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1414, '95, W.K.T. ANNALS, MAY '95 11/25

62.67

ESTABLISHED 1858. INCORPORATED 1882.

No 1.

Dep?

1894

Descriptive Catalogue of the.

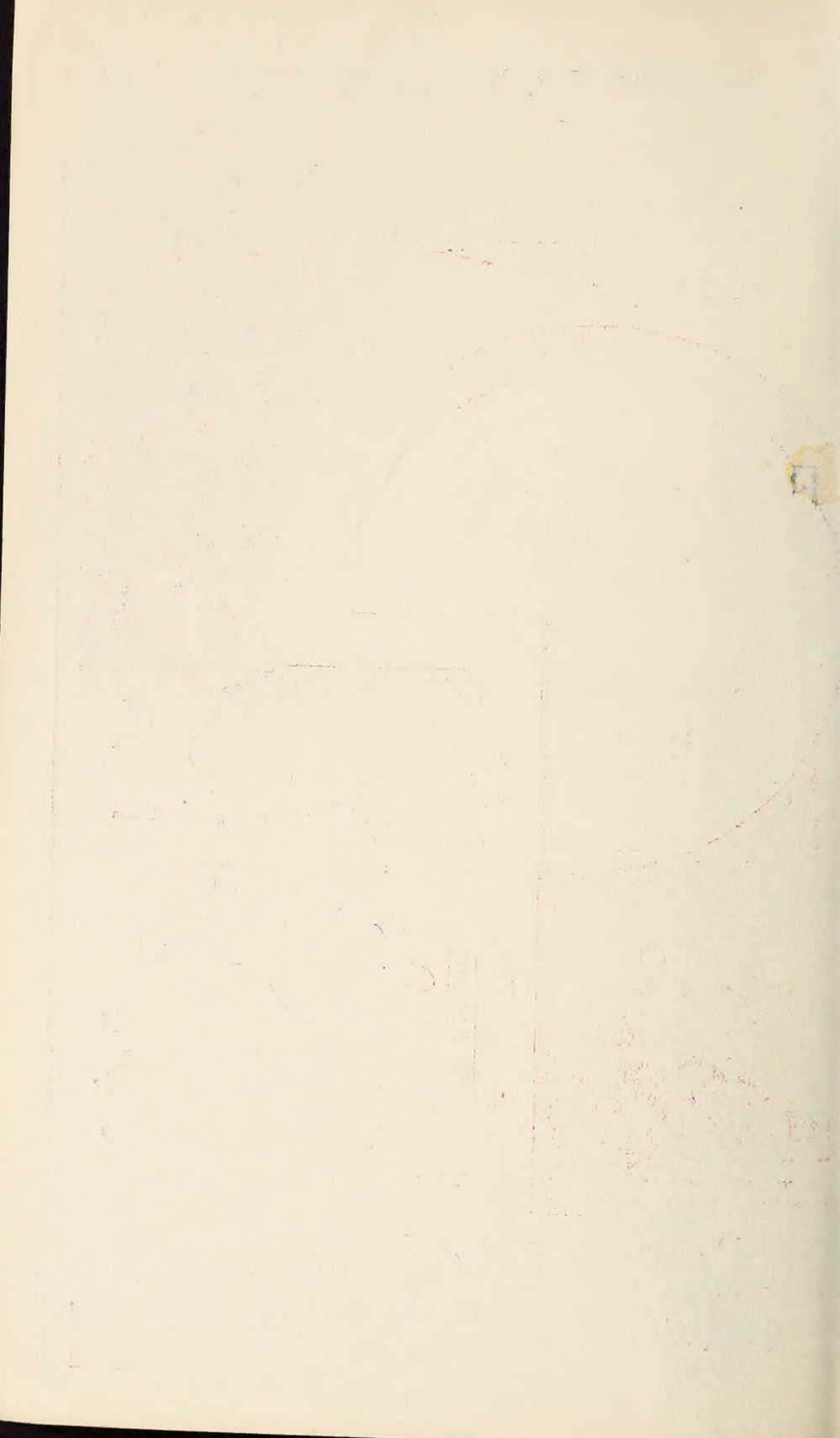
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DAYTON STAR NURSERIES



*THE HOOVER & GAIDES COMPANY.
PROPRIETORS, DAYTON, OHIO.



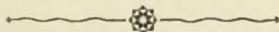
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

Fruit & Ornamental Trees

GRAPE VINES,

SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS, ETC.



DAYTON, OHIO:
JOURNAL BOOK AND JOB ROOMS PRINT.

INTRODUCTORY.

It is our pleasure to once more present our patrons and the general public interested in Horticulture, with this, a new and greatly improved, enlarged and thoroughly revised edition of our Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, Flowers, Plants, Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, &c.

It has been our aim to place before you a work intended not only as a guide, but one thoroughly reliable in its contents, and by far the most complete of any we have yet issued. In doing so we have consulted some of the best authors on fruit, as well as hints from *live practical* fruit growers East, West, &c., together with our own observations and experience, both as fruit growers and nurserymen, especially as nurserymen whose province it is, and always should be, to cultivate and bring before the public only the best or that best adapted to the several localities throughout our variable climate.

To do this effectually three important points must be taken into consideration:

First—Location.

Second—Soil and tillage.

Third—Experience. That is, knowing what to plant, how to plant, and how to grow, prune and cultivate, in order to the production of the best well ripened and hardiest trees.

Our experience as Nurserymen covers a period of many years, during which time the country, especially in the middle states, has experienced greater and more severe climate changes than in any former period within our knowledge, which suggests the propriety if, indeed, not the necessity of dropping from the former or old catalogue lists many of the less hardy trees, and embrace therein the newer and hardier sorts, such as are less liable to be affected by sudden and severe climate changes. This we have tried to do.

The improvement in Fruits, and the propagation and dissemination of new and beautiful ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Flowers, &c., during the present century, has kept pace with the improvements and discoveries in science and mechanics, and we think the facts will sustain us in saying that none of either the great discoveries or inventions of the age are calculated to contribute more to the real pleasure and enjoyment of mankind than those that lie within the province of the Nurserymen to give to his fellow-men.

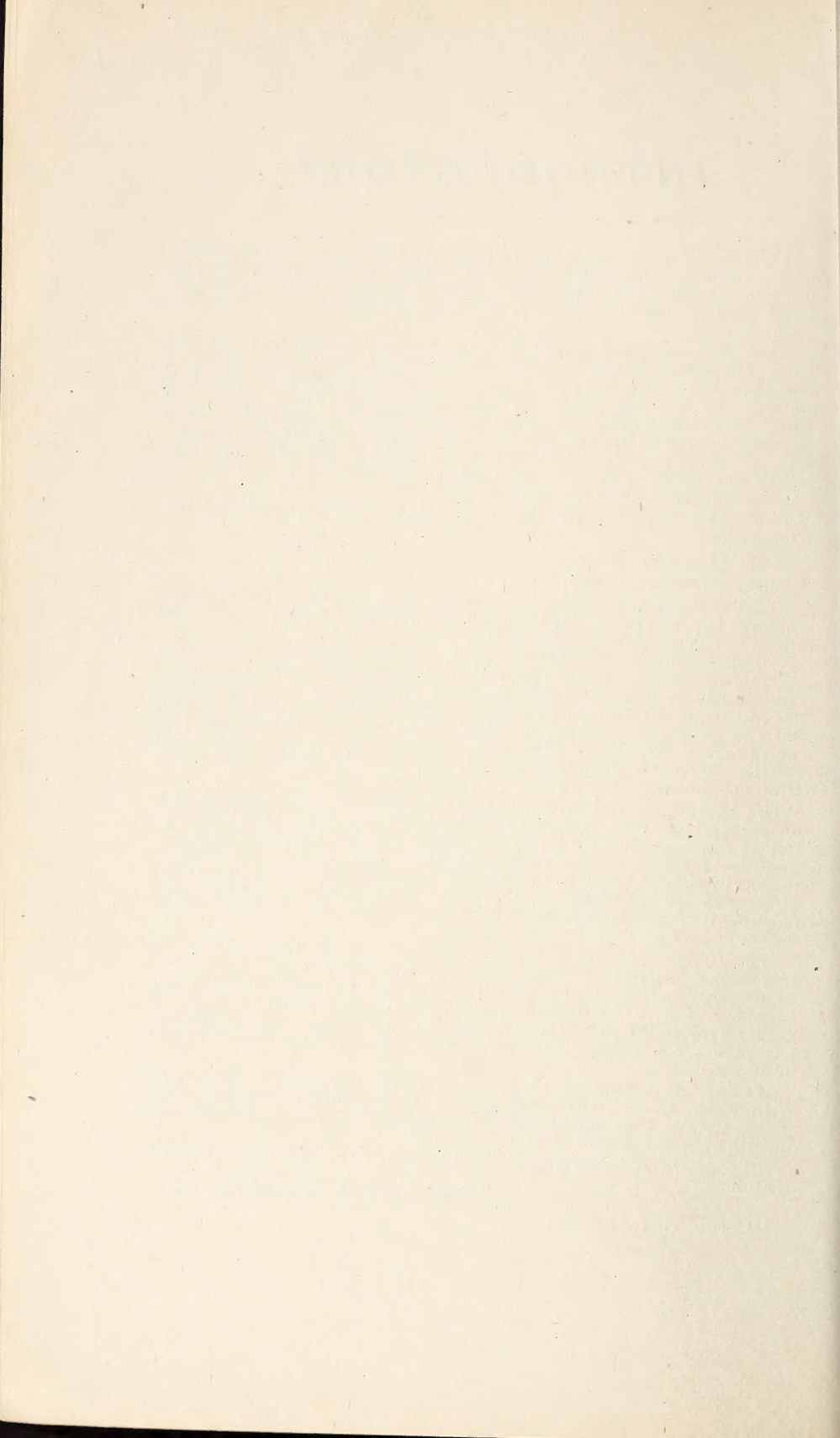
It is scarcely necessary to say that we shall spare no pains to serve all in a prompt, business-like manner. In doing so we do not aim merely to preserve the former good record of our establishment, so faithfully earned, but with additional competent, experienced co-laborers, together with increased facilities in handling, packing, &c., we mean to exceed all former efforts pertaining to liberal dealing, promptness and accuracy.

We offer great inducements to Nurserymen and dealers everywhere, with whom we are prepared to deal on the most liberal and accommodating terms. Our agency system is as near perfect as experience and untiring enterprise can make it.

All orders and correspondence will receive prompt and careful attention.

THE HOOVER & GAINES CO.

DAYTON, OHIO.



Selection of Trees and Plants.

In making a selection of Trees and Plants for the orchard or garden, the primary object is good and sufficient roots to insure safety in transplanting. To encourage the growth and perpetuate varieties, is the province of the nursery—the province of the orchard and garden is to shape the tree and to produce the fruit. Our observations of the best ages and sizes of trees and plants intended for transplanting, leads us, as a rule, to choose those as young as possible, consistent with well developed roots. The tree should also be of sufficient height when transplanted for the formation of a top. In transplanting a tree of this age and size, all branches which may have appeared, should be pruned away, and the top cut back to the height desired for the formation of a new head. It is a prevalent desire to procure trees from the nurseries with heads already formed; a desire in the main unreasonable and impossible to realize. Once having determined to plant, an impatience for fruit often takes the place of better judgment in the selection. The tree must first be formed and fostered until it has reached a mature growth or age before it can be expected to yield its fruit, and it should be encouraged to reach this maturity without stint or shock to its healthy growth. To transplant a fruit tree at the age of four or five years, we necessarily impair its vigor and vitality.

APPLE TREES

Are usually propagated by grafting, and at two or three year's growth from the graft are in the best condition to transplant, if the growth has been ordinarily vigorous. At this age the roots are undoubtedly in a better condition to transplant than at any other period—they are less liable to mutilation in removal, and accommodate themselves to new situations with more alacrity than when they become older and firmer.

PEARS, PLUMS AND CHERRIES

Are usually propagated by budding in the nursery rows. If they have made sufficient growth at one year for the formation of a top, we would recommend that age for their removal; but in order to meet partly the popular notion for older trees, two year olds are usually advised.

PEACHES

Are propagated by budding, and the only proper age for transplanting them is at one year from bud. These, with ordinary culture and care, make a growth tall enough to accommodate the advocates of both low and high heads.

QUINCES

Are propagated from cuttings or layers, and require from two to three years to bring them to suitable size for the convenience of the orchardist.

GRAPES

Are usually propagated from cuttings or layers. These are in best condition to transplant at one year old, if well furnished with roots.

RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES

Are propagated by suckers, from tips of the branches or pieces of roots. The last two methods produce the best plants, which should always be transplanted at one year old.

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

Are propagated by cuttings, and at one year old, if properly treated, are in good condition to transplant.

STRAWBERRIES

Propagate themselves by runners, and should always be transplanted at one year.

For ornamental trees and shrubs, and all other plants, the earliest period at which their roots become sufficiently developed to promise safety in transplanting decides the proper and timely condition.

Hints on Transplanting, &c.

THE SOIL.

Let the soil be in the condition, and prepared in the manner necessary to produce a good crop of potatoes or other hoed crops.

PRUNING.

The object of pruning is to regulate the shape of the tree, and the proper time to commence is at the planting. If small trees are bought, as recommended, all the branches should be cut off and the tree then cut back to the height at which the head is desired. If larger trees are chosen, upon which the top is already formed, the planter must content himself to cut back the branches only in proportion to the loss of roots in taking them up. All bruised and broken roots should have their ends trimmed smoothly with a sharp knife.

PLANTING.

If the soil has been well prepared, a hole should be dug only large enough to admit the roots in their natural position, and a depth not greater than they formerly grew in the nursery. The earth to fill in about the roots should be well pulverized, that it may be worked thoroughly among the roots with the hands. When half filled, or the roots well covered, then press very firm. It cannot well be done too tight. After which, complete the filling, pressing lightly until full, and put last soil loosely, to prevent baking. If planted in the fall, a mound from six to eight inches high should be thrown up about the tree to add to its security against frost and surplus water. In the Spring the mound should be removed. No manure should be placed near the roots of the tree or plant in planting.

MULCHING.

Newly planted trees are much benefited by mulching, if they do not have careful cultivation. Mulching consists in covering the ground about the tree beyond the extension of the roots with coarse manure or litter, to the depth of six or eight inches. This preserves an even temperature, and a uniform supply of moisture about the roots.

AFTER CULTURE.

Corn is believed to be the most appropriate crop in which to cultivate newly planted orchards. Beside the advantage of the frequent stirring of the soil, the additional one of shade, in the most trying part of the summer, is supplied. After the first season any of the hoed crops are recommended.

FROZEN TREES, &c.

If trees come to hand in freezing weather, place the packages UNOPENED in a cellar, away from heat and frost, until thawed, when they may be unpacked. If the roots are dry from too long exposure, place them in water from twelve to twenty-four hours, or cover the trees entirely in loose, mellow soil for two or three days, taking care that they are not left so long as to start growth too much.

Rules 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 rows, 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)	43,560 (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.



MADAM LEWIS APPLE.

Originated at Dayton, Ohio. This is a beautiful apple of large size, striped with red; flesh rich, aromatic, sub-acid and fine flavor; tree hardy, a good grower; an early and abundant bearer. July and August. This apple is of recent origin, and of great value as an early cooking sort of the best quality, for which purpose it is destined to become the leading variety and should have a place in every orchard.

Rochester Lithographing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

❁ Apples. ❁

The Apple is undoubtedly the most valuable as well as the most widely known of the whole family of fruits. It will flourish in a great variety of soils, not too wet, if occasionally supplied with lime and ashes. Its period, very unlike other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making careful selections of Summer, Fall and Winter varieties, a continual succession can be obtained of this most valuable fruit for family use. Young and thrifty trees should be selected for orchard planting.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Benoni Below medium; striped and shaded with crimson; juicy, tender, pleasant, sub-acid. Tree vigorous and upright. August.

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.

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest) Medium to large; pale yellow; tender, with a mild, fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower, and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. First of July.

Early Ripe Large, yellow; fine quality and popular market variety. Ripens immediately after Early Harvest

High Top Sweet Medium, greenish yellow, sweet, very good; immensely productive and hardy, superb grower. August.

