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Tree Fruits

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Indexed.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,

Small Fruits Indexed OF

M. BARNES & CO.,

NURSERYMEN.

GROESBECK,

HAMILTON CO.,

OHIO.

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GROWERS

OF THE

Latest & Best Approved Varieties.

STRICTLY GRADED OF ITS CLASS.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY FILLED.

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STECHER LITH. CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

PRUNUS SIMONII.

Supposed to be a hybrid between an apricot and plum. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive; bears a dull-colored tomato like fruit, which has a fine apricot-like flavor.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

IN coming before you the thirty-fourth year as Nurserymen, we wish to return our sincere thanks for your kind and generous patronage in past years, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same in the future. The continued and increasing orders of our customers is sufficient evidence that the stock we send out meet their approval and assure us that our efforts to please them have been successful. We desire to say to those with whom we have never dealt, that we have conducted the Nursery business here since the year 1855, and have over seventy acres devoted to the business, and we are satisfied that with our thirty-three years experience among Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, etc., we are capable of furnishing you with nursery stock, which is equalled by few and surpassed by none. While we do not profess to compete in price with the numerous unreliable firms throughout the country, who have neither the wish or desire to keep varieties true or quality of stock first class, we do claim to sell as low as any reliable firm in the country, and taking quality and grade of stock into consideration, we are confident that our prices will compare favorably with the lowest. And now in order to convince you of the character and grade of stock that we send out, method of packing, etc., we earnestly solicit a trial order. It is our aim to deal with those who trust their orders to our care in such a manner as to make permanent customers of them, how well we have succeeded in this our numerous patrons throughout the country may testify. While it is unnecessary to say a word to induce our old customers to order from us, we wish to state that we have a very large and complete assortment of the best selected, and choicest varieties, and as the past season has been a favorable one to us, it is unusually fine, and we feel satisfied that we can please you this time as well as in former years. We devote our personal attention to every branch of our business. We aim to include in our assortment the best varieties in each class, for market and family use, and persons ordering from us may rely upon our giving careful attention to their interests.

Yours Faithfully,

M. BARNES & CO.

LOCATION OF NURSERY.

Groesbeck, our post office, is situated on the Colerain Pike, about four and one-half miles from corporation of Cincinnati. The Nursery is located one-fourth mile west of Groesbeck on the Hoffner Avenue. This locality is considered one of the most fertile fruit-growing regions in the state—having a soil peculiarly adapted for the growth of hardy trees and plants; being of a fertile loam on a clay sub-soil, on an elevated location, well drained, producing good, healthy, thrifty trees and plants, which are equaled by few.

Cincinnati our shipping point, affords us advantages in shipping unsurpassed anywhere in the United States. Situated as it is in the center of population, it has easy access to all points in any direction.

We also have a branch nursery near Harrison, Ohio, located one-half mile north-west of Harrison, on the Brookville Turnpike.

We Guarantee all trees, etc., sold by us to be true to name, to the extent that we replace on proper proof all trees, etc., proving untrue, or refund the money paid for same.

Packing usually begins in the fall, about the 10th of October, and continues as long as weather will permit, and in the spring about the 1st to 15th of March and continues to the latter part of April or middle of May. We give our personal attention to packing, which is always done in the very best manner, packing as light as is consistent with safe transportation.

Shipping Directions should be plainly given, but when none are given, we use our best judgment in the selection of a route. We convey packages to the forwarders free of charge, at which time our control ceases, hence our responsibility also.

Prices in this catalogue apply only when the quantity specified is taken. However, five, fifty and five hundred will be furnished at ten, hundred and thousand rates respectively.

Varieties.—It is our custom, should the supply of a variety be exhausted (which is certain to occur in all nurseries at times), to substitute in its place a sort of the same time of ripening and similar in other respects, or to give the value in another grade of the same variety named. When it is desired that we shall not do this it must be so stated in the order, simply say "no substitute." Parties leaving the selection of varieties to us, should state the general character of the soil, whether low or upland, rich or poor, and whether the fruit is wanted for family use near market or shipping.

Terms cash, except by special agreement, or unless the purchasers are regular well-known customers who have settled former bills promptly upon presentation. If desired, goods can be sent C. O. D. (by express only), provided that 15 per cent. of the amount of the bill is enclosed with the order as a guarantee of good faith.

Remittances may be made by post office order on Cincinnati, Ohio, or by check, bank draft on New York or by registered letter.

We are prepared to furnish most anything in the nursery plant or seed line, and if any article or variety is wanted which we have not catalogued, we shall be pleased to have you correspond with us in regard to your wants.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

We cannot attempt to give complete directions on all points connected with Tree Planting, but simply a few hints on the more important operations. Every man who purchases a bill of trees should put himself in possession of a work on fruit cul-

ture, that will furnish him with full and reliable instructions on the routine of management. Transplanting is to be considered under the following heads:

1st. **The Preparation of the Soil.**—For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least beforehand, using the sub-soil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover or well decomposed manure or compost. To ensure a good growth of fruit 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 operation, 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 a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by 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 high, with naked stems and trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should be all 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. Cut off smoothly, all bruised or broken roots, up to the sound wood. In case of older trees of extra size, the pruning must be in proportions; as a general thing it will be safe to shorten all the previous years' shoots to three or four buds at their base, and where the branches are very numerous some may be cut out entirely.

Dwarf, or Pyramidal Trees on the Quince Stock, if of two or three years' growth, with a number of side branches, will require to be pruned with a two-fold object in view, viz.: The growth of the tree and the desired form. The branches must be cut into the form of a pyramid by shortening the lower ones, say one-half, those above them shorter, and the upper ones around the leading shoots to within two or three buds of their base. The leader itself must be shortened back one-half or more. When trees have been dried or injured much by exposure, the pruning must be closer than if in good order.

Yearling Trees upon Quince Stock Intended for Pyramids.—Some of these may have a few side branches, the smallest of which should be cut clean away, reserving only the strongest and the best placid. In other respects they should be pruned as directed for trees of two years' growth. Those having no side branches should be cut back so far as to ensure the production of a tier of branches within twelve inches of the ground. A strong yearling, four to six feet, may be cut back about half, and the weaker ones more than that. It is better to cut too low than not low enough, for if the first tier of branches be not low enough the pyramidal form cannot afterward be perfected.

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 the best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root 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 fall or late in spring. Guard against planting too deep; the trees, after the ground set-

ties, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery. Trees on dwarf stock 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 or 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.**—The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them until, at least, they are of bearing size.

Treatment of trees that have been frozen in the packages, or received during frosty weather.—Place the packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. Trees procured in the fall for spring planting, should be laid in trenches in a slanting position to avoid the winds; the situation should also be sheltered and the soil dry. A mulching on the roots and a few evergreen boughs over the tops will afford good protection.

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DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES IN PLANTATIONS.

Standard Apples, 30 to 40 feet apart each way. In poor soils 25 feet may be enough.

Standard Pears and Cherries, 18 feet apart each way and the dwarf growing varieties, Dukes and Morellos at 16 feet.

Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines, 16 feet apart each way.

Quinces, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

Dwarf or Pyramidal Pears, Cherries and Plums, 10 to 12 feet apart each way. The greater distance is better where land is not scarce.

Dwarf Apples (bushes), 6 feet apart.

Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries, 3 to 4 feet apart.

Blackberries, 6 to 7 feet apart.

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NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE, AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

At 4 feet apart each way.....	2,729	At 15 feet apart each way.....	200
“ 5 “ “	1,742	“ 18 “ “	135
“ 6 “ “	1,200	“ 20 “ “	110
“ 8 “ “	680	“ 25 “ “	70
“ 10 “ “	430	“ 30 “ “	50
“ 12 “ “	325		

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between rows by the distance between the plants. Thus, strawberries planted three feet by one foot, gives each plant three square feet, for 14,520 plants to the acre.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

The first fruit both in importance and general culture is the apple. Its period of ripening extends nearly or quite throughout the year. By making judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession of this valuable fruit can be had throughout the year.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

- Astrachan, Red**—Large, roundish; deep crimson; quality good, vigorous and productive. July.
- American Summer Pearmain**—Medium size, yellow and red; first quality. Last of August.
- Benoni**—Medium size; deep red; excellent flavor; a free grower and good bearer. First of August.
- Bough, Yellow Sweet**—Large size; greenish yellow; tender and sweet; a free grower and good bearer. July.
- Carolina Red June**—Small, deep red; a good bearer and a free grower. First of July.
- Early Colton (New)**—Highly recommended; resembles Early Harvest to some extent; said to ripen two weeks earlier than the Red Astrachan.
- Early Harvest**—Medium to large, flat; yellow; splendid for cooking; a moderate grower and very productive. July.
- Early Strawberry**—Medium size; deep red; mild, pleasant flavor; an erect grower and good bearer. Last of July.
- Golden Sweet**—Large, golden-yellow; rich and sweet; excellent flavor; a great bearer. The best sweet apple known. August.
- Summer Rose**—Medium; striped red and yellow; delicious flavor; slow grower but good bearer. July.
- Summer Queen**—Medium to large; striped yellow and red; fair quality. August.
- Tetofsky**—Russian; medium size; yellowish-white, striped sometimes with red; an early annual and abundant bearer; good for cooking and eating; extremely hardy. July.
- William's Early**—Large, oblong; bright red; excellent flavor; moderate grower and good bearer. Last of August.

