

4646

DUTCH FLOWERING BULBS

AND JAPAN LILIES

Gift of
Earl Blough
November 1957

FOR

AUTUMN, 1870.

HERENDEEN & CO.,

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

TREES, PLANTS AND SEEDS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF DESIRABLE

NURSERY STOCK AND SUPPLIES.

OFFICE 19 SENECA ST., GENEVA, N. Y.

E. W. HERENDEEN.

J. B. JONES.

JULIUS IVES, JR.

NURSERIES ESTABLISHED 1839.

SUGGESTIONS

for our customers benefit and our convenience.

Correspondents will please be particular and give their **names in full**, distinctly written, with **Post-Office, County** and **State**, and with large orders their Express-Office.

A list of the articles ordered and their prices should be given on a separate sheet and not mixed up with the letter.

Remittance should always accompany the order.

This not only expedites your receipt of the goods, but saves our making charges, invoices, credits, etc.

Draft on **New York**, Post-Office Order, Green backs by express, or Registered Letter, are all safe.

All the productions of our Nurseries, **Trees, Plants, Vines, Bulbs** and **Seeds**, will be sent by Mail or Express, **Prepaid** on receipt of our uniform Catalogue Prices.

EVERYTHING WELL PACKED WITHOUT CHARGE.

TO THE FLOWER-LOVING PUBLIC :

No investment for home enjoyment is so sure to return liberally, in real satisfaction and pleasure, as a few dollars expended for a choice selection of FLOWERING BULBS, and it is a matter for general congratulation that plants of this kind are growing so popular, and their cultivation in this country so constantly on the increase.

They can, with very little trouble, be grown throughout the winter in the parlor, as well as in the garden during the summer months, thus rendering home far more attractive than double their cost expended in ordinary artificial decorations.

The ease with which bulbous-rooted plants are cultivated is no small thing in their favor. While seeds of annuals often fail to come up, or when, after growing, the plants die in transplanting, or are otherwise checked in their growth, and bedding plants are frequently discouraged by the change from the hot-house to the border; while shrubs require frequent pruning, trimming and constant watching and training to keep them in proper condition for blooming, a bulb only requires to be put in the ground in the proper time and place, and it will afterward take care of itself, abundantly rewarding the grower for affording it an opportunity to become a thing of beauty, and consequently a joy forever.

Early in the Spring, usually by the first of March, we see the Snow Drop and Crocus forcing themselves through the still frozen ground; these are followed in quick succession by Crown Imperials, Hyacinths and Tulips, all of which will be in flower before it is generally considered time to "make garden." As there is not a week during the whole season that is not the natural time for flowering for some of this class of plants, a bed planted with them alone would never be out of flower from early Spring until they are killed by the autumnal frosts; and with a little attention to the times of planting, a succession of the most gorgeous flowers can be had through the entire season.

It may not be amiss to remind purchasers that the highest priced articles are not necessarily the best, lest they may be disappointed in the results from

some of the more costly bulbs. In this as in every other business, supply and demand govern the price. A plant newly introduced from a foreign country sells at a high price because it is scarce. The first *Lilium Auratum* bulbs brought to this country, but five years since, brought \$40 each; better ones now sell for *sixty cents*, and they will be still cheaper as the supply increases.

There are many producers and dealers anxious to try **NEW THINGS**, hoping to get something better than is before the public. Our advice to those who plant merely for their own pleasure is, let others experiment—purchase, you, that which is tried.

In the accompanying lists care has been taken to include only those varieties which it is believed will prove entirely satisfactory to the grower, and no pains will be spared to have all in good order, well conditioned and true to name.

We advise our friends to make most of their selections from our very complete lists of **NAMED VARIETIES**, ordering the mixed kinds for bed and border planting.

Though they cost a little more, they are far more elegant and desirable having been selected for their beauty of bloom, size, strength, and quality, of bulb: as the description assures us just what flower to expect from each they should invariably be selected for house culture.

Purchasers who are unacquainted with the merits of the different varieties may feel assured of a judicious and satisfactory selection by entrusting it entirely to us.

We shall commence sending out Bulbs about the middle of September and fill all orders *in rotation as received* during the months of October and November, and later, if the season is such as to allow their being planted before the ground freezes.

Orders that arrive too late, will be returned with the money.

We trust that our earnest efforts and constant endeavors for advancement in this very interesting department of floriculture, will secure to us a liberal share of the patronage of the flower-loving, and bulb-buying public.

CHOICE COLLECTIONS

OF ASSORTED

FLOWERING BULBS.

To the following assorted collections of Bulbs, we invite the attention of those who desire a fine display of blooms, *with the least expense*, and yet are not sufficiently acquainted with the great number of varieties to select for themselves. We feel confident these will give great satisfaction to purchasers, especially as the *prices are much less than if selections be made from the catalogue.*

No. 1.—Price \$2—Contains

- | | |
|--|---|
| 6 Fine Named Double and Single Hyacinths, for pots, glasses or open border.
1 Polyanthus Narcissus. | 3 Early Tulips.
12 Fine Mixed Crocus.
1 Persian Iris. |
|--|---|

No. 2.—Price \$3—Contains

- | | |
|--|---|
| 6 Double and Single Hyacinths, named for culture in pots, glasses or the border.
12 Tulips of various kinds, mixed.
6 Narcissus of various kinds, mixed. | 15 Crocus of various kinds, mixed.
3 Hardy Gladiolus.
1 Lilium Lancifolium. |
|--|---|

No. 3.—Price \$5—Contains

- | | |
|---|---|
| 10 Fine Named Double and Single Hyacinths, for pots, glasses or open border.
6 Fine Double Tulips.
12 Beautiful Named Early Tulips.
25 Fine Mixed Crocus.
3 Polyanthus Narcissus. | 6 Double Narcissus.
3 Persian Iris.
10 Double Snowdrops.
1 Lilium Candidum.
1 " Lancifolium Roscum.
1 " Auratum. |
|---|---|

No. 4.—Price \$10—Contains

- | | |
|---|--|
| 20 Double and Single Hyacinths (all named flowers), suitable for culture in glasses, pots or the flower-border.
10 Early Double and Single Tulips for pot culture or the open border.
8 Parrot Tulips.
6 Late Tulips for the border.
3 Polyanthus Narcissus, for pot culture or the border.
3 Double Narcissus.
1 Crown Imperial. | 6 Jonquils, assorted.
50 Crocus, fine mixed.
2 Japan Lilies, rubrum and roscum.
2 Spanish Iris.
6 Ranunculus, assorted varieties.
6 Anemones, "
6 Hardy Gladiolus.
6 Snowdrops.
1 Lilium Auratum.
1 " Candidum.
1 " Longiflorum. |
|---|--|

No. 5.—Price \$20—Contains

- | | |
|---|---|
| 40 Fine Named Double and Single Hyacinths, for pots, glasses or open border.
100 Fine Mixed Crocus.
50 Beautiful Named Early Tulips.
25 Fine Named Double Tulips.
6 Polyanthus Narcissus.
12 Double Narcissus.
6 Persian Iris.
6 English Iris.
2 Crown Imperials. | 25 Double Snowdrops.
2 Lilium Auratum.
1 " Excelsum.
1 " Lancifolium Album.
1 " " Rubrum.
1 " Longiflorum.
1 " Candidum.
25 Fine Mixed Ranunculus.
25 " Anemones. |
|---|---|

THE HYACINTH.

This popular favorite is the chief of all the bulbs available for spring. The cheap rate at which it can now be purchased, and the ease with which it can be well, if not superbly, cultivated, places it within the reach of all who possess a garden. It is, indeed, scarcely possible to estimate too highly the qualities of the Hyacinth, as a spring flower. Whether as regards delicacy of color or sweetness of perfume, it has few equals.

CULTIVATION OF HYACINTHS IN POTS.

As the Hyacinth is frequently mismanaged by the inexperienced, a few remarks are here offered as a guide to those who are unacquainted with the treatment necessary to ensure a good bloom. For blooming soon after Christmas, pot at the end of August; and for blooming in March, pot at the end of September. The soil should be good rich turfy loam that has been thoroughly decomposed, and some old, rotten, cow dung or other manure. After potting, either put them in a dark place, or plunge them in ashes or decayed tan for a little time, for no other reason than to get the roots fairly started before they start at the crown; and, as a general rule, remove them from such situation as soon as the roots reach the bottom of the pot. They should not remain in the dark sufficiently long to allow the truss to begin growing and become bleached, as is too often the case. Place them on the top shelf of a greenhouse, near to the glass, where they can be well aired, so that the crowns may swell gradually, and vigorous growth be promoted. If wanted early, use a little fire heat; if not, let them take time, and if kept in any airy position they will produce short stiff foliage. When the truss is nearly developed, manure water may be used somewhat freely, as the Hyacinth benefits by feeding when at this stage. *Air well at all times from a few days after their removal from the plunged beds to insure vigorous healthy growth.*

CULTIVATION OF HYACINTHS IN GLASSES.

The best time for planting Hyacinths in glasses is October or beginning of November. Fill the glasses with pure water as far as to touch the bulb, and must be renewed as soon as the ends of the roots begin to look woolly, which happens sometimes after a fortnight or three weeks. A little wood charcoal is very effectual in preventing the water from becoming fetid. Put the glasses in a cool place till the bulbs have made sufficiently long roots, after which they can bear from 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Give them always as much fresh air as possible to keep them dwarf, as much light and sun as possible to get the colors in full perfection, and by pouring every day some rain-water on the

tops before they are in bloom (a soft shower would do them much good) makes the bells open and large, and the flower robust.

Place the glasses always on wood, as stone, brick or iron makes the water too cold for the growth of the roots.

They seldom do well in a close room or on the chimney-piece near or above the fire, and frost or wind does them much harm.

CULTURE OF THE HYACINTH IN THE FLOWER BORDER OR BED OUT OF DOORS.

Any well-drained garden soil is easily rendered suitable for the growth of the Hyacinth. If the soil is of a strong, adhesive nature, add two inches of sharp sand and as much well-decayed manure, then dig the soil two feet deep with a five-prong steel fork, taking care to mix the sand and the manure with the soil as the work proceeds. Open loamy soils will require merely a liberal dressing of manure and deep digging. Select a dry day for putting in the bulbs, plant in lines nine inches apart, and twelve inches from row to row, the crown of the bulb should be three inches under the surface of the soil. It is as well to cover the bed with three inches of old tan or short litter to exclude frost; remove this, however, when the plant begins to grow through it.

GROWING HYACINTHS, NARCISSUS, TULIPS AND CROCUSES IN MOSS.

The Hyacinth will grow in flower-pots, glass vases, cups and saucers filled with fresh moss, as well as in a compost of good mould; one great advantage of growing them in this way is, that several bulbs of different color may be planted together, and owing to the lightness of the moss, they can be carried to any part of the house at pleasure. Early Tulips, Narcissus, and Crocuses, may be treated in the same way, excepting that the Crocus will not stand so much heat at the first stage of its growth, and must be turned outside of the window every fine day, and if not frosty *all night*, the moss must be kept moderately damp.

HYACINTHS.

Those marked (*) are early; those marked (**) the earliest for forcing; (a) finest for exhibition and for glasses; (A) will not bear forcing. Double Hyacinths always do better cultivated in pots, boxes or the open ground, whereas the single varieties, when properly treated, rarely fail to reward the cultivator with fine spikes of flower; therefore we recommend single Hyacinths for glasses, vases, china bowls, and for early flowering.