Keswick Codling - Above medium; greenish yellow, with a faint blush; juicy, with a pleasant acid flavor, fine for cooking, and a good bearer. Tree a good grower and hardy.

Madam Lewis - Originated at Dayton, Ohio. This is a beautiful Apple of large size; striped with red; flesh rich, aromatic, sub-acid, and fine flavor; tree hardy, good grower, and an early and abundant bearer. July and August. This apple is of recent origin and of great value as an early cooking sort of the best quality, for which purpose it is destined to become the leading variety, and should have a place in every orchard.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, with a pale, white bloom, very beautiful; flesh white, crisp, rather juicy, acid, and good. Tree vigorous, erect, and productive. July and August.

Sops of Wine (Homony)—Medium size, oblong; dark crimson, flesh stained with red; juicy, sub-acid. Tree a fine grower, distinct, and quite productive. August and September.

Summer Rambo (Western Beauty, Large Rambo, etc.)—Large to very large; skin pale yellow, covered with red; flesh light yellow, tender, juicy; flavor first rate; tree a strong grower, productive. August.

Trenton Early—Fruit above medium, irregular, ribbed; color yellowish, with slight undulations over the surface, which are green; skin smooth and oily; flesh not very fine grained, very light and tender, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. August. Good.

Tetofsky—A Russian summer apple, sometimes called "Russian Crab," a name doubtless given it on account of its hardiness and early bearing qualities. It withstands the most vigorous climate, and produces annual crops of handsome fruit, frequently bearing in the nursery rows at the age of two and three years. The flesh is white and juicy, sprightly, sub-acid, fragrant, and agreeable. Ripens in August.

Yellow Transparent—Of the same season (August) as Tetofsky; beautiful; "very" good; exceedingly productive; does not drop. Transports well for a Summer Apple.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Alexander—Origin Russia. A very large and beautiful deep red or crimson apple, of medium quality. Tree very hardy, a moderate grower and rather a light bearer. October to December.

Chenango Strawberry—Medium size; oblong, strawberry color, mottled with yellow; tree vigorous and productive. September and October.

Colvert—Large, flat, yellowish green and brown, fine for cooking and market. Tree hardy, beautiful and productive; a favorite North. October and November.

Fall Queen (Buckingham)—Large; pale purplish red, striped, sub-acid; dessert and kitchen. Tree vigorous and upright. October to December.

Fameuse Medium; striped and blotched with red; flesh remarkably white, very tender, juicy, with a slight perfume. Tree moderately vigorous. October and November.

Gravenstein—Large; yellow, partially covered with scarlet; sub-acid, aromatic; dessert and kitchen. September and October.

Haas—(Gros Pommier)—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine, white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree vigorous and hardy; upright grower, with well-formed head; bears early and abundantly. Originated near St. Louis, Missouri, and very popular in the west and north-west. September to November.

Holland Pippin Very large, greenish yellow; flesh tender, juicy, and of excellent flavor, somewhat similar to Fall Pippin, but is quite superior to it in point of productiveness; handsome, and one of our best cooking apples. Tree a fine grower, hardy, and immensely productive. Is fit for pies about the middle of August, and from that time until the first of November is one of the very best kitchen apples.

Mote's Sweet—This valuable variety originated in Miami County, Ohio. Tree vigorous and productive; fruit large, pale whitish yellow, with a tinge of red in the sun. Flesh yellowish; tender, juicy and rich; honeyed sweet. Best quality. September and October.

Maiden's Blush Large; beautiful, pale waxen yellow, blushed with brilliant crimson; acid, aromatic; an early, regular bearer; very productive. Tree vigorous and hardy; very popular. August to October.

Rambo Medium size; streaked and mottled yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavored. Tree a good grower and bearer. A widely cultivated and esteemed old variety. October to December.

Red Bietigheimer—A rare and valuable German variety. Fruit large to very large; roundish, inclining to conical; stalk short, stout, in deep cavity; calyx closed in large deep basin; skin pale green colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a strong grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest Apples, and worthy of cultivation. September.

Sweet Pippin—An old variety; productive. Fruit medium, roundish oblate, with red in the sun; stalk short; flesh firm, moderately juicy, sweet, good. November and December.

Twenty Ounce Pippin—Very large; greenish yellow, boldly splashed and marbled with stripes of purplish red; brisk, sub-acid, showy. October to December.

Wolf River—A new large handsome apple, originated in Wisconsin on the east bank of Wolf River, and supposed to be a seedling of the Alexander. The tree is very hardy, strong vigorous grower, spreading, with large thick leaves; fruit large to very large; skin pale greenish yellow, becoming whitish when mature, shaded with light and dark red where exposed; flesh half tender, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid, with a peculiar spicy, slightly quincelike flavor. October and November.

WINTER APPLES.

Arkansas Black—Originated near Bentonville, Arkansas; tree very hardy and thrifty, an early and uniform bearer; the apple is large, smooth and round, very black, dotted with whitish specks, the flesh is yellow, very juicy and delicious flavor, one of the best keeping apples, specimens have been kept until August.

American Golden Russet (Bullock's Pippin, Sheep Nose)—Medium or small, roundish ovate; clear golden russet; very tender, juicy, rich; more resembles in texture a buttery pear than an apple. A thrifty, upright grower; good bearer. November to January.

Bailey Sweet—Large; yellowish, mostly striped with red; tender, with a honeyed, sweet flavor. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. November to March.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.)—Large, smooth, often polished, nearly covered with red; sub-acid; one of the most profitable market fruits. Tree remarkably healthy and vigorous, productive, and bears early. December to March.

Baldwin—Large; nearly covered with deep red, flesh, yellow; juicy; sub-acid, rich. One of the leading popular market fruits. November to March.

Belle de Boskoop—Large, bright yellow, washed with light red on sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; quality very good; a late keeper. February to April.

Clayton—Large, conical, flattened regular, red, with darker stripes, flesh yellow, breaking, sub-acid, good; a very valuable market sort. Tree a strong grower, long-lived, good bearer. January to May.

Domnie (Wells)—Medium; greenish yellow, with splashes of bright red; sprightly, pleasant flavor. December to April.

Flory (Flory's Bellflower)—Medium to large; rich yellow; tender, sub-acid. Tree a remarkable fine grower, hardy, and an abundant bearer. November and December.

Fallwater (Fornwalder, Tulpehocken)—Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower, very productive even while young. November to March.

Grimes' Golden—Medium; yellow; flavor sub-acid, aromatic, and rich; quality best. Tree is a handsome grower and bears early. January to March.

Gano—Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy, having stood 32° below zero without injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard, fruit spurs numerous, shoots long smooth, brown, with protuberances on the limbs like the Ben Davis. An early annual and prolific bearer. Foliage large and dark. Season, February to May.

Gideon—Origin Wealthy seed, and in form, size and color an exact duplicate of its parent, but differing in flavor and season, keeping from four to six weeks longer; fruit adheres well to the tree, which is a handsome grower, hardier than Duchess or Wealthy.

Huntsman's Favorite—The "strong point" in favor of this remarkable sort is the regularity with which it produces abundant crops of fine fruit, after it has attained bearing age. This, together with the excellent quality of the fruit, renders it a desirable variety for general cultivation. It is described as being of large size, smooth, pale yellow; sometimes a shade of pale red or deep yellow in the sun, and a few scattering grayish dots. Flesh yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, mild, rich sub-acid. Best quality. Core small. December to March.

Iowa Blush—Medium in size, roundish conical, whitish with red cheek, quality fine, tart. Tree vigorous, and hardy on the prairies. November to January.

Jonathan—Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich; moderate grower; shoots light colored, slender and spreading; very productive. One of the best varieties either for table or market. November to March.

King of Tompkins County—Large; handsome yellow, covered with deep red; flavor sub-acid, aromatic. Tree vigorous, spreading and healthy. December to March.

- Large Striped Pearmain**—(McAfee's Nonesuch, Missouri Keeper, Parks' Keeper, etc.)—Large; yellow, striped, splashed and shaded with red; flavor mild, rich and pleasant, scarcely sub-acid, very good. A valuable market apple. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. October to February.
- Lawver**—This beautiful Apple promises to become one of the most profitable sorts for market, Its large size and great beauty at once attracts attention. Tree vigorous and hardy; color brilliant red; flavor moderate; keeps well till April.
- London Sweet** (Heikes' Winter Sweet)—Large; always fair, pale yellow; flavor very sweet. Tree vigorous, upright, and very productive. December to February.
- Longfield**—One of the imported Russian varieties; a free upright grower; early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, yellowish green, thickly covered with red stripes, a decided blush on the sunny side, rich, sprightly, sub-acid. December to March.
- Mann**—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, very fine, half tender, juicy, mild, pleasant sub-acid. Good to very good. 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.
- Milam**—Small; covered with marble red, indistinct stripes; flavor mild, sub-acid. Tree hardy, handsome, and very productive. December to March.
- Missouri Pippin**—Large, oblong, bright red, with numerous gray dots, very handsome, and of fair quality; an early and very abundant bearer, and very profitable orchard fruit. One of the very best Apples for the West. December to June.
- McIntosh's Red**—Canadian origin; very hardy, enormous bearer; fruit medium, dark red, blushed, sometimes blotched yellow, very handsome; flesh very fine grained, tender, juicy, mild. January. Very popular, and undoubtedly well adapted to the north-west.
- Nansemond Beauty**—Originated in Nansemond County, Virginia, from a chance seedling. It is universally acknowledged, by horticulturists of that region, to be the finest Winter Apple known in that section. Fruit large, uniform, of a beautiful crimson, somewhat shaded with yellow. Flavor pleasant, sub-acid, rich and sprightly. One of the best keepers, and impressive quality till late Spring. A fine Apple and much better than even the Winesap. Tree straight, handsome, and a free and vigorous grower.

Northern Spy—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red. Flesh white and tender, with a mild, sub-acid, rich, and delicious flavor; in perfection in January and keeps till June. The tree is a strong, upright grower, and forms very compact; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely.

Paradise Winter Sweet—Large; yellowish white, blushing in the sun; flavor very sweet; quality excellent. Tree vigorous, upright, and productive. November to March.

Pewaukee—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large; round, oblate, waved; surface bright yellow, partially covered with dark red, striped, and splashed, covered with a gray bloom, and overspread with whitish dots; cavity small, basin shallow and slightly fluted; calyx rather large; stem variable in length, with a fleshy substance on one side from one-half to one inch long, core small; flesh yellowish white, breaking, juicy; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like Jonathan; quality good to best. Tree strong grower and very hardy. January to June.

Rawle's Janet—(Jeniton, Never Fail)—Medium; mixed and striped crimson on yellow and green; flavor sub-acid, vinous and refreshing. Popular as a market fruit on account of its regular and abundant yield. The blossoms appear later than any other sorts, and thus they sometimes escape spring frosts. February to June.

Rome Beauty (Gillett's Seedling)—Fruit large, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with stripes and shades of bright red; flesh yellow, juicy, crisp, sub-acid. Tree moderate grower. October to December.

Red Winter Pearmain (Lady Finger, Buncombe)—Medium size; yellowish white, mostly shaded with maroon; tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. Tree a good grower and regular bearer; very popular. January to March.

Scott's Winter—Medium size; yellow, heavily striped and often covered with bright red. Tree a thrifty grower, comes early into bearing, and bears large crops every year. Fruit keeps till June. Quality very good. One of the most profitable Winter Apples.

Smith's Cider—Large, handsome, red and yellow; juicy, acid; quality medium; a moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the south and west. December to March.

Shockley—Medium; marbled and blushed with scarlet and crimson; flavor mildly sub-acid, agreeable. A good keeper. Tree vigorous and productive. March to June.

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, and thickly sprinkled with large and small, light, yellowish dots—a portion areole—stalk short, rather small: cavity quite large, deep, a little greenish; calyx closed; basin rather small, slightly plaited; flesh whitish yellow, half fine, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, slightly aromatic. Very good. January to May.

Stark—Large; nearly covered with red; flavor mild, sub-acid. Valued as a long keeper. Tree vigorous and upright. January to May.

Sutton Beauty—Fruit medium to large, roundish; skin waxen yellow striped with crimson; flesh whitish, tender juicy, sub-acid; quality very good. Tree thrifty and productive. It is proving the peer of the Hubbardson Nonsuch, in some respects, even better; has more character, flesh more tender and juicy, better color and keeps later. November to February.

Talman's Sweet—Above medium; whitish yellow, with a soft blush on one side; rather firm, fine grained, with a rich, sweet flavor. Tree an upright, spreading grower, hardy and productive. November to April.

Wagener—Fruit medium size, flattened; skin light yellow, shaded with red; flesh firm, sub-acid, with an excellent flavor. Tree thrifty, very upright, and an early bearer. November to February.

Walbridge—Medium size; striped with red, handsome, and of excellent quality. Vigorous grower and productive. Very hardy, and considered of great value in the North and North-west. January to May.

White Pippin—Large; greenish white, pale yellow at maturity; tender, juicy, crisp, and rich flavored. Tree thrifty, upright, a regular good bearer. January to March.

Wine Sap—Medium; fine dark red; flesh yellow, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. Tree hardy, and one of the most profitable market fruits. November to May.

Willow Twig—Large; slightly conical; greenish yellow, striped with dull red, and sprinkled with numerous russett dots; pleasant, sub-acid. Valuable for late keeping.

Wealthy—Originated near St. Paul, Minnesota. Fruit medium; roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good. Tree very hardy, a free grower and productive. An acquisition of much value, on account of its great hardiness and good quality. December to February.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter)—Medium to large, irregular, sometimes flattened; greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid and good; tree moderately vigorous, and very productive; one of the best Winter Apples. November to February.

DWARF APPLES.

THE DWARF APPLE is worked upon imported Paradise stocks, and most sorts succeed equally well. They usually come into bearing the second or third year after planting, and are found both valuable and ornamental for planting in gardens and small lots where Standard trees are not wanted.

Red Astrachan,	Baldwin,	Early Harvest,
Northern Spy,	Flory,	Rome Beauty,
Duchess of Oldenburg,	Maiden's Blush,	Holland Pippin.

HARDY AND IMPROVED SIBERIAN 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.

Within the past few years, however, considerable attention has been given to their cultivation by fruit growers in our western and north-western States, because of the superior hardihood of the trees. Large numbers of seedlings have been grown, some bearing full evidence of the paternity of the *Pyrus Baccata*, others possessing more or less of the *Pyrus Malus*, apparent more in the appearance and improved quality of the fruit, than in the habit of the trees. They are all valuable for cider, preserves and cooking, and some of the improved varieties, more truly, perhaps, Siberian Apples, are quite pleasant, and rich for dessert. The great hardihood of the trees, and their productiveness, make them highly valuable for sections where the better varieties of the *Pyrus Malus* do not succeed. In the description of these varieties the terms "medium, large or small," must be considered as applied in comparison with the Siberian Crab.—*From Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America.*

These are the most profitable apples that can be grown for market, coming into bearing very early.

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, viz:

1st. They can be planted 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.

The following are the most valuable varieties:

- Brier's Sweet**—Tree strong, irregular grower; dark wood; fruit large, round, pale yellow, with stripes; showy; very rich sweet. September 1st.
- General Grant**—Tree a vigorous grower; fruit large, round, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild, sub-acid; excellent for dessert, and one of the best crabs yet introduced. October.
- Hyslop**—Almost as large as early Strawberry Apple. Deep crimson. Very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Keeps into the winter.
- Lake Winter**—(So named from its home near a lake). Fruit medium to large size; round, very smooth; pale yellow, mostly covered with bright blush or stripes; stem slender; cavity small; calyx closed in shallow basin; core and seeds small; flesh fine grained, firm, juicy, sub-acid, becoming nearly sweet in Spring; entirely free from astringency or "crab taste;" excellent cooking or eating from October to March, keeping well through Winter. It is an early bearer, free from blight, beautiful, free grower.
- Lady Elgin**—Large for a Siberian; whitish yellow, colored with red; tender, juicy, slightly acid or vinous flavor; a pleasant eating fruit, and said to be excellent for canning. September and October.
- Marengo**—Large size; deep red, with a rich bloom on a yellow ground; flesh yellowish white, crisp, juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; tree equally hardy with other crabs; chiefly valuable on account of its keeping qualities. In season from early Winter to late Spring; a good grower, and a young and abundant bearer.
- Montreal Beauty**—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.
- Martha Crab**—Gideon's new Seedling, No. 5, from Minnesota. Striped. October. Immensely vigorous, hardy, productive every year, and in five years here in the nursery not a trace of blight. Mr. Gideon says "For sauce surpasses any Apple we ever grew;" a most glorious tree, and great acquisition.