AUTUMN APPLES.

- Duchess of Oldenberg**—Medium to large; striped yellow and red; rich sub-acid flavor; an early and abundant bearer of exceedingly handsome fruit; free grower. September.
- Fameuse (or Snow Apple)**—Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, melting and delicious; hardy, vigorous and productive. October to December.
- Fall Pippin**—Very large; yellow; quality first class; a free grower and good bearer. October.
- Fall Queen (or Hass)**—Large size; dull, brownish-red; flesh white, juicy and sub-acid. Tree hardy and vigorous; bears early and abundantly. September and November.
- Fall Wine**—Medium; dark red; flesh white and unexcelled in quality. October.

- Keswick Codlin**—Large, pale yellow; acid; excellent for cooking; tree vigorous and very productive; an early and abundant bearer. August to October.
- Maiden's Blush**—Large, pale yellow, with red blush; pleasant sub-acid flavor; bears large crops. September and October.
- Porter**—Large, oblong; rich yellow; dull blush in the sun; with a rich, excellent, slightly acid flavor. September and October.
- Rambo**—Medium; yellowish, striped with dull red; tender, rich and good; vigorous and productive. October and December.
- Wealthy**—Medium; smooth, dark red; excellent quality; very hardy, vigorous and productive. October and November. Good winter farther north.

WINTER APPLES.

- Baldwin**—Large, bright red; good quality; vigorous and productive. December to March.
- Ben Davis** (or New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.)—Large, handsome striped; good quality; tree hardy, vigorous and productive. A valuable sort. December to March.
- Canada Reinette**—Very large; dull yellow; firm, juicy and rich; a free grower and good bearer. Highly esteemed. November to March.
- Cooper's Market**—Medium size; striped yellow and red; first quality; productive. October and November.
- Grimes' Golden Pippin**—Medium to large; rich golden-yellow; tree hardy, vigorous and very productive. An apple of the highest quality and worthy of general cultivation. December and January.
- Golden Russet**—Medium size, with tinge of red on exposed side; hardy and vigorous; a good bearer. January to April.
- Hubbardston's Nonsuch**—Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; a free grower and great bearer. November to January.
- Jersey Black**—Medium size; dark red; great bearer, moderate grower and a late keeper.
- Jonathan**—Medium size, red; first quality; a poor grower and very productive. November to April.
- Jenetting** (Rawle's Janet, Never Fail, etc.)—Greenish-yellow, striped with red; rather acid but of an agreeable flavor; good grower and great bearer. Blossoms two weeks later than other varieties. January to April.
- Kain's Spitzenberg**—Large, pale red; of delicious flavor; hardy, vigorous and productive. December to February.
- King of Tompkins County**—Large, striped red and yellow; vigorous and productive. December to May.
- Lawver**—Large, dark red; flesh white, crisp, sprightly; rich flavor; a thrifty grower and good bearer; blooms late. A late keeper.
- Lansingberg**—Medium size; bright red; not of the best quality but very valuable on account of its late keeping qualities. May and June.
- London Pippin**—Very large, greenish-yellow; of good flavor, a free grower and moderate bearer. December.
- Mann**—Medium to large; deep yellow, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed; juicy, mild, pleasant sub-acid. Tree hardy and an upright grower; an early and annual bearer of large crops and a late keeper. March to June.
- Milain**—Medium size; bright red. Tree vigorous and productive; a good keeper. February to April.
- Newtown Pippin**—Medium size; greenish-yellow; good flavor. Does not succeed only in some favored localities. April and May.
- Northern Spy**—Large, striped yellow and red; delicious flavor; a rapid upright grower; drops badly in some localities. January to June.
- Nickajack**—Large, striped, and slightly russeted on greenish-yellow ground; flesh firm, sub-acid and good flavor. November to March.
- Peck's Pleasant**—Large, pale yellow; brown cheek; good quality; keeps well. November to April.



MANN APPLE.

- Pennock** (or Large Romanite)—Large, flatish, deep red; sweetish, dry and of poor quality; vigorous and productive. December to February.
- Pewaukee**—Originated at Pewaukee, Wis., from seed of Oldenberg. Large, round, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Tree very hardy and vigorous. January to May.
- Red Winter Pearmain**—Very large, yellow, striped red; of best quality. November to March.
- Red Limbertwig**—Medium to large; striped red and yellow; of fair quality, a profuse bearer and good keeper. January to March.
- Rhode Island Green**—Large, greenish-yellow; a rapid grower and bearer; large crops. November to March.
- Roman Beauty**—Large, light yellow ground striped with red; of good quality, moderate grower and good bearer. December to May.
- Roxbury Russet**—Medium to large; surface rough; greenish, covered with russet; free grower and great bearer. June.
- Shiawassa Beauty**—Medium; white ground, marbled and striped with rich red; flesh firm and very white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Tree vigorous and very productive. October to February.
- Shockley**—Large, oblong; yellow and red; sweet, crisp and juicy; a young and abundant bearer. November to June.
- Smith Cider**—Large, oblong, somewhat flattened; skin yellow, nearly covered with red; has a peculiar flavor; very prolific, and valuable for market; a crooked grower. December to March.
- Steele's Red**—Large, striped red; quality first rate; a moderate, upright grower. Early winter.

- Sutton Beauty**—Medium to large; roundish; skin waxen-yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality very good; keeps remarkably well; tree a free, handsome grower and very productive. A valuable variety. December to May.
- Taylor's Red**—Originated at Harrison, Ohio, where it is very highly esteemed as a valuable market sort; medium size; deep red; very handsome; tree vigorous, hardy and very productive; keeps remarkably well, and meets with a ready sale on the market. January to April.
- Tulpehocken**—Very large, greenish-yellow; flesh greenish, juicy and good; a rapid grower and good bearer. October to January.
- Twenty Ounce Pippin**—Very large, showy, striped; of fair quality, free grower and good bearer. October to January.
- Wagener**—Medium to large; striped red and yellow; a good keeper and very productive. December to March.
- White Winter Pearmain**—Of good size, and in some localities a great bearer.
- White Pippin**—Large, greenish-white; pale yellow when ripe; fair quality; vigorous grower. January to May.
- Wine sap**—Medium, dark red; sub-acid; good quality; an abundant yielder; moderate grower. December to May.
- Willow Twig**—Medium, roundish; light yellow, shaded with red; first quality; a good keeper and very productive.

RUSSIAN APPLES OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

These are very valuable on account of their extreme hardiness. The following varieties are new and must be tried in order to determine upon their merits in different localities:

Switzer—This first class apple will take the place of the Snow apple where that variety fails. The fruit resembles the Fameuse in form and color; juicy, tender and rich, excellent for the dessert. Prof. J. L. BUDD, of Iowa, says: "Good enough for an epicure." CHAS. DOWNING says: "It is undoubtedly valuable for home use and commerce." MR. A. WEBSTER, of Vermont, says: "This fine apple sometimes keeps until winter, unless eaten before, since I have eaten it in fine condition in January."

Yellow Transparent—MR. CHAS. DOWNING describes it as follows: A Russian variety which promises to be valuable for a cold climate. Is an early fruit of good quality, ripening before the Tetofsky, with more tender and delicate flesh, but does not continue long in use. It is said the tree so far is moderately vigorous and an early and good bearer annually. Fruit medium, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; skin pale yellow when fully mature; flesh white, half fine, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; quality good to very good. A week or two before Tetofsky.

Red Beitigheimer—A rare and very valuable German variety; fruit large to very large; roundish, inclining to conical; skin pale cream colored; ground mostly covered with purplish-crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk pleasant flavor. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest apples and worthy of extensive cultivation. September.

Enormous—Large, wooly leaf; fine grower; very hardy; fruit very large, oval, irregular shape, covered with red stripes; flesh coarse but surprisingly good quality for so large an apple. Worthy a trial.

In addition to the above varieties we have the following which are very highly recommended, and worthy a trial: Black Twig, St. Peter, Raibinaska.

New apples of prominence which we recently imported from France; they come well recommended and should be given a trial. Here is what is said of them in France.

Akeria—A moderate grower; comes well recommended; worthy a trial.

- Amasia**—An Italian sort of great repute; moderate grower.
- Fish, D. T.**—A very rapid grower; immense size apple, measures one foot and a quarter around.
- Hampers**—Red fleshed sort; early; similar to Red Astrachan in shape and color; good grower.
- Kirkbridge White**—Highly recommended, of moderate growth.
- Mr. Gladstone**—Of moderate growth.
- Red Streak**—A rapid grower.

CRAB APPLES.

- Transcendant**—Immensely productive; an early bearer; splendid for jellies and preserving. September and October.
- Yellow Siberian**—Large, golden-yellow; free grower.
- Red Siberian**—Yellow, lively scarlet cheek; bears young and abundantly. September and October.
- Montreal Beauty**—Very beautiful and desirable; fruit large, striped yellow and red; the most beautiful of all crabs in appearance; bears young and abundantly. October and November.
- Hyslop**—Large, deep crimson; beautiful and hardy.
- Marengo (No. 2)**—Large, highly flavored; bears abundantly in clusters.
- Morfeit**—A seedling of the Siberian; larger size and a tremendous bearer.
- Whitney (No. 20)**—Large size; a great bearer, and very hardy; striped red.
- Hewes**—Of fair size; a great bearer; makes excellent cider; very profitable.

