall near Napa. Fruit very large, same shape as yellow Bellflower, but of same color as Red June; quality very good; flesh firm, fine, grained, slightly more acid than Yellow Bellflower; tree a very heavy bearer. A very popular variety.
- ✓ **Rhode Island Greening**—Large; greenish-yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor, growing 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.
- ✓ **Russett, 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.
- ✓ **Salome**—New, hardy, productive; keeps the year around; ripens into fine condition in winter and remains fresh, plump and juicy till summer. Has stood the test and proved itself without a rival; January to May.
- ✓ **Stark**—Large, roundish, inclining to conical; greenish-yellow, shaded and splashed with dark red; thickly sprinkled with brown dots; fresh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. A long keeper and profitable market fruit.
- ✓ **Swaar**—Large and regularly formed; pale lemon yellow dotted with brown specks; flesh yellowish, fine-grained, tender, with rich aromatic flavor; an excellent apple in warm, dry climates; a good market sort; December to January.
- ✓ **Staymen's Winesap**—Similar to Winesap, but very much larger and better flavored. Oblate, conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered striped and spashed with two shades of dark red, with numerous gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy mild

- subacid, aromatic, best quality. A seedling of the Winesap; originated in Kansas. Tree resembles the Winesap, but more vigorous in growth; December to April.
- ✓ **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.
- ✓ **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.
- ✓ **Wine Sap**—Medium dark red, sub-acid, excellent; tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West; December to May.
- ✓ **Winter Banana**—It has stood the severest tests. Tree is hardy and will succeed in very cold climates; its wonderful productiveness will bring quicker and larger returns than any other apple in the orchard. The fruit has a richness of flavor that cannot be described. It surpasses in aromatic taste, the choicest pear, plum, apricot, peach, cherry or any other fruit grown. Flavor very rich, spicy and aromatic; flesh golden yellow, fine grained, firm and juicy. Tree a very strong grower and will grow to be a tree of immense size, very suitable for lawn or shade, the leaf being nearly double the size of the other apple sorts.
- ✓ **Wolf River**—Tree very hardy and productive; fruit large and handsome, red color, flesh white and of exceedingly fine quality; sub-acid.
- ✓ **Yellow Bellflower**—Large, oblong; yellow, sometimes a blush in the sun; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; one of the standard varieties in California and should be extensively planted; tree a good grower and very productive; succeeds well in the interior; October to January.
- ✓ **Bailey Sweet**—Large; deep red, tender, rich sweet; vigorous, upright, good bearer. November to April.
- ✓ **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.
- ✓ **Northwestern Greening**—Hardy, yellow, rich; good size; extra long keeper.
- ✓ **Spokane Beauty**—The largest apple known, a prodigy for size; of extraordinary beauty; color, greenish.
- ✓ **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.
- ✓ **Blue Pearmain**—Very large; dark purplish red over dull ground appearing bluish from white bloom; flesh yellow, mild, aromatic. October to and of fair quality; good grower; February.
- ✓ **Missouri Pippin**—Large; rich red, with darker red stripes; very handsome early and immense bearer; late keeper.
- ✓ **Ortley**—See White Bellflower.
- ✓ **White Bellflower**—(Ortley) 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.
- ✓ **Wisner's Dessert**—Size medium to large; smooth, beautifully colored with yellow, shaded with bright red, in stripes and blotches marked with russet dots. Exquisitely delicious flavor, juicy, melting, buttery, pearl-like texture. Tree a strong grower and extremely hardy. Originated in Northern Ontario, Canada. Season November to April.
- ✓ **York Imperial**—Medium; whitish, and 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.

✓ **Hyslop**—Large, dark crimson with bloom; very showy and popular on account of its size and hardness; November to January.

✓ **Red Siberian**—Fruit an inch in diameter; very handsome tree; an erect free grower.

✓ **Transcendent**—Fruit very large; tree immensely productive; fruit juicy and crisp; skin yellow striped with red; the best of its class for cider; September.

✓ **Yellow Siberian**—Large, fine golden-

yellow color.

✓ **Whitney**—One of the largest, glossy green, splashed carmine; firm, juicy, pleasant; great bearer, Excellent

for cider; August.

✓ **Florence**—Tree very hardy; a heavy bearer; fruit medium size, excellent quality.

PEARS—SUMMER

✓ **Bartlett**—Large; skin very thin, clear lemon-yellow with soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, buttery; very juicy and highly flavored; best summer pear in existence; thrives in all parts of California. The most popular of pears and more highly esteemed for canning, shipping and drying than any other.

✓ **Madeline**—Medium; pale yellow, dotted with brown dots; flesh melting and juicy; the first early pear; June and July.

✓ **Clapps' Favorite**—Large; pale lemon-yellow, marbled with crimson on the sunny side and thickly sprinkled with brown dots; flesh finely grained and melting; with a rich vinous flavor. July.

✓ **Koonce**—Originated in Southern Illinois; has been largely planted; the most successful early market pear in that section. A strong upright

grower; hardy, magnificent foliage; has produced crops when all other varieties were killed by frost; fruit medium yellow, with carmine cheek; juicy, spicy, sweet and delicious quality; ripens with the earliest. An excellent shipper; it comes into bearing young. July and August.

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

✓ **Seckel**—This small but most delicious pear originated on the farm of Mr. Seckel, near Philadelphia. Without question the richest and most highly flavored variety known. Its highly concentrated, spicy, honeyed flavor is not equaled by any other variety. Skin brownish-green with a lively russet-brown cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, juicy and melting.

PEARS—AUTUMN

✓ **Beurre Bosc**—A large fine pear with long neck; cinnamon-russet handsome half melting, juicy, slightly perfumed and delicious; tree fine grower and productive; one of the most valuable of our autumn pears; September.

✓ **Beurre Clairgeau**—Large yellow, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellowish, buttery, juicy, and granular; one of the best varieties for transportation; September.

✓ **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 price in competition with other varieties; best when picked at maturity and house-ripened; October and November.

✓ **Louise Bonne de Jersey**—Rather large, greenish-yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting; excellent; very productive; a fine grower on both pear and quince; September and October.

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

✓ **Sheldon**—Medium to large; yellow and

red; very excellent. From Wayne County, N. C. Tree a fine grower and productive; must be double worked to grow on quince. October.

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

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

✓ **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.

✓ **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 price in competition with other varieties; best when picked at maturity and house-ripened. October and November.

✓ **Garber**—Originated in Pennsylvania; is large and beautiful, bright yellow with red; juicy and good; delicious canned. Ready to pick with

Le Conte, or a few days later, and much better, not only in fruit, but in hardiness and health of trees. So far has never been blighted.

PEARS--WINTER

✓ **Beurre Ester**—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.

✓ **Beurre d'Anjou**—Large; russet-yellow pear, shaded with crimson; melting, juicy, rich and delicious; valuable for market and table; September.

✓ **Dorienne du Comice**—A French pear of recent introduction and of much promise; fruit large; skin greenish yellow shaded with crimson in sun; flesh buttery, rich and slightly aromatic; October.

✓ **Vicar of Wakefield**—(Le Cure)—Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince; November to January.

✓ **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 20 years. Tree very vigorous, a foot in diameter and 40 feet high. Has had no pruning or care, yet it is as symmetrical and pretty shaped tree as one ever saw. Fruit large, closely resembling the Bartlett in shape and appearance; perfectly smooth, flesh tender, juicy and melting; flavor similar to the Winter Nellis, but season a little later and as good as can be desired. In every way a grand pear.

✓ **Winter Nellis**—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.

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

CHERRIES

✓ **Bing**—This grand new Black Cherry was originated by Seth Luelling, of Milwaukie, Oregon; size very solid, flavor of the highest quality. Tree thrifty, upright grower; very hardy and productive. A fine shipper and market variety.

✓ **Black Republican**—(Luelling)—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.

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

✓ **Early Richmond**—(Kentish, Virginian May)—Medium size; dark red; melting juicy, slightly 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.

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

✓ **Lambert**—In size the largest known; smooth, glossy skin; color dark purplish-red, with numerous minute, indented, russet dots; flesh dark purplish-red, with whitish veins, firm, meaty texture, small oval stone semi-cling; flavor sweet, or very mild sub-acid, rich and of highest quality; form roundish, heart-shaped, long slender stem. The finest shipping variety. Originated near Portland, Oregon, about 1887, and named after the originator. Tree thrifty, hardy and vigorous grower, and forms a beautiful head. Donated by Mr. Lambert to Oregon State Horticultural Society.