Minnesota Crab—Said to be as large as Fameuse Apple. Very juicy pleasant flavor. December and March.

Meador's Winter—which, though small and called a Crab, is in quality equal to the best apples known. Tree vigorous, and a great bearer; fruit $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, bright red, with a mild, rich flavor, something like Esopus Spitzenburg; entirely free from crab-biness. Makes most magnificent cider, but you won't want to use it for that after tasting it at the right season. Comes into eating during January, sometimes earlier. It has been re-named "Tom Thumb's Christmas Apple," by one of its admirers, being just the thing to decorate a Christmas tree with.

Quaker Beauty—Large; golden yellow, with a rich crimson red cheek in the sun, covered with a delicate white bloom; sub-acid. Early autumn.

Transcendent—All things considered this is, perhaps, the most valuable variety of Siberian Apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size, and immensely productive. Comes into bearing the second year from planting, bearing every year after, and produces good crops by the fourth year. Fruit very large, from one and one-half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also by many considered a good eating Apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October.



Van Wyck Sweet—A new and exceedingly valuable variety; originated on the Van Wyck farm, near Fishkill, N. Y. Fruit very large; skin yellowish white, colored light red, and covered with bloom; flesh yellowish white; very sweet and tender; core small. October.

Whitney's—This is a fine dessert Apple, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter, varying from round to conical in shape. Skin smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, rich, resembling and equaling in flavor the Rambo—a great and abundant bearer. Trees perfectly hardy; never have lost a tree by Winter killing or blight; no better fruit for the market in its season. August and September.

CIDER CRABS.

Hewes' Virginia—Small, striped; flesh firm; one of the most valuable cider Apples known. Tree a slow, straggling grower.

Kentucky Red—New; small, long stem; a promising rival to Hewes' Virginia for cider. Tree a more vigorous, upright grower.

 Pears. 

The cultivation of this most excellent fruit is becoming more and more appreciated as its use is becoming better known. The range of varieties in cultivation at the present time, can by judicious selections be had in fine eating condition from July till April. Nine or ten varieties are sufficient to run through the entire season.

One of the most important points in the management of pears is to gather them at the proper time.

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

Dwarfs must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich, and well tilled, and about half the previous Summer's growth cut off each Spring. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height of three or four feet if desired. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

SUMMER.

Bartlett—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy, and highly flavored. Tree a strong grower, bearing early and abundantly; very popular.

Bloodgood—Medium; yellow, touched with russet; melting, rich and delicious; fair grower, first quality. August.



THE CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR.

Clapp's Favorite—A large, new, fine Pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive. A fruit of great excellence. August and September.

Doyenne D'Ete—Small; melting, sweet; yellow. Tree vigorous and productive. August.

Lawson or Comet—Fruit large to very large; brilliant crimson color on yellow ground; juicy, crisp and pleasant. Like many of our most popular market fruits, not of first quality, but its very handsome appearance makes it find ready sale in our markets. Tree upright grower with fine healthy foliage.

Madeleine—Medium; yellowish green; very juicy, melting, sweet; a fair grower and productive. August.

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

Osband's Summer—Medium; yellow with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant, fine flavor and excellent; a fair grower and productive. August. Dwarf and Standard.

Tyson—Fruit medium size, pyriform; skin yellow, slightly russeted, with a fine red cheek; flesh juicy, melting, very sugary and perfumed. Tree vigorous, upright, not an early but a good bearer. One of the finest Pears. Ripe early in September.

Wilder Early—The good points of Wilder Early pear are: 1. Earliness, ripening about August 1st. 2. Superior quality, nothing of its season being so delicious. 3. No rotting at the core. We have kept it for weeks in a warm room, and never saw one rot at the core; yet this is the weak spot in nearly all early pears. 4. Long keeping and superior shipping qualifications. 5. Great beauty and productiveness, bearing every year and on young trees. 6. Great vigor, often growing six to seven feet from the bud in one season. 7. Hardiness and strong constitution, which enables it to thrive and endure neglect where many other varieties would prove a failure. 8. Small meaty core, with few seeds.

AUTUMN.

Belle Lucrative (Fondante d'Automne)—Large, melting and delicious. A fair, upright grower, and bears early and abundantly; first quality in all respects. September and October.

Beurre Bosc—Fruit large, long, tapering into the stalk; skin dark yellow, nearly covered with cinnamon russet; flesh white, melting, very buttery, with a rich and excellent vinous flavor. Tree moderately vigorous but crooked, and bears well. October.

Beurre Diel (Beurre Royal, Beurre Incomparable)—This is a splendid fruit in all respects. Fruit very large, obtuse, pyriform; skin orange yellow, marbled with russet; flesh a little coarse-grained, but sweet, rich and delicious. Tree strong and productive. October and November.

Beurre Superfine—Fruit large, oblate; skin greenish yellow, partially covered with russet; flesh very juicy and melting, with a crisp, sub-acid flavor. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive. October.

Brockworth (Brockworth Park)—A new English variety. Fruit large, oblong, pyriform; skin smooth, pale pellow, flushed and streaked with red on the sunny side; flesh white, buttery, melting, very juicy, vinous and rich. September.

Buffum—A variety remarkable for its vigorous growth, beautiful, upright habit, and great hardiness. Fruit medium size, obovate; skin fair yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, buttery, sweet, and generally very good. Last of September.

Doyenne Boussock—A large Pear of good quality, resembling the White Doyenne. Tree a very vigorous rapid grower, and abundant bearer. September.

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

Frederick Clapp—Form generally obovate, but somewhat variable; size above medium; skin thin, smooth and fair, clear lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting; flavor sprightly, acidulous, rich and aromatic; season October 15th to November 1st, remaining sound at core to the last; quality *very good to best*, and will be highly esteemed by those who like acidulous Pears.

Flemish Beauty—Large; pale yellow, russety, brownish cheek, beautiful; melting, sugary and delicious; requires to be picked early. Tree vigorous, bears young and abundantly. One of the most hardy of all the Pear Trees; a very popular Pear. September and October.

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

Idaho—At the meeting of the American Pomological Society, the committee upon native fruits, Dr. F. M. Hexamer, of New York, chairman reported upon this pear as follows: The most noteworthy new fruit which has come to the notice of your committee is the Idaho Pear. It is very large and handsome; irregular globular, somewhat depressed. The cavity of the fruit is very irregular, basin shallow and pointed; calyx small and closed; core very small; skin golden yellow, with many russet spots; flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous, delicious flavor; season, September and October. In October, 1887, the Idaho Pear Company sent for exhibition at the Burlington County, New Jersey Fair, four specimens of the Idaho Pear that weighed respectfully 19, 19½, 21 and 23 oz., and which were awarded the highest prize of the society—a beautiful medal.

Japan Golden Russet—The original tree was found accidentally in an importation of Japanese Persimmon trees and has since proved a remarkable fruit in many ways. It is said by the introducer to be an exceedingly early bearer and bears enormously every year, having no off years, the fruit hanging in great masses or clusters. The foliage is tough and leathery enabling it to endure great heat and drought without injury. The fruit is handsome, of a flat or apple shape, very uniform, of good size—eight or ten inches around—and becomes of a handsome golden-russet color. Ripens in September.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Large, smooth, greenish yellow, with a warm red cheek; melting, juicy, vinous and rich. Tree upright, vigorous, and very productive; very desirable on the Quince. October.

Onondaga (Swan's Orange)—Very large; fine rich yellow; melting, juicy, vinous, rich and fine, though sometimes variable. Tree very vigorous, and an early and abundant bearer. October and November.

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.

Sheldon—A Pear of the very first quality, from Wayne County, New York; large, round; russet and red; melting, rich and delicious. Tree erect and handsome, and bears well. October and November.



VERMONT BEAUTY.

A beautiful new seedling pear that originated in Northern Vermont. Fruit of medium size; flesh melting, sprightly, and of the best quality; tree healthy, hardy and very productive. October.

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Vermont Beauty—A beautiful new seedling pear that originated in northern Vermont. Fruit of medium size; flesh melting, sprightly and of the best quality; tree healthy, hardy and very productive. October.

WINTER.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large, obovate, pyriform; greenish russet, sometimes shaded with crimson; melting, juicy, vinous, perfumed, rich and delicious. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. One of the most valuable late Pears for the table or market; commencing to ripen in October, and keeping, with care, until January, or even later.

Beurre Clairegeau—Very large, pyriform; yellow and red; texture of Beurre Bosc. Flesh yellowish; nearly melting. Tree a good grower, and an early, abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit; one of the finest acquisitions.

Duchesse de Bordeaux—Medium to large; moderately juicy; sweet and pleasant; a vigorous grower. December to February.

Keiffer's Hybrid—Originated near Philadelphia, where the original tree, now twelve years old, has not failed to yield a large crop of fruit for seven years past. It is a seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with the Bartlett. So far it has been entirely free from blight. Fruit very handsome; size medium to large; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a musky aroma; quality very good. Tree very vigorous, healthy foliage, commences bearing very young, and succeeds either as a Standard or Dwarf. October and November.

Lawrence—Medium size; fine golden yellow; melting, juicy, sugary, with a rich, aromatic flavor. An American Pear of great excellence. Tree a moderate grower, very handsome, hardy and good bearer. The most valuable of early Winter Pears. December.

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 yellow 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.

President Drouard—A very large and handsome new pear, with abundant perfume; ripening from January to March. Good grower on Pear or Quince roots.

Vicar of Winkfield (Le Cure)—Fruit large, long, pyriform; skin fair, smooth, pale yellow, occasionally with a flush; flesh juicy and in good specimens of excellent flavor; variable as a table Pear, but fine for cooking. Tree exceedingly vigorous, beautiful and productive; splendid grown on Quince.

❁ Cherries. ❁

The Cherry is one of the finest and most delicate dessert fruits. The acid varieties are also highly esteemed for preserving and cooking purposes. Although a very perishable fruit, the period of its use may be prolonged to months by a proper selection of varieties.

The tree thrives well in any soil which is sufficiently well drained, but will not succeed a long time where the sub-soil is wet.

The varieties called Heart Cherries were formerly recognized by their heart shape, and by having tender and melting flesh, while those called Bigarreaus had firm, hard flesh; but there is no longer any clear division between them, as by frequent crossing and re-crossing, newer varieties have been produced combining the characteristics of both divisions. In a similar manner the distinction which formerly existed between the Dukes and the Morellos has disappeared. The Hearts and Bigarreaus are rapid growing trees, with large leaves, and generally upright shoots and branches, and producing sweet fruit; the Dukes and Morellos, on the contrary, have smaller foliage, smaller and more spreading shoots, makes less rapid growth, and generally have acid fruit. The trees of the latter class are also hardier and less subject to bursting of the bark than the former; they are particularly well adapted to growing as dwarfs.

We now employ the Mahaleb stock exclusively, as we find the trees on it are more hardy, and adapted to a greater variety of soils.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Black Eagle—Above medium; purple or nearly black; flesh deep purple; tender, with a rich, highly flavored juice. First of July.

Black Tartarian—Very large; bright purplish black; flesh purplish, very rich and delicious; stone quite small. Remarkable for its vigorous growth and erect habit. A general favorite. Middle of June.

Governor Wood—Large; light yellow, shaded and marbled with bright red; flavor rich, sweet and delicious. Deserves a place in every collection. Middle of June.

Ida—Originated in Pennsylvania and well tested there. the hardiest sweet Cherry known. Tree a vigorous upright grower and an abundant and regular bearer, ripening with the May Duke. Fruit rather large; skin pale whitish yellow, nearly covered with bright red, more or less mottled; flesh tender, juicy, rich, of best quality; pit very small. Certainly one of the most desirable Cherries of the Heart class.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Large; pale yellow, becoming amber, with a fine dark crimson cheek; flavor excellent. An abundant and constant bearer. First of July.

Ohio Beauty—Large; light ground, mostly covered with red; flesh tender, brisk, juicy, very good. Middle of June.

Rockport—Large; beautiful bright red, shaded with pale amber; sweet, rich, with an excellent flavor. Early in June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—This noble cherry was introduced into England from Belgium, by Mr. Rivers, and is by far the largest of all the Black Bigarreau cherries. Fruit grows in clusters, and is of large size, round and somewhat oblate; the skin is of a deep black color; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine rich flavor. The stone is very small for the size of the fruit.

Windsor—This is the largest and best dark cherry grown. It is equal to the others in all respects, and is far more hardy, enduring the severe winters. The flesh is remarkably firm and of the finest quality. The fruit is very large, nearly black, and sells at the highest prices in market. The Windsor originated in Canada, on the grounds of James Dougal, and was introduced by Ellwanger and Barry.

Yellow Spanish—Large; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; one of the best, most beautiful and popular of all light-colored cherries. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. End of June.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

The hardiest Cherries are the Dukes and the Morellos. These succeed well at the farthest limits, both north and south, in which the Cherry can be raised; and when all other varieties fail, they may be depended upon for regular crops.

Belle de Choisy—Medium; pale amber in the shade, finely mottled with red in the sun; flesh very tender and melting, of a delicate flavor. Unsurpassed for dessert. Middle of June.

Duke of Dayton—This new early Cherry has proven itself worthy of a place in every collection by its excellent quality and early ripening. It is larger, of lighter color than the Early Richmond and about a week earlier than that sort. A rich, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower and hardy. A valuable acquisition to the list of early Cherries.

Dyehouse—A very fine Cherry of the Morello class. It originated in central Kentucky many years since but has been before the public but a few years. The fruit is described as being of good size, and of a rich and delicious acid flavor. Tree very hardy and an excellent bearer. One of the best. Ripens before the Early Richmond.

Empress Eugenie—A splendid Cherry for cooking or preserving, as well as for the table; of large size, beautiful appearance and excellent quality. It bears early and continuously.

Early Richmond—Medium; 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 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 variety in cultivation.

English Morello—Large; darkened, becoming nearly black when fully ripe; pleasant sub-acid flavor. A valuable hardy variety. Twentieth of July.

Late Duke—Large; rich dark red when fully ripe; tender, juicy, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor. Middle of July till the 10th of August.

Louis Phillippe—Large; skin rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly, mild acid; stone small. Tree vigorous and very productive. Middle to the last of July.

Large Montmorency—This variety belongs to the same class as the Early Richmond, but it is larger and bears better. It is very hardy, and extraordinarily prolific, and can be recommended as a variety of great value.

May Duke—This is one of the most popular sorts, and among all the new varieties, none have been found to supplant the May Duke. Skin first a lively red, but when fully ripe, of a rich dark red; flavor rich, sub-acid and excellent. First of June.

Northwest—Originated in Northern Illinois, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. Color dark red, and ripens one week earlier than the Early Richmond. The flesh is quite firm and of a very rich acid flavor. These, together with its great productive qualities, render it the choicest variety yet introduced for cooking, canning and market.



NORTH-WEST.

(SEE PAGE 28.)

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Olivet—Large, globular; very shining deep red sort. The flesh is red, with a rose-colored juice, tender, rich and vinous, with a very sweet sub-acidulous flavor. It ripens in the beginning of June, and continues until July without losing its quality. It possesses the fertility of the best of the Duke Tribe, and is, perhaps, the largest of that class which we can recommend as excellent, feeling sure that it will give satisfaction to those that give it a trial.



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, obovate; skin red, dark at maturity; stalk long; flesh liver colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet, sub-acid; very good. Season middle of July." Morello class.

Reine Hortense—A French Cherry of great excellence; large, bright red; tender, juicy, nearly sweet and delicious. Tree vigorous and bears well; makes a beautiful pyramid.

Royal Duke—One of the largest and finest of this class; ripens after May Duke.