PEARS.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

- Bartlett**—A noble pear; the most popular of all. Large, buttery and melting; bears regular and abundant crops of excellent fruit. August.
- Clapp's Favorite**—A large pear resembling the Bartlett, and ripening a few days earlier. The fruit should be picked at least ten days before it would ripen on the tree.
- Doyenne d'Ete**—Rather small, melting and sweet; a vigorous grower and a good bearer. First of August.
- Goudy Harvest**—An early pear of inferior quality, but profitable for market.
- Julienne**—Medium, bright yellow; sweet and pleasant; productive and good. August.
- Kirtland**—Above medium; rich yellow color, overspread with cinnamon russet; flesh white, melting and sweet. September 1st.
- Le Conte**—The fruit is bell shaped; of a rich creamy-yellow when ripe; very smooth and fine looking; greatly esteemed in some parts of the south. Of remarkable vigor and beauty of growth. 1st of September.
- Madelaine**—Medium; greenish-lemon-yellow; melting and juicy; vigorous and productive. July.
- Manning's Elizabeth**—Small, bright yellow; red cheek, brown dots; juicy and melting. August.
- Osband's Summer**—Medium, clear yellow; red cheek; rich, sugary flavor; good bearer. August.
- Souvenir du Congres**—Large to very large; larger than Bartlett or Clapp's Favorite; bright yellow; brilliant carmine where exposed. It commences to ripen in August a little before the Bartlett and extends into September.
- Tyson**—Medium; juicy, sweet and pleasant; bears abundantly every year. August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

- Belle Lucrative**—Large, melting and sweet; bears early and abundantly. September.
- Beurre Bosc**—Large, russety; a moderate grower and good bearer; high flavored. September.
- Duchess de Angouleme**—Very large, dull greenish-yellow; of fair quality. It reaches its highest perfection on the dwarf. November to December.
- Flemish Beauty**—Large, melting and sweet; very productive and hardy. September.
- Frederick Clapp**—Above medium, of a rich aromatic flavor: lemon-yellow; quality very good to best; vigorous spring grower. October 15th to November.
- French sweet Muskatiller**—Medium to large; pyriform; resembles Beurre de Anjou in shape; golden-yellow, russet color; flesh white tinged with yellow; juicy and sweet; resembles Bartlett in flavor; appears to be a good shipper. September.
- Howell**—Large, handsome, sweet and melting; vigorous, hardy and very productive. September and October.
- Hoosic (New)**—Large, yellow, marbled with russet; melting and juicy, with a rich almond flavor; very hardy and a good bearer. October.
- Kieffer (Kieffer's Hybrid)**—Some think it worthy of culture, while others think it is not. Large, golden-yellow, red blush sometimes; flesh coarse and of inferior quality, very productive and an early bearer. Tree vigorous, claimed by some to be a profitable market sort. October and November.
- Onondaga (Swan's Orange)**—Very large; golden-yellow, with russet specks; of fair quality and a great bearer. October.
- Sheldon**—Large, roundish; russet and red; of the very best quality; vigorous and prolific. October.
- Seckel**—Small, yellowish-brown, red cheek; of the highest quality; slow grower; great bearer. September.

WINTER VARIETIES.

- Beurre Clarigeau**—Very large; yellow and red; a free grower and good bearer; November.
- Beurre de Anjou**—Large and handsome; buttery and melting; excellent flavor; an early and prolific bearer. October to December.
- Beurre Easter**—Large, yellow, brown dots; sometimes dull red cheek; good quality. December to February.
- Duchess de Bordeaux**—Large, yellow, tinted with russet; very thick skin; good quality. December to February.
- Dix**—Large size, yellow; buttery, melting and rich; as good quality as the Bartlett.
- Lawrence**—Large, yellow, with brown dots; buttery and rich; a free grower and very productive. One of the best early winter pears. November to December.
- Vicar of Winkfield**—Large, long, poor quality; very productive. December.

The Sandwich Pear.

This pear is very little known outside of this immediate locality, we, I believe, were the first to cultivate and propagate it in the nursery. It was grown from the seed of an apple which was obtained on the Sandwich Isles (hence its name). It is a very difficult matter to describe the pear so as to convey a correct idea of its nature to the reader in the limited space allotted in a catalogue, as it differs from most all pears in habit and appearance. It resembles an apple in shape, of large size, in color it is a rich golden-yellow, covered with grayish dots when fully ripe, very beautiful in appearance, an enormous annual bearer. Tree an upright, compact and exceedingly vigorous grower, with large and dense dark green foliage, changing to scarlet in the autumn. Very ornamental as a lawn tree. While the fruit is not relished by many persons to eat in its natural state, it is unsurpassed by anything to our knowledge as a preserving pear; it is also excellent for canning. Put away in the cellar in

the same manner as apples or potatoes it will keep nearly or quite all winter. It is noted in this locality for its singularity, its fruit resembling an apple both in shape and appearance, while it can only be worked or propagated on the pear.

We have raised a seedling from the Sandwich, which resembles its parent in appearance and growth of tree, and shape of the fruit, but it is better liked to eat in its natural state as it comes from the tree.

PEACHES.

The peach is a native of Persia. The fruit externally is less distinctly marked than most other species, in many kinds there is a general sameness in size, form and color; and the size, form and color of the same varieties vary greatly from culture and other causes; on the same tree one specimen will be of the greatest excellence, another insipid and unpleasant. The ease with which peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit, and the facility with which it may be shipped to distant markets, make peach growing extremely profitable.

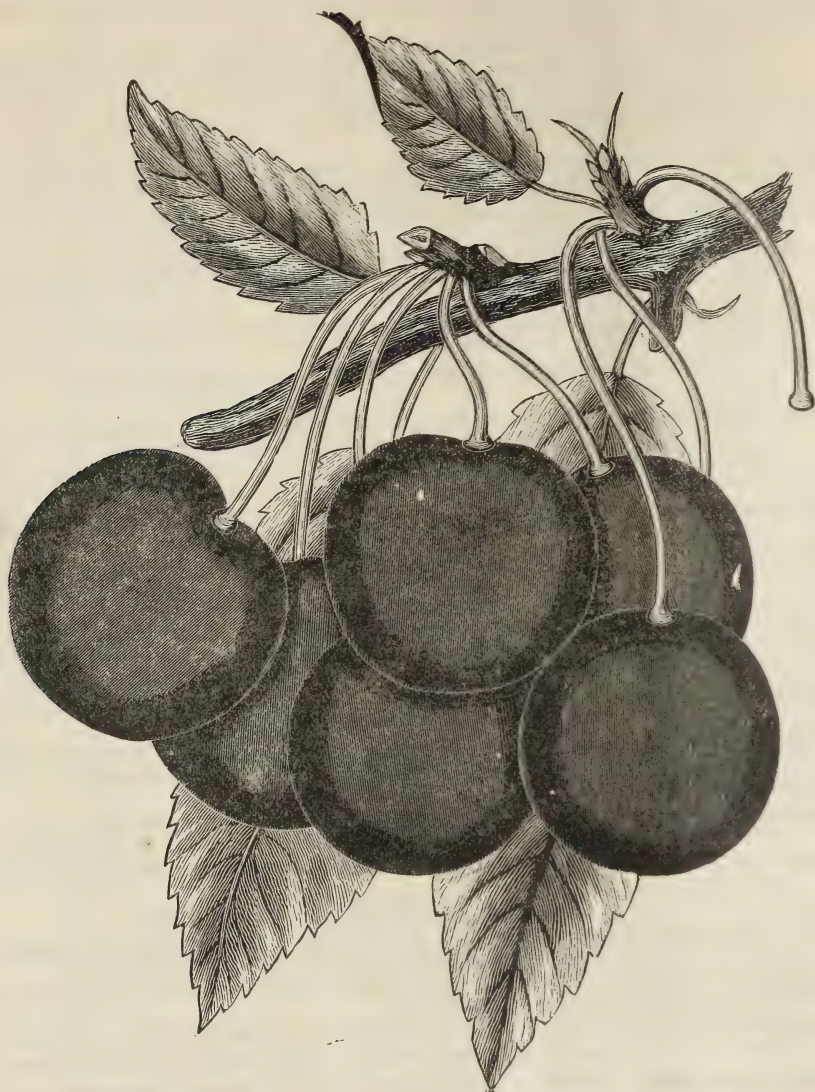
The "Yellows" is rapidly destroying the orchards in parts of the east, and the culture in the districts where the whole country have depended on for a supply of this luscious fruit, is likely to greatly decrease and probably be swept out entirely by the disease. The growers in these localities are already at a loss to know what to grow when the disease has destroyed their orchards. This condition of affairs and the recent good crops we have had in our section of the country, which have been highly satisfactory and very profitable to the fortunate persons who had orchards large enough to bear, gives us great encouragement here in this locality to engage in the culture of this important and valuable fruit, as it appears that the increasing demand must be supplied from other localities than heretofore, it is very important that we should decide at once to engage in the culture.