✓ **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.

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

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

✓ **Ox-Heart**—(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.

✓ **Oregon**—Large, black, solid; free, vigorous and productive; a fine shipper.

✓ **Hoskins**—Originated in Oregon; large dark brown; rich and juicy; one of the best; a good shipper.

SPECIAL.

✓ **Miller's Late**—Later than Late Duke and larger; same color and variety.

Rochaline—A new German cherry, larger and redder than the Royal Anne; better shipper and more prolific bearer.

✓ **Yellow Spanish**—Large, pale yellow, with red cheeks; firm, juicy, and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; vigorous and productive; last of June.

✓ **Elton**—Large and fine flavor; pale yellow, light red next the sun; vigorous grower; last of June.

✓ **Governor Wood**—Large, rich; light yellow with red cheeks; juicy and sweet; last of June.

✓ **Giant**—(New)—Largest in size; color dark purplish, glossy skin; flavor mild, sub-acid, rich and high quality; flesh solid and firm; the best keeper and shipper known. An abundant and yearly cropper; equal to the best.

PLUM

✓ **Abundance**—One of the best Japan plum. The tree is a very rapid grower, healthy in limb and foliage; comes into bearing remarkably young and yields abundantly. The fruit is full medium size, color a rich, bright cherry red with a distinct bloom, and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, very juicy and tender, and of excellent quality; vigorous, hardy. Mr. George W. Thissell, of Winters, Cal., says of this fruit: "I have fruited it three years; have found it very prolific, fruit large to very large; exceedingly sweet; pit very small; ripens at Winters June 10th. I consider this one of my best shipping plums."

✓ **Bradshaw**—Fruit very large, dark, violet-red; flesh yellowish-green, juicy and pleasant; tree vigorous, erect and productive; middle of August.

✓ **Burbank**—Tree a very 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 July.

✓ **Coe's Golden Drop**—Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich, and 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 stone; September.

✓ **Green Gage**—Small; round; flesh pale green melting and juicy; separates freely from the stone; one of the best flavored plums; August.

✓ **Peach**—Very large and handsome; dull red; good; very productive; August.

✓ **Reine Claude de Bavay**—(Bavay's Green Gage)—Large; greenish-yellow, spotted with red; firm, juicy, sugary and of fine quality; very productive; September.

✓ **Satsuma**—(Blood Plum)—Native of Japan; the tree looks much like the Wild Goose and is likely to prove more hardy than Kelsey; the fruit has a pleasant flavor, and unlike all others has red flesh, with a remarkably small stone.

✓ **Washington**—Large, green, somewhat reddened; juicy, sweet and fine; very productive; 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."

Yellow Egg—(Magnum Bonum, Yellow)—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.

Shipper's Pride—D. Large, nearly round; dark purple; quite juicy, sweet; splendid shipper and marketer; moderate grower; productive; originated in northwestern New York.

Climax—J. This is well named the "King of Plums", as its extreme earliness, immense size, high color, delicious flavor and fragrance place it in the lead among early shipping plums. Fruit pear-shaped; color deep, dark red; flesh yellow. Tree vigorous and remarkably productive.

Moore's Arctic—D. Size medium, purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet, and of pleasant flavor. Charles Dowling speaks of it as follows: "A new hardy plum, which originated in the highlands of Aroostook County, Maine, where, unprotected and exposed to cold, it has for many years borne enormous crops, and is claimed to be the hardiest plum grown, and so far free from black-knot." Tree healthy, vigorous. An early and vigorous bearer.

Willard—J. Medium in size, spherical in general outline, but prominently cornered or angled and never pointed; the sinus very light, but stem cavity deep; color dark, clear red, with minute yellow dots; flesh rather firm, yellow, sweet and of fair quality; freestone. A strong, vinous and hardy tree, productive,

and one of the earliest market Japan plums yet tested in the North.

Lombard—D. (Bleecker's Scarlet) Medium, round, oval; violet-red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular, last of August.

Red June—I. The best Japan, ripening before Abundance; medium to large; deep vermilion-red, with handsome bloom; flesh light lemon-yellow, firm; moderately juicy; fine quality. Tree upright, spreading vigorous and hardy; productive; ripens between Willard and Abundance. Highly recommended by Professor Bailey of Cornell University. Last of July or early August.

Prunus Simon—Ji. (Apricot Plum) A distinct species from China. Growth erect; flowers small white appearing early in the spring; fruit large.

Maynard—J. Originated by Luther Burbank, that great master of modern horticulture. In size it is very large, often measuring 7½ inches in circumference; form nearly round and slightly flattened at the ends; of richest crimson purple, deepening to royal damask as full ripeness is reached. Tree hardy, vigorous and compact grower. Leaves dark glossy green. Bears immense crops of even-sized fruit while very young. Never fails. Surpasses all other varieties in keeping and carrying qualities. Flesh firm even when dead ripe, but melting and juicy with a deliciousness indescribable. Commands the highest price in home and foreign markets.

PRUNES

Fellenberg—(Large German Prune, Swiss, Italian Prune)—Medium, oval, tapering at both ends; dark purple; flesh greenish-yellow; separates freely from the stone; September.

French Prune—(Petite Prune d'Agen)—Medium sized, egg-shaped; violet purple; sweet, rich and sugary; very productive. This is the standard variety for drying, and has been more extensively planted than any other; September.

Hungarian Prune—(Pond's Seedling, Grosse Prune d'Agen)—Large ovate; skin thick, reddish-violet, with numerous brown dots; juicy

and sweet; tree a strong grower and good bearer; its large size and showy appearance renders it a profitable variety for shipment for home and distant markets.

Silver—A seedling of Coe's Golden Drop, which it is said by experts is entitled to rank with the best drying plum; handsome appearance and superior flavor.

NEW VARIETY.

Sugar—This new creation of Burbanks has probably attracted more attention among horticulturists than any other prune of recent introduction. It possesses all the good qualities of the French, with its bad

points entirely absent. The fruit runs very even in size, grows from three to four times as large. It ripens fully a month earlier than the French prune, and this fact alone makes it a valuable acquisition, but add to this its high percentage of sugar in the fresh fruit, averaging 23.92 per cent. as compared with 18.53 per cent. in the French prune. It combines qualities which will

cause it to entirely supersede that variety. The tree is a vigorous, strong grower, and having unusually large foliage it ought to prove very valuable in the interior valleys. Skin very tender dark purple when mature, covered with a thick white bloom; cures as easily as the French prune; flesh is yellow, tender and rich.

APRICOTS

✓ **Tilton**—Originated by Mr. Tilton of Lemoore, Kings County, California. Said to be an abundant and prolific bearer, the original tree having never failed to bear heavily each season. In general appearance the fruit resembles the Routier's Peach, but it is somewhat smaller, more rounded and firmer than that variety; the flesh is of a light orange yellow color, adheres slightly to the stone; flavor excellent and will no doubt be a good shipping sort; already much in demand by the canners.

✓ **Moorpark**—Very large; yellowish-

green, brownish-red on the sunny side, marked with numerous dark specks and dots; flesh bright orange; parts freely from the stone; fine for canning and drying. The most popular variety in the northern coast counties.

✓ **Lewis Apricot**—One of the largest apricots grown; wonderful bearer, and the flavor is good.

✓ **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.

PEACH

✓ **Crosby**—An Iron-Clad Peach—The tree is of a low, spreading, willowy habit of growth, similar to Hill's Chili, Wagner and others of that class of hardy peaches; however it is ever 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 blossom 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.

✓ **Alexander**—Large; greenish-white,

with deep maroon shade; juicy and sweet; one of the standard sorts.

✓ **Early Crawford**—Very large, oblong; skin yellow with fine red cheek; flesh yellow; very sweet and excellent; August.

✓ **Elberta**—Introduced from Georgia. A cross between Crawford's Early and Chinese Cling; very large; bright yellow with a beautiful mottled red cheek; flesh yellow; juicy, sweet; tree a uniform and regular bearer and strong grower; fruit very showy and a perfect freestone. One of the best market varieties, selling at double the quotations of other peaches; ripens last of July.