Temple—This variety is of English origin, being first planted in Hamilton County, Ohio, where it has been fully tested and has proven to be of great value as an early variety and reliable bearer. The fruit is of large size; acid, and fine red color, and ripens ten days earlier than the Early Richmond. Tree a thrifty grower and abundant bearer. In this variety we have all the good qualities of a first-class Cherry combined with that of extreme earliness, making it one of the most valuable sorts for market or home consumption ever cultivated. Duke class.



 Plums. 

The Plum tree will thrive upon almost every soil not absolutely *wet*, but produces its finest fruits, and most certain crops on heavy or clayey soils.

The great enemy of this, as well as of other smooth skinned stone fruits, is the *Curculio*; and as a knowledge of a practical remedy for this pest is essential to the raising of good crops, we give a description of the best methods for its destruction yet known.

Shortly after the blossoms fall, and as soon as the presence of the insect is ascertained—by his crescent-shaped mark upon the young fruit—procure a sheet large enough to spread over the whole surface of the ground covered by the branches of the tree; slit in the middle part way through, to allow the sheet to pass on each side of the trunk of the tree; now jar the tree thoroughly, either by striking with a heavy mallet upon the stump of a limb, or by shaking suddenly all the larger branches. The insects—which closely resemble a pea-bug, or dried bud—will fall upon the sheet and remain dormant for some minutes; gather them up with thumb and finger and destroy them. This operation repeated every morning for two or three weeks will save the crop. All the stung fruit must also be carefully destroyed, to prevent their increase, and thus render the work of the season comparatively easy. This remedy is *sure*, and far more feasible than is sometimes supposed. Experiments made last year at the Ohio Experiment Station and elsewhere, however, indicate that an equally effective and much simpler remedy is that of spraying the trees as soon as the blossoms have fallen, and again ten days or two weeks later, with a mixture of Paris green or London purple, one ounce to twelve gallons of water. Repeat the application once or twice, at intervals of ten days. Varieties of the native class are almost as tender as the peach, and should be sprayed carefully, and with a weak solution, if at all.

Arctic (Moore's)—Origin near Ashland, Maine, in the coldest regions of the United States, hence its name. This valuable and hardy Plum is now attracting the attention of horticulturists to a very large extent. Where it originated it bears large crops annually; it is of medium to large size; handsome in appearance; carries well to distant markets in good condition; color deep blue with a fine heavy bloom; foliage healthy, and never blights or sun scalds, and is nearly *curculio* proof. September and October.



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1892

GRAND DUKE PLUM.

- Blue Imperatrice**—One of the finest of late Plums; medium size; skin deep purple, covered with thick blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, dry, rich and sugary. Ripens in October, and in sheltered situations will hang until November.
- Bradshaw** (Niagara)—Large; reddish purple, with a light bloom; flesh yellowish, coarse, pleasant. Tree an upright and vigorous grower. Valuable as a market variety. August.
- Coe's Golden Drop**—Very large; light yellow; flavor rich, sweet and delicious. Tree moderately vigorous, productive. Last of September.
- Danson** (Common blue)—A valuable market sort. It bears enormous crops. Thousands of bushels are annually sold in our markets. It is but little affected by the Curculio, hence is growing steadily in favor with orchardists. September and October.
- Duane's Purple**—Fruit large, oval, or oblong; skin redish, purple in sun, but pale red in shade; sparingly dotted with yellow specks and covered with lilac bloom; moderately sweet; adheres partially to the stone. Good. Ripens about August 10th.
- Fellenberg** (French or Italian Prune)—A fine late Plum; oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree a free grower and very productive. September.
- German Prune**—Medium; oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine. Tree vigorous and very productive. September.
- Grand Duke** (New) —A valuable addition to late plums; as large as the Bradshaw, of same color, and ripening latter part of September. Entirely free from rot. One of the best for market.
- General Hand**—Very large; deep golden yellow; moderately sweet, juicy and good. Separates from the stone. Tree very vigorous. September.
- Guiti**—Fruit very large, deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, coarse, sweet and pleasant; great bearer and very early; tree a hardy and rapid grower. This new variety is regarded as very valuable for market by growers along the Hudson river. Middle of September.
- Lombard**—Medium; delicate violet red, paler in the shade, thin bloom; flavor pleasant but not rich. Tree very vigorous, hardy, very productive and popular as a market sort. Last of August.
- Peach**—Very large; shaped more like a peach than a plum, light brownish red, covered with a pale bloom; pleasant and sprightly. Tree upright, vigorous and a moderate bearer. Last of July.

Pond's Seedling (English)—Very large; yellowish, nearly covered with bright carmine, with a thin whitish bloom; juicy and sugary, but not rich. A beautiful fruit. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of September.

Smith's Orleans—Large; reddish purple, covered with a deep blue bloom; flavor rich and vinous. Tree very rich and productive. Last of August.

Shropshire Damson—A Plum of fine quality, is free from the attacks of the curculio as the common Damson, and of same color. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. In market it has commanded nearly double the price of the common Damson, and is enormously productive. Last of September.

Richland—A remarkably prolific variety, belonging to the Damson class. Color blue; size $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It is perfectly free from the stone when fully ripe. Of good flavor. Very valuable for market. Last of August.

Reine Claudede Ravay—One of the best foreign varieties. Fine flavor, roundish oval, greenish, marked with red in the sun. Tree a free grower and remarkably productive. Middle to end of September. Hangs long on the tree.

Shippers' Pride—Origin, State of New York, near Lake Ontario, and in that section has stood the coldest winters without injury, and bearing large and full crops annually. The tree is a very thrifty grower. The fruit is large and not uncommon to fruit specimens measuring two inches in diameter each way, as it is nearly round. Color dark purple; very handsome; excellent for canning, and as its name indicates, is a good variety to ship to distant market in good order. Season first to middle of September.

Yellow Magnum Bonum (Yellow Egg)—Fruit of the largest size, yellow, with numerous white dots and covered with thin white bloom. Flesh yellow, adhering closely to the stone, rather acid until very ripe, when it becomes quite sweet and good. One of the best.

IMPROVED AND NATIVE PLUMS.

The ravages of the Curculio have of late years increased to such an extent as to cause the almost total failure of the crops of the finer varieties of Plums. Notwithstanding all the leading remedies advocated to prevent the Curculio from destroying the fruit, this insect has proven too strong in numbers, and except in a few isolated cases where unusual pains have been taken to guard against this pest, the labor required to grow a few Plums is worth more than the result. Our

native varieties, such as the Chickasaw and others, being less liable to be injured by the Curculio, have induced several horticulturists to experiment with them, in order to produce improved varieties, which would at least possess one great advantage over European varieties, in being Curculio proof. The Chickasaw type has furnished the best material to experiment with; its offsprings are all very vigorous growers and abundant bearers. We name list which has proved very valuable and should be in every garden.

Abundance—This is a remarkable fruit indeed. It is unlike any plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree—equaling in thrift and beauty the Keiffer Pear which it even excels in early and profuse bearing. It is exceedingly hardy; the curculio having no effect upon it, the eggs failing to hatch and produce the destructive grub the same as with the Spaulding. The fruit is large, showy and beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich bright cherry color with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, and of a delicious sweetness impossible to describe. Stone small and parts readily from the flesh. For canning it is also of the greatest excellence. Its season is very early, ripening in advance of other plums, adding to its special value.

Burbank—Fruit of medium size; form roundish, conical, tapering towards the end opposite the stem; cavity regular, deep, abrupt, with peculiar leather-crack marks; suture scarcely perceptible; stem stout, half-inch long; apex a mere point; surface smooth, with very little bloom; cracks and dots of brown sometimes apparent; color dark red or purplish, running into bright amber, with the yellow undercolor showing through in patches; dots numerous, minute, brown; skin of medium thickness, tender, peeling easily from fully ripened specimens; flesh amber yellow, melting, juicy; stone small to medium, pointed, clinging to flesh; flavor rich, sugary, resembling other Japanese plums; quality best.

DeSoto—An early and profuse bearer; large, yellow, marbled with red; good quality. One of the best for planting near Wild Goose, or others requiring fertilization of blossoms. Tree iron-clad; fruit almost as large as Wild Goose, while it is so much better that if ripening at the same time, the Wild Goose would hardly be touched.

Forest Rose—Tree hardy, bears early; fruit large, round, dark red, stone small; excellent. Prof. Budd says, "the Forest Rose is one of the hardiest in tree and fruit-bud, and the best in quality."

THE LINCOLN PLUM



Golden Beauty—From Texas. Tree a straggling, poor grower; blooms very late, hence sure to bear, wonderfully prolific. Medium; deep golden yellow when fully ripe; fine quality; seed small, nearly freestone.

Idall—A medium sized native Plum of the best quality; color yellow, slightly mixed with red. The flesh is of a dark salmon color, firm, sweet and rich; freestone, but the flesh adheres slightly. Tree extremely hardy and of a spreading habit. One of the most promising Plums for culinary purposes.

Kelsey (Kelsey's Japan)—Tree resembles the best varieties of the Chickasaw type, very hardy, vigorous, and its productiveness is unsurpassed by any other Plum, either native or foreign; comes into bearing early; fruit is very large, with small pit; color rich yellow, nearly overspread with bright red with a lovely bloom; quality excellent, rich and juicy. As dried fruit is destined to take high rank, possessing also superior shipping qualities. Ripens last of September.

Lincoln—This marvelous Plum originated in York County, Pennsylvania, over twenty-five years ago from seed of Green Gage or Reine Claude, and Lincoln was given it as an appropriate name when it first came into bearing on account of its many merits of high order—Lincoln at the time being President. In color it is reddish purple with a delicate bloom, very bright, showy and attractive; flesh light yellow or amber, exceedingly juicy, rich, sweet, melting and luscious—entirely free from any coarseness or toughness—parting freely from the stone. It ripens from the first to the middle of August, and its productiveness is simply beyond description or comprehension until seen. A feature peculiar to the variety lies in the fact that when fully ripe the skin loosens and can be readily pulled from the flesh in the manner of a scalded tomato—this property being made possible by the strength of the skin; which, though not thick, is so strong as to completely protect the fruit from the attacks of the curculio.

Robinson—Origin Putman County, Ind. Tree hardy and vigorous; young and prolific bearer; fruit nearly round; color a pretty marked red on a yellowish ground; very fine and sweet. For cooking one of the best, being almost free from the astringency so prominent in Chickasaw varieties. For canning one of the best. Fruit small. Ripens ten days after Wild Goose.

Spaulding—The tree is a remarkable grower with leathery, large, rich dark foliage, being as exceptional in its vigor as a Keiffer or Le Conte Pear. It ripens early, from middle to last of August. The fruit is large, yellowish green with marblings of a deeper



IROQUOIS.

A seedling of the Miner, but is twice as large, and superior in every way. Dark, purplish red, with a fine bloom; flesh soft, juicy, vinous; ripens early in October; tree a strong, vigorous grower of undoubted hardiness. This superb new plum is worthy of a place in every collection.

Grown and for sale only by THE DAYTON STAR NURSERIES, Dayton, Ohio.



green and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, exceedingly firm, of sugary sweetness, though sprightly, and of great richness, parting readily from the small stone. When canned it presents not only a most attractive appearance—retaining its natural form and color almost perfectly—but the quality is simply superb.

Satsuma or Blood Plum—Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with blush bloom; shape gobular or with a sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well flavored, firm; quality very good, pit small.

Saratoga—Originated near Saratoga Springs, for which it is named. It is an exceedingly promising plum and likely to prove a profitable market variety. The tree is of vigorous growth and very prolific, coming into bearing early and seldom fails to mature a good crop. The fruit is of large size, of a bright reddish-purple color, covered with abundant bloom, roundish-obovate in form and of excellent quality. The firmness of its flesh and its good keeping properties render it valuable for shipping.

Pottawattamie—Tree a strong, vigorous grower; perfectly hardy, and an immense bearer. Fruit yellow, overspread with bright pink and prominent white dots. No astringency in skin or pulp. Claimed to be curculio proof.

Prunus Simoni (Apricot Plum)—Fruit of a brick-red color; flat, with deep cavity at each extremity. Flesh a fine apricot yellow, firm, and has a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in other varieties.

Wild Goose—Originated in Davidson County, Tennessee. Fruit large; color bright vermillion red, with numerous minute white dots towards the apex; stalk very slender, short; flesh rather coarse, juicy, vinous and pleasant. Tree very vigorous; leaves light green. Very productive; maturity, beginning of August. As a market fruit it is very desirable, combining fine size, beautiful color, and good quality.

Wolf Free—Prof. Budd says: "This has been fruited twenty-seven years in Iowa. Nearly as large as Lombard and a perfect freestone. Superb for cooking, and for paring, quartering and serving up with sugar as we use peaches. Very early and wonderfully prolific bearer."

World Beater—The best late native plum. "Taken from Tennessee to Northwest Missouri more than twenty-five years ago, it has never failed to bear at least a partial crop. One tree twenty-five years old measures nearly three feet around and is as sound as a silver dollar. Begins bearing in nursery rows; curculio sting it, but do no injury. Quality best; skin literally melts in cooking, leaving only the seed; preserves a year old retain the fragrance of the ripe fruit. Ripe in September but hangs on until frost; very firm; long keeper."

Peaches.

This is the most desirable fruit during its season, now happily lengthened by the introduction of several new varieties. Its easy culture, early bearing, and the variety of uses to which it is adapted, make it one of the most indispensable of fruits, especially to our friends residing in the Middle and Southern States, by whom it can be more successfully grown than by those living in colder sections.

To produce the fruit in its grandest perfection the orchard should never be seeded down, but kept clean and mellow by cultivation; the first three years after planting, hoed crops, such as beans or potatoes, may be raised; after that time, and while the trees are in a bearing state no crops should be taken off except the fruit.

The trees should be carefully examined in June and September, and all the borers removed with a knife, and about a peck of air-slacked lime piled about the trunk of a tree to keep them away.

Amelia—Very large, conical, white, nearly covered with crimson; juicy, melting, vinous, sweet and of high flavor. Too tender to stand long carriage, but as a Peach for home consumption it is truly magnificent.

Alexander—This variety is one of the earliest Peaches, as early, or nearly as early as the Amsden. It is some larger than the Amsden, measuring about eight inches in circumference. Color deep maroon, covered with the richest tint of crimson, beautifully dark, striped, changing towards the light side to a rich orange.

Amsden's June—Much like Alexander's Early. Fruit rather large, roundish, suture only half way round; skin nearly white, mostly covered with light and purplish red; flesh greenish white, melting, juicy, sweet and very good. Adheres partially to the stone.

Annie Trice—New seedling raised by S. E. Trice, President Planters Bank of Hopkinsville, Kentucky; so far proved hardy and enormously productive; fruit large, measuring eight inches in circumference, nearly round; skin thin, mostly covered with a rich purplish red, greenish around the stem; on shady side high red flakes; flesh white, rich, juicy; excellent; one of the best midsummer Peaches. Ripens about with the Amsden. Considered a great acquisition.



CHAMPION PEACH.

Arkansas Traveler—An early Peach of the Amsden type, but ten to fourteen days earlier than Amsden. A fine red cheek; free-stone; of good size and quality.

Briggs' Red May—Origin, California. One of the earliest Peaches under cultivation; large, round, seven to eight inches in circumference; skin white, with red cheek; flesh greenish white, juicy and refreshing.

Blood Cling—A variety of the old Indian Peach. Fruit very large, form nearly round; skin dark purplish red; flesh very red, juicy and good.

Bilyeu's Late October—An accidental seedling, found in Caroline County, Maryland, by S. G. Bilyeu, and introduced by him. Fruit large; flesh white, with bright red cheek; in size and appearance much like Old Mixon, Free; ripening ten days after Smock, one week after Late Heath Cling. It has been fruited largely in Maryland and Delaware, and has proven valuable in all cases.

Crawford's Early—This very beautiful and best of yellow Peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Tree very vigorous, wonderfully productive, and hardy, leaves with globose glands. First of September.

Crawford's Late—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with a dull red cheek; flesh yellow, but red at the stone. Tree vigorous, moderately productive; leaves with globose glands. Last of September.