We have made the growing of peach trees our specialty for years. Our locality is not infested with yellows and disease, our trees are rank and vigorous, both in orchard and nursery, and parties entrusting their orders to our care can depend on getting healthy, vigorous and thrifty trees, entirely free from disease.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees and fine fruit the following points must be well attended to in peach culture: 1st. Keep the ground perfectly clean and mellow around the trees, and place at the ground close up to and directly around the trunk of the tree one quart of unbleached wood ashes; at three year old a half peck, and as they get older increase the amount at each application. This should be applied to the trees every year about the 15th of May or the 1st of June, no later than this. Applied in this way it is a certain preventative of the borer. 2d. Keep the heads low, the trunks should not exceed three to four feet in height. 3d. Attend regularly every spring to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. This keeps the head round, full and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back about one-half and strong ones one-third, but see that you have a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut clean out. It should always be borne in mind that the fruit is produced on wood of the last season's growth, and therefore it is very essential for keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree. In planting peach trees it is very important to cut back the tree severely, cut off all side branches smoothly, and select three or four good buds and cut back to them about four feet. This lessens the demand upon the roots and enables the remaining buds to push more vigorously. Most failures in newly planted orchards, may be ascribed to the non-observance of these directions. All are freestones unless marked clings, but as a rule all very early peaches up to the time of ripening of the Crawford's Early cling to some extent.

- ✓ * **Alexander**—Ten days in advance of Hale's Early; red, white flesh. Latter part of June and 1st of July.
- ✓ * **Amsden's June**—Ripens at same time as Alexander and nearly if not identical.
- ✓ * **Allen**—From Michigan, comes well recommended.
- ✓ * **Arkansas Traveler**—Red, white flesh; ripens about same time as Alexander.
- ✓ * **Barnes' Late**—Large yellow; very productive; red cheek, sometimes striped; ripens with Crawford Late.
- ✓ * **Bilyeu's Late October**—Large, white; red cheek; flesh white; ripens ten days after Smock.
- ✓ * **Chair's Choice**—Of largest size; deep yellow; red cheek; flesh very firm; a strong grower and great bearer; ripens five days in advance of Smock.
- ✓ * **Charles Downing**—Of the type of Alexander which it resembles, probably a little later.
- ✓ * **Christiana**—Fine golden-yellow; crimson cheek; not as good a bearer as Beers.
- ✓ * **Chinese Cling**—Large, creamy-white; pink blush; of good flavor. 1st of August.
- ✓ * **Crawford Early**—Large, yellow; red cheek; excellent quality; very productive. 1st to 15th of August.
- ✓ * **Crawford Late**—Large, greenish-yellow; dull red cheek; productive; one of the best. 1st to 15th of September.
- ✓ * **Conkling**—Large, golden-yellow; marbled with crimson; of good quality; very productive; succeeds Crawford Early.
- ✓ * **Early Barnard** (Alberge Yellow. Yellow Rareripec).—Large, yellow; red cheek; productive. 1st of August.
- ✓ * **Early Canada**—Resembles Alexander very closely; ripens at same time. Some claim it to be earlier.
- ✓ * **Early Louise**—Medium, red; white flesh; larger than Beatrice, a few days later, but better quality.
- ✓ * **Early Rivers**—Large, straw color; pink cheek; very rich flavor; ripens close after Early Louise and one to two weeks before Hale's.
- ✓ * **Elberta**—Large, yellow; red cheek; flesh yellow and melting; of high quality; a valuable new sort. September.
- ✓ * **Ford's Late White**—The latest white freestone; very desirable and profitable for market. Fruit large and beautiful; fine quality; very productive. Ripens in October after the season of Smock.
- ✓ * **F. St. John** (Yellow St. John, etc.)—Large, round; orange-yellow; deep red cheek; highly flavored; ripens with Troth's Early.
- ✓ * **Fox's Seedling**—White, red cheek; tender, juicy and excellent; late.
- ✓ * **Foster**—Large, deep orange-red; dark red in the sun; flesh yellow, rich and juicy; a few days earlier than Crawford Early.
- ✓ * **Globe**—Very large, rich golden-yellow, with a red blush covering half the surface; flavor luscious and of very best quality; a good bearer; upright, compact, vigorous and healthy grower. Ripens with Crawford Late and lasts a week longer.
- ✓ * **Golden Drop**—Medium to large; rich golden-yellow; enormously productive and bears young and perfectly hardy; ripens between Crawford Late and Smock, and is one of the most profitable of all peaches, having always brought a higher price than any other in competition with it; very beautiful and attractive.
- ✓ * **Gross Mignonne**—Large, roundish; deep red in the sun; flesh white; good flavor. August 15th.
- ✓ * **Gudgeon's Late**—Large, white flesh; red cheek; of good quality and ships well; very highly esteemed. Last of September.
- ✓ * **Hale's Early**—Medium size; flesh white; first quality. Ripens August 1st. Rots badly in some localities.
- ✓ * **Hill's Chili**—Medium, yellow; shaded dark red; medium quality; very productive. September 1st.
- ✓ * **Heath Free**—Medium to large; pale greenish-white; purplish-red cheek; juicy and pleasant. Last of September.

- * **Heath Cling**—Large, white, sometimes with red cheek; juicy and sweet; excellent quality. Last of September.
- * **Henrietta** (or Levy's Late Winter)—Specially valuable for its extreme lateness, remarkable beauty and size. Yellow with crimson cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and good; its keeping qualities are remarkable.
- * **Jacques' Rareripe**—Large, dark yellow and dull red; flesh yellow, juicy and good. Middle of September.
- * **John Hass**—The largest early entirely freestone. Large, round, of a bright color; flesh white, melting, juicy and good; succeeds Hale's Early in time of ripening.
- * **Large Early York**—Large, white; red cheek; juicy and delicious; vigorous and productive. August 15th.
- * **Lewis' Seedling**—Resembles *Mixon Free*, about as large, of uniform size; white with faint red cheek; ripens at same time as *Large Early York*; productive and good.
- * **May Beauty**—Large, white flesh covered with deep red; very productive; ripens with *Alexander*.
- * **Moore's Favorite**—Similar to *Mixon Free*; a little larger, and ripens a few days in advance of it.
- * **Old *Mixon Free***—Large, greenish-white and red; flesh pale, juicy and rich; hardy and productive; a most valuable variety; ripens just after *Crawford Early*.
- * **Old *Mixon Cling***—Large and excellent; one of the best things. 1st of September.
- * **Picquet's Late**—Very large, yellow; red cheek; excellent flavor. Last of September.
- * **Peen-To** (or Flat Peach of China) **Cling**—Flat like a tomato, only more so; medium size; greenish-white; delicate pink cheek; sweet, juicy and good. It probably blooms too early for this latitude; valuable at the south.
- * **Reeve's Favorite**—Fruit very large, round; skin yellow with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting and excellent. Tree hardy and productive; one of the best and most reliable yellow market peaches. Middle of August.
- * **Salway**—Large, roundish; creamy-yellow; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting and rich; productive and good. Ripens after *Smock*.
- * **Schumaker**—Very early, of the type of *Alexander* and closely resembles that variety and ripens at the same time; higher colored and more showy.
- * **Silver Medal.**
- * **Smock Free**—Medium to large; yellow with dull red cheek, with an excess of down; not very good quality; enormously productive. Last of September.
- * **Smock Beers**—Said to be larger and an improvement on *Smock Free*; ripens at same time.
- * **Snow**—Medium size; skin and flesh pure white; hardy and prolific.
- * **Snow's Orange**—Large, yellow; red cheek; productive and good; has a large depression at the calyx which makes it very attractive. 1st of August.
- * **Stump the World**—Very large, white; red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good; succeeds *Old *Mixon** in time of ripening.
- * **Switzerland**—Large, white; nearly covered with red; well flavored. One week later than *Old *Mixon**. A favorite market variety; sells for the highest price.
- * **Tony Hill Cling**—Very large, yellow, covered with deep red; flesh yellow and of good quality; vigorous and productive; ripens with *Crawford Late*.
- * **Thurber**—Resembles *Chinese Cling* but entirely free; large, white, diffused with light crimson.
- * **Troth's Early**—Medium, roundish; skin white with red cheek; of good quality and productive. August 1st.
- * **Waterloo**—Of the type of *Alexander*; pale white, marbled with red; ripens with *Alexander*.
- * **Wager**—Medium, yellow, shaded with red; of fair quality; hardy and prolific. Last of August.
- * **Wheatland**—Large, round, golden-yellow; shaded with crimson in the sun; juicy, sweet and of fine quality. Ripens between *Early and Late *Crawford**.



BLACK TARTARIAN.

CHERRIES.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS.

Black German—Large, purplish-black; mild and pleasant; vigorous, erect and beautiful grower; an immense bearer; popular in all parts of the country. 1st to middle of June.

Black Tartarian—This is the same as Black German, except the Black German has proved to be harder.