✓ **Foster**—Large; yellow, becoming very dark and earlier than the Early Crawford and superior in many points; flesh is firmer, without so much red at the stone, which is smaller; one of the very best for drying, market or canning.

✓ **Hale's Early**—Medium to large; skin greenish, mostly mottled with red; flesh white, juicy and sweet; good for shipping; early in July.

✓ **Late Crawford**—Very large; roundish; yellow with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting; flavor rich and excellent; very pop-

ular, valuable for canning and drying; worthy of extensive cultivation.

Muir—Large to very large; perfect freestone; flesh clear yellow; very dense, rich and sweet; pit small; fruit a good shipper and canner and peculiarly adapted to drying because of its exceptional sweetness and density of flesh.

Salway—A large peach of English origin; creamy yellow with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the pit, rich and sweet; a standard late peach, growing more and more in favor with the orchardist; middle of September.

Charlotte—Large, oblong; skin yellow, red cheeks; flesh yellow and sweet. One of the leading commercial sorts for the Pacific Coast. Very hearty and productive.

Orange Cling—See Runyon's Orange Cling.

Runyon's Orange Cling—C. Originated with Mr. Sol Runyon, on the Sacramento River. Fruit very large, yellow, with a dark crimson cheek, flesh golden yellow, rich and sugary, with a vinous flavor; tree an immense bearer and not subject to mildew like the common sort; a splendid fruit for shipping, canning or drying; early in August.

Lemon Cling—C. A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety; skin light yellow; reddened in the sun; flesh firm, yellow, rich, with a vinous, subacid flavor. Ripens first week in August.

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

Sneed—S. C. It is claimed for this peach that it is fully ten days earlier than the Alexander, of same size

and appearance, but more yellow; flesh tender, juicy, melting and delicious; clings slightly to the pit. Said to be the first peach to ripen.

Wheatland—F. Large, roundish; skin golden yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet and of fine quality; tree vigorous; August.

Champion—F. A particularly hardy seedling of Old Mixon, from the West, which is noted for the hardness of its blossoms, thus insuring a good yield in spite of heavy spring frosts. It is a very large, handsome peach, with a creamy white skin and beautiful red cheek. In flavor it is very exquisite, and is a true freestone. Ripens the middle of July.

Chinese Cling—C. Large, globular; skin white shaded with light red; flesh white, red at the stone; very juicy, melting and rich; July.

Fitzgerald—F. An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality and color. The tree commences bearing young; is productive and one of the hardiest; fruit large, brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, best quality; Early September.

Lovell—F. A California seedling; large, almost perfectly round; flesh yellow to the pit, firm and of excellent quality; superb canning, shipping and drying peach; tree a good grower and bearer; worthy of extensive cultivation; ripens a few days after Muir.

Carman—F. Large, resembling the Elberta in shape; creamy white or pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender and of fine flavor, juicy; prolific bearer. Profitable market variety; ripe June 30.

NECTARINE

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; free stone.

Early Violet—(Violet Hative)—Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich and highly flavored; free stone; August.

QUINCE

EARLY VARIETIES.

Meech's Prolific—The most prolific of all known varieties; ripens between the Orange and Champion; bears very early, usually a full crop at three years; quality unsurpassed and size large.

Apple or Orange—Large; fine golden

color; valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular variety; September.

Champion—Large to very large; skin strongly russeted around the stem; below a lively yellow; flesh cooks very tender, flavor is most delicious. More productive than the Orange,

ripening two weeks later.

NEW VARIETY.

Pineapple—Originated by Luther Burbank. The name comes from the flavor, which is suggestive of the pineapple. The fruit in form and size resembles the Orange quince,

but is smoother and more globular. Makes a superior jelly; can be eaten raw and is said to cook as tender in five minutes as the best cooking apple, possessing a most exquisite and delicious flavor not equaled by any other quince.

GRAPE--AMERICAN VARIETIES

Black Varieties—(B.) Red or Amber—(R.) White—(W.)

Catawaba—Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose; berries large of a coppery-red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly; last of September. (R.)

Campbell's Early—Berries large, often an inch or more in diameter; black, with light purple bloom; skin thin; flesh firm, but tender, parting easily from its few and small seeds. (B.)

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. (B.)

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. (R.)

Eton—Seedling of the Concord; bunch and berries of largest size, showy and attractive; leaf large, thick and leathery; berries round, covered with heavy, blue bloom; pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds. (B.)

Green Mountain—(Winchell)— This the earliest white grape, has been thoroughly tested over a wide area, and has proved most satisfactory. It combines hardiness, fruitfulness, vigor, good size and excellent quality; bunch medium to large, shouldered; berries medium, greenish-white; skin thin, tough, pulp tender, sweet, with few seeds; of excellent quality, free from foxiness, and the flavor is excellent, ranking in this respect as a grape of the first class. (W.)

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. (B.)

McKinley Early—(New)—It is with intense satisfaction that we introduce a New Early White Grape, of the Niagara type, which bids fair to add millions to the wealth of the nation, and which will be hailed with delight by fruit growers, dealers and consumers throughout the world. Produced by Mr. Young near where the Niagara originated. It is fully ten days earlier than the Niagara, and as strong a grower and very rich flavor. A strong, vigorous grower, thick, healthy foliage and perfect self-fertilizing blossom. Bunches large and compact, usually shouldered; berries large, nearly round, very sweet with no acid around the seeds, and no puckery taste in the skin; skin thin, green at first, then turning to yellow when fully ripe; very tenacious, bearing handling and shipping. It has remarkable keeping qualities for an early grape, and will hang on the vine sound and perfect for six weeks or more after ripening, with no tendency to shell off or fall from the stems. As good a shipper as any of the American grapes. (W.)

McPike—This grand new variety was originated in South Illinois. Was awarded Wilder Silver Medal by the American Pomological Society; has taken first premium at Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri State Fairs. The McPike is a seedling of the Worden and partakes all the good qualities of the Concord and Worden to a marked degree. Perfectly hardy, as easily grown as Concord or Worden, with a leaf unprecedented; it is earlier than the Concord; bunches large, even and compact, berries even in size, covered with a beautiful bloom, blue-black in color, ripens uniformly and has generally the appearance of the Worden. The berries are of mammoth size, rivaling Black Hamburg, being often three inches in circum-

ference and of suburb quality—one of the best grapes grown. One berry measured 3.5-8 inches. The grape is almost perfection. Mr. McPike has sent the grapes to all parts of the country, and the comments are most favorable upon its wonderful size, flavor, hardiness and beauty. (B.)

Moore's Early—A comparatively 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 the Concord. (B.)

Moore's Diamond—A vigorous grower, with dark, healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. A prolific bear-

er; 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 the Concord. (W.)

Niagra—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black; the leading profitable market sort. Bunch and berries large, greenish-white, changing to a pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin, but tough; quality much like Concord. (W.)

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 hardiness of the vine, with the beauty and size of the clusters, place this in the front rank of white grapes; ripens with Concord. (W.)

Worden—Bunches very large and compact; berries large black; an improved Concord. (B.)

SMALL FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

Eric—Very productive of berries of the largest size; coal black, firm and solid; sells in the market at the highest prices; fine form; ripens early.

Evergreen—Originated in Oregon; beautiful, lacinated foliage, which it retains all winter; berries large black, sweet, rich and delicious; ripens from July to November; a fine berry for family use.

Eldorado—A new seedling from Preble County, Ohio. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripens well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core and keep eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired, combining nearly all the good qualities found in a blackberry.

Himalaya Giant—(New)—A vigorous

grower, canes sometimes reaching 30 to 40 feet; must be trained on a trellis; fruit large, black; very abundant bearer and excellent shipper; shape, more round than Kittatinny or Lawton, more juicy and smaller seed. Mr. Brodie, superintendent experimental station, Puyallup, states that it has yielded at the rate of 400 crates (9,600 quarts) per acre, and thinks it might be made to field 600 crates per acre on proper soil.

Kittatinny—Large, roundish, conical; glossy black; juicy sweet, excellent when fully ripe; the most popular variety in Oregon.

Lawton—Fruit large; ripens late; very productive.