Champion—Has been carefully tested during a series of years. The feature which first attracted attention to this new variety was the regularity of its bearing, which in a section not specially adapted to peach culture indicated a quality which alone gave it a place at the head of the list of profitable sorts for the orchardist. The Champion is at the head of the list for other qualities, also, particularly size and quality. Many specimens have measured ten inches in circumference. The flavor is delicious, sweet, rich and juicy, surpassing all other early varieties. Skin creamy white, with red cheek. It is strikingly handsome in appearance. It ripens in this latitude about August 5th.

Crosby—The tree is of the low, spreading, willowy habit of growth, similar to Hill's Chili, Wager, and others of that class of hardy peaches; however, it is even more dwarf than these, and often the entire product of a tree, two bushels or even more, can be picked by a man standing on the ground. The fruit is of medium size roundish in form, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam on the blossom end, bright, orange yellow, splashed with streaks of car-

THE EARLIEST WHITE FREESTONE

—AND—

THE EARLIEST solid first class shipping Peach is

The CHAMPION!



CHAMPION PEACHES, CROP OF 1892.

(REPRODUCED FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.)

Read the testimonial of the President of the Ohio State Horticultural Society on the CHAMPION—product of 1892.

“I received the Champion Peach from Mr. Hubbard in perfect condition. I do not think it has been overrated, and was much pleased with both its appearance and quality. It is by far the best peach I have seen or tasted this year.

Very truly yours,

“GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.”

THE UNRIVALLED RECORD
OF THE
CHAMPION PEACH
Fully Sustained in 1892 by bearing the
Fifth Consecutive Full Crop!



Scene in the Original Champion Peach Orchard, 1892,
THE FIFTH CONSECUTIVE FULL CROP.

THE CHAMPION

IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST AND MOST
PROFITABLE PEACH BEFORE THE PUBLIC.



ORIGINALLY INTRODUCED AND DISSEMINATED BY THE
Dayton ★ Star ★ Nurseries,
THE HOOVER & GAINES CO., Prop'rs.
DAYTON, OHIO.

mine on the sunny side, of beautiful appearance, and not acid as most yellow peaches of the Crawford class. It ripens between Early and Late Crawford, or about with Old Mixon, a good family Peach at all times, and, on account of its beautiful color, will command a ready sale alongside of the best standard sorts, in a season of abundance; however, when it is considered that its fruit buds are so hardy as to withstand the frosts of winter and spring that often kill all other good varieties, its special value is apparent; a fine yellow Peach to supply the market when there are no others.

Chinese Cling—Large; creamy white, shaded and marbled with fine red; flesh white, red at the stone (which is adherent), very juicy, with a rich flavor.

Cora Wright—Originated in Caroline County, Maryland—large yellow; free. Tree vigorous and fairly productive; a good market variety.

Chair's Choice—large size; yellow; freestone. Ripens with Beer's Smock; promises to be a fine market variety.

Early Beatrice—A new English variety, which has now been sufficiently tested to rank among the first in ripening; size medium; skin mottled, deep red and darker cheek; flesh juicy and vinous, of very good quality. Ripens evenly and within a period of ten days, and has so far proved entirely free from rot; maturity from July 15th to 25th, according to season; a very valuable market variety.

Early Canada—As its name denotes it has its origin in Canada, and is regarded as the hardiest early Peach under cultivation; fine color, almost a perfect freestone, while nearly all of the very early Peaches have more or less clingstone tendency. Ripens a few days later than Amsden and Alexander.

Early Rivers—Large; greenish white, pale carmine, very juicy vinous and highly flavored, quality best. Ripens from six to eight days after Early Beatrice, to which it is much superior in quality; skin very thin and easily bruised.

Early York (Serrate)—Fruit medium size; skin very thin, thickly dotted in the shade, but a bright red in the sun; flesh greenish white, remarkably tender and melting, rich and sprightly, juicy. Freestone.

Early Barnard (of Michigan)—Large; yellow, with red in the sun; flesh yellow, and very good; tree vigorous and good bearer.

Elberta—This is a Georgia peach, and comes highly recommended. Yellow, quite large, free, highly colored and flavored, firm, etc. The tree is a good grower. Ripens with Crawford's Early.

Ellison—A western peach, said to be darker and finer than Crawford's Late; a little earlier ripening; yellow, free.

Foster—This remarkably handsome variety is the largest of all early Peaches, and ripening as it does, just before the Early Crawford, it takes its place as a specially valuable market fruit. It is a yellow-fleshed variety, similar in appearance to the Early Crawford, but larger and handsomer.

Gudgeon's Late—This is unquestionably one of the very best Late Peaches grown. It is a handsome variety—beautifully blushed on the sunny side and invariably covered with dark spots on the light side. Tree is exceedingly hardy, a prolific bearer, free from rot, and always commands the highest market price.

Golden Beauty—Very large, has a dark red cheek, small stone, flesh sweet as honey, juicy, and luscious when fully ripe; clingstone. Will bear transportation well. Ripens August 1st. Fine for canning.

Gary's Hold On—Large; yellow freestone. Ripens after Smock. One of the most valuable Peaches under cultivation.

Globe—The tree is a rapid, vigorous grower, and an enormous bearer. Fruit exceedingly large, globular in form, maintaining its size uniformly. Of a rich golden yellow, with red blush; flesh very firm, coarse grained, but juicy, yellow, shaded with a reddish tinge toward the pit. Free from the stone, of good quality, pleasant, luscious, rich and vinous.

Gold Drop—This variety has a sort of transparent golden appearance rendering it very attractive in market, selling for the highest price. Good quality, a very early and profitable bearer, and very hardy. Ripens between late Crawford and Smock.

Hale's Early—Fruit medium, roundish, skin greenish white, much covered with red; flesh white, rich, juicy, sweet and good. Tree hardy and productive. Adheres partially to the stone. Season July 1st. Rots in some situations.

Heath Cling—Fruit very large; skin downy, cream colored white, with a faint blush or tinge of red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting, exceedingly juicy, with the richest highest, and most luscious flavor, surpassed by no other variety. It frequently keeps for a month after gathering. A standard market sort. October.

Henrietta (Levy)—Cling; the most magnificent yellow Cling known; largest size; mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy; productive; sure bearer. Always commands fancy prices.

Hill Home Chief—Fruit extremely large (has measured thirteen inches in circumference), of fine flavor, and a good bearer; white flesh; red cheek; very desirable. September. Freestone.

Honest John—Fruit large; skin pale yellowish white, dark red cheek on one side; flesh pale, marked with red at stone. Freestone.

Hill's Chilli (Jenny Lind, Stanley's late)—A very popular market variety along the east shore of Lake Michigan, on account of its hardiness and sure bearing qualities. Medium size; dull yellow.

Hopkinsville Seedling—This Peach originated near Hopkinsville, Kentucky, by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins. Fruit large, juicy, sweet high flavored and delicious. Ripens about the fourth of July.

Jacques Rareripe—A superb yellow Peach, full as large and as good as Crawford's Early, and ripening a week or ten days later.

Lovett's White—Fine white Peaches are always in demand and are very desirable, especially late in the season, when they invariably command good prices. In Lovett's White may be found every quality demanded in the ideal white Peach, with the additional merit of an ironclad tree. It has the size and all the merits of the old Late White Heath or Heath Cling, with the additional one of being a perfect freestone, ripens with it, and is handsomer, hardier, of better quality and a more abundant and regular bearer. Season very late, color pure white; very large; splendid form, with indistinct suture; does not crack and is exceptionally free from spots or mildew. It is a long keeper; the flesh being firm, sweet and excellent.

Lemon Cling—Large; skin fine yellow, with a dark-brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, with a rich, sprightly, sub-acid flavor. One of the largest and most beautiful of all the yellow-fleshed clings.

Miller's Cling—Originated in Holmes County, Ohio. Productive, but does not over-bear; brings every fruit to perfection, and sets enough to produce a full crop. Fruit is large, perfect form and color, one of the most beautiful; flesh golden yellow, very sweet; pits never burst. One of the best shipping peaches, and we believe will prove one of the most profitable market varieties. Ripens middle of September.

Muir—The most valuable peach known for canning and drying. Four and one-half pounds will make one pound of dried peeled fruit; Crawfords, Susquehanna, &c., require about eight pounds. These same combined qualities of firmness, dryness and sweetness make it of such immense value to the canner. Large, yellow, freestone, ripening after Crawford Late; extremely sweet and rich; no red at the pit, which is very small. W. R. Strong & Co., of California, say: "One of the best for canning or drying, for which it is more largely planted than any other peach."

Mountain Rose—Large; bright red; very handsome and good; one among the best early Peaches; free. July and August.

New Prolific—A seedling from Michigan; the original tree has borne eight heavy crops of fine fruit, and is still sound and healthy. Claimed to be the largest, most productive, finest flavored and hardiest peach ever offered. Ripens right after Crawford, at a time when large peaches are scarce in the market. The originator says: "The tree of this wonderful peach seems as hardy as any of my apple trees; the fruit is very large and attractive, and of a rich aromatic flavor; it is very firm, and the best shipper of any of my peaches, and always brings the highest price in market."

Old Mixon Free—Fruit large; skin pale-yellowish white, marbled with red, the cheek a deep red; flesh white, but quite red at the stone; tender, with an excellent, rich, sugary and vinous flavor. One of the leading orchard varieties. First of September.

Old Mixon Cling—Fruit large; skin yellowish white, with a red cheek; flesh pale white, very melting, juicy and rich, high flavor. Middle of September. Clingstone.

Pyramidal—Grows to a height of twenty feet in a compact form like the Lombardy Poplar.

Red Cheek Melocoton—Fruit large; skin yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh deep yellow; red at the stone, melting, with a good, rich, vinous flavor. A valuable orchard variety. Freestone.

Roger's Golden (Wheatland)—Free, yellow, very large, productive. This Peach is making a great sensation among the peach growers of the East.

Roser—The tree has proved to be extra hardy (if not an iron-clad); the fruit is large, rather oblong in shape, nearly smooth; flesh white; skin yellow, blended with a beautiful blush. Freestone. September and October.

Snow's Orange—This peach has won an enviable reputation in Michigan as being one of the most valuable market varieties on account of hardiness, productiveness and valuable market qualities; good size, fine appearance, etc. An excellent yellow flesh peach.

Silver Medal—Large, white, white flesh to the stone, freestone; tree bears well. Glands globose, flowers small. September.

Switzerland—A beautiful large red Peach with white flesh; very striking in appearance; size medium to large; a great bearer; and is regarded as one of the very best orchard sorts. Freestone. Ripens immediately after Old Mixon Free.

Schumacher—The earliest Peach known; twenty days earlier than Amsden June; ripens from the 1st to the 8th of July; specimens measure from 8 to 9 inches in circumference; stood the past winter fully as well as the Early Crawford; flesh a yellowish white.

Smock, Beer's—A seedling of Smock Free, similar in character but much improved. The tree is a vigorous grower, and considered one of the most profitable disseminated. Well calculated for distant market shipments, and is also very desirable for canning and drying purposes, a branch of business yearly becoming more important.

Steadly—This variety has the qualities to make it the most profitable late Peach grown. It is hardy, having stood the severe cold where other sorts have been destroyed; it blooms and bears freely when others fail. The fruit is very large, often measuring four inches in diameter, round, of a greenish-white color; flesh white to the stone, with a delicious flavor. Freestone.

Stump The World—Fruit very large; skin creamy white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and highly flavored; very productive. A fine market variety. Freestone. Last of September.

Salway—This handsome late variety originated in England, and was disseminated in this country by the late Isaac Pullen. Fruit large, oval and highly colored. Yellowish flesh.

Thurber—Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, vinous and delicate aroma; of exceedingly fine texture. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but perfectly free.

Troth's Early Red—Fruit medium, roundish; skin white, with bright purplish red cheek; flesh white, red next the stone, juicy, rich, sweet and good. Ripe early in August. Free.

Waterloo—A seedling originated in Waterloo, New York; medium to large, good specimens measuring nine inches in circumference, and weighing five ounces; round, with a deep suture on one side; pale whitish green in the shade; marbled red deepening into dark purple crimson in the sun; flesh greenish white, with abundance of sweet, vinous juice. One of the earliest.

Wager—A fine, yellow variety, said to be a sure bearer and especially valuable for canning. It is extremely hardy; coming in bearing earlier than other varieties. Last of August.

Wonderful—Very large, deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, sweet, rich and vinous; freestone. It is claimed for this variety that the fruit is uniformly large and possesses remarkable keeping qualities, making it one of the best shipping sorts for late marketing.

Yellow Mystery—From Maryland; large, round, yellow with crimson cheek, handsome; flesh yellow, firm, luscious; tree vigorous and productive.

❧ Nectarines. ❧

A most delicious smooth skinned fruit, which thrives wherever Peaches will grow, but is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as Plums.

Boston—Fruit large; skin pale yellow, with a deep red cheek. First of September.

Downton—Fruit large; skin pale green, with a deep violet red cheek. August.

❧ Apricots. ❧

A delicious fruit of the Plum species, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as the Plum; it bears immense crops, ripening in July and August.

Alexander (Russian)—Tree hardy. An immense bearer. Fruit large size; color yellow, flecked with red, both skin and flesh; a beauty; flavor sweet, delicious; shape oblong; season July 1st. One of the very best.

Acme, Shense or Chinese—A new Apricot originated by Prof. J. L. Budd, in Iowa, from pits received from the Province of Shense in northwest China. The tree is a free and vigorous grower, exceedingly hardy and productive. Fruit of large size, yellow with red cheek, good quality; freestone. Prof. Budd says of it: "After testing the hardiness of the tree and value of the fruit I named it Shense. It is a fine grower with large, handsome, thick foliage, and an early bearer of large and good fruit. In all respects it is the best hardy Apricot I know of, and much better than any Russian sort I have seen in this country or in Russia."

- Alexis** (Russian)—Tree hardy. An abundant bearer. Fruit yellow with red cheek; size large to very large; flavor slightly acid, rich and luscious; season July 15th. A good sort.
- Catharine** (Russian)—Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit medium size; color yellow; flavor mild, sub-acid; good; season July 20th.
- Gibb** (Russian)—Tree hardy and symmetrical. A good bearer. Fruit medium size, color yellow, flavor sub-acid, rich, juicy; season June 20th. The best early variety. Ripening with the strawberry, it can not help proving a great acquisition to the list of northern fruits.
- Golden**—Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive.
- J. L. Budd** (Russian)—Tree a hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer. Fruit large size; color white with red cheek; flavor sweet, juicy, extra fine with a sweet kernel as fine flavored as the almond and used for the same purpose. The best variety and a decided acquisition. Season August 1st.
- Moorpark**—Fruit large; skin orange in the shade; deep orange or brownish red in the sun, marked with numerous dark specks and dots. August.
- Nicholas** (Russian)—Tree hardy. A splendid bearer. Fruit medium to large; color white; flavor sweet, melting; season July 10th. A handsome and valuable variety.

❧ 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.

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

Angers—A rapid growing sort, used chiefly for stalks for Dwarf Pears. Fruit large, turbinate, greenish yellow.

Champion—Fruit large to very large, smooth, some specimens weighing two pounds; color golden yellow; excellent for cooking; a good grower, hardy and productive. Ripens a little after the Orange.

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 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 preeminently prolific. Tree often blossoms the next year after propagation; and sometimes it bears when only two years old, and every year afterwards with such abundance as to need a vigorous thinning to prevent injury from overbearing.

Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange Quince, one third larger, of the same form and color, fair, handsome, and equally as good and productive. Tree healthy, thrifty grower.

❧ Grapes. ❧

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

It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists, that among all the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the Grape ranks number one. We hope soon to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this most excellent fruit for at least six months of the year.



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

To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. The following is regarded as the best method: Commencing with a good strong vine, permit it to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following, cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following Spring allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These, in the Fall, will be from seven to ten feet long, and should be cut back to within four or five feet of the root. The next Spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences pinch the buds so that the shoots will be from ten to twelve inches apart. As these grow, train them perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis. No fruit should be allowed to set above second bar of trellis.

The canes should be cut back to two buds. In later Winter, or very early Spring, but only one bud should be allowed to throw out a shoot, then treat as in the previous year. This system of pruning should be followed each year. Grape Vines should be top dressed in the Spring.

BLACK GRAPES.