Double Deep Red Rose and Pink.

In various shades..

	EACH
<i>a</i> Alida Catharina, deep rose, handsome truss.....	30
A* Bouquet Royal, large rosy bells, good spike	30
Bouquet Tendre, rose, changing to dark red, compact spike.....	30
Cochénille, (Eclipse,) dark red.....	45
*Comtesse de la Coste, dark rose, fine spike	30
*Czar Nicholas, pale, waxy blush, bells large, spike good	1.0
Frederic the Great, half double, good.....	60
**Grootvorst, pale waxy blush, compact spike, dense bells	30
<i>a</i> Lord Wellington, waxy pale pink, large, compact bells, fine spike....	70
Madame Zoutman, rose, good bells, spike fine.	35
Noble par Merite, extra good, spike.....	75
A Panorama, bright rose, showy spike, large bells	30
Perruque Royale, bright red purple.....	40
<i>a</i> Regina Victoria, waxy peach, showy spike, splendid bells	30
Sir Thomas Gray, early rose, very fine.....	60
*Temple de Apollo, light rose, very fine.....	35

Double White and Blush.

In various shades.

Anna Maria, blush with violet eye, good spike	30
**Don Gratuit, pure white, moderate bells, fine spike	40
*La Deese, pure white, fine bells, fair spike	30
La Virginite, white, with rosy eye	30
Miss Kitty, blush, purple eye, splendid bells, large spike.....	35
Non Plus Ultra, white, purple eye.....	40
Penelope, fine white, with red eye	25
<i>a</i> **Prince of Waterloo, pure white, magnificent bells, splendid spike ...	50
A Sceptre d'Or, white fair bells, spike moderate	30
<i>a</i> *Tour d'Auvergne, pure white, showy spike, good bells	40
**Triumph Blandina, blush, pink eye, dense bells, magnificent spike ...	35
Virgo, fine, rosy centre.....	35

Double Blue, Purple and Porcelain.

In various shades.

Albion, dark purple.....	50
<i>a</i> *Bloksberg, Neapolitan violet blue, splendid bells, fine spike	35
Bride of Lammermoor, fine pale blue.....	30
<i>a</i> Garrick, magnificent spike, dense bells ..	1.00
<i>a</i> *Laurens Koster, violet, magnificent bells, long, showy spike	80

	EACH.
*Lord Wellington, dark porcelain blue, fine spike, good bells	30
Lord Raglan, new, blaek centre.....	85
Martinet, good spike, fine color.....	40
*Mignon de Dryfhout, pale blue, compact spike, good bells	35
Morillo, extra, fine bells.....	45
Othello, early, very dark.....	60
*Pasquin, blue, with dark eye, good bells, compact spike	40

Double Yellow.

In various shades.

*Bouquet d'Orange, shaded orange yellow, compact spike, good bells ...	40
Croesus, extra, orange, large.....	50
Gœthe, waxy cream, superb bells, beautiful spike	40
A Jaune Supreme, lemon, good bells, spike fine	70
Louis d'Or, fine dark yellow	40
Piet Hein, pale yellow	40

Single Red, Rose and Pink.

In various shades.

Agnes, extra good bells, large spike.....	30
a Amy, groseille, large bells, dense spike.....	30
*Apellius, groseille, large bells, dense spike.....	30
a Belle Quirine, rose, large bells, fine thick spike.. ..	30
Emmeline, extra early, pink good.....	35
Homerus, early, good for foreing.....	40
a Jenny Lind, fine spike, large bells, flowers, pink, shaded, creamy.... white	30
La Dame du Lac, extra rosey.....	40
*Madame Hodson, bright pink, fine spike, beautiful bells.....	30
*Maria Theresa, peach striped, showy bells, superb spike.....	30
Maria Cornelia, new, very fine color.	50
*Norma, delicate rose, large bells, fine spike.....	30
*Robert Steiger, deep crimson, large bells, snperb spike.....	35
Sultan's Favorite, striped waxy rose, large bells, magnificent spike.....	30
Tuba Flora, extra, large flower.....	40

Single White and Blush.

In various shades.

Alba Maxima, new, extra fine bells.....	1.00
*Alba Superbissima, large bells, green tips.....	40
a*Elfrida, creamy blush, large bells, fine spike.....	40
**Grand Vainqueur, pure white, thick spike, dense bells.....	35
a*Grandeur à Merveille, pale blush, fine bells, superb spike.....	35
a*Grande Vedette, white, showy bells, fine spike.....	30
Kroonprinces, fine dwarf.....	40
Lord Grey, creamy white, fine.....	30
Madame Talleyrand, white, showy bells, fine spike.....	40
Mammoth, extra large.....	45
Queen of the Netherlands, extra fine, good spike.....	45
a Rosseau, pinky white, fine spike, large bells.....	25
a Semiramis, creamy white.....	30
a Themistoe es, white with green tips.....	30
a*Victoria Regina, fine white, waxy bells, superb spike.....	35

Single Blue, Purple and Porcelain.

In various shades.

<i>a**</i> Baron Van Thuyll, violet, compact spike, bells moderate.....	30
<i>*Bleu Mourant</i> , light blue, fair spike, moderate bells.....	25
<i>a*</i> Charles Dickens, violet superb bells, splendid spike.....	30
Camper, clear blue ..	30
Couronne de Celle, new, extra fine.....	40
<i>*Emicus</i> , blue, dense bells, compact spike.....	25
<i>a*</i> Grande Lilas, delicate porcelain, blue, large bells, superb spike.....	35
<i>a**</i> Grande Vedette, porcelain blue, thick spike, showy bells.....	45
Keizer Ferdinand, violet, with light edges, good spike, large bells.....	35
La Peyronse, fine blue.....	25
<i>**L'Ami du Cœur</i> , violet, dense bells, compact spike.....	25
L'Unique, dark violet.....	30
<i>**Nimrod</i> , light blue, fine spike, large bells.....	40
<i>a**</i> Orondates, porcelain blue, good spike, fine bells.....	35
<i>a*</i> Porcelain sceptre, porcelain, large bells, splendid spike.....	35
<i>*Prince Oscar</i> , light blue, large bells, good spike.....	40
Regulus, extra large bells.....	30
Tibelcain, fine bells, dark blue.....	30
Voltaire, porcelain blue, extra.....	35

Single Black, Dark Blue and Indigo.

Argus, new, extra blue white eye.....	60
<i>a*</i> La Plus Noire, royal purple, fine spike, dense bells.....	50
<i>a*</i> Mimosa, indigo, magnificent spike, dense bells.....	35
<i>a*</i> Prince Albert, royal purple, good spike, fair bells.....	40
Siam, extra black.....	50
<i>a</i> Uncle Tom, dark purple, showy spike, good bells.....	75

Single Yellow.

<i>a*</i> Anna Carolina, lemon, good bells, fine spike.....	50
Fleur d'Or, maize, good spike, beautiful bells.....	25
<i>a*</i> Heroine, pale yellow, fair spike, showy bells.....	30
<i>a*</i> Koning van Holland, reddish yellow, fair spike, compact bells.....	30
Rhinoceros, orange yellow.....	40

Mixed Hyacinths for Bedding.

	EACH.	PER DOZ
Single Blue.....	.15	1 50
“ Red15	1 50
“ White.....	.15	1 50
“ All colors.....	.15	1 50
Double Blue.....	.15	1 50
“ Red15	1 50
“ White.....	.15	1 50
“ All colors.....	.15	1 50

Choice assortment of our own selection at the following low rates:

12 Hyacinths, colors mixed, for pots or open ground.....	1 50
12 “ named, double and single, for pots, grasses or open border....	2 50
12 “ “ “ “ “ “ “ extra.....	3 50
12 “ “ “ “ “ “ “ best.....	5 00
50 “ “ “ “ “ “ in 25 sorts.....	12 00
100 “ “ “ “ “ “ “	25 00

TULIPS.

Early Dwarf Duc Van Thol Tulips.

The pretty little dwarf tulips of this section are perhaps the most generally known; their early blooming, exceedingly gay colors, and low, compact growth, (five inches,) has secured for them a place which no other bulbous root can occupy; they grow in sand, moss or water, and may be cultivated in the smallest-sized pots. If planted early in September, and forced, they may be had in bloom early in December; for very early beds out of doors we strongly recommend this section; all the Van Thols, in their several colors, are decidedly the earliest, both for out-door culture and for first forcing. Four inches apart, when planting beds, is sufficient, in pots five to ten bulbs in each.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Duc Van Thol, scarlet.....	10	1.00
“ white.....	30	3.00
“ rosy.....	15	1.50
“ yellow.....	15	1.50
“ common red and yellow, <i>earliest for forcing</i>	05	.50
“ gold striped.....	20	2.00
“ cramoisi.....	15	1.50

Parrot or Dragon Tuips.

These are prized on account of their singularly picturesque appearance. The flowers are very large, and the colors exceedingly brilliant, but they are only suitable for groups in mixed borders or conspicuous places in front of shrubs.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Belle Jaune, Yellow.....	08	.75
Coffee brown.....	08	.75
Lutea major, scarlet.....	10	1.00
Marlgraf, striped.....	08	.75
Superfine mixed varieties.....	08	.75

Early Single Flowering Tulips.

Most suitable for Bedding.

For spring gardening perhaps tulips are the best of all bulbs, on account of their rich and varied colors, easy culture, extreme hardiness, and early flowering habit, whether in beds, clumps and borders, as mixtures or as self colors, the effect is beautiful, brilliant and satisfactory.

	EACH.
Bacchus, deep red.....	20
Brutus, golden striped.....	25
Belle Alliance, flame color, Waterloo.....	15
Bride of Haarlem, white and red.....	30
Canary Bird, yellow.....	15
Chrysolora, yellow, extra fine.....	25
Claremond Gold Lac, red, striped with yellow, extra fine.....	30
Claremond, striped, red and white.....	15
Commandant, red, with yellow edge.....	10
Cramoisi Superbe, crimson.....	20
Donna Maria, red and white.....	35
Duchess de Parma, yellow with red.....	10
Eleonore, fine purple.....	15
Globe de Rigaud, purple, striped.....	20
Grand Duc, brown and yellow.....	20
Heenba, white and striped.....	20
Joost Van Vondel, red striped, elegant and new.....	45

La Reine, light rosy.....	10
Le Matelas, rosy, extra, new.....	60
Parmenio, beautiful red.....	10
Paul Moreelse, deep red.....	15
Pax Alba, splendid white.....	15
Pottebaker, white.....	10
Proserpine, magnificent crimson, large and new.....	60
Purple Crown.....	15
Roi Pepin, white and red, new.....	1.00
Rosamunde, white, bordered with rose.....	15
Rose a Merville, rosy.....	25
Rose Louisante, rosy.....	25
Rose Gris de Lin, very elegant.....	15
Standard Gold, red with gold.....	25
Standard Royal, white and red.....	08
Standard Royal, variegated foliage.....	30
Thomas Moore, orange color.....	08
Vermillion brilliant, glittering red.....	35
Wouwerman, purple violet, new.....	50
Yellow Prince.....	08

Double Tulips.