Logan Berry—Originated with Judge J. H. Logan, of Santa Cruz, Calif., from whom it derives its name. This berry is unlike any other in existence, being a hybrid between the raspberry and the blackberry. The fruit is sometimes an inch and

one-quarter long, dark red, as large as the largest blackberry, and produced in immense clusters. It partakes of the flavor of both the black berry and raspberry, a mild, pleasant, vinous flavor, delicious and peculiar to this berry alone; seeds small, soft and few; fruit ripens early, just after strawberries, and before blackberries or raspberries. The vine or cane of the Logan berry grows entirely unlike either the blackberry or the raspberry; it trails or grows upon the ground more like a dewberry. The canes are very large without thorns, but have very fine, soft spines; leaves more like those of the raspberry than blackberry. It is excellent for the table, eaten raw or stewed, and for jelly or jam it is without an equal.

Mammoth Blackberry—Supposed to be a cross between the wild blackberry of California and the Crandall's Early. Grows entirely unlike any other blackberry plant known. It is a rampant grower, trailing on the ground, and under favorable conditions will grow twenty feet in a season; the canes are large, of deep red color when exposed to the sun; the foliage is large, thick, of a deep green color; enormously productive and exceedingly early, ripening three weeks before other cultivated kinds; fruit enormous, specimens measuring 2½ inches long; seeds small, soft and abundant; core small, soft; in size and

flavor said to surpass all other varieties of blackberries.

The Phenomenal Berry—One of the most valuable of all Luther Burbank's novelties. It is the result of a cross between the Improved California Dewberry and the Cuthbert Raspberry. Mr. Burbank describes it as larger than the largest berry ever before known; bright crimson raspberry color; productive as could be desired, and the most delicious of all berries for canning and drying. The berries grow in clusters, each having five to ten or more, and individual berries often measure three inches around one way by four the other, and weigh one-quarter ounce each. Even larger ones were weighed and measured last summer, and when exhibited provoked the question: "Will they be sold by the dozen?"

Primus Berry—This is one of Mr. Burbank's greatest productions, and he says of it: "This was my first success with Blackberry-Raspberry Hybrids, and it has been fully tested for several seasons. It is one of the most productive berries known, and is larger and more regular in shape than any other berry. Its flavor is unique: nothing like it has before appeared. All pronounce it superior when cooked, and eaten raw it is claimed to be the best berry ever tasted. This berry is really enormous in size of fruit and vigor of growth. Its flavor is like that of a raspberry and blackberry."

DEWBERRIES

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.

Gardner—A new extra early dewberry; very large, jet black, firm and good; ripens its crop very fast. The

special points in this dewberry are: Ripens 7 to 10 days earlier than Lucretia, ripening the crop so fast that it is nearly all gone at second picking of the Lucretia; better and firmer quality, foliage darker green and more healthy than Lucretia; not inclined to burn when hot sun comes, as the others sometimes do.

RASPBERRIES--Red

Cuthbert—Berries very large; deep rich crimson; fine; good for shipping; the most popular of all raspberries; stands the sun and heat well.

Golden Queen—Large, beautiful amber color; firm and of fine quality.

Malboro—The largest early red raspberry, ripening a few days after Hansell; beautiful bright scarlet; good, but not high quality.

RASPBERRIES--Black

Cumberland—In size the fruit is simply enormous, far surpassing any other sort. The berries run seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and are of such handsome appearance that their fruit has often sold for 10 cents per quart, when other varieties were selling for 5c to 7c per quart. The quality is very similar and fully equal to Greeng. In spite of its un-

usual large size, the fruit is possessed of great firmness and is thus well adapted for standing long shipments; mid-season. The bush is exceedingly healthy and vigorous, throwing up stout stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit.

Gregg—Of good size; fine quality; very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among black caps as the 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 Greeg; of better color; jet black, and almost free from bloom; firm, of the best qual-

ity; presents a handsome appearance and brings highest prices in the market.

Mammoth Cluster—Large, in size next to Greeg. Canes of strong growth and very prolific. Berries large and of fine quality.

Munger—The fruit of Munger is black and resembles Greeg very much; it is a better flavored berry than Greeg by almost 25 per cent, being extra fine for canning and evaporating. In seasons when most others are dry and seedy. Munger ripens up sweet and juicy, and readily brings an advance of 50 cents per bushel over other kinds. The canes, too, resemble Greeg, are free from disease, upright in growth.

CURRENT

Black Naples—Very large and black; valuable for jams and jellies.

Cherry—Very large; deep red; fine for preserving; valuable market variety.

Fay's Prolific—A new currant, which has well sustained the claims of its disseminator. It is larger than the cherry, has less acid, and is much more prolific.

Pamona—Medium size, clear bright red; excellent quality; hangs long time after ripe; holds up well on market; is one of the best for ship-

ping; easily and cheaply picked; holds an unparalleled record for actual acreage yield in ordinary field culture.

Victoria—Large, bright red; bunches extremely long; berries medium size, of excellent quality. Good erect grower; very productive; ripens late, making it one of the most valuable sorts.

White Grape—Large; yellowish-white; valuable for table; the finest, of the white sorts.

GOOSEBERRIES

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. One of the most valuable American sorts.

Houghton's Seedling—Vigorous grower, abundant bearer; fruit of medium size, pale red, sweet and juicy. Free from mildew.

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

Josselyn—(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.)

Oregon Champion—A new variety, originated in Oregon; fruit large, round; an immense bearer, and entirely free from mildew; one of the best yet introduced.

Pearl—This very delicious American is a cross between Houghton and one of the large English varieties. It is very hardy, entirely free from mildew; superior in size and quality, more productive than Downing, and is likely to supersede this standard sort. The many flattering testimonials of this new berry from most of the leading horticulturists leads us to recommend it for small or extensive planting and one of the best berries of recent introduction.

STRAWBERRY

Clark's Seedling—(Hood River)—The best shipper; berries large, firm, delicious; vines bear large crops, is especially adapted to dry soil.

Marshall—One of the best all-purpose berries; very large, roundish; dark, rich crimson; quality good, firm; a good market sort.

Magoon—Has proved to be a leader in hardiness, in addition to all of its other good qualities, the Magoon alone has come through the trying weather of hard winters 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.

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

Oregon—This handsome, new strawberry, introduced and placed on the market by us three seasons ago, has made a very favorable impression. The berry is very large, firm and handsome; rich, dark red, extending to the center. The flavor is rich, sweet and delicious. For table use and canning it cannot be equaled. The "Oregon" ripens very early and continues in bearing until late in the season a good second crop coming on about October. Very prolific and a heavy cropper.

ESCULENT ROOTS

ARTICHOKES

Large Green Globe—The best for general cultivation.

ASPARAGUS.

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

Palmetto—Southern origin; earlier, larger, tenderer, and more regular

in growth than the above.

Columbian Mammoth White—It produces shoots which are white and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian is very tender.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

Myatt's Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine; the very best of all.

Queen—Strong, vigorous grower, producing extra large stocks of finest

quality, of a decided pink color; for canning or cooking in any way its quality is unsurpassed.

NUT TREES

ALMONDS

Hardshell—A fine hardy variety, with large, plump kernel and very ornamental when in bloom.

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.

CHESTNUTS

American Sweet—(*Castanea Vesca*)—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.

Italian or Spanish—(*Castanea Vesca*)—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

Filbert, English—This is of the easiest culture, growing 6 to 10 feet high, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding well in almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly. Nut nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor; admired by all for dessert. The fol-

lowing are the leading varieties.

Kentish Cob—Nut very large, oblong, and somewhat compressed, shell pretty thick of a brown color; kernel full and rich; a great bearer.

Purple Leaved—This is an ornamental shrub, as well as productive of excellent fruit; foliage is of deep purple or red color.

HICKORY

Shell Bark or Shag Bark Hickory—

The tree is of a sturdy upright, lofty growth, and the wood, due to its great strength and elasticity, is in great demand for making agricultural implements. The nuts have a peculiar, rich, nutty flavor, equaled by no other variety.

Butternut, or White Walnut—A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

Black American—(J. Nigra)—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.

Also Known as English, Madeira and French Walnut.

Franquette Walnut—Originated about the same time as the Mayette in the southeast of France, by a man named Franquet. It is quite large, of an elongated oval and very attractive; kernel full fleshed and sweet. It buds out late in the spring.

Mayette Walnut—This is one of the finest desert nuts grown; it is quite large, uniformly so, well shaped with a light colored shell; the kernel is full fleshed, sweet and nutty, But what renders this remarkable

kind so much more valuable is to be very late in budding out, which enables it to escape the disastrous effect of late frosts in the spring; it is also an abundant bearer. This nut is imported in the United States under the name of Grenoble, but on account of the duty of three cents per pound, as the nut is a highly prized nut in France, a common and cheaper grade is mixed with it, to the disgust of nut importers in New York and Chicago. The Mayette was originated by a man of the name of Mayet, about 125 years ago, the nut having been ever since a great favorite.

Parisienne Walnut—This beautiful nut, also one of the finest for desert and market, was originated in the southeast of France, and not in the neighborhood of Paris, as its name would imply; its beauty made it called "Parisienne," in honor of the Capital of France. The nut is large broader at small end than the Mayette and the Franquette, and has a very pretty shape. It is as late and hardy as the Mayette.

Praenarturien—Perfect soft shell, of first quality. It is one of the most productive kinds.

DECIDUOUS TREES

Acer Negundo—"Box Elder or Ash-Leaved Maple," 70 feet. Large, fine spreading tree of rapid growth, foliage ash-like, smaller than other Maples; a fine avenue tree.

Acer platanoides—"Norway Maple," Europe, 100 feet. A large, handsome tree, with broad, deep green foliage, and very compact growth, rendering it one of the most desirable varieties for the street, park or garden.

Acer Pseudo-platanus—"Sycamore Maple," 70 feet. A handsome tree of rapid, upright growth with large foliage and smooth, ash-gray colored bark.

Acer saccharinum—"Yellow or soft Maple," 120 feet. A rapid growing tree of large size; irregular round of form; foliage bright green above and beneath; a favorite street and park tree.

Acer saccharum—"Sugar or Rock Ma-

ple, 120 ft. 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.

Black Ash—(F. Excelsior)—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head, pinnate leaves and black buds.

Fraxinus Oranus—"Towering Ash," S. Europe and W. Asia, 25 feet. Flowers greenish-white, produced in large clusters on ends of the branches. Red berries in autumn.

MAPLE TREES.

Oregon—(A. Macrophyllum)—A most graceful tree, with wide spreading branches and large foliage. Very rapid growth.

Purple-Leaved Sycamore—(A. Pseudoplatanus Purpurea)—Leaves deep green on upper surface, purplish red beneath, producing a beautiful color effect when leaves are in motion. Tree of robust habit; fine for lawns for grouping with other foliage trees.

Red or Scarlet—(A. Rubrum)—A native species of medium size and rounded head; produces deep red blossoms which appear before the leaves. In autumn the foliage changes to brilliant scarlet.

Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver—(A. Wierii Laciniatum)—This is one of the most remarkable and beautiful trees with cut or dissected foliage yet offered. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping giving it almost as graceful as the Cut-leaved Birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and one the young woods especially, deeply and delicately cut.

The Japanese Maples are becoming more popular as they become better known. They are all dwarf habits and are varied in their foliage. They are all so shrub-like in growth, and many of them of such rich, bright hues and deep cut leaves that we class them by themselves. On account of these characters they are much used for forming permanent beds, but are very effective whether planted singly or in groups. In groups they can be planted four to six feet apart, though succeeding in sun they prefer light shade at midday. The bright-hued leaves make a fine display and the blood-leaved (Atropureum), aureum and purple cut-leaf are especially in demand. We include only those we can especially recommend.

Blood-Red Japan Maple—(A. Polymorphum sanguineum)—The brightest and most constant in color of the red-leaved sorts and one of the most popular.

Cut Leaved Purple—(A. Polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum) One of the most striking and handsome varieties of the Japan Maples. From dwarf and weeping; the leaves are of a beautiful rose color when young, and change to deep and constant purple as they become older. They are deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant, fern-like appearance. (5 to 7 feet when grown.)

Dark Purple-Leaved—(A. Polymorphum astropropurpureum)—Forms a bushy shrub; foliage dark purple and deeply cut; very ornamental. The hardiest and altogether the best.

Aesculus carnea—"Red-Flowering Horse Chestnut," 60-80 feet. A handsome tree of a height of 20 to 40 feet; producing deep red flowers; very ornamental and well adapted to lawn culture.

Horse Chestnut.

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

Dogwood.

American White—(C. Florida)—A native tree of fine form and beautiful foliage, growing from 20 to 25 feet high, producing white flowers three inches in diameter, early in the spring before the leaves appear. A very desirable tree. Foliage grayish-green, turning deep red in autumn, making the tree one of the most beautiful at that season. One of the most desirable of ornamental trees.

Betula alba—"European White Birch," Europe to Japan, 80 feet. Remarkable for its elegance; very graceful and silvery bark and slender branches; quite erect when young, but afterwards assumes an elegant drooping habit.

Betula-atropurpurea—"Purple-Leaved Birch." A variety having purple foliage.

BEECH TREES.

European—(Sylvatica)—A beautiful tree, growing to a height of 60 or 80 feet.

Fern Leaved—(Heterophylla)—An elegant tree of symmetrical habit

- having beautiful cut foliage.
- Purple-Leaved**— (*Purpurea*)— Discovered in a German forest. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson. Like all varieties of the Beech, this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees three feet high are preferable.
- Ginkgo biloba**—(*Salisburia adantifolia*)—"Maidenhair Tree." A remarkable tree from Japan of medium size; foliage fern-like yellowish-green, curiously lobed with delicate, hair-like lines.
- Judas of Red Bud** (*Cercis*.)
- American**—(*C. Canadensis*)— A medium-sized, native ornamental tree, covered with delicious pink flowered, before the leaves appear. Heart-shaped, but green leaves, with glossy surface arriving about same time as Chinese Magnolias, and planted with them, produce fine effect.
- Laburnum** (*Cytisus*).
- Golden Chain**—(*C. Vulgare*)—Bears long, pendant racemes of yellow flowers in June.
- Larch**—(*Larix*)—A tree that should be in every collection because of its beautiful green foliage appearing early in the spring. As it is one of the first trees to come into leaf in the spring it should be planted early. The American Larch is known as Tamarack and Hackmatack.
- LINDEN TREES.**
- American**— (*Americana*)— A rapid-growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.
- White or Silver-Leaved**—(*Argentea*)— A handsome, vigorous growing tree; large leaves, whitish on the under side, and has a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best.
- Liriodendron Tuiifera**—"Tulip Tree," Eastern U. S. and China, 150 feet. A rapid-growing tree, with rich, glossy foliage; flowers tulip-shaped; greenish-yellow; a very fine shade tree.
- Honey Locust, thick horned**—(*G. Triacanthos*)—A rapid growing native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage, used especially for hedges.
- Magnolia acuminata**, "Cucumber Tree"—90 feet. A majestic pyramidal-growing tree, with large, conspicuous leaves and yellowish-white flowers; fruit, when green, resembling a cucumber, hence the name.
- Marus alba Tatarica**—"Russian Mulberry". Brought to notice by the planting of them by the Mennonite Colonists of the Northwest; valuable for its fruit and timber.
- Morus Rubra**—"Downing's Everlasting Mulberry"—A very rapid grower; a valuable shade tree; produces a good fruit.
- Morus rubra**—"Hicks American Mulberry"—Originated by the late James Hicks; fruit large, black and of exquisite flavor; tree a strong, thrifty grower.
- Morus rubra**—"New American Mulberry"—A rapid-growing tree, with fine leaves; very handsome and valuable as an avenue or shade tree; fruit large and black.
- Pratanus orientalis**—"Oriental Plane, Sycamore"—S. E. Europe to India, 80 feet. A rapid, erect-growing tree, bright green foliage; far superior to the common American sycamore; thrives very well in this valley, and is a very desirable avenue tree. More extensively used in southern Europe for avenue and shade purposes than any other variety. A grand tree.
- Populus deltoides eurea**—(*P. Van Geertii*)—"Golden Cottonwood," Has fine golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season; effective in masses.
- Populus deltoides Caroliensis**—"Carolina Popular." A vigorous-growing variety, with large, bright green leaves.
- Prunus cerasifera atropupurea**—(*Prunus Pissardi*)—"Purple-leaved Plum." Tree of medium size; wood and leaves dark purple; the fruit from its formation is also purple until it ripens; introduced from Persia.
- Ulmus Americana**—"American White Elm," 120 ft. A magnificent large tree, with drooping spreading branches; requires moist soil; one of the grandest of our native forest trees.
- Ulmus camperstrius antartica aurea**—"Golden English Elm"—A very handsome tree, with foliage of a uniform bronzy color.
- Ulmus suberosa**—"Cork Bark Elm," 100 feet. A valuable shade tree, and very desirable for streets and avenues, young branches very corky; leaves green on both sides.
- Ulmus scarba atroupurea**—"Purple-Leaved Elm." A striking variety, with erect branches; leaves of a rich purple color when young.

WEeping, Drooping, or PENDLOS TREES.**ASH--MOUNTAIN.**

European Weeping—(F. Excelsior Pendula)—The common, well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

Betula alba pendula, laciniata—"Cut-Leaved Birch." A charming tree,

with deeply lacinated foliage. Its graceful, drooping branches, silvery white bark, and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in one tree.

CHERRY--CERASUS

Japan Weeping, White—(C. Japonica Pendula Alba)—Feathery and fraceful; flowers single, white; red fruit. One of the finest of the small head-

ed pendant cherries. Resembling the pumila pendula somewhat, but much more feathery and graceful.

ELM--ULMUS

Caperdown Weeping—(U. Pendula)—A vigorous grower and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves, large dark green and

glossy, and cover the tree with a luxurious mass of verdure; very desirable.

MULBERRY- MORUS

Tea's Weeping Russian Mulberry—(M Tatica Pendula)—A weeping variety of the now well-known Russian Mulberry. One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees in existence. Wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. All who have seen it agree that in light airy

gracefulness, delicacy of form and motion it is without rival. It has beautiful foliage, is wonderfully vigorous and healthy; is one of the hardiest, enduring the cold of the north and the heat of the south; safe and easy to transplant. Admirably adapted for ornamenting small or large grounds, or for cemetery planting.

Salix Babylonica—"Napoleon's Weeping Willow". The well-known Weeping Willow.

Salix Bablonica dolorosa—"Wisconsin Weeping Willow." A handsome weeping tree, with large, glossy leaves; a stronger grower, with a more pendulous habit, than common Weeping Willow.

Kilmarnock—(S. 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-shaped head, with the branches drooping gracefully to the ground. It is well suited for planting in cemetery lots or small enclosures. Extensively planted and should be in every collection of ornamental shrubbery. Hardy and vigorous growth.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

Azalea (Azalea)

A. Mollis—Showy, hardy plants used extensively in parks and public grounds. The brilliancy of their flowers is not approached by anything in the line of hardy shrubs. Excellent for the front of borders or clumps of taller growing shrubs.

Barberry (Berberis).

Purple-Leaved—(B. Purpurea) —Foli-

age and fruit of a violet purple color, very striking; fine for single specimens; also a desirable ornamental hedge plant, planted by itself or intermingled with the common.

Chemeacerasus, Albert—"Upright Honeysuckle." Violet, bell-shaped flowers; leaves narrow; of some-creeping habit.

Calycanthus Floridus—(Sweet-Scented Shrub)—The wood is fragrant, foliage rich; flowers are of chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable color. Flowers in June and at intervals afterwards.

Currant (*Ribes*.)

Crimson-Flowering—(*R. Sanguineum*) Produces an abundance of crimson flowers in early spring.

Deutzia Pride of Rochested—A new variety said to excell all others in size of the double white flower, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit. A charming acquisition. Produced from the *Crenata*.

Eunonymus Europeus—'Spindle Tree,' 20 feet. A tall-growing shrub; leaves turn scarlet in the fall; produces medium sized scarlet berries.

Forsythia.

Golden Bell—(*F. Viridissima*)—A very singular and quite ornamental shrub. It branches in the early spring, before the leaves appear, are covered with bright golden yellow, pendulous flowers.

Honey Suckle Upright (*Leonicera*).

Red Tartarian—(*L. Tartarica Rubra*)—a beautiful flowering shrub, blooms early in spring flowers bring pink.

White Tartarian—(*L. Tartarica Alba*)—Similar to the preceding, with white flowers.

HYDRAGEA.

Paniculata Grand flora—This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of three or four feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense panicles, nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half of last season's growth as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated in this way. An excellent shrub for cemetery planting.

Otaksa—A splendid variety from Japan. Flowers large, bright pink titen with blue; produced very freely.

Thomas Hoog—Immense trusses of flowers, at first slightly tinged with green, becoming of the purest white and remaining so a long time.

Syringa—"Lilac." This well-known class of beautiful flowering shrubs should have a place in every garden. They are adapted to all soils;

are extremely hardy, and are among the best of our beautiful spring flowering shrubs. Besides the common purple and white varieties, there are a number of hybrids.

S. Madame Ludwing Spaeth—Pinacle long, individual flowers large, single dark purplish red; distinct; superb, the nest of its color.

Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Etc.

S. Madame Abel Chatenay—(Double)—Large panicle; double; very fine.

Syringa Charles X.—A strong variety with shining leaves and large trusses of single reddish purple flowers.

Syringa vulgaris alba—"Common White," Similar to the above, but the flowers are white.

Syringa Glorie de Lorraine—Individual flowers large red in bud lilac when open.

St. John's Wort (*Hypericum*).

H. Moserianum—A grand variety, with large bright golden yellow flowers two inches in diameter. A continuous bloomer.

Syringa or Mock Orange—(*Philadelphus*)—All the species and varieties of the syringa philadelphus have white flowers, many of them quite fragrant.

Tamarix (*Tamariz*).

African—(*T. Africana*)—A very beautiful shrub, with very fine feathery foliage, something like the Juniper; this sort has light pink flowers in small racemes, which appear towards close of May or first of June; a valuable shrub for near seashore or in sandy soils, where others do not do well.

Weigela (*Diervilla*).

Candida—(*D. Candida*)—This is the very best of all the white flowering Wiegelas; a strong, upright, erect grower; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and continue in bloom during the entire summer.

Variegated-leaved—(*D. Nana Follis Variegata*)—Leaves bordered with yellowish-white, finely marked. Flowers bright pink.

Floribunda—(*Crimson Weigela*)—The flowers are dark crimson, with white stamens projecting from them, reminding one somewhat of the Fuschia flowers. It blooms in the spring with other Weigelas, but if plants are topped off after young growth has been made, they bloom profusely in the fall. One of the best.

Hibiscus Eyriacus (and varieties)—"Althea of Rose of Sharon." These beautiful shrubs are now universal-

ly popular; they bloom very freely, and being easily cared for, are worth a place in every garden; our collection comprises double and single sorts from pure white to violet.

Cydonia Japonica—"Flowering Junince."

Remarkable for the brilliancy of its blossoms, which vary from the richest scarlet to the most delicate blush color; the fruit deliciously fragrant, but is not edible.

EVERGREENS—CONIFERAE

Araucaria.

Araucaria Imbricata—(Chili Pine or Monkey Puzzle)—A fine tree of regular pyramid form; leaves bright green, broad, thick, pointed and overlapping each other.

Arbor Vitae (*Thuja* or *Thuja*).

American—(*T. Occidentalis*)—This is one of the very finest evergreens for hedges. It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live; but small plants 12 to 18 inches high, which have been transplanted several times, are preferable. It bears shearing better than any other variety.

Cedrus Deodara—The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains.

Himalayan or Indian Cedar—(*C. Deodara*)—Exceedingly handsome, with drooping branches feathery and spreading, forming a dense network, the finest, most rapid growing of all Cedars, and worth a place in every garden.

Cryptomeria (Japan Cedar).

Cryptomeria Japonica—One of the finest evergreens of Japan. Fairly hardy.

Cypress (*Cupressus*).

Lawson's—*Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana* or False Cypress, also as *Cupressus Lawsoniana*—A fine evergreen, native of the Pacific Coast. One of the most graceful and beautiful of evergreens; of fine compact habits; delicate feathery foliage; varies from vivid green to a silvery or bluish tint, according to subvarieties.

Fir (*Abies*).

Concolor, Colorado Silver Fir—(*Abies Concolor*)—A stately and beautiful variety; one of the finest of Rocky Mountain Evergreens. Graceful habits; broad, handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath. A fairly rapid grower and a very desirable variety for the lawn. Extremely hardy and a fit companion for Colorado Blue Spruce. Withstands heat and drought the best of all firs.

Norway—(*P. Excelsa*)—A lofty, ele-

gant 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.

Abies Normanniana—"Normann's Silver Fir." Very symmetrical; foliage massive, dark green shining above and slightly glaucous below; an exceedingly handsome tree.

Hemlock (*Tsuga*).

Tsuge Canadensis—It can be a state-lawn tree, a wide-spreading shrub, or a hedge plant in each place it hardly has an equal.

Juniper.

Irish—*Hibernica*—Very sweet and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

Retinosport plumosa aurea—A dense growing species with conical habit, young shoots and foliage of a golden yellow color.

Taxus baccata—"English Yew" One of the most valuable golden-leaved evergreens; the leaves of the new growth are a bright straw color, rendering the plant highly effective; of slow growth.

Thuja orientalis aurea—"Chinese Golden Arbor Vitae." One of the most elegant and justly popular; very compact and regular in habit; the foliage assuming a beautiful golden tint in the spring.

Thuja orientalis filiformis stricta—A most beautiful, compact, upright-growing variety, having threadlike foliage.

Thuyopsis borealis—"Nootka Sound Cypress or Yellow Cedar," 120 feet. A desirable species from Nootka Sound; it is pyramidal in habit, with light, glossy green foliage, sometime with a bluish shade.

Rhododendron—In variety. These are the most magnificent of all evergreen shrub, 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 to their wants.
- Holly, English**—Prickley, dark green foliage; covered with red berries during the winter months, which contrast very pleasantly with the dark green foliage; the branches with berries are in request for Christmas decorations; of slow growth.
- Laurel, Portugal**—A dwarf shrub, with glossy, dark green leaves; flowers creamy white, appearing in very large panicles.
- Laurel, Sweet Bay**—A very ornamental, upright-growing shrub, with deep dark green, fragrant leaves, and covered in the fall with berries. If properly pruned, one of the handsomest of decorative plants. The leaves are placed between layers of Smyrna Figs, and impart peculiar pleasant flavor to the fruit.

- Lauristinus**—A well known winter flowering shrub of great beauty, producing an abundance of white flowers; well adapted for hedges.
- Tree Peony**—A beautiful shrub, producing in spring immense flowers, very double and strikingly colored. we can supply them in following colors: Carmine, pink, purple, scarlet, white.
- Box Tree Dwarf**—A fine small bush with glossy roundish leaves. The variety so extensively used for edging.
- Broom, Scotch**—A very handsome shrub, with drooping branches, and covered in the spring with bright yellow pea-shaped flowers. Very effective for grouping.
- Broom, Spanish**—An upright-growing shrub; flowers yellow, produced very freely in the spring on long, pendulous, round leafless branches.
- Broom, white Flowering**—Beautiful white flowers.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS

- Ampelopsis Quinquefolia (Five-leaved Virginia Creeper)**—Flowers inconspicuous; followed by handsome dark blue berries; leaves palmate, handsome and luxuriant, assuming in autumn a gorgeous hue; of rapid growth.
- Amelopsis Vietchii (Boston or Japan Ivy)**—Leaves variabls, of shining, glossy green, taking on a beautiful autumn coloring; much used for covering brick or stone walls, to which it closely adheres. Native of Japan.
- CLEMATIS.**
- Henryi**—This is the finest of all white Clematic and should find a place in every collection. It is not only a vigorous grower, it is a remarkably free and continuous bloomer, beginning with the earliest and holding on with the latest. Flower large, of a beautiful white with reddish chocolate anthers. Art cannot produce a picture corresponding in degree to the wealth of beauty found in the flowers of this variety. Especially desirable. June to October.
- Jackmanni**—This is, perhaps the best known of the fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit for the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its form of growth and an abundant and successful bloomer, producing flowers until

- frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense velvety richness. Though raised in 1862—since which time many new varieties have been raised and introduced—the Jackmanni has no superior and very few, if any equals. July to October.
- Honeysuckle (Simensis)**—A well-known variety; very fragrant.
- Honeysuckle (Variegata)**—Flowers fragrant; leaves handsomely marked.
- Ivy, English**—Leaves thick, shining, leathery.
- Ivy, Variegated**—Prettily speckled and edged silvery white.
- Jasmine, Cantalonian**—Flowers pure white, star-shaped, of exquisite fragrance.
- Jasmine, Capensis (Cape Jasmine)**—A popular plant, producing its large fragrant white flowers from May to September.
- Bigonia or Trumpet Flower (Tacoma.)**
- T. Radicans**—A splendid climber; vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.
- T. Grandiflora**—New. Leaves thick and shining, and immense blossoms of gorgeous crimson and yellow.
- Wisteria.**
- Chinese Purple (Simensis)**—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth and producing long, pendulous clus-

ters of pale blue flowers. When well established, makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy and one of the most superb vines ever introduced..

Chinese White—(Simensi Alba)—Introduced by Fortune, from China and regarded as one of his greatest

acquisitions. Rather tender.

Dutchman's Pipe—(Aristolochia Siphon)—A magnificent hardy native vine of rapid growth, with very large heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers, resembling in shape a miniature pipe; splendid for archways or verandas.

ROSES

Bessie Brown—Creamy white, large full.

Belle Poitevine—Rosy pink, pointed buds.

Burbank—Cherry rose, free as Hermosa.

Cochet Pink—Deep rose pink, shaded silver.

Cachet White—Pure white, tinted pink.

Frau Karl Druschki—Pure white.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant scarlet crimson.

Gloria de Lyonnaise—Creamy white, fine in bud, a good rose.

Golden Gate—White flushed pink, tinted carmine.

Gross an Teplitz—Bright scarlet crimson.

Hermosa—Soft pink, free bloomer.

Helen Gould—Rosy crimson, free bloomer.

Kaiserine August Victoria—Creamy white, very double, choice.

Louis Van Houtte—Deep crimson, to orange red.

Winnie Davis—Apricot pink, shaded flesh, good bloomer.

Viscountess Folkstone—White, tinted
La France—Silvery pink, large, one of the best.

Mad. Caroline Testout—Bright clear pink, a favorite.

Mad. Welche—Cream, tinted copper.

Mad. George Bruant—Creamy white, semi-double, fine bloomer.

Mad. Derepaes Matrat—(Yellow Cochet)—Sulphur yellow, fine bloomer,
Marie Van Houtte—White, outer petals flushed rose.

New Century—Reddish carmine, deeper cented, large, extra.

Papa Gontier—Dark carmine, flushed crimson, semi-double.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose, immense size, hardy.

Sir Thomas Lipton—Pure white, large, fine.

Safrano—Saffron and fawn, long pointed buds.

Soleil d'Or—Golden yellow, changing.

CLIMBERS

America—Creamy white, shaded fawn, fresh long buds, a beauty.

Cloth of Gold—Clear golden yellow

Crimson Rambler—Deep rich crimson.

Dorothy Perkins—Rosy Pink.

Kaeserine—Creamy white, choice.

Marshal Niel—Deep golden yellow.

Marie Guillot—Pure white, perfect

form.

Mad. Alfred Carrier—White, flushed rose.

Perle des Jardine—Deep yellow.

Pillar of Gold—Apricot yellow, shaded pink.

Reine Marie Henrietta—Cherry red.

Wooton—Deep red.

MOSS ROSES

Blanche Mareau—Pure white.

Crested Moss—Deep pink.

Salet—Light rose.

TREE ROSES

Red, White, Pink and Yellow.

INSECT ENEMIES AND HOW TO DESTROY THEM

We embody in the following pages brief but plain descriptions of the various insects which attack different classes of trees and plants and in each case the best known remedy. Our directions can be relied upon implicitly, and we need only ask our friends and customers to follow the directions in each case to the letter.

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING THE REMEDIES.

PARIS GREEN OR LONDON PURPLE.—These poisons are used either in solution or dry form. In solution 1 pound is mixed with from 100 to 300 gallons of water, the strength depending on the plant sprayed and the insects to be destroyed. The poison should first be mixed with enough water to form a paste, after which the full quantity may be added. It is always best to add 1 or 2 pounds of lime for each pound of the green, as the danger to foliage will be much lessened thereby. Paris Green alone is sometimes applied in dry form. It is best, however, to mix each pound with ten pounds of flower or paste. The liquid is much less objectionable, and we would in all cases recommend it.

KEROSENE EMULSION.—Take common bar soap, one-half a pound, water 1 gallon and kerosene 2 gallons. Shave the soap into the water, then heat the whole until all the soap is dissolved; add the soap liquid, boiling hot, to the kerosene and churn for 10 minutes by pumping it back into itself; when cool, the emulsion should have the consistency of thick cream or soft butter, this depending somewhat on the kind of soap used.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE GRAPE—THE FLEE BEETLE.

This small, steel blue insect appears in early spring and at once begins eating the tender foliage. After eating about a moment the female beetle deposits small, yellow eggs on the foliage. These soon hatch into small larvae, which continue the work of destruction.

REMEDIES.—Spray with Paris Green, and one and one-half pounds of lime to 200 gallons of water, as soon as the beetles are noticed. Two applications of this solution at intervals of a week or ten days will usually destroy all the insects.

THE ROSE BUG.

It makes its appearance early in the summer, devouring flowers, young fruit and leaves. The beetle is about half an inch long and of a brown color.

should be applied in solution at the rate of one ounce to two gallons of water.

REMEDIES.—The best results have followed the use of pyrethrum which

INSECTS AFFECTING THE APPLE—THE CODDLING MOTH.

The little white caterpillar, whose affects are so familiar to everyone, is the larvae of a small nocturnal, gray moth. The moth deposits her egg on the bosom end of the fruit. As soon as the eggs hatch the larvae eats its way into the young fruit; the rest of the story is well known to every one.

REMEDIES.—Spray with Paris Green or London Purple at the rate of 1 pound to 250 gallons of water; add 1½ pounds of lime, first when the flowers are falling, and again when the fruit is the size of peas.

THE CANKER WORM.

The measuring worm eats the green portion of the leaf, giving the tree a brownish color, as though scorched by fire. The worms appear in early spring and when full grown are an inch long.

REMEDIES.—Spray the trees when the leaves are one-third grown, with Paris Green solution, 1 pound to 200 gallons of water, and add 1½ pounds of lime. Usually one spraying will be sufficient, but if the worms appear to be on the increase, a second application will be advisable.

APPLE TREE TENT-CATERPILLAR.

The large silken nests made by this insect are familiar to everyone. The caterpillars appear in May or June, and in 5 or 6 weeks have attained their full size.

REMEDIES.—Cut out and burn the nests as soon as they are seen, taking the precaution to do this in the morning when the caterpillars are all in. This, together with one or two sprayings of Paris Green solution, having a strength of 1 pound to 200 gallons of water and 1½ pounds of lime will effectively rid the trees of the pest.

THE APPLE APHIS.

Apple trees are often attacked early in the season by this insect. The lice are quite small and green in color. By sucking the juices from the young growth they greatly interfere with the functions of the latter, and as a result the tree has a sickly, yellow appearance.

REMEDIES.—Spray with kerosene emulsion at the rate of 1 gallon to 20 of water, as soon as the lice appear; repeat the treatment in 8 or 10 days if necessary. A decoction made by soaking over night 4 or 5 pounds of tobacco stems or tobacco of any kind, in 5 gallons of water will also be found an excellent remedy against lice.

THE OYSTER SHELL BARK LOUSE.

There are frequently seen on the trunks, branches and twigs of the apple tree small, whitish shells, resembling in shape those of an oyster. Under these shells are numerous small lice busily engaged in sucking the sap from the tree.

REMEDIES.—Scrape the trees thoroughly in spring before the larvae appear and then paint the trunk and large limbs with a thick solution made by dissolving one quart of soap in half a gallon of hot water; 2 ounces of crude carbolic acid added to this will also increase its efficiency. Make no further treatment until the middle of May, when kerosene emulsion, 1e gallon to 25 gallons of water, should be applied. It is always best to apply the emulsion soon after the lice hatch.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE PEACH—THE BLACK APHIS.

Numbers of this small, shiny black insect may be seen in the spring on the leaves and twigs of the peach. The lice often do a great deal of damage above ground as well as below on the roots.

REMEDIES.—For the form above ground, spraying with kerosene emulsion, 1 gallon to 35 gallons of water is the most effective remedy. The first spraying should be made as soon as the lice appear; if necessary this should be followed by others at intervals of a few days until the trees are rid of the pest. Under the ground the lice are best destroyed by digging in tobacco stems or dust among the trees. The tobacco is scattered on the ground to the depth of half an inch or more, then dug in with a spade or fork.

PEACH YELLOWS.

This is one of the few diseases as to which very little is positively known, except its effects. It usually makes its appearance about mid-summer, causing the foliage of the tree to turn yellow, and soon thereafter the body and large limbs will throw out a considerable number of weak, yellow leaved suckers. If the tree is loaded with fruit it will be under size, little or no flavor, and ripen prematurely.

REMEDIES.—The moment that you feel sure that a tree is affected with yellows, dig it up root and branch and burn it and plant another tree that you like, other than a peach, in its place.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE PEAR—THE PEAR TREE SLUG.

This insect attacks the leaves, eating away the green portion so that nothing remains but the parchment-like tissues and veins. It appears usually the latter part of June and again in August.

REMEDIES.—Spraying with a simple solution of milk of lime, made by mixing 2 pounds of lime in 20 gallons of water, will often rid the trees of this pest. The first application should be made as soon as the slugs are noticed; if necessary, others should follow in a week or 10 days. By adding a little Paris Green, say 1 ounce to the lime milk, the latter will be made more effectual.

THE SCURFY BARK LOUSE.

The insect resembles the Oyster Shell Bark Louse already described as attacking the apple.

REMEDIES.—The same as for Oyster Shell Bark Louse.

PEAR BLIGHT.

It is understood by the best authorities, both practical and scientific, that the cause of the disease is absolutely unknown and there is but one certain remedy, namely—to cut out the blighted parts promptly on appearance of the disease and burn them.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE PLUM—THE CURCULIO.

This little grub originated from eggs deposited by a small, dirty gray beetle, when the flowers are still small.

REMEDIES.—The most reliable way now known of dealing with Curculio is to spray it with Paris Green. The first application should be made when the flowers are falling, using a solution made by mixing 1 pound of Paris Green in 200 gallons of water and adding 1½ pounds of lime. In a week or 10 days make a second application and follow this by another after the lapse of the same length of time.

THE PLUM TREE APHIS.

This insect resembles the one occurring on the peach, and like it may be destroyed by spraying with kerosene emulsion, made by mixing 1 gallon of concentrated emulsion in 20 gallons of water.

BLACK KNOT.

The most Scientific as well as practical fruit growers in the country are by no means agreed as to the cause of Black Knot on plum and cherry trees, but they are entirely agreed as to the only known remedy, namely, just as soon as the Black Knot appears cut it out, removing the branch at least two inches below where the knot appears. Burn the affected parts and follow this method promptly, thoroughly, and in most cases, you will have exterminated the disease before it has done serious damage.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE CHERRY.

The cherry is injured by plant lice resembling those occurring on the peach and plum. The Pear Tree Slug also attacks the leaves, while the fruit is infected by the Plum Curculio.

REMEDIES.--The remedies given under peach and pear insects should be adopted in this case.

BLACK KNOT.

Cherry trees are affected with Black Knot the same as plum trees and the same remedies.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY--THE CURRANT WORM.

The perfect form of the worm is a small fly, which lays its eggs on the leaves in early spring. As soon as the eggs hatch, the worms eat circular holes in the foliage. As the worms increase in size, they become more voracious, often ridding the leaves.

REMEDIES.--As soon as the worm are seen, spray the plant with a solution made by mixing 1 ounce of hellebore in 2 gallons of water.

THE CURRANT APHIS.

The insect attacks the leaves, causing them to curl and turn brown. The lice are usually abundant in early summer, but as hot weather advances they disappear.

REMEDIES.--Spray with kerosene emulsion, one gallon to 20 gallons of water, as soon as the lice are noticed.

INSECTS AFFECTING THE ROSE.

THE ROSE BUG.--The same as sometimes affects the grape. Remedies --The same.

THE GREEN APHIS.--The same that attacks the apple. Remedies--The same.

THE BLACK APHIS.--The same that attacks the peach and other trees. Remedies--The same.

