

Gift of
Earl Blough
November 1957

1957

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

The Chase Nurseries

GENEVA, - - NEW YORK.

HARDY ORNAMENTALS.

1884

SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Apples.—Standard, | 25 to 35 feet apart, each way. |
| Dwarf, (bushes) | 10 " " " |
| Pears.—Standard, | 16 to 20 " " " |
| Dwarf, | 10 " " " |
| Cherries.—Standard, | 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 " " " |
| Currants | 3 to 4 " " " |
| Gooseberries | 3 to 4 " " " |
| Raspberries | 3 to 4 " " " |
| Blackberries | 6 to 7 " " " |
| Grapes | 8 to 12 " " " |

Number of Plants on one Acre, at Various Distances.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| At 4 feet apart, each way | 2,723 |
| " 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 (42,560) by this number, the quotient will be the number of plants required.

For our New Varieties
see last four pages.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

NURSERY STOCK.

R. G. CHASE & CO.

NURSERYMEN,

GENEVA, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.

GEORGE H. CHASE.
BOSTON, MASS.

ROSCOE G. CHASE,
GENEVA, N. Y.

HOWARD A. CHASE,
PHILADELPHIA PA.

PHILADELPHIA:
H. C. COATES, PRINTER,
1209 MARKET ST.

TRANSPLANTING DIRECTIONS.

1st. **THE PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.**—For Fruit Trees (excepting the Quince) the soil should be *dry*, either naturally or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. To ensure good trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

2d. **THE PREPARATION OF THE TREES.**—In regard to this important question, there are more fatal errors committed than in any other. As a general thing, trees are planted in the ground precisely as they are sent from the Nursery. In removing trees, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken or destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by a proper pruning, adapted to the size, form and condition of the tree, as follows:

STANDARD ORCHARD TREES.—These as sent from the Nursery, vary from five to seven feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top, forming a head. These branches should be cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. In the case of older trees of extra size, the pruning must be in proportion; as a general thing, it will be safe to shorten the previous year's shoots to three or four buds at their base, and where the branches are very numerous some may be cut out entirely.

3d. **PLANTING.**—Dig holes, in the first place, large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position. Then having the tree pruned as above directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and best from the surface in among the roots, filling every space and bringing the roots in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder, and tread gently with the foot. The use of water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather, early in the fall, or late in the spring. Guard against planting *too deep*; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the Nursery. Trees on dwarf stocks should stand so that *all the stock* be under the ground, and *no more*. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil.

4th. **STAKING.**—If trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

5th. **MULCHING.**—When the tree is planted, throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five to six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere, both in spring and fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

6th. **AFTER CULTURE.**—Here is where the majority of planters fail. By far the best way is to allow no grass or grain to be grown among the trees, until they have attained bearing size. There is no objection to cultivating the ground with a crop of vegetables or melons. Where from circumstances it is necessary to plant in a field of grass or grain, the ground should be spaded about each tree for a distance of at least four feet and then heavily mulched. There is nothing that shows the effects of good cultivation more, or pays better for it, than fruit trees.

INTRODUCTION.

It is with pleasure that we present our patrons with 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. In this connection it may be proper to state what inducements a new comer in the fruit line must offer before we place it on sale :

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, &c., 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 fully 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 planter, 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 the 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 the Lankford, in our opinion the very best Southern winter apple, will not succeed at all north of Pennsylvania.

We are very particular to have our agents offer only 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 agents 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 agents call early, usually some months before the planting season, so as to give every customer ample time to prepare for receiving and planting the trees. 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 agents. 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 an agent 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 lake moss, that will retain moisture for weeks, then the whole are 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 despatch 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. We aim as far as possible to have the salesman deliver his own sales, but when he has been canvassing the whole season he cannot possibly do justice to all, and we employ a large number of special agents to assist on the delivery. We notify the customer upon the arrival of the stock at the agreed upon place of delivery, and he comes there for it. 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 every delivering agent is authorized to make a proper allowance. 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 agent the following season.

OUR NURSERY.

Although we are annually increasing our planting of trees and vines, we find the yearly supply suitable for our trade far from being sufficient to meet the demands of our rapidly increasing business; but having access to the several nurseries in our immediate vicinity, where only a wholesale trade is done, we usually contract for the cream of some of the best blocks, and of such particular varieties as our trade is likely to demand, months before the digging season, so we are able to fill our orders, let them be ever so numerous, with the best the market affords.

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 wherever Geneva 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 per centage of the trees planted in the country are grown within fifty miles of Geneva, demonstrates that this section is well adapted to the business. And, 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, some for sweet potatoes, others for tobacco. Geneva is the place for raising young trees.

A WORD ABOUT OUR CANVASSING AGENTS.

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 that 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 agents,*" is intended as much for your benefit and satisfaction as for ours.

Very respectfully

R. G. CHASE & CO.

NURSERY, AT GENEVA, N. Y.

Branch Offices—**BOSTON, MASS.**

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

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

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.

Keswick Codlin.—Large size, conical, tender, very juicy and rich, with a sub-acid flavor; excellent for cooking, and may be gathered for that purpose long before it is ripe, and continues a long time in season. September.

Primate.—Medium size, pale greenish yellow, with a slight crimson blush when fully exposed to the sun; very tender, with a mild, sprightly, sub-acid flavor; tree a stocky grower, abundant bearer. Ripens gradually 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; tree upright in its growth; bears a fair crop every year. August and September.

Tetofsky.—The tree is an upright grower; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting; hardy as a crab; fruit fair size, nearly round, yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant acid. July and August. Should be highly cultivated.

Yellow Transparent.—A new Russian variety, imported in 1870 by the Department of Agriculture, Washington. "The earliest ripening variety known." Tree a good grower, and an unusually early bearer. We consider it the most valuable early apple ever introduced. Fruit good size and good quality; skin clear white at first, becoming a beautiful pale yellow when fully matured. Ripens from ten days to two weeks before Early Harvest.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Alexander.—Large size, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. This is a very handsome Russian apple, valuable on account of its hardness, being suited to the extreme North. October.

Autumn Strawberry.—Medium size, roundish, or inclining to an oval shape; flesh tender and juicy, and of a pleasant flavor; bears abundantly. 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, and when very young succeeds in nearly all sections of the country, and is as valuable in the extreme North as it is in the South. It is of Russian origin, and is full as hardy as any known variety. September.

Fall Orange.—Large size, nearly round, yellow, sometimes a little dull red, rather acid, excellent for cooking; a very early and abundant bearer.

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; tree a fair grower and productive. September and October.

Orange Pippin.—Fruit medium size, quite round; color light yellow, deep yellow when fully matured; tree rather crooked and drooping in its growth; very productive. September.

Porter.—Medium to large size; oblong, yellow; flesh fine grained and very juicy, sub-acid, with an agreeable aromatic flavor. A poor grower in the nursery.

Red Bietigheimer.—A new and very valuable German variety; fruit very large size and excellent quality; color light yellow nearly covered with red, (purplish crimson when exposed to the sun); tree a magnificent spreading grower, bearing immense crops. September.

St. Lawrence.—Large, round; streaked red and greenish yellow; a very beautiful productive and popular market apple from Canada. October.

Late Fall and Early Winter Varieties.

Hurlbut.—Tree is very vigorous and a great bearer. Fruit medium to large, conic angular. Skin yellow, shaded and splashed with dark red. Flesh white, crisp, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid. In season from October to December.

Fall Pippin.—Very large, roundish or somewhat flattened; greenish yellow, with sometimes a blush; flesh very tender. November and December.

Fall Janneting.—Very large, oblate, ridged; pale greenish yellow with a blush; flesh brittle, juicy, with a fine sub-acid flavor. October and November.

Fameuse.—A famous Canadian apple. Medium to large size, roundish deep crimson; flesh very white, tender, juicy, and of the best quality. Tree hardy and productive; one of the most valuable varieties for the North. October to January.

Peach.—Large size, round or little flattened; skin yellowish green, streaked with a beautiful brownish red in the sun; flesh tender, juicy, and well flavored. This is a native of Ireland which has been widely disseminated in Northern Canada, and may properly be classed among the most hardy varieties. Ripens through autumn.

Rambo.—Fruit medium size, flat; skin yellowish white, streaked and mottled with red, and sprinkled with rough dots; flesh whitish, very tender, sprightly, and fine flavored. Succeeds well at the West and South. October to 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; of excellent quality for the table, and one of the finest for cooking. October and January.

WINTER APPLES.

Albermarle Pippin. (Yellow Newtown Pippin.)—The tree is of rather slender and slow growth, and remarkable for its rough bark. Fruit medium size; color yellow, with a lively red cheek; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, and very rich. A very valuable variety for exportation. February to May.

Baldwin.—Large, roundish; bright red, with a little russet about the stalk; flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. Tree very vigorous, upright and wonderfully productive of fair and handsome fruit. Not reliable West and South, and not hardy enough for the extreme North.

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.

Bethel.—Originated in Bethel, Vermont, where it is valued for the good quality of the fruit and the hardiness of the tree. Fruit good size, roundish, oblong, yellow ground covered with beautiful red stripes and dotted with fine red and white spots; quality the very best. Tree a crooked grower in nursery. December.

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 May.

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 February.

Golden Russett.—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 April.

Hubbardston Nonsuch.—Large, a little oblong; yellowish ground, nearly covered with bright red stripes and dots. One of the best. November to January.

Haas.—Large size, somewhat roundish, conical; light color, splashed and mottled with light red, with many dots and dark centres; flesh white but often a little stained next the skin. An apple of the best quality. A very strong grower. Nov. to March.

King.—(Tompkins County).—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow. Tree vigorous. November to May.

Ladies' Sweeting.—Large, roundish; greenish and red striped, with a thin white bloom; very tender and rich. December to April.

Lankford Seedling.—Originated in Kent County, Md. Tree a remarkably stout, strong, upright grower. An annual bearer of very fine showy fruit. Fruit medium to large size, roundish, oblate; color yellow, striped and nearly covered with bright red; flesh firm, juicy, mild sub-acid. One of the best of the late keepers. January to May.

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 April.

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.—Large size; flesh firm with a rich sub-acid flavor; color light green; tree a fine grower, hardy and productive. New and very valuable for home use or market. January to May.

Nickajack.—A large, roundish, striped apple of fair quality; a strong grower, very hardy and productive. Popular in the South. December to April.

Northern Spy.—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild, sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. In perfection in January and keeps till June.

Pewaukee.—Medium size, round, bright 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.

Plumb's Cider.—The tree is perfectly hardy and healthy. Comes into bearing very young. Fruit medium size; skin greenish yellow; shaded and obscurely striped and splashed with dull red; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. Nov. to March.

Rhode Island Greening.—Fruit large, roundish, regularly formed; skin smooth, green, becoming 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.

Rawle's Janet.—Fruit medium size, roundish, approaching oblong; color pale red, distinctly striped on yellow ground; flesh nearly white, fine, rich, mild sub-acid, fine texture, crisp, juicy, compact; a profuse bearer. Worthless North. Jan. to May.

Seek-no-Further.—Fruit medium size, smooth, conical; skin dull red, and striped and russeted; flesh white and fine grained, with a rich flavor. Tree a good grower and productive of fair fruit. 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 and crisp, with a mild and pleasant flavor. Bears abundant crops. A very popular apple in Pennsylvania. Grows slowly in the nursery. November to March.

Stark.—Grown 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. January and February.

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 hardihood 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, with a rich, high flavor. 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 April.

Wolf River.—A new and beautiful fruit of the very largest size. Originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin, and may justly be classed among the *iron clads*. Skin greenish yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh white, juicy, tender, with a peculiar, pleasant, mild sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong, stout grower, and a great bearer. January to February.

Walbridge.—Medium size, handsome, striped with red; quality good. Tree a vigorous grower and productive; hardy. March to June.

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. This new apple is obtaining an immense reputation throughout the country, many prominent horticulturists claiming they cannot speak too highly of it. Tree as hardy as Duchess of Oldenburgh. November to December.

Yellow Bellflower.—Fruit large, oblong, irregular; skin pale lemon-yellow, sometimes with a blush; flesh tender, juicy, with a sprightly, rather acid flavor. Tree vigorous, with drooping branches. November to March.

York County Imperial.—(York Imperial.)—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. We regard this as one of our most valuable apples for Pennsylvania and Maryland, where its season of ripening is from December to March.

SPECIAL LIST NO. 1.

Extra Hardy Apples.—In the Northern portions of the United States and adjoining provinces of Canada, the feeling has prevailed until recently that nothing in the shape of apples could be grown except crabs. While this is true as regards many of the old varieties, a few Russian apples and Northern Seedlings have been introduced, which though they may require better care than that under which the crabs will thrive, have proved themselves equally as hardy. In proof of this, we would point to the Duchess of Oldenburgh, growing on the highlands of Oncida and Lewis Counties, and in Northern New Hampshire and Maine. The following list we rate as hardy as Duchess of Oldenburgh, and consider the fruit of many of them of better quality than the Baldwin. Against each variety we give the season of ripening at the North.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Yellow Transparent..... | July and Aug. | Bethel..... | Dec. to Feb. |
| Tetofsky..... | August. | Haas..... | Dec. to Mar. |
| Duchess of Oldenburgh..... | September. | McIntosh Red..... | Nov. to April. |
| Red Bietigheimer..... | Sept. to Oct. | Wolf River..... | Jan. to Feb. |
| Peach..... | Oct. to Nov. | Milding ... | Jan. to Feb. |
| Clark's Orange..... | Nov. to Feb. | Pewaukee.... | Jan. to April. |
| Plumb's Cider..... | Nov. to Feb. | Walbridge | March to June. |
| Wealthy..... | Nov. to Feb. | | |

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.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Yellow Transparent..... | Last of July. | Bethel..... | December to February. |
| Tetofsky..... | August | Plumb's Cider.... | Early Winter. |
| Red Astrachan..... | August. | Golden Russet.... | Late Winter & Spring. |
| Golden Sweet..... | Aug. to Sept. | Grimes' Golden.... | Winter. |
| Keswick Codlin..... | Aug. to Sept. | Haas..... | Winter. |
| Duchess of Oldenburgh..... | September. | Clark's Orange.... | Winter. |
| Alexander..... | Sept. to Oct. | Northern Spy..... | Late Winter. |
| St. Lawrence..... | Sept. to Oct. | Pewaukee | Late Winter. |
| Fall Janneting..... | Oct. to Dec. | Talman Sweet.... | Late Winter. |
| Peach..... | Oct. to Dec. | Yellow Belleflower. | Winter. |
| Hurlbut..... | Oct. to Dec. | McIntosh Red.... | Winter. |
| Fameuse..... | Nov. to Dec. | Mann..... | Late Winter. |
| Twenty Ounce..... | Nov. to Dec. | Sutton Beauty.... | Winter. |

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN 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 was consequent to the trees having been grown in Northern nurseries, and herein lies the danger of the great and vital importance of the selection of proper varieties being again overlooked.

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 the South :

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Winter Queen..... | Nov. to Dec. | Stark | Jan. to May. |
| Fallwater | Nov. to Feb. | Cooper's Market..... | Jan. to May. |
| Smith's Cider..... | Nov. to Feb. | Winesap..... | Jan. to May. |
| York Imperial..... | Dec. to March. | Rawle's Janet..... | Jan. to May. |
| Haas..... | December. | Lankford Seedling..... | Jan. to May. |
| Ben Davis..... | Dec. to March. | Albermarle Pippin..... | Feb. to May. |
| Nickajack | Jan. to April. | Tewksbury Winter Blush. | Feb. to July. |
| Grimes' Golden..... | December. | Nansemond Beauty..... | Jan. to April. |

VALUABLE EARLY APPLES.

The following sorts we recommend for early apples for the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York markets. The season of ripening given here is when the fruit matures near Philadelphia :

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Yellow Transparent..... | First of July. |
| Duchess of Oldenburgh..... | August. |
| Red Bietigheimer..... | August and September. |

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 ten years. In addition to their extreme hardiness, (being able to resist the trying temperature of the extreme North as well as the maple or oak), we find them one of the most profitable fruits grown.

There are several points to which we wish to call particular attention, and on which we base our recommendation of these hardy fruits for general cultivation.

1st. They can be planted on almost any kind of soil with **perfect safety**, and are as **hardy** as the oak.

2d. They come into bearing very early, usually the second year after planting, and yield a **good crop** every year.

3d. They can be cooked, dried, canned, or preserved with the skin on.

4th. They are unsurpassed for cider and vinegar.

5th. The fruit is good size, being from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, large enough to quarter and core for drying, canning, &c.

6th. Some of them are pre-eminently dessert fruit, equalling the Lady Apple in beauty and quality.

7th. The tree is very ornamental, in spring giving a fine show of beautifully shaded blossoms, and in the fall heavy clusters of richly colored fruit.

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

Montreal Beauty.—Fruit large and one of the most beautiful of all Crabs in appearance. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid. *Very good.* October and November.

Queen's Choice.—Fruit as large as Transcendent, but a little more elongated, bright yellow, with a beautiful blush cheek; grows in immense clusters; flesh fine grained, juicy and good. An early and abundant bearer. October.

Transcendent.—Tree remarkably vigorous and immensely productive; fruit very large, excellent for sauce or pies, both green or 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 a superior quality of pear trees. 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 stock 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 afterwards the remainder of the crop; keep them in clean boxes or drawers until ripe; if you wish to *retard* the ripening, keep them *cold*.

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 stocks, and as Dwarfs, worked upon French Quince stocks.

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.

PROFITS OF PEAR CULTURE.

All things considered, perhaps there is no fruit, the judicious cultivation of which, will yield more safe and satisfactory returns than the Pear.

With a fruit like the Pear commanding prices from \$5 to \$15 per barrel, it is very easy to see how profits varying from \$300 to \$500 an acre can be realized if one will only plant and care for the trees. Not that we would advise the *exclusive* planting of this fruit, for every planter should seek to guard against loss in unfavorable seasons by diversity of products.

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 and when quite young. In season during August and September. One of the best summer varieties, succeeding over a large extent of country.

Bloodgood.—Medium size, yellow, touched with russet; melting and delicious. Tree a fair grower and moderately productive. In season during August.

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. Tree hardy and very productive. A fruit of great excellence. August and September—about 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.

Dearborn's Seedling.—Rather small; pale yellow; melting and delicious. Tree a good grower and very productive. One of the very best early pears. August.

Elizabeth.—(Manning's).—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.

Le Conte.—The tree partakes of the characteristics of the Sand Pear, of which it is a seedling, comes into bearing very young and is very productive. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality fair. It ripens about with the Bartlett.

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

Souvenir du Congress.—Fruit larger than Bartlett; skin smooth, bright yellow when the fruit is fully matured, with the parts exposed to the sun brilliant red. In season with Clapp's Favorite.

Tyson.—Above medium size, deep yellow at full maturity, slight russet, with a crimson cheek; melting, juicy and fine flavored. In season during August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Buffum.—Medium size, oblong, buttery, sweet and fine flavored; a vigorous, upright grower and very productive.

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

Brockworth Park.—Fruit very large; skin smooth, pale greenish yellow, slightly dotted, and with a delicate tinting of red on the cheek; flesh tender, fine grained, melting and juicy, with a rich vinous flavor. September.

Belle Lucrative.—Yellowish green, slightly russeted, melting and delicious. September and 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.

Frederick Clapp.—Large size; skin smooth and fair, clear lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting; flavor sprightly, rich, aromatic and of the best quality; tree a compact, beautiful grower and good bearer. A new variety introduced from Dorchester, Mass., and highly recommended by the committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. 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 for hardiness among pears, as the Duchess of Oldenburgh among apples, with the most hardy. In season during September and October.

Goodale.—Raised by Enoch Goodale, of Saco, Maine. Very hardy, equally so as Flemish Beauty. Fruit large, oblong-obovate; light yellow with a blush in the sun, sprinkled with russet dots; flesh juicy, melting, a little gritty, but vinous; refreshing, perfumed; very good. 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.

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.

Onondaga.—(Swan's Orange.)—A very large, melting and high flavored yellow pear; vigorous and productive. October and November.

Seckel.—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 first 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 and November.

LATE AUTUMN and WINTER VARIETIES.

Beurre de 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 Clarigeau.—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. Late Fall.

Dana's Hovey.—Small, pyriform; rich yellow, with some cinnamon russet; buttery, melting and excellent. Tree stout and erect. December.

Duchesse de Bordeaux.—Fruit medium size, roundish; skin yellow, with russet dots; flesh moderately juicy; good. Tree vigorous. January and February.

Kieffer's Hybrid.—This new and unique pear was raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with some other kind grown near it. Tree remarkably vigorous, having large, dark-green, glossy leaves, and is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good size, good color, good quality, and is a valuable variety for the table or market. It ripens all of October and part of November. To have it in perfection, it should be gathered when fully grown, and ripened in the house. It never rots at the core.

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.

Mount Vernon.—Tree a crooked grower but an excellent bearer. Fruit variable in form, generally obtuse pyriform; color russet on a yellow ground; flesh juicy, with a rich vinous flavor. November and December.

President Drouard.—A new pear recently introduced from France, and recommended for its fine rich flavor, combined with long keeping qualities. Tree a very vigorous grower. In season from March to May.

Butter.—Fruit medium to large and nearly globular; skin rough, greenish yellow, sprinkled with russet; flesh white, moderately juicy, nearly melting, sweet, slightly vinous. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer. Very good. November.

Vicar of Wakefield.—Fruit large, long pyriform; skin fair, smooth, pale yellow, occasionally with a blush; variable as a table pear, but fine for cooking. A good grower on quince. December.

Of the preceding varieties we propagate Osband's Summer, Flemish Beauty and Sheldon only as standards, while we propagate Duchesse de Angouleme and Louise Bonne de Jersey only as dwarfs. The other varieties we propagate both as standards and dwarfs. The Bartlett should be grown only as standard on account of the failure of the pear to readily unite with the quince, but we can supply a limited number of them as dwarfs.

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 :

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Clapp's Favorite.....September. | | Sheldon.....October. |
| Doyenne Boussock...Sept. and October. | | Beurre de Anjou.....November. |
| Flemish Beauty.....Sept. and October. | | Lawrence.....December. |
| Goodale.....October. | | |

DWARF PEAR CULTURE.

The great demand for dwarf pears for some time past has induced us to propagate a number of choice kinds as such; for this purpose we use the best French quince stocks. The advantage to be gained by planting dwarfs are, that the first expense is less, the trees will commence bearing very early, and not only pay for themselves, but yield a profit sufficient to allow the owner to incur the additional expense of planting an orchard of standards, that they are adapted to gardens and small enclosures, and lastly that some varieties are greatly improved by working them on the quince, the fruit being more delicious and the tree more productive.

We are aware that in some sections the tide is running against dwarf pears. We are perfectly willing that they should be excluded from the orchards of those who neither favor nor practice high or even liberal culture, but because a tree will not withstand all the neglect of careless and shiftless cultivators, is far from being a good reason for its condemnation.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, than whom there is no better authority in this country, says he has had a great deal of experience with dwarf pear trees during the past forty years, and is strongly in favor of them on account of their early bearing. Two-thirds of his collections were originally on quince roots, and by using this stock he has been able to furnish himself with fruit in a very few years. His system has been to plant standards sixteen feet apart with dwarfs between, and when the standards grow so large as to require all the room transplant the dwarfs, which have rooted from the pear, to other situations. In regard to the durability of dwarf trees, he has some which, though not rooted from the pear, are more than thirty years old, and bear regularly more than a barrel a year.

In order to succeed with dwarf pears the planter must give his trees good care and attention.

If the soil does not naturally drain itself, it should be underdrained, then plowed and manured the same as for corn.

If the ground is in good condition it is not necessary to dig a large hole, but one of sufficient depth to allow the bunch, caused by budding the pear on quince, to come about an inch below the surface, then fill in the fine soil and tread firmly, the same as in planting any other tree. The object in deep planting is to allow the pear to take root and eventually become a standard.

Pruning.—Do not expect to achieve good results without a thorough system of pruning.

When the young tree is planted, at least two-thirds of the previous years' growth should be removed, taking care however to preserve the pyramidal form of the tree. This system should be followed each year, removing two-thirds of the season's growth.

Pruning may be done any time from November to March. If the annual pruning is neglected, or the trees are turned out to grass, great results may not be expected.

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 in two classes—Hearts and Bigarreaus. 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 Duke and Morrellos do not attain so large a size, are more hardy, less liable to get injured by bursting the bark, and generally produce acid fruit. Two year old trees are the most desirable for transplanting, and are usually from four to six feet in height.

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 BIGARREAUS.

Black Eagle.—Fruit large, heart-shaped; skin deep purple; flesh deep purple, tender, rich and high flavored. Tree vigorous, hardy, and moderately productive. One of the finest black Cherries. Ripens early in July.

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.

Delaware Bleeding Heart.—A variety entirely distinct from and far superior to the old Bleeding Heart. Fruit of much finer quality than Black Tartarian; color black. Tree a good grower, upright, and a constant bearer. Succeeds best on strong clay soil.

Elton.—Fruit large pointed, heart-shaped, skin pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; flesh rather firm, juicy and excellent. Tree vigorous, with rather an irregular growth; very productive. Ripens last of June.

Early Purple Guigne.—Fruit medium size, heart-shaped; skin dark red or purple; flesh tender, juicy and sweet. Tree rather a slender grower, but very hardy and productive. Ripens first to middle of June.

Florence.—A most excellent cherry. 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. Ripens middle of July.

Governor Wood.—Fruit roundish, heart-shaped; light yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh tender, rich and sprightly. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the finest of all light colored cherries. Ripens last of June.

Luelling.—Supposed to be a cross between the Black Tartarian and Napoleon Bigarreau. Color black; flesh solid as the Bigarreau, and of the finest quality; not liable to rot on the tree; believed to be the largest cherry known. Very productive.

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.

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.

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.

Belle Magnifique.—Fruit large, roundish; skin bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; one of the finest of this class of cherries. Tree hardy, vigorous, very productive. Ripens last of July.

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.

Late Duke.—This fine cherry should be in every good collection, following as it does the May Duke. Fruit large, obtuse, heart-shaped; skin rich dark red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid. Last of July.

Louis Phillippe.—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. Being extraordinary prolific and very hardy, it can be recommended as 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. Tree vigorous, hardy and very productive. Ripens gradually during the month of 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 till July without losing its quality. Of French origin; new and valuable. 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 season of ripening given is when the fruit matures here. On light soils south of Philadelphia it matures nearly a month earlier.

PLUMS.

The Plum tree attains its *greatest* perfection on our heavy soil, having always been perfectly free from "black knot" or other disease.

Trees growing in grass and culture neglected, are liable to this "black knot;" good, thorough, clean cultivation, keeping the trees constantly in a thrifty growing state is almost a sure preventative.

As for the curculio, we find no difficulty in protecting the crop from it, by merely employing a little extra labor.

From experience we recommend the following plan as the best yet discovered. We proceed as follows: Procuring cotton cloth enough to spread beneath the trees as far as the branches extend, and sewing it together in a square form, with light stretchers attached to two opposite sides for the convenience of handling, and a slit to the centre to admit the trunk of the tree. As soon as the insect has made its appearance, we place it beneath the tree and jar suddenly each limb with the hand, causing the little rebels to *come down*, then with the thumb and finger quickly dispatch them. We have always caught the most curculios about 8 or 9 o'clock A. M., and from 3 to 4 P. M., continuing to shake the tree twice a day until the fruit has attained full half its size. All fallen fruit should be carefully gathered up daily and destroyed. A person one-half hour each day faithfully employed will care for a dozen trees, and insure an abundant crop of this excellent fruit.

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:

Glastonbury.—Largest size; skin a reddish purple; flesh yellow, rich, sweet and melting; stone small. Tree a strong, erect grower, and wonderfully prolific. New and valuable. First of September.

Guii.—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.

General Hand.—Fruit very large, roundish oval; skin deep yellow; flesh coarse, sweet and pleasant. Tree vigorous and productive. First of 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.

Miner.—An improved variety of the Wild or Chickasaw Plum; not subject to the attacks of the curculio like the common sorts. Fruit medium size; skin dark purplish red, with a fine bloom; flesh soft, juicy, and of good quality; adheres to the stone. First of October.

Moore's Arctic.—Size medium or below; skin purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor. Charles Downing speaks of it as follows: "A new hardy plum, which originated on the highlands of Aroostook County, Maine, where unprotected and exposed to Arctic cold, it has for many years borne enormous crops, and is claimed to be the hardest plum known, and so far free from black knots. Tree healthy, vigorous, an early and abundant bearer."

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

Quackenboss.—Fruit large, oblong, roundish; skin deep purple, covered with bluish bloom; flesh coarse grained, but sprightly and juicy; sub-acid. September.

Reine Claude de Bavay.—A fine foreign variety. Fruit large, roundish oval; skin greenish yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and remarkably productive. Ripens last of September.

Shropshire Damson.—Originated in England. A plum of fine quality, as free from the attacks of the curculio as the common Damson. The fruit has the color of the common Damson, but is of larger size. Purple. It blooms ten days later than the common Damson, and is therefore less liable to injury by the late Spring frosts. The flesh is amber-colored, juicy, sprightly and free from astringency. In market it has commanded nearly double the price of the common Damson. It is enormously productive. Ripens with common Damson.

Washington.—Fruit very large, roundish oval; skin yellow, with a slight crimson blush in well ripened specimens; flesh very sweet and luscious. Tree vigorous, with broad, handsome foliage; very productive. Last of August.

Wild Goose.—An improved variety of Chickasaw, of strong growth, and comparatively free from the attacks of the curculio; large, light red with a gray bloom. Quality fair; productive. Valuable in the South, worthless North. Ripens in July.

Yellow Egg.—Fruit of the very largest size; skin yellow, with numerous white dots; flesh yellow, rather coarse, sub-acid; fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and very productive. Last of August.

PEACHES.

The Peach does the best in a warm light soil, only moderately rich, and kept clean by constant cultivation. The tree should be allowed to branch low, and be annually headed in, to produce a round, compact head.

Carefully examine the tree annually to extract the borers, an injurious worm that predeletes on them at the surface of the ground; a good preventative, as well as a fertilizer, is to place a shovelful of lime at the base of each tree.

By mulching the trees in the fall after the ground is frozen, the growth will be retarded in the spring, thereby often protecting them from the injurious effects of spring frosts.

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 extent. We sell the trees one year old from bud.

FALL PLANTING OF PEACHES.

When Peach trees are received in the fall, they should be trenched in to remain through the winter. Selecting a high, dry place, where it is not possible for water to collect and stand, and where the soil is well worked and fine, dig a trench about eighteen inches deep and two or three feet wide, running north and south. Commencing at the south end of the trench thus opened, place in a thin layer of trees leaning to the south forty-five degrees, and cover both roots and bodies with the fine earth, using care that the soil comes in contact with every root; thus follow with layer after layer until all are in. Next pack the dirt well up among the limbs, forming a ridge so the water will be sure to run away from the trees. While there is no objection to covering the trees entirely with dirt, we think a better way is to leave a portion of the tops out and cover the same with evergreen boughs. In the spring as soon as the frost is *entirely* out of the trench, the trees should be planted. Prune them severely before planting. We remove *every limb* and head the leader back to within 2½ feet of the ground. Do not *fail to prune them some*, nor forget to mulch the trees after they are planted.

Alexander.—This remarkable variety is said to ripen two weeks earlier than Hale's Early. Large; color deep maroon, handsomely shaded; rich and good; flesh firm; most excellent for shipping to distant markets. Fine, hardy and productive.

Amsden's June.—In habit of tree, time of ripening and general appearance resembling Alexander.

Early Beatrice.—Fruit medium size, with a marbled red cheek; flesh melting, juicy; ripens a few days before Hale's Early.

Early Louise —Medium size, bright red, melting, very juicy and excellent. Nearly as early as the Beatrice.

Early Rivers.—Large; color pale straw, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a rich flavor. Ripens after Early Louise.

Garfield.—Large size; good quality; remarkably handsome; flesh yellow; skin dark red or crimson. Tree remarkably hardy and handsome, and an enormous bearer. New and one of the most attractive varieties of recent introduction. September.

Hale's Early.—Medium; skin white, with red cheek; juicy, melting, and very agreeable. Tree very vigorous and productive. Inclined to rot in some sections.

Foster Peach —Yellow, freestone. It is a very large round peach, fully as large as Crawford's Early, and of better quality, the fruit running more uniform in size. Ripens a week before Crawford's Early.

Large Early York.—The tree is vigorous and productive. Fruit dotted with red in the shade, deep red cheek to the sun; flesh nearly white, fine grained, very juicy, with a mild, rich, excellent flavor. 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. Raised by Thos. Rivers, of England, and where known highly esteemed. Last of September.

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.

Conkling.—A new, handsome and very valuable variety. Large size; skin beautiful golden yellow, marbled with crimson; flesh pale yellow, very juicy, sweet and excellent, equal to any yellow peach we know of. Succeeds Crawford's Early.

Cooledge's Favorite.—Fruit large, roundish; skin white, with a crimson cheek; flesh very juicy and melting, with a high, rich flavor. Tree very hardy and productive. Ripens with and a little later than Crawford's Early.

Mountain Rose.—Large; red; flesh white; juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early peaches. First of August.

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.

Morris White.—Fruit medium size, oval; skin creamy white; flesh white to the stone, juicy and sweet; good for preserving. Tree moderately vigorous; not very productive at the North. Ripens about with Crawford's Late.

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.

Steadly.—This peach, of western origin, comes to us highly recommended as a desirable and profitable late variety. The fruit is very large, round and of a greenish white color; flesh white to the seed, and of a delicious flavor; freestone. Season early October.

Sweet October.—Large; skin creamy white, with a reddish blush on one side. The latest ripening peach of first-class quality known. Flesh white and very firm. One of the best canning and late shipping peaches grown.

Susquchanna.—Very large; rich yellow, with a fine blush; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; a shy bearer. Ripens with Crawford's Late.

Wager.—Fair size; good quality; flesh bright yellow; skin golden yellow, with a red cheek. Tree eminently hardy, healthy, long-lived and an enormous bearer, yielding good crops years when most sorts fail to bear; freestone. Ships like an apple. Highly esteemed for canning. Ripens a week later than Crawford's Early.

Waterloo.—Medium size; excellent quality; flesh white; skin greenish white, purplish red in the sun. Tree healthy, vigorous and prolific. New and worthy of general cultivation. Ripens two to three weeks before Hale's Early.

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, and its showy appearance makes it a valuable market sort. Freestone. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

Willett.—A seedling from New York City. It is undoubtedly one of the largest and finest peaches grown, specimens having measured twelve inches in circumference, and weighing three quarters of a pound each. Flesh yellow, juicy, rich and excellent; skin yellow, mostly covered with dark red. Last of September.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious of fruits; but, like the plum, is liable to be attacked by the *curculio*, and requires the same treatment to prevent its ravages. The tree succeeds best, and the crop is more certain, when planted on a northern exposure, so as to escape injury from the late spring frosts.

Breda.—Fruit rather small, round; deep orange color; rich and high flavored. Tree hardy and vigorous. Ripens last of July.

Moorpark.—Fruit large size, round; deep orange or brownish red; flesh firm, rich and juicy; tree vigorous. Ripens early in August.

Peach.—Large size, roundish; skin yellow, with a brownish cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and highly flavored; tree a good grower and productive. August.

NECTARINES.

This is a delicious, smooth skinned fruit, much resembling the peach, of which it is only a distinct variety. It is subject to the attacks of *curculio*; and the same treatment is recommended as is necessary to secure the plum in perfection. They are budded on the peach stock, and sold at the age of one year, being then from three to four feet in height.

Boston.—Large size, bright yellow, with red cheek; flesh sweet and pleasant; a freestone variety. August.

Elruge.—Medium size; greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek; freestone. Sept.

Violette Hative.—(Early Violet.)—Large size, roundish; skin pale yellow, with purplish red. September.

QUINCES.

The Quince thrives best in a deep, strong loam, though it is not at all particular, growing well wherever the apple will. They are much improved by good cultivation and manuring; salt in small quantities is beneficial.

Apple or Orange.—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; valuable for preserving or flavoring. The tree is of a rather slender growth.

Reas's Mammoth.—A seedling variety, raised from the *Orange*; superior in size to the parent, and is said to be equally good.

Champion Quince.—Very large size; specimens having measured over one foot in circumference. Tree remarkably vigorous; bears when very young, trees transplanted only three years sometimes bearing over a peck of fruit. Quality the very best. Keeps until January, and will not bruise like the *Orange* when shipped. We regard it as a very valuable acquisition.

GRAPES.

The vine quickly comes into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting, requires but little space, and when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard.

The soil for the grape should be dry; when not naturally so should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm sunny exposure.



No. 1.



No. 2.

To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning are essential. The following is regarded as the best method: Commencing with a two year old vine, such as we

furnish, permit it to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following, cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following spring allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These, in the fall, will be from seven to ten feet long, and should be cut back to within four or five feet of the root. The next spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences pinch the buds so that the shoots will be from ten to twelve inches apart. As these shoots grow, train them perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis, and in the fall the vine with its fruit will present the appearance shown in Cut No. 1, as no fruit should be allowed to set above the second bar of the trellis.

During the season when the shoots shall have reached the upper bar of the trellis, they may be pinched to prevent further growth.

During late fall or early winter, the vine should be cut back to two buds, as shown in Cut No. 2. The following spring allow but one bud to throw out a shoot, and treat it as in the previous year. This system of pruning should be followed each year. After the vine has undergone the fall pruning, it may be laid upon the ground and covered with boughs to protect it through the winter. Grape vines should always be top dressed in the spring.

When, however, it is not convenient to train to a trellis, very good results are had with the old vineyard system of training to stakes. The vines are planted six feet apart, in a place exposed to the sun and protected from cold winds, if convenient, and are trained to an upright stake. This method is as simple as the cultivation of Indian corn. Often a large and uncomely rock may be converted to usefulness and beauty by planting a grape vine on its sunny side and making use of the rock as a trellis.

Brighton.—The position of this grape is now firmly established. In quality it is equal to, or better than Delaware or Catawba, with less pulp. It seems to be perfect. It grows as rapidly and is as healthy, hardy and productive as the Concord. 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. It never drops from the stem.

Concord.—Bunches large, compact; berries large, round; black, covered with bloom; skin rather tender; flesh sweet, juicy, buttery. Ripens ten days before the Isabella. Vine very hardy, vigorous and productive, with large, healthy foliage, which resists mildew admirably. A very popular variety in the West and South.

Catawba.—Bunches and berries large; skin pale red; flesh juicy, sweet and highly aromatic; vine vigorous, hardy and 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. Ripens immediately after the Hartford Prolific. Vine rather a slow grower; bears manuring. The foliage is sometimes injured in the West and South. Should be in every garden and vineyard. Difficult to propagate, and hence vines are higher priced than most old varieties.

Hartford Prolific.—Bunches large, rather compact; berries large, round, black; skin thick; flesh sweet and moderately good. Ripens a few days before the Delaware. Vine very vigorous, hardy, and exceedingly productive.

Iona.—Bunches large, shouldered, not compact; berries medium, round, pale red; flesh tender, with little pulp; flavor rich, vinous, excellent, unsurpassed. Ripens with the Concord. A good keeper.

Ives' Seedling.—A black grape of recent introduction, ranking with the Concord for vigor, hardiness and freedom from disease. It ripens at the same time with the Concord, and is said to be valuable for wine.

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, handsome; berry large; color light red; flesh meaty, yet tender, juicy, sweet, aromatic and rich. The fruit maintains its character for a long time after it is gathered. The vine is vigorous and healthy. It is a cross between the Concord and Iona. 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. Vine tough, hardy, and a strong grower. New and highly esteemed where it has fruited.

Martha.—Bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berries medium, white or greenish, turning to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin and tender; flesh very sweet, foxy. Very healthy and hardy. Ripens with Concord.

Moore's Early.—A Concord seedling that comes to us recommended by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, as larger than its parent, and ten days to two weeks earlier in ripening. Habit of vine and quality of fruit similar to 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 with Concord. Doubtless our most profitable white grape for general cultivation.

Rogers' No. 1.—(Gæthe.)—Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, oval with yellowish green color, tinged with red on one side; flesh juicy, with high, aromatic flavor. Esteemed very highly West and South.

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, and 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 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 very rank, vigorous grower, hardy, healthy and productive. Ripens a week earlier than Hartford.

Vergennes.—A chance seedling found growing in Vermont. It has been in bearing for five years, and is said to be extremely productive; clusters large; berries large, holding firmly to the stem; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious. Ripens with Hartford Prolific, but has superior keeping qualities. Vine very hardy; strong, rapid grower; leaf large, downy, and free from mildew. Its rich saccharine flesh, early ripening, late keeping, and other good qualities, recommend it as one of the most valuable grapes for general cultivation.

Worden.—(Worden's Seedling.)—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.

CURRANTS.

The introduction of the improved varieties, such as Queen and La Versailles, has given the Currant a higher rank as a profitable market fruit. T. B. Wakeman, of Westport, Connecticut, who has about ten acres in Currants, says there is no fruit that will bear higher culture or pay better for it than the Currant. A well kept plantation will yield 4,000 pounds of fruit to the acre, which sells at about fifteen cents per pound in our large cities. Quite a currant plantation can be had with a small expense, by planting the bushes in the Pear or Cherry orchard between the trees. Grow as a tree or a single stem, remove a portion of the bearing wood each year, to increase the size and beauty of the crop, and keep all suckers from the bottom. Four feet apart each way is about the proper distance to plant.

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.

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, and there are no small and inferior clusters to be thrown away.

Lee's Prolific.—A new black currant lately imported from England. Of good size; fine quality.

Market Queen.—This new currant comes to us recommended as a wonderfully productive variety. When in fruit the bush is said to be a *marvel* to behold, loaded as it is, from top to bottom, one mass of clear bright red fruit, covering the bush so completely that scarcely a leaf can be seen.

White Grape.—Very large, yellowish white, very mild acid; excellent quality, and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The Gooseberry loves a deep, rich, rather cool soil and situation; the partial shade of trees or buildings, fences or walls, often proves favorable to them.

The plants require to be annually and rather severely pruned to reduce the crop and increase the size of the fruit. A liberal mulching of manure is useful and tends to prevent mildew, which is liable to injure the foreign, but seldom effects the American seedlings.

Downing.—Large size, oval, greenish white or pale yellow. Plant very vigorous and hardy, with stiff, strong shoots, heavy foliage which adheres strongly, covering the fruit from the sun, and 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.

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. A great acquisition. New.

BLACKBERRIES.

The same soil and cultivation that is recommended for the raspberry will answer here, except that they should be planted in rows eight feet apart, and as soon as the plants are about four or five feet high, the points of the growing shoots should be clipped off. This operation should be repeated several times, until they assume the form of a bush, instead of the straggling plants usually seen, when it will be much easier to cultivate and gather the fruit than otherwise would be the case.

Kittautinny.—Very large, slightly conical; deep shining black; moderately firm; sweet, rich and excellent; canes strong; very productive and hardy.

Wilson's Early.—Very large size, oblong, oval, black; quite firm; rich, sweet and good; ripens early and matures all its fruit rapidly.

Snyder.—Medium size; the most productive variety grown; perfectly hardy; strong grower; nearly thornless; delicious quality; desirable for home use or the market.

Wachusett Thornless.—Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm, sweet and good, and less acid than any blackberry we have seen. It is a good keeper, ships well, and is therefore valuable as a market berry. The plant is said to do equally as well on light and heavy soils, and to bear heavy crops where other varieties have failed. It is also very hardy and *free from thorns*.

RASPBERRIES.

The fruit succeeds best in moderately rich, mellow soil. It should be planted in rows five or six feet apart, leaving the plants about three feet apart in the rows. They require good cultivation and that the ground be kept clear of weeds. Most of the suckers should be cut away to throw the strength into the stalk for bearing. All the old canes should be removed immediately after the bearing season is over.

All the tender or half tender kinds will be greatly benefitted by protection during the winter, which may be secured as follows: Raise the earth into a mound or bank between two hills or plants, and bend them down so as to meet and fasten them; cover with a little earth or coarse litter, which will preserve them perfectly till spring, when they should be loosened, raised and tied to stakes. During midsummer when the plants have attained a height of about four feet, they should be cut back to within about three feet of the ground; this will add much to their strength and fruitfulness.

Brandywine.—A large, bright scarlet berry, firm and beautiful. Carries well and commands a ready sale in market.

Doolittle's Improved Black Cap.—Productive and valuable for market purposes. Fruit large, hemispherical; black; rich, brisk, sub-acid flavor.

Gregg.—The largest Black Cap grown; quality rich and sweet. A perfect shipper. Bush perfectly hardy and wonderfully productive. New and a great acquisition.

Herstine.—Large, roundish, conical; light crimson; moderately firm; parts from the core; rich and highly perfumed. Desirable for home use.

Highland Hardy.—Very early, hardy and productive. Fruit of medium size; quality not the best. A favorite in some places.

Mammoth Cluster.—The bush a very rank, upright grower, with but few thorns, fruit large, black, with a rich purple tint or bloom.

Queen of the Market.—(Cuthbert.)—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, best quality, and carries well. Ripens late.

Reliance.—A seedling of Philadelphia, and superior to its parent in every respect. Hardy and productive. Fruit large, good, and carries well.

Souhegan.—This new Black Cap is a variety of the most positive value. It is a prodigious bearer, of most excellent quality; jet shiny black, and large size. The bush is as hardy as could be desired. Its season of ripening is *early*, from a week to ten days earlier than any other Black Cap with which we are acquainted.

Turner.—The Turner is very 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. **THE FOLIAGE NEVER BURNS.** It is one of the most desirable for home use.

STRAWBERRIES.

It being about impossible to ship strawberries with safety by freight, with our other stock, we do not offer them through our Agents, but we can supply all the leading kinds by express, and solicit orders by mail for the same. The varieties are changing so rapidly we do not attempt descriptions of them in our Catalogue.

ASPARAGUS.

To prepare a bed, dig the soil deep, and incorporate in it a heavy coat of rotton manure of well decomposed compost. Plant the roots in rows one and a half feet apart, and one foot between the roots, about three or four inches deep. Cover the bed in the autumn with manure, and fork it in the spring. Salt or seaweed can be used to advantage.

Conover's Colossal.—Highly recommended for its immense size, and being remarkably tender and high flavored. It can be cut off one year sooner than other varieties.

Giant.—The well known popular sort.

RHUBARB.

The large size, fine texture, and superior quality of the new varieties over the old cultivated "*Pie Plant*" cannot be conceived by those who have never grown it.

The plants should be set four feet apart each way, and the ground heavily manured. The stalk will be fit for use the second season after planting.

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

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

While most people appreciate well arranged and well kept grounds, large or small, many fail to realize that *they* can have equally fine grounds. These have had a few shrubs or roses growing in thick turf, with no attention given to pruning or cultivating. Under such circumstances, good results cannot be expected.

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of a place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare and unkempt grounds, and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

HOW TO PLANT.

Do not make the mistake of planting at random, all over your grounds. A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Trees may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house, or dotted about the lawn on lines radiating from the house. This will secure light and air to, and good views from the house. Upright shrubs and roses should be planted in beds, each class by itself, about the borders of the ground. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants annually pruned. When the growth of the plants has made them very thick, some should be taken out. It will not do to plant so little that years must elapse before a fine effect will be produced. A surplus should be planted at first, and this gradually be taken out. Vines may be planted near to and allowed to climb upon and about the house, or they may be trained on posts, arbors or stakes, placed in suitable locations on the lawn.

WHAT TO PLANT.

A detailed list of desirable ornamental trees and shrubs, would be a little less than a recapitulation of our entire list, but as few have room for all, we here present a list of the most desirable in each class, and refer the reader to the proper places in the catalogue for descriptions of them.

Flowering Trees.—**May.**—White Dogwood, Magnolias in variety, Judas Tree, Horse Chestnuts, Double flowering Cherry. **June**—White Fringe, Laburnum, Mountain Ash, Thorns in variety, Catalpa, Syringefolia, Lindens in variety, Virgilea Lentea. **July**—American Sweet Chestnut.

Trees Valued for their Form and Foliage.—Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, Purple-leaved Birch, Kilmarnock Willow, Weeping Mountain Ash, Oak-leaved Mountain Ash, European Weeping Ash, Camperdown Weeping Elm, Purple-leaved Elm, European Linden, White-leaved Weeping Linden, Salisburea, Norway Maple, Wiers' Cut-leaved Maple, Imperial Cut-leaved Alder, Purple-leaved Beech, Fern-leaved Beech.

Evergreen Trees.—Norway Spruce, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine, Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Irish Juniper, American Arbor Vitæ, &c.

Upright Flowering Shrubs.—**April**—Daphne Mezereon. **May**—Forsythia, Japan Quince, Double-flowering Plum, Dwarf Double-flowering Almonds, Spirea Prunifolia, Lilacs in variety, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Cornus Mascula Variegata. **June**—Deutzia Gracilis, Deutzia Crenata flore pleno, Viburnum Plicatum, Snowball, Weigelia in variety, White Fringe, Syringa, Calycanthus (at intervals through summer), Red Dogwood, Herbaceous, Pæonies, Spirea Lanceolata, Tamarix Africana, Halesia, Japan Globe Flower. **July**—Spirea Calosa Alba, Spirea Calosa, Herbaceous Pæonies. **August and September**—Althea in variety, Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

Climbing and Trailing Shrubs.—Clematis in variety, (flower from June to November), Ampelopsis Veitchii, American Ivy, Climbing Honeysuckle in variety, (flower all summer), Aristolochia Sypho (flowers in May and June), Akebia Quinata, Wisteria.

Evergreen Shrubs.—Rhododendrons in variety, Mahonia, Dwarf Box.

Roses.—Climbing and Moss, blooming in June, Hybrid Perpetual and Perpetual Moss, blooming at intervals all summer, and Tender roses, blooming constantly.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES.

ALDER (*Alnus*.)

IMPERIAL CUT-LEAF, (*Lacinata Imperialis*.) A charming tree of stately, graceful growth, having large and deeply cut foliage. Vigorous and hardy; one of the best lawn trees.

ASH (*Fraxinus*.)

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

EUROPEAN FLOWERING, (*Ornus*.) Grows from 20 to 30 feet high; flowers greenish, white, fringe like; produced early in June in large clusters.

GOLD BARKED, (*Aurea*.) A conspicuous tree at all times, especially in winter, on account of the yellow bark and twisted branches.

WILLOW-LEAVED, (*Salicifolia*.) A beautiful variety of fine form, rapid growth, having narrow wavy leaves.

BEECH (*Fagus*.)

EUROPEAN, (*Sylvatica*.) A beautiful tree, growing sixty or eighty feet high.

FERN-LEAVED, (*Heterophylla*.) An elegant tree of symmetrical habit, having beautifully cut foliage.

PURPLE-LEAVED, (*Purpurea*.) An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson. Like all varieties of beech this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees three feet high are preferable.

BIRCH (*Betula*.)

EUROPEAN WHITE, (*Alba*.) A fine tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches.

PURPLE-LEAVED, (*Foliis Purpureis*.) A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the species, and having rich purple foliage.

CATALPA.

SYRINGÆFOLIA. A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with very large, heart-shaped leaves, and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers. Blooms in July.

CHERRY (*Cerasus*.)

DWARF WHITE FLOWERING, (*Humilis*, fl. pl.) A variety of the Morello, with double white flowers. Both this and the preceding are very ornamental.

LARGE DOUBLE FLOWERING, (*Flore Alba Pleno*.) A variety of the Heart Cherry, with pretty double white flowers.

CHESTNUT (*Castanea*.)

AMERICAN SWEET, (*Americana*.) The well known native sort. A stately tree with broader leaves than the European, producing smaller fruit. When in full bloom, one of the handsomest trees.

ELM (*Ulmus*.)

AMERICAN WHITE, (*Americana*.) The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. One of the grandest and hardiest of park or street trees.

ENGLISH, (*Campestris*.) An erect, lofty tree with rather small leaves.

PURPLE, (*Stricta Purpurea*.) A beautiful variety; leaves of rich purple color.

SCOTCH, (*Montana*.) A fine spreading tree of rapid growth; foliage large.

FRINGE (*Chionanthus*.)

WHITE, (*Virginica*.) A small native tree or shrub, with dark glossy leaves, and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow fringe like petals. Its foliage as well as its flowers make it one of the most desirable lawn trees.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*.)

AMERICAN WHITE, (*Florida*.) A native tree of fine form and beautiful foliage, growing from 20 to 25 feet high, producing white flowers three inches in diameter, early in the spring, before the leaves appear. A very desirable tree.

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Æsculus*.)

RED FLOWERING, (*Rubicunda*) Not so rapid or as fine a grower as the White; foliage of a deep green, and blooms later, with showy red flowers.

WHITE FLOWERING (*Hippocastanum*.) A beautiful, well known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

JUDAS TREE or RED BUD (*Cercis*.)

AMERICAN, (*Canadensis*.) A small growing tree covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear.

LABURNUM (*Cytisus*.)

GOLDEN CHAIN. Bears long, pendant racemes of yellow flowers in June; showy and beautiful. Should be in every lawn.

LARCH (*Larix*.)

EUROPEAN, (*Europea*.) An excellent rapid growing, pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping.

LINDEN (*Tilia*.)

AMERICAN, (*Americana*.) A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

EUROPEAN, (*Europæa*.) A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Only desirable on large grounds.

WHITE OR SILVER-LEAVED, (*Argentea*.) A handsome, vigorous growing tree; large leaves, whitish on the under side, and have a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best.

MAGNOLIA. One of the most beautiful species of flowering trees. Being difficult to transplant, small trees three to four feet high are preferable.

ACCUMINATA. (*Cucumber Tree*) A beautiful pyramidal growing, native species, growing to the height of sixty to eighty feet, with large glossy leaves; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple.

CONSPICUA, (*Chinese White*.) Tree of medium size and shrub like growth. Flowers are large, pure white, very numerous, and appear before the leaves.

SOULANGEANA, (*Soulange's Magnolia*.) A French hybrid, a rather irregular grower; foliage large, glossy and massive, flowers very large, three to five inches in diameter, white and purple. Very effective.

SPECIOSA, (*Showy Flowering Magnolia*.) A good grower; tree generally round, headed and of fine form; flowers a little smaller and of a lighter color than those of *Soulangeana*, but produced in wonderful profusion.

MAPLE (*Acer*.)

ASH-LEAVED, (*Negundo fraxinifolium*.) A fine, rapid, growing variety, with handsome light green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy.

NORWAY, (*Plantanoides*) A native of Europe. Its large compact habit, broad deep green shining foliage, and its vigorous growth, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE, (*Purpurea*.) A strong, rapid grower; foliage deep green on the upper surface and purplish red underneath. Produces a fine effect with other trees.

SCARLET, (*Rubrum*) A native variety of medium size, producing deep red blossoms before the leaves appear. In the autumn the leaves change to a brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very effective.

SUGAR OR ROCK, (*Saccharinum*.) The well known native variety, valuable both for the production of sugar, and as an ornament in lining unpaved streets and avenues. A stately form, and fine, rich foliage, renders it justly popular as a shade tree.

SILVER-LEAVED. A rapid grower, large size and very hardy. Foliage bright green above and silvery beneath. Where immediate shade is desired one of the most desirable. Good for streets or parks.

WIENER'S CUT-LEAVED, (*Wierii Laciniatum*.) A variety of Silver Maple. One of the most remarkable of trees. Very ornamental.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus*.)

EUROPEAN, (*Aucuparia*.) A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July to winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

OAK-LEAVED, (*Quercifolia*.) A hardy tree of firm habit; height and breadth from twenty to thirty feet, foliage simple and deeply lobed. A very fine lawn tree.

MULBERRY (*Morus*.)

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING, (*M. Multicaulus*.) Raised from seed of *Multicaulus*. A fine, rapid growing tree which bears delicious fruit.

PEACH (*Persica*.)

DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING, (*Flore Rosea Pleno*.) Flowers, pale rose color, double, and resemble small roses, produced in great abundance and very handsome.

DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING, (*Flore Alba Pleno*.) Very ornamental flowers, pure white—hardy.

POPLAR (*Populus*.)

LOMBARDY, (*Fastigiata*.) Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds, or along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees.

SILVER LEAVED, (*Alba*.) A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large, dark, rich green above and white as snow beneath.

SALISBUREA.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE, (*Adiantifolia*.) One of the most beautiful of lawn trees. A native of Japan. Of medium size, rapid growth and rich, glossy fern like foliage. Rare and elegant.

THORN (*Cratægus*.)

DOUBLE SCARLET, (*Coccinea fl. pl.*) Flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade, very double, and considered larger than the double red; fine, rich foliage.

DOUBLE WHITE, (*Alba Flore Plen.*) Has small double white flowers.

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET, (*Coccinea fl. pl. Paulii*.) Flowers large, deep carmine scarlet. Superior to any other variety.

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron*.)

TULIPIFERA. A magnificent native tree, with broad, glossy, fiddle shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers allied to the Magnolis, and like them, difficult to transplant, unless of small size.

WALNUT (*Juglans*.)

BLACK WALNUT, (*J. Nigra*.) A native species of large size and majestic form, foliage beautiful, being composed of from thirteen to seventeen leaflets.

BUTTERNUT, (*J. Cinerea*.) A native tree of medium size, spreading head, grayish colored bark.

WILLOW (*Salix*.)

ROSEMARY LEAVED, (*Rosmarinifolia*.) Budded five to seven feet from the ground, it makes a very handsome round headed, small tree; branches feathery, foliage silvery.

YELLOW WOOD (*Virgilea Lutea*.)

One of the finest American trees, resembling the Robinias, with long racemes of white, sweet-scented flowers in June.

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

ASH (*Fraxinus*.)

EUROPEAN WEEPING, (*Excelsior Pendula*.) The common, well known sort, one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space, and growing rapidly.

GOLD-BARKED WEEPING, (*Aurea Pendula*.) An elegant variety; bark in winter as yellow as gold.

BEECH (*Fagus*.)

WEEPING, (*Pendula*.) A fine, vigorous and beautiful tree, attaining a large size; though ungainly in appearance when divested of its leaves, it is extremely graceful and effective when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage.

BIRCH (*Betula*.)

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING, (*Pendula Lacinata*.) Extremely vigorous and hardy. Mr. Scott, in his "Surburban 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 summer 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."

YOUNG'S WEEPING, (*Youngii*.) Originated near Milford, England, where it was found trailing upon the ground. Grafted into stems of some height, it forms pundulous heads drooping to the ground in fine, thread-like shoots; very beautiful.

ELM (*Ulmus*.)

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING. A vigorous grower, and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure; very desirable.

SCOTCH WEEPING, *Montana Pendula*. A vigorous growing tree, with graceful drooping branches; very distinct.

LINDEN, or LIME TREE (*Tilia*.)

WHITE LEAVED WEEPING, (*Alba Pendula*.) A fine tree with large leaves and drooping branches.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus*.)

WEEPING, (*Aucuparia Pendula*.) A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn; suitable for covering arbors.

POPLAR (*Populus*.)

LARGE-LEAVED WEEPING, (*Grandidentata Pendula*.) A variety having, when grafted standard high, long, slender branches like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark shining green, and deeply serrated.

WILLOW (*Salix*.)

AMERICAN WEEPING, (*Purpurea Pendula*.) An American dwarf, slender, branched species; grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more hardy than the *Babylonica*.

KILMARNOCK WEEPING, (*Caprea Pendula*.) An exceedingly graceful tree, with large glossy leaves; very hardy.

WEEPING, (*Babylonica*.) Our well known weeping willow.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Evergreens are very desirable, but they are difficult to transplant, and both the *time* and manner of transplanting should be looked to. They should never be set in the fall, after the growth of other trees has ceased. They may be set in May or August; but they should be subjected to as little exposure as possible, and be set with great care.

ARBOR VITÆ (*Thuja*.)

AMERICAN, (*Occidentalis*.) This is one of the very finest evergreens for hedges.

It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live; but small plants 12 to 18 inches high, which have been transplanted several times are preferable. It bears shearing better than any other variety, and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds, or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals.

COMPACTA. A dwarf compact variety, with a conical head; of a bright green color; perfectly hardy; a native of Japan.

HEATH-LEAVED AMERICAN, (*Occidentalis Ericoides*.) A remarkable and beautiful little evergreen shrub, with heath-like leaves, very dwarf and compact.

SIBERIAN, (*Siberica*.) One of the best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree.

TOM THUMB. Similar to the Heath leaved, but more desirable; remarkable for show, compact; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places, where large trees are not admissible.

CYPRESS (*Cypressus*.)

LAWSON'S. Forms a very large tree, with elegant drooping branches, and very slender feathery branchlets. Leaves dark glossy green.

JUNIPER (*Juniperus*.)

AMERICAN UPRIGHT. A remarkably pretty little tree, with dense upright growth, and handsome form. The ends of the young shoots have a re-curved habit, which renders the foliage quite graceful.

IRISH (*Hibernica*.) Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

PINE (*Pinus*.)

AUSTRIAN OR BLACK, (*Austriaca*.) A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff, and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

SCOTCH, (*Sylvestris*.) A fine, robust, rapidly growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver green foliage.

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

SILVER FIR (*Pilla*.)

AMERICAN, (*Balsamea*.) An erect tree with very dark green foliage. Well known and popular.

NOBILIS. A lofty, majestic tree, with dark, shining green leaves, and horizontal branches. One of the finest evergreens native to America.

SPRUCE (*Abies*.)

AUREA, ("Glory of the Spruces.") The soft beautiful foliage of the White Spruce is enriched with a bright golden yellow which distinctly marks the tips of the leaves upon the upper side; this color is reliable, pronounced and striking.

HEMLOCK OR WEEPING, (*Canadensis*.) An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches, and delicate, dark foliage, like that of the Yew, distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

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

PYGMÆA. A dwarf variety of the Norway; grows from three to four feet high; very compact.

YEW (*Taxus*.)

ADPRESSA. A variety with spreading but compact habit; the very dark shining green leaves are thickly set upon the branchlets; although vigorous, it rarely exceeds four feet in height.

ERECT ENGLISH. A very fine pyramidal variety of the English Yew, with dark green foliage; hardy and desirable.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.



(HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.)

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

A new and very elegant shrub. The flowers are pure white, afterwards changing to pink, and are borne in large pyramidal tresses often more than a foot long, and six to eight inches in diameter. It blooms early in August and continues in bloom several weeks. For planting singly or massing in beds there is no finer shrub in our entire collection. As the blossoms are produced on the ends of the branches of the same years' growth, it is best to head the plant in quite severely every spring, in order to retain a close bushy form. It is perfectly hardy.

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON (Hibiscus.)

The Altheas are fine, free growing flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other shrub or tree is out of bloom.

DOUBLE RED, (Rubra flore pleno.)

DOUBLE PURPLE, (Purpurea flore pleno.)

DOUBLE WHITE, (Alba flore pleno.)

SINGLE RED, (Rubrum.)

SINGLE PURPLE, (Purpurea.)

SINGLE WHITE, (Alba.)

VARIEGATED-LEAVED DOUBLE FLOWERING, (Flore pleno fol. variegata.)

A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with light yellow. Flowers double purple. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

ALMOND (Prunus.)

DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING, (Japonica rubra fl. pl.) A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear; small double rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING, (Japonica alba fl. pl.) Produces beautiful white flowers in May.

BERBERRY. (Berberis.)

PURPLE-LEAVED, (Purpurea.) A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

EUROPEAN, (Vulgaris.) A fine shrub with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, produced in May or June, followed with orange scarlet fruit.

CALYCANTHUS, or Sweet Scented Shrub, (Calycanthe.) The wood is fragrant; foliage rich; flowers of a rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterwards.

DAPHNE.

COMMON MEZERON. A native of northern Europe. Small; branches erect, with clusters of pink flowers in March. The earliest flowering shrub we have.

WHITE, (Alba.) A variety with white flowers.

DEUTZIA.

This valuable species of plants comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage, and profusion of attractive flowers, renders them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes four to six inches long.

DOUBLE FLOWERING, (Crenata flore pleno.) Flowers double white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

SLENDER BRANCHED, (Gracilis.) A charming variety. Flowers pure white and so delicate that they are very desirable for decorative purposes.

ROUGH-LEAVED, (Scabra.) An exceedingly profuse white flowering shrub.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*.)

RED BRANCHED, (*Sanguinea*.) A native species, very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, when the bark is a blood red.

VARIEGATED CORNELIAN CHERRY, (*Cornus mascula variegata*.) A small tree or shrub, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers, early in spring before the leaves appear. Has beautiful foliage, variegated with white. Decidedly the prettiest variegated shrub in cultivation.

ELDER, (*Variiegata*.) Of strong growth, with beautiful foliage mottled with yellow. One of the best variegated-leaved shrubs.

FILBERT (*Corylus*.)

PURPLE-LEAVED A very conspicuous shrub with dark purple leaves.

FORSYTHIA (*Golden Bell*.)

FORTUNEL. Growth upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.

VIRIDISSIMA. A fine, hardy shrub; a native of Japan; with deep yellow flowers early in spring.

FRINGE, PURPLE, (*Rhus Cotinus*.) Much admired for its curious fringe or hairlike flowers that cover the whole surface of the plant in mid-summer.

FRINGE, WHITE, (*Chionanthus*.) A small native tree or shrub, with large, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow fringe-like petals; blossoms May or June. A superb lawn tree.

HALESIA (*Snow Drop Tree*.)

SILVER BELL. A beautiful large shrub, with handsome, white, bell-shaped flowers striped with white, in June.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*.)

RED TARTARIAN. A beautiful shrub. Vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers striped with white, in June.

WHITE TARTARIAN, A large shrub, having white flowers in May and June.

HYDRANGEA.

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

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. (See cut on page 41.)

THOMAS HOGG. A half hardy variety of great beauty; flowers pure white, produced from July to September. Requires some winter protection.

LILAC, (*Syringa*.)

CHIONANTHUS-LEAVED, (*Josikea*.) A fine distinct species from Austria, having dark, shining leaves, and purple flowers in June. Late.

LARGE FLOWERED WHITE, (*Alba grandiflora*.) Very large; pure white tufts of flowers.

PURPLE, COMMON, (*Vulgaris*.) The well known sort.

PLUM (*Prunus*.)

DOUBLE FLOWERING, (*P. Triloba*.) A very desirable shrub, introduced from Japan. Flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy, flowers in May.

QUINCE, JAPAN (*Cydonia*.)

SCARLET. Has bright, scarlet, crimson flowers, in great profusion, early in spring; one of the best hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful ornamental hedge.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*.)

COMMON, (*V. Opulus*.) A well known favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters, of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

JAPANESE, (*Viburnum plicatum*.) From North China, has very rich, deep green foliage, of handsome form and beautiful globular heads, of pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the common sort. A very valuable shrub.

STRAWBERRY TREE or Burning Bush, (*Enonymus*.) A highly ornamental class of shrubs, in autumn and early winter, when covered with showy fruit.

RED OR BROAD LEAVED. A large shrub, with fine, broad shining leaves. Fruit large, and of a deep, blood-red color.

WHITE. A variety with white fruit.

SPIREA.

CALLOSA, (*Fortune's spirea*.) Has large panicles of deep, rosy blossoms, grows freely, and blossoms nearly all summer.

CALLOSA ALBA. A white flowering variety of dwarf habit; very fine, keeps in flower all summer.

BILLARDII. Rose-colored. Blooms nearly all summer.

REEVESII, OR LANCE-LEAVED. A charming shrub, with narrow-pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant.

DOUBLE LANCE-LEAVED. A beautiful double flowering variety. One of the best, if not *the* best.

SYRINGA or Mock Orange (*Philadelphus*.)

GARLAND SYRINGA, (*Coronarius*.) A well known shrub, with pure white, sweet-scented flowers.

DOUBLE FLOWERING SYRINGA, (*Flore pleno*.) A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers.

TAMARIX (*Tamarix*.)

AFRICAN, (*Africana*.) A beautiful shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate small flowers, in spikes, in June. Very valuable by the sea side.

WIEGELA (Diervilla.)

AMABILIS OR SPLENDENS. Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in Autumn; a great acquisition.

DESBOISI. A beautiful variety, with deep rose-colored flowers, resembling *Rosea*, but much darker. One of the darkest and best.

HORTENSIS NIVEA. Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering; foliage large; habit vigorous; a very profuse bloomer.

ROSEA. An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored leaves, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blossoms in May.

VARIEGATED LEAVED, (Folia variegata.) Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

ASHBERRY (Mahonia.)

HOLLY-LEAVED, (Aquifolia.) A most beautiful shrub with glossy, holly-like leaves, which change to brownish green in winter, with clusters of bright yellow flowers in May; very hardy, and makes a good hedge.

BOX (Boxus.)

DWARF (Suffruticosa.) The well known variety used for edging.

TREE BOX. Several sorts.

RHODODENDRON. In variety.

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

HARDY PERPETUAL CLEMATIS.

Clematis plants, of the improved sorts, are exceedingly hardy, slender-branched climbing shrubs, of marvellously rapid growth, and handsome foliage, which produce beautiful large flowers of various colors in great abundance, and during a long period. In the several species and varieties of it, the Clematis surpasses all other hardy climbers in its adaptation to many uses and locations. As the English "Garden," referring to Jackman's Clematises, well says, "They are magnificent, and more than this, they do give us some of the grandest things in the way of creepers the Horticultural world has ever seen, making glorious ornaments either for walls, verandahs, rustic poles or pillars." They are equally well adapted for rock-work, permanent bedding plants, garden or floral ornaments. In fact, to use the expression of the English "Florist and Pomologist," "the Clematis is never ill at ease, and always most vigorously puts on its happiest looks."

The flowers of the perpetual sorts are produced on short green shoots, and if the plants are well managed and sufficiently matured to ensure a continuous growth of shoots, they will produce a succession of flowers from June until the very severe frosts of October or November.

From the list of varieties open to our choice, we have selected the following as best adapted to give general satisfaction, because of the beauty or fragrance of their flowers, the vigor of the vines, and their freedom and continuity in blooming.

Alexandra.—Flowers large, color of pale reddish violet. A free grower and continuous bloomer. June to October.

Flammula, (European Sweet.)—Though the flowers of this variety are individually small, they are very abundant in the late summer and autumn. They are highly prized for their perfume, which resembles that of the Hawthorn, but is much sweeter.

Glorie de St. Julien.—Flowers abundant, many times very large, over nine inches in diameter. White when full blown, pale gray when partially opened. June to October.

Henryi.—Of robust habit and a very fine bloomer. Flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight spreading sepals. June to October.

Imperatrice Eugenie.—One of *the best* if not the best pure white Clematis. The plant is vigorous, and 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.

Lucie Lemoine.—Flowers white, double, large and well formed. Very showy. Blooms only in the spring.

- Lanuginosa Candida.**—A strong grower and good bloomer, having single flowers six and one half or more inches in diameter; of a grayish white turning to pure white. One of the best. June to October.
- Lawsoniana.**—It is a vigorous grower, and a remarkably free and continuous bloomer. The flowers are very large, often nine inches in diameter. Opening a rich, glistening rosy purple, they gradually change to a mauve purple. Unfortunately art can not produce pictures corresponding in any degree to the wealth of beauty found in the flowers of this variety. June to October.
- Rubella.**—Having the same abundant and continuous flowering habit as Jackmanni, it forms a fine companion to that splendid variety. The flowers are about seven inches in diameter, very commonly six-sepaled. The color is a deep velvety claret, the rich reddish flush giving it a very distinct appearance from that of Jackmanni. June to October.
- Star of India.**—A very showy, very free flowering sort with large flowers, first of a reddish plum color, changing to a violet purple, with turkey red bars in the center of each flower leaf. A distinct variety of great merit. July to October.
- Thomas Moore.**—This is one of the finest of the new varieties; vigorous and prolific. The flowers are very large, and of a deep rich puce-violet, and having a very prominent tuft of white stamens, which give to them something the appearance of giant passion flowers. July to October.
- Viticella Rubra Grandiflora.**—Should be in every collection. A fine bloomer of large, handsome flowers of a rich claret red color. July to October.

OTHER CLIMBING SHRUBS.

AMPELOPSIS.

AMERICAN IVY OR VIRGINIA CREEPER, (*Quinquefolia*.) A very rapid grower, having beautiful, dark green foliage, which assumes rich crimson hues in autumn. Like the Ivy and Trumpet vines, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandahs, &c.

AMPELOPSIS.—(Continued.)

VEITCHII, (Veitch's Ampelopsis.) Japan. Leaves a little smaller and more Ivy-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established, but after that it may be 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 is especially handsome in summer, and changes to a crimson-scarlet in autumn. For covering walls, stumps of trees, rocks, &c., no plant is more useful or beautiful.

ARISLOTOKHIA 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.

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera.)

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

COMMON WOODBINE, (Periclymenum.) A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.

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.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT, (Belgium.) Blooms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

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

IVY (Hedera.)

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

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

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

TRUMPET VINE, (Bigonia Radicans.) A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

WISTARIA.

CHINESE PURPLE, (Sinensis Alba.) Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions. Rather tender.

MAGNIFICA. A native variety of strong growth. Does not produce as many or as fine flowers as the Chinese.

WHITE AMERICAN, (Frutescens Alba.) Flowers clear white. Bunches short; a free bloomer.

ROSES.

Roses are the most beautiful of flowers, and they are among the easiest to raise in perfection. They require *plenty of manure and good cultivation*. Old and decayed branches and at least half the previous season's growth should be cut away early each spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will insure more late flowers. The so-called Tender Roses must be carefully protected in winter by covering them with leaves and evergreen boughs; and the hardy sorts will be rendered more vigorous and productive of fine flowers, if they too are similarly protected.

Insects.—If the "thrip" or fly appears, syringe the plants daily with a strongly steeped solution of tobacco stems (one pound of stems to five gallons of water,) or a solution of whale oil soap (one pound of soap to eight gallons of water,) until the insects are mastered. Rose-bugs, which work at the flowers, must be picked off. The presence of the rose caterpillar can be detected by its glueing two or more leaves together to form a shelter. These leaves should be promptly pressed together with the thumb and finger. Insects which eat the leaves can be destroyed by applying White Hellebore when the foliage is damp. *The secret of success in destroying all species of insects lies in applying the appropriate remedy as soon as the insects appear.*

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

- Abel Grand.**—Light, glossy rose color; large, full, a free bloomer late in the season. Quite fragrant.
- Alfred Colomb.**—Brilliant carmine crimson, very large, full and of fine globular form. Extremely fragrant, and in all respects a fine sort.
- Anna de Diesbach.**—Carmine; a beautiful shade; very large; a fine garden sort. Does not thrive on its own roots.
- Augusta Mic.**—Delicate pink, finely cupped and vigorous.
- Baronne de Maynard.**—Pure white; medium size; very good form; double and free.
- Baronne Prevost.**—Deep rose; very large and fine; a very fine bloomer and vigorous grower; one of the best.
- Belle de Normandy.**—Beautiful clear rose; shaded and clouded with rosy carmine; very large and sweet.
- Caroline de Sansal.**—Clear delicate flesh color; fine form; one of the best of its color.
- Charles Lefebvre.**—Reddish Crimson; very velvety and rich; large, full and beautifully formed; a splendid sort.
- Coquette des Alps.**—White, tinged with carmine; very fine; a very free bloomer.
- Coquette des Blanches.**—Pure white; very beautiful. We think this the best pure white Hybrid Perpetual.
- Duchess of Sutherland.**—Very large, double and sweet. A lovely, pale pink rose. One of the best.

- Enfant de Mt. Carmel.**—Brilliant, rosy carmine; shaded with purplish red; very large, full and sweet.
- Francois Michelin.**—Deep carmine rose; very large, full, fragrant and a fine bloomer. * A very choice variety; blooming through the autumn.
- General Jacqueminot.**—Brilliant velvety crimson; large, showy and a fine grower. A magnificent variety; one of the best.
- General Washington.**—Scarlet crimson; very large and fine.
- Henry the Fourth.**—Vermillion shaded with lilac.
- John Hopper.**—Rose; crimson centre; large and full.
- Jules Margottin.**—Bright cherry red; large and full; a truly beautiful rose.
- La France.**—Delicate silvery rose; very large and full; an almost constant bloomer, equal in delicacy to a tea rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all roses; moderate grower.
- La Reine.**—Brilliant glossy rose, very large; cupped and beautiful; a superb rose.
- Louise Adier.**—Bright rose; large and good form. A vigorous, strong grower and hardy.
- Leopold Premier.**—Bright dark red; fine form; large and fine.
- Louis Van Houtte.**—Bright rose carmine, full; very large; fine globular form; deliciously perfumed.
- Lion des Combats.**—Reddish violet; brilliant and showy.
- Madame Boutin.**—Cherry crimson; large and full; a very fine rose.
- Madame La Charme.**—White, sometimes faintly shaded with pink, moderately large. A free bloomer in spring.
- Madame Laffay.**—Rosy crimson; large and double; one of the oldest and best.
- Mad. Alfred de Rougemont.**—Pure white, delicately shaded and tinged with rose; fully double, good size, very sweet and pretty; one of the best white Hybrid Perpetuals.
- Marquis de Borcella.**—Creamy white and flesh color; centre rosy blush; full and double; an excellent bloomer; very fragrant and desirable.
- Marie Bauman.**—Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full and of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.
- Paul Neyron.**—Deep rose color, splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety; a valuable acquisition.
- Pierre Notting.**—Blackish red, shaded with velvet; globular in form; very large and full, and one of the finest dark roses; a strong grower.
- Pius IX.**—Deep rose, tinged with carmine; large and full; a robust grower and profuse bloomer; one of the best.
- Prince Camille de Rohan.**—Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full; a splendid rose.
- Sydonie.**—Light rose, large and distinct; buds especially fine; a strong grower, producing magnificent foliage, and an abundance of flowers.
- Victor Verdier.**—Fine bright rose, shaded with carmine; very hardy, and a fine bloomer; a splendid rose.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

- Baltimore Belle.**—Pale blush, nearly white; double; the best white climbing rose.
- Gem of the Prairies.**—Carmine crimson, occasionally blotched with white; a cross hybrid between *Madam Laffay* and *Queen of the Prairies*.
- Greville, or Seven Sisters.**—Crimson, changes to blush; flowers in large clusters; not as hardy as others.
- Queen of the Prairies.**—Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular; fine.

MOSS ROSES.

- Countess des Murinais.**—Pure white; large; very desirable; the finest white moss.
- Crested.**—Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe. Very beautiful.
- Glory of Mosses.**—A moderate grower. Flowers very large; appear to best advantage when full; color pale rose.
- Madame Alboni.**—Blush; pink centre.
- Princess Adelaide.**—A vigorous grower; pale rose of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower. One of the best.
- Salet.**—A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of the class.
- Perpetual White.**—Pure White; produces very few flowers.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

In this class we place all summer blooming roses not described in the other classes.

- Harrison's Yellow.**—A moderate grower; golden yellow; semi-double; free blooming.
- Magna Charta.**—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large and full; foliage magnificent. Few varieties as fine as this produce so many flowers.
- Madame Plantier.**—Pure White, above medium size; full; produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white roses.
- Persian Yellow.**—Deep, bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer, and much the finest hardy yellow rose.

TENDER PERPETUAL ROSES.

Under this head we include all classes of Tender Roses—Bourbon, China, Noisette and Tea. All are free bloomers, but they require high culture and careful treatment.

BOURBON ROSES.

The Bourbons are, with a little protection, able to withstand the severity of our winters, and are especially valuable for their profusion of finely formed beautiful flowers.

Hermosa.—One of the best old roses in cultivation, light blush, very double.

Imperatrice Eugenie.—Beautiful pale rose, with reddish margins; large and prettily formed.

Queen of Bedders.—Crimson; very free flowering; the color of Charles Lefebvre.

Queen of the Bourbons.—Delicate pink, large and double, blooms freely.

Sir Joseph Paxton.—Bright rose, shaded with crimson, large and full.

Souvenir de Malmaison.—Unsurpassed for size and beauty; very large; flesh color; fine foliage.

Agripina (China.)—Dark velvety crimson, somewhat paler in the centre.

Sir Walter Scott (China.)—Bright rose color, free grower, and profuse bearer.

NOISETTE ROSES.

Valuable for covering arbors, trellises, and the sides of buildings. They are free bloomers generally, and many of them are exceedingly fragrant. They require ample protection during the winter.

Celine Forestier.—Fine bright yellow; highly fragrant; a strong grower.

Chromatella (Cloth of Gold.)—Golden yellow, shaded; very fragrant; large, full.

James Sprunt.—A valuable pillar rose; free bloomer; bright crimson.

Jeanne d'Arc.—Yellowish white; in clusters; free bloomer; vigorous grower.

Lady Emily Peel.—Has pure white flowers in large clusters; a free grower.

Solfaterre.—Yellow and white; fragrant; large and very double; strong grower.

Superba.—Grows freely; blooming in large clusters; white and blush.

TEA ROSES.

Mostly tender at the North, but exceedingly beautiful, ever blooming and deliciously fragrant; the colors also are very attractive. Unsurpassed for pot culture.

BON SILENE.—Rosy carmine, shaded with salmon; fragrant and very free flowering. Valuable for the buds.

DEVONIENSIS.—White, with blush center; large and fine.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.—A very desirable novelty. Flowers of good size, moderately full; deep crimson in the buds; becoming brighter as they expand; good for winter flowering. A moderate grower.

GLORIE DE DIJON.—A combination of salmon, orange and buff; flowers large and of good globular form; hardy.

ISABELLA SPRUNT.—Bears a profusion of sulphur yellow flowers.

MADAME BRAVY.—Cream white; large and double.

MARECHAL NIEL.—Deep yellow; very large; very full, globular; highly scented. Require careful treatment. It should be severely pruned. The finest yellow rose.

SAFRANO.—Fawn, shaded rose; very fine.

SOUVENIR D'UN AMI.—Bright rose; large and fine.

THE CHASE NURSERIES.

NEW BLACKBERRIES.

Early Harvest.—Parker Earle, Pres. Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, says: I have fruited the Early Harvest three seasons, and I find it a berry of many merits. It is the earliest to ripen of all Blackberries. With us it ripens a week or more before the Wilson; others report even more difference. It ripens with the red raspberries. This one quality gives it unrivalled advantages for market growing wherever early ripening is desirable, and for all growers for home use. The fruit is only medium in size, but it is a very symmetrical and uniform berry, making a handsome dish on the table, and a fine appearance in the market. It carries three hundred miles to market with us in excellent condition and pleases buyers. The plant is healthy, of sturdy but not rampant growth. It is so far perfectly hardy in South and South Central Illinois, and has with us endured fifteen degrees below zero, and further north twenty below without material harm. It is exceedingly prolific, and in all respects, so far as I have yet seen, excepting its rather inferior size, it is a perfect Blackberry. But though it is no bigger than Snyder, yet it is so early, and it bears so well, and eats so well, and ships so well, and SELLS so well, that it has very notable value.

Early Cluster.—This new candidate for public favor, a native of New Jersey, is said to ripen between Early Harvest and Wilson. The bush is claimed to be hardy and unusually productive. We regard it as a promising variety and well worthy a trial. The diseases that are ruining the Wilson and Kittatinny, (rust and false blossom,) render it imperative that some other sorts should be planted, and we trust both Early Harvest and Early Cluster have come to stay.

Wachusett Thornless.—This is the leading market Blackberry in Massachusetts, and it is rapidly approaching that position in the Middle and Southern States. The health and productiveness of the bush, fine form and excellent quality of the fruit, render it desirable for every purpose. A leading small fruit grower of *New Jersey*, says: "I have fruited Wachusett Thornless Blackberry for several years. It is very distinct in foliage and other ways from all other varieties of the blackberry that I have grown. With me it has always been entirely hardy, healthy and vigorous, (free from rust, scald or double-blossom), productive, of good to large size, and of a superior quality. As a dessert fruit it is without an equal among blackberries, being rich and luscious, and without the hard sour core present in most cases."

DOWNING'S MAMMOTH DEWBERRY.

This variety of the Dewberry is a native of West Virginia. It has been grown in Central Ohio with very satisfactory results. The plant has proved hardy, healthy and productive. When in bloom it is very ornamental, as the flowers are large and showy. The fruit, which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster raspberry, is often one and a half inches long, by one inch in diameter, soft, sweet, and luscious throughout, no hard centre or core. As the Dewberry roots only from the tips and does not sprout or sucker like blackberries, it is desirable for garden culture. It can be trained to a trellis or fence like a grape vine.

R. G. CHASE & CO.

NEW RASPBERRIES.

Alden (Ohio.)—This new Black Cap variety has been extensively grown in Wayne Co., N. Y., under the name of Ohio. Owing to its great value as an evaporating fruit, its name, on the recommendation of the Pomological Society, has been changed to Alden. 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. A little less than three quarts of the berries will make a pound of dried fruit. We have no hesitation in recommending the Alden as the most valuable raspberry for evaporating.

Golden Caroline.—Chas. Downing says: "This fine new raspberry is supposed to be a seedling of Brinckle's Orange and a Golden Cap. Canes very strong, vigorous, sometimes branching. It is very prolific and is an acquisition worthy of a place in every home garden, but it is too soft to ship. Fruit quite large; deep orange yellow in color, flesh juicy, sweet, rich and of good quality. It continues a long time in use,"

Hansell.—The Hansell is a chance seedling that has been fruited by the originators in Burlington Co., N. J., for six or seven years. They have tested it beside the Brandywine and it has proved to be hardier, more productive, as good a shipper, of better quality, and from a week to ten days earlier than that berry. It may be described as follows: color, brightest crimson; size, medium to large; texture, very firm; having been shipped four hundred miles in good condition; quality, best—season, extra early.

The Rancocas.—This berry might with propriety have been named Early Cuthbert. It stands among the earliest ripening sorts where the Cuthbert does among the late. The bush is very vigorous, throwing out numerous fruiting branches, giving it the appearance of a miniature tree; its productiveness cannot be excelled, and it has that most valuable quality in a market berry of ripening its fruit in a short space of time. Ten days from the first picking finds the crop gone. As a shipper it equals the Hansell, which is saying enough; in its season of ripening, it must be ranked with the Hansell, ten days ahead of the Brandywine; the color is a bright red. It is bound to be the great market berry of the future. It has sufficient vigor to thrive on light as well as on heavy soils. It has been called and aptly called "the busy man's and the lazy man's berry." It originated on the same farm as the Hansell. We esteem ourselves fortunate in being the introducers of this valuable raspberry.

The Quality of our Small Fruits.

Our stock of Wachusett plants we believe to be the best in the country. A leading small fruit grower says:—"Root cutting plants are so much superior that fruit growers who have once planted them will not use suckers at any price. I would rather have one hundred root cutting plants than two hundred suckers." Only one required to a hill.

Our Alden, and Golden Caroline, will have been once transplanted and finely rooted.

Rancocas and Hansell will be heavy, finely rooted bushes. One hundred of them are good for one hundred hills. Ordinary plants usually require two to the hill.

NEW AND RARE SHRUBS.

Azalea Viscosa.—Azalea Viscosa is found in favored localities growing naturally, and its clusters of yellow, white and pink flowers, with their fragrance of honeysuckles, are a surprise and delight to all who approach them.

Kalmia Latifolia.—(Mountain Laurel.) A native shrub, with such thick and glossy evergreen leaves that the early settlers called it a Laurel from its close resemblance to the famous Laurels of the old world. Its dense head of dark, shining foliage is a background to set off its great trusses of pink and white blossoms, which fairly cover the plant, making, altogether, as perfect a picture of light and shade as artist could imagine.

Sambucus Aurea.—A new golden foliaged shrub which comes from Europe, and has large compound pinnate foliage of a deep golden color, not variegated with yellow, but *solid golden yellow*, of the richest shade seen in any plant, whether tender or hardy. The plant is very vigorous and perfectly hardy. The blossoms of this new Golden Shrub are quite pretty in July, though not showy, but the color of the foliage which *never fades* and *never burns* through the whole summer, makes it the most showy and most remarkable shrub in cultivation. No plant can compare with it for *solid golden yellow leaves*.

Spirea Aurea.—(Golden Leaved Spirea.) Foliage of a rich, golden yellow tint. Produces an abundance of white blossoms in June. It is regarded the Queen of the Spireas.

Zenobia Racemosa.—A shrub closely related to the Azaleas, with beautiful glossy foliage, a neat compact habit of growth and bearing racemes of drooping flowers very much like those of Lily of the Valley, and fully as fragrant.

NEW CLIMBERS.

Scarlet Clematis. *Clematis Coccinea.*—This magnificent Climber is acknowledged as one of the most brilliant gems of the Clematis genus.

The plant is perfectly hardy in this latitude. Being herbaceous, it dies down every winter, and in spring throws up eight to twelve vines to a height of eight to ten feet. Early in July, and continuing till frost appears, its one to one and one-half inch long, bell shaped flowers, of the most intense scarlet, shine as if polished. The leaves are of a rich, deep, glossy green, deeply lobed, and of fine texture. The foliage and entire habit of the plant is elegant, bright and attractive.

Wistaria Tuberosa.—A vine having foliage resembling that of the common purple Wistaria, but smaller, and clusters of chocolate colored blossoms of the same general style of those of the old sort, only smaller, and often with compound clusters of three bunches growing together. It has the odor of violets, and has this great advantage over the other Wistarias, that it will flourish in the poorest soils and always blooms the same year planted—as its top is mostly annual, the tubers supply it with the needed strength. It can be planted in pots in the house in the autumn and will flower in a sunny window and climb with great rapidity. It is sold in the form of a bulb resembling a very small sweet potato.

THE CHASE NURSERIES.

A NEW PEACH.

Steven's Rareripe.—This valuable Peach was called to our attention by a letter written by the venerable Chas. Downing, in which he spoke of it in the very highest terms, as a profitable market variety, giving also some figures of the enormous profits some of the farmers in his vicinity had realized from its cultivation.

The tree is a very vigorous grower, comes into bearing the second season after transplanting and yields immense crops. It has proved its ability to resist severe cold and fruit freely "off years" when most other varieties yield no fruit.

The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged and remarkably high colored Old Mixon Free, far surpassing in beauty any painted picture. In flavor as well as in appearance it is superb. It begins to ripen with the last of the Late Crawfords, and continues from three to four weeks. Freestone, white fleshed, juicy and high flavored.


THE EARLY ORANGE PRUNE.

The Early Orange Prune is a chance seedling that originated in Orange County, N. Y. It first drew attention by its wonderful rapidity of growth and great productiveness. When only three years old from pit it fruited, and from that date (1867), to the present, the original tree has not failed to yield a fair crop every year, and generally a heavy crop. It is a uniform, heavy bearer.

The fruit is about two inches in length, somewhat flattened on the sides: is of a greenish color, changing when ripe to a rich golden yellow, with a showy blush on the sunny side. The pit is somewhat flattened and loose within the fruit; that is, it is smaller than the cavity in which it rests. *The fruit thus far has been free from the attacks of all insects.*

STUMP APPLE.

This most valuable summer and early autumn apple originated near Rochester, N. Y. In vigour, early bearing and productiveness, it equals the Duchess of Oldenburg. The fruit is of full medium size, a little oblong, striped with red, of most attractive appearance and excellent quality; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, pleasant sub acid.

 Please order through our salesmen.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE CHASE NURSERIES,

GENEVA, PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON

Nurseries and Packing Ground at Geneva, N. Y.

THE CHASE NURSERIES.

R. G. CHASE & Co.
8 Pemberton Square
BOSTON.

General, Philadelphia, Boston,
Subscribers, & Packing Grounds, General, &c.

June 9, 1884.

A. P. Peabody,

Claremont, N.H.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 8th
and report to hand.

You say if you fail "so be it."

Don't say that, Mr. Peabody;
rather say "I am bound to
succeed." You have been

so well recommended to me
that we are very anxious to
have you work for us, and
we feel sure that as you learn
more of the business you can
make better sales.

Tree selling is an art.

We want you to learn
it. The main point
is to be earnest, enthusiastic
and persevering.

Get trees on the brain.

Throw your whole soul
into the work. Catch a
man by the power of your own

THE CHASE NURSERIES.

R.G. CHASE & Co.
8 Pemberton Square
BOSTON.

General, Philadelphia, Boston,
Subsidiary, Packing Grounds, General, &c.

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will and determination.

No one wants trees until you make them think they do. The easiest way to make them think they want trees is to set forth the merits of our new kinds in such convincing terms that they will try a few of them even if they are already full. Stop at the first house you come to determined to sell a bill there. If the man will not talk trees at first talk something else until you get him interested in you. Then gradually get round to trees. Stick right to him; get acquainted with the family; enlist them in your cause; stay to dinner; sell something before you leave.

THE CHASE NURSERIES.

R.G. CHASE & Co.

8 Pemberton Square

BOSTON.

Geneva, Philadelphia, Boston.

Nurseries and Packing Grounds, Geneva, N.Y.

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Then put in the afternoon
with the next man.

Make but very few calls
in a day; stay a long time
with each man; aim to
sell to the largest per-
centage of those
on whom you call rather
than trying to see how far
you can walk in a day.

Mark it! As a rule, the
farther you walk in a day
the less you will sell.

A slow, careful, persistent
cavman is what tells.

Now, Mr. Peabody, don't think
of failing, but study the people,
the business and yourself
until you have learned the
art of selling trees.

Other can sell; why can't
you? You can.

Yours, R.G. Chase.

Kieffer's Hybrid Pear.

To whom it may concern.—This is to certify that I am the originator of the Pear now known as Kieffer's Hybrid. During the past three years, 1880, 1881 and 1882, I have been under contract with R. G. Chase & Co., of the Chase Nurseries, to furnish them with *all* of the buds, scions and grafts produced by the original Kieffer Tree and all other younger trees of this variety growing on my grounds; that at the proper time for budding or grafting, I have cut the buds or scions, and have forwarded the same by express to the said R. G. Chase & Co., at Geneva, New York. I can vouch for all of the buds and scions so furnished by me being of healthy growth and true to name.

ROXBORO, February 16, 1883.

PETER KIEFFER.

From report of Edwin Satterthwaite, Chairman of the General Fruit Committee of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, January 16, 1883.

"I have fruited the Kieffer three years, and last year had more than one hundred bushels of the fruit. In productiveness it is perfectly wonderful. I never saw anything to exceed it. I had trees not over one and one half inches in diameter that produced over a bushel of fruit, every one of uniform large size, and as perfect in shape as if made in a mould and all ripening of a rich golden yellow color, quite a number with a beautiful red cheek, keeping for weeks after coloring, and when perfectly ripe of uniform good quality and sold in the market at very high prices. Many retailed at a quarter of a dollar and some at half a dollar each. It must be borne in mind that this pear is not fit to eat until perfectly ripe and soft, which it commonly is not, until long after it begins to color. It is always a splendid fruit for cooking and canning, and sells well for these purposes. The tree with me so far has proved perfectly hardy, free from disease and a most vigorous grower. Very little of the fruit rots or drops from the tree prematurely. There is far less percentage of waste with it than with any other pear that I grow. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it by far the most valuable fruit to me that I have ever had."

"Since staying here I have been to visit the orchards in New Jersey and Pennsylvania planted to Kieffer Pear, and can only say, they must be seen to be appreciated. No one can tell the story, the oldest, largest and most experienced pear growers that have been growing pears for Philadelphia market during all their lives, are the men who are going into it strongest. One man will have 200 bushels of fruit this year. Now understand this is no wild notion, but after testing and selling the fruit several seasons in the market. It is said further to be just what the canning factories want, they claiming there is nothing equal to it. Such wonderful productions I have never seen in a pear. It is surely a splendid thing.—*Canadian Horticulturist*, for October, 1882

"The Kieffer Pear is the sensation among fruit growers at present. Its quality is not *best*, but its hardiness and productiveness will make it a popular market sort. For canning it has no superior, it having acidity enough to keep it from being insipid."—*American Cultivator*, Boston, February 19, 1883.



∴RANCOCAS∴

The Rancocas Raspberry.

The New, Extra Early, Red Raspberry

INTRODUCED BY

THE CHASE NURSERIES.

GENEVA.

PHILADELPHIA.

BOSTON.