Champion—A vine of great vigor and hardiness; surpassing the Concord in this respect. It is of large size, and one of the earliest, which must make it peculiarly valuable as a market variety. Color black; quality medium.

Clinton—Bunches medium size, compact, shouldered; berries round, rather small; skin covered with a thick bloom; flesh quite acid, with a brisk, vinous flavor. Vines exceedingly hardy, vigorous and very productive. Ripens about the first of October, but improves by hanging on the vine. Makes good wine.

Concord A standard old variety that succeeds everywhere, and scarcely needs a description; bunch large, compact and shouldered; berry large, round, black, with blue bloom; flesh juicy, sweet and of fair quality. Ripens 15th to 20th of August.

Early Ohio—The earliest black grape known; ripens ten days to two weeks before Moore's Early. Bunch large, compact and shouldered; berry medium, covered with a heavy bloom; leaves very large, thick, leathery. Foliage heavy and perfectly healthy. Fully as hardy, or more so, than Concord. A vigorous grower, very productive and of good quality. Berry adheres firmly to stem. One of the best shippers. The only early grape that will not shell.

Eaton—This very promising new grape is similar in foliage to Concord, and in growth, health, hardiness and quality, is in every respect its equal, while in size of bunch and berry it is much larger and more attractive in appearance. Leaf large, thick, leathery, covered on the under side with a thick, brownish-yellow down. Bunch very large, twelve to twenty-five ounces, compact, double shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom, adheres firmly to the stem; skin thin but tough, pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds, and dissolving easily in the mouth; very juicy, ripens with Concord or a little earlier.

Hartford Prolific—A variety of great value in northern localities. Bunches large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round; skin thick; flesh sweet, juicy, perfumed, good. Vines vigorous, and exceedingly productive. Ripens one week before the Concord.

Ives' Seedling—A Grape extensively cultivated in the West, and valued for its wine. Bunch medium size, compact, shouldered; black, roundish, oval; flesh pulpy, juicy and sweet, but too hard for table use.

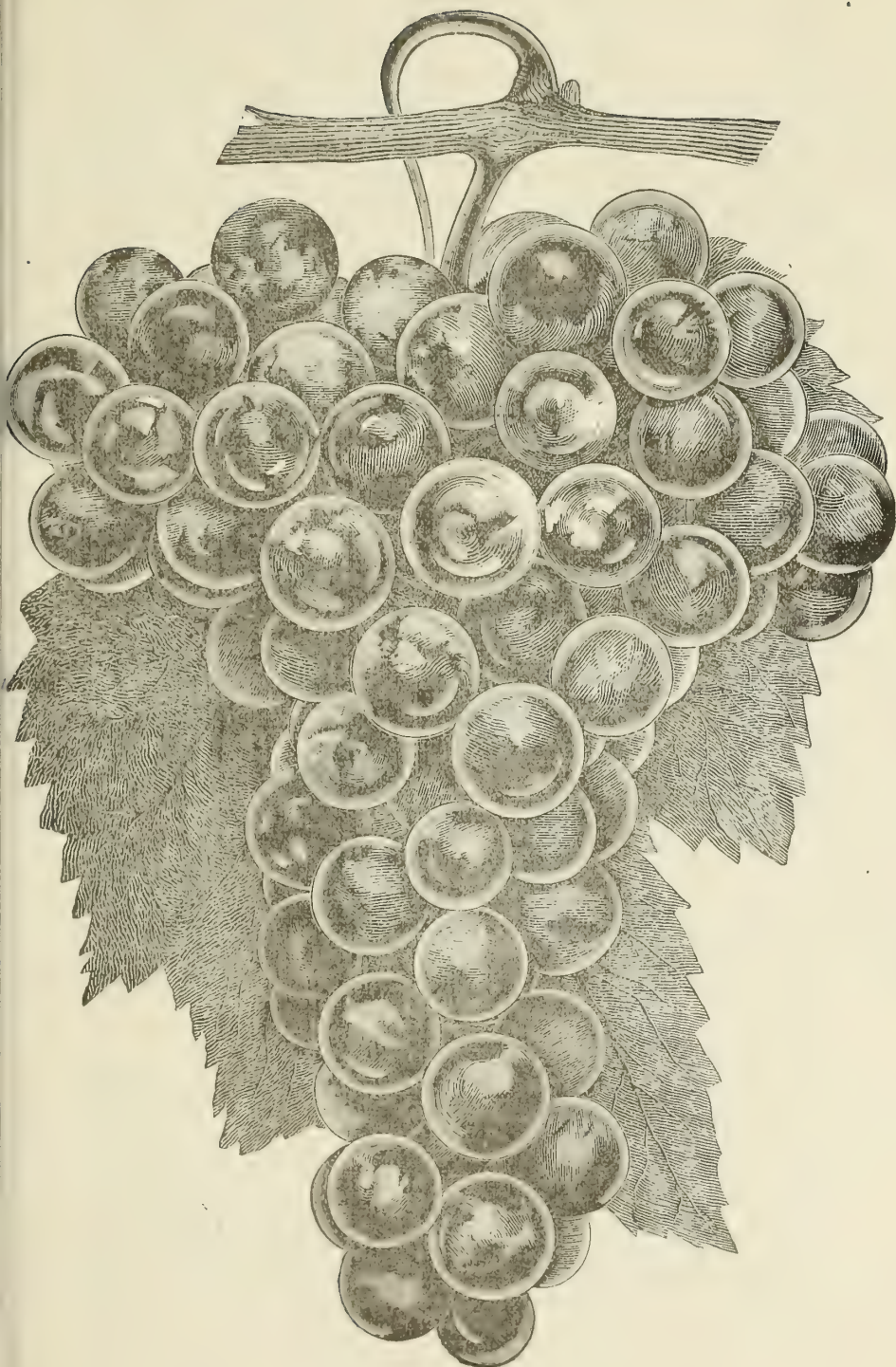
Merrimack—(Rogers' No. 19)—Bunches good size; berry large, round and with a slight bloom; flesh tender nearly to the center, juicy and sweet, and ripens at the time of the Concord.

Moore's Early—Raised from the seed by John B. Moore, Concord Massachusetts in 1872. It is described as follows: "Bunch large, berry round, large, (as large as the Wilder, or Rogers' No. 4), color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy, and it has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it to New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing as it does ten days before the Hartford, and twenty before the Concord.

Norton's Virginia—A hardy and exceedingly productive variety only suited to wine making. Bunch medium, rather compact and shouldered; berries small, round; skin thin, black or dark purple; flesh sprightly but acid; color of wine, red.

Worden—Said to be a seedling of the Concord; bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large—larger than those of the Concord; it ripens a few days earlier, and is superior to it in flavor.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunches and berries large; flesh tender and sweet; excellent. Ripens with the Concord.



EARLY OHIO GRAPE.

RED GRAPES.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15)—Bunches large; berries large round, dark red tender and good; one of the best. Ripens soon after the Concord.

Brighton—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, and in size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet, and of the best quality, equal, if not superior to Delaware; ripens early, with the Delaware, and Hartford. Vine vigorous, but in some locations is subject to mildew. Were it not for this we should pronounce it the best purple Grape in cultivation.

Brilliant—A beautiful red Grape, ripening with or a little before Concord; originated by T. V. Munson, of Texas; a cross of Lindley and Delaware; the vine is very vigorous, foliage large and healthy, bunches and berries large; skin thin but firm and will carry well. In flavor very pure, sweet, rich, slightly vinous, and entirely free from foxiness; pulp tender and juicy, in texture much like the Delaware. Color brilliant red, and quality very nearly, if not quite equal to Delaware in its best condition.

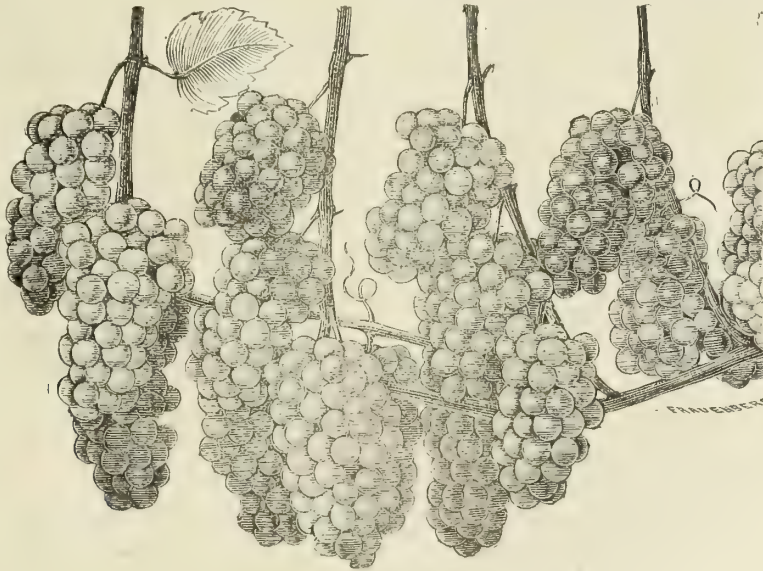
Catawba—Well known as the great wine Grape of Ohio, Kentucky &c.; bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; three weeks later than the Concord; requires the most favored soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly.

Delaware—This fruit has fully maintained its reputation as one of the finest of our native Grapes. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely. It proves quite hardy in this climate, and ripens two or three weeks before the Isabella. Bunch small and compact; berries small, light red, with a violet bloom; beautiful. Sweet, sugary and vinous, with a musky aroma. It justly claims a place in every garden.

Jefferson—One of Mr. Rickett's new seedlings, described by Mr. Chas. Downing as very vigorous and healthy; leaves thick and downy; very productive. Bunch large, shouldered, often double-shouldered, compact; berry medium to large, roundish, oval; skin rather thick, light red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh meaty yet tender, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, aromatic and rich.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9)—Bunches of medium size, rather long, compact; berry medium size, roundish; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and good. Ripens a little before the Concord.

Moyer—This new Grape originated in Canada, and seems to be a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. In habit of growth, hardiness, quality and size of cluster it resembles the Delaware very much, but it ripens with the very earliest, has larger berries, and so far has been free from rot and mildew, even in places and seasons where everything around it mildewed. It has stood, unprotected, 35° below zero without injury. Very sweet as soon as colored, skin tough, but thin, pulp tender, juicy, of delicious flavor, and entirely free from foxiness. Imagine a Delaware free from rot and mildew and early as Champion, and you will have a fair idea of this most valuable new variety. It never drops off its stem, and when ripe gradually shrivels and dries up into raisins.



SALEM GRAPE.

Salem (No. 53)—This is regarded as the best of Mr. Rogers' Hybrids. Bunch large and compact, berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thick skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly, with a most excellent aromatic flavor; as early as the Delaware or Hartford, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season for the past six years; keeps well.

Vergennes—Is a chance seedling, found growing in Vermont. It has been in bearing for five years, and is said to be extremely productive; clusters large; berries large, holding firmly at the stems;

color light amber; flavor rich and delicious; ripening with Hartford Prolific, and the leaf is large, downy, and free from mildew. Its rich saccharine flesh, early ripening, late keeping, and other good qualities recommend it for general cultivation.

Woodruff Red—Further experience with this fine Grape confirms the opinion that it will prove one of the most popular and valuable red grapes for general use, yet introduced. Its very large size, beautiful red color, hardy and healthy growth, freedom from disease, and very acceptable quality, commend it as worthy of extensive planting. It seems to suit the taste of nearly every one, most persons regarding it as a grape of very fine quality. It has the properties of a long-keeping and good shipping grape, and will command a high price in any market. It will fully supply the place for a red grape, which is now occupied by the Niagara and Pocklington among the white grapes, and the Concord, Worden or Eaton, among the black ones. No one need hesitate to plant the Woodruff Red.

WHITE GRAPES.

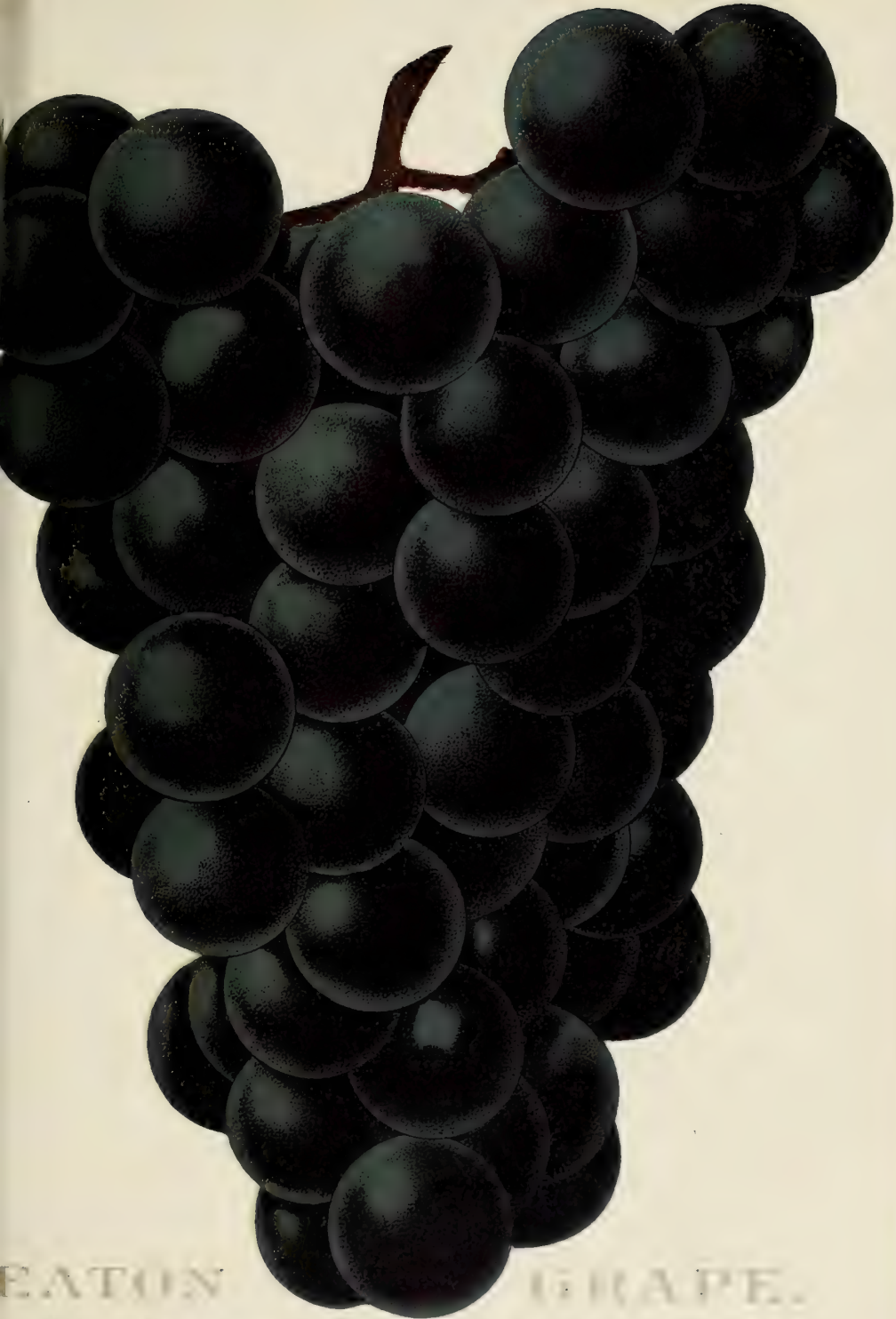
Colerain—Color a light green with delicate whitish bloom; size medium; ripens early and hangs well on the bunch; a good grower and abundant bearer; skin thin and tender; flesh juicy and remarkably sweet; but one small seed to a berry as a rule. The Rural New Yorker says: "As it behaves at the Rural grounds, we regard it as the best native white grape in cultivation, and one that will adapt itself to a wide range of country and climate."

Elvira—One of the most rapid growers and most hardy variety in our collection. Bunch medium, very compact, shouldered; berry medium, round; skin greenish white, a little tough; flesh juicy, sweet and good. Hangs a long time after maturity.

Empire State—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 underside; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, with a slight trace of native aroma, continuing a long time in use; vine very hardy.