A collection under this head have been selected for their colors and large flowers, and are all suitable for open air culture. Tournesol is one of the best and most showy, particularly for early forcing in pots, and succession.

	EACH.
Admiral Kinsbergen, golden, bronze striped.....	08
Blanche Borde, purple and white.....	10
Bilderdijk, deep red.....	15
Blue Flag, beautiful blue.....	10
Conqueror, violet and white striped.....	15
Couronne des Roses, creamy white with rose.....	10
Dne Van York, purple and yellow.....	08
Epaulet des Argent, white with violet crimson stripes.....	50
Fluweelen Mantel, superb brown, new.....	50
Gloria Solus, scarlet, edged with yellow.....	08
Helianthus, crimson red, richly bordered with bright gold.....	20
Imperator Rubrorum, rich crimson scarlet, large, gay.....	15
La Candeur, pure white.....	20
Lae Gris de Lin, fine purple.....	10
Le Blason, elegant rosy.....	20
Mariage de ma fille, white, striped with violet rose.....	15
Morillo, rosy white, large and fine, new.....	30
Phoedor, splendid purple.....	20
Purperkroon, purple.....	10
Rosine, bright rose.....	10
Rex Rubrorum, scarlet.....	08
Rhinoceros, fine purple.....	15
Tournesol, orange and red.....	08
Tournesol, pure yellow.....	20
Yellow Rose, pure yellow, very large.....	10

Late Flowering, or Show Tulips.

For the Garden.

This group differs from others by their taller growth and later bloom. It comprises the various florist varieties generally grown for competition by ama-

teur cultivators. The leading colors are pure white, and golden yellow ground tints, with diversely beautiful flamed, striped and feather-like margins.

	EACH.
Bizarres, By-blooms and Rosys, choice named varieties.....	20
Bizarres, mixed varieties.....	05
By-blooms. " ".....	06
Rosys " ".....	08

Mixed Tulips.

For the Garden.

	PER DOZ.
Fine single or double, early and late.....	50
Fine Parrot Tulips, splendid flowers.	60
Bizarres, Byblooms and Rosys.....	75

Great care has been taken to introduce into the above select List of Tulips, only the most distinct, brilliant and decided colors. The names and varieties are immense, but the really striking colors few.

Grape and Feathered Hyacinths.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Muscari Botroides flore alba. White Grape Hyacinth.....	25	2 50
" Belgicus flore cœrulea. Blue Nutmeg Hyacinth.....	05	50
" Belgicus flore carnea. Blush Nutmeg Hyacinth.....	10	1 00
" Belgicus flore alba. White Nutmeg Hyacinth.....	05	50
" Campanuloides. Bell-flowered Hyacinth.....	10	1 00
" Comosus. Blue Grapo Hyacinth.....	10	1 00
" Monstruosus. Feathered Hyacinth.....	10	1 00

CROWN IMPERIALS.

An old-fashioned but noble class of bulbous plants, remarkable for their highly ornamental character and early blooming. Planted in groups, at prominent points of shrubberies and in mixed borders, also in centres of beds, and as a background to the more dwarf early-flowering bulbs, they are truly effective, and relieve the monotony of the flower-garden, while their beautiful green foliage and large coronets of bloom make them conspicuous and attractive objects.

	EACH.
Double Maximum yellow.....	1 50
" " red.....	70
Single red.....	30
Single Variegated Foliage.....	70

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

Next to the Hyacinth, the Narcissus stands pre-eminent on account of its beauty, fragrance and early flowering. It deserves to be extensively cultivated. The Narcissus is unrivalled for spring gardening, for beds, clumps and borders. The pure whites with yellow and citron cups, and the bright yellows with orange cups, form a striking contrast and beautiful companion to the Hyacinth.

The Narcissus will invariably succeed well with the same treatment recommended for the Hyacinth, only in the open border large bulbs require to be planted fully five inches deep.

	EACH.
Bazelman Major, white, yellow eup, very fine.....	35
Bazelman Minor, fine small flowers.....	20

Gloriosa, white, orange cup, very large.....	15
Grand Monarque, white, yellow cup, large.....	15
Grand Soleil d'Or, fine yellow, orange cup, very handsome.....	15
Luna, pure white.....	15
States General, lemon yellow, orange cup.....	15

Double Narcissus.

For Pots and Borders.

	EACH.
Albo Pleno Odorato, white fragrant.....	10
Incomparable, fine yellow.....	05
Orange Phoenix, orange and straw.....	08
Sulphur Crown, large, double, sulphur and white.....	10
Van Sion (Double Yellow Daffodil).....	05

Single Narcissus.

Biflorus, white and primrose.....	08
Bulbocodium (Hoop Petticoat), golden yellow, rich, new.....	60
Poeticus, Pure white, with red cup.....	05
Trumpet Maximus, (gold).....	15
Trumpet Minor, silver.....	20

Jonquils.

Suitable for Pots or the Garden—Culture the same as the Polyanthus Narcissus.

	EACH.
Large Double.....	15
Single, sweet-scented.....	08
“ Campernelli.....	05

CROCUS.

Culture of the Crocus in Flower Borders or Beds.

Plant in the open ground, in October, November and December, preferring deep, light, rich, sandy soil; but the crocus will thrive in any ordinary soil or situation. In planting, the bulbs should be covered from two to three inches with fine mould, and not more than two inches apart. For edging borders and beds, the crocus is also exceedingly useful; and where planted in lines along the margin of walks, or in clumps of 3, 6, 12 or more bulbs each, and allowed to remain in the ground for several years, the effect of the immense masses of flowers which they produce is all that can be desired. A very effective display in a flower garden in March may be produced by each bed having a broad edging of crocus, the colors being nicely arranged and contrasted. This may be secured without interfering with either the spring or summer occupants; for the bulbs may be planted close to the outside of the bed, where they will scarcely be in the way, either in digging or in planting. Unless the bulbs become too numerous, and the leaves spread over more space than it may be desirable to have covered with them, they should not be disturbed, as they bloom more profusely when well established.

Culture of the Crocus in Pots, Vases, Baskets, &c.

For blooming in-doors, either in pots or in any of the various contrivances that are used instead of pots; strong bulbs of the seedling varieties should be selected, planting them in succession, commencing about the middle of October. For pot-culture, let the bulbs be only half covered with mould, use good rich, sandy soil, and secure perfect drainage, a liberal supply of water being necessary during the blooming season; therefore any defect in the drainage would cause the soil to become sodden. Planted in Excelsior vases, china bowls,

saucers; etc., filled with moss or sand, drainage is unnecessary, but on no account should the moss or sand ever be allowed to get dry. Treatment same as recommended for hyacinths in sand or moss.

Dutch Crocus.

	PER DOZ.	PER 100.
Blue, mixed.....	20	1 50
Striped, mixed.....	20	1 50
White, mixed.....	20	1 50
Large yellow, very fine.....	25	1 75
Cloth of Gold, small flower, golden yellow, with brown stripe	25	1 75
Scotch, striped, white and black.....	25	1 75

New Seedling Dutch Crocus.

Wherever large and handsome flowers are required, whether for beds, clumps or edgings, the following seedling varieties should be planted. They are also most suitable for planting in vases, china bowls, wire baskets or any other elegant contrivance.

Selected Named Dutch Varieties.

	WHITE.	PER DOZ.
Albion, white, finely striped.....		30
Caroline Chisholm, white, beautiful, full sized, snow white.....		25
Mont Blanc, pure white, splendid.....		40
Queen Victoria, the purest white, with good habit.....		40

STRIPED LILAC, BLUE, AND PURPLE ON WHITE GROUND.

Cloth of Silver, beautiful purple, striped on white ground.....	25
Lilacens, distinct lilac, superb.....	35
Rembrandt, dark, striped blue, extra.....	40
Sir Walter Scott, very large, with beautiful lilac penciling and purple tube.....	35

BLUE AND WHITE.

King William, dark blue, one of the best.....	40
La Lucur, light blue, very fine.....	40
Ne plus ultra, fine light blue, tipped with white and rose petals.....	35
Prince Albert, large, purplish lilac.....	35

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

One of the most beautiful of spring-flowering plants for early forcing in pots, whose delicious odor is universally sought, being proverbial for its neat and chaste outline of growth, which is close, dwarf and compact.

Fine large buds, suitable for forcing or bedding.....8c. each, 75 per doz.

THE SNOW DROP,

As the earliest of spring-flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant drooping snow-white blossoms. The first-flowering of its varieties is the common Single Snowdrop, which may be considered the most graceful and beautiful, commencing to bloom from February; this is succeeded by the Double-flowered.

	PER DOZ.	PER 100.
Double-flowering	60	4 50
Single "	25	1 75

RANUNCULUS.

For beauty of form and brilliancy of color, perhaps this favorite flower stands unequalled; the only cause why it is not more successfully cultivated is usually the want of proper preparation in making a good bed, and filling the bed with the proper compost; the situation of the bed should be cool and somewhat moist; there must be, nevertheless, good drainage; the best soil is a hazelly loam; should the natural soil be unsuitable, remove it to a depth of two feet, replacing it with hazelly loam from an old pasture; this should form the foundation of the bed, to the extent of one foot; on this should be laid a dressing of well decayed manure; half a foot upon this, for the top of the bed, should be placed a layer of fibrous yellow loam, for planting the tubers in, mixed with well dried cow-dung and leaf mould; plant two inches deep, in October, November and December; and during the spring months, in severe frosty weather, protect the bed with short litter; but recollect only in severe weather, drawing the litter off when fine and mild; in watering do not wet the leaves, but soak the bed well twice a week in dry, hot weather. The Ranunculus loves moisture, and a deep, moist soil; after the flowers fade the foliage turns yellow, when the tubers should be lifted, gradually dried, and placed away in a cool, airy situation

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Choicest named varieties.....	10	1.00
Finest mixed varieties.....	3	30

A N E M O N E.

These are highly ornamental, producing a brilliant display; when planted in October they will flower in the early spring, while those planted in February and March will bloom from April to June; they require the same treatment as the Ranunculus; the whole of the genus are hardy, and may be grown in every garden. Soil should be light and *rich*.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Double, superior named varieties.....	10	1 00
Single, fine mixed colors.....	3	30
Double, fine mixed colors.....	5	50
Single, scarlet.....	4	40
Double Scarlet.....	8	80

I R I S.

These are deserving of more general cultivation; their rich and varied colors make them desirable objects for beds or clumps in the borders. They are of the easiest possible culture, growing and flowering freely in any well drained rich soil; they do not keep well out of the ground; we therefore recommend early planting, The English Bulbous Iris is larger in its flower than the Spanish; both are extremely beautiful, the latter of a neat habit, and earlier in flowering than the English.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
English Bulbous, mixed colors.....	5	50
Spanish Bulbous, mixed colors.....	5	50
Pavonia (Peacock Iris).....	10	1 00
Persica (Persian Iris).....	15	1 50
Tuberosa, Velvet, rich with black.....	30	3 00

GLADIOLUS.

The following varieties of this popular class of plant are perfectly hardy, and succeed well in any good garden soil, but will amply repay a more generous treatment. They are very effective when planted in large clumps. Their coming into flower fully a month earlier than the Hybrids of *Gandevensis* makes them particularly desirable.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Gladiolus Byzantinus, erimson purple.....	10	1 00
" Communis flora alba, white.....	10	1 00
" " " rubra, red.....	10	1 00
" " " rosea, rose.....	10	1 00
" Fine mixed varieties.....	10	1 00



LILIES.

No flower-garden should be without, at least, one of every variety of this highly interesting and truly magnificent family of plants. They are unequaled for the border, or for large masses and beds, being perfectly hardy, and of the easiest culture.

The Lily increases most abundantly by offsets, consequently they should be taken up and separated every fall. The best time for this work is as soon as the frost has killed the tops, take up, separate, and plant out again the same day. Plant the sets by themselves in a good soil and they will flower well the second year. A large proportion of the sets from the *Lilium lancifolium* will flower the first year.

The *L. Candidum* should be taken up about the first of August, before they shoot forth their leaves, for while in a growing state they should remain unmolested. There is scarcely a soil or situation in the whole world, in which the Lily will not grow. It thrives best in a light turfy loam, with a liberal mixture of leaf mould. Most of the species are natives of warm climates, but are perfectly hardy in all dry soils.

Lilium Auratum.

In consequence of a large importation of the lovely and fragrant Japanese Lily, *Lilium auratum*, it is now offered at the undermentioned extremely low price. The golden-rayed Japanese Lily, the queen of this wondrous race, is now known in every garden where plants of value and beauty are regarded with admiration. Being now so well known, description of this gorgeously beautiful Lily is almost needless, but it may be as well to remark that it has proved itself as hardy in the open ground as any of the common Lilies; it is therefore admirably adapted for cultivating either in the greenhouse, conservatory, or open air.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Extra Flowering Bulbs.....	60	9 00

Lilium Auratum Rubra Vittatum.

This variety is similar in its general character to the preceding; its great distinctive feature is, that instead of yellow bands, as in the ordinary variety of *auratum*, the bands are bright red, and consequently very fascinating and attractive; the spots are also larger, and of a very bright color.

Extra Flowereng Bulbs.....	1 00	10 00
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Lilium Auratum Splendidum.

This is a hybrid between the preceding varieties. The golden band is edged with crimson, the spots very distinct, making it a most charming variety.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Extra Flowering Bulbs.....	1 00	10 00

Lilium Auratum Virginalis.

The Virginalis, having all the good qualities of the other varieties, and presenting a pure white petal, unsullied by spots, and bearing the golden band that denotes its place among the Lily tribe, is well worthy of its name, for no flower more than this is emblematical of a pure maiden in spotless white, wearing a golden chaplet.

Extra Flowering Bulbs.....	each,	\$2 00
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NOTE.—All our Lilies offered this Fall are strictly first-class Bulbs.

Japan Lilies.

(LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.)

These superb Lilies are perfectly hardy, flowering freely in July and August, forming one of the most striking objects in the flower-border; strong bulbs, for spring planting, can be furnished as late as the 1st of May, after which time they can be furnished in pots, for turning out into the border. They also flower freely in pots.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
L. Lancifolium Album. White.....	50	5 00
L. " Roseum. Spotted Rose.....	25	2 50
L. " Rubrum. White and red spotted	25	2 50
L. " Punctatum. White, spotted with delicate salmon.....	1 00	10 00
L. " Melpomene. A new and magnificent variety, deep crimson, covered with purplish violet and blood-colored spots, with a distinct border of pure white on the edge of the petals.....	1 00	10 00
L. " Monstrosum Album. Pure white, immense clusters of flowers.....	1 00	10 00
L. " Monstrosum Rubrum. Red spotted, immense cluster of flowers.....	1 00	10 00
L. " Monstrosum Roseum. Rose-spotted, immense cluster of flowers.....	1 00	10 00
The set of eight varieties.....	\$5 00	

The Lilium Monstrosum is the most magnificent of the whole genus, and should be found in every collection. It is not uncommon to see more than one hundred flowers on a single stem. Their flowering two weeks later than the other varieties of the Lancifolium, makes them an acquisition.

Lilies of Various Sorts.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Atrosanguineum. Orange-red, blotched, one foot; very fine	50	5 00
Aurantiacum. Orange-yellow, a very hardy species, will grow anywhere and contrasts finely with the L. Candidum, flowering at the same time.....	30	3 00
Brownii. This superb Lily has from one to four immense trumpet-shaped flowers on a slender stalk, two feet high; inside pure white, washed or striated with lines of a dark purple or violet on the outside, very fragrant. Culture the same as L. Auratum.		

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Brownii . . . Good flowering Bulbs	3	50
“ . . . Extra large do	4	50
Bulbiferum One and one half to three feet in height, with dark green foliage, rich orange, cup-shaped blossoms; very showy	40	4 00
Candidum Is the well-known white, hardy, garden lily, from three to four feet in height, with large racemes of snow-white fragrant blossoms	20	2 00
Candidum Striatum Striped leaved; fine	40	4 00
Candidum Folia Variegata A variety, with very handsome variegated foliage	50	5 00
Canadense Yellow, with black spots, drooping flowers, like the well-known Martagon Lily	40	4 00
Chalcedoniense Brilliant scarlet, three to four feet in height, with large terminal open panicles of brilliantly colored recurved blossoms, resembling Turk's caps	40	4 00
Excelsum (Isabellinum) This splendid species was introduced a few years since by Dr. Siebold from Japan, and is one of the most beautiful of the class; its stately form, beauty of color and delightful fragrance has made it, wherever known, a great favorite. The plants grow five to six feet high, and are crowned with from six to twelve large nodding lilies, of a delicate light buff color. The bulbs are large, generally giving two or three stems, and are perfectly hardy	75	7 50
Eximium Closely allied to the beautiful L. Longiflorum, the flowers being of the same shape, and snowy white, are fully twice the size. The true species are very scarce	75	7 50
Fulgens Umbellatum Erectum Very fine stately growing plant, with large yellow flowers, shaded with dark brown and orange	30	3 00
Fulgens Umbellatum Grandiflorum More showy than the above, fine for bedding	35	3 50
Fulgens Umbellatum Incomparable Extra fine, immense bloomer	35	3 50
Gigantenn This is by far the most stately growing species of the tribe for cool greenhouse and conservatory decoration, rising from four to eight feet in height, with large, glossy dark green, heart shaped leaves, and terminal racemes of drooping trumpet-shaped white flowers, marked with violet crimson streaks and very highly perfumed. Not hardy		
Good Flowering Bulbs	5	00
Extra large do	8	00
Longiflorum Large and beautiful, snow-white, trumpet-shaped flowers, fragrant, hardy species, from twelve to eighteen inches in height	20	2 00
Martagon (Turk's Cap), mixed, various colors; three feet	35	3 50
Philadelphicum A very beautiful plant, producing from one to three bright red flowers, spotted with black. Very desirable	35	3 50
Spnperum One of our own native species, rarely met in our gardens, but very popular in Europe. Beautiful and rich as many of our native Lilies are, this far exceeds them all, bearing, as it does, a pyramid of yellowish red flowers, from twenty to fifty in number, in full bloom in the early part of July. In good soil, it will frequently reach the height of eight feet	40	4 50
Takesima A new Japanese variety, introduced by Dr. Von Siebold, grows about two feet high, fine foliage, large white flowers, similar in form to L. Longiflorum, but larger; a splendid acquisition	1	00

L. Tennifolium.....	A very pretty species, with extremely fine cut foliage; flowers brilliant red, similar in shape to the Martagon; a native of the Caucasus, perfectly hardy, very rare	1 50	15 00
Thompsonianum.	Fine rose from India, a most remarkable variety; scarce	2 00	—
Thunbergianum.....	Orange, spotted black; very showy.....	50	5 00
Thunbergianum.....	Aureum Nigro Maculatum. Introduced from Japan, suitable either for cultivation in pots or the open border; it grows about a foot high, and produces large coppery yellow deeply-spotted blossoms, which are borne on erect footstalks.....	1 00	10 00
Tigrinum.....	(Tiger Lily), orange salmon, spotted black.	15	1 50
Umbellatum.....	Orange-spotted. (See Fulgens).....	35	3 50
Venustum,.....	Dwarf habit, fine orange—a splendid variety..	50	5 00



A SPLENDID NOVELTY!



LILIUM TIGRINUM FLORE PLENO.

Double Flowering Tiger Lily.

We take pleasure in offering the above extraordinary and very rare Lily—the first in this country or Europe.

While many other varieties have claimed and merited universal admiration, this excels them all, it being a plant of stately habit, growing from four to six feet high, foliage dark green, very long, bearing an immense number of very double bright orange red flowers, spotted with black, in form more closely resembling a fine Camelia than the Lily. Our stock being limited, we offer but few at the following very low price:

	EACH.
Extra Flowering Bulbs.....	\$5 00



NEW JAPANESE LILIUM.

L. FORTUNEI.

A very showy and attractive variety; it is of noble aspect, growing to the extent of six and seven feet high, the lower flower stems running out far and free from the stalk, thus giving the inflorescence a pyramidal outline. A great number of flowers are borne on each stem, which are of a rich deep scarlet color, distinctly spotted with black.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Good Flowering Bulbs.....	75	7 50

ARUM DRACUNCULUS.

A singular and highly ornamental plant, stem beautifully marbled, foliage resembling a small Palm-flower, jet black, from two to three feet high. Perfectly hardy.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Good Flowering Bulbs.....	25	2 50

BABIANAS.

A very pretty class of Cape bulbs, for pot culture.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Various colors mixed.....	15	1 50

BULBOCODIUM.

Very beautiful dwarf species resembling the Colchicum, adapted for beds or edging.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Bulbocodium vernum, dark purple	8	75

COLCHICUM OR AUTUMNAL CROCUS.

A singular and beautiful class of plant, flowering in September, after the foliage has dried up; perfectly hardy, and may remain when planted for several years.

	EACH.	50
Colchicum Agrippinum, very fine, new.....		
Colchicum Autumnalis.....		10

CRINUM AMERICANUM.

This plant is entirely new, having never been offered in this country. The bulbs are similar to the Crocus, and produce from one to three very beautiful Lily-like flowers, four inches long and pure white.

For pot culture they have few equals, coming into flower within three weeks after planting, at any time during the winter. They may be kept dry and planted in the open border about the first of May.

For a good effect three bulbs should be planted in a four-inch pot.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Good Flowering Bulbs.....	35	3 00

IXIAS.

Very beautiful and curious plants for winter culture, many varieties exhibiting two or three colors in the same flower. Several should be planted in a pot. Treatment the same as for Hyacinths in pots.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Ten best named varieties.....	10	1 00

ISMENE.

A Greenhouse Bulb, adapted also for open-air culture in Summer, and having an Amaryllis-like habit, and handsome, funnel-shaped, richly fragrant blossoms.

Calathina, white.....	EACH	40
Undulata, white.....		30

OXALIS.

A genus of very pretty plants for pot culture, producing their bright colored flowers of almost every shade in the greatest profusion; which form a fine contrast to their dark green foliage. They should be potted in light, porous soil, in September and October.

Oxalis Bowi, rose.....	EACH	08
" Deppi, lilac.....		08
" Lutea, yellow.....		08
" Versicolor, white, yellow crimson.....		10

SCILLA.

This genus of plants is one that should be grown by every lover of early spring bulbs. They are all quite hardy, and adapted for cultivation in the open ground; also suitable for growing in pots. They are of a very dwarf habit, averaging six inches in height, many of them being even less than that. The flowers are borne in spikes of from six to twelve blooms each.

Scilla Campanulata.....	10
" Hyacinthoides Alba.....	08
" " Cerulea.....	08
" " Rosea.....	08
" Sibirica, beautiful blue.....	10

GLADIOLUS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

We are constantly adding to our already very large collection of this popular flower. We have now over three hundred distinct varieties, which will be ready for delivery November 1st. They cannot safely be planted out of doors before the first of April. For pot culture, they are particularly desirable. By planting in Decenber, they come into flower in early spring, when flowers are very scarce, consequently more highly prized.

We are able this season, owing to our large stock, to make a considerable reduction in our prices. We offer:

100 Choice Named Varieties in 25 sorts, large bulbs.....	8 00
100 " " " 50 " " ".....	10 00
100 " " " 25 " small ".....	5 00
50 " " " 25 " large ".....	4 50
25 " " " 12 " " ".....	2 50
Fine Mixed Varieties, per doz.....	1 00
" " " " per 100.....	5 00

TO THE PUBLIC :

In handing you our new Catalogue of FLOWERING BULBS, allow us also to invite your attention to a subject fully as important as that of the preceding pages, and which, until recently, has received our exclusive attention.

Our Nurseries were established over thirty years ago by the distinguished author and pomologist, John J. Thomas, with whom, until within a few years, our Mr. Herendeen was a partner: and we are fully determined to maintain their high reputation of past years, by delivering none but *thrifty, well-grown stock, true to name and perfectly satisfactory in every particular.*

The following pages are usually printed as a circular for the sole use of our Canvassers, and distributed by them previous to soliciting orders, but we have included it with the Bulb Catalogue, that it might have a wider circulation, and with the view of establishing agents where we have none.

From all such places we would solicit correspondence with a thoroughly reliable man, *one experienced in selling trees*, if possible, or certainly *one accustomed to canvassing*, who will devote his *whole time exclusively* to our business, *not temporarily, but permanently.*

Until we can thus extend our system of agents throughout the land, *orders by mail are solicited.* Public attention cannot be too strongly urged to the importance of the cultivation of *Fruits and Flowers.* Nothing so much enhances the pleasure and value of a home or farm as a *good liberal-sized garden and extensive orchards*, with the front yard beautifully embellished with *Roses and Evergreens.*

Our *Illustrated Catalogue* of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants, Vines, etc., with prices, will be mailed *Free to all applicants*, and orders received by mail *accompanied with remittance* will receive our best personal attention.

Small packages weighing less than four pounds will be sent by Mail, others by Express or Freight; and within reasonable distances, **All transportation charges will be prepaid by us**, so that all purchasers will receive our productions at the same prices as if delivered at their door by our agent in person.

Letters from places near where we have an agent will be forwarded to him with instructions to call and receive the order, as we propose to ship direct only when there is no alternative.

From parts of the country where we are unacquainted, we shall be especially glad to receive orders that we may make a shipment as a specimen of the stock we send to our patrons.

Don't delay ordering till time to plant.

Our Packing Season is short, commencing about October 1st and April 1st, continuing but a few weeks.


It will be for the customers' advantage as well as our convenience if orders are registered on our books long before these dates, as all are filled in rotation same as received.

We trust that with a uniform system of fair and liberal dealing and strict attention to the wishes of our customers, we shall receive a share of the public patronage.

Very respectfully,

HERENDEEN & CO.

Send your orders for BULBS, TREES, PLANTS,
VINES, &c., for Fall Planting, NOW, and thus
avoid the delay usual in the busy packing season.

 You cannot be too early, but may be too late.

If you do not wish to preserve this Catalogue, after
having made your own orders, we will thank you to hand
it to your friends or any persons interested.

HERRENDEEN & Co.

NURSERIES ESTABLISHED 1839.

HERENDEEN & CO.,

Growers and Importers of

TREES, PLANTS, BULBS AND SEEDS,

Office 19 Seneca Street,

GENEVA, N. Y.

E. W. HERENDEEN.

J. B. JONES.

JULIUS IVES, JR.

To the Fruit-loving and Tree-buying Public :

With a view of securing your patronage for our Nurseries, we invite your attention to the following, that you may better understand and appreciate our peculiar method of business, for we believe that in every essential particular the excellence and superiority of our facilities and inducements will be acknowledged by all. Some buyers naturally order from the first man that calls; others wait to find the one who sells CHEAP; while the more intelligent and considerate planters seek to learn,

FIRST.—Where the best stock grows?

SECOND.—Who is the most reliable producer to buy from?

Our Nurseries embrace the best of fresh lands at this place; and the testimony is abundant and indisputable that the soil of Geneva is unequalled for the successful production of long-lived, healthy, vigorous trees, which experience has amply proved are thoroughly adapted to endure extreme cold, or for transplanting to the varied soils and climate of the West and South. It consists of a heavy, strong, deep clay-loam, which before being planted with trees is always thoroughly tile-drained, and as a proof which is constantly before us, showing the hardiness of our trees, we would state that with over 3,000 acres of Nurseries in Geneva we have rarely known a tree to “winter-kill” in the rows, though our winters are very severe. Our trees, therefore, may be relied upon as being perfectly hardy in any part of the country. We also warrant them to be healthy, well-formed, stocky trees, with sufficient well-matured wood to insure future vigor of growth and productiveness.

Many years experience has convinced us that there is no way of supplying

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the public with the productions of our Nurseries that proves so universally satisfactory, as sending our own salaried salesmen directly to the purchasers, thus establishing a personal acquaintance between the producer and consumer. We would therefore suggest to all parties who intend purchasing Nursery stock, that they order through our regularly authorized agents, whenever it is in their power to do so, for the following important reasons:

In selecting men thus to represent us in the very important matter of sales, we employ none except such as we have full confidence in, and who in fulfilling our instructions will guard the interest of our customers as well as labor for our own.

The stock we send from our Nurseries we feel personally responsible for, and guarantee that its quality shall be as good, or better than would be selected by our customers were they on the ground themselves.

Our standing orders to all of our agents are, *never to take an inferior tree from the Nursery.*

We have for a long time pursued the plan of continuing the same agent on the same ground, year after year, thus establishing, by the favorable results of successive sales there made, a good reputation, not for himself only, but for our Nurseries. He also becomes acquainted with the people, and they learn to have confidence in him. He knows the peculiar characteristics of the locality and becomes fully competent to give such advice in the selection of varieties and adaptation of climate and soil, as will insure success, obviating the frequent disappointment which so many planters experience as the result of ignorantly selecting unsuitable varieties.

Each of our agents comes to our Nurseries at the proper season and personally superintends the digging and packing of every article he has sold, attends to its shipment, accompanies it on the route to prevent detention, delivers it himself at the time and place named in the order (notices of which, with printed directions for planting, etc., are mailed from our office as soon as the stock starts,) giving such advice and suggestions as to its care as may be desired, and is also on hand to explain and correct any omission or mistake in filling the order as intended, *our directions being to rectify any error or misunderstanding to the perfect satisfaction of purchasers.*

The stock sold by our agents is selected by them in the most careful manner, they being instructed invariably to pack nothing but what will, *without a question*, fully come up to their representations when taking the order, our best and most desirable stock being reserved for their sales.

After the agent has selected and dug the various trees, plants, vines, etc., required for the sales of each particular town, each purchaser's stock is compared with the original order, tied up separately with wet moss and marked with the name and number of the order. These small parcels are then carefully packed in large cases eight to ten feet in length, with plenty of straw and moss to insure their safe arrival at destination in good condition for replanting, NOTHING BEING MORE ESSENTIAL, and the general satisfaction of our cus-

tomers assures us that this mode of shipping and delivering is far better than to pack each little lot separately, with great risk of its being delayed and dried up on the road, besides a great saving in the cost of packages and transportation.

The time for digging and shipping nursery stock is necessarily crowded into a few weeks in the Spring and Fall, and with the assistance of all our agents, working early and late, it is only with the utmost energy and despatch that the shipments of so extensive a Nursery can be made in the time required.

We are fully aware of the great number of irresponsible and dishonest travelers who bring discredit on the business by taking orders at less prices than good trees can be grown for; making promises they cannot fulfill, buying their stock anywhere they can buy the cheapest (often taking refuse trees,) labeling varieties falsely to correspond with orders; selling only once in a place; sending another man to deliver and collect, fearing to show themselves a second season to see results, and in every particular doing a thoroughly dishonorable and unsatisfactory business, though generally pretending to represent some reliable Nursery.

To protect the public and ourselves from such imposition, we give to all our men certificates of agency dated within six months from the time they are being used, and recommend that all agents be called upon to show their credentials.

Nothing can so well show the appreciation of our satisfactory efforts as the fact that many of our agents are now selling on the same ground where they have canvassed from four to twelve consecutive years, and their sales are larger to-day than ever before.

We are each year adding to the extent of our fields, and as the productions of our Nurseries are increasing, we add to our agents such men of experience as we can employ, and we trust that our constant endeavors for advancement in a matter so interesting to all, will secure to us a continuance of the unbounded favors already awarded to us by the purchasing public.

That our new customers may know what our old friends think of the stock we have furnished in past years, we annex extracts from a few letters received, not doubting that all who may hereafter purchase trees from our Nurseries will be as fully satisfied as are those who have long dealt with us.

TESTIMONIALS.

From W. H. Drummond, Esq.

From my experience with the trees from your nurseries, I can with perfect confidence recommend them to purchasers. All the trees, shrubs and small fruits fully equalled my ideas of first-class stock, and my expectations of a fine growth this season have been more than realized. I have some very fine specimens of fruit on trees of last season's planting.

From Menlo Park Land Company.

The trees—both fruit and shade—as well as the flowering shrubs purchased through your agent are in fine condition, and the selection of the varieties, which we left to his discretion we are highly pleased with.

From J. N. Douglass, Esq.

I purchased a quantity of fruit trees of Mr. Johnson, representing your nursery, and only one of the lot died, and that he replaced free of charge, for which accept my thanks.

From William H. Wilde, Esq.

I have much pleasure in stating that the trees purchased from your nursery through Mr. G. C. Stone, agent, are all doing very well, having lost but four trees out of several hundred and covering a space of five acres. The 3,000 feet of Honey Locust Hedge is doing finely and making a rapid growth. Some of the fruit trees set out last year are bearing now.

From Graton & Knight.

The nursery stock which we ordered of your Mr. Gates last season (upwards of \$200) came to us in good time for planting and in fine condition. It gives us great pleasure to say that all is growing splendidly this summer and doing well. When more is wanted shall know where to order it.

From G. R. Blackiston, Esq.

The three hundred maples I bought from your establishment last fall are growing, without an exception, to my entire satisfaction. My fruit and other ornamentals are also doing well.

From J. S. Wharry, Esq.

I am so thoroughly pleased with the bill of trees your Mr. Johnson furnished me last spring, that I shall give him another order for fall planting. They are all I could ask.

From J. C. Winans, Esq.

The trees and plants I purchased through your agent, Mr. Stone, gave perfect satisfaction. The success in transplanting was remarkable. Out of several hundred only two failed, and that was caused by being run over by a wagon. They are now bearing splendidly.

From Nathan Robbins, Esq.

The trees and vines I purchased of you two years ago are full of fruit. Of berries and small fruits we had a fine crop the first season. I did not lose a tree or plant of the whole list.

From J. A. Seaver, Esq.

I take great pleasure in stating that the trees and shrubs purchased from your agent, Mr. Johnson, some eighteen months since, have proved very satisfactory. All the fruit trees are in thriving condition and many are well filled with fruit. I wish I had another place to improve, that I could give you another order.

From H. B. Stanton, Esq.

Less than a year ago I set out about twenty pear trees purchased through G. C. Stone, agent for Herendeen & Co., Geneva, N. Y. The trees are all thrifty and doing remarkably well.

From Mrs. H. M. Low.

The fruit and ornamental trees purchased from H. M. Johnson, agent for your nurseries, are all alive and doing finely. Some of the fruit trees are bearing nicely, though this is but the second season from planting.

From P. B. Steele, Esq.

We have been highly pleased with the trees received from your nurseries through your Mr. Stone. Most of the selection of varieties was left entirely to him and gave entire satisfaction. Some of the fruit trees purchased only one year ago are now bearing.

From Charles S. Baker, Esq.

The trees and shrubs received from you through your salesman, Mr. Johnson, are doing finely, having proved to be all that was promised.

From M. Tuttle, Esq.

The fruit trees I purchased of your very obliging agent, Mr. Stone, are very fine trees and doing well, with but few exceptions, which he assures me will be made satisfactory.

From H. M. Atkinson, Esq.

The stock received from your nursery through your agent, H. M. Johnson, is doing extremely well—far beyond my most sanguine hopes. I believe I shall lose only two out of nearly seventy trees.

From John Ely, Esq.

The pear trees purchased through your Mr. Johnson, and planted out in November last, are all alive and doing well.

From James K. Morgan, Esq.

The fruit trees, hedge plants, etc., purchased from your salesman, Mr. Johnson, are doing remarkably well. I have quite a fine show of fruit this season, though it is only the second summer from planting.

From B. Cartwright, Esq.

The fruit trees, grape vines, etc., purchased from your agent, H. M. Johnson, although received late in the season, are (with one or two exceptions) doing well and looking very thrifty.

INDUCEMENTS TO EXTEND THE CULTIVATION OF FRUIT.

Believing, as we do most thoroughly, that the extensive planting of fruit trees and fruit bearing plants, is a great national and private good, we have for many years given the subject all the attention in our power: have visited and corresponded with the owners of several hundred orchards, vineyards and small fruit plantations in many different States, and noticed carefully the mode of cultivation, the kind of soil and climate, together with the best varieties for market and for house use; we therefore feel ourselves competent to give such advice to persons who have not had experience, as will enable them to plant with every prospect of satisfactory success.

No person is willing to engage in extensive planting without being fully satisfied as to the success he will be likely to obtain. In order to present reliable information on this, we shall cite a few instances among many which we have found on every side of us.

Good cultivation.—by which we mean keeping the ground at all times mellow and free from weeds or plants of any kind, together with thorough drainage, either natural or artificial,—is absolutely necessary, in our opinion, for success. This, with judicious pruning, and proper selection of varieties, suitable for the locality, will, in nearly all portions of the United States, result in success gratifying to the planter.

APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruit, extends nearly or quite throughout the entire year. By planting a judicious selection of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can easily be obtained of this indispensable fruit for family uses.

There is no farm crop, on the average, that will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good orchard. As it generally takes six or eight years for an orchard to come into a good bearing state, some people hesitate to plant, thinking the time and expense is in a great measure lost. In reply to this we would quote the remarks made by O. C. Chapin, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., to J. J. Thomas. He said that he considered the growth of each Apple tree planted in his immense orchard of over one hundred and fifty acres, was fully worth one dollar each year before they commenced bearing. He has had experience for nearly half a century, and he says that he considers that to be a low estimate. At fifty trees per acre, this would make a yearly increase of value of fifty dollars per acre, which no doubt is quite within the mark. In many parts of the country, where orchards have been planted extensively,—though the comparative extent of orchards to the whole of the cultivated lands is scarcely one acre to the hundred,—the annual revenue derived from the sale of the fruit, is far greater than that of any other production of the farm.

An acre of good orchard is worth, in nearly all parts of the country, from five hundred to one thousand dollars, and is the best kind of an investment at those prices, one or two years' crop frequently paying the whole amount. The price paid for the fruit is steadily on the increase, as the wealth of the country and inclination to purchase increases. There is not the slightest indication that

the price of fruit will ever be as low in the future as in the past. The wonderful growth of our cities and towns in wealth and population, will always give a market at prices highly satisfactory to the producer.

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

DWARF APPLES.

Much attention has been given to planting Dwarf Apples in late years, with the most gratifying success. All sorts succeed equally well when worked upon the Paradise or Doucin stock: the former producing a very small tree or shrub—the latter a tree of considerable size, reaching some times 10 or 12 feet in height. These commence bearing fruit the second year after planting, and being as healthy as standard trees, and wonderfully productive, are a great ornament and satisfaction to every planter. They should be planted from six to eight feet apart, and an acre will produce a large amount of fruit without the delay attending standard orchards. Being trained low, they are extremely valuable for the West. Taking up but little room they are especially adapted for village gardens or grounds of small extent, giving the owners a constant and sure supply of choice fruit far superior to any which can be bought in market.

PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is more appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like Apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring.

We have found that we can rely upon a crop of Pears even when Apples fail, and the market demand for the fruit is constantly increasing. It succeeds on most soils, but does best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock it makes a standard tree; and on the French Quince, a Dwarf. The former being best adapted to large, permanent orchards; the latter (requiring garden culture and severe pruning every year) to smaller orchards, fruit yards and gardens.

The extensive reputation obtained by this section of country for the production of the Pear tree, is mainly due to the character of the soil, which is naturally adapted to its requirements, and imparts to the young tree a permanently healthy habit and vigorous constitution, unattainable when raised on light lands.

On several accounts the Pear possesses advantages over other fruits. The first is its delicious quality, as found in the finest varieties; its buttery or melting texture, and its delicious and perfumed flavor. In this respect it greatly excels the Apple, and keeps nearly as well. Even the Peach is scarcely superior, while it keeps only two or three days.

But the Pear, like everything highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. The relative prices of the Apple and Pear being about as one to ten, show at the same time the superior value of the latter, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection.

The market value of fine Pears is a good indication or measure of the

amount of attention which this fruit deserves. The following are a few examples. Dr. C. W. Grant, of Newburgh, gathered four hundred specimens from a tree of the Flemish Beauty, only eight years planted, which he sold for \$30, or 13 cents each. T. G. Yeomans, of Walworth, N. Y., sold in 1857, nearly his entire crop of one variety, at 12 cents each by the barrel. In 1860, one barrel, filled with one hundred and twenty-five Pears, sold for \$35.62, and eleven barrels for \$315. Very large specimens of Angouleme have, in some instances, retailed at a dollar each. Austin Pinney, of Clarkston, N. Y., sold some of his Pears at 10 cents each, or \$18 per bushel. J. Stickney, of Boston, obtained for his crop of the Louise Bonne de Jersey, in 1856, \$10 per bushel. John Gordon, of Brighton, near Boston, sold Bartlett Pears raised with the highest cultivation, with skillful management in preparing for market, for \$10 per bushel, while good ones, with more common care, brought only \$3 per bushel. Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, sold their best well-ripened Glout Moreau Pears in winter, at \$13 per bushel, and others have done the same. This sort has often borne at eight or ten years of age, under good culture.

T. R. Austin, near Boston, (says Col. Wilder,) set out 500 Dwarf Pears about twelve years since. They commenced bearing in about three years, and have borne regular and abundant crops ever since. An account was kept of the sales from them for the past six years, which amounted to \$3,498. They occupy about an acre.

Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, have a plantation of Dwarf Virgalieus, or Doyennes, which gave the fourth year at the rate of \$500 per acre, and about the same the sixth year.

W. P. Townsend, of Lockport, had about an acre of Dwarf Pears of different sorts, that bore the fifth year from the bud, forty-one barrels selling at \$10 per barrel, or \$410 for the acre.

T. G. Yeomans, of Walworth, N. Y., has large plantations of dwarfs about twelve years old. They are ten feet apart, and are cultivated, and the soil kept perfectly clean by two horses walking abreast, at less cost than a corn crop requires. They have yielded from half a bushel to a bushel per tree, and have sold for \$14 to \$35 per barrel—which is at the rate of \$2,000 and upward per acre.

One Bartlett Pear tree belonging to Philo Bronson yielded from thirty to fifty dollars worth of fruit per annum for a series of years, when fruit was only worth one-half its present value.

A Geneva fruit buyer paid \$90 for the fruit of three Pear trees, and picked the fruit and marketed it himself. The trees stood on the farm now owned by J. O. Sheldon.

F. A. Stow, of Troy, N. Y., sent to New York in the fall of 1868, two barrels of Seekel Pears. The purchasers returned him \$40 per barrel, and at the same time sending him word that if he had any more such fruit they would give him \$60 per barrel for it.

In 1857, a firm in Geneva came into possession of a place having ten or twelve Pear trees which had been planted four years. The fruit brought five dollars per tree per year for several years on the average, when fruit was much lower than it now is.

At a recent meeting of the Geneva Horticultural Society, on the subject of profit, Mr. Graves said that Mr. John Morse, of Cayuga, had been planting

Pear trees for twenty-five years, regarding it more profitable than any other fruit or farm crop. He had known of Pears selling at \$65 per barrel. Mr. Thomas Smith said that his brother sold two barrels of Beurre Clairgeau for \$80 last year.

In all these cases the best cultivation was given to the dwarfs, in connection with the yearly application of good stable manure. It may be laid down as an unalterable rule that Dwarf Pears cannot live, much less flourish, unless a complete system of broadcast cultivation is given. Digging small circles around the foot of each tree is wholly insufficient. The roots of thrifty trees soon spread over the whole surface, and the whole surface must, therefore, be kept clean and mellow.

PEACHES.

What is more beautiful than the ripening Peach, with its crimson cheek and velvet skin? What more luscious than its juicy, almost vinous pulp? Is it profitable to raise? Yes, when properly managed, both by thorough cultivation of the soil and severe pruning every spring.

Mr. Reynolds of Peach Orchard, on Seneca Lake, in the fall of 1868, realized \$3,000 from ten acres of Peaches.

Mr. Arnold, of Starkey, N. Y., bought in the spring of '68, a fruit farm of 50 acres, about one-half in Peaches, and the balance in apples, cherries, grapes and berries. Price paid for the farm, \$11,000. In the fall of the same year he sold Peaches to the amount of \$5,000; the buyer doing his own packing and marketing. He also realized over \$1,000 from the other fruits; thus realizing more than half the purchase money of the farm the first six months. The prospect for the present season is equally as good.

S. B. Marshall, of Cleveland, Ohio, pointed out to us when riding with him, a Peach orchard of about ten acres, purchased for \$7,000, which yielded its owner \$6,000 the first season after the purchase.

PLUMS.

Since we have found how easily the fruit of the Plum tree is protected from the attack of the curculio, planting Plum orchards is becoming a large and exceedingly profitable branch of fruit culture. The cost of protecting a large orchard from the attacks of this enemy, will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season.

The Plum, as all are aware, is wonderfully productive, producing heavy crops for a long series of years, with scarcely an exception. No fruit with which we are acquainted, seems more promising than the Plum. The superior excellence of the fruit causes it to be in great demand, and it brings readily in market from \$4 to \$6 per bushel. Single trees often bring over ten dollars worth of fruit. An acre of Plums would produce without doubt 150 to 200 bushels on the average. We most confidently recommend it for extensive planting.

CHERRIES.

The large free growing kinds, with their large, glossy leaves and symmetrical heads, make fine trees for planting on the road-side, or as boundaries or screens for the orchard. By a proper selection of varieties they may be profitably grown for market. They are hardy, rapid growers, come early into bearing and produce regular and abundant crops. Many trees in the vicinity of

Geneva, have produced the present season, (1869,) as many as five bushels per tree. The fruit brings in market one year with another, \$3 to \$4 per bushel.

QUINCES.

The Quince is of late attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space, productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is very much sought for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one part of Quinces to four of other fruit, it imparts to them a most delicious flavor. It is uniformly sound and fine, and is entirely free from the attacks of cureulio or other insects. The fruit brought in New York market in the fall of '68, \$8 per bushel. Planted 10 feet apart, gives 430 trees per acre. A safe calculation would be one-half to one bushel per tree; say one half bushel. This gives 215 bushels, or over \$1600 per acre.

We have seen in Geneva within a few days, a plantation three years planted, in which there are trees bearing one peck each.

STRAWBERRIES.

First of the small fruits in the month of June, comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing Strawberry. The profits which may result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations. On a sandy and gravelly loam, the well-known author of the "Fruit Garden," Mr. P. Barry, of Rochester, planted Wilson's Albany, and picked at the rate of almost 300 bushels per acre, averaging about \$1,000. This is enormous, but shows what can be done under favorable circumstances. Mr. E. A. Bronson, of Geneva, speaks of an acre of strawberries in Yates county, which brought its owner \$400 nett, in the fall of 1869. Messrs. Purdy & Johnson, of Palmyra, write us under date July 7, '69, "Our Strawberries, (of which we have shipped about 800 bushels,) sold in New York for 8 to 25 cents per quart averaging 14 3-4 cents. Our plantation that we kept free from runners, growing them by the "hill" system, has yielded us 150 to 200 bushels per acre." Estimate 150 bushels, or 4,800 quarts, at 14 3-4 cents; or 200 bushels at the same rate, and you obtain in round figures from \$700 to 900 per acre. P. & J. ship to New York and Boston, a distance of 300 to 400 miles. Plant in March, April, May, September, October or November. Plant one foot apart in rows and rows three and a half feet. The "hill" system consists in keeping off all the runners.. Mulch to keep fruit clean.

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit comes just after strawberries, and when properly cultivated is quite profitable. Mr. H. Wright, of Waterloo, says that he "has an acre and a half of Seneca Black Caps, and has sold 3,500 quarts, none less than 10 cents, and since the 31st of July at 12 cents." Rev. H. H. Doolittle, of Oaks Corners, a veteran in Raspberry culture, says that he averages 2,000 quarts to the acre, and no ordinary farm crops equal his profits, even when the price of Raspberries is the lowest. Messrs. Purdy & Johnson, who are devoted to small fruit culture, say "Raspberries have also paid us well, the Doolittle, Miami, Seneca, Davison's Thornless, and Golden Cap, yielding at the rate of 60 to 75 bushels per acre. While the Mammoth Cluster produces one hundred bushels to the acre. The fruit has averaged us 10 cents per quart, delivered at

Palmyra. The Clarke and Philadelphia have yielded heavily also." Mr. Purdy showed us one one-third of an acre of Philadelphia Raspberries, which yielded 60 bushels or 180 bushels to the acre, and told us that he got \$4 per bushel for them. Distance 3 feet in rows, and rows 5 to 7 feet apart, the red varieties 5 and the black 7. By mulching heavily with common wheat straw, you will save your crop in a dry season.

CURRENTS.

This fruit comes partly with the raspberry, but follows it for several weeks. Indeed, none of the small fruits will remain so long upon the bush without injury as the Currant, and since the introduction of the newer varieties, and the easy method of destroying the currant worm by the use of powdered white Hellebore, (*Veratum Album*.) the Currant is attracting more notice than ever before. If remuneration be the object with fruit-growers, we certainly have it here. From recent minutes of the Geneva Horticultural Society, it appears that Rev. Dr. Cannon, of Geneva, from one-sixteenth of an acre, sold fifteen bushels besides what he appropriated to family use. Dr. Merrell thought that 5 tons or 250 bushels per acre, would not be too large an estimate of Rev. Dr. Cannon's yield. The President of the Society, Mr. J. B. Jones, stated that a friend of his in Ulster County, has realized half a ton from an eighth of an acre, with bushes 3 1-2 to 4 feet apart, a ratio of 4 tons or 200 bushels per acre. Dr. Cannon received from \$4 to \$5 per bushel, and they have brought much higher prices in New York market. But taking the lowest of the above estimates in quantity, and price, and we get 800 dollars per acre, a statement which may appear extravagant to those unacquainted with the newer varieties, Cherry, Versailles, etc., which are from three to five times larger than the old sorts, and far more productive. T. B. Wakeman, of Westport, Conn., says that his ten acres of Currants average over \$800 per acre.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit, to ripen, will require the same cultivation as the Currant. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows, and mulch deeply, six inches or more, with straw, tan-bark, coal-ashes, etc. There are plantations near Philadelphia thus treated, which have borne large crops for twenty years. The price is highly remunerative and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew. Mr. R. J. Swan, of Geneva, has for a series of years mulched his Gooseberries and Currants with coal ashes, and suffered nothing from the worm or mildew.

BLACKBERRIES.

Mr. Wm. Parry, an extensive grower of Blackberries at Cinnaminson, N. J., says in an essay delivered before the New York Fruit Growers' Club, July 30, 1868, that "At the average price at which Blackberries have sold in market for ten years, a field with ordinary treatment will yield from \$300 to \$600 per acre net." Mr. Parry has ten acres of Kittatinny and thirty of Wilson's Early, besides several acres of New Rochelle planted thirteen years ago, which still produce, he says, fine crops, from 65 to 80 bushels per acre. He says the berries of Wilson's Early sold in New York and Philadelphia, in 1867 and 1868, at 50 cents per quart, at wholesale. Other kinds of Blackberries have sold readily, he adds, for several years past at from \$3.50 to \$5 per bushel, and last year for double that price. The supply can not, he thinks, equal the demand, and the Blackberry fills the gap in time of fruiting just after raspberries and

currants, before peaches and grapes. In a letter dated July 7, 1869, Messrs. Purdy & Johnston, extensive small fruit growers, write, "Blackberries set three feet in the rows, and eight feet apart, with one row of strawberries between, have averaged 100 bushels per acre, and sell quick for good paying prices." Mr. Purdy tells us that he gets from 20 cents to 25 cents per quart.

GRAPES.

We will not repeat what we have already said as to the healthfulness of this fruit. Many a person, we have no doubt, has by it been brought from the very verge of the grave to life and health, when nothing else would have met the case; and many others with incurable diseases, by it have prolonged and rendered comparatively comfortable, a life which otherwise would have ceased, or have been only one of constant misery. But we are now speaking of the profit of grape culture: and it is pleasant to know that since the introduction of the early and new varieties—Delaware, Eumelan, Iona, Salem, Israella, Martha, Diana and Walter, we have a sure basis for uniform crops and large profits. Do not, we repeat, plant any kinds for profit, which fail to ripen in your locality before frost. You may purchase Catawba and Isabella vines cheap, but the loss of one year's vintage by their late ripening, will cost you more than the difference.

Mr. R. P. Kendig, of Waterloo, N. Y., a gentleman who never over-estimates, writes us in a letter of August 9th, 1869, "In the season of 1868 I had one acre of Delaware and Diana vines six years old, but much weakened by the layering of alternate vines for the previous three years—three quarters of an acre Ionas, three years old, allowed to bear fruit on two caues; one acre Diana the same. At least one-fifth of these three years old were not allowed to bear at all. The net cash product of the two and three-quarter acres was SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY-FOUR CENTS. The fruit was sold in New York and Boston. In proportion to the number of vines, the product of the Iona was the most valuable."

If Mr. Kendig had not exhausted his vines by three years' successive layering, no doubt his fruit crop would have been double, or over \$500 per acre. But this apparent loss he probably made good in the sale of his layers, of which he gives no account above.

Mr. Williams, of Willoughby, Ohio, reported at the Ohio Grape Growers' Association last year, "over two tons of fruit from half an acre of land, and selling for \$400, besides cost of transportation,—\$800 per acre."

While vineyards, if allowed, will sometimes produce as above, four tons to the acre, for the health of the vines and uniformity of yearly crops, it is not best to suffer to grow more than half this amount, or two tons per acre. Basing our estimate upon this safe average, and calling the market value of the new early kinds as low as 15 cents per pound, (Mr. Kendig, Keech and others got 25 cents for some,) we have \$600 per acre for the fruit. The yearly expense of caring for a fruiting vineyard, including picking, is estimated in the report to the Lake Shore Growers' Association for 1838-9, at \$85. From 500 to 600 vines can be planted upon an acre, 8 and 10 feet apart, according as the kind are comparatively strong or moderate growers. We might multiply instances of the above kind had we room. DISAPPOINTMENT ONLY FOLLOWS THOSE WHO PERSIST IN PLANTING THE OLD LATE RIPENING VARIETIES. DON'T DO IT."

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

THE VALUE OF ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

In due season the young Pear or Apple tree yields its fruit, worth so many dollars and cents; more quickly the Raspberry and Blackberry repay the planter for his outlay; but the ornamental tree and shrub—when do they return a profit? Just as quickly, we reply, as the other class of trees, but in a different way. When the Small Fruits are ripening their first crops, the Flowering Shrubs are lighting up the yard or lawn with their fires of crimson, white and gold. When the Fruit trees are laden with apple, peach, and pear, the graceful Deciduous Trees, and the dark-hued Evergreens are making the home a picture that no artist can rival.

The proceeds of the former may clothe and nourish the body, but the latter will robe the barren earth in living garments, and feed the soul with ever changing form and color. The harvest of the one is soon gathered, but that of the other is ripening all the season through. The noonday shade bars out the pitiless summer glare; the evening shadows fall cool and soft over the green lawn; bright colors flame out among the shrubbery with varying tint from week to week, and he who reaps this harvest, though he cannot value it in dollars, finds in it a daily joy and sweet refreshment that money cannot buy.

The finest mansion looks cheerless without its greenery. The meanest cottage is beautiful when trees cast their shadows over it, vines climb upon it, and shrubs nestle under its windows. We know of a little brick house, standing close upon the walk in a narrow, dingy lane, with a bit of land on either side. In itself, forlorn and dismal, it has been so transformed by its owner as to arrest the eye of every passer. He has draped the rough walls with grape vines and flowering climbers; he has planted all manner of shrubs and flowers in the little yard; the kitchen garden is arranged in a neat and even artistic manner; and by these simple means an uncouth corner has been made a little Eden. When such a place is sold, do the trees and vines add nothing to its money value?

We are just beginning to appreciate the value and importance of planting Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, Evergreens and Deciduous Hedges, for our lawns and yards, and screens for the protection of our orchards and gardens; and yet we have scarcely begun to realize the commercial value of such an investment. We know a keen, sagacious business man in one of our large cities, who has operated for years past in the following manner: He buys a tract of land in the suburbs of the city, cuts it up into liberal sized building lots, drives his stakes for the house and immediately plants the ground with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, and hedges. He then employs a good man to care for them, and does not offer the

lots for sale for two or three years, well knowing that the increasing value of the property, will pay him a good interest on the investment. When a purchaser goes to look at the property, he finds that when his house is built, he has instead of a naked house on a bare lot, a neat and beautiful home, with its beautiful trees and plants, which it would have taken him years to get around him. Many of our most active business men are also men of taste, and would be glad to improve and beautify their grounds, but they are so occupied with business that they have neither the time nor disposition to find out what they want, or how to lay out their grounds.

To aid you in the work of ornamental planting, we offer a few hints.

HOW TO PLANT.

Flower gardens and gravelled walks are beautiful, but expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of grounds, have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf; and don't make the lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them on the boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight, conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner, for summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreens in circles and ovals, and twice as thick as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half, leaving the rest to fill up the space, and obtaining a supply of finely rooted plants to set some where else. After planting, cut them back nearly to the ground, to induce the sending up of strong shoots. Keep the shrubs and trees cultivated, or mulched, the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, except in mid-summer, and top-dress with fine manure, every fall or winter.

Straggling growers, like the Forsythia and *Pyrus Japonica*, should be repeatedly pinched back or clipped during the growing season, to produce a close compact form. Weigelas and Deutzias should be pruned like Currants, leaving the strong young wood to flower. Altheas, and some of the Spireas which bloom on the new shoots, may be pruned back each year to the old wood. A very beautiful hedge can be made by intermingling different flowering shrubs and clipping according to the directions given below, or allowing them to grow naturally.

All flowering shrubs are improved by taking them up every three or four years, and dividing the roots.

For more extended directions see Downing's "Landscape Gardening," and Mitchell's "Farm of Edgewood," and "Rural Studies."

WHAT TO PLANT.

A detailed description of desirable trees and shrubs would be little more than a recapitulation of our catalogue lists, to which the reader is referred. A grouping together according to the time of flowering, or size of growth, will, however, be found useful.

Flowering Shrubs—*Daphne Mezereou*, pink; *Pyrus Japonica*, white and scarlet; *Forsythia Viridissima*, yellow; Dwarf Almond, white; these bloom in March and April. *Deutzias*, white and rose; *Weigelas*, rose; *Spireas*, white and pink; *Globeflower*, yellow; *Indigo Shrub*, purple; bloom in May and June. *Hydrangeas*, white and rose; Dwarf Horse Chestnut, long spikes of white flowers; *Rose Acacia*, pink; and the *Hypericum*, yellow; bloom in July and August.

Flowering Trees, or Large Shrubs—*Dogwood*, white; *Shadberry*, white; *Magnolias*, white and purple; *Lilae*, white and purple; *Cornelian Cherry*, yellow; *Judas Tree*, Pink; *Wild Plum*, white; *Flowering Peach and Plum*, pink and red; *Silver Bell Tree*, white; all these blossom in early Spring. The *White and Purple Fringe Tree*; *Tartarian Honeysuckles*, red and white; *Laburnum*, yellow; *Philadelphus*, white; bloom in early Summer. *Rose of Sharon*, white and pink; August and September. *Sweet Scented Shrub*, purple; at intervals during the Summer.

Several others, like the *Snowberry*, *Burning Bush*, *Berberry* and *Buffalo Berry*, are valued for their colored berries in Autumn.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

The *White Elm*, *Rock and Searlet Maples* and *Lindens* are well known favorites; *Chestnuts* and *Walnuts* make noble specimen trees, but are difficult to transplant, on account of their tap roots, unless first grown and transplanted in the nursery. The *Ash*, very regular in its foliage; the *Gum Tree* (*Liquid-amber*) south of *New York* grows finely and makes a noble shade tree; its shining, arrow-shaped leaves and prickly balls are very curious. *Honey Locust*, fragrant blossoms and beautiful foliage, but inclined to sucker; *Purple-leaved Beech*, very striking; *Maiden Hair Tree*, curious fan-shaped leaves; *Red Stem Dogwood*, white berries in autumn; *Cut-leaved Weeping Birch*, a beautiful tree; the *Larch*, and *Swamp Cypress*, the latter a charming shade of green; and the *American and Kilmarnock Willow*, both very fine.

EVERGREENS.

Among the shrubs are *Mahonia Aquifolia*, yellow blossoms; *Kalmias* and *Rhododendrons*, rose color; *Tree Box*, often used for shearing into fantastic shapes; *Dwarf Arbor Vitæ*; *Juniper Procumbens*, low and spreading; *Juniper Squamata*, running on the ground; *Stone Pine* and *Siberian Pine*, both hardy and fine colored.

The *Norway Spruce* and *American Arbor Vitæ* are the best known of evergreens. Either as single trees or in hedges they are indispensable. The *Hemlock Spruce* is, perhaps, the finest of the large evergreens, and nursery-grown transplants as well as those just mentioned; the *Black and White Spruce* vary in shade of color, as their names indicate. The *White Pine*, light and

graceful in its foliage; the Scotch angular, spreading, irregular, but fine colored; and the Austrian erect, regular in growth, and bearing upright cones; are well known and desirable. The Balsam Fir is handsome, but loses its lower foliage, a fatal defect in an evergreen. The Siberian, Borealis, Reed's and Hovey's Arbor Vitæ are improvements on the common American; the first two for their strong, thick-leaved foliage, and the others for their fine color and regular form. The Golden Arbor Vitæ may also be added. The Irish and Swedish Junipers are compact cones of foliage (the latter lighter in color) and contrast finely with the round-topped trees.

It has become a common subject of remark and study—the influence of trees on climate and crops, as evinced by the destruction of our native forests by the woodman's axe. On the western prairies we now see forest and groves springing up, and carefully cultivated to protect farms and houses from the effect of storms and blighting hot winds, and to furnish timber and fuel. Who can tell of the great increase of value to accrue from these young groves, and from the vast lines of beautiful hedges now growing up in the West, to take place of unsightly fences?

Let every man, woman and child plant out ornamental trees and shrubs, and let such plants be not neglected. Careful culture of beautiful plants of every sort must bring careful culture of character; must elevate the tastes and morals of the community, and will surely enhance materially the value of its property.

HEDGES.

The idea of planting Hedges for use and ornament, and screens for the protection of orchards, farms, and gardens, is a practical one and rapidly becoming appreciated. In a recent trip among some very intelligent farmers and fruit-growers of Genesee county, N. Y., we noticed that many of them had planted belts of Norway Spruce trees along their entire north and west lines. They were at once beautiful and perfect as wind breaks. The owners told us that they considered their farms worth ten dollars more per acre in consequence. They serve not only as a protection against the fierce winter winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of fruit. Some writers tell us that the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of Evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of Evergreens, or shrubs well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium-sized plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence can be built, and then with a very little care it is becoming every year more and more "a thing of beauty." We all know that such hedges constitute a great feature of attraction in our best kept places.

In the present and constantly increasing scarcity of timber for fences, we must have some plant of universal adaptation for hedges. Many plants have been tried, and although some of them have proved partially successful in certain localities, nothing has been found until recently that seemed to be adapted to general planting. We believe that the Honey Locust combines all the required qualities. It is perfectly hardy, will grow in almost any soil, of

strong growth, readily submits to the necessary pruning, and is covered with long, hard and very sharp thorns. We believe it to be impossible for any living thing to get through a well-formed hedge of Honey Locust. The Osage Orange is also very useful where hardy. Among the plants adapted to ornamental hedges, the American Arbor Vitæ and the Norway Spruce take the first place. We would also recommend, for mere variety, the Hemlock, Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Japan Quince, Althea, Berberry, Buckthorn, Privet, Box, Red Cedar, Mahonia, Tamarix, and a few other plants.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion we would say, that it is a deplorable fact, that the young men of our rural districts, the farmers sons, should have become dissatisfied with the monotony and routine of ordinary farm life. They are restless and uneasy in their present situations, and are looking with longing eyes upon the imaginary attractions and excitements of our great, over-crowded cities. They are strongly tempted by wonderful stories of great wealth attained in a few days, without labor, to throw themselves into the tide of speculation that threatens to overrun our whole land. We suggest a remedy for this state of things, and one which we believe will commend itself to all thoughtful men: Let the farmer say to his sons, "Let us give to our employment a little more life and variety. Take a portion of the farm, as much as you choose, plant an orchard of fruit trees, a vineyard, and a plantation of currants, berries, &c., for market. Ride about the country, visit and consult with the nurserymen and fruit growers, as to the best varieties to plant, how to cultivate and gather the fruit, the best method of packing, shipping and marketing, for you will find that they have no secrets, and will be glad to give you any information in their power."

To the ladies, also, we would say, here is an inviting field of labor for you, and we are glad to know that many are already awaking to this fact. Foreigners tell us that our women are too little in the open air. The study and practice of Horticulture, might become a source not only of profit, but of health and constant enjoyment in the hands of any lady of refinement and culture.

We would not tempt the uninitiated with the promise of large fortunes in a few years, and with no labor or trouble; nor do we believe that for the development of all that is noble and good in humanity, this is best. But we do say, that the business of fruit-growing, conducted with energy, perseverance and intelligence, will bring an ample and sure reward.

KEEP POSTED.

*We advise all--old and young--to take especial interest in the current **HORTICULTURAL LITERATURE** of the day.*

*Standard books and excellent newspapers--never so plentiful and good as now--are filled with just what every one should not only read but study carefully. **IT WILL PAY.***

THE RESURRECTION PLANT.

(*Lycopodium Lepidophyllum*.)

This is a very interesting curiosity from the mountains of Mexico. The plant in a dry state appears as if entirely dead, looking like a ball of dried leaves; but when immersed in water for a few hours, it returns to life, the plant expanding to a large size, the dried and shrivelled leaves changing from their brown, dead condition, to a lively, beautiful green color, making a very pretty house-plant for the winter.

When its novelty has passed, it may be thrown aside and its death and "resurrection" repeated at pleasure. We have heard of its "Evergreen" beauty having been restored after remaining dry for fifteen years.

Mailed on receipt of the price. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

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We this season offer for the first time a new and very beautiful seedling of the MOUNTAIN ASH, which originated in our grounds. It is a variety of the oak-leaved, with very large downy-white leaves, which are scarcely cut at all.

It is a thrifty, vigorous-growing tree, the bark a rich, dark brown, the fruit very beautiful.

It has been pronounced distinct from other varieties of this very popular kind of trees, and is very fine.

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PLANTS,
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During the many years of our entire devotion to the study, growth and sale of **TREES** and **PLANTS**, we have become more and more convinced that the production of **SEEDS** and **BULBS** should be directly connected with the **NURSERY BUSINESS**, as it is almost universally done in **EUROPE**. We have, therefore, during the past year, perfected our arrangements for the extensive importation and cultivation of all desirable kinds of

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