- Early Purple Guigne**—The earliest fine cherry; medium size; heart shaped; tender, juicy and sweet; very hardy and productive; a profitable market sort. June 1st.
- Elton**—Large, pointed; pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; juicy and delicious. Middle of June.
- Gov. Wood**—Large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious; a vigorous grower and great bearer. One of the best. June 1st.
- Mortished (New)**—Above medium size; white; heart shaped; flesh firm, juicy and sweet, and of excellent quality. Tree very hardy, unusually vigorous and exceedingly productive.
- Napoleon Bigarreau**—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and sweet. Tree a vigorous, erect grower and enormously productive; ripens late; valuable for canning.
- Yellow Spanish**—Large, pale yellow; red cheek in the sun; firm, juicy and delicious. Tree erect, vigorous and productive.

DUKES AND MORRELLOS.

- Early Richmond**—An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking and marketing. Tree a free grower; hardy, healthy and unusually productive. 1st to middle of June.
- Early May (Pie Cherry, Rareripe, etc.)**—Same as Early Richmond.
- English Morello**—Medium to large; blackish-red; rich, acid, juicy and excellent. 1st to 10th of July.
- May Duke**—Large, dark red; juicy, sub-acid, rich. Tree hardy, vigorous and very productive; ripens a long time in succession. Last of May and 1st of June.
- Leib**—One week later than Early Richmond.
- Olivet**—Large, shining deep red; tender, rich and vinous, with a sweet sub-acidulous flavor. Tree hardy and vigorous. Middle of June.
- Ward's Late (New)**—Originated near Harrison, Ohio. Resembles Early Richmond; slightly larger and a shade darker red; immensely productive. It begins ripening just when the Early Richmond is done; a valuable and profitable market sort.
- Scotland**—A Duke. Said to be from Scotland.

PLUMS.

There are few fruits more highly valued than the Plum. It is a very valuable market fruit and commands a ready sale at fair prices. The preventatives of "Black Knot" are good, clean culture and prompt amputation. The curculio may be destroyed with little difficulty. When the trees blossom dress the ground and make it very clean and smooth, and as soon as the curculio makes its appearance, spread a sheet or canvass (which should be prepared for the purpose) around each tree and jar it so as to shake down the stung fruit and curculio and destroy both. This should be done daily. It requires but little time, and it ensures a full crop of fine fruit.

VARIETIES.

- Bleeker's Gage**—Above medium; greenish-yellow; specks in the sun; luscious flavor; almost freestone. Last of August.
- Blue Chester**—Similar to the Damson, bears in clusters; small purple; flesh melting and juicy; very productive.
- German Prune**—Medium; purple, rich and fine; vigorous and very productive. Last of August.
- Green Gage**—Medium, flatish, round; yellowish-green, marbled with red; flesh green, rich and luscious; very productive. Middle of August.

- Imperial Gage**—Rather large, pale green; with a yellow tinge; thick, white bloom; flesh greenish, melting and delicious; a good bearer. 1st to 15th of August.
- Jefferson**—Very large; golden-yellow with red cheek; white bloom; flesh orange color; very juicy, rich and high flavored; almost freestone; a good bearer, not liable to rot, and hang a long time on the tree; one of the best. Last of August.
- Lombard**—Medium size; violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant; a great bearer. 1st of September.
- Peach**—Very large, flattish, round; brownish-red in the shade; purplish-red in the sun; golden russet speck; blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, juicy, sweet and delicious; a good grower and bearer. Last of July.
- Red Egg** (Red Magnum Bonum)—Large, deep red, with gray spots; flesh grayish, firm, coarse, acid. Freestone. For preserves and cooking meets with a ready sale in market; a great bearer in light soils but not productive in some localities. 1st of September.
- Shropshire Danson**—Medium size; dark purple; highly esteemed for preserving. Tree vigorous and very productive. A profitable market sort. 1st to 15th of September.
- Weaver**—One of our native plums; skin dark red; flesh yellow: of fine size and wonderfully hardy and productive. 1st of August.
- Wild Goose**—Medium; reddish-yellow; juicy and pleasant; a free grower and great bearer; very showy and salable in market. Early in July.
- * **Simons** (*Prunus Simoni* or Apricot Plum)—Prof. Burr, of the Iowa State Agricultural College, says of it: "It will be the king of fruit better than any Apricot. In France it is placed at the head of the Plums. Hardy even here (42d parallel.) In all respects it is a botanical curiosity. In color of bark, and in all points, except the net veining and color of the leaves, it resembles the Peach. In fruit it comes nearer to a flatish, smooth, brick-red tomato than to any of our stone fruits; yet in smell and flavor it approaches very near the nectarine." Ripens during August.

NECTARINES.

The Nectarine is nothing more than a smooth skined variety of the peach, and from its smoothness very liable to the attacks of the curculio. They are often produced from seed of the peach, and the reverse which shows their identity. The same remedy must be applied as is recommended for the plum.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot, with its early white blossom, glossy foliage, and yellow, ruddy fruit, is very ornamental as well as useful. The fruit resembles a peach externally, the stone is like that of a plum, and the flesh of some kind seems to be intermediate between these two fruits. In short the Apricot is one of the most beautiful of all fruits and its value is greatly increased by its season of ripening, coming as it does between cherries and peaches. To protect against the curculio, see directions for the plum.

- Large Early Golden**—Medium, roundish, ovate; orange, bright red in the sun; rich, juicy and excellent. Freestone and very productive. 1st to 15th of July.
- Russian Apricots** (*Prunus Siberica*)—Said to be the hardiest of all apricots, having stood 30° below zero without injury, while the Moorpark and Breda were frozen to the ground; remarkably free from disease, worms and insects. In Kansas and Nebraska, where they have been planted quite largely, it is said an unhealthy tree cannot be found. Very vigorous and productive. A great many of the Russian Apricots sold heretofore have been seedlings. Ours is the best selected varieties budded.



THE WONDERFUL NEW CURRANT
FAY'S PROLIFIC.
IT HAS NO EQUAL.

MENSING & STECHER, LITH. ROCHESTER N.Y.



- Gibb**—A good bearer; medium size; yellow; sub-acid, rich and juicy. Ripens June 20th. The best early sort.
- Alexander**—An immense bearer; fruit large, yellow, flaked with red; both skin and flesh sweet and delicious. July 1st.
- Nicholas**—A splendid bearer; fruit medium to large, white, sweet and melting. Ripens July 10th.
- Alexis**—An abundant bearer; fruit yellow with red check; large, slightly acid, rich and luscious. Ripens July 15th.
- Catharine**—Vigorous and productive; medium size, yellow, sub-acid, good. July 20th.
- J. L. Budd**—A profuse bearer; large, white, with red cheek; sweet juicy, and extra fine with kernal equal to an almond. August 1st.

QUINCES.

The Quince comes early into bearing, and when loaded with rich, golden-yellow fruit is very ornamental.

- Apple or Orange**—Large, roundish, with short neck of a bright golden-yellow color; very productive. This is the most popular and widely cultivated variety. October.
- Champion**—A new variety, said to average larger than the Orange and equal to it in quality. The tree bears early and abundantly; a vigorous and rapid grower.
- Meech's Prolific (New)**—Said to be an early and enormously prolific sort; of the best quality; shaped like a pear; bright orange-yellow and very large. It is quite early.

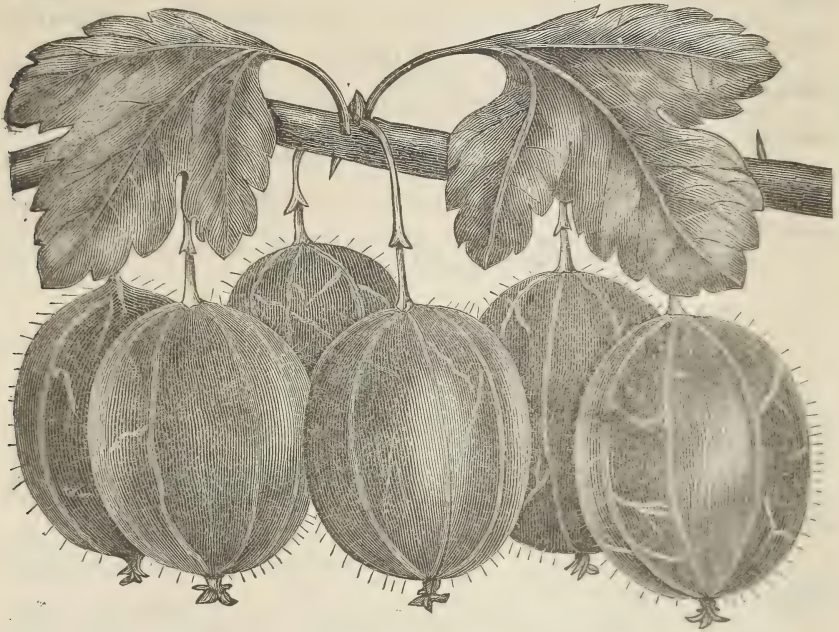
CURRENTS.

The Currant is one of the most profitable of small fruits, comes early into bearing, and is a profitable market fruit. Powdered White Helibore mixed in water and applied to the bushes with a whisk broom will destroy the currant worm. It should be attended to at once upon the first appearance of the worm.

- Cherry**—Very large, red; bunches short; plant vigorous and productive.
- Fay's Prolific**—Color deep red; a great bearer; stems longer than Cherry and berries hold their size to the end of the stem better; quality first class, not quite so acid as the Cherry; claimed to be the most prolific and best of all red currants.
- La Versailles**—Large, red; bunch long, productive and good quality.
- Red Dutch**—The standard old variety; excellent and well known; a great bearer and a very profitable market sort.
- Victoria**—Large, bright red with very long bunch and very productive.
- White Grape**—Very large; yellowish-white; excellent quality and valuable for the table; the finest of the white varieties.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Treatment of the Gooseberry is about the same as the currant. Annual manuring is required to sustain its vigor. The American sorts need close pruning every year. The best way to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows, and mulch deeply six or more inches with straw or something of that kind.



INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

Downing—Fruit large, whitish-green; flesh soft, juicy and good; a vigorous grower; very productive and not subject to mildew.

Smith's Improved—Large, oval, light green; flesh moderately firm, sweet and very good; a good grower and bearer.

Industry (New)—Of large size; oval, dark red, hairy; rich and agreeable flavor. This is a foreign sort, but so far it has succeeded exceedingly well in this country, and has been fruited extensively with the utmost satisfaction for several years. The plant is remarkably vigorous and productive, and the fruit large and attractive, beautiful and of excellent quality.

GRAPES.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, requires but little space, and when given proper care and attention is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard. It is a very profitable market fruit, \$800 per acre being no uncommon sum as the income under shrewd and careful management. Annual pruning is very essential to success. We consider the wire trellis the best, and when once accustomed to this plan, the culture of grapes will be considered as simple as the raising of a crop of corn or potatoes.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15)—Bunch variable in size; berries large, red, tender and juicy; good grower and bearer. September.

Brighton—Bunch large; berry medium, dark red; best quality; one week earlier than Delaware.

Catawba—Bunches large and loose; berry large, copper red; requires favored soils and situations for best results; quality first class. September 15th.

Champion (or Talman)—Very early black; bunch large; berry medium. August.



MOORE'S EARLY GRAPE.

- Concord**—The standard and popular sort; well known and highly esteemed throughout the country. Both bunch and berry large, black, hardy, productive and reliable; succeeds over a vast extent of country.
- Delaware**—Bunch small and compact; berries small, light red; of first quality.
- Elvira**—Small, both bunch and berry; very compact; exceedingly productive and hardy. Late white.
- Empire State**—This is what is said of it. Bunch large, from 6 to 10 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 underside; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, with a slight trace of native aroma; continuing a long time in use; vine very hardy; extreme hardness, vigor, healthfulness of vine, size, compactness of cluster, and good shipping qualities make it the best grape, all things considered, yet produced; a good grower and fruiter in every respect. We consider it worthy a trial.
- Golden Pocklington**—Bunch large, generally shouldered; berry large, roundish, light golden-yellow, when fully matured; juicy and of fair quality; hardy, healthy, vigorous and very productive; later than Concord.
- Hartford's Prolific**—Bunch large; berry medium; black, early and reliable; hardy and vigorous. August.
- Ives Seedling**—Large bunch; berry medium black; colors up a long time before it ripens. 1st of September.
- Jefferson**—Bunch very large, often doubled shouldered; berries large, very compact, light red, juicy, tender and sweet; hardy, vigorous and productive. September.
- Lindley** (Rogers' No. 9)—Bunch and berry medium to large; round; color rich red; very handsome and attractive; tender, sweet and rich; ripens soon after the Delaware; hardy, vigorous and productive.
- Martha**—Bunch of fair size; berry large, pale green or light color; juicy, sweet and good; ripens with Concord, and fully as hardy and vigorous as that variety.
- Minor's Seedling**—Bunch medium; berry large, pale red, with a fine white bloom; skin thick; vine hardy and productive; ripens soon after Concord.
- Moore's Early**—Bunch medium size; berry large black, with white bloom; fully as vigorous, hardy and productive as the Concord, and ripens two weeks in advance of that variety; juicy, sweet and excellent in quality; better than Concord.
- Moore's Diamond** (New)—It is very prolific; large, handsome, compact bunches; slightly shouldered; color delicate greenish-white with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth and entirely free from the brown specks or dots so common in most of our new white varieties; very few seeds; juicy, sweet and almost entirely free from pulp, which makes it almost transparent when held up to the light; berry about the size of the Concord, and adheres firmly to the stem; a strong grower, very hardy and enormously productive. In quality it is excellent, ahead of any of our white grapes; we consider it worthy a trial. In fact it is just what fruit growers have been wanting. *A hardy, early and prolific white grape of fine quality.*
- Niagara**—A new white grape which has attracted a great deal of attention. The introducers describe it as follows: "Vine remarkably hardy and an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; uniform, many weigh 15 to 20 ounces; berries large or larger than Concord; mostly round, light greenish-white, semi-transparent; slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin but tough and does not crack; has a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own, and much liked by most people; very little pulp; melting and sweet to the center. September.
- Vergennes**—Dark red; bunch and berry large; quality extra fine; vigorous and productive; ripens early; especially valuable for its keeping qualities.
- Virginia Seedling**—Bunch long, compact, shouldered; berry small, black, with little pulp; sweet and a long keeper; ripens late; valuable for wine as well as for table use.
- Walter**—Hardy and a strong grower; sweet and high flavored and a good keeper; a little darker colored than the Delaware; said to be one of the finest raisin grapes; ripens with the Delaware.



BLACKBERRIES.

The Blackberry is a native of America, of rapid growth and produces abundant crops of luscious fruit, and of late has met with a ready sale at high prices in our markets. The Blackberry in its natural state is almost destroyed, and the increasing demand must be supplied with cultivated fruit, which sells at higher prices than the wild fruit.

Snyder—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short; the most prolific blackberry grown. The standard sort and a profitable market berry.

Early Harvest—Very early; of medium size; hardy, vigorous and productive; berries sweet and of the best quality, and a great bearer.

Taylor's Prolific—One of the largest blackberries grown; of the best quality; melting and without core; very productive and as hardy as the Snyder.

Wilson's Junior—This is claimed to be a pedigree blackberry raised from the selected seeds of the old Wilson's Early. The largest and most productive early blackberry known; produces its fruit in immense clusters; ripens evenly; becomes sweet as soon as black; holds its color well after being picked, and brings the highest price in the market.

Erie (New)—Described as follows: Enormously productive; perfectly hardy; very large and of good quality; ripens in advance of Wilson Jr.; combines productiveness, hardiness, earliness, large size and good quality. Five strong points of merit in its favor.

Lucretia Dewberry—Beyond doubt the finest yet introduced, and the first one which has proved valuable and worthy of general culture. The fruit is very large, luscious and handsome; perfectly hardy, a strong grower and enormously productive; a superb and very profitable market fruit. MR. CRAWFORD, of Ohio, a reliable authority, says: "If you have the Lucretia Dewberry you have a good thing. I am delighted with it. It is fine every way." We heartily agree with Mr. Crawford in the above statement. The vines should be allowed to remain on the ground during the winter, and staked up early in the spring.

RASPBERRIES.

BLACK-CAP VARIETIES.

Gregg—The old standard sort, the largest of the black-caps that we have ever seen; vigorous, productive and of good quality. Late.

Souhegan—Nearly or quite as large as the Gregg; of excellent quality; bears abundantly; extremely hardy and vigorous; ripens before the Doolittle; a valuable sort.

Mammoth Cluster—An old well known variety; hardy, vigorous and productive.

Ohio—Highly recommended for canning or evaporating, and enormously productive; berry not quite as large as Gregg, but of finer quality and the plants more hardy, and bears heavy crops annually; claimed to be the most profitable of all.

RED VARIETIES.

Cuthbert—Large, vigorous and enormously productive; rich crimson color; very handsome and firm enough to be shipped hundreds of miles. Late.

Rancocas—Described as follows: Very early; ripening ten days ahead of the Brandywine; hardy, vigorous and very productive; of good quality; a good shipper, and ripens its crop in ten days to two weeks. A very valuable berry.

Marlboro—Said to be the largest of the early red varieties; it is one of the best red raspberries for the North; canes hardy and very productive; fruit large, luscious, bright crimson, and of fair quality.

Turner (Southern Thornless)—Of good size and quality; hardy and productive.

Delaware—Of large size; firm and luscious; entirely hardy and productive; fruit long and pointed; color rich, bright red.

STRAWBERRIES.

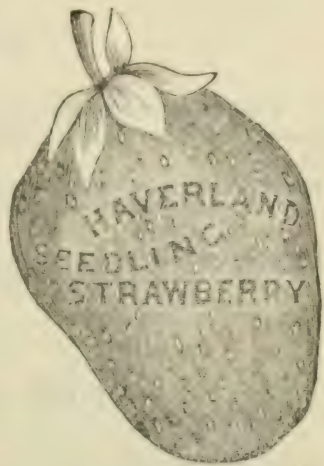
The Strawberry is a fruit that is easily grown, and very profitable. It is well suited to a variety of soils throughout the temperate regions of the world.

✓
Jessie.

The plant is a luxuriant grower, light green foliage, large and clean not inclined to rust. The berry is of large size continuing large to the last picking; beautiful color, good quality, of fine shape, quite firm, said to have been shipped 600 miles in good condition. We think it resembles the old Wilson as it used to grow, except it is larger. Mr. CRAWFORD, of this state, a reliable authority on the strawberry, says: "This variety fruited with me this year for the third time, and after watching it carefully I am still of the opinion that it is, all things considered, the best ever introduced; while it is not perfect in every respect, it combines all the desirable qualities in a higher degree than any yet offered. It has no defects worth naming, and those who have a stock of it may congratulate themselves on their good fortune."



JESSIE.



HAVERLAND SEEDLING.

See third page of cover for description.

- Wilson's Albany**—The old and standard sort, not so popular as it used to be; early to medium.
- James Vick**—Very productive; firm; of fair quality; medium size; light crimson. Midseason.
- Crescent's Seedling (P)**—Immensely productive; succeeds well in a variety of soils, and under general neglect, more so than any other berry yet introduced. Early.
- Manchester**—A productive late sort, but it rusts badly; does best on light, sandy soil.
- Charles Downing**—A well known sort; popular as a family berry by reason of its fine flavor. Midseason.
- Sharpless**—A very popular sort; requires rich soil and high culture. Large to very large size; irregular shape; of the best quality. Midseason.
- Cumberland Triumph**—Large, early; rather soft but good for home market.
- Glendale**—A late sort; exceedingly firm, and a good shipping berry.
- Mt. Vernon**—A very late sort of excellent quality; fine for home use.
- Indiana**—Light red; above medium; good quality; shy bearer. Midseason.
- Kentucky**—A well known and very profitable late sort; of fine quality; very productive.
- Parry (New)**—Requires good soil and culture; a seedling of the Jersey Queen; uniformly large size, moderately firm and of good quality; early to medium.

- ✓ **Hoffman**—Very popular at the South; firm and a good shipper; immensely productive. Early.
- ✓ **Belmont** (New)—Remarkable for its firmness and long keeping qualities, which make it valuable; not very productive except on rich soil; of fine flavor. Late to very late.
- ✓ **Bubach No. 5** (P) (New)—Of large size and very productive; plant a vigorous grower; lacks firmness; ripens with Sharpless.
- ✓ **May King**—Resembles Crescent in size, color, quality and productiveness, but it has a perfect blossom; ripens a few days later and more firm.
- ✓ **Itasca** (P) (New)—Immensely productive, out yielding either Crescent or Wilson; larger than Crescent; quality very best; begins to ripens just as Crescent begins to fail.

MULBERRIES.

The Mulberry is a very ornamental tree in garden or lawn, with its large, green, glossy foliage, and some new varieties are worthy of general cultivation for their fruit alone.

- ✓ **Russian Black and White from Seed**—The timber is good for fuel, and fine for cabinet work, and fence posts made of it are very durable. It is a very rapid grower.
- ✓ **Downing's Everbearing**—Vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing a long time; color blue-black; flesh juicy, rich and sugary with a sprightly vinous flavor.

NUT BEARING TREES.

- ✓ **Black Walnut**—A well known native species; hardy, prolific and valuable. The timber is very durable and in great demand.
- ✓ **English Walnut** (French or Medium Nut)—Not only are the delicious thin shelled nuts prized highly by all, but from this tree is obtained the beautiful "French Curled" walnut lumber so extensively used in the manufacture of furniture. Unlike our American varieties, the nuts fall from the husk when ripe. The tree is hardy and productive from New York southward.
- ✓ **American Sweet Chestnut**—The well known chestnut of our forests; in sweetness and delicacy of flavor, or as a shade and ornamental tree it is unsurpassed.
- ✓ **Hazelnut or Filbert**—These are easily grown, and are among the most profitable nuts; of dwarf habit; entirely hardy, and an abundant yielder; succeeds everywhere and comes into bearing early.

PERSIMMONS.

A plum-like fruit, yellow when ripe, sweet and edible after exposure to frost.

- ✓ **Ours** are the choicest, selected varieties, grafted.
- ✓ **Heath**—Of good size; very rich; a great bearer and a good grower.
- ✓ **Biddle**—Of large size; rather flat; skin tough, making it a valuable market sort; bears large crops annually.
- ✓ **Jones**—Very large; deep yellow; ripens before frost; not so productive as the above kinds.

The Seedless—Of medium size; very productive; and is without seeds; a valuable addition to the list of Persimmons, as the chief objection by most people to the fruit is the great number of seeds they contain.

Kaki or Japanese Persimmon—A very beautiful fruit; an early and prolific bearer; in size and form the fruit resembles the tomato; usually light, orange-red in color; flesh soft with a pleasant, sweet, sprightly, apricot flavor. Trees 3 years old often produces 20 to 50 fine specimens of fruit, even in the nursery. The fruit is often without seeds and besides is ten times the size of our American Persimmons. It has been fruited in some of the Northern states but it is not entirely hardy north of the latitude of Baltimore, Md. Needs protection north of this.

ASPARAGUS.

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the earliest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted will last for years if properly attended to and well manured.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size to any other, being remarkably tender and fine flavored; the standard sort.

RHUBARB; Pie Plant.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce; continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, and thus secure a more tender growth.

Linnaeus—Early; very large, and delicately flavored; requires less sugar than other sorts. The best of all.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Osage Orange—Valuable as a field, roadside, or line fence, if trimmed and properly attended to.

BUDS AND SCIONS.

We can furnish Buds and Scions, of the varieties enumerated in this catalogue, and others also. Send list of wants for prices.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Few persons realize the great importance of planting shade trees, flowering shrubs, etc., while others are aware of the importance, but keep delaying the matter from year to year. This should not be done as it requires some years before some of them will be of service. Aside from the pleasure and great beauty of having Ornamentals on a place, it also adds greatly to the commercial value of the same. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare grounds, and one surrounded by Ornamentals, would invariably choose the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he would at once enjoy what it would otherwise take years to secure. Vacant lots near the city will be greatly improved in value, and sell more readily if tastefully planted with Ornamentals.

Maple.

SILVER (Swamp or Water). Of rapid growth; of great value where a rapid growing tree is desired; very hardy and easily transplanted. A favorite street or park tree.

SUGAR (or Hard Maple). A native variety; its stately form and fine, rich foliage, makes it very popular as a lawn tree as well as for streets and avenues.

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

PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE. Foliage deep green on the upper side and purplish-red underneath.

ENGLISH (or Cork-Barked). A slow growing stocky tree, of compact, roundish habit, with corky bark and small handsome foliage; hardy and very ornamental.

YARD MAPLE. Bark of young shoots yellowish cast, leaves dark green; very ornamental.

Liquidambar or Sweet Gum.

One of the finest native trees. Leaves star shaped and glossy green in the summer, turning to deep purplish-crimson in autumn; bark corky; beautiful in all stages of growth, and particularly handsome in autumn.

Catalpa.

SPECIOSA. Originated in the West; hardy and adapted to forest and ornamental planting; blossoms two weeks earlier than the common variety and is said to be very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc.

Birch.

WHITE. Slender branches and silvery-white bark, and in a few years it assumes a weeping habit, adding greatly to its beauty.

Linden.

EUROPEAN. A very fine pyramidal tree, of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Mountain Ash.

EUROPEAN. A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Larch.

EUROPEAN. A rapid growing pyramidal tree; valuable for timber as well as for the lawn and park. Small drooping branches.

Poplar.

LOMBARDY. Of rapid growth and tall narrow form, but short lived.

CAROLINA. Pyramidal form; robust growth, large serrated leaves, pale to deep green.

Horse Chestnut.

A well-known European species; very handsome, with magnificent spikes of beautiful flowers, and compact, dense form and foliage. As a lawn or street tree it has no superior.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

Willow.

KILMARNOCK WEEPING. An exceedingly graceful tree, with large glossy leaves: one of the finest of this class of trees - very hardy

BABYLONICA WEEPING. Our common and well known weeping willow; very ornamental.

HARDY DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Spireas.

The Spireas are all elegant low growing shrubs, of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months.

BILLARDI. Rose colored; blooms nearly all summer; a splendid variety.

EXIMEA. Bright rose color; blooms in July; one of the best.

GOLDEN-LEAVED. Golden-yellow tinted foliage and white flowers in June; very showy.

REEVESII. Double white flowers, bloom freely in clusters; one of the best.

THUNBERGII. Of dwarf habit; white flowers; linear leaves; very valuable.

Althea or Rose of Sharon.

There are many varieties and colors of this shrub, differing in color and shape of the flowers. It is hardy and easily cultivated and valuable on account of it blooming in the autumn when there are but few other flowers.

Weigela.

ROSEA. An elegant shrub; fine rose colored flowers, quite hardy; blossoms in May.

ROSEA VARIEGATED. Leaves beautifully margined; creamy-white with beautiful pink flowers; of dwarf habit and admirably adapted to fine lawns and gardens.

Deutzia.

GRACILIS. A beautiful variety from Japan.

CRENATA (fl. pl.). Flowers double white tinged with rose.

Syringea (Philadelphus).

All the species and varieties of the Syringea have white flowers and many of them quite fragrant.

Tamarax.

AFRICAN. A beautiful shrub with small leaves.

Fringe, White. One of the best small shrubs or small trees, with superb foliage, and delicate fringe like white flowers.

Calycanthus (Sweet Scented Shrub or Allspice). Its woods and flowers has a peculiar and pleasant fragrance; blooms abundantly; flowers chocolate color.

Japan Quince. This is highly prized as a lawn shrub and also for ornamental hedges. Two varieties, scarlet and white or blush colored.

Privet. An English shrub; with smooth, dark green leaves, white flowers and purple fruit; fine for hedges.

Viburnum (Sterilis Snowball). A well known favorite shrub of large size.

Cornus or Dogwood (Red Branched). Very ornamental in winter on account of its blood-red bark.

Laburnum or Golden Chain. Smooth shining foliage; attains a height of twenty feet. "Golden Chain" alludes to the drooping yellow flowers which appear in June.

Hydrangea, P. G. A fine shrub, with large white flowers produced in August and September, when very few shrubs are in bloom; one of the finest.

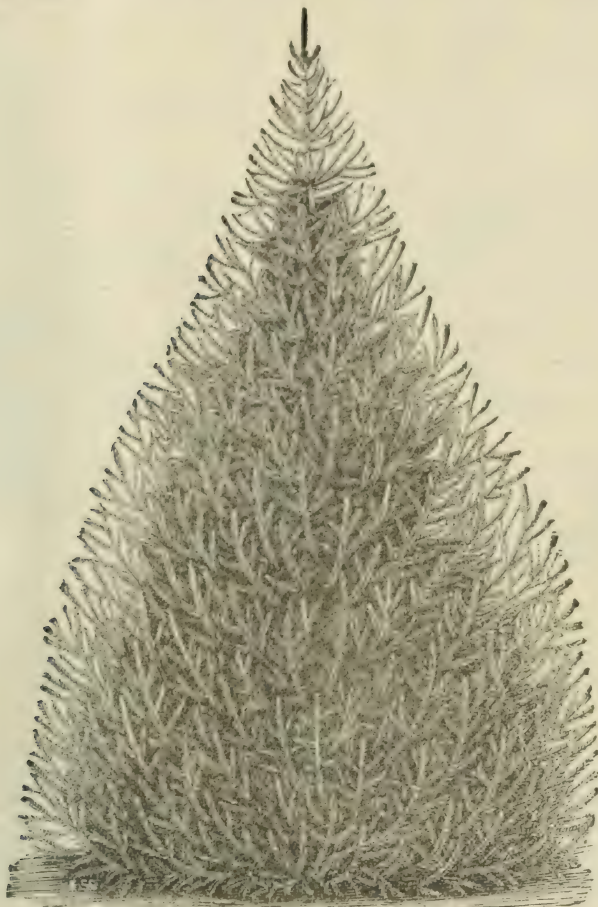
CLIMBING SHRUBS.

Clematis.

These are elegant climbers; flowers of large size and borne in great profusion; after becoming well established they delight in a rich soil and a sunny position; are perfectly hardy and very popular.

JACKMANNI. Large, violet-purple; flowers continually from July until frost.

- HENRYII. Large, creamy-white; hardy and a strong grower; very fine.
 PRINCE OF WALES. Deep purple; flower resembles Jackmanni.
 RUBRA VIOLACEA. Maroon-purple; a choice variety.
 JOHN GOULD VEITCH. Large, double flowers; rosette shaped; color lavender-blue.
 DUCHESS OF EDINBURG. Beyond doubt the best of the double white sorts; very free flowering.
 LUCIE LEMOINE. A large and fine double white sort, which is very highly esteemed.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

SMALL FLOWERING SORTS.

These are much admired by all; their small delicate flowers are produced in great abundance. Coccinea-scarlet, Flammula-white, Virginica-white.

Honeysuckles.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT. A fine, rapid growing sort; flowers large and very fragrant.

TARTARIAN. A strong grower with beautiful flowers produced in May and June.

Ampelopsis Veitchii. One of the finest climbers for covering walls; it clings to the smoothest surface.

Wisteria.

This is one of our most popular hardy vines; of rapid growth. The flowers are truly magnificent.

CHINESE (Sinensis). Flowers in clusters; pale blue; sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the fall.

SINENSIS (Alba). Color pure white; makes a striking contrast with the Chinese.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Norway Spruce. A well known and rapid growing evergreen of great beauty.

Silver Fir. A variety with dark green foliage, holding its color through the severest winters.

Irish Juniper. A very compact and erect growing tree, which is much admired; requires annual pruning.

Compacta. A well known and much admired evergreen; perfectly hardy.

PARSONS. A hardy variety with light green foliage; of dwarf habit and quite compact.

Lawson's Cypress. An elegant evergreen from California; a beautiful sort.

Pine.

AUSTRIAN. A hardy variety of rapid growth; valuable for this country.

SCOTCH. A fine robust, rapidly growing tree with silvery foliage.

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

Savin. A low spreading tree with handsome dark green foliage.

ROSES.

The Rose is to-day, as it always has been, the queen of flowers, and no lawn or garden, be it ever so small, should be without them.

The Everblooming or Monthly Roses are the only really constant bloomers. They begin to bloom early, almost as soon as planted, and continue all through the summer and autumn months until stopped by freezing weather. The following are a few of the varieties: *White Bon Saline*; *Maria Van Houtte* (white); *Aline Sisley* (violet red); *Andrew Schwartz* (crimson) (scarlet); *Bougere* (bronze rose); *Etoile de Lyon* (chrome yellow); *Isabella Sprunt* (canary-yellow); *La Pactole* (cream color); *Mad. Margotten* (dark citron); *Maria Ducher* (salmon-rose); *Md'le Rachel* (white); *Maria Guillot* (white); *Rubens* (white); *Red Safrano*; *Mad. Bosenquet* china rose (pale flesh color); *Hermosa* (beautiful pink); *General Jacqueminot* H. P. (red crimson-scarlet); *Bella* (snow white); *Sov. d'Elsie Varden* (cream-white); *The Bride* (pure white); *White Daily* (pure white); *Washington* (pure white, very double), and many other varieties.

Marechal Niel. A beautiful deep, sulphur-yellow; very full, large and exceedingly fragrant; too tender to stand the winters out doors; a splendid pot rose.



MOSS ROSE.

MOSS ROSES.

Admired for the beautiful moss covering of the beds. They are strong growers, perfectly hardy, and highly esteemed and desirable for out door culture. Several varieties.

CLIMBING ROSES.

These are hardy and profuse bloomers, and are admired by all lovers of the beautiful. They are admirably adapted to cover arbor walls and any unsightly objects, and always ornamental in every situation.

Beauty or Queen of the Prairie. This is one of the most admired and popular of the climbing roses; bright rosy-red; large and cupped; a splendid grower.

Flowering Bulbs to be Planted in the Fall or Early Winter.

Plant in October or November. Splendid for pot culture in the house.

Crocus. One of the first flowers to make its appearance in the spring; beautiful and much admired.

Narcissus. An early spring flowering bulb, which is easily cultivated; hardy very showy and fragrant.

Hyacinths. Among all the bulbs for winter flowers the Hyacinth stands foremost on the list. They may be flowered in glasses with water, or in pots or boxes. They also stand foremost in bedding outdoors, as they are very beautiful and attractive.

Tulips. The tulip is so perfectly hardy and so easily cultivated that it never fails to please. We know of no other flower that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring.

FLOWERING BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

Which require to be taken up in the fall and to be kept from freezing.

Gladiolus. Of all our summer flowering bulbs, the gladiolus is the most popular.

Tube Roses. These are beautiful and exquisitely fragrant flowers and great bloomers.

Dahlias. These well known autumn flowering plants produce flowers in great profusion of the most perfect and beautiful form. Varying in color from the purest white to darkest maroon.

PÆONIES, HERBACEOUS.

These have become indispensable to every garden. They are all hardy and admirably adapted to our country, growing well in almost all situations, and even flourishing under the shade of trees.



HAVERLAND SEEDLING. (P.)

We mention this first, because in our estimation, it is the best of all strawberries. We think it is second to none of them, and we are not the only ones that speak of the berry in this way, but such is the verdict of hundreds, who are capable from years of practical experience in berry growing, to judge of its merits. Many who saw it in fruiting on our grounds, exclaimed that it was simply marvelous and truly a wonderful berry, and were astonished to see the piles and heaps of berries around the plants, and thought it without an equal for uniform large size, and productiveness. It has really surpassed the expectations of all who tested it. Its points of merit briefly stated are as follows: 1st. It is the largest early berry. It begins to ripen at the same time as Crescent. 2d. Very large and uniform size and shape. 3d. Great productiveness; surpasses Crescent in yield. 4th. It ripens up even all over at once and leaves no white tips, so common with Sharpless. The berry is as firm as Crescent of excellent quality, color bright red, very showy and beautiful in appearance, and attractive in the market, and meets with a ready sale at higher prices than the common berries, on account of their uniform large size and great beauty. We advise all who are interested in strawberries to plant largely of this kind, as there is no doubt whatever but what it will give the utmost satisfaction to all. Several waited till late last season to send in their orders for "Haverland Seedling" and they got left, the supply being exhausted long before the season was half over. The same thing is likely to occur again this season. Hence it is of the greatest importance that you order early. Our plants are all young, vigorous and thrifty, as we sold out clean last spring, and our customers can depend on getting fine plants.