Goethe (Rogers No. 1)—Has succeeded very well. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry very large, roundish oval; skin yellowish, tinged with red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, rich and aromatic. Vine vigorous.

Green Mountain—A new white grape from Vermont. The following description is from the Country Gentleman: "Bunch medium to long, irregular; stem long above bunch; berry medium,



EATON

GRAPE.

[Faint, illegible text, likely a description or list of varieties.]

pale green; flavor pure, moderately sweet; pulp half-tender, with acid center. Berries drop easily from the stem. The cluster is handsome as a whole and the purity of flavor ranks it above some older varieties, but the acid center and dropping of berry from stem debar it from first place—where the climate will permit raising later varieties.”

Lady Washington—A splendid new Grape, described by Mr. Downing as “bunch compact, large to very large, shouldered, often double shouldered; berry from medium to large, uniform in size, round; skin pale yellow, with a tinge of pink, where exposed to the sun, with whitish bloom; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet, sprightly vinous and of very good quality.”

Martha—Bunch medium, compact, shouldered, berry large, round, greenish yellow, with light bloom; flesh moderately tender, sweet and good. Vigorous, hardy and productive. All points considered, this is one of the most valuable Grapes for the average planter, notwithstanding its “native aroma.”

Moore's Diamond—Originated by Jacob Moore. A pure native; bunch large, compact; berry medium size; color greenish white with a yellow tinge when fully ripe; flesh juicy and almost without pulp; quality very good; vine vigorous and productive. Very promising.

Niagara—Berries as large, or larger than Concord; mostly round, light greenish white, semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; never crack or drop from clusters; skin thin, but tough; quality good; has a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own; much liked by most people; very little pulp; melting and sweet to the center; parts freely from the seed; ripens with Hartford Prolific, but hangs firmly on the vine until frost, probably owing to its retaining its leaves so fresh and green even on ripened wood.

Pocklington—A seedling of the Concord, from Washington County N. Y. where it is stated to have been always perfectly hardy. The vine is a strong grower, in appearance almost indetical with Concord; color of fruit golden yellow, covered with fine bloom, and very handsome and attractive; bunches and berries very large. Quality very fine, ripening at the same time with the Concord.

❧ Mulberries. ❧

Downing's Everbearing—Fruit large, rich, juicy, high, vinous flavor. Tree very vigorous and productive.

New American—Tree a fine grower; fruit large, delicious flavor; hardy and very productive.

Russian (New)—Brought to notice by the Menonites of the Northwest. It is a very rapid grower, an early and constant bearer; aromatic, sub-acid flavor; valuable for dessert; color varies some, but is generally black.

❧ Figs. ❧

Figs may be grown as bushes in the garden, in the Northern States, if they are taken up annually, the first week in November, with a ball of earth attached to the roots, and placed in the cellar till about the middle of May, when they should be taken out and replanted. Most of them ripen in August.

Brown Turkey—This is regarded as the best variety for open-air culture unless for a Southern climate. Moderately dwarfish in habit, hence can the more readily be protected from cold. Fruit large, pyriform; skin dark brown; flesh red and excellent.

Brunswick—Fruit of largest size, pyriform; skin purple with violet blush; flesh reddish, rich, sweet and excellent. A strong grower and as hardy as any variety.

Calestial—This is a smaller variety; color pale violet, pyriform; flesh sweet, rich and good. Tree hardy, moderately vigorous and productive.

Miscellaneous Fruits.

Almonds—Sweet and hard shell.

Berberry, Common Red—Fruit small; crimson; is too acid to eat, but it makes an agreeable dessert and jelly, and an ornamental pickle for garnishing some dishes.

Berberry, Purple—Fruit similar to above, except that the fruit and leaves are purple.

Chestnut (American Sweet)—Among our large collection of native forest trees, the Chestnut is unrivaled for its beauty. When grown in the open ground, it assumes an elegant, symmetrical form; the foliage is rich, glossy and healthy, and the whole tree is covered in early summer with long, pendant, tassel-like blossoms, than which there are none more graceful and beautiful. It is especially desirable for its nuts, which it bears profusely a few years after transplanting. The Chestnut thrives well on any soil except a wet one. When nursery grown, bears transplanting well, and when once established is a rapid grower, and soon comes into bearing.

Chestnut, Spanish—An European variety. The nuts are of larger size than the American variety, but not as sweet.

Eleagnus Longipes—A beautiful shrub from Japan belonging to the Olive family. Few are aware how beautiful it is when in fruit, and still less how good a sauce its berries make. The shrubs grow to a height of from five to six feet, making a well branched bush of great beauty; leaves longish-oval, bright green above and silvery-white beneath. The blossoms appear in May, in great profusion, small, and pale yellow in color. The berries are ripe early in July and are oval in shape, bright scarlet and very handsome. Like cranberries, the fruit requires cooking, and may be used in the same manner. It is produced in the greatest abundance. The bush is entirely hardy and free from insect enemies.

Japan Mammoth Chestnut—The largest and sweetest of all chestnuts; sweeter and better than the American "Sweet Chestnut." The trees commence bearing when only four or five years old. It is superior to all other chestnuts in every respect.

Juneberry, Dwarf (Service Berry)—This variety of the Juneberry attains the height of from six to eight feet. Bush is hardy and extremely productive. The color of the fruit is a bright crimson, overspread with purple. The fruit is prized in culinary preparations, and for the dessert. One of the most beautiful fruits in cultivation.

Huckleberry (Blue Berry)—This much neglected fruit which is of great value and easy of cultivation, ought to be found in every fruit garden. Its perfect hardiness and adaptation to almost all soil, although preferring moist and cool, renders it as easy of cultivation as any of the small fruits. The bush grows two to three feet high.

Wineberry (Japan)—This superb novelty, lately introduced, originated from seeds sent home by Professor Georgeson while at the Imperial College of Agriculture of Japan. The seed was obtained from plants in their wild state, growing in the mountains of that country. The canes of this interesting plant are large, robust, and entirely hardy here. They are thickly covered with purplish-red hairs. The leaves are large, tough, dark green above, and silvery gray beneath. Each berry is at first enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort of burr, which is also covered with purplish-red hairs, so as to make it appear somewhat like a moss rose. This "burr" soon opens and reveals rich, wine-colored berries, of sprightly acid flavor, that are sure to be highly prized. It is an interesting plant to have in any collection.

PERSIMMONS.

American—In any country where the American Persimmon is not indigenous, it is a desirable tree to plant, as it will bear heavy crops of good fruit.

Japanese Persimmon—This is a fruit comparatively new in this country; recently introduced from Japan. It comes highly recommended, but has not proven sufficiently hardy for extensive cultivation in northern States.

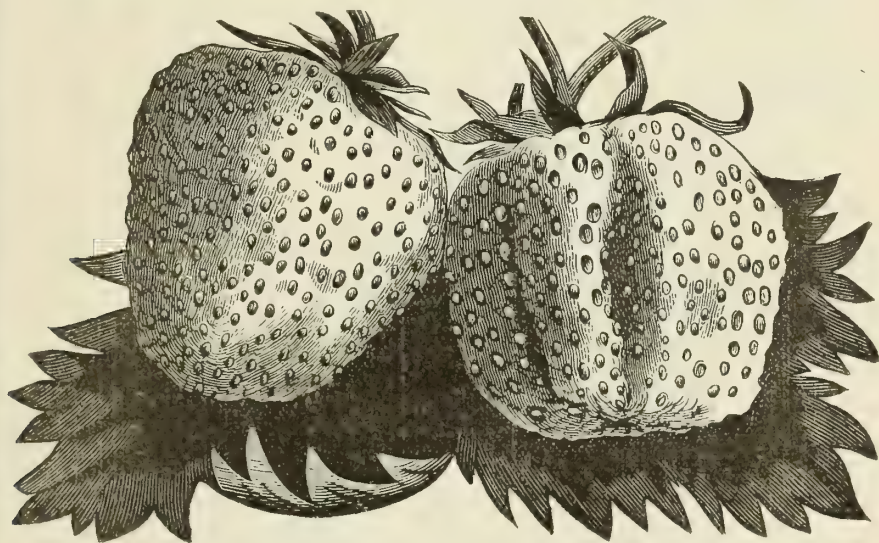
—❧ Strawberries. ❧—

The Strawberry is one of our most reliable crops, and extensively grown here. The system adopted of covering the fruiting beds all over with stable manure at the approach of cold weather, has the most salutary effect; it protects the crown of the plants from the bleak winds and prevents the roots from being thrown out by alternate freezing and thawing. The strength of the manure penetrates the ground and supplies the roots with nourishment to produce an abundance of large berries.

The principal objection urged against the practice that the covering

retards ripening the fruit is now considered a gain, as it allows the earlier berries to disappear, and there is an increased demand for fine large Strawberries some time later. We have a large and very fine stock of pure plants, propagated expressly for transplanting.

Bubach's No. 5—Claimed to be the best of all Strawberries, as it combines so many excellent qualities. Great and uniform size, fine form and color; fruit good; productiveness unsurpassed up to this time; plant possesses great vigor. It ripens about as early as Crescent, and continues about as long in bearing, and fully as prolific. Leaves large, dark green, and endures the hottest sun.. The plants in vigor and strong growth, and berries in size and uniform color exceed the Sharpless.



BUBACH'S NO. 5.

Crescent Seedling—Medium conical, very uniform, bright scarlet, beautiful, and moderately firm; commences to ripen with Wilson's Albany, and continues in fruit longer; the plant is a most vigorous grower, taking entire possession of the ground, preventing weeds or grass to grow, and requiring very little cultivation.

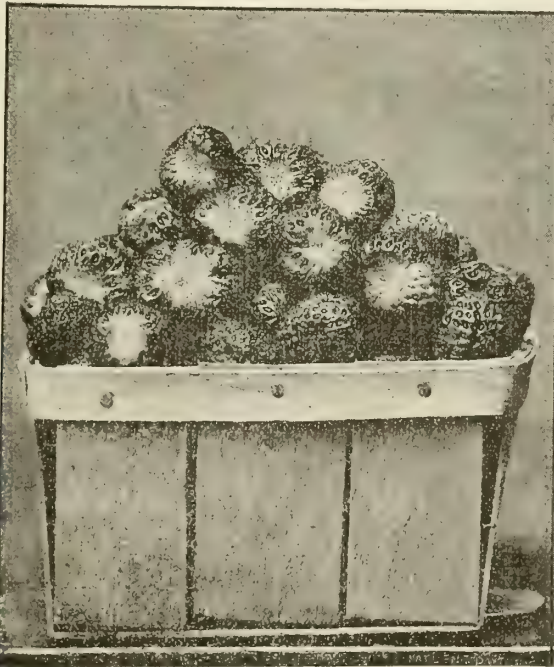
Cumberland (Triumph)—A distinct variety, disseminated by Mr. Amos Miller, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. It stands without a rival for heavy clay soil; large size, perfect form, fine flavor, vigorous grower, and unexcelled productiveness, and always brings the best price in market. Blossom perfect.

- Crawford**—A luxuriant grower and abundant bearer; blossom perfect, very strongly staminate; fruit very large, and usually of regular form; first berries are sometimes slightly flattened or triangular, but never coxcombed or misshapen; it has a smooth surface, and is of a beautiful red color, ripening without white ends. The seeds are even with the surface or slightly raised; this, with its firm flesh, enables it to endure handling and carrying with but little damage. It is of good quality, commences to ripen early and furnishes fine, large berries to the end of the season.
- Dayton**—This berry has proved to be the most profitable of all Strawberries. Cannot be surpassed for its earliness, healthfulness and productiveness. Also free from rust. Exceeds any in flavor and quality. Color is beautiful, and it is very attractive in market. Is among the largest in size, and holds out well to the end. The blossoms are perfect, and the foliage being large, protects the flower from frost.
- Gandy**—This is one of the best late Strawberries. By its use the season of Strawberries is extended. The berries are of large, uniform size and shape, of bright crimson color, very handsome and showy, of superior quality, very firm, and ripens two weeks after Sharpless. Not the least of its merits is its bright, healthy, enduring foliage and vigor of plant which has caused it to succeed so admirably.
- Haverland**—Large, long, light red; moderately firm, medium quality, ripens all over. Very vigorous and healthy and a great yielder; a valuable addition to the list of varieties for home use or near market, and one of the best of recent introduction. Needs to be well mulched to keep fruit clean; season early.
- James Vick**—This desirable variety was named with the concurrence of and the approval of the firm of James Vick, to perpetuate the memory of a worthy, honorable man. Its flowers are staminate or self-fertilizing, of sturdy, dwarf habit, hardy and very productive. Berries nearly round, of uniformly large size, firm in flesh; deep scarlet and of good flavor. Desirable for home use, as well as market purposes.
- Jersey Queen (P)**—In this we have a new variety, possessing vigor and hardiness of plant; size very large, conic shaped, slightly flattened at the point; color deep scarlet; flesh solid, high flavored and valuable.
- Jessie**—This variety comes with a record unequalled in point of perfection in growth, vigor and health of plant. Berry large size; beautiful color; excellent quality, both for table and shipping, and great productiveness leaves it without a rival. It has a perfect blossom, the fruit is very large, of regular form. Matthew Crawford says: "I seldom advise any one about varieties, but make an exception in this case."

Warfield (P)—Medium size, roundish conical; dark crimson; moderately firm; quality medium; vigorous and an abundant bearer; grown largely in some localities, as it ships well; season early.

Manchester—Form conical; size large; color scarlet; flesh pink, firm, but melting, with a rich sub-acid juice; flower stalk stout; flower pistillate; plant robust and very productive; quality very good to best. The plant appears to be very well adapted to light soil and will doubtless succeed generally throughout the country, and be valuable as a market variety.

Michel's Early (Osceola)—A very early variety of the Crescent type with a vigorous and healthy growing plant, but lacking in productiveness and quality. At the South, we are informed, it bears abundantly, and is best adapted for southern growing. It comes from Arkansas, where it is highly valued.



THE SHUCKLESS STRAWBERRY.

Shuckless—This is the most remarkable new Strawberry ever introduced, inasmuch as it possesses a peculiar feature distinguishing it from all others. This distinguishing characteristic is indicated by

its name. In picking it parts readily from the stem, the shucks remaining on the stem instead of the berry. This is not only a novel feature, but one of the greatest practical value, inasmuch as they are ready for the table as soon as picked, obviating the disagreeable task of shucking necessary with other sorts. This feature will be appreciated by housekeepers and will place the Shuckless at the head of the list of best garden sorts. Contrary to expectations it bears shipping in the shucked state remarkably well—much better than many other sorts with the shucks on. The Shuckless attracts attention in market and finds ready sale, even though the market be glutted with other sorts, and is therefore one of the most profitable market varieties. Aside from its shuckless feature it has many most desirable qualities which alone would give it a place among the best. It is a strong grower, hardy plant, a late bloomer, and produces berries of uniform size and color in great abundance and of the best quality. It is a remarkable berry.

Sharpless—The fruit is large to very large, an average specimen measuring one and one-half inches in diameter. A large berry, exhibited at the Nurserymen's Convention in Rochester, weighed one ounce, and measured seven inches in circumference. In form it is generally oblong, narrowing to the apex, and irregular and flattened. Color clear-bright red, with a shining surface; flesh firm, sweet, with a delicate aroma. The plant is very vigorous.

❧ Raspberries. ❧

Raspberries ripen soon after Strawberries, when there is not much other fruit in market, hence they are eagerly sought after and sell at high figures, and the same crates and baskets being used for both, there is no additional outlay for packages.

The management of hardy Raspberries is very simple. Plow and prepare the ground as for potatoes of other crops; mark the rows six feet apart, and set the plants three feet distant in the rows, using 2,500 plants per acre.

The tops should be cut down to within a few inches of the ground, that the roots may become well established before they are required to supply nourishment for long tops of green foliage.

RED VARIETIES.

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



THE SHUCKLESS.

Parts readily from the shucks in picking, leaving the shucks on the stem and the berries ready for immediate use, thereby obviating the tedious process of shucking.

Best Quality. Uniform Size. Hardy and Prolific.

Rochester Lithographing Co., Rochester, N. Y

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market)—This variety is looming up as the most valuable red Raspberry grown, especially for market. A reliable fruit grower near New York writes: "The Cuthbert is a new, large, rank grower—branches and roots nearly as large as a Blackberry bush. Fruit nearly as abundant as the Brandywine, but much larger; better flavor, and much finer—making it the finest market red Raspberry."

Marlboro—The largest red Raspberry; beautiful bright scarlet, of good quality, cane hardy and productive. All things considered probably the best early Raspberry for the North.

Shaffer's Colossal—Colossal both in bush and berry; carries to market well; excellent to dry and is unsurpassed for canning; berry a dark crimson in color and excellent in quality; a very valuable variety; does not sucker, but roots from the tips like black caps.



SUPERLATIVE RASPBERRY.

Superlative (new)—Large, conical, handsome; dull red; six good fruit weigh an ounce; flavor very fine; par excellence as a dessert kind. Canes stout, supporting themselves; a very heavy cropper. We take great pleasure in recommending this splendid novelty, believing it to be, so far as we have tested it, a great advance on all existing sorts in this class. Hardy here.

Thompson's Early Prolific—For earliness, hardiness, vigor, beauty and quality it is unsurpassed. It is a vigorous grower, canes four to six feet high; very healthy foliage any very productive of large, bright red, firm berries of good quality.

Turner—Stands very high at the West because of its extreme hardiness, great productiveness, large size and beautiful color. Has withstood the most severe winters. Fruit firm and bears carriage splendidly. A valuable market sort.

BLACK CAP VARIETIES.

Earhart—This everbearing black cap has proved to be a great novelty for the family garden, but of little value for market. Plant is very hardy and vigorous. Produces one good crop of fruit at the same time as other black caps, and by the time the main crop is gone berries begin to appear on the new canes, and the plants continue to bloom and ripen fruit till stopped by frosts in the autumn.

Gregg—The largest, best, and most productive black Raspberry ever introduced. berries remain on bushes until gathered, never dropping off, a point vital to every fruit grower; shipping qualities unexcelled.

Johnston's Sweet—The special claims made for it are in remarkable sweetness and great value for evaporating and canning purposes. The canes are of strong, vigorous growth, with healthy and clean foliage, hardy and equal to any other variety in productiveness. The berries are large, a trifle less than Gregg, of deep black color, *without bloom*. quite firm, very sweet.

Ohio—The greatest producer among black caps, and for canning or evaporating claimed to be the most profitable of all sorts; berry not quite as large as the Gregg, but of finer quality. The plants were more hardy and will bear more successive crops.

Souhegan—A variety of great value, and excellent quality. Its hardiness and extreme earliness renders it one of the best market sorts.

Palmer's Seedling—It ripens at the same time as Souhegan, but yields much more fruit at first picking, completes ripening in crop in a shorter time, and commands the highest price in the market. What we claim for the Palmer is iron-clad hardiness, early ripening, large size, good quality of fruit, and wonderful productiveness, often bending the canes to the ground under the weight of fruit. The Palmer has been tested from the Atlantic to the Pacific, receiving the highest commendation from all sources, and fully establishing it as the best and most productive early black cap yet introduced.

YELLOW VARIETIES.

Golden Queen—The most popular and best yellow Raspberry yet introduced. Of large size, great beauty, high quality, hardiness and productiveness. In size it exceeds even the Cuthbert and is the highest in quality of all Raspberries except the old, delicate, Brinkle's Orange; beautiful, translucent amber color and exceptionally firm. The canes are of the strongest growth, exceeding in vigor the Cuthbert, hardier, and owing to its great vigor succeeding better at the South and in California, where the Cuthbert was heretofore the only really good reliable Raspberry that could be grown, except Blackcaps. Its productiveness is simply marvelous; ripens in mid-season. It is the most valuable Raspberry for the amateur and no home garden is complete without it. Its beauty, size and fine quality render it indispensable for table use.

Blackberries.

The land should be manured with some fertilizing materials, as for wheat or other crops, plowed deeply, and well harrowed, then with a horse and plow draw small furrows eight feet apart one way by three feet apart the other, at right angles with those first made. Then set out the plants, planting one at each cross furrow, which will require 1,815 plants to the acre.

At the proper season for planting other crops, a furrow may be drawn between the rows, the eight feet away, whereby one-half the ground may be planted with corn, potatoes or melons, which, owing to the additional space allowed, will yield proportionately more than the same number of rows planted in the usual manner. The hills made by the two crops will stand three by four feet apart, and may be cultivated both ways to keep ground mellow, and free from weeds.

After a plantation is thus fully established, the cultivation is of the easiest kind; only keep the ground mellow, and clear of weeds and surplus canes or sprouts that come up thicker than are needed for bearing fruit. Occasionally shorten in the most rampant canes to about four or five feet, which will strengthen the side shoots, and more fully develop the fruit buds; give a dressing of manure as often as any other crop that yields as many bushels per acre would require, and an abundance of large fruit is certain.

For fall planting, October and November are most favorable. Spring planting should be done as early as practicable after the frost leaves the ground.

- Early Harvest**—This is one of the earliest Blackberries in cultivation; a compact dwarf grower; fruit medium size, and fine quality; an enormous bearer. Its extreme earliness and good shipping qualities make it a popular market variety.
- Erie**—This is claimed to be the best hardy variety yet introduced, even more hardy than the Snyder, having stood unharmed a temperature of 25 degrees below zero. Very productive, not having failed in producing a fine crop each year since it was originated, seven years ago; foliage clean and healthy, free from rust; fruit large, round in form, giving it the appearance of being even larger than it really is; good quality; ripens between Early Harvest and Wilson Junior.
- Kittatinny**—Fruit large to very large; rich glossy black; moderately firm, juicy, sweet and excellent. It has within a few years become widely disseminated, and everywhere proves of the highest value.
- Minnewaska**—One of the largest and most productive; has been on trial for several years, and receiving most favorable reports from nearly all sections. Fruit glossy black, tender, juicy, sweet, with fine aromatic flavor. Remarkably productive, and hardy. One of the most promising varieties for both market and home garden.
- Snyder**—A marvel for productiveness; fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core. Because of its smaller size, it does not sell as well as some others, but its value, of course, is its extreme hardiness, standing the winters in those sections where the other varieties kill down.
- Taylor's Prolific**—A large fruit; melting, without core, and very productive, and equally as hardy and productive as the Snyder wherever tried; and being much larger will make it a great favorite in sections where a large hardy kind is wanted.
- Wilson's Early** (From New Jersey)—Very large, productive, good flavor, and one or two weeks earlier than Kittatinny. Requires protection here.
- Wilson Junior**—This is claimed to be a regular pedigree Blackberry raised in 1875 from selected seed of the old Wilson Early, and is the largest and most productive early Blackberry known. Measures three and one-quarter inches around crosswise, and three and three-fourths inches around lengthwise; 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. Ripens early in July.



ERIE OR UNCLE TOM.

The new "Iron-Clad" Blackberry. Originated in Northern Ohio, near Lake Erie. It is a chance seedling, uniting large size, beauty, and good quality, with strong growing "Iron-Clad" cane. A most promising market berry.

Rochester Lithographing and Printing Co., Rochester, N. Y.






THE SNYDER BLACKBERRY.


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

DEWBERRY.

Lucretia—Was found growing wild in the mountains of West Virginia. The bush is of low trailing habit, and 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.



Currants.



Currants may be used in so many ways, for making tarts, jellies and jams, wine, and other wholesome and refreshing drinks, so very palatable in warm sultry weather, that every family should have from one dozen to one hundred bushes, to furnish a supply for the year.

Set the plants three feet from each other, in rows five feet apart, requiring about three thousand plants per acre. Manure freely; keep the ground mellow, and free from grass and weeds, and a beautiful crop of fruit will amply repay you for the cost and labor.

Black Naples—Very large; black, rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

Cherry—Fruit of the very largest size; berries deep red. Not any more productive than other Currants, but a valuable one for market, on account of its size.

Crandall—A purely native American Currant, quite distinct from the European Black Currant and without a trace of its strong odor. This is the best variety of this species yet introduced. The bush grows to a height of four feet or more, is perfectly hardy and immensely productive, the branches being invariably loaded with fruit. The berries are large, many of them being one-half inch in diameter and some even larger, intensely black and of a fairly good quality. It is excellent when cooked and is well adapted for sauces, pies, jams, etc. No insect enemies have been found to defoliate it and it is entirely exempt from the attacks of the Currant Worm.

Lee's Prolific (Black)—A new foreign variety of great value. Fruit large, quality good; a very vigorous grower; enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.



Fays Prolific—New; remarkable for productiveness and size of berry; bunches measuring four to six inches in length. Color rich red; much less acid than any red Currant ever grown by us. A great acquisition.

La Versailles (Feritile d'Angers)—Fruit of the largest size, and red; bunches resembling the Cherry Currant, but occasionally longer.

North Star (New)—Red Currant of much promise. Strong grower; prolific bearer; fine large cluster; good flavor.

Prince Albert—Berry large, light red; bunch long; an erect grower and immense bearer; foliage distinct; ripens late. Valuable.

Red Dutch—Fruit large, deep red; thrifty, upright growth: very productive. An old, well known sort.

Victoria—Berries as large as red Dutch, bunches larger; of a bright red; growth more slow, spreading, and very productive. Will hang on the bushes some two or three weeks longer than most Currants.

White Dutch—This is precisely similar to Red Dutch in habit, but the fruit is larger, with rather shorter bunches; of a fine yellowish white color, with a very transparent skin; less acid than the Red Dutch, and also a few days earlier.

White Grape—Berries very large, whitish yellow; sweet, and good.

Gooseberries.

The Gooseberry is a very valuable crop for the market, easily grown, yielding one hundred and fifty bushels per acre, is rapidly gathered with gloves on, and by running through a grain fan the leaves and light materials are blown out, when the berries can be put in barrels and shipped to the best market, as they bear transportation well for a long distance. A plantation lasts for many years with ordinary cultivation. Set the plants three feet apart in rows five feet apart, requiring about three thousand plants per acre. Great improvements have of late been made in the American varieties, constituting a new era in the culture of this indispensable fruit.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Columbus—We take pleasure in now offering for the first time a new American Seedling Gooseberry of the English type. It is of large size, oval in form, skin greenish yellow, smooth; of fine quality. Plant a strong, robust grower with large spikes or thorns. Foliage large and glossy. Has never shown a trace of mildew. We confidently recommend it as one of the best of its class.

Downing—Fruit somewhat larger than Houghton; whitish green, with the rib veins distinct; skin smooth; flesh rather soft; very good. Excellent for family use. Very productive.

Golden Prolific—An American seedling of the English type, and from western New York. The disseminator gives the following description: "It is perfectly hardy, a good grower and unusually free from mildew. Its foliage is of a dark, glaucous green, and in a young state its wood is very spiny, being very distinct in this respect. Fruit is large, of a deep golden yellow, of excellent quality, and very attractive in appearance. A heavy fruiter, and I believe is destined to become as popular as the Industry, and, unlike that variety, it can be propagated successfully." A yellow Gooseberry, of large size, free from mildew, and perfectly hardy, is indeed an acquisition, and will make a delightful companion to the Industry.

Houghton's Seedling—Fruit medium; skin smooth, pale red; flesh tender, sweet, and very good. Very productive, and generally free from mildew.



COLUMBUS GOOSEBERRY.

Red Jacket—A new red berry, as large as the largest; smooth, very prolific and hardy; quality and foliage the best. For many years it has been tested by the side of the best American and English sorts and is the only one absolutely free from mildew either in leaf or fruit. Promises to be the variety we have so long been waiting for, equal to the best English kinds and capable of producing large crops under ordinary cultivation wherever Gooseberries can be grown.

Smith's Improved—Raised by Dr. Smith, of Vermont. This variety has the habit of growth, slender shoots, and medium vigor of the Houghton, with a much larger fruit, of a pale or greenish yellow color; skin thin; excellent flavor; not surpassed by any other sort for eating and cooking quality. It ripens early, and is in use before other varieties.

Transparent—Origin, Ohio. Large and handsome; almost transparent; flesh tender and inviting; plant moderately vigorous; growth varying; very productive.

ENGLISH SORTS.

This class is much more liable to mildew than our native varieties, but their large size and peculiar flavor still command a place in the garden of the amateur. The following varieties are best adapted to our climate:

Crown Bob—Fruit large, oblong, hardy; flavor first rate; best red.

Industry—Of vigorous, upright growth, and a greater bearer than any known variety; shows no sign of mildew; berries of the largest size, one and one half inches in diameter, of most excellent flavor, both pleasant and rich; color, when fully ripe, dark red.

Whitesmith—Fruit large, roundish oblong; downy; flavor first-rate; best white.

❁ Esculent Roots. ❁

Asparagus—Giant.

Asparagus—Conover's Colossal.

Rhubarb—Myatt's Linneaus.





Ornamental Department.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Abele (*Populus*.)

SNOWY MAPLE-LEAVED (*Alba Acerifolia*)—A tree of wonderfully rapid growth; leaves large, lobed, glossy green above, and white as snow beneath; prefers a moist soil, but flourishes anywhere.

Acacia (*Robinia*)

HISPIDA (*Rose or Moss*)—A shrub-like tree, with many beautiful pendant rose-colored flowers.

PYRAMIDAL (*Pyramidalis*)—An upright variety, with very dark foliage.

Ash (*Fraxinus*.)

EUROPEAN (*Excelsior*)—A lofty tree, with dinnate foliage and spreading head.

GOLD BARKED (*Aurea*)—A fine conspicuous tree in winter. Growth irregular.

WILLOW-LEAVED (*Salicifolia*)—A remarkable and beautiful variety, with narrow, wavy leaves. A robust, rapid grower.

Alder (*Alnus*.)

IMPERIAL CUT-LEAVED (*Laciniata Imperialis*)—A new and beautiful tree; foliage large and deeply cut; quite distinct; perfectly hardy and vigorous; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation.

Beech (*Fagus*.)

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

FERN-LEAVED (*Heterophylla*)—A tree of elegant, round habit, and delicately cut fern-like foliage. During the growing season its young shoots are like tendrils, giving a graceful, wavy aspect to the tree.

Birch (*Betula*.)

EUROPEAN WHITE (*Alba*)—A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches.

Bird Cherry (*Prunus Padus*)—A rapid grower; beautiful tree, with glossy foliage; has long bunches of white flowers in May, succeeded by clusters of fruit, like black currants.

Crab (*Pyrus*).

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING (*Angustifolia*)—This most remarkable and beautiful of all ornamental trees originated near Staunton, Ill. It is destined to take its place at the head of the list of ornamental flowering trees as soon as it becomes known. The tree is sturdy, though not a very rapid grower, hardy and entirely free from disease. It grows to be a medium-sized tree, and when in bloom presents the appearance of being covered with delicate pink roses, tainting the atmosphere for a long distance with a perfume equal to that of any rose. Unlike many other flowering trees, it does not bloom until the foliage is fully developed which adds greatly to its beauty. It begins to bloom while very young—often when only two years old from root grafts. A small tree when in bloom might be compared with a tree rose better than anything else, the blossoms have often been mistaken for roses when in a bouquet.

Catalpa (*Speciosa*).

A variety which is said to have originated in the west. It is finer and hardier than the common, hence better adapted to forest and ornamental planting. Its blossoms open two or three weeks earlier than other varieties.

Elm (*Ulmus*).

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

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—A striking variety of the English, with erect branches, and small purplish leaves.

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

AMERICAN WHITE OR WEEPING (*Americana Alba*)—The noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests.

☞ For Weeping Elms, see "Weeping Trees."

Horse Chestnut (*Æsculus*).

WHITE FLOWERING (*Hippocastanum*)—The common, well known species; a hardy healthy tree, free from all diseases; covered in June with magnificent erect spikes or panacles of flowers, white, ightly marked with red.

RED FLOWERING (*Rubicunda*)—A splendid tree, with showy red flowers, blooms a little later than the white, and the leaves are of a deeper green.



THE CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

Honey Locust.

THREE THORNED ACACIA (*Gleditsia Triacanthos*)—A rapid growing tree, with delicate foliage, of a beautiful, fresh, lively green, and strong thorns. Makes an exceedingly handsome impenetrable and valuable hedge.

Judas Tree, or Red Bud (*Cercis Canadensis*)—Red flowering, