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W. H. Holt's
720
DESCRIPTIVE

ABRIDGED CATALOGUE

— OF —

SPECIALTIES

Fruits, Wines and Plants.



DAYTON, OHIO:
GRONWEG BROS., PRINTERS AND BINDERS,
1887.

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1887

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IN order to present to our patrons in a more compact form for convenience in selecting a list of the newer and most promising fruits, along with some of the older ones, we publish this abridged catalogue, containing valuable things in horticulture but recently originated and tested, and which seem deserving of especial mention.

We shall always aim to include in our assortment, all such varieties of Fruit Trees as are known to be of value for family use or market.

We give our personal attention to the taking up and packing of our stock, so that persons at a distance ordering trees can rely upon obtaining a good selection.

We hope, by a system of fair and liberal dealing and strict attention to our business, to continue to merit and receive a share of the patronage of the fruit-loving and tree-buying public.

P. S. We make a *specialty* of certain kinds of stock, which you will do well to select from in preference to all others.

Fruits are the overflow of nature's bounty ; gems from the skies which are dropped down to beautify the earth, charm the sight, gratify the taste and minister to the enjoyment of life.—*M. P. Wilder.*



How our Stock is Propagated.



COLLAR BUDDED TREES.—Observing Nurserymen are beginning to realize the fact that the old system of root-grafting has killed more trees than cold winters and dry summers combined.

GRAFTING is effected by cutting the end of both the scion and stock obliquely, then splitting the ends so cut, and inserting the tongue of the one into the slit of the other. This causes the heart of both the top stock (or scion) and the root to be cut entirely in two, and the death of a tree is already begun when the heart is cut entirely through. Besides, it will be readily seen that water can enter into the very center of the tree through the cut made in grafting; this water soaks into the wood of the tree, slowly rotting it, and when the tree freezes in excessively cold weather, the water expands in turning to ice and bursts the tree.

We have almost discarded piece-root grafting, and bud and crown-graft almost all our apples, using only whole seedlings for the same, and feel sure our trees are worth, in the end, to the planter, double the price of trees grown from pieces of roots.

BUDDING is performed in summer by inserting a well-ripened bud of the variety to be propagated into an opening made in the bark of a young tree used as a stock. The wood of the young tree is not injured, as in grafting, and there is no aperture for water to reach the center of the tree and rot it. The buds are taken from bearing trees of the varieties to be propagated. With apples and crabs, the bud is inserted at the collar of the young tree, and the seedlings we use as stocks are of the same variety as the bud, thus insuring the root and top to be of uniform growth and of the same degree of hardiness. We use some French crab seedlings.

In grafting, one seedling is cut in pieces and makes several roots, while in budding it takes one seedling for each root; and it is more difficult to propagate by budding, and some soils and locations are not adapted at all for raising apple trees budded, and in dry seasons many thousand buds do not take, and one year is lost, and if not just at the proper time they will not take, which makes budded trees more expensive than grafted ones. But even at twenty times the cost, they would be much the cheapest in the end.

From the fact that the root of a budded tree is one year older than the top, we can always count on a strong growth, and the tree bears young.



ROOT GRAFTING.

(FROM PRAIRIE FARMER, Oct. 16, 1886.)

The practice of making young apple trees by cutting roots into small pieces and inserting a scion upon each piece, has fallen into disrepute among many of the best nurserymen. At a recent meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, Hon. N. H. Albaugh remarked: "I will say that I have spent a good deal of time in the last few years investigating this subject, not only in Ohio, but in New York. I spent two days with Mr. Moody, who has been mentioned here. He has discarded piece-root grafting. He does some budding, and a great deal of crown grafting. The difference between root grafting and crown grafting is in using a piece of a root to make the foundation of a tree in place of a whole root. Mr. Moody said to me, as we were riding along through western New York, 'Now, this is an orchard grown on whole roots; and there is an orchard grown on pieces of roots.' I asked him how he could tell, and he said he knew of part of them; but he could tell any orchard, whether they were whole roots or pieces of roots, from the shape of the trees. I am firmly of the opinion that to produce apple trees from pieces of roots is not the best way, either for the nurseryman or for the orchardist. I have been in the nursery business twenty-seven years, and my judgment is that I would give a great deal more for apple trees grown on whole roots than on pieces of roots."

MR. H. FLOYD, of Berlin, Wis.,

In an able paper presented to the Horticultural Society of that State, says: "When I began to plant seed and grow stock for my own use, I did not cut up roots long. I continued experiments on whole roots, on half roots, on one-fourth roots, and noted the results. Through these experiments, I discovered that every part of a root had an *office* to perform; that *nature* had made no mistake in growing an apple root from ten to fifteen inches long the first year of its life; that the office of the upper portion of a root is to throw out branch roots, or surface feeders, the lower part to penetrate the subsoil and feed from below, thus being able to carry on the work of growing and maturing wood and fruit continuously, wet or dry. Such a tree secures to itself the benefit of a full season's work, by being able to supply its wants from moisture in the subsoil when very dry above in surface soil, thereby protecting its structural growth, and its *sap* is fully charged with material to start the next season's growth; it is also in best possible condition to carry the tree through a hard winter. These advantages, important and real as they are, are not all that a whole-root worked tree has over a fractional worked one. The trunks are larger, straighter, with plenty of branches from which to form the best possible shaped head. You will never see large limbs starting out here and there, forming crotches, one-sided, or ill-shaped tops; the branches of top and root are quite evenly distributed, and uniform in size. I think I can tell trees, varieties with which I am acquainted, worked on whole or fractional roots, as soon as I see them."



Contracting Nurserymen.



The plan of having Nursery Stock grown on contract is extensively followed and greatly liked, but in some parts of the country it is scarcely understood.

Life is entirely too short for one man to thoroughly master the art of propagating and cultivating more than a very few kinds or classes of Nursery Stock so as to produce the best grades of trees, and those who attempt to spread themselves over the whole list, necessarily spread themselves too thin to amount to much.

Nearly every grower of Nursery Goods has made a special study of a few kinds or classes of trees, and is able to produce splendid trees of that class, while he is a very poor grower of other things. In consequence of this, the planters have had to purchase a great many poor trees in order to get a few good ones, and the result of planting so many poor trees is that a great many people have come to the conclusion that trees can not be grown in some parts of the country. We are firmly of the opinion that trees will grow and thrive as well here as anywhere, if GOOD TREES are planted, and we think the best way for a Nursery firm to procure good trees is to have most of their trees GROWN ON CONTRACT by experts in each particular line—an apple specialist to grow their apples, a cherry specialist to grow their cherries, and so on; and for these reasons we have much of our stock grown *on contract*, in preference to trying to grow a full line of goods ourselves, and we then always have fresh, clean (no wormy) soil to grow on. It requires fully as much capital to transact the business in this way as it does to grow all our own stock, as we advance money to our growers as soon as contracts are made.

Another great advantage of our system is that we have no culls or damaged stock to dispose of. In the most favorable seasons a part of the trees grown in nurseries will be small, scrubby and unfit for sale, and if a firm has such stock on their hands they are often strongly tempted to mix it in with their good stock, and thus dispose of it. We have no occasion to do this, as we contract and pay for only first-class stock, and after paying for first-class stock, there would be no possible advantage in our accepting any other.

In that part of the country where the contracting plan is followed,

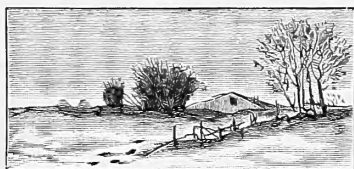
there is a great deal more fruit grown than other places, and the plan is universally liked by grower, seller and planter, and it is an undisputed fact that a much better grade of trees is sold there than other places. We handle as good a grade of trees as any firm in the United States, and the rapidity with which our trade is increasing is good proof that our plan is meeting the approbation of the planters.

PRICES.

In pricing our goods, our motto is that **QUALITY IS THE TRUE TEST OF CHEAPNESS.** It is now well known that there is as much difference in the quality of trees as there is in the quality of cloth. One yard of cloth may sell for ten cents, and another yard of a better quality may sell for a dollar, and the dollar yard will prove the cheapest in the end.

Our goods are propagated by the best methods scientific research has discovered. We give our personal attention to grading, packing, and handling our stock, and we only ask a trial order to convince you of the superiority of our goods, systems and methods.

Life is too short to waste in planting trees over and over again, so it is best to be careful what kind of Trees you plant and of whom you buy.



RULE FOR ASCERTAINING THE NUMBER OF PLANTS

*Required for One Acre of Land which Contains
43,560 Square Feet.*

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the row, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which divided into the number of feet in an acre, will show how many plants or hills the acre will contain, thus:

Blackberries	8 feet by 3 = 24)	43,560 (1,815 Plants.
Raspberries	7 " 3 = 21)	" (2,074 "
Strawberries	5 " 1 = 5)	" (8,712 "
Strawberries	3 " 16 in 4)	" (10,890 "
Dwarf Pears	10 " 10 = 100)	" (435 Trees.
Peaches	18 " 18 = 324)	" (134 "
Standard Pears and Cherries .	20 " 20 = 400)	" (108 "
Apples	30 " 30 = 900)	" (48 "

And so on for any distance which may be desirable to plant.





APPLES.

SUMMER.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—This turns out to be the earliest apple in existence. It was introduced through the Government from Russia some years since, and is proving itself to be the greatest acquisition to the list of early apples introduced for many years. We find fine perfect specimens on two year old nursery trees, and have had specimens measuring ten and three-fourths inches in circumference either way, on trees planted the previous season. Besides being of large size and wonderfully prolific, it is a good keeper, not showing any signs of rot, a week or more after being picked in hot weather. The tree is a thrifty, fine formed one; seldom will you find a poor or crooked tree of the *Yellow Transparent*. It is to the light colored apples what the Red Astrachan is to the early red apples, ahead of them all. With size, beauty, fairness, acidity enough for cooking, tree a great bearer and that at an early age, a wonder as to hardiness and of fine form, it is bound to take front rank as a great leading market apple.

Writing of this in *Prairie Farmer*, Messrs. Albertson & Hobbs say that with them the tree is a fair grower, with very firm wood, very hardy young trees having endured thirty degrees below zero. Mr. Willard, writing of it, says he has fruited it for several years, and each year is becoming more highly appreciated. Continuing, he says, "I do not say too much when I say it is the best early apple, all things considered, that has ever been introduced." Dr. Hoskins of Vermont, who in fruiting it, says, "Not only for the North, but southward it is becoming extremely popular as an early apple; it ships well, and will go safely a long distance." Mr. Barshu, fruiting it in Massachusetts, says, "My *Yellow Transparent* tree bore twenty-five specimens the first season, large and of fine flavor." Mr. Hansell, of New Jersey, says he is so well pleased with it during the past two seasons that he will plant 150 trees; with him it ripens its large fruit ahead of any other variety. Mr. W. P. Rupert, of Seneca, N. Y., was one of the first to recognize in this variety one of great promise. Talking with him a few days ago, he said it had fulfilled its early promise, and was rapidly gaining in favor. With him it was not unusual to bear in the nursery row, while heavy crops could always be depended upon in the orchard. Here, then, seems to be a variety of great excellence, that will succeed over a wide extent of territory.

GRAND SULTAN.—A good bearer, free from blight.

AUTUMN.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.—A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish, streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. A kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for dessert. Tree a vigorous, fine grower, and young and abundant bearer. September. Succeeds well in the north-west, where most varieties fail.

WINTER.

MANN.—We are now prepared to offer a large and fine stock of the celebrated Mann apple, which is undoubtedly the best of the hardy or "iron-clad" varieties. The tree is fully as hardy as the Duchess of Oldenburg, and the fruit will keep as long as the Roxbury Russet. We have kept the fruit in good order until the first of July in an ordinary cellar. Downing describes the fruit as follows, viz:

"Fruit medium to large, roundish oblate, nearly regular, skin deep yellow when fully ripe, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed, and thickly sprinkled with light and gray dots, a few being areole; stalk short, rather small; cavity medium or quite large, sometimes slightly corrugated; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender, juicy, mild, pleasant sub-acid. Good to very good."

The tree grows straight and symmetrical, and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer. We believe it to be one of the very best sorts for cold climates, and the best *late* sort for any locality.

SALOME.—Fruit rather below medium, roundish, conical, slightly angular. Skin pale yellow, shaded with pale red, striped and splashed with dark red over most of the surface; flesh whitish yellow, half fine, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, slightly aromatic. Very good. January and May. Its hardiness, long keeping, good quality and uniform size make it very desirable.

Popular Gardening, Buffalo, N. Y., December, 1886, says:

"THE SALOME.—This late keeping winter apple, now attracting so much favorable attention, especially throughout the West, originated in Illinois some thirty years ago. Its chief characteristics are hardiness, vigor of the tree (although of moderate growth, owing to its great bearing proclivities), productiveness, uniformity in producing fine fruit, and its good keeping qualities. As early as 1879 the Illinois State Horticultural Society reported as follows on this variety: 'It is entirely hardy, bears large crops of fruit, which is all large and fair and of excellent quality, having a peculiar, and to nearly all tastes agreeable, slightly sub-acid and spicy flavor; color yellow, nearly overspread with red. It keeps as long as it is desirable to keep any apple, having been kept in a tight barrel, entirely sound, for a whole year. A most valuable characteristic of this fruit is that it ripens into fine condition in winter, and remains fresh, plump and juicy until summer, retaining its flavor until final consump-

tion. Is not this the coming apple for prairie lands?' A year ago now, at the American Pomological Society, Professor Budd, of Iowa, said of the Salome: 'I have been watching it for eighteen years. It is a good keeper and grower. It is fairly hardy—more so than Ben Davis, but not so hardy as Fameuse. Its season in the central part of Iowa is from January to March. It is of better quality than Ben Davis, but not so large—not larger than a well grown Winesap.' The Salome is an early and good bearer annually, but more abundant on alternate years. A chief peculiarity of this variety is the tenacity with which the fruit sticks to the tree; a wind sufficiently strong to strew the ground with most other sorts hardly affects this one.'

WEALTHY.—Origin, Minnesota; perfectly hardy; medium; very handsome, striped with red; fine flavor; early and abundant bearer. December to April.

WOLF RIVER.—Origin, Waupaca County, Wisconsin, in latitude $44\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The original tree has stood thirty years through this severe and trying climate. Regular and enormous bearer; fruit very large; whitish color, covered (except in a few places) with rich shades of red, numerous brown specks; flesh firm; mild tart flavor.

Mr. Springer writes, under date of October 25, 1885: "Wherever the 'Wolf River' has been shown by the side of the 'Alexander,' it has taken first prize. At our fair last year it took first prize as a winter apple. At the county fair, five plates took five first prizes. At the New Orleans World's Exposition, it took first prize (\$10) for largest and handsomest apple; \$10 as best apple not generally introduced, and \$5 as plate of 'Wolf River.'" Mr. William Wilson, Weyauwega, raised four apples last year that weighed 24, 25, 26 and 27 ounces.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER.—Large; yellow, sometimes blushed; acid, very rich; one of the most popular culinary apples, but not a reliable bearer when grafted and neglected. Brings highest price always in any market, and will do well when budded or crown grafted and fertilized after it comes into bearing.

At a recent meeting of the Montgomery County Farmers' Club, Mr. Waymire said that Bellflowers require more nourishment than other trees. The tops droop and shade the trees so that nothing will grow under them, and they must be fed. His bear so heavily as to require propping up. Other farmers have tried his plan, and their orchards are doing well. Mr. Waymire referred to having saved his Bellflower apple trees, although at one time he had gone to the orchard to cut them down. The trees looked so well, and the idea that it would take ten or fifteen years before others would grow to bearing if planted in their places, caused him to hesitate before destroying them. So he dug around the roots and applied manure about four of them, and these four bore fruit the next season, while apples fell off the trees not so treated.



Hardy Improved Siberian or Crab Apples.



The varieties of Siberian Crab Apples (*Pyrus Baccata*) have heretofore been mainly valued for their handsome flowers and the beautiful appearance of the tree when loaded with fruit.

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 raised on any kind of soil and in the most exposed situations with perfect safety.

2d. They will stand the severity of the changes of the coldest weather.

3d. They come into bearing very early, often in the second year from planting, and bear every year.

4th. They are very productive, bearing large crops of beautiful fruit.

5th. They are unequalled for cider or vinegar.

6th. Some of them are pre-eminently dessert fruits, being of superior quality and strikingly handsome.

7th. They can be dried, cooked, canned or preserved, with the skin on, saving a great amount of trouble.

8th. The size of the fruit varies from one and one-half to two and one-half inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for drying, etc. **And as Prohibition in some counties of some states is taking hold, the farmer who has a good Crab orchard in bearing will make money in selling the cider at good prices.**

Mr. Elias Sharpe, of Lockport, N. Y., who has been for many years endeavoring to find a hardy fruit that will be profitable to grow for market, and who has spent time and money with a lavish hand to secure this result, says that the most profitable apples that can be grown are the improved varieties of Crabs. He sent a quantity of this fruit to Boston in the fall of 1872, where one variety sold for \$16 per barrel, and the others at \$10 per barrel. Mr. Lovando Sharpe, of the same place, who has grown them with profit for several years, has planted an orchard of 1,500 trees. Mr. L. D. Herrick, of Randolph, Vt., writes, November 19th, 1872: "I gathered last fall, from two hundred trees, forty-three barrels, twenty-nine of which I sent to Boston, which sold for \$171, besides one barrel of Hyslops, which were too ripe, which sold for \$12, and from the remainder

made five barrels of cider. If I had then had the experience in shipping fruit I now have, I would have received from one-third to one-half more than I did.”

The following are the most valuable varieties:

BLUSHING MAID.—Said to be blight proof.

GOLDEN BEAUTY OF PARADISE.—A real beauty, and an orchard in bearing a real paradise.

GENERAL GRANT.—Fruit large; bright yellow, mostly covered and shaded with rich red; one of the most beautiful of all Crabs in appearance. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid. Very good. October and November.

QUAKER BEAUTY.—A new, hardy, strong-growing sort; bears large crops of fine fruit. December to May.

LADY ELGIN.—Fruit beautiful, resembling the Lady Apple. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid. Tree a vigorous grower, and very productive. November and December.





PEARS.

BELL'S CLUSTER.—A beautiful early pear. Grows in clusters.

LAWSON, OR COMET.—A new, choice and reliable pear. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower; productive, bears young and early in the season; foliage clean and healthy, and its introducer says it has never been affected by blight; fruit good size; yellow, flushed with the most beautiful crimson; flesh crisp and juicy. A firm, good shipper, and a salable and valuable market variety. August.

MOUNT VERNON.—A new American pear, and the best of its season. Fruit medium to large, somewhat roundish, or obtuse pyriform; color light russet on a yellowish ground, brownish red in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy, melting, slightly vinous and aromatic. Tree a vigorous grower and an early bearer. A most valuable variety. November and January. Standard.

SECKEL.—Medium to small; yellowish brown, with a red cheek; melting, sweet, spicy, very rich and most delicious. The standard of excellence. Tree a slow, but stout, erect grower, hardy and productive. Standard and Dwarf.





CHERRIES.

The greatest enemy Cherry Trees have ever had has been the innumerable sprouts from the roots, which take up the sustenance that should have gone into the tree, but being absorbed by the sprouts, causes the tree to grow slow, to be a long time coming into bearing, to bear irregular crops of stunted fruit, and to die early, literally *starved to death*, robbed of its sustenance by the sprouts. Our Cherry Trees are all budded on non-sprouting roots, some of which are imported. The sustenance that other trees are deprived of by the sprouts, in these trees goes directly into the body of the tree, building up its tissues and making it strong and vigorous, causing it to bear young, and to produce immense crops of handsome fruit.

EARLY RICHMOND.—Medium sour; fine bright red, growing somewhat dark when fully ripe; flesh melting, juicy, and at maturity of a sprightly, rather rich acid flavor. Twentieth of May to the last of June. The Early Richmond is one of the hardiest, most productive and regular bearer of all cherries. While it is not first-rate in flavor, its other unrivaled qualities make it the most popular.

OSTHEIM.—A hardy cherry, imported from the nurseries of Dr. Regel, of St. Petersburg, Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota, and has been found perfectly hardy. Charles Downing thus describes it:

“Fruit large, roundish, ovate; skin red, dark at maturity; stalk long; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet, sub-acid. Very good. Season, middle of July. Morello-class.”

We have several varieties of the Ostheim. This is the family name for a number of varieties of cherries in their native country—Poland, Silesia, etc.—and does not refer to any one variety, as some sometimes suppose.

Notes Concerning Fruit.

[For *Prairie Farmer*, by Prof. J. L. Budd, Iowa Agricultural College.]

Ostheim-Weichsel Cherry.

John Brant, Hobertown, Iowa, writes: "Will you give myself and the rest of your patrons a history of the so-called New Morello cherry. This is the only cherry that has proved profitable with me lately in Northern Iowa. My trees, four in number, have not failed of a crop in as many years. They are eight years old; I planted them when they were two. I think they are wrongly named; for I know we had a kind called Weichsel, very similar to them, in Germany, and maybe they are the same thing under a new name. I write this because all of our cherry trees are either dead or badly hurt except the New Morello."

The Ostheim was introduced into Minnesota a number of years ago from North Germany, by Mr. Myers, of St. Peters. As it has been considerably disseminated by means of the sprouts, I do not doubt that the New Morello of Mr. Brant is one of the varieties of the Ostheim family; but we do not think it the best one of the many varieties grown in Poland and North Silesia.

SEDERBERG CHERRY.

A Seedling Tree eighty (80) years old, once transplanted, now growing hale and hearty on the farm of Mr. Sederberger, in Kentucky. Brought from Virginia eighty (80) years ago. It has never failed in thirty-four (34) years to bear a crop of cherries each year, and as much as thirty (30) bushels have been gathered off the tree in one (1) season. Mrs. Sederberger says they could not get to all of them. We purchased the exclusive right to propagate and sell it. The first seed or tree is said to have come from Sweden.

← F R U I T . →

Large; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun. Flesh firm, juicy and delicious; one of the best and most beautiful of all light colored cherries. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. Ripens about the 4th of July.

Missouri State Horticultural meeting, 1886: "The Cherry for Profit: What and Where would you Plant?" This paper was read by F. Holsinger, of Rosedale, Kansas. C. W. Murtfeldt gave a history of Dr. Hull's famous cherry orchard, near Alton, Illinois, which has twenty-three varieties of cherries, and one which brought, in the Chicago market, \$12 50 per bushel. The productions of the orchard are remarkable.

Authorized Agents of the Sederberg carry a photograph of the copyright issued by the government.



SHIPPER'S PRIDE.

THE Shipper's Pride Plum originated in the State of New York, near Lake Ontario, and from what can be learned, it has stood our coldest winters without injury. The tree is an unusually thrifty grower, sometimes making a growth of over eight feet.

Its productiveness seems to be an established fact, the original tree having never failed to produce a good crop since it was old enough to bear, and some seasons so large as to need support to prevent the branches from breaking.

The fruit is of large size, it being no uncommon occurrence to find specimens measuring two inches in diameter each way, as it is nearly round. It is what Mr. Charles Downing called a semi-cling, of a handsome dark purple color, excellent for canning, and an unusually good shipper, arriving at its destination in good order, and keeping for a long time in excellent condition.

Some specimens (below the average) were sent to the American Pomological Society at Grand Rapids, Mich., last fall, and elicited much commendation from their large size and handsome appearance.

Ripens from first to middle of September.

The SHIPPERS' PRIDE originated in Northwestern New York, near the shore of Lake Ontario, and is a pure seedling. It has never been known to freeze back in the most severe weather.

Size, large to very large; color, dark purple; flesh, firm and excellent quality; season, about September 15; growth, very strong and upright.

New Market Plum.—Shippers' Pride.

THIS valuable SEEDLING was first noticed in the fall of 1879. The tree was then five years old, having on its third crop of fruit, and many of the branches were propped up to support them. We carefully watched it, and noticed that it gave a good crop in 1880 and 1881. We then bought the original tree and began to propagate it. Scions set in the spring of 1883 gave a nice yield in September, 1884. We have great confidence in offering this new variety after having carefully tested it in this manner.

Having had wide experience in Plum culture, we believe the SHIPPERS' PRIDE to be in every way equal to the points of superiority claimed for it, which are:

Its great productiveness.

Its excellent shipping qualities and exquisite flavor.

Its great vigor of growth.

Its large size and handsome appearance.

Many specimens last year measured six inches in circumference.

In September, 1882, we sent samples of fruit to different authorities, for their opinion. Please read carefully what they say of it:

H. S. Wiley:

NEWBURG, N. Y., September 14, 1882.

DEAR SIR—Package of Plums received yesterday, in good condition. They are large, showy Plums, and will no doubt sell well in market. Promises to be valuable for market and canning. Very respectfully,

CHAS. DOWNING.

From sample sent Thomas Meehan, editor *Gardners' Monthly and Horticulturalist*:

"A large, round, dark purple plum, of excellent quality."

H. S. Wiley, Cayuga, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—The sample of Shippers' Pride tasted last fall had been picked nearly two weeks. It would be injustice to any fruit to judge positively as to its merits under such circumstances: still, it was in good eating condition, of large size, good quality and handsome appearance, and I would say well worthy of cultivation. H. S. ANDERSON,
Cayuga Lake Nurseries, Union Springs, N. Y.

From sample sent *Rural New Yorker*:

"This is a large, dark purple, oval Plum, fine, juicy and sweet. Should say it is well worthy of propagation."

From S. D. Willard, of Hammond Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.

H. S. Wiley, Cayuga, N. Y.:

Thanks for the beautiful basket of Plums: the Shippers' Pride is all you claim for it, and must come to be regarded as a valuable market sort. To me it has so many points to commend it that I can not write them on this sheet. How much for a dozen of your best two year trees?

We would add here that Mr. Willard has one of the finest and largest Plum orchards in Western New York, and is considered a very successful Plum grower.

SPALDING PLUM.

Said to be curculio proof by some nurserymen.

THE WOLF PLUM.

THIS variety originated over thirty years ago from pits gathered in the timber and planted on the farm of B. D. Wolf Esq., in Wapello County, Iowa. Mr. Wolf says the trees were bearing when he purchased the farm twenty-eight years ago, and they have never failed in all that time. Some of the original trees are still living. Prof. J. L. Budd, of the Horticultural Department of the Iowa State College and Farm, speaks highly of it. Color, bright red. Free stone.

Prunus Simoni, or Apricot Plum.

THIS new Plum, a native of Northern China, is believed to be the most valuable new fruit introduced for many years, being hardy as far north as Nebraska and Iowa, and in protected situations farther north.

Prof. Budd says of this valuable fruit:

Beyond all reasonable doubt this tree will prove to be a valuable ornamental and fruit tree on the prairies. The young trees have stood the test the past winter on the college farm far better than our apple trees of the hardiness of the Ben Davis. In all respects it is a botanical curiosity. In color of bark, and in all respects, except the net veining and color of the leaves, it resembles the peach. In appearance the fruit resembles a flattish, smooth, brick red tomato, yet in smell and flavor it approaches very nearly the Nectarine.

Its history and character are well given by Simon Louis, of Metz, France, in his "Guide Pratique," who says:

It is one of the most interesting and undeniably one of the most remarkable productions made for a long time from the Celestial Empire. Its flowers are small, white, and open in early spring. Its fruit is very pretty, with short stems of the size of the Orleans Plum, with brick red or cinnabar color. They are much thicker than long, and have a deep cavity at each extremity. The flesh shows a fine apricot yellow; is firm, and has a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in the Plums we cultivate. This distinct species adds a new type to our fruit collections—a type without another representative among our fruit trees.

One of the best authorities says of Prunus Simoni:

It will be the King of fruits—better than any apricot.

In France it is placed at the head of prunes, and is very hardy.



New * Seedling * Peaches

ALL OF OUR OWN INTRODUCTION.



The best to plant where all others fail on account of severe changeable climate. In back of Catalogue, read how and where we get these valuable varieties.

MOUNTAIN SEEDLING

Is an early seedling and producer found in the mountain regions, where the Peaches never fail and trees know no disease. Flavor equal to and flesh similar to Honest John.

COMPROMISE.

This Peach is a compromise for lovers of Peaches where budded fail, yet we think almost equal to our old budded kinds.

PLANTERS' PROFIT.

This magnificent new Peach is what planters want, to make money. Fine size, beautiful color, and hardy. You want to eat more than you can. Reproduces from the pit.

HULL'S FAVORITE.

A remarkable keeper, ripe specimens having been kept in perfect condition a week after being picked. Flesh juicy, rich and fine. Brings highest price at commission houses, having sold as high as \$1.75 a crate at Jacksonville, Ills., by Mr. Simms, and \$3.00 in Chicago.

This variety was found among a lot of seedlings that we selected from trees growing and bearing the finest Peaches, in size and flavor, in the mountains every year.

FROST PROOF.

This new Peach originated from a seed of some one of the late bloomers of some of our fine summer Peaches. Originated in the State of Arkansas, where one tree of this peach stood in the midst of hundreds of other kinds in an orchard, and for years in succession had fruit on it, while, several times, the balance of the orchard was completely cleaned out by frost. From close observation the following reasons were found for this tree bearing every year:

First. When the whole orchard was in bloom this tree was yet closed; and when the other Peaches were dropping their bloom this was only showing itself gradually. The buds will begin to show white with the Amsden June, which is a late bloomer, but its flower is so large that it is slow to make progress; and finally does not completely open until after all sorts have dropped their bloom. And when it is open the germ is found to be completely closed, making it absolutely certain that no light frost would injure it. and it has always bloomed too late for any heavy spring frost.

HILL HOME CHIEF.

This new Peach originated in Northern Ohio. Fruit large, measuring thirteen inches in circumference. A free stone. Ripens about the 15th of September.

This tree stood in an orchard of over forty of our most hardy varieties and bore fruit in the years of 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886, when all the other varieties completely failed. From close observations the following reason was found for this variety bearing every year: It does not commence to open its bud until after all other kinds have dropped their blossom; and when it is open the blossom is very large and does not expose the germ, which is incased in a husk which protects it from the late frosts of spring, and is also an extra protection to the fruit buds during our cold winters.



QUINCES.

THE Quince is of late attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space, productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to four of other fruit, it imparts to them a most delicious flavor.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Meech's Prolific.

Trees of this variety often attain a growth of over five feet the first year from the cutting, continuing to make a like vigorous growth as they progress. In 1881 a three-year-old tree grew seven feet and seven inches, and in 1883 bore over half a bushel of Quinces, as handsome as the finest oranges, besides making a growth of about six feet. Trees that for any cause make a small growth the first year often make a marvelous growth the second year. Trees of this variety are remarkable for their great productiveness. It is pre-eminently *prolific*. The tree often blossoms the next year after the propagation; and sometimes it bears when only two years old, and every year afterward with such abundance as to need a vigorous thinning to prevent injury from over-bearing.

Orange.

Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks quite tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring. Very productive. A most popular and extensively cultivated variety. October.



Russian Apricot.

Prunus Siberica.

THE hardest of all the Apricots has stood 30° below zero without injury, while the Moorpark and Breda were frozen to the ground, and is free from all disease, worms and insects that have been so destructive to trees and fruit of the Peach and Plum. We have seen a great many of these trees growing in the Mennonite settlements of Kansas and Nebraska, and have the first tree to see that was not perfectly healthy, vigorous and symmetrical. Fruit medium size and of the best quality, and brings the top price in market.

Why we consider the Russian Apricot valuable:

1. Because of its hardiness, standing uninjured while several varieties of the *Prunus Armeniaca* were frozen to the ground, among which were the Moorpark, Golden and Breda. Last winter in York County, this State, they stood 35° below zero and bore a fine crop of fruit last summer, while at Des Moines, Iowa, they have stood 38° below without a twig injured. Lippincott's edition of *Chambers' Encyclopedia* states that in their native land they have flourished as far north as the mountains of Dahuria, in Siberia. This alone ought to establish the fact that if budded on Iron Clad stock that they will prove hardy in any part of the United States.

2. It comes into bearing as early as the Peach, while its fruit is as valuable in every respect, and as it is perfectly hardy it must soon take the place of that fruit in the Northern States.

3. It stands shipping better than the Peach, and will keep longer after being picked.

4. The tree grows to the height of twenty-five feet. The flowers are beautiful, while its leaves are a dark livid green until frost.

These combined render it one of the most attractive trees for the lawn.

Russian Mulberry.

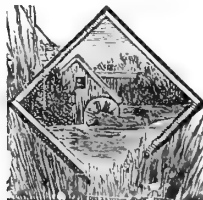
Some varieties bloom but do not hold their fruit, and consequently are of less value. We give below a good extract:

Dayton Daily Journal, Monday June 15.—

A REMARKABLE TREE.

A few days ago a reporter of the *Journal* examined a Russian Mulberry tree, of three years' planting, at the residence of Mr. Fred. G. Withoft, 38 Linden Avenue, which for beauty and fruit bearing is one of the most remarkable trees in this country. The body of the tree is now about four inches in diameter, with a great number of long, thin branches, which are heavily loaded with a delicious berry. There is a cluster of from six to twelve berries hanging two inches apart on the branch the entire length. The tree and fruit are proof against insects. The berry is of medium size and of the finest flavor. For dessert, pie and shortcake there is no finer fruit in this country. The tree is hardy and of rapid growth, and will become very popular. It can be propagated from the cuttings, as the willow. It was brought to this country from Russia by the Mennonites.

The writer was also shown Mr Withoft's "Western Union" Strawberry—a new variety. The plant is large and hardy, with an immense yield. The berry is very large, a bright red and of superior flavor.





GRAPES.



BRIGHTON.

IT has seldom been our fortune to be able to offer the public a new fruit in which we have felt so much confidence as we do in this splendid Grape. Its origin is as follows: Mr. Jacob Moore, of Brighton, New York (well-known for his enthusiastic devotion to the business of artificial crossing of fruits, in order to produce improved varieties), raised this among other cross-bred seedling Grapes, it being a cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. It is equal to or better than the Delaware in flavor and richness, with even less pulp, very sweet, pure and delicate in character; an excellent table fruit. It is large, and beautiful as the Catawba, which it resembles in color, and form of bunch and berry.

EMPIRE STATE.

The Empire State is a seedling of the Hartford Prolific, fertilized with the Clinton; fruited the first time in 1879, and its crop was thirty-eight bunches, which it carried through in fine order. Its crop in 1880 was forty-eight bunches of most magnificent fruit. Grafts inserted in two-year-old Clinton and Champion vines in 1880, produced in 1881 from twenty to thirty bunches per vine, ripening with Hartford Prolific and Moore's Early. Nearly all of the bunches shouldered, and the finest shade of white seen in fruit. A good grower and fruiter in every respect. Bunches large, from six to ten inches long, shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish oval: color white, with very light tinge of yellow, covered with a thick white bloom; leaf thick, smooth under-side; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, with a light trace of native aroma, continuing a long time in use; vine very hardy. Its great productiveness, beautiful color, fine quality, extreme hardiness and vigor and healthfulness of vine and foliage, size and compactness of cluster and good shipping qualities make it the best Grape, all things considered, yet produced.

Points of Merit of the Empire.

1. It is a purely native variety.
2. The vine is a remarkably strong grower.
3. Its foliage resists mildew where most varieties are affected.
4. It is extremely hardy.
5. It is very productive.
6. The fruit ripens very early.
7. It is of the best quality, being entirely free from foxiness.
8. It hangs to the stem firmly.
9. It continues a long time in season on the vine.
10. It is a remarkably good keeper.

MOORE'S EARLY.

Probably the most valuable new early variety yet produced. A new, hardy Grape, combining the following desirable qualities, viz: Hardiness, size, beauty, quality, productiveness and earliness, maturing ten days earlier than Hartford Prolific, and twenty days before the Concord.

A prize of \$60 for the best new seedling, after a satisfactory trial, was awarded in December, 1877, to John B. Moore, for the new seedling, Moore's Early, by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FRUIT—Bunch large, berry round, large (as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4); color black, with a heavy blue bloom; vine exceedingly hardy; has never been covered in winter, and has been exposed to a temperature of more than 20° below zero without injury; and it has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease.

POUGHKEEPSIE RED.

Said to be a cross between Delaware and Iona. Resembles the Delaware, both in vine and fruit, but the clusters are larger and the vine more vigorous.

WORDEN.

Sweeter, less pulp, and earlier than Concord.



OUR Small Fruits are grown with great care, on ground especially prepared, and we furnish fresh, pure plants, and not sprouts dug up from some run-down garden, as is frequently done.

❖ ❖ ❖ BERRIES. ❖ ❖ ❖

Golden Queen Raspberry.

Of superior quality, of iron clad and fire proof hardiness, of the greatest beauty, exceeding productiveness, of the largest size, of strongest growth, very firm, and adheres firmly to the stem.

We, the undersigned, have tested the Golden Raspberry, as sold in Philadelphia market this season (1886), and found it not only of large size, bright creamy yellow color, very firm, carrying well, but of finest flavor, and sold well. We think it very valuable.

DAVID PALMER, Edgewood, Pa.
 JAMES PALMER, Edgewood, Pa.
 WILLIAM J. KIRK, Ivyland, Pa.
 H. C. HARROW, Lansdale, Pa.
 M. CADWALLADER, Fallsington, Pa.
 JOHN HAMPTON, Abrams, Pa.
 H. NICHOLS, Bustleton, Pa.
 JOHN W. HARRIS, Falls of Schuylkill, Pa.
 GEO. W. CUNNINGHAM, Newton, Pa.
 CHARLES NICHOLAS, Bustleton, Pa.
 WILLIAM STAPLES, Edgmont, Pa.
 GEORGE W. BEADLE, 23d Ward, Phila., Pa.
 PETER OTTO, 23d Ward, Phila., Pa.
 JONAS DETIVILER, Blue Belle, Pa.
 A. J. HALEY, 1802 Ridge ave., Phila., Pa.

Caroline ÷ Golden.

A splendid fruit; like the wild ones in flavor. Small first year in bearing. It sells better than red varieties.

Gregg.

The best late variety we have.

The "Hilborn" Raspberry.

A new black-cap from Canada. W. H. Hilborn speaks of it as follows:

About seven years ago I transplanted a number of seedlings that came up in an old plantation. When they came to fruit this one was found to have decided merit. I have been fruiting it every year since, and now consider it the most valuable of any variety grown, either for home use or market. I have found it more profitable than Mammoth Cluster, Gregg, Souhegan, Tyler, or any other I have ever grown. It will average larger than any other black-cap, with perhaps the single exception of the Gregg; jet black, very productive, and of better quality than any other black-cap I have seen. It begins to ripen about two days later than Tyler or Souhegan, and continues longer than most sorts. It is a strong grower, with but few thorns, and as hardy as any variety grown by me.

T. C. Robinson, a prominent fruit grower and horticultural writer, of Ontario, says:

I have now fruited the "Hilborn" black-cap on full grown plants, and in spite of poor treatment I find it a fine grower, and quite productive, while the fruit is very black, large, firm and delicious. It certainly merits favorable consideration.

John Little, one of the most reliable and best posted fruit growers of Canada, in writing to Mr. Hilborn, uses these words:

The Raspberry plants you sent me are all that can be desired. Fruit large and plenty of it. Berry larger than either Tyler or Hopkins, ripening here a few days after Hopkins, and giving fruit when the others are all done.

This variety has fruited twice on my place, and I believe it to be all that is claimed for it. It is a very vigorous grower, a good bearer, and, so far, perfectly hardy. It bore a heavy crop in '84, while the blossoms of nearly all others were killed by a severe frost on the 28th of May. While all these qualities are very desirable and almost indispensable, the superiority of its fruit is the prominent characteristic of this variety. This, together with its habit of growth and productiveness, is a sufficient excuse for putting another berry on the market.

Any intelligent fruit grower knows that a black-cap as large as the Gregg, jet black, and of very superior flavor, is greatly to be desired. This is just about what the "Hilborn" is.

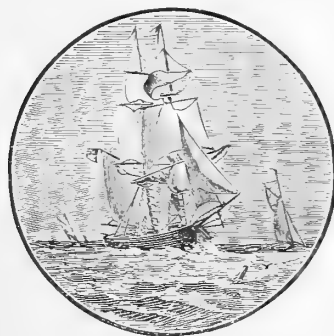
The supply of plants is not large, and may be exhausted soon. None will be sold by the thousand.

Earhart.

Ever-bearing black-cap. It has come to stay. Ropes of berries 200 on a cane, lasting four to six months, with fresh ripe fruit.

Rancocas.

A new extra-early Red Raspberry, ripening ten days ahead of Brandywine. Bush hardy, healthy, vigorous and very productive. A most valuable market berry, and indispensable for home use. Fine quality, beautiful color, a good shipper, and ripens its whole crop in ten days to two weeks.





Currants.

Fay's Prolific.

The most remarkable Red Currant we have ever seen. Remarkable for its productiveness and size of berry. We measured bunches that were from four to six inches in length. Color, rich red. As compared with the Cherry Currant, Fay's Prolific is equal in size, better in flavor, with much less acid, and five times as prolific; also, from its peculiar stem, less expensive to pick.

White Grape.

Berries very large; whitish yellow; sweet and good; very productive. Branches more horizontal than White Dutch, and less prolific.




Gooseberries.

Industry, New.

An American seedling, and free from mildew, which has been proven for many years by the originator. Its productiveness is immense, the bushes fruiting regularly every year. The color of the berry is light red, and it is of good quality. The size is enormous, approaching that of the best English sorts. It is perfectly free from mildew.



All old sorts—Cumberland, Crescent, Sharpless, Wilson, etc.

Western Union,

A new and distinct variety. Our own. It stands without a rival: large size, perfect form, fine flavor, vigorous grower, and unexcelled productiveness, and always brings the highest price in market. Blossom perfect. Often bears a partial crop in October, as well as in spring.

The Coming Berry.—In coming before the public with a new variety of fruit, and especially a Strawberry, we shall not be surprised at any amount of prejudice and opposition it will be likely to provoke, both from persons who have been so often disappointed in many new kinds, as most of us have been. Others are interested in other kinds, and some are opposed to any more new varieties, because we have too many already. In all these there is more or less reason and justice, and yet in spite of them all we venture to introduce another candidate in a new seedling Strawberry originated in 1883: found peeping through the snow, one cold April morning, on the banks of the Miami River, near Johnson's Station, Ohio, by Mr. Fred. Withoft, who gave it the name of **Western Union**, it having been found close beside a telegraph pole of the Western Union line.

At a meeting of the Montgomery County Horticultural Society, where the fruit was on exhibition, several ladies said they had made it a point for years to gather wild Strawberries near where this plant was found, and that they bore abundantly every year, were of large size, and delicious to the taste.

Mr. J. J. Fromm, an extensive small fruit grower and a member of the Committee on Small Fruits for the Montgomery County (O.) Horticultural Society, said he preferred to plant Cumberland, Western Union and Sharpless.

The Montgomery County Society is considered by leading

horticulturists of the United States to be equal to any and behind no other organization of the kind in this country.

From the proceedings of the American Horticultural Society, Wednesday evening, September, 1886:

Mr. Albaugh spoke of a new Berry, called the Western Union, originated by a gentleman from Dayton. The foliage is large, strong, and very healthy, and the fruit is excellent.

From *The Democrat*, Dayton, Ohio, Sunday, October 10, 1886:

Strawberries in October are a curiosity, and must be seen to be sure of. But Mr. Fred. G. Withoft left at the Democrat office last evening a basket full of this luscious fruit which showed, spoke and tasted for themselves. Mr. Withoft is himself the originator or discoverer of the variety of which he left us a specimen. He calls it the "Western Union" Strawberry. He raised it from a seedling found in 1883, by a Western Union telegraph pole on the D. & M. Railroad, in Montgomery County. From this circumstance he gave it its name. The berries before us are a *second* crop this season, and are as large and as finely flavored as though raised in June. This shows a most extraordinary vitality and vigor in the variety, and on the principle that he who makes one spear of grass grow where there was none before, is a public benefactor, Mr. Withoft can put in strong claims as the discoverer of a new variety of the berry of which old Pepys (or some other man) said, "God doubtless could have made a better fruit than the Strawberry, but he never *did*!"

From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated* February, 1887:

A man in New York paid \$130 for 260 ripe Strawberries.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February, 1886.

GENTLEMEN:—I bought of your agent 2,000 Strawberry plants. The first season I sold forty gallons; this year, as dry as it was, I sold four hundred gallons, besides all I wanted for my own use. I had berries from the Western Union, eight of which made a quart. You can refer to me at all times.

J. KIRKPATRICK.



DEWBERRIES.

Do I Like Dewberries?

Well, I should Smile.

DIDN'T I like them when a boy? After growing up, did you or any person ever forget the love had for a certain kind of fruit when you or they were young? Have we not all had a special liking for some certain variety of Apple, Peach or Pear? So it is with me in regard to the Dewberry. I have often wondered why the reliable Nursery Catalogue did not contain some good Dewberry for sale, and had almost forgotten there was such a fruit until one day I heard a Nurseryman at Chicago say "Yes, we have at last found the very thing for lazy people in the way of small fruit." What is it? It is called

The Lucretia Dewberry.

It was found growing wild in the mountains of West Virginia. First cultivated and brought to notice by B. F. Albaugh, of Miami County, Ohio. The bush is perfectly hardy, free from rust or other disease, and an enormous bearer. Fruit is black and glossy, of fine size, and delicious flavor. Ripens about with other Blackberries, but being so hardy and so prolific a bearer makes it of exceeding great value when compared with the ordinary Blackberry. No garden should be without it.

From George W. Campbell, Delaware, Ohio, Secretary Ohio Horticultural Society:

The Lucretia is probably the largest, best flavored, most productive, and earliest ripening of the Blackberry family. I visited a plantation July 16, and found it fully ripe, and bearing heavily, the finest berries in size and quality I had ever seen; many berries $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and 1 inch in diameter, with few that could be called medium or small.

The following report was made upon the **Lucretia** by a committee appointed to examine articles offered for exhibition at the *Nurserymen's Convention at Chicago*, June 18, '84:

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—This is a new and decided acquisition. The trusses of branches shown here were literally loaded with half-grown fruit. The fruit is said to be, when fully ripe, of large size and superior flavor. The vine is perfectly hardy, and has withstood 30° below zero without injury. It propagates from the tips like the Black-cap Raspberries, and never suckers or sprouts.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. NEWITT, }
J. M. JORDAN, } Committee.
E. Y. TEE, }





Ornamental Department.



Deciduous Trees.

Beech (*Fagus*).—PURPLE-LEAVED (*purpurea*). A remarkable tree, with dark, purplish-red foliage. Contrasts finely with the green of other trees.

Weeping or Drooping Deciduous Trees,

Ash (*Fraxinus*).—EUROPEAN WEEPING (*excelsior pendula*). The common, well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees; covers a great space, and grows rapidly.

Birch (*Betula*).—EUROPEAN WEEPING (*pedula*). A charming, drooping tree after four or five years' growth. Erect when young.

Linden.—WEEPING (*alba pendula*). A very beautiful tree, with large foliage and slender, drooping shoots.

Evergreen Trees

Arbor Vitae (*Thuja*).—AMERICAN (*Occidentalis*). The common White Cedar; excellent for screens and hedges.

Colorado or Silver Spruce.—The finest of all; beautiful.

Rhododendrons.—Three kinds.

Deciduous Shrubs.

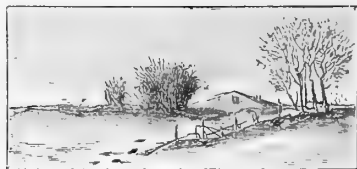
Azaleas (*imported*).—New and rare.

Purple Leaved Plum (*Prunus Pissardi*)—This fine plant was introduced from Persia in 1881, and we now place it in our collection for the first time. The beauty of its deep colored foliage and brilliant black wood is admired by every one. It bears fruit of deep black-red color, edible, and decidedly ornamental, but very inferior in quality. Foliage of a deep red color, and, unlike any other purple leaved shrub or tree, does not fade as the season advances, but retains its deepest hues until the leaves fall. It is undoubtedly the finest purple leaved shrub or tree now offered to the public.

We have, at a great expense, secured a supply of the original species of this tree, on which our stock is worked. Recent experiments have proven that it will not succeed *permanently* on either common plum or peach roots, on which it is commonly grown by nurserymen. Our patrons are thus assured of getting superior plants, worked upon roots of their own species, insuring vigor and long life to this highly prized novelty, of which every one should avail themselves.

Clematis, or Virgin's Bower.

The Clematis are elegant slender-branched Shrubs, nearly all varieties, of rapid growth, beautiful large flowers of different colors—white, blue, purple, and two-colored—and some are quite fragrant, especially the flammula and varieties. They are well adapted for training on trellis work, and grow from ten to fifteen feet high. They stand the severest winters, if the roots are slightly covered.





ROSES.



ROSES are the most beautiful of all flowers, and are cultivated and have justly been styled the Queen of Gardens. No lawn is complete without its bed of Roses, and nothing is so perfect in beauty and the standard of cultivation as to have at a few square feet of ground.

In selecting a spot for a Rose to be planted, the soil and situation will be shaded too much.

We grow the following—Mass. Fourteen, Climbing, and Climbing Roses.

Marie Terese.

H. P.—Raised from *Jugoslavica*. Bud and stem set 15 to very large, full, and of the globular form, exactly as 2001, and in every respect a superior sort. Green wood, very strong, pale greenish thorns; foliage large and handsome. The best Rose of its color, and the most useful of all sorts for general cultivation.

American Beauty.

H. P.—This is one of the most nutritious and vigorous, and has already become very popular, as a winter-blooming variety, while for out-door culture it has two merits. The flowers are very large, of beautiful form, and very double. Color a deep rich rose. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France, or the old-fashioned Damask Rose. It is truly an ever-blooming, or shoot-producing variety. This variety calls for great praise. A constant-blooming, sweet-scented Rose, of the size and flush of the Hybrid.

Editor of the Horticulturalist.—In your last issue you state that the "American Beauty" Rose originated with George Hancock, the his-torian, and ought to bear his name.

Messrs. Felix Bis, who first sent it out, say that it originated with a German gardener who did odd jobs in various private gardens, and that among others who employed him was Mr. Hancock, who has a very large collection of Roses. With this collection the German tried some hybridizing experiments, and among the seedlings thus produced was this one. He claimed that the Rose was a very valuable one, and tried to sell it, but failed. He then took it to Messrs. Felix and told them they might give him what they pleased. Thinking it of little value, they gave him seventy-five cents for it. Their attention was first drawn to it by seeing it in bloom at a season unusual for a hybrid perpetual, and by giving it special attention it proved to be a constant bloomer, and worth a great deal of money. It is said that the Rose has sold as high as \$20 each by the wholesale.

MARY D. WELLCOME.

The Bride.

F.—This is unquestionably the most beautiful White Tea Rose ever offered to the public. It is a sprout from Catherine Mermet, the most pink Tea Rose in cultivation, with which it is identical in growth and shape of flowers, but much more free in blooming qualities, plants with exactly the same treatment giving at least one-fourth more flowers than that splendid variety. The flowers are large and very double, on long stiff stems, and of fine texture and substance, lasting longer in a fresh state after being cut than any other known white variety, making it one of the finest flowers for corsage wear or bouquets imaginable. We can not too highly recommend this beautiful Rose to our patrons, feeling assured that it will give unbounded satisfaction.

The Conqueror.

This grand new hybrid perpetual Rose originated in England, where its immense size and wonderful beauty have made a great sensation. It is said to be the largest and one of the most beautiful Roses ever grown; the blooms are of immense size, remarkably beautiful form and perfectly double; the color is a lovely shade of rosy pink, passing to clear flesh, elegantly tinged and shaded with amaranth and silver rose. The plant is a strong upright grower, and believed to be perfectly hardy.



P. S. — In addition to articles named in this Abridged Catalogue for our patrons, we can furnish almost every fruit and ornamental tree, plant, and flower known to the trade.

CAUTION — We warn the public against certain persons who represent our Nurseries, but who have no authority to do so. We have already been injured by such misrepresentations. Parties operating from this establishment are provided with certificates showing that they have made arrangements with us for their supplies. Such certificates are never given for a longer period than one season. We authorize no one to deal in our products unless reliable.



Woodbury

If This is of No Use to You, Please Give to a Friend.

1887.

CATALOGUE
OF
Select Seeds.

Pansies a Specialty.

DAVID B. WOODBURY,
ORIGINATING FLORIST,
Paris, Maine, U. S. A.

ADVERTISER PRINT, NORWAY, ME.



CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS.

Please accept my thanks for your orders and kindness in the past. The arrival of this little catalogue is a modest invitation for your continued patronage and help.

The season for planting is well nigh here—in fact, so varied is the climate in our favored land, that planting time is ever present. Each should anticipate his own planting time and order seeds in advance that no delay may ensue.

A careful reading of this little book will tell you of something you will want. They are my choice from the thousands offered us in this great world.

Where advisable I sell the seed in mixture which gives *the most for the least money*. They are from the *best or latest improved*. I think them worthy an extended trial. At the low price they are offered you can afford to test them in your own climate where I think they will give favorable returns compared with any of their class. There are so many causes that tend to produce failures that I cannot warrant your efforts crowned with success. Nor can I be responsible for any failure, yet I would like to know of your success or if a failure perhaps I can help you.

Alone I cannot make this work a success. I try to help you, in return will you not favor me with your orders? Buy some Pansy seed to sell your friends. If you cannot sell it all the remainder may be returned within sixty days and I will refund the money paid for it. Or if unable to pay at time of buying, while my stock admits, I will forward on sale to be paid for when sold, returns to be made in sixty days by forwarding money for that sold and returning that unsold. Ask for number of Packets you want and I will mail them with price you are to pay me. If not satisfactory you can at once return them.

DIRECTIONS, TERMS, ETC.

My business is wholly by mail. I take *all* risks from loss by mail, provided my directions are followed. Thus you can order of me by mail just as well as you could buy of me in person. *Write very plainly especially your name and address in full, giving Town, County, State and No. of your P. O. Box. If a city resident give street and number.*

Terms: Cash with order, at my risk in the following ways: Sums of fifty cents or less in silver (wrapped in paper) or U. S. postage stamps. Sums of one dollar in postal note or paper money. Sums over one dollar by P. O. money order or if unable to obtain that send paper money in Registered letter, which your P. M. will do. The fee for P. O. Money Orders or Registering may be deducted from the amount to be sent me or seeds may be ordered to that amount. I *prepay* postage on all I send you and guarantee its safe delivery. Persons ordering may select extras worth twenty cents for each dollar's worth of seeds bought in Packets, or potatoes by the single tuber. That is, for every dollar sent I give you seeds to the amount of \$1.20. Gladioli Bulbs *not included*. To Canadian customers I would say that owing to Canadian duty on seeds sent from the U. S. I cannot send them by mail except perhaps a few sample flower seeds. If you desire to order by express—express charges and duty at your expense—send me your order and I will quote you lowest prices for the same.

I can furnish nothing except articles named in this Catalogue. Seeds sent on receipt of order. Bulbs and Potatoes soon as danger of freezing is over. (Early in April.)

TO THE TRADE.—Write for prices. I shall continue to grow Pansy Seed quite extensively, but to make sure of it you should order it grown on contract. For proof of quality read "What Others Say," on last page of cover. For twenty-five cents I will mail you a box of sample flowers. *In September.*

DAVID B. WOODBURY.

Paris, Maine, Jan. 1, 1887.

HINTS TO AMATUER GROWERS.

The plants that fill our summer gardens are mostly grown from seed a small quantity of which will produce plants sufficient to fill quite a good sized garden if each one is given the room it requires. It is better that your garden should look rather bare early in the season than to be so over crowded later on as to half smother a part. It is very plain that quality rather than quantity gives us the best display of flowers. The *best* seed costs two or three times as much as the cheap grades and one *good* plant is worth a dozen *poor* ones.

Remember that a high colored flower on the envelope adds nothing to the quality of the seed within and may be designed only to sell seed of an inferior sort to the inexperienced. A little extra care on a good plant will be repaid but bestowed on a poor one is thrown away, for in the end they are still unsatisfactory. Seeds once swollen with moisture will be killed by becoming too dry. Fine seed should be sown on top of light, fine soil, the pot covered (till the seed sprouts) so that the soil will retain its moisture. Water should be placed in the saucer and the soil acting as a sponge will absorb it. Or seed placed in centre with edges depressed may be watered from the outside surface. Larger seed like the pansy may be covered an eighth of an inch. It is slow to germinate. Most flat seeds are tender, requiring to be kept warm and but lightly covered. Wet long continued injures plants more than a little drouth. The Pansy, with good cultivation flowers in sixty days from sowing seed. Start a bed this and every year. Old, worn-out plants are of no value. If you want real, natural flowers buy seed and grow them; if imitations buy chromos.

For cuttings use well grown but not over ripe stock, rooting the woody ones in water and tender ones in fine soil without dressing, adding that later. Transplant Pansies when small if at all. As Pansy plants winter quite well, seed may be sown at any desired time.

SELECT FLOWER SEEDS.

I grow my Pansy, Dahlia and Verbena seed. The remainder of this list I import from Germany, being the same I shall use in my own garden.

ASTER.

Half-hardy Annual. A beautiful flower in which great advancement has been made in the past few years.

IMBRIQUE POMPON, LARGE FLOWERED, 10 colors:.....

DWARF PÆONY PERFECTION, 9 colors:.....

QUILLED, 10 colors:.....

Above mixed,..... 15 cts. per packet.

BALSAM.

Tender Annual. Producing flowers in great abundance of various forms and brilliant hues.

CAMELIA-FLOWERED—double, 6 varieties:.....

IMPROVED CAMELIA ROSE—double, 6 varieties:.....

CARNATION, STRIPED ROSE—double, 6 varieties:.....

Above mixed,..... 10 cts. per packet.

CIRYSANTHEMUM.

The three first named are the Pot or Greenhouse species. Seed of which if planted in Feb. or March will usually flower in autumn. Very easily wintered in the cellar.

CHINESE VARIETIES, double fine mixed,.....

..... 25 cts. per packet.

JAPANESE VARIETIES, double flowers of peculiar form, fine mixed,..... 25 cts. per packet.

POMPON, double flowers, fine mixed,.....

..... 25 cts. per packet.

ANNUALS.—Double and Single, brilliant colors and bright zones, (Last year's Novelties).. 15 cts. per packet.

DAHLIA.

Dahlias are very easily grown from seed and flower the first season. Plant early in the house, cover lightly, keep quite warm and but little damp till the plants appear. Out door cultivation same as though grown from bulbs. My collection contains a choice variety of many colors; large flowered double, Pompon double, semi-double and single.

Above mixed,..... 15 cts. per packet.

HOLLYHOCK.

Old garden favorites, too well known to need description.

CHATER'S SUPERIOR STRAIN, double, 6 varieties.....

Above mixed,..... 15 cts. per packet.

PANSY.

The Pansy is the most extensively grown of all flowering plants and is the favorite among all lovers of floral beauty. The Pansy is my specialty and grows to perfection in my climate. I am determined to embrace in my collection *the cream of all the pansies*. As there is so great a number of classes and colors I have thought best to offer seed in two packets, though the flowers will be quite similar. Publishers of Floral works and Seedsmen have seen my flowers and given us their verdict (on last page of cover) which upon trial I think you will concede to be just.

WOODBURY'S SELECT, mixed.

Per packet, (one hundred seeds)..... 15 cts.

Five packets,..... 50 cts.

Eleven packets,..... \$1.00.

WOODBURY'S BEST, mixed.

Per packet, (one hundred seeds)..... 25 cts.

Three packets, 50 cts.

Seven packets, \$1.00.

One packet of each, (Select and Best)..... 30 cts.

Four packets of each, (Select and Best)..... \$1.00.

PEAS, SWEET.

Should be planted early in rich soil and covered three inches deep.

From Named Varieties, choicest mixed,..... 5 cts.

PETUNIA.

The Petunias produced within the last few years are beauties. This mixture is composed of three classes of the best single and four of the best double, giving an endless variety in form and color and is *the best of all the Petunias*.

Above mixed,..... 15 cts per packet.

PHLOX.

The annual phlox is justly admired for its unrivalled profusion of bloom and richness of coloring.

Three of the best classes, mixed,.. 10 cts. per packet.

VERBENA.

The verbena is a deserving favorite, combining as it does fragrance with beauty. From a very large collection of choice kinds,

Mixed,..... 10 cts. per packet.

THE GLADIOLUS.

Is too well known to need any description here. I have originated my entire collection, containing every imaginable color and marking of that lovely flower. That they may not deteriorate they should be grown in rich soil. New bulbs grow from the old ones each year and with those which fail to flower are good for the next year's planting for flowering bulbs. In order to keep them through the winter they should be taken up when the tops begin to die or before the ground freezes up, dried and kept dry, out of the way of frost. I sell them only in mixture.

GLADIOLUS FLOWERING BULBS, Choice Mixed, Early and Late,

Ten Bulbs,..... 50 cts.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

NEW AND SELECT VARIETIES.

BEANS.

EXTRA EARLY AROOSTOOK.—This early new white field bean was first introduced in the spring of '85. It is extremely early, very productive, hardy, of dwarf habit and of first quality. One of the best if not the very best for home use,..... 10 cts. per packet.

IMPROVED OXFORD. (Yellow Eye).—This excellent strain of round Yellow Eye Bean has been established by selecting the roundest and whitest for seed. It is a very desirable market sort. Early, hardy and productive,..... 10 cts. per packet.

Either Variety of Beans per pound,..... 30 cts.

BEEF.

ECLIPSE.—Very smooth globe shaped, small top and roots. Very early and of extra quality. If for winter use sow late.... 5 cts. per packet.

CORN, SWEET.

CORY.—The Cory has been thoroughly tested proving itself *the earliest sweet corn*. The ears and kernels are of good size. Plants very dwarf and compact growing four or five feet high,.....10 cts. per packet.

MONTANA.—Very early. Of excellent quality. Dwarf and compact habit of growth..... 10 cts. per packet.

EARLY GENESEE.—A medium late twelve rowed variety of large size and extra quality. Keeps a long time in condition for eating. Is unsurpassed in rich, sweet flavor by any sweet corn I have ever seen.....
.....10 cts. per packet.

CORN, FIELD.

YELLOW FLINT.—Mixed from the very best varieties of first early, medium and late, including the varieties of recent introduction. I think any grower of Flint corn will find a desirable kind in this sort,..10 cts per packet.

PEAS.

The kinds I offer are all of recent introduction. Will do well without bushing. The later varieties especially should be planted early. All except the first named two are of branching habit and *should not* be planted too thickly in the row. I enumerate varieties in the order of their maturity.

FIRST OF ALL.—(Henderson's) This extra early Pea is unrivalled for earliness, yield and regularity of growth, producing pods of good size which are well filled with round, smooth peas of splendid flavor,.....
.....10 cts. per packet.

AMERICAN WONDER.—This pea grows but six or eight inches high and is very prolific in pods and peas of large size. Is of the best quality and is absolutely the first early among the green wrinkled sorts.....10 cts. per packet.

ABUNDANCE.—A wrinkled variety maturing after American Wonder. It is hardy, productive and of good flavor,..... 10 cts. per packet.

EVER BEARING.—A very productive variety, of long continuance in bearing. A second early in maturity; very luscious in flavor. One of the best,.....
.....10 cts. per packet.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET.—A round blue pea. One of the best of the late introductions. Height of vine fifteen to eighteen inches. Robust and superior appearance; pods of large size, bearing nine or ten on a vine and containing as many peas in each pod,.....

.....10 cts. per packet.

STRATAGEM.—A blue, wrinkled, marrow English dwarf Pea of Rare excellence. Vines twenty to twenty-four inches, bearing six to eight immense pods of ten peas each. Flavor the best,..... 10 cts. per packet.

Any Variety of Peas,.....30 cts. per pound.

POTATOES.

Of this valuable tuber I offer two novelties and other new, tried and valuable sorts of recent introduction.

WOODBURY'S VARIEGATED.—This variety, originated with me, is desirable more especially as a foliage plant, its top being green and white mixed,....25 cts. per tuber.

WOODBURY'S WHITE SPORT.—This variety originated with me from the Early Beauty of Hebron which it resembles except in color, which is a clean, clear white. I hold the entire stock which is very limited. I wish to have it tested widely as possible, consequently but one tuber will be sold the same person and that only while my stock lasts,.....50 cts. per tuber.

NEW QUEEN.—This Potato was first offered last season. The introducer, whom I believe reliable, claims it to be "Queen of the Earlys," and recommends it very highly; it is good form and size, hardy and productive. Light flesh colored skin, white flesh. Owing to my limited stock last season I was unable to test it as I would have done,.....25 cts. per tuber.

VICK'S EXTRA EARLY.—A very early white potato of good quality,15 cts. per tuber.

EARLY SUNRISE.—A very early potato of good size, fine form and extra quality. Rose colored skin with white flesh,..... 15 cts. per tuber.

PEARL OF SAVOY.—A very quick growing variety of the Rose type. Hardy, productive and of good quality. An extra market sort,.....15 cts. per tuber.

EARLY MAYFLOWER.—A late, hardy potato of extra quality. Cooks very white and dry,15 cts. per tuber.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

LARGE PANSIES.

Mr. D. B. Woodbury, of Paris, Maine, sends us a box of flowers of his seedling Pansies. For size and perfect shape, with brilliant coloring, we think these are about the most perfect. Many of the flowers measured three inches across. We are pleased to see the improvement Mr. Woodbury is making in this popular flower.—*Horticultural Art (Rochester, N. Y.) Journal.* Nov. 1886.

SOME FINE PANSIES.

Last month a box of pansies came to us from Mr. David B. Woodbury of Paris, Me., who makes a specialty of originating new Pansies, of which our box were specimens. They were indeed a fine lot in both size and beauty of markings. They comprised some excellent solid blacks and pure whites, while some maroons and purples with minute white borders were very choice. The finely striped fancy type was well represented, particularly in the terra cotta shades of color.—*American (47 Dey St., New York) Garden.* Nov. 1886.

David B. Woodbury, Dear Sir:—Your box Pansy blossoms sent by mail is at hand in first class shape and some of the varieties are certainly the handsomest we ever saw.

Oct. 1886.

A. W. LIVINGSTON'S SONS,

Columbus, Ohio.

Pansies received. I must say they are very nice, and really the nicest I ever saw. With many thanks I am

Oct. 5, '86.

Very Respectfully, FRANK FINCH,

Clyde, N. Y.

David B. Woodbury, Dear Sir—Pansy flowers rec'd. They are, to say the least, a very excellent strain. Think we never saw *high colored* pansies as large as some of those you sent. Kindly Yours, L. TEMPLIN & SONS,

June 1886.

Calla, Ohio.

WOODBURY'S PANSY SEEDS

are grown only by me and sold only in my original packets. Other seedsmen sell them. Buy them only in my original packets.

DAVID B. WOODBURY.

