

1899

HARDY FRUIT STOCK.

The Chase Nurseries,

GENEVA, N. Y.

The R. G. Chase Company,

Geneva, Philadelphia, Malden.

HARDY ORNAMENTALS.

"TRANSPLANTING

AND

AFTER-CULTURE."

THIS is the title of our twenty-four paged pamphlet, giving full directions for the transplanting and care of fruit and ornamental nursery stock. It is practical in every department, and we believe it to be the most complete work of the kind ever published for free distribution. Every customer is entitled to a copy free, and others can secure it by sending a two-cent stamp to pay postage.

THE R. G. CHASE COMPANY.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
NURSERY STOCK.

THE R. G. CHASE COMPANY,

THE CHASE NURSERIES,

GENEVA, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.

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GENEVA, N. Y.

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PHILADELPHIA:
PRESS OF WM. F. FELL & CO.,
1220-24 SANSON STREET.

INTRODUCTION.

It is with pleasure that we present a new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue. Under their respective heads will be found descriptions of several *new* varieties that have been introduced since our last edition.

Every year we have many new varieties of fruits brought to our attention, believed by their owners to be something superior. The great majority of these we find upon investigation to be of no particular value, or at least no improvement on the varieties we already have. Realizing, however, that with many of our fruits there is ample room for improvement, and that the true course is "onward and upward," we aim to examine as carefully as practicable any fruit that is brought to our attention.

We first consider the fruit as to its quality, appearance, season of ripening, etc., to see if it equals or excels the varieties we already have ripening at the same time. If the field it would have to occupy is filled with sorts in every respect giving perfect satisfaction, we are apt to follow the old adage, "Let well enough alone." On the other hand, if the fruit has some striking characteristic that forces itself on our attention and appears to have real and distinctive merit and apparently is a decided acquisition, we at once try to inform ourselves as to the habit of the tree or vine. It must be a vigorous grower, hardy, healthy, belong to a healthy and long-lived race, and must be an *early and an abundant bearer*. Many a fruit of fine quality is worthless for general cultivation, owing to the weak constitution of the tree or vine.

The general planters, the great mass who are putting out fruits for profit, require sorts with iron constitutions, those kinds that will thrive in a great variety of soils and situations, and yield *some* fruit under neglect.

When we do meet a new variety that appears in all respects to fill the bill, to be a fruit of real merit, one more important consideration presents itself. Though apparently a good thing; has it sufficient elements of popularity to warrant us in going to the great expense consequent to getting up a stock of the same and properly bringing its merits before the public? The investment will run into hundreds, perhaps thousands, of dollars, and it will be from two to five years before we can expect substantial returns.

Need we say more? Need we add that on this question of new fruits we cannot afford, from a financial point of view, to touch a thing that we are not fully satisfied has merit? In conclusion, on this point, we will repeat that planters of fruit for profit cannot afford to put out any but the most valuable sorts. The first outlay is but a trifle in comparison to the final results. In nothing can a man be more "penny wise and pound foolish" than in planting cheap trees regardless of the varieties.

It takes no more time, ground, or care to set out a good variety than it does a common kind, and if one is any better than another, the better kind is the one to plant, for the only extra expense is the difference in the first cost. Of course, there are many old sorts that ought to be in every collection, but at the same time there are some new varieties that ought never to be left out.

We sell stock over a very large extent of territory and fully realize that some kinds that are eminently popular in one section are worthless in others. To illustrate: The leading Northern apple, the Baldwin, is worthless South, while many of our very best Southern winter apples will not succeed at all north of the Blue Ridge.

We are very particular to have our salesmen offer those varieties that do the best in the section where they are selling. With the care we have exercised in classifying for the different sections, a customer in New England or in Maryland can make his selection of varieties with the same assurance of getting those adapted to his particular latitude as one living in our own town.

Ours being almost an exclusively retail business, a brief description of our manner of soliciting and filling orders may be of interest to our patrons. Experience has taught us that the most satisfactory way for both our customers and ourselves is to have our salesmen call upon the people and obtain their orders by personal solicitation. For this purpose we aim to employ honorable men who will do justice to both our patrons and ourselves. We have our salesmen call early, usually some months before the planting season, so as to give every customer ample time to prepare for receiving and planting the stock. The orders are sent to us weekly. We at once look them over, making an aggregate of the varieties sold, so we can see if any particular sort is likely to be exhausted, and if it is, we stop or reduce the sale of the same; consequently, substituting is something we never have to do. Our experience is that not one-twentieth of the trees are planted when people are left to order of their own accord that there would be if they ordered through soliciting salesmen. Every one knows how easy it is to procrastinate, and that the majority of men will neglect to send their orders direct to the nursery. Many a man who to-day is reaping a pleasant and profitable harvest from his orchard can thank a salesman for it.

When the proper time for digging arrives, April in the spring, October and November in the fall, we have all the stock going to a particular section dug from the nursery and brought to the packing ground, where each variety is trenched in by itself, properly labeled. There under our *personal supervision* each customer's order is filled by itself, the trees tied in a snug bundle or bundles, and a tag, with the customer's name written upon it, attached to the same. From the tier it goes to the packers, who, having previously provided themselves with a box, well lined with straw and of capacity sufficient to contain from 250 to 300 trees, place it therein with other bundles going to the same town. As the trees go into the box, the roots are sprinkled and carefully covered with damp moss, which will retain its moisture for weeks; then the whole is pressed tightly in and covered, when it is in condition to be transported hundreds of miles with perfect safety. We ship everything in our own name, and having large quantities of freight for the same points, we are able to obtain safety and dispatch in forwarding the same. At every place of transfer where there is the slightest possibility of delay, we have an agent to look to the forwarding.

As far as practicable, we deliver the stock at the purchaser's house, thus virtually placing our nursery at every customer's door. As a rule, we employ reliable local agents to attend to the delivery of the stock and the collection of the bills, as it is not possible for our salesmen to deliver all the stock that they sell.

We agree not only that the stock shall be of first-class quality, but that it shall be delivered in good condition (thereby assuming all risks of transportation ourselves), and if a tree is injured the delivering agent is authorized to make a proper replacement. If any injury or mistake is discovered after the stock has been delivered or paid for, we wish to be notified of it, or have the matter presented to our canvassing salesman the following season.

OUR NURSERY.

We have under cultivation and covered with nursery stock a little over two hundred acres of land. When one stops to consider that every foot of this ground must be plowed and cultivated many times every season, as well as grubbed or hoed, some faint idea of the labor involved can be realized.

Thorough tillage without manure gives the best results. Then we do not crop our ground year after year with plantings of nursery stock. After growing one crop of trees we turn the land over for general farming purposes. Another point. All of our trees are propagated by budding on whole root seedlings. We are satisfied to raise one tree from one seedling.

We do not claim to sell cheaper than others, but we do claim that, *quality* of stock considered (with the care we exercise in packing and delivering), we are not undersold by any responsible concern. We claim that whenever Geneva budded trees have been fairly compared with trees from Eastern or Southern nurseries, they have plainly shown their superiority.

The reason of this is to be found, not only in the increased care and attention which competition always brings and the improvements which experience suggests, but in the fact that—First, our soil is sufficiently strong to grow trees without the application of strong fertilizers. Second, our climate is so natural for producing healthy timber that a tree attains the age of three or four years perfectly healthy, and with vitality enough to be transplanted into the most fickle climate with perfect safety.

Western New York is pre-eminently suited for growing healthy trees, and the fact that a large percentage of the trees planted in the country are grown within fifty miles of Geneva demonstrates that this section is well adapted to the business. If it were not, nurserymen would go elsewhere to grow their stock—where land is cheaper and help not in such demand. Every section in the country is suited for something, and for sweet potatoes, others for tobacco. Geneva is the place for raising young trees.

A WORD ABOUT OUR CANVASSING SALESMEN.

With few exceptions, our canvassers belong to our regular force of salaried employees, and self-interest, as well as regard for the public, prompts and compels us to employ only men whom we have good reason to believe to be honest and trustworthy. By dealing with us through them you are assured of receiving your stock in good condition, and our oft-repeated "*Please give your orders to our salesmen*" is intended as much for your benefit and satisfaction as for ours.

Very respectfully,

THE R. G. CHASE COMPANY,

NURSERY AND PACKING GROUNDS AT GENEVA, N. Y.

SALES OFFICES—GENEVA, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MALDEN, MASS.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

Our principal stock of apples consists of the following varieties, which have been well tested, and can be recommended as *the best* now in cultivation.

The list may appear short, but we believe it comprises about all of the kinds that are really worth planting. It is a great mistake to plant too many varieties.

The period of ripening given, unless otherwise noted, is the time they mature in Western New York, and will be found to vary North and South. Following the descriptions we give lists of those most valuable for particular sections.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early Harvest. Medium size, roundish; skin light yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy; pleasant sub-acid. Tree slow and upright grower and good bearer, but in some localities the fruit is liable to spot and crack. July and August.

Early Strawberry. Medium, striped with deep red; tender, sub-acid, and excellent; erect grower and productive; good for both garden and orchard. August.

Golden Sweet. Large, round, light straw color; medium quality; tree in the nursery a crooked grower. August and September.

Primate. Medium size, pale greenish yellow, with a slight crimson blush when fully exposed to the sun. Ripens through August.

Red Astrachan. Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, with a pale white bloom; very beautiful; flesh white, crisp, moderately juicy, with an acid flavor; good for cooking. Tree vigorous, hardy, and a good bearer. August.

Sweet Bough. Large, oblong; skin pale yellow; flesh white, tender, and crisp when fully ripe, with a rich, sweet, and sprightly flavor. August and September.

Wentworth's Early. A valuable variety from Germany. Tree a free grower, hardy, and an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium to large; color a most attractive red; flavor brisk, sub-acid; quality best. Ripens as early as any known apple.

Yellow Transparent. Tree a good grower, hardy, and an unusually early bearer. Fruit pale yellow, roundish ovate, good size and good quality; skin clear white at first, becoming a beautiful pale yellow when fully matured. Ripens a few days before Early Harvest.

Yellow Sweet. Earlier than Yellow Transparent. Tree a fine grower and very hardy. Fruit yellow with reddish bronze on the sunny side. Flesh firm and agreeably sweet; good for dessert cooking. Keeps well for so early an apple.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

- Alexander.** Large size, deep red or crimson ; flesh yellowish white, with a pleasant flavor. Valuable on account of its hardness. October.
- Autumn Strawberry.** Medium size, roundish, or inclining to an oval shape ; flesh tender and juicy, and of a pleasant flavor. September and October.
- Duchess of Oldenburg.** Large size, roundish, streaked with red and yellow ; flesh whitish, juicy, and sprightly sub-acid ; ripening early in the fall. Tree a vigorous grower, having fine, large foliage, bearing abundantly when very young. Succeeds in nearly all sections of the country. It is of Russian origin, and is fully as hardy as any known variety. August and September.
- Gravenstein.** Large, round ; greenish yellow, striped with red ; flesh tender, juicy, and crisp, with a slight aromatic flavor. September and October.
- Maiden's Blush.** Medium to large ; flat, smooth, regular ; evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a pale yellow ground ; flesh tender, sub-acid. September and October.
- Porter.** Medium to large size ; oblong ; yellow ; flesh fine grained and very juicy, sub-acid, with an agreeable aromatic flavor. A poor grower. September.

LATE FALL AND EARLY WINTER VARIETIES.

- Fall Pippin.** Very large, roundish, or somewhat flattened ; greenish yellow, with sometimes a blush ; flesh very tender. November and December.
- Fall Jenning.** Very large, oblate, ridged ; pale greenish yellow with a blush ; flesh brittle, juicy, with a fine sub-acid flavor. October and November.
- Fameuse.** Medium to large size ; roundish ; deep crimson ; flesh very white, tender, juicy, and of the best quality. Tree hardy and productive. October to January.
- Munson Sweet.** Large, pale yellow, with red cheek ; tender, rich, and good. Fine grower and bearer. October to December.
- Rambo.** Fruit medium size, flat ; skin yellowish white, streaked and mottled with red ; flesh whitish, very tender, sprightly, and fine flavored. October and November.
- Rome Beauty.** Large, roundish, yellow, shaded and striped with bright red, and sprinkled with light dots. Flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid ; quality good. November and December.
- Smoke House.** Large, yellow, richly shaded with bright red ; firm, juicy, crisp, and rich. Tree a very crooked grower. October and November.
- Twenty Ounce.** Very large, roundish ; greenish yellow, beautifully striped and marked with red ; flesh rather coarse grained, but brisk. October and November.
- Wealthy.** Fruit medium to large ; light color, striped with red, pleasant sub-acid ; flesh white. Tree a good grower, thrifty, a great and early bearer ; as hardy as Duchess of Oldenburg. November and December.

WINTER VARIETIES.

- America.** Originated in Rappahannock County, Virginia. One of the best and most popular apples brought to the Washington markets. Fruit large, round, uniform, and perfect; deep red, pleasantly sub-acid. Tree hardy and an annual bearer. Season, in Virginia, November to March.
- Arkansas Red.** Size large; color beautiful light crimson in the shade, darker in the sun, with indistinct splashes and stripes over whole surface of dark crimson; flesh fine grained, whitish, tinged with red and yellow; flavor rich sub-acid. Tree an enormous bearer. Quality very good to best. January to April.
- Baldwin.** Large, roundish; bright red, with a little russet about the stalk; flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. Tree very vigorous, upright, and productive. Not reliable West and South, and not hardy enough for the extreme North.
- Boiken.** A thick-leaved, half Russian variety, thriving on the plains of Silesia, Hungary, and Poland. It is also a favorite in Eastern France and in interior Germany. The fruit is medium to large, with snow-white, fine-grained flesh. The blossoms are remarkably large in all their parts, and open so late in the spring that they are rarely caught by frost, even on the frosty flat prairies of Northern Silesia. Color a light yellow delicately shaded with red, often as high colored as Maiden's Blush. The exhibition of the Boiken at the Columbian Exposition attracted much attention. The test there demonstrated that it is one of the best, if not the best and latest keeping apple grown.
- Ben Davis.** Originated in Kentucky. Tree remarkably healthy, vigorous, and an abundant bearer. Fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; a very profitable market variety. Keeps till midwinter or later.
- Clayton.** A valuable late-keeping market apple. Tree vigorous and a good bearer. Fruit large, nearly covered with red; juicy, mild, good. January to May.
- Cooper's Market.** A popular New Jersey apple. Medium size, fair quality; valuable on account of its great productiveness, long-keeping qualities, and handsome appearance. Tree a slim grower in the nursery. January to April.
- Fallwater.** Large, roundish, slightly conical, smooth; skin yellowish green, with a dull red cheek; flesh greenish white, with a mild, slightly sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower and good bearer. November to January.
- Gideon.** Tree as hardy as a Crab, vigorous, and an early and prolific bearer. Fruit medium to large; color a rich golden yellow with a clear and handsome blush on the sunny side; flesh fine, juicy, sub-acid. In form and general appearance resembles somewhat the Yellow Bellflower. November to January.
- Golden Russet.** Medium size; yellowish, nearly covered with russet, with sometimes a little red on the sunny side; flesh firm, sometimes a little tough, but with a very pleasant, scarcely acid flavor. January to June.
- Grimes' Golden.** Good size, round or slightly conical; rich, golden yellow, sprinkled with light gray dots, sometimes slightly russeted; flesh yellow, crisp, tender, rich, and juicy, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor. December to February.
- Hubbardston Nonesuch.** Large, a little oblong; yellowish ground, nearly covered with bright red stripes and dots. One of the best. November to January.

- Hendrick Sweet** (Sweet Winesap). Trees of moderate, upright growth, productive. Fruit medium to large, roundish ovate; color red, splashed with crimson; flesh tender, juicy, very sweet, rich. Originated in Pennsylvania, where it is held in high esteem. November to March.
- King** (Tompkins County). Large and handsome; striped red and yellow. Tree vigorous. November to March.
- Longfield**. Tree a free, upright grower and an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium, conical; color a yellowish green thickly covered with red stripes, and a decided blush on the sunny side; flavor a rich, sprightly sub-acid. December to March.
- McIntosh Red**. Originated in Canada. Tree very hardy, vigorous, with a spreading head; a good *annual* bearer of fair, handsome fruit of excellent quality. Fruit above medium size; skin whitish yellow, nearly covered with dark rich red or crimson; flesh white, very tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. November to January.
- Milding**. Fruit large; skin smooth, whitish yellow, splashed with bright, rich red nearly over the whole surface; flesh brittle, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid, aromatic. Tree a strong, vigorous, upright grower. One of the very hardiest in cultivation, and exceedingly productive. December to February.
- Mann**. Fruit large, roundish, oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, with a shade of brownish red where exposed to the sun; flesh yellowish, half tender, juicy, mild sub-acid; good. March to June.
- Northern Spy**. Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild, sub-acid, rich, and delicious flavor. In perfection in January; keeps till May.
- Paragon** (Mammoth Black Twig). Tree a strong grower, bears early and abundantly, holding its load well. The fruit resembles Winesap, but is larger and superior in flavor and a better keeper; color bright red, texture fine.
- Pewaukee**. Medium to large, round; yellow, splashed and striped with dull red, covered with a gray bloom and overspread with whitish dots; flesh yellowish white, juicy, sub-acid, with a rich aromatic flavor. Tree a strong grower and very hardy; adapted to the extreme North. December to March.
- Rhode Island Greening**. Fruit large, roundish, regularly formed; skin smooth, green, becoming a greenish yellow, with a dull blush when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, with a rich, rather acid flavor. Tree vigorous, spreading, and very productive. Young trees in the nursery more or less crooked. November to March.
- Roxbury Russet**. Fruit large size, roundish, a little flattened; skin dull green, nearly covered with russet, with sometimes a dull blush; flesh moderately juicy with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous but rather crooked. January to June.
- Seek-no-Further**. Fruit medium size, smooth, conical; skin a dull red, striped and russeted; flesh white and fine grained, with a rich flavor. November to February.

- Spitzenburg** (Esopus). Medium size, deep red, covered with gray dots; flesh yellow, rather firm, crisp and juicy, with a delicious flavor. The tree is a poor grower in the nursery. December to March.
- Smith's Cider**. Medium to large; greenish white, striped with red; tender, crisp, with a mild and pleasant flavor. Bears abundant crops. A very popular apple in Pennsylvania. Grows slowly in the nursery. November to February.
- Stark**. Originated in Ohio, and valued as a long keeper and profitable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish, inclined to conic, sometimes a little elongated; skin greenish yellow, shaded, sprinkled, and striped with light and dark red nearly over the whole surface, and thinly sprinkled with light and brown dots. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid. An early and abundant bearer. January to May.
- Sutton Beauty**. Origin Worcester, Mass. Fruit large, roundish; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh tender, sub-acid, good. Tree a free grower and productive; a valuable new apple. December to January.
- Talman's Sweet**. Medium size, pale whitish yellow with a soft blush on one side and generally a line running from stem to calyx; flesh quite white, rather firm, fine grained, with a rich, sweet flavor. A very popular and profitable orchard sort from the hardiness of the tree and its great productiveness. December to April.
- Winesap**. A valuable Southern apple. Fruit medium size, rather oblong; skin smooth, of a fine dark red, with a few streaks, and a little yellow ground appearing on the shady side; flesh yellow, firm, crisp. December to April.
- Wagener**. Fruit medium to large size, flattened; skin light yellow, shaded with red; flesh firm, sub-acid, with an excellent flavor. Tree thrifty, very upright, and an early bearer. Fruit improved by thinning. December to March.
- Wolf River**. Skin greenish yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh white, juicy, tender, with a peculiar pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong, stout grower, a great bearer, and very hardy. January and February.
- Yellow Bellflower**. Fruit large, oblong, irregular; skin pale lemon-yellow, sometimes with a blush; flesh tender, juicy, with a sprightly acid flavor. November to February.
- York Imperial** (Johnson's Fine Winter). A native of York County, Pa., where it is justly esteemed for the productiveness of the tree and the fine quality of its late-keeping fruit; medium to large; white, heavily shaded with dark crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, and sub-acid. December to February.

Special List, No. 1.

EXTRA HARDY APPLES. In the northern portion of the United States it is necessary to plant extra hardy varieties of apples in order to make their cultivation a success. Years ago there were but one or two sorts which could be grown in the extreme North with any degree of satisfaction to the planter. Now, however, we have quite a list of Russian varieties and Northern seedlings, which will thrive and bear abundantly in any section where we send agents. They are as hardy as the Duchess of Oldenburg or Wealthy, while we consider the fruit of many of them of better quality than the Baldwin. Against each variety we note the season of ripening in Northern New England, Northern New York, Wisconsin, and Minnesota :—

Yellow Transparent, . . . July and August	McIntosh Red, Nov. to Jan.
Duchess of Oldenburg, September	Wolf River, Jan. and Feb.
Wealthy, Nov. and Dec.	Longfield, Jan. to March.
Gideon, Nov. to Jan.	Pewaukee, Jan. to April.

Special List, No. 2.

HARDY APPLES. The following list of varieties we rate as hardy, in comparison with the Baldwin. They will grow in sections like that along the St. Lawrence River and Central Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, where the Baldwin either winter kills outright or leads a very precarious existence. We include in the list the "Extra Hardy" varieties which are equally valuable for all sections :—

Wentworth's Early, July.	Grimes' Golden, Dec. to Feb.
Yellow Sweet, July.	Pewaukee, Dec. to March.
Yellow Transparent, Last of July.	Talman Sweet, Dec. to April.
Red Astrachan, August.	Wolf River, Jan. and Feb.
Golden Sweet, August and Sept.	Longfield, Jan. to March.
Duchess of Oldenburg, September.	Northern Spy, Jan. to May.
Fameuse, Nov. and Dec.	Golden Russet, Jan. to June.
Gideon, Nov. to Jan.	Mann, March to June.
McIntosh Red, Nov. to Jan.	Stark, Jan. to May.
Sutton Beauty, Dec. and Jan.	Boiken, May to July.

SOUTHERN WINTER APPLES.

The selection of varieties is a matter of paramount importance, particularly so with Southern planters, in making up their list of winter apples. Great disappointment has resulted from planting varieties of Northern origin, like Baldwin, King, and Greening, which in their warmer climate and longer seasons have proved to be fall apples. The result is an impression in the public mind that the cause of these sorts ripening in the fall is in consequence of the trees having been grown in Northern nurseries, and herein lies the great and vital importance of selecting the proper varieties.

The particular spot where the tree may happen to have been propagated has nothing to do with its season of ripening, but the place of origin of the variety has everything to do with it. For example, take a tree of the King apple from a nursery in Georgia, and another from a nursery in New England; plant the two trees side by side in Delaware, and both will produce apples ripening in October. Plant the same trees in Western New York, and the product will be a good winter apple. Hence the importance and necessity of Southern planters selecting for their winter apples varieties of Southern origin. The South has already produced a few valuable winter apples, and is no longer dependent on the varieties that have so signally failed there.

The following varieties are those that have proved themselves late keepers in the South, most of them having originated there. The season of ripening given is when they mature in Southern Pennsylvania and Maryland :—

America,	Nov. to Feb.	Mann,	Jan. to April.
Smith's Cider,	Nov. to Feb.	Stark,	Jan. to May.
York Imperial,	Dec. to Feb.	Cooper's Market,	Jan. to April.
Ben Davis,	Dec. to March.	Winesap,	Jan. to April.
Grimes' Golden,	December.	Clayton,	Jan. to May.
Arkansas Red,	Jan. to April.	Paragon,	April and May.

CRAB APPLES.

One familiar with only the small Siberian Crabs can have but a faint conception of the size, beauty, and excellence of the new and improved varieties which have been introduced during the past few years. These improved varieties are equally as hardy as the old sorts.

Excelsior. A new variety raised from seed of Wealthy, and in quality equals that apple; ripens in September and October. Tree as hardy as any of the Crabs.

Hyslop. Tree very ornamental; fruit large, deep crimson; popular on account of its beauty. Good for canning and jelly. October.

Martha. Tree a rapid, stiff grower, a perfect pyramid; a great bearer of beautiful, showy fruit, below medium in size; color bright, glossy yellow, shaded with light bright red; flavor mild, clear, tart. Season October and November.

Transcendent. Tree remarkably vigorous and immensely productive. Fruit very large, excellent for sauce or pies; both green and dried; can be used early in the season, when half grown. One of the best for canning. September.

Van Wyck Sweet. A valuable novelty. Fruit very large, larger than Transcendent; skin yellowish white, striped and splashed with red on the sunny side, and covered with a delicate bloom; flesh yellowish white, very sweet and tender; core small; quality equal to Talman Sweet. Tree hardy and productive. September.

PEARS.

The nurseries around Geneva have obtained an enviable reputation for the production of pear trees of a superior quality. Our soil is so naturally adapted to their vigorous growth that we are not obliged to force them by heavy manuring, and therefore all the trees sent out from our nursery will be found to be sufficiently hardy, not only to live, but to grow and bear fruit in almost any section of the country.

RIPENING PEARS.

Pears require to be gathered from the trees and ripened in the house ; if allowed to ripen on the trees they are nearly worthless.

Summer and autumn pears should be gathered as soon as the earliest and premature specimens are observed to ripen ; gather the best matured specimens first, and a short time afterward the remainder of the crop ; keep them in clean boxes or drawers until ripe ; if you wish to *retard* the ripening, keep them in a cool place.

Winter pears should be allowed to hang late upon the trees, then gathered and treated the same as winter apples, that is, barrel them and keep in a cool cellar until they mature ; after they commence to ripen they may be kept for a few days in a warm room with advantage.

Pears are cultivated as standards, worked upon seedling pear stock, and as dwarfs, worked upon French quince stock.

Standard pears thrive with moderate care and little pruning on most any soil moderately rich and well drained.

Dwarf pears require rich lands and annual pruning to give their best results.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Bartlett. Large size, irregular in form ; clear yellow, with a blush on the sunny side ; very juicy, buttery, and high flavored. Tree a strong grower, bears abundantly when quite young. In season during August and September.

Clapp's Favorite. A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor ; pale lemon yellow, with brown dots ; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate vinous flavor. Ripens a week before the Bartlett.

Doyenne d'Ete. Fruit small, roundish ; skin yellow, shaded with red ; flesh melting and juicy, with a sweet, pleasant flavor. July and first of August.

Koonce. Medium to large, pyriform, very handsome ; yellow, one side covered with bright carmine, sprinkled with brown dots ; flesh juicy, sweet, spicy, good. Ripens with the earliest. Tree a remarkably strong grower, very hardy and very productive.

Manning's Elizabeth. Small to medium ; bears in clusters ; crimson and gold color, very beautiful ; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly perfumed flavor ; excellent. Tree a good grower and very productive. One of the very best early pears. August.

Osband's Summer. Fruit rather small, obovate ; skin fine, clear yellow, with a warm red cheek ; flesh fine grained, melting, sweet, and perfumed. August.

Seneca. Large, obovate, pyriform ; stem nearly two inches long ; color light yellow, marked with bright green mottlings and green dots, bright blush on sunny side ; flesh white, fine grained, very vinous and sprightly, melting and delicious, very good to best in quality. Tree vigorous, upright, retaining its foliage until late in the season. Ripens immediately after Bartlett.

Wilder. Of medium size, pyriform ; pale yellow, with deep red spots, very attractive ; never rots at the core. Tree an upright grower, healthy, fairly vigorous, and productive. Ripens a few days earlier than Manning's Elizabeth.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Beurre Bosc. Large, yellow russeted, half melting, high flavored, and excellent. Tree a poor, crooked grower in the nursery and but little cultivated. October.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. A magnificent pear when well grown upon quince stock. Fruit of the largest size, with an irregular, uneven surface ; skin greenish yellow, spotted with russet ; flesh white, very juicy, with a rich and excellent flavor. Tree vigorous, upright, with yellowish shoots. October.

Doyenne Boussock. Fruit large, obovate ; skin rough, yellow, clouded with russet ; flesh very juicy, sweet, and aromatic. Tree vigorous and an abundant bearer. A good market pear. September and October.

Flemish Beauty. Large size, greenish yellow and brown, with large spots of russet ; rich and juicy, with a melting and musky flavor ; a strong grower and great bearer. This variety ranks with the most hardy. Fruit often cracks badly. September and October.

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

Idaho. Very large and handsome ; irregular, globular, somewhat depressed ; core very small ; skin yellow with many russet spots ; flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly vinous, delicious flavor. Season September and October.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Desirable for cultivation on the quince stock. Fruit large, pyriform ; skin smooth, pale greenish yellow, with warm, red cheek ; flesh rich, very juicy, and excellent. Tree upright and productive. October.

S Eckel. A most delicious little pear, unsurpassed in flavor. Fruit small, irregularly formed, roundish, obovate ; skin yellowish brown, with a red cheek ; flesh very rich, spicy, and sweet. September and October.

Sheldon. An American pear, of the finest quality in every respect. Fruit rather large, roundish ; skin greenish russet, with a red cheek ; flesh melting, rich, juicy, and perfumed ; first rate. Tree vigorous, hardy, and handsome. October.

Vermont Beauty. Fruit of medium size, roundish ; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine ; flesh melting, sprightly, very good. Tree healthy, hardy, and very productive. October. A decided acquisition.

Worden-Seckel. This valuable new pear is a seedling of the Seckel. Flesh is dull white, very juicy, buttery, melting, fine grain, with a flavor and aroma equal to that of its distinguished parent, which it surpasses in size, beauty, and keeping qualities. Ripens early in October and can be kept in good eating condition until December. Tree hardy, healthy, and productive.

LATE AUTUMN AND WINTER VARIETIES.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large size, pyriform, light green, with russet and red cheek; rich, melting, and of excellent flavor. Tree a fine grower, very healthy and productive. An excellent market sort. In season during late fall and early winter.

Beurre Clairgeau. Very large, pyriform; yellow and red; texture of Beurre Bosc; flesh yellowish, nearly melting. Tree a fair grower, and an early, abundant bearer. A magnificent market fruit. October and November.

Clapp's Beauty (No. 64). Medium to large, obovate pyriform; skin greenish yellow with distinct red cheek; flesh sweet, tender, fine grained, good. Tree vigorous, hardy, and productive. A new and valuable winter pear. December and January.

Kieffer. This unique pear was raised from seed of the Chinese Sand pear, supposed to have been cross-fertilized with some other kind grown near it. Tree remarkably vigorous, having large, dark green, glossy leaves, and is an early and very prolific bearer. Fruit large to very large, roundish oval, narrowing at both ends; skin deep yellow, with a fine blush on the sunny side; flesh whitish, a little coarse, juicy; very good. Ripens through October and November. To have it in perfection, it should be gathered when fully grown and ripened in the house. The trees should be annually headed back. Does not succeed in Northern New York and Northern New England.

Lawrence. An American pear of great excellence. Fruit medium size, obtuse pyriform; skin fine yellow; flesh juicy, sweet, and good. Tree hardy, vigorous, and very productive. December.

Rutter. Of American origin, and one of the most valuable pears. Fruit medium to large and nearly globular; skin rough, greenish yellow, sprinkled with russet; flesh white, moderately juicy, nearly melting, sweet, slightly vinous; good. Tree an upright grower and an early and abundant bearer. October and November.

Winter Nellis. Medium size, greenish yellow, spotted with russet. Melting, buttery, rich, sprightly flavor. Season December and January.

Hardy Standard Pears.

The following varieties of standard pears we rate as hardy as the Talman Sweet or Golden Russet apple, and we recommend their culture in those sections where Special Apple List No. 2 can be planted with safety. They can be grown where it is about impossible to succeed with Bartlett. We give their season of ripening at the North:—

Koonce,	August.	Worden-Seckel,	Oct. and Nov.
Clapp's Favorite,	September.	Sheldon,	October.
Flemish Beauty,	Sept. and October.	Beurre de Anjou,	November.
Vermont Beauty,	October.	Lawrence,	December.

CHERRIES.

The cherry thrives best on a dry, sandy, or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one.

We divide them into two classes—Hearts and Bigarreaus, and Dukes and Morrellos. The first are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads or tops, and are best suited for the purpose of shade, producing a large, heart-shaped, sweet fruit. The Dukes and Morrellos do not attain so large a size, are more hardy, less liable to get injured by bursting of the bark, and generally produce acid fruit.

For dry soils we rate the cherry, particularly the Morrello class, one of the most profitable fruits grown. The Hearts and Bigarreaus are profitable for home markets, but, for shipping, the Dukes and Morrellos carry the best and yield the largest returns.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAU.

- Black Eagle.** Fruit large, heart-shaped; skin deep purple; flesh deep purple, tender, rich, and high flavored. Tree hardy and moderately productive. Ripens early in June.
- Black Tartarian.** Fruit very large, heart-shaped, with an uneven surface; skin bright black; flesh purplish, tender, rich, and good. Tree an upright grower and very productive. Ripens early in June.
- Florence.** Resembles the Napoleon Bigarreau, but ripens a little later, and has the additional good quality of hanging a long time on the tree; color yellow, with a reddish cheek; flesh firm, rich, sweet, fine flavor. Hardy and a good bearer.
- Governor Wood.** Fruit roundish, heart-shaped; light yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh tender, rich, and sprightly. Tree vigorous and productive. Ripens last of June.
- Napoleon Bigarreau.** Fruit of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy, and when fully ripe of an excellent flavor. Tree vigorous and very productive. Ripens early in July.
- Rockport Bigarreau.** Fruit large, obtuse heart-shaped; skin pale amber, light red in the sun; flesh rather firm, sweet, rich, and excellent. Tree vigorous and very productive. Last of June.
- Schmidt's Bigarreau.** This noble cherry originated in Belgium. The tree is remarkably vigorous, hardy, and productive. Fruit grows in clusters, and is of the largest size; skin deep black color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor; stone small. A decided acquisition to our list of cherries.
- White Caroon.** Tree a vigorous and rapid grower and a good bearer. Fruit of the largest size; flavor sub-acid; seed small. The peculiar cherry flavor and beautiful appearance of this fruit renders it the best cherry known for canning. June.
- Windsor.** A seedling originated by Mr. Jas. Dougall, of Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver colored, resembling the Elkhorn, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens three or four days after that variety; flesh *remarkably firm*, sweet, and of a fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific.

- Waterloo.** A new, sweet cherry, originated at Waterloo, N. Y. Large size; color yellow, with pink cheek. Fruit picked as late as August 25th. Quality good; fruit sweet, and for canning does not require more than one-half the sugar that other cherries do. The original tree has been fruiting for ten years, and during this time there has never been found any worms in the fruit. A very prolific bearer.
- Yellow Spanish.** Fruit of the largest size, obtuse heart-shaped; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, rich, and high flavored. Tree vigorous, spreading, and very productive. Ripens early in July.

DUKES AND MORRELLOS.

- Early Richmond.** Fruit medium size, round; dark red; flesh melting, juicy, rich, acid. Tree slender and not a rapid grower; a great bearer. Ripens through June.
- Empress Eugenie.** Fruit large, roundish, flattened; skin rich dark red; flesh juicy, rich, sub-acid; quality excellent; stone small. Tree a slow grower in the nursery, but an early and very great bearer. Middle of June.
- Louis Philippe.** Tree upright, spreading; habit between the Dukes and Morrellos; vigorous and very productive. Fruit large; skin rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, juicy, mild acid. Middle to last of July.
- Montmorency (Ordinaire).** A beautiful, large, red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later; extraordinarily prolific and very hardy. It is a variety of great value. Habit of tree similar to Early Richmond.
- May Duke.** Fruit large, roundish heart-shaped; skin, when fully ripe, rich dark red; flesh tender, melting, rich, and finely flavored. Ripens during June.
- Olivet.** Large size; color deep red; quality good, with a rich, tender, vinous, very sweet sub-acidulous flavor. It ripens in the beginning of June and continues to July without losing its quality. Tree a slow grower but productive.
- Reine Hortense.** Fruit very large, roundish, elongated; skin bright red; flesh tender, juicy, nearly sweet, delicious. Tree vigorous, productive, and handsome; should be in every collection. Ripens last of July.

The seasoning of ripening given is when the fruit matures here. On light soils south of Philadelphia it matures nearly a month earlier.

PLUMS.

The plum is hardy, and will grow vigorously in almost every part of this country, but succeeds best in heavy loam, or in soils in which there is a mixture of clay. Where the soil is light and sandy, we recommend using yellow loam or yellow clay in the place of manure. Swamp muck is also excellent, especially that from salt-water marshes. Common salt sprinkled about the trees will do them good. Plums do well when planted in a hen-yard, or where the fowls have free access to the trees, as they will destroy the insects that trouble many of the varieties.

We offer a limited list of varieties, as we wish to send out only such as we consider well worthy the care necessary to secure satisfactory results:—

Archduke. A large, black, and very prolific plum, ripening early in October. A very valuable addition to late plums, and profitable alike to the amateur and orchardist; good both for dessert and the kitchen.

Bradshaw. Large size; reddish purple, with blue bloom; flesh juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and productive. August.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large size; pale yellow, spotted with red in the sun; flesh firm, rich, and juicy. Strong grower. Last of September.

Empire. A magnificent, very large, dark-colored, purple plum; shape round; quality the very best. The tree is a strong grower and very hardy. September.

French Damson. This plum has much to commend it. Tree a much better grower than the Shropshire or Blue Damson. Very hardy, and an annual bearer; very productive. Fruit medium; dark copper color, with a rich bloom, and the *best* Damson for market purposes we have fruited; ripens two weeks later than Shropshire.

Gull. Very large; dark purple; hardy and productive; becoming very popular in the plum-growing region on the Hudson River. Ripens last of September.

German Prune. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of a very agreeable flavor. September.

Imperial Gage. Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich, and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

Lombard. Fruit medium size, roundish oval; skin violet red; flesh yellow, juicy, and pleasant. Tree very vigorous, hardy, and productive. Last of August.

Lincoln. Claimed to be a seedling of green gage. Color reddish purple, bright, showy, and attractive. Flesh light yellow, juicy, sweet, rich, and luscious, parting freely from the stone. Quality fine. Very prolific. September.

Prince's Yellow Gage. Tree remarkably hardy, forming a large, spreading head, and very productive. Fruit above medium size, oval; skin golden yellow, covered with a copious white bloom; flesh deep yellow, rich, sugary, and melting; very good; parts freely from the stone. First of August.

Pond's Seedling. Light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a good grower and most abundant bearer. September.

- Reine Claude de Bavay.** Fruit large, roundish oval ; skin greenish yellow ; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, and excellent. Last of September.
- Shipper's Pride.** Originated in the State of New York, near Lake Ontario. The tree seems to be perfectly hardy and very vigorous in its growth ; also wonderfully productive. The fruit is of large size, dark purple color, fine, juicy, and sweet ; excellent for canning. Ripens from the first to the middle of September.
- Turkish Prune.** Large, beautiful blue color ; flesh solid ; freestone ; quality extra. Good bearer, hardy, and prolific ; the best prune in cultivation.
- Union Purple** (Reagle's). Tree a very vigorous grower. Fruit large, roundish oval ; skin reddish purple covered with a thin bloom ; stalk short and stout ; flesh greenish, vinous, sweet ; adheres to the stone. September.
- Yellow Egg.** Fruit of the very largest size ; skin yellow, with numerous white dots ; flesh yellow, rather coarse, sub-acid ; fine for cooking. Last of August.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

To Japan we owe many valuable fruits and flowers, but perhaps the most valuable in many respects are the plums, recently introduced from that country. First, the trees are hardy and perfectly healthy ; second, they are remarkably strong and beautiful growers and early bearers, two-year-old trees in the nursery row often showing fine specimens, orchard trees bearing the second season after transplanting ; third, they yield immense crops of fruit, which is practically exempt from the attacks of the curculio ; fourth, by planting the different varieties, one can have plums for a period of nearly or quite three months.

Mr. L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, says : " Altogether the Japanese plums constitute the most important type of fruit introduced into North America during the last quarter of a century, and they should receive careful test in all parts of the country."

Abundance. Tree is a very rapid grower, healthy in limb and foliage, comes into bearing remarkably young, and yields abundantly. The fruit is full medium size, color a rich, bright cherry red, with a distinct bloom, and highly perfumed ; flesh light yellow, very juicy and tender, and of excellent quality ; freestone. It ripens in Western New York the last of July.

Burbank. In general character very similar to Abundance, but of deeper color and ripening later in the season. The fruit is large, nearly globular, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom ; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large and broad leaves ; very prolific.

Bailey. Large, nearly globular, with only a slight tendency to become conical ; ground color rich orange, overspread with light and bright cherry red, and showing many minute orange dots ; flesh thick and melting, yellow, of excellent quality ; cling. Tree strong and upright, productive. Ripens a week later than Burbank.

Berckman. Medium (or slightly above if thinned), broadly and obtusely conical, and somewhat angular in cross-section ; deep blood red if ripened in the sun ; flesh very sweet, moderately juicy, excellent in quality ; cling or semi-cling. Ripens with Abundance, or just ahead of it.

- Chase.** Very large ; pointed, tapering gradually from a heart-shaped base ; color bright, red purple on a yellow ground ; very showy. Tree a good grower, blooms two weeks later than Abundance, thus escaping the spring frosts, and a most abundant bearer. Ripens a little later than Burbank.
- Satsuma.** Large ; flesh is solid, of a purplish crimson color from pit to skin, juicy, and of fine quality. Pit exceedingly small, very little larger than a cherry stone. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, with a brownish bark and lanceolate foliage. Ripens after Burbank.
- Willard.** Medium in size, spherical in general outline, but prominently cornered or angled, never pointed ; color dark clear red with many minute yellow dots ; flesh firm, yellow, sweet, and of fair quality ; freestone. A strong, vigorous, and hardy tree, productive, and the earliest market Japan plum yet tested in the North, ripening in Central New York in July.
- Yellow Japan (Normand).** Medium to large, obtusely conical with a heart-like base and short stem ; color clear golden yellow ; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, of high quality, free ; small pit. Very prolific and ripens just after Abundance.

PEACHES.

We offer only a select list of varieties, beginning with the very earliest and covering the whole season to the very latest. Among them are several new sorts which have proved themselves much more valuable than many of the older varieties. Whether planting for home use or market we would not advise increasing the list to any great extent. We sell the trees one year old from bud.

- American Apricot.** Only medium in size, but of most exquisite appearance and quality. The stone is surprisingly small—the smallest of any known peach—and parts readily from the flesh. The fruit is of a golden apricot color, with a rich red shading on the sunny side ; flesh sweet and melting, with a distinct apricot flavor. It is in season after Smock.
- Alexander.** Medium ; color deep maroon, handsomely shaded ; rich and good ; flesh firm. Fine, hardy, and productive. A week earlier than Hale's Early.
- Chase's Early.** Tree hardy and healthy ; an early and prolific bearer. Fruit medium to large, yellowish white, covered with a delicate pink ; flesh white, juicy, rich ; carries well ; ripens a few days after Alexander ; freestone.
- Champion.** Delicious in flavor, sweet, rich, and juicy. Skin cream white with red cheek. Hardy, productive ; size large ; good shipper ; freestone. Ripens early part of August.
- Crosby.** This peach, which originated in Billerica, Mass., has been justly described as an iron-clad and frost-proof peach. It has borne immense crops where all other kinds in the same orchard were killed. The fruit is full medium size, round, oblate. Color bright yellow, beautifully splashed and striped with crimson. The flesh is light yellow and red at the stone, firm, moderately juicy, and of good quality. It ripens about with Old Mixon Free.

- Crawford's Early.** Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sweet, and luscious. Ripens two weeks after Hale's Early.
- Crawford's Late.** Large size, fine quality. Holds high rank as a profitable market fruit. About four weeks later than Crawford's Early.
- Elberta.** A seedling of Chinese Cling but entirely free. Large; yellow with red cheek, juicy and of high quality; flesh yellow and melting. A very valuable sort. Ripens after Early Crawford. Tree hardy and very productive.
- Early Charlotte.** A seedling from Crawford's Early, ripening at the same time. Resembles Crawford's Early, but is much larger, handsomer, and superior in quality. Tree is a better grower, hardier, and more productive. Freestone.
- Early Canada.** Tree claimed to be unusually hardy. Fruit of good size, fine quality, and beautiful appearance. Ripens as early as the earliest.
- Early Rivers.** Large; color pale straw, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a rich flavor. Ripens with Hale's Early.
- Foster.** Yellow, freestone. A large, round peach, of good quality, running uniform in size. Ripens a week before Crawford's Early.
- Garfield.** Large size; good quality; remarkably handsome; flesh yellow; skin dark red or crimson. Tree hardy and an enormous bearer. Freestone. September.
- Globe.** Fruit exceedingly large, globular in form, quite uniform in size; of a rich golden yellow, with a red blush; flesh very firm, coarse-grained, but juicy, yellow, shaded with a red tinge toward the pit. Freestone.
- Hale's Early.** Medium; skin white, with red cheek; juicy, melting, and very agreeable. Inclined to rot in some sections. July and August.
- Hill's Chili.** Medium size; dull yellow. Tree very hardy; a good bearer. Last of September.
- Large Early York.** Fruit dotted with red in the shade; flesh nearly white, fine grained, very juicy. Ripens a few days before Crawford's Early.
- Lord Palmerston.** Fruit very large; skin whitish, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, yet melting, rich, and sweet. Last of September.
- Mountain Rose.** Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich, and excellent; one of the best early peaches. First of August.
- Morris White.** Fruit medium size, oval; skin creamy white; flesh white to the stone, juicy, and sweet; good for preserving. Ripens about with Crawford's Late.
- Old Mixon Freestone.** Fruit large, oval; skin yellowish white with a red cheek; flesh white, but red at the stone; rich, sugary, and excellent. Tree vigorous and very productive. About a week later than Crawford's Early.
- Old Mixon Cling.** Fruit large; skin yellowish white, with a red cheek; flesh very melting, juicy, and delicious. A week later than Old Mixon Free.
- Pride of Idaho.** Originated in the mountains of Western Idaho. The only one of two hundred seedlings that was not killed outright by the winter. The wood resembles somewhat that of the plum, while the flesh of the fruit is that of the peach, with the keeping and shipping qualities of the prune. Fruit of medium size; color yellow, with a slight blush. Ripens after Late Crawford.

- Sneed.** A most valuable early peach ; seedling of the Chinese Cling ; originated in Memphis, Tenn. White flesh ; clingstone. Ripens ten days earlier than Alexander.
- Stump the World.** Large ; creamy white, with a bright red cheek ; flesh white, juicy, and high flavored. Very productive. Ripens ten days later than Crawford's Late.
- Smock's Free.** Rather large ; yellow, with a red cheek ; flesh yellow, red at the stone. Productive. Two weeks later than Crawford's Late.
- Salway.** A late, yellow freestone, of English origin, handsomely mottled with a brownish red cheek ; quality good. Tree very productive. Has proved itself a most valuable orchard variety. Ripens after Smock's Free.
- Stephen's Rareripe.** The tree is a very vigorous grower, comes into bearing very young, and yields immense crops. The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged and remarkably high-colored Old Mixon Free. It begins to ripen with the last of the Late Crawfords, and continues about three weeks. Freestone, white-fleshed, juicy, and high flavored.
- Triumph.** Good size ; flesh yellow ; freestone. Ripens with the Alexander. Charles Downing in 1880 said : "A freestone as large, handsome, early, and of as good quality as the Alexander would be worth millions of dollars to the public." This peach covers all these qualities.
- Wager.** Fair size ; good quality ; flesh bright yellow ; skin golden yellow, with a red cheek. Tree hardy, healthy, long-lived, and an enormous bearer. Freestone. Ripens a week later than Crawford's Early.
- Waterloo.** Medium size ; fine quality ; flesh white ; skin greenish white, purplish red in the sun. Tree healthy and prolific. Ripens a week before Hale's.
- Wheatland.** Fruit large to very large ; quality the very best ; color a deep golden yellow. Tree a stout, sturdy grower, and a great bearer. A most excellent shipper. Freestone. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Crawford's Late.
- Willett.** This is undoubtedly one of the largest and finest peaches grown. Flesh yellow, juicy, rich, and excellent ; skin yellow, mostly covered with dark red. Freestone. Last of September.
- Wonderful.** Large, smooth, almost globular, of the richest golden yellow, largely overspread with vivid carmine, with marblings of crimson ; flesh yellow, rich, high flavored, and delicious, exceedingly firm, parts from the stone perfectly and dry, and is bright red around the pit. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower and a regular, annual bearer. Ripens with Smock.

APRICOTS.

The apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious of fruits. Like the plum, it is liable to be attacked by the curculio, and requires the same treatment to prevent its ravages.

- Acme** (Shense). A new apricot originated from pits received from the Province of Shense in N. W. China. The tree is a free and vigorous grower, exceedingly hardy and productive. Fruit of large size, yellow with red cheek, good quality ; freestone. August.

- Early Moorpark.** Like the old Moorpark, but much earlier. A large, fine apricot. Flesh orange, sweet, juicy, and rich; parts from the stone. July. Very productive.
- Harris.** Tree hardy, comes into bearing young, and very productive. Fruit large, rich golden yellow; ripens middle of July.
- Moorpark.** Fruit large size, round; deep orange, or brownish red; flesh firm, rich, and juicy. Tree vigorous. Ripens early in August.
- St. Ambroise.** A good grower and very productive. One of the best for orchard purposes. Of good quality; freestone. Excellent for drying or canning. Ripens about middle of July.

QUINCES.

- Champion.** Very large size; tree remarkably vigorous; bears when very young; quality the very best. Keeps until January, and will not bruise when shipped.
- Fuller.** Fruit large to very large; distinctly pyriform, somewhat ribbed; golden yellow color; flesh remarkably tender and well flavored. The tree is a good grower. Very productive and holds its foliage until late.
- Orange (Apple).** Fruit large, round, with a short neck; color bright yellow; flesh firm and tough until cooked, when it becomes tender, juicy, and of excellent flavor. The tree is of rather slender growth.
- Rea's Mammoth.** A seedling of the Orange quince; one-third larger, of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good, and more productive. Tree a healthy, thrifty grower.

GRAPES.

Full directions for the pruning and culture of the grape will be found in our work on fruit growing—"Transplanting and After Culture."

- Brighton.** In quality it is equal to or better than Delaware or Catawba, with less pulp. It grows rapidly and is healthy, hardy, and productive. It ripens with our earliest fine grapes. It is as beautiful as the Catawba, which it resembles in color, size, and form of bunch and berry.
- Concord.** Bunches large, compact; berries large, round; black, covered with bloom; skin rather tender; flesh sweet, juicy, buttery. Vine very hardy, vigorous, and productive, with large, healthy foliage, which resists mildew admirably. Ripens in September.
- Catawba.** Bunches and berries large; skin pale red; flesh juicy, sweet, and highly aromatic. Vine productive, but uncertain except in favored locations.
- Delaware.** Bunches rather small, compact, shouldered; berries small, round, beautifully rose-colored; skin thin; flesh juicy, very sweet, but with a high vinous flavor; unsurpassed in quality. Vine rather a slow grower; bears manuring. The foliage is sometimes injured in the West and South. Difficult to propagate, and hence the vines are higher priced than most old varieties.

- Empire State.** Vine a vigorous grower, healthy, and very productive; bunches large, shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish oval; color white with a very light tinge of yellow, covered with a thick white bloom; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, and sprightly. Ripens with Concord.
- Early Ohio.** The earliest black grape known; ripens ten days to two weeks before Moore's Early. Bunch large, compact, and shouldered. Fruit medium size covered with a heavy bloom. Leaves very large, thick, and leathery. Foliage thick and perfectly healthy. Fully as hardy or more so than Concord. Vigorous grower; very productive and of good quality. Berry adheres firmly to the stem. One of the best shippers.
- Geneva.** A new pedigree white grape, raised from seed of the wild Black Fox grape, cross-fertilized with Muscat Alexandria, this product in turn cross-fertilized with Iona. The product is a vine perfectly hardy and with strong, healthy foliage. The bunch is good size, compact; berry large, of a pure transparent greenish color; quality good. Ripens with Concord, but can be allowed to hang on the vine for a long time. An excellent keeper, and improves in richness and quality with age.
- Hartford Prolific.** Bunches large, rather compact; berries large, round, black; skin thick. Ripens a few days before the Delaware.
- Iona.** Bunches large, shouldered, not compact; berries medium; round, pale red; flesh tender; little pulp; flavor rich, vinous, excellent. Ripens two weeks after Concord. A good keeper. Vine subject to mildew except in favorable locations.
- Isabella.** Bunches large, shouldered; berries round, oval, rather large, dark purple; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a fine aroma. Season of ripening late.
- Jefferson.** Bunch large, compact, shouldered, often double shouldered; berry large; color light red; flesh meaty, tender, juicy, sweet, aromatic, and rich. Ripens a little after Concord.
- Lady Washington.** A cross between the Concord and Allen's Hybrid. Bunch large and beautiful; berry medium size; skin pale yellow, red in the sun; flesh soft, tender, sweet, and of a most excellent flavor. Ripens after Concord.
- Moore's Early.** This very valuable black grape is a seedling of the Concord. The vine is fully as hardy and healthy as its parent, while the fruit is larger, more beautiful, and of better quality. Two weeks earlier than Concord.
- Niagara.** The vine is a strong grower and hardy; the leaves are thick and leathery and dark, glossy green; bunches large and very compact; berries large; skin thin but tough; quality fair. Ripens with the Concord.
- Pocklington.** This large, showy grape was raised from seed of the Concord. Vine very hardy, healthy, very vigorous, with short, jointed shoots; leaves large, thick, tough, and downy; very productive. Bunches and berries of the largest size; color a golden yellow covered with a fine bloom; flesh juicy, good. Ripens after Concord.
- Rogers' No. 4 (Wilder).** Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, black; skin thin but firm; flesh sweet, tender, good flavor; good keeper. Vine moderate grower, healthy, hardy, productive. Ripens nearly as early as Concord.
- Rogers' No. 9 (Lindley).** Bunch medium, long, sometimes shouldered; berries large, red or Catawba color; flesh tender, sweet, with high aromatic flavor; very healthy, vigorous, and hardy. Ripens with the Delaware.

- Rogers' No. 15** (Agawam). Bunch loose, shouldered; berries very large, red or amber color; skin thick; good keeper; flesh tender, meaty, juicy, of a rich, aromatic flavor. Strong, rank grower. Ripens about with Concord.
- Salem.** Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round, Catawba color; skin thick and firm; flesh sweet, tender, with a rich, aromatic flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy, healthy; ripens early when not overstocked—sometimes as early as Delaware or Hartford. Is a splendid keeper and of good quality.
- Talman.** Bunch medium to large, compact, shouldered; berry large, black, and adheres to the stem; skin thick and firm; flesh sweet, juicy, somewhat purple, with slight foxy flavor. Vine a vigorous grower, hardy, and productive. Ripens early.
- Vergennes.** A chance seedling found growing in Vermont. It is extremely productive; clusters large; berries large; color light amber; flavor good. Ripens with Concord, but has superior keeping qualities. Vine very hardy, strong, rapid grower; leaf large and downy.
- Worden.** Bunches large, handsome, double shouldered; berries large, sweet, lively, with very little of the foxy or native flavor. Vine very thrifty and vigorous, perfectly hardy, healthy, and a good bearer. Ripens a week earlier than Concord.

CURRENTS.

The introduction of the improved varieties has given the currant a high rank as a profitable market fruit. A well-kept plantation will yield 4000 pounds of fruit to the acre. Quite a currant plantation can be had with a small expense by planting the bushes in the orchard between the fruit trees.

- Cherry.** Very large; dark red; acid, not very rich; bunch variable, from short to long. Plant a coarse grower, with stout shoots and large, dark green leaves.
- Fay's Prolific.** A new red currant, claimed to be equal to the Cherry currant in size, with a much longer bunch. The bush is said to be exceedingly productive, and it is regarded as a most promising variety.
- La Versailles.** Similar to Cherry in size of berry, but the bunch is longer and more compact. It carries well, presenting a firm and fresh appearance after being transported a long distance.
- Lee's Prolific.** A black currant imported from England. Of good size; fine quality.
- Prince Albert.** A good grower, with large, heavy foliage, which holds very late. Fruit large, bright red, of good quality, and ripens late, after other sorts are gone. A very valuable variety.
- Queen.** This new currant is a chance seedling of the Cherry, and a decided improvement on that variety. Fruit larger than Cherry and of finer quality; bunch longer and more uniform. Bush a remarkably strong grower and very productive. In season with or a little later than Cherry.
- White Grape.** Very large, yellowish white, very mild acid; excellent quality, and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

GOOSEBERRIES.

- Downing.** Large size, oval, greenish white or pale yellow. Plant very vigorous and hardy, with stiff, strong shoots and heavy foliage, which adheres strongly, covering the fruit from the sun. Resists mildew admirably.
- Houghton's Seedling.** Small to medium, roundish oval; pale red; sweet, tender, very good. Plants spreading, slender; very productive; one of the best.
- Industry.** A new variety, of English origin. Very large, dark cherry red, and of delicious quality.
- Pearl.** A cross between Houghton and Ashton Seedling. Good quality, same color as the Downing but double the size of that variety. Immensely productive; free from mildew.
- Smith's Improved (Smith's Seedling).** Fruit large; one of the largest American varieties of value; oval form; light green when ripe; sweet and excellent. Plant vigorous, extremely productive, hardy, and healthy.
- Whitesmith.** The bush is a strong, healthy grower, very prolific, holds its foliage well during the summer, and is the least affected by mildew of any of the foreign varieties. Berry white, of large size, high quality, and brings the highest price in the market.

BLACKBERRIES.

- Dewberry.** The plant is hardy, healthy, and productive. The fruit ripens with the Mammoth Cluster raspberry; large size, soft, sweet, and luscious throughout. It can be trained to a trellis, fence, or stake like a grape vine.
- Early Harvest.** The earliest ripening blackberry; medium size; symmetrical; deep, glossy black. Bush hardy and exceedingly prolific. Requires pretty close pruning and high culture.
- Erie.** The bush is healthy and very productive, as well as hardy. Fruit large, round, jet black, and good quality. Ripens early.
- Eldorado.** An accidental seedling. Berries large, jet black, borne in large clusters, ripening well together. They are very sweet, melting, and pleasing to the taste. Have no hard core, and can be kept for eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired. Very vigorous, hardy, and productive. Season of ripening medium.
- Kittatinny.** Very large, slightly conical; deep, shining black; moderately firm; sweet, rich, and excellent; canes strong; very productive and hardy.
- Snyder.** Medium size; one of the most productive varieties; perfectly hardy; strong grower; delicious quality. Desirable for home use or the market.

- Taylor's Prolific.** A suitable companion for Snyder, for it is also a variety of great hardiness and productiveness, but ripens somewhat later. Berries are very much larger and of fine flavor. Canes of strong growth and iron-clad hardiness.
- Wilson's Early.** Very large size, oblong, oval, black; quite firm; rich, sweet, and good; ripens early and matures all its fruit rapidly. Bush tender.
- Wilson, Jr.** A seedling of Wilson's Early, ripening a week earlier than that variety; fruit of the largest size; bush vigorous and healthy.
- Wachusett Thornless.** Fruit medium to large, oblong, oval, moderately firm, sweet, and good. The plant requires fair soil and good culture. The bearing canes have few or no thorns. Ripens with Kittatinny.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries are divided into two classes—Red varieties and Black Caps. The former are reproduced by suckers and root cuttings; the latter from the tips. The Red varieties succeed on almost all kinds of soils, but do not do as well on heavy clay as on lighter ground, while the Black Caps do better on heavy than on sandy soil.

- Alden (Ohio).** This Black Cap variety is extensively grown in Western New York, under the name of Ohio. The growers have found the bush to be hardy, vigorous, and productive; berry of good size, bright black color, and remarkably firm. When dried it retains its form perfectly.
- Cuthbert (Queen of the Market).** Plant a vigorous grower, attaining a height of five or six feet; very productive and perfectly hardy. Foliage luxuriant and tough, never burning. Berry of largest size and good quality. Ripens late.
- Columbian.** Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter; shape somewhat conical; color dark red bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem and will dry on the bush if not picked; seed small and deeply imbedded in a rich, juicy pulp, with a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry. For canning purposes it is very superior, as it holds its form, is of a most beautiful color, is sweet and rich in flavor, and shrinks very little. It makes a fine evaporated berry, retaining color, form, and flavor in a most remarkable degree. Its fruiting season is very uniform, extending (in Western New York) from July 12 to August 15, and maintaining its high quality to the last. Its manner of fruiting is peculiar to itself, each berry growing upon a separate stem from two to four inches long. It is a most excellent shipper, never crumbling or crushing either in handling or transportation. The bush is a most vigorous grower, canes growing from ten to sixteen feet in height, and often over an inch in diameter, strong and woody, becoming bright red in autumn; is very hardy and wonderfully prolific. Foliage very handsome and healthful, light green in color, retaining its health and hue until killed by autumn frosts. Its roots are large and spreading, and penetrate the soil to a great depth, thus enabling it to resist drouth successfully, and never suckers.

- Gregg.** One of the largest Black Caps grown ; quality rich and sweet. A perfect shipper. Bush hardy and wonderfully productive. Ripens rather late.
- Golden Queen.** A seedling of Cuthbert, equaling that variety in vigor of bush and productiveness. Fruit large ; color a pure yellow ; quality best. Ripens with Cuthbert. A decided acquisition.
- Hansell.** Color bright crimson, size medium ; texture very firm ; quality good. Season extra early. Bush a moderate grower ; suckers freely.
- Johnston's Sweet.** Remarkably sweet, and of great value for evaporating and canning purposes. The canes are of strong, vigorous growth, with healthy and clean foliage, hardy, and equal to any other variety in productiveness. The berries are of deep black color, quite firm, very sweet, and delicious in flavor. Ripens early.
- Miller Early Red.** The firmest and best shipping raspberry grown. Earlier than Hansell ; as large as Cuthbert ; color bright red ; bush hardy, healthy, and productive ; succeeds on a great variety of soils. New and a decided acquisition.
- Mammoth Cluster.** The bush a very rank, upright grower, with but few thorns ; fruit large, black, with a rich purple tint or bloom.
- Marlboro.** Large size, light crimson color ; good quality and firm. Plant vigorous and productive. The first berries ripen quite early, but the entire crop covers a period of four or five weeks in ripening.
- Rancocas.** An early ripening variety, resembling Hansell in size and color of berry. Plant vigorous and productive, but does not transplant easily.
- Reliance.** A seedling of Philadelphia, and superior to its parent in every respect. Hardy and productive. Fruit large, good, and carries well.
- Souhegan.** A prodigious bearer, of most excellent quality ; jet, shiny black, and large size. The bush is as hardy as could be desired. Ripens early.
- Shaffer's Colossal.** An immense raspberry both in cane and fruit, and especially adapted to the South. Canes are of wonderful vigor and size, hardy, and enormously productive. Berries are large, of a dull purplish, unattractive color, rather soft, but luscious and of a rich, sprightly flavor. Whilst its color and lack of firmness render it unfit for market purposes, it is unrivaled for family use and is one of the best for canning. Late.
- Thompson's Early.** Foliage of a dark green color, tough, and healthy, enduring the extreme heat of the South. The berries are full medium in size, firm, and fine flavored, of a bright, clear crimson color. Its season of ripening is early, a little earlier than Hansell.
- Turner.** The Turner is valuable on account of its early ripening and fine quality. It is full medium size, and of a fine red color. The bush is very hardy, standing uninjured where many varieties have winter-killed outright. Too soft to ship.

Japanese Raspberry (Wineberry).

Japanese Raspberry. This interesting plant belongs to the raspberry family ; the canes are thickly covered with purplish-red hairs, which extend along the stem to its extremity. The leaves are large, tough, dark green above, and silvery gray beneath. The fruit is borne in large clusters, and each berry is at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort of burr, which is also covered with purplish-red hairs so thickly as to present the appearance of moss rose buds. These gradually open and turn back, exposing the fruit in all its beauty. The berries are of a beautiful, translucent appearance, running through all the shades of amber to crimson as they ripen. In quality it is quite distinct, with a rich and sprightly flavor, but decidedly brisk sub-acid. For jelly it is without an equal, far exceeding for this purpose the currant, quince, and crab apple. Being very juicy, it makes a refreshing wine. It begins ripening in July, the berries are produced in great abundance, and it continues in bearing for a long time.

STRAWBERRIES.

It being about impossible to ship strawberries with safety by freight, with our other stock, we do not catalogue them.

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal. Highly recommended for its immense size, and being remarkably tender and high flavored.

Palmetto. A very early variety. Even, large size ; excellent quality.

RHUBARB.

Myatt's Linnæus. This is without doubt the best variety in cultivation ; stalk long and heavy, without being stringy or tough, with a mild, sub-acid flavor.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Our stock of ornamentals is the very best that can be produced. Everything which we send out in this department is strictly first class. We desire to call attention to the fact, however, that there are but few ornamentals which are handsome when delivered, even when propagated in the most approved manner and selected with the greatest care; but it is no sign because a sort is not of beautiful form when delivered that it will not when planted grow to be of graceful shape; indeed, it is a characteristic of many lovely and charming kinds to be of irregular and scraggling growth while young. It is well to remember, then, that no nurseryman can make some varieties grow in good shape in the nursery; they must be planted on the lawn, and given time to develop.

Our trade in the ornamental department is steadily growing, and we believe there is an increasing demand all over the country for this class of stock. People are realizing that the town lot, as well as the country villa, is of greater value when rendered beautiful and attractive by a judicious selection of ornamentals. The expense is a trifle compared with the increased value of a place after it is so adorned. The chief expense is the first cost of the stock, and the property will increase in value each year as the stock develops in beauty and attractiveness.

UPRIGHT ORNAMENTAL TREES.

(Those varieties which do not retain their foliage during the winter.)

ALDER (*Alnus*).

The cut-leaved varieties of the alder are among the most excellent ornamental trees in cultivation.

IMPERIAL CUT-LEAF (*Laciniata imperialis*). A charming tree of stately, graceful growth, having beautiful, deeply-cut foliage. Vigorous and very hardy. Unsurpassed for the lawn. Attains a height of about twenty feet.

ASH (*Fraxinus*).

This is a large family, but there are only a few varieties of especial merit.

EUROPEAN (*Excelsior*). A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark, pinnate leaves and black bud.

GOLD BARKED (*Aurea*). Conspicuous at all times but particularly in winter, on account of its yellow bark and twisted branches. Fifteen to twenty feet.

BEECH (*Fagus*).

The varieties which we describe are truly elegant lawn trees, and of a magnificence, when they attain age, to be found in but few other sorts.

FERN-LEAVED (*Heterophylla*). Of elegant form, round and compact. Fern-like foliage, delicately cut. The tree has a wavy, graceful aspect, seldom seen in other sorts. When fully grown, twenty-five to thirty-five feet high.

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*). A most elegant lawn tree, of striking appearance. Early in the season the foliage is deep purple, later it changes to crimson, and again, in the fall, to a dull purplish green. Forty to fifty feet.

RIVERS' SMOOTH-LEAVED PURPLE. This variety differs from the ordinary purple-leaved beech, having much larger and darker foliage.

BIRCH (*Betula*).

Graceful, airy trees, suitable for the lawn. They are hardy and thrive in all soils.

EUROPEAN WHITE (*Alba*). Silvery bark and slender branches. Fifteen to thirty feet high when fully grown.

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Feliis purpureis*). A vigorous grower. Foliage purple. Twenty to twenty-five feet high when fully grown.

CATALPA.

The catalpas flower in July, when few varieties are in bloom, and are therefore desirable. The blossoms are large and quite fragrant. Large, heart-shaped, yellowish green leaves. Very effective, tropical-looking lawn trees.

BUNGEI. A species from China, of dwarf habit, growing only from three to five feet high. Foliage large and glossy; a shy bloomer.

SPECIOSA. A variety which is said to have originated in the West. It is finer and hardier than the common, hence better adapted to ornamental planting. Its blossoms open two or three weeks earlier than the other sorts. Makes a large, spreading tree.

CHERRY (*Cerasus*).

Of the easiest culture, and very desirable because of their flowering so early in the season.

DWARF WHITE-FLOWERING (*Humilis, flore pleno*). Blooms in May. Flowers double white. A pretty little tree. Ten to twelve feet in height.

LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERING (*Flore alba pleno*). A beautiful and attractive tree. Blooms in May, and the flowers are so numerous as to completely hide the branches from view. Blossoms white and very double. Fifteen to twenty feet high when fully grown.

CHESTNUT (*Castanea*).

In some sections chestnut trees are planted for the value of the nuts, the latter bringing good prices in all the large cities. They also make handsome shade trees, and when in bloom are quite pretty.

AMERICAN SWEET (*Americana*). The well-known native sort.

SPANISH (*Vesca*). Valuable for both ornament and fruit. A handsome lawn tree, producing larger fruit than the American. Makes a large tree.

ELM (*Ulmus*).

For street and park planting there is no finer tree than the noble American elm of our own forests. There are also other varieties of great value for the lawn.

AMERICAN WHITE, or WEEPING. The well-known native sort.

ENGLISH (*Campestris*). Smaller leaves and darker colored bark than the American. The branches project from the trunk nearly at right angles. Forty to fifty feet when it has attained full size.

ENGLISH CORK-BARKED (*Suberosa*). Peculiar leaves, rough on both sides. Young wood, very corky. Twenty to thirty-five feet when fully grown.

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Æsculus*).

Horse chestnuts are very desirable trees for the lawn, park, or street. They are of elegant habit, magnificent foliage, and produce fine, large spikes of flowers in May and June.

RED-FLOWERING (*Rubicunda*). Forms a round, compact head. Red flowers, very showy. The leaves are darker than the White-Flowering. Blooms late in May, just after the White-Flowering. A slow grower. Makes a tree twenty to twenty-five feet in height.

WHITE-FLOWERING (*Hippocastanum*). Decidedly the finest variety of this family. Makes a beautiful tree of regular outline. Exceedingly hardy, and free from all diseases. Covered in May with magnificent white flowers tinged with red. Forty to fifty feet.

JUDAS TREE, or RED BUD (*Cercis*).

The Judas deserves to be classed among the most beautiful ornamental trees.

AMERICAN (*Canadensis*). Delicate pink flowers. Blossoms before the foliage appears. Leaves perfectly heart-shaped. A pretty tree for the lawn. Makes a very small tree.

JAPAN (*Japonica*). Deep green, heart-shaped leaves. Rich, very pink flowers, quite large. Blooms in early spring. Makes but a small tree.

LABURNUM (*Cytisus*).

The peculiar, chain-like blossoms of the laburnum are highly prized where a showy effect is desired.

COMMON, or GOLDEN CHAIN. A charming variety for the lawn. Smooth, shining foliage, and long, drooping racemes of golden flowers. Blooms in June. Ten to fifteen feet when fully grown.

LARCH (*Larix*).

EUROPEAN (*Europæa*). A rapid-growing, pyramidal tree. Small, drooping branches. Makes a large tree.

LINDEN, or LIME (*Tilia*).

The lindens are beautiful trees, and should be planted extensively. In addition to other good qualities, their flowers are fragrant. They bloom in June.

AMERICAN, or BASSWOOD (*Americana*). A rapid-growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves. Fragrant flowers. Forty to sixty feet.

EUROPEAN (*Europæa*). Forms a fine pyramidal tree. The flowers are fragrant and the foliage large. Thirty to fifty feet.

MAGNOLIA.

The magnolia is indeed "a thing of beauty," but it is so exceedingly difficult to transplant with safety that we cannot advise our patrons to order them expecting to meet with entire success.

ACUMINATA (Cucumber). A stately, pyramidal-growing, native tree. Leaves six to nine inches long, bluish green. Yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple. The green fruit resembles the cucumber. Fifty to sixty feet.

MAPLE (Acer).

The vigorous growth, fine form, hardiness, freedom from disease, and adaptability to all soils, renders the maple one of the best of trees for the purpose of shade. It has few equals for the street or park.

ASH-LEAVED (*Negundo fraxinifolium*). A hardy native sort. Ash-like foliage, spreading head. Rapid growth. Very hardy.

NORWAY (*Plantanides*). Large, compact habit, and broad, deep green, shining foliage. A stout, vigorous grower. One of the best for the street or park. Forty to fifty feet when fully grown.

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*). A strong, robust grower. Leaves deep green on the upper side and purplish red underneath, making it very effective when planted with other sorts.

SYCAMORE, European (*Pseudo-platanus*). A handsome tree of upright growth, large foliage, and smooth, ash-gray colored bark. Twenty-five to thirty feet.

SCARLET, RED, or RED-BUD (*Rubrum*). Produces small deep red blossoms before the leaves appear. In autumn the leaves change to brilliant scarlet. Thirty to forty feet.

SUGAR, or ROCK (*Saccharinum*). The well-known native variety. Valuable for the street or park. Fifty to sixty feet.

SILVER-LEAVED, or WHITE (*Dasycarpum*). Foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. An exceedingly rapid grower. Makes a large tree.

VARIEGATED NEGUNDO. This is the same in character as the ash-leaved maple, with the additional beauty of handsome, variegated leaves.

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED (*Wierii laciniatum*). Grows very rapidly, and the shoots are so slender and drooping that it has a decidedly graceful appearance. The leaves are deeply and delicately cut. A large tree if undisturbed, but will stand severe pruning, and so may be easily adapted to small places.

MOUNTAIN ASH (Sorbus).

These are highly ornamental trees, particularly when covered with their bright, scarlet berries throughout the fall and winter.

AMERICAN (*Americana*). Of coarser growth and foliage than the European, and having larger berries of a lighter color. White blossoms appear in early spring, followed by clusters of scarlet berries.

EUROPEAN (*Aucuparia*). A more desirable variety than the American, being of finer growth and form. It blossoms during the early spring, after which the bright scarlet berries are formed in clusters. Twenty to thirty-five feet.

OAK-LEAVED (*Quercifolia*). One of the finest lawn trees, and very showy whether in bloom or berry. It forms a compact, pyramidal head. The leaves are bright green above and downy beneath. The blossom is white, forming in early spring. Very hardy. Twenty to twenty-five feet.

MULBERRY (*Morus*).

These are broad, low-branching, large-leaved, fruit-bearing ornamental trees, the demand for which is steadily increasing. They make large-sized trees.

NEW AMERICAN. A new variety superior to the Downing in size of fruit and hardiness of the tree. Begins ripening in June and continues in fruit nearly two months.

RUSSIAN. An extremely hardy, rapid-growing tree from Russia. The foliage is abundant and attractive; said to be very desirable for silk-worms. The timber is also valuable. Makes a large tree.

PEACH (*Persica*).

The varieties we describe are truly superb when in bloom, and where something distinct and attractive is desired they will give satisfaction. They are easy to grow, and attain a height of eight to ten feet.

DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING (*Flore rosea pleno*). Flowers double, pale rose colored, like small roses. A pretty tree. Blooms in May.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING (*Flore alba pleno*). Exceedingly ornamental. Flowers double and pure white. A very attractive tree. Blooms in May.

POPLAR (*Populus*).

Poplars are desirable where rapid growing varieties are wanted, and they are also very distinct and striking.

GREEN-LEAVED, or CAROLINA (*Monilifera*). Pyramidal in form. A very rapid grower. A desirable tree for the seashore, and for our large cities, where escaping gas kills most shade trees. Fifty to sixty feet.

LOMBARDY (*Fastigiata*). From Italy. Remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiry form. Of great value for planting with other trees to break the average height and form. Fifty to seventy-five feet.

SILVER-LEAVED, or WHITE (*Alba*). Leaves large, green above and pure white underneath. Wonderfully rapid growth; wide-spreading habit. Has a bad habit of throwing up suckers from the roots.

SALISBURIA.

MAIDEN-HAIR, or GINKO TREE (*Adiantifolia*). One of the most beautiful lawn trees. From Japan. Beautiful, rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. Rapid growth. Rare and elegant. A tall, upright grower.

SYCAMORE (*Platanus*).

ORIENTAL (*P. orientalis*). As an ornamental tree for large grounds, or as a shade tree for street planting, this has no superior. It is a rapid grower, attains a large size, and presents a striking combination of majesty and gracefulness. The foliage is heavy and not subject to the ravages of insects.

THORN, or ENGLISH HAWTHORN (*Crataegus*).

The thorns are dense, low-growing trees, and the varieties which we describe are exceedingly ornamental when in bloom. They also stand pruning well, and may be trained to assume picturesque tree forms. They are well adapted to small enclosures, are entirely hardy, and will thrive in all soils.

DOUBLE PINK (*Rosea flore pleno*). A pretty tree at all times, but gorgeous in June, when it is covered with double pink blossoms.

DOUBLE WHITE (*Alba flore pleno*). A highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. Small, double white flowers. Blooms in June. Makes a pleasing contrast when planted with the pink and scarlet.

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET (*Coccinea fl. pl. Paulii*). Superior to any other variety, and an elegant tree or shrub. The flowers are large, very double, borne in clusters, a rich crimson color, beautiful to behold. Blooms in June.

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron*).

TULIPIFERA (White Wood, erroneously Yellow Poplar). A very large native tree. Pyramidal habit, with broad, fiddle-shaped leaves. Tulip-like flowers.

WALNUT (*Juglans*).

The walnuts are more suitable for large grounds and parks than for small enclosures. The nuts are valuable. They grow to a large size.

BUTTERNUT (*Cinera*). A familiar native sort, bearing a rough oblong nut, highly prized.

BLACK (*Nigra*). A native species of large size and majestic form. Beautiful foliage. Deeply furrowed bark. The nut is round and very palatable.

ENGLISH, or MADEIRA NUT (*Regia*). A handsome tree, larger than the butternut. Bears a very fine flavored, round nut.

WILLOW (*Salix*).

ROSEMARY LEAVED (*Rosmarinifolia*). Budded about five feet from the ground, this makes one of the most unique and ornamental of trees. The branches are feathery, the leaves silvery, and the form very round and compact. It can be transplanted in any soil with perfect safety, and will endure most any climate. Never grows higher than about ten feet.

WEeping ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The superior grace and excellence of the weeping varieties render them especially adapted to the yard or lawn. In our list will be found all of the kinds which we deem particularly attractive. Customers will, however, be saved from disappointment if they will realize that it is impossible to deliver them from the nursery with the form and shape which they will attain with age. It can no more be done than fruit trees could be delivered with the fruit on.

ASH (*Fraxinus*).

GOLDEN-BARKED WEEPING (*Aurea pendula*). During the winter the bark is as yellow as gold, making a striking effect. When fully developed it is about eight feet in height.

BEECH (*Fagus*).

WEEPING (*Pendula*). Of wonderful grace and beauty when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage, but quite ungainly in appearance when divested of its leaves. Grows to a height of thirty feet.

BIRCH (*Betula*).

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING (*Pendula laciniata*). This tree is indeed a picture of delicacy and grace. It presents a combination of attractive characteristics of

which no other variety can boast. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban and Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm trees of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character." Makes a large tree.

YOUNG'S WEEPING (*Pendula Youngii*). Grafted on stems five to six feet high. The fine thread-like shoots droop to the ground, forming a novel and picturesque tree for the lawn. Requires but very little space.

CHERRY (*Cerasus*).

EVER-FLOWERING WEEPING (*Acida* var. *semperflorens pendula*). Bears fruit and flowers all summer. Makes a pretty little tree.

JAPAN WEEPING (*Japonica rosea pendula*). Pretty rose-colored flowers. Slender branches, which droop gracefully to the ground. Suitable for small grounds.

ELM (*Ulmus*).

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING (*Camperdown pendula*). Beyond question one of the most satisfactory weeping trees in cultivation. The growth is rapid, the foliage is luxuriant; it forms a fine-shaped head and is very hardy.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus*).

WEEPING (*Pendula*). One of the best known and most popular weeping trees. It is of easy culture, great hardiness, and thrives in all soils. Its straggling branches, twisting and turning in every direction, with no training whatever, make a most picturesque and novel sight. Covered during the autumn with bright red berries. It is budded on stems about five feet high.

MULBERRY (*Morus*).

WEEPING (*Pendula*). One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground parallel with the stem.

POPLAR (*Populus*).

LARGE-LEAVED WEEPING (*Grandidentata pendula*). Grafted about five feet high on standard stock. The branches are so long and slender as to resemble coarse cords. Droops to the ground. Large, dark leaves deeply notched. A good variety for small grounds.

WILLOW (*Salix*).

KILMARNOCK (*Caprea pendula*). The best known and most universally planted of the finer weeping ornamental trees. Its great hardiness, vigorous growth, adaptability to all soils, easy culture, fine form, and unique appearance render it a general favorite. It is budded on Cromwell stock, about five feet from the ground, and forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head in a very few years, without pruning or training. It does not grow in height, but the branches droop gracefully to the ground. It occupies very little space, and will thrive near larger trees, and is, therefore, invaluable for small enclosures. It is also well adapted for cemetery lots.

NEW AMERICAN (*Americana pendula*). Grafted about five feet high. An interesting variety, with delicate leaves and slender branches. Quite graceful and ornamental. Never grows large.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Evergreens are exceedingly difficult to transplant, and they should never be set in the fall. Even when planted in the spring, and under the most favorable circumstances, a large percentage are liable to fail. In the hands of amateurs, failure is almost certain in all cases. For this reason we do not like to sell evergreens, yet we can supply the varieties described below when desired. We cannot furnish sorts not named in this catalogue.

ARBOR VITÆ (Thuja).

AMERICAN (Occidentalis). A native variety, valuable for hedges. Stands shearing well.

HOVEY'S GOLDEN (Hovey). A seedling from the American. Yellowish green foliage. Quite dwarfish.

PYRAMIDALIS. The most beautiful of all the arbor vitæ, having dark green, compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy.

SIBERIAN (Sibiricus). The hardiest variety. Good for hedges and screens, and the best for single specimens on the lawn.

TOM THUMB. A very pretty dwarf variety of the American. Valuable for small enclosures or low hedges. Compact growth.

CYPRESS (Cypressus).

LAWSON'S (Lawsonia). Makes a large tree, with drooping branches and dark green foliage.

JUNIPER (Juniperus).

IRISH (Hibernica). A small tree or shrub of conical shape, very erect and dense. Desirable for cemeteries.

PINE (Pinus).

AUSTRIAN, or BLACK (Austriaca). A robust-growing sort. Leaves long, stiff, dark green. Makes a large, spreading tree.

SCOTCH (Sylvestris). A fine, robust, rapid-growing tree with stout, erect shoots and silvery, green foliage.

WHITE (Strobus). The most ornamental of our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest light sandy soil.

SILVER FIR (Pica).

AMERICAN, or BALSAM (Balsamea). A symmetrical tree, of conical form. A rapid, erect grower. Leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

SPRUCE (Abies).

HEMLOCK (Canadensis). Delicate, dark-colored foliage, and drooping branches. Good for the lawn, and also makes a good hedge.

NORWAY (Excelsa). A well-known species of great hardiness; of rapid growth; pyramidal form; dark green foliage; branches sweeping, feathery, and very graceful. A valuable tree either as single specimens or for groupings, and also makes a fine evergreen hedge.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

ASHBERRY (Mahonia).

HOLLY-LEAVED (Aquifolia). Bright yellow flowers in May. Blush berries during the fall. Handsome foliage. Medium size.

BOX (Boxus).

DWARF (Suffruticosa). The well known sort used for borders.

RHODODENDRON.

Rhododendrons are superb evergreen shrubs, producing dense clusters of magnificent flowers, but they require a somewhat shady situation and a peaty soil, free from lime. There are several colors, the most attractive being white, red, and purple, all of which we can supply.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS.

HONEY LOCUST.

Very hardy and the cheapest and best for defensive hedges.

OSAGE ORANGE.

Highly esteemed at the West and South. Not hardy enough for the Northern States.

JAPAN QUINCE.

Unquestionably the first of all plants for an ornamental hedge. Grows very compactly, will submit to any amount of pruning, while the brilliant and showy scarlet flowers make it exceedingly attractive.

The following are also very desirable for ornamental hedging, descriptions of which will be found under "Hardy Flowering Shrubs" in this catalogue :

PURPLE BERBERRY,

ALTHEAS,

PRIVET,

SPIREAS,

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.

We might extend our list of ornamental shrubs almost indefinitely, but as we desire to send out only the best of each class, we are necessarily confined to the following varieties. Our patrons being largely those who have but small yards or lawns, our assortment is made up chiefly with a view of presenting the kinds which are the best adapted for their purpose, including everything of real merit. And while our list is designed particularly for those who have small places, yet we feel confident that it embraces all the desirable kinds for the most extensive grounds. While we aim to give the merits of each one due attention, we do not intend to exaggerate in describing a single variety. We are positive that no one will meet with disappointment

in selecting from our descriptions. We repeat, however, what we have written about our other ornamentals, that it is simply impossible for us (or any firm) to deliver nice, symmetrical, clean-looking stock of each sort which we describe. Some of the very finest varieties are exceedingly ungainly when sent from the nursery, and customers must understand if one kind looks better than another when delivered, that it is not because we did not take as much pains with it in the nursery, but because nature made one an ugly and the other a handsome grower.

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON (*Hibiscus*).

The altheas have a well-deserved popularity. They are free growers, and not particular as to soil. They bloom in August and September, when but few other sorts are in blossom. They attain a height of from six to ten feet.

DOUBLE PURPLE (*Purplea fl. pleno*).

DOUBLE RED (*Rubra fl. pleno*).

DOUBLE PINK AND WHITE, VARIEGATED (*Variegatus fl. pleno*).

The above are distinguished only by the color of the blossoms, the habit and foliage being the same in each variety. All have pretty, variegated flowers.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED (*Fl. pleno fol. variegata*). Distinctly variegated leaves, white and green. Blossoms so late that in some sections the buds are killed by the frost.

ALMOND (*Amygdalus*).

The varieties which we name are hardy, charming shrubs, entirely covered in May with finely formed flowers. They attain a size of from three to four feet.

DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING (*Japonica fl. pl.*). A beautiful small shrub, producing in May, before the leaves appear, small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set on the branches.

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING (*Japonica fl. alba pleno*). A pretty sort of small size, producing beautiful white flowers in May.

BERBERRY (*Berberis*).

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purplea*). Foliage and fruit of a violet purple color, very striking. Attains a size of from three to five feet.

THUNBERGII. From Japan. A pretty species, of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful red in autumn.

CALYCANTHUS, or SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB (*Florida*).

Blooms in June, and at intervals through the summer. Flowers of rare chocolate color; rich foliage. The wood and blossoms have a peculiarly agreeable flavor. Three to five feet high when fully grown.

CORNUS (*Dogwood*).

The varieties which we describe are distinct and valuable.

ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA. One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth. The leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white.

SANGUINEA (*Red-branched dogwood*). A native species. Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, when the bark is blood red.

VARIEGATED CORNUS, or **VARIEGATED CORNEILIAN CHERRY** (*Mascula variegata*). The flowers are bright yellow and are borne in clusters in early spring, before the leaves appear. The foliage is beautifully variegated with white. Makes a small shrub.

CURRANT (*Ribes*).

The flowering currants are well-known shrubs, and their hardiness, healthiness, and early season of blooming are desirable qualities. They attain a size of from four to six feet.

YELLOW-FLOWERING (*Aureum*). Bright foliage, small yellow flowers, appearing in early spring.

CRIMSON-FLOWERING (*Sanguineum*). Small, deep red flowers, blooming in early spring very abundantly.

EXOCHORDIA GRANDIFLORA. From North China. A fine shrub, producing large white flowers in May. One of the finest shrubs in its season.

DEUTZIA.

The deutzias are of Japanese origin, extremely hardy, luxuriant foliage, very attractive flowers, and very fine habit. All things considered, they have but few equals for the lawn.

DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING (*Candidissima*). One of the best. The flowers are snow white, of exquisite beauty, and valuable for bouquets. Blooms in June. About five or six feet high when fully grown.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING (*Crenata*). Double white flowers tinged with rose. Blooms the middle of June. Two feet high when fully grown.

SLENDER-BRANCHED (*Gracilis*). A graceful and charming shrub, with pure white flowers. Blooms the middle of June. Two feet high when fully grown.

ELDER (*Sambucus*).

Hardy, easily grown shrubs, and the new varieties are decidedly picturesque. They grow to be from four to six feet high.

GOLDEN (*Aurea*). When they first appear the leaves are bright green, but if they are planted where they will have plenty of sun, they soon change to a golden green. The blossom, which resembles the common elder bloom, appears in July. The best effect is produced when they are planted with other shrubs, that the foliage may be rendered more conspicuous by the contrast.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED (*Variegata*). A rapid growing shrub, with foliage edged with yellow. Small white blossom. Blooms in June. Very beautiful.

FORSYTHIA.

Although not extensively planted, the forsythias are worthy of attention. They make shrubs of about six to eight feet in height. Very beautiful.

VIRIDISSIMA. An elegant, hardy shrub. Bark and foliage a dark green color. Beautiful yellow flowers. Blooms in May before the leaves appear.

FILBERT (*Corylus*).

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*). A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves; distinct and fine. Is to shrubs what purple beech is to trees.

FRINGE.

The fringes are among the most popular and satisfactory large growing shrubs. They are very hardy, do well in most any soil, and when in bloom they call forth universal admiration.

PURPLE (*Rhuscotinus*). Also known as Purple Mist, Smoke Tree, and Smoke Plant. Covered during midsummer with loose panicles of curious hair or fringe-like flowers, giving it a mist-like and novel appearance.

WHITE (*Chionanthus Virginica*). A superb shrub, attaining a size of from ten to twenty feet. Has a compact, roundish form, large, glossy leaves, and drooping racemes of pure white flowers. Blossoms in May and June.

HONEYSUCKLE—UPRIGHT (*Lonicera*).

This species of shrub attains a height of from four to six feet.

FRAGRANT UPRIGHT (*Fragrantissima*). A most desirable variety, with dark, almost evergreen foliage. Small, very fragrant flowers. Blooms in May, before the leaves form. A valuable shrub.

RED TARTARIAN (*Tartarica rubra*). A well-known sort. Blooms in May. Bright pink flowers.

WHITE TARTARIAN (*Tartarica alba*). Like the preceding, except the flowers are a dull white color.

HYDRANGEA.

The addition of the *Paniculata Grandiflora* has given the hydrangea a high rank. Others of the new sorts are exceedingly beautiful and showy shrubs, but as they are not entirely hardy, we cannot recommend them as highly as we can the *Paniculata Grandiflora*.

OTAKSA. Foliage a deep green. Produces immense clusters of rose-colored flowers in profusion during July. A very free bloomer. Should be planted in tubs and stored in the cellar through the winter, and placed beneath trees or in some shady situation during the summer.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. Absolutely hardy; thrives in all soils; grows rapidly and blossoms profusely. The flowers are pure white, afterward changing to pink, and are borne in large pyramidal trusses, often more than a foot long and six to eight inches in diameter. Begins to bloom early in August, and continues in bloom for several weeks. Wherever known, it is conceded to be one of the finest flowering shrubs cultivated. It is equally valuable for planting singly or massing in beds. We heartily commend it to all lovers of the beautiful. It will give great satisfaction. Attains a height of from three to five feet. Should be headed in every spring.

THOMAS HOGG. May be planted in the open ground if slightly protected during the winter. It blossoms from July until September. The flower is pure white. A free bloomer.

JAPAN QUINCE.

JAPAN QUINCE (*Cydonia Japonica*). One of the best known shrubs in cultivation. Very ornamental in the early spring, as its bright, scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed. Makes a good hedge.

LILAC (*Syringa*).

Lilacs are too well known to need an extended description. They are hardy, free-blooming shrubs, and if the *Chionanthus*-leaved is included in the collection, the season of blooming extends over quite a period.

LARGE-FLOWERED WHITE (Var. *alba grandiflora*). The best white.

PURPLE COMMON (*Vulgaris*). The old family sort.

PERSIAN. Attains a height of from four to six feet; small foliage; flowers bright purple. A native of Persia and a decided acquisition.

GIANT TREE LILAC. From Japan. It makes a straight, stout, well branched tree, in shape like a young ash. Handsome, distinct foliage, blooms in June after other lilacs are out of flower. Beautiful clusters of small, creamy white bloom, clusters measuring one to two feet. A new species. Perfectly hardy. Twenty to twenty-five feet.

PLUM (*Prunus*).

With the addition of *Prunus Pissardii*, the following plums are entitled to lavish praise as highly attractive and desirable shrubs.

PRUNUS PISSARDII. In Europe this is pronounced the *coming* ornamental tree or shrub. The wood and leaf are of a rich, peculiarly vivid dark purple, the young growth being bright scarlet, holding the color well through the entire season, and in this respect superior to purple-leaved birch. It also produces a black fruit of ornamental appearance early in the season.

PRUNUS TRILOBA (Double-flowering). A very pretty little shrub, hardy and desirable. The flowers are upward of an inch in diameter, semi-double, of a delicate pink color, appearing in May, and completely covering the branches.

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*).

Used chiefly for hedging, but the variety we describe deserves a prominent position in the lawn as a highly ornamental shrub.

CALIFORNIA (*Ovalifolium*). Of great value as a hedge, and of such positive beauty as to be attractive when grouped with other shrubs. When planted singly it forms a very compact, dense, upright shrub, of medium size. The leaves are so glossy as to have the appearance of having been freshly varnished. The foliage hangs on until late in the winter, making it nearly evergreen.

STRAWBERRY TREE (*Euonymus*).

Also called spindle tree. A very showy shrub. Its chief beauty consists in its bright red berries, hanging in graceful clusters from the end of the branches until midwinter. Grows to be from six to eight feet high.

SYRINGA, or MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*).

Well-known and formerly in great demand. The Golden-leaved should be in every collection.

GARLAND (*Coronaria*). A well-known hardy shrub. White, fragrant flowers. Blooms in June. Makes a large shrub.

GOLDEN-LEAVED (*Foliis aureis*). A small shrub of positive and striking beauty. The foliage is golden yellow, and retains its lovely color through the entire season. When set with other shrubs the contrast is very pleasing. White flowers. Blooms in June. Very hardy.

SPIREA.

The varieties which we catalogue are exceedingly fine and interesting shrubs. They are hardy, easily grown, and as they bloom at different periods one may have flowers all summer by planting the entire list. They are all of low growth and require but small space.

AUREA. A striking variety of decided beauty. The leaves are bordered with golden yellow, giving it a picturesque appearance, particularly in June, when the branches are covered with small double white flowers.

CALLOSA. Desirable because it blooms nearly all summer. The flowers are rose-colored, borne in panicles. A very free grower.

PRUNIFOLIA. This sort deserves great praise. It begins to bloom in May, and the branches are covered for several weeks with its pure white, daisy-like flowers. Very hardy. Of dwarfish habit. One of the very best.

REEVESI. Narrow, pointed leaves. The flowers are white, quite large, and borne in clusters, entirely covering the whole plant. Blooms in June.

SNOWBALL (Viburnum).

COMMON SNOWBALL (Sterilis). A popular shrub. Makes a large bush. Bears balls of pure white flowers in June.

NEW JAPAN (Viburnum plicatum). Of moderate growth, picturesque, compact habit; leaves distinctly plicate or crinkled, and of a decidedly rich, dark green color; brown shoots; flower ball very solid, more white than the common variety, some weeks later, and remains on much longer. Perfectly hardy.

SNOWBERRY (Symphoricarpos racenosus). A well-known shrub with small pink flowers and large white berries, that hang on the plant through part of the winter.

TAMARIX.

AFRICAN (Africana). Of great value for planting by the seaside. It may be depended upon to thrive in any soil. The foliage is handsome. The flowers are small, borne in spikes in May. Its habit is upright, and it forms a pretty shrub of medium size.

WEIGELA (Diervilla).

The weigelas are in every way desirable. They are easily grown, hardy, and profuse bloomers. The varieties we offer make small shrubs.

DESBOISII. A beautiful variety, much darker than *Rosea*.

WHITE-FLOWERED (Candida). A new and valuable acquisition. The flowers are of the purest white, blooming in June, and remaining in bloom all summer. It is hardy, and an erect and vigorous grower.

ROSEA. The best known sort. From China. Rose-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers. Blooms in June. Four to six feet.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED (Foliis variegatis). Leaves bordered with yellowish-white, making the bush very conspicuous the entire season. Pink flowers, blooming in June. A very desirable shrub.

VAN HOUTTEI. New, rare, and valuable. Pure white flowers, in clusters of about one inch in diameter. Blooms in June.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES.

Ornamentals of this class are so hardy, so easily grown, and so beautiful, that they deserve greater attention than they receive. No artist can produce pictures equal to the wealth of beauty displayed by the elegant wistaria, the graceful honeysuckle, or the charming and magnificent clematis when in the glory of full bloom, and there is nothing in art that will in any degree compare with the gorgeous hues of the ampelopsis after it assumes its brilliant autumnal tints.

AMPELOPSIS.

AMERICAN IVY, or VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Quincefolia*). Also called woodbine. A very rapid grower, having beautiful, dark green foliage, which assumes rich crimson hues in autumn.

VEITCHII (Veitch's Ampelopsis). Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other, they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established, but after that it may be safely left to care for itself. It grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage changes to a crimson-scarlet in autumn.

ARISTOLOCHIA, or DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.

SYPHO. A rapid-growing vine, with magnificent foliage, ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

AKEBIA.

QUINATA. A rapid-growing climber, with dark green leaves and purple flowers. Blooms in early summer.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*).

CHINESE TWINING (*Japonica*). A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September, and is very sweet.

HALL'S JAPAN (*Halliana*). A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety, with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant; covered with flowers from June to November.

JAPAN GOLD-LEAVED (*Brachypoda aureo reticulata*). Handsome and very desirable variety, the foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT (*Belgica*). Blooms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

SCARLET TRUMPET (*Sempervirens*). A strong grower, and produces scarlet, inodorous flowers all summer.

IVY (*Hedera*).

The evergreen ivies often suffer in winter if exposed to the sun, and should therefore be planted on the north side of the wall or building.

ENGLISH (*Helix*). A well-known, old, and popular sort.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED (*Fol. variegata*). With smaller leaves than the preceding, variegated with white.

TRUMPET VINE (*Bignonia radicans*).

A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers. Blooms in August.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA. Leaves thick and shining, with immense blossoms of gorgeous crimson and yellow color.

WISTARIA (*Glycine*).

CHINESE PURPLE (*Chinensis purpurea*). One of the most elegant climbing vines known, and a very rapid grower after it gets thoroughly established, sometimes making twenty feet of wood in a single season. Bears long clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June, and also in September. Extremely hardy. Attains a larger size than any other climber.

CHINESE WHITE (*Chinensis alba*). Habit of growth similar to Chinese Purple, but the flowers are somewhat smaller and pure white. Blooms in June and September.

CLEMATIS.

Although of recent introduction, the finer varieties of clematis are to-day pre eminently the most showy and effective of all the hardy flowering climbing vines known, so far as richness of color and elegance of form of the flower is concerned. Nothing can excel the surpassing beauty of the many colors of the several varieties. They are peculiarly adapted for covering pillars, trellises, walls, fences, rocks, etc., their exceedingly rapid growth (making from ten to twelve feet of vine in a single season) rendering them especially valuable for hiding from view any unsightly object. They are equally efficient when used as a bedding plant, covering a bed very quickly if pegged down occasionally. All of the varieties offered by us are entirely hardy, most of them are lavish bloomers, and the majority blossom the first season after transplanting. We deliver only a small root.

Alexandra. Flowers large; color a pale reddish violet; a free grower and continuous bloomer. June to October.

Fair Rosamond. The flower is six inches across and consists of eight sepals; color white, with a bluish cast, having a wine-red bar up the centre of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant, and are abundant through June and first part of July.

Flammula (European sweet). Flowers small, white, very fragrant. The foliage is deep green and hangs on very late. Good bloomer.

Henryi. Fine bloomer; flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight sepals. June to October.

Imperatrice Eugenie. Produces flowers profusely, which are of large size and pure white. June to October.

Jackmanni. This is the variety upon which Mr. Jackman bestowed his name. It is better known than any other, and still stands as one of the best. It is a strong grower and produces a mass of intense violet purple flowers from June to October.

Kermesina Splendida. This is the most profuse bloomer of all the clematis, commencing in early summer and continuing through the season, literally covered with scarlet-crimson flowers. Not subject to blight, and is a vigorous grower.

- Lanuginosa Candida.** A good bloomer, having single flowers six inches in diameter; of a grayish white, turning to pure white. June to October.
- Lawsoniana.** A continuous bloomer; flowers often five inches in diameter, opening a rich, glistening, rosy purple, gradually changing to a mauve purple. June to October.
- Mme. Edward Andre (New).** Flowers large, of a beautiful bright velvety red; free-flowering and continuous bloomer.
- Paniculata.** Of Japanese origin. Perfectly hardy and a rapid climber, producing a mass of pure white sweet-scented flowers. Unlike any other clematis, the flowers are borne in long panicles and appear in August; the foliage remains fresh and green into early winter.
- Ramona.** A new American seedling clematis. It is a strong, rampant grower, we think fully three times stronger than the Jackmanni, and is very hardy. It is a free and perpetual blooming variety, both on the old year's growth and also on the wood of the current year; the color of the flower is a deep sky-blue, and very attractive; the size of the flower is larger than any variety we ever saw, very many flowers running from five to nine inches in diameter, and as large as eighteen inches in circumference.
- Rubella.** Has the same continuous flowering habit as the Jackmanni; flowers seven inches in diameter, commonly six-sepaled; color a deep velvety claret, the rich reddish flush giving it a very distinct appearance. June to October.
- Star of India.** A very showy, free-flowering sort, with large flowers, first of a reddish plum color, changing to a violet purple, with turkey red bars in the centre of each flower leaf. A variety of great merit. July to October.
- Viticella Rubra Grandiflora.** Should be in every collection. A fine bloomer. Flowers large, handsome, and of a rich claret red color. July to October.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

- Duchess of Edinburgh.** This is without doubt the best of the double pure whites. Deliciously scented.
- Lucie Lemoine.** Flowers white, double, large, and well formed. Very showy. Blooms only in spring.

ROSES.

The rose has for all ages been a favorite flower, and as such has a place in general literature that no other plant can rival.

While nearly all desire, and perhaps make an effort to have an abundance of roses in their season, yet many fail, and the failure is usually due to planting inferior bushes, thousands of which are sent out over the country every year at a very low price. Our roses cost more than the weak, puny, hot-house plants referred to, yet the result shows that we give our customers as much for their money as any firm in the country. Our bushes are grown out-of-doors, in ordinary soil, and are as hardy and vigorous as it is possible to make them. When properly planted and cared for, they give perfect satisfaction.

While our list might be made much longer, we think it includes about all the

desirable varieties. Roses are divided into four general classes :—Hardy, Tender, Climbing, and Moss. Those classed as Hardy include Hybrid Perpetuals, or Remontants, those which usually bloom profusely during June and occasionally through the summer and autumn ; Austrian, those varieties of yellow roses which bloom but once in a season, and all other kinds which will live out-of-doors without protection through the winter. These are all suited for the garden, and thrive the best in the open air. None of them require winter protection. Those in the Tender class include Teas, Bourbons, Bengals or Chinas, Noisettes, and all of those sorts which are suited for either the open ground or house culture not named among the Hardy class. They are all tender and must be removed to the house during the winter, although the Hybrid Teas can be left in the ground if they are protected by a covering of straw, leaves, evergreen boughs, or something of that kind. They do well in the garden during the summer, and if planted in good soil most of the varieties will bloom continually. The Climbing roses are all hardy, and should be planted out-of-doors. They bloom profusely in June, and some varieties show an occasional blossom during the summer and fall. They are valuable for covering trellises, porches, rocks, etc. All of the Moss roses are extremely hardy ; most of them are very fragrant ; they are excellent June bloomers, and some varieties bloom occasionally during the summer and autumn. The distinctive feature of the class is the “mossy” covering of the green outer leaves of the bud, which gives them an exquisite beauty to be found in no other rose.

The Hardy sort we designate by an H ; the Tender varieties by a T ; the Climbers by a C, and the Mosses by an M.

Agrippina (T). Dark crimson ; good shape ; fragrant ; constant bloomer.

Alfred Colomb (H). Intense carmine crimson ; large ; fine form ; extremely fragrant ; profuse autumn bloomer ; free grower ; in all respects a fine rose.

Ætna (M). Bright crimson, shaded with purple ; very mossy ; delightful fragrance ; very large ; full form ; one of the best.

Anna de Diesbach (H). Rosy carmine ; large ; very fragrant ; good autumn bloomer ; vigorous grower ; one of the very best.

Abel Grand (H). Silvery rose ; large ; full ; fragrant ; blooms well in the autumn ; free grower.

Anna Maria (C). Pink ; blooms in clusters ; good climber ; strong grower ; extremely hardy.

Abel Carrier (H). Of better form and finish than most of the dark sorts. Color velvety crimson with fiery centre.

American Beauty (H). Large globular ; pink, shaded with carmine ; delicious odor.

Baron de Bonstettin (H). Rich, velvety maroon ; splendid sort.

Baltimore Belle (C). White, with blush centre ; full and double ; blooms in clusters ; slightly fragrant ; rapid grower ; one of the hardiest and best climbers.

Baron Prevost (H). Brilliant rose ; large and full ; extremely fragrant ; free autumn bloomer ; vigorous grower ; one of the best old sorts.

Bon Silene (T). Purplish carmine ; unusually fragrant ; constant bloomer.

Baroness Rothschild (H). Light pink ; fine form ; large ; a good autumn bloomer ; a famous sort.

- Blanche Robert** (M). White ; elegant form ; great bloomer ; strong grower ; extra hardy ; new, and gives promise of becoming immensely popular.
- Belle Siebrecht** (H). Color a solid pink of the richest shade ; flowers large, beautifully formed ; long ; tapering, with high centre ; when half-blown the petals reflex in a graceful manner ; sweetly perfumed ; vigorous grower, with large, glossy foliage of leathery texture.
- Cornelia Cook** (T). White, with lemon centre ; large ; fragrant ; free bloomer.
- Caroline de Sansal** (H). Flesh color ; large, full ; fragrant ; vigorous grower.
- Climbing Jules Margottin** (C). Light carmine ; fine buds ; free bloomer ; fragrant.
- Climbing Victor Verdier** (C). Brilliant carmine ; very fragrant ; hardy.
- Crested Moss** (M). Clear rose ; beautifully crested buds ; highly scented ; extra fine.
- Coquette des Blanchés** (H). White, sometimes faintly tinged with pink ; a continuous bloomer ; one of the best.
- Coquette des Alps** (H). White ; blooms in clusters ; fragrant ; constant bloomer.
- Cloth of Gold, or Chromatella** (T). Deep yellow centre, with sulphur edges ; sweetly perfumed ; a fine rose, but difficult to grow.
- Crimson Rambler** (C). This remarkable rose was originally received from Japan. The plant is of very vigorous growth, making shoots of from eight to ten feet high in a season. It may also be grown in bush form. The flowers hold their beautiful crimson color a long time, and give a most magnificent effect in contrast to the bright, glossy foliage. Is entirely hardy.
- Caroline Marniesse** (H). Creamy white ; flowers small and full, borne in pretty clusters ; an exceedingly free bloomer, of dwarf habit, and especially desirable for borders and for bedding. One of the most hardy of its class.
- Devoniensis** (T). White, with blush centre ; fine form ; highly fragrant.
- Duke of Edinburgh** (H). Dark velvety maroon ; regular form ; very fragrant.
- Duchess of Edinburgh** (T). Dark crimson in bud ; light crimson in flower ; fragrant ; constant bloomer.
- Duchess of Sutherland** (H). Lovely pale pink ; very double ; delightfully fragrant ; extra fine.
- Earl of Dufferin** (H). Rich, brilliant, velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon ; extra fine, keeping remarkably long after cutting. Bush a good grower and free bloomer.
- Empress of China** (C). The only strictly perpetual-blooming climber now known. It is extremely hardy, having withstood a cold of sixteen degrees below zero. It commences blooming early in the spring and continues until the ground freezes. Very fragrant ; of beautiful form, being especially valuable for button-hole bouquets ; color deep red in the bud, changing to pink and red ; nearly double, with a waxy appearance like a tea rose.
- Ferdinand de Lesseps**. A seedling from Gen. Jacqueminot. Bright carmine ; large ; moderately full ; a good free-flowering sort ; generally borne in clusters.

- Francois Michelon** (H). Deep carmine rose ; large ; full ; very fragrant ; fine, late bloomer ; free grower ; choice.
- Gem of Prairies** (C). Rich carmine ; blooms in clusters ; fragrant ; strong grower ; extremely hardy ; one of the most desirable climbing roses.
- Glory of Mosses** (M). Deep rosy carmine ; large ; very double ; sweetly perfumed.
- General Jacqueminot** (H). Fiery scarlet ; large ; fragrant ; free grower ; lovely buds ; one of the best known and most extensively planted sorts.
- Gloire de Dijon** (T). Bronze yellow ; large ; free bloomer ; climbing habit.
- Henry Martin** (M). Rich, glossy pink, tinged with crimson ; flowers large, globular, full, sweet, and finely mossed. One of the best moss roses.
- Hermosa** (T). Bright blush ; large ; very double ; constant bloomer.
- John Hopper** (H). Deep rose ; very double ; very fragrant ; large ; good late bloomer.
- Jules Margottin** (H). Cherry red ; large ; very double ; fragrant ; pretty buds ; free grower.
- La France** (H). Satin pink ; splendid form ; exquisitely perfumed ; constant bloomer ; none better. Requires winter protection and high culture.
- La Reine** (H). Silvery peach ; large ; good form ; fragrant ; fine autumn bloomer ; vigorous grower ; one of the most satisfactory roses cultivated.
- Leopold Premier** (H). Brilliant crimson ; perfect form ; free bloomer ; vigorous grower ; fine.
- Louis Van Houtte** (H). Beautiful maroon ; fine form ; deliciously perfumed ; good autumn bloomer ; superb.
- Louis Odier** (H). Bright rose ; good form ; vigorous grower ; fine.
- Mrs. John Laing** (H). Color soft pink ; flowers large, finely shaped, and very fragrant ; blooms late in the autumn.
- Madame Gabriel Luizet** (H). Beautiful pink ; cupped shape ; large ; somewhat fragrant ; vigorous grower ; splendid.
- Madame Alexander Bernaix** (T). Salmon rose, edged with blush ; deliciously fragrant ; continuous bloomer ; beautiful when grown under glass.
- Madame Plantier** (H). Pure white ; full form ; a profuse bloomer early in the season ; free grower ; one of the very best. Especially adapted for hedges, and stands pruning as well as California Privet.
- Marechal Niel** (T). Delicate yellow ; exquisitely perfumed ; lovely buds ; has a climbing habit ; a charming rose, but it requires careful treatment.
- Madame Bravy** (T). Creamy white ; symmetrical form ; delicate fragrance.
- Madame Welche** (T). Amber yellow, deepening toward the centre to orange yellow ; beautiful in both bud and flower ; lasting fragrance.
- Mabel Morrison** (H). White, sometimes tinged with pink ; lovely form ; very hardy ; not fragrant, but desirable on account of being a good late bloomer.
- Madame Alfred Carrier** (H). A valuable white rose ; perfectly hardy ; strong grower and abundant bloomer during the summer and autumn ; foliage and fragrance of a tea rose.

- Madame George Bruant.** Flowers in clusters, semi-double; buds long and pointed; color pure white; remarkably free-flowering, and is hardly where the thermometer does not go below zero. It forms a handsome bush for the lawn and yard, as it retains the heavy, thorny canes and glossy, leathery leaves of the *Rugosa* class.
- Margaret Dickson (H).** Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh centre; petals very large, shell shaped, and of great substance; fragrant; foliage very large, dark green; a vigorous grower.
- Marshall P. Wilder (H).** Of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well formed; color cherry-carmine.
- Paul Neyron (H).** Deep rose; free autumn bloomer; vigorous grower; by far the largest rose grown, and one of the most desirable in cultivation.
- Perpetual White Moss (M).** Pure white; very mossy; fragrant; blooms in large clusters; strong grower; one of the very best moss roses.
- Persian Yellow (H).** Bright yellow; blooms freely in June; strong grower.
- Pierre Notting (H).** Blackish, velvety red; large; fine form; pretty buds; fragrant; good bloomer, particularly in autumn; free grower; a magnificent dark rose.
- Pius IX (H).** Deep rose; large; fragrant; profuse bloomer; vigorous grower; good.
- Prince Camille de Rohan (H).** Deep velvety crimson; large; fragrant; good bloomer; free grower; one of the finest roses cultivated.
- Princess Adelaide (M).** Pale rose; good form; charming in both bud and flower; blooms in clusters; vigorous grower.
- Perle des Jardins (T).** Beautiful straw-color, slightly shaded with canary; very large, full, and of fine form; stiff shoots or stems, and very free-flowering.
- Queen of Prairies (C).** Rosy red; blooms abundantly in June; vigorous grower; one of the most hardy and desirable climbing roses grown.
- Queen of Bourbons (T).** Buff rose; fine form; blooms freely; very fragrant.
- Queen of Bedders (T).** Glowing crimson; a wonderfully profuse bloomer.
- Red Moss (M).** Deep red; very mossy; good grower; fine bloomer; a popular sort.
- Rev. J. B. McCamm (H).** Carmine rose, holding its color until the flower is fully withered; medium size; free bloomer; very fragrant; a valuable sort.
- Salet (M).** Ruddy rose; very double; abundant bloomer; vigorous grower; a famous moss rose.
- Safrano (T).** Apricot yellow; large; elegant buds; free grower; fine.
- Souvenir de Malmaison (T).** Fawn color; fine form; continuous bloomer; good.
- Sunset (T).** Rich saffron and orange; constant bloomer.
- Sir Rowland Hill (H).** A grand rose of a distinct dark purple color, even darker than Prince Camille de Rohan; very double; a free bloomer; probably the best extremely dark rose yet introduced.
- Victor Verdier (H).** Carmine, shaded with purple; splendid autumn bloomer; fine form; one of the very best. Requires winter protection.

TREE ROSES.

Tree roses are grafted on hardy rose stocks four to five feet high, are tree-shaped, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty. We offer only hardy varieties in this class. We can furnish them in white and the different shades of pink, red, and crimson. Fine, strong trees that will bloom nicely the first year.

HYBRID SWEET BRIARS.

A new and perfectly hardy race of sweet briars. In addition to their extreme beauty, they are interesting, being crosses between the common sweet briar and various other roses, such as Austrian briar, varieties of Gallica, etc. Like their parent, the common sweet briar, the foliage is deliciously scented. The flowers are of the most beautiful tints and produced in great profusion. Not the least of their recommendations is the fact that they are perfectly hardy even in the coldest situations, and possess a robust vigor which is quite astonishing, bushes four or five years old throwing up shoots of ten, twelve, and even fifteen feet high; these, when covered with the delicately-shaded flowers, give a most gorgeous effect.

Amy Robsart. Lovely deep rose; the buds before opening are most graceful, of true sweet briar type; an abundant bloomer, robust and free.

Anne of Geierstein. Dark crimson, followed by an abundance of pretty clustered bunches of hips; large foliage; good grower and graceful branching habit.

Brenda. Maiden's blush or peach, dainty in color and shade; the bright golden anthers add a peculiar charm to this variety.

Flora McIvor. Pure white, blushed with rose; perfect for cutting; large flowers, their beauty being increased by the sprays of foliage; most graceful in growth and habit.

Lady Penzance. Beautiful soft tint of copper with a peculiar metallic lustre; the base of each petal is a bright yellow, which, showing through the clear golden anthers, forms a halo, and gives the whole flower and plant a delightful effect; very free-flowering with a delicious perfume from foliage and flower; a wonderful grower; shoots pendulous.

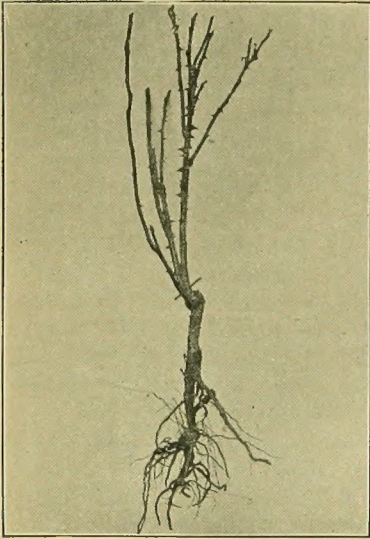
Lord Penzance. Soft shade of fawn or ecru, passing to a lovely lemon yellow in the centre, sometimes toned with a most delicate pink; a good grower and abundant bloomer; very sweet-scented.

Lucy Ashton. Pretty white blooms with pink edges, not as large as some others, but wonderfully free-flowering; free grower, with rather erect shoots; foliage very sweet.

Meg Merrilles. Gorgeous crimson; very free-flowering; seeds abundantly; has a wonderfully robust habit and large foliage; one of the best.

Rose Bradwardine. Beautiful clear rose, perfect in shape; very profuse; strong, robust habit.

BUDEDDED ROSES.



Our roses are propagated in two ways : from cuttings and by budding. The latter method consists in inserting a bud of the variety desired under the bark of another plant, which is technically called the "stock." The inserted bud grows and produces a shoot which is the only one allowed to remain, the stock being cut off above where the bud was inserted. Many of the finest varieties of roses cannot be rooted from cuttings, and many will grow much more strongly budded on wild stock than on their own roots.

A budded rose may be recognized by the bend or angle in the stem (see illustration) where the bud was inserted and top of the stock was cut off. Bear in mind that all shoots which start from below this point are wild ones, and should be cut off close to the stock. Also see that in planting the bend is below the surface of the soil two or three inches, and the plant will be less liable to send up wild shoots.

HARDY PLANTS, BULBS, Etc.

(For either spring or fall setting.)

- Anemone** (Japonica). One of the best herbaceous border plants grown. It grows up fresh from the root each spring, and its peculiar leaves are very attractive until fall, when spikes of beautiful blossoms appear, which remain for weeks. Single blossoms are about two inches in diameter. Single red and single white.
- Eulalia Japonica Zebrina.** The most beautiful of all the ornamental grasses. Foliage marked crosswise with alternate bands of white and green. Its large blooms, like the Pampas grass, develop in the autumn. Hardy. A small root when delivered ; three to five feet high when fully grown.
- Herbaceous Pæonias.** For a brilliant display of bloom during May and June there is nothing that will equal the pæonias. Many have flowers of immense size, most intensely double, and produced in profusion. Pæonias are perfectly hardy, and succeed in almost any soil, except where water stands.
- Tree Pæonias** (Moutan). A native of China. Handsome, flowering shrubs, attaining from six to eight feet in height in about ten years, with proper care. The flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors, very numerous, enormous in size, often measuring six to nine inches across ; begins to bloom in May. Although hardy, the plants are greatly improved by a slight protection in winter.

Suitable Distances for Planting.

APPLES.—Standard,	25 to 35 feet apart, each way.
Dwarf (bushes),	10 " " "
PEARS.—Standard,	16 to 20 " " "
Dwarf,	10 to 12 " " "
CHERRIES.—Hearts and Bigarreaus,	18 to 20 " " "
Dukes and Morellos,	16 to 18 " " "
PLUMS.—Standard,	16 to 20 " " "
PEACHES,	16 to 18 " " "
APRICOTS,	16 to 18 " " "
NECTARINES,	16 to 18 " " "
QUINCES,	10 to 12 " " "
CURRENTS,	3 to 4 " " "
GOOSEBERRIES,	3 to 4 " " "
RASPBERRIES,	3 to 5 " " "
BLACKBERRIES,	6 to 7 " " "
GRAPES,	8 to 12 " " "

Number of Plants on an Acre, at Various Distances.

At 4 feet apart, each way,	2,729
" 5 " "	1,743
" 6 " "	1,200
" 8 " "	680
" 10 " "	430
" 12 " "	325
" 15 " "	200
" 18 " "	135
" 20 " "	110
" 25 " "	70
" 30 " "	50

To estimate the number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,500) by this number. The quotient will be the number of plants required.

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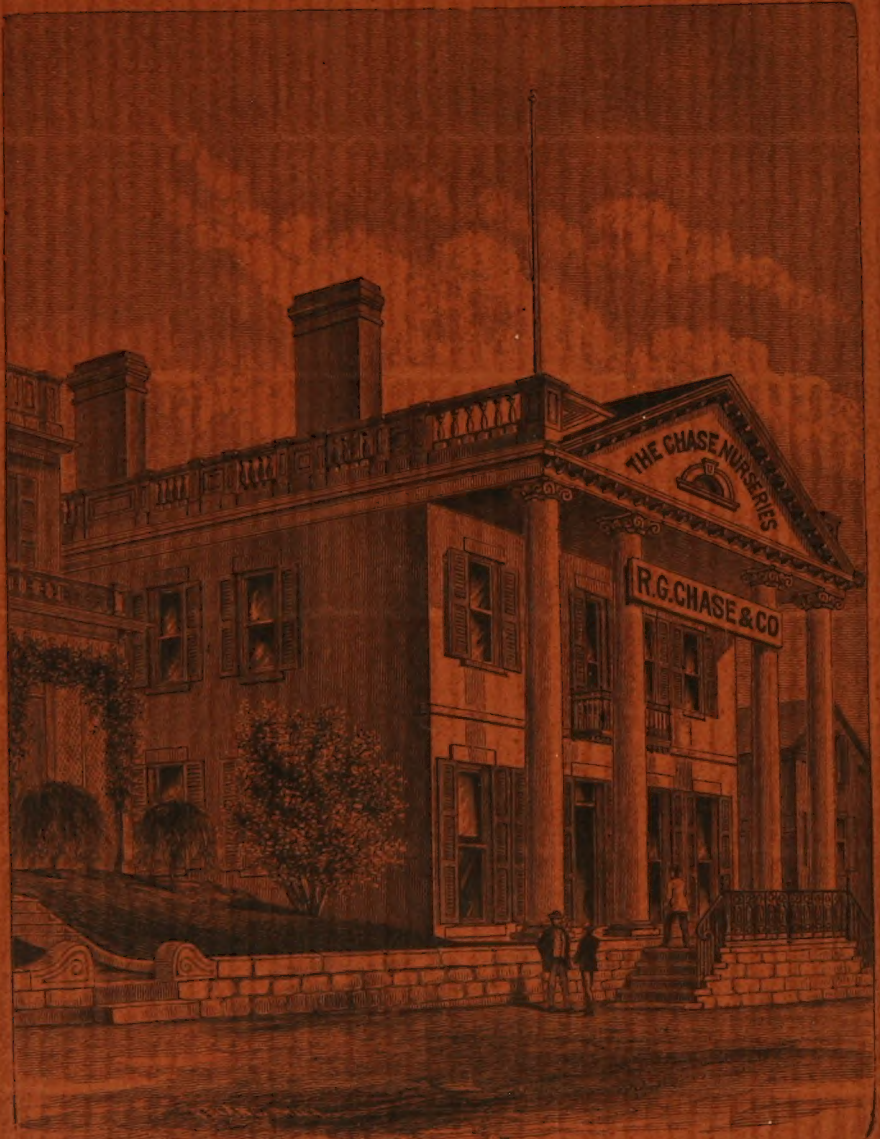
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OUR HOME OFFICE AT GENEVA, N. Y.

1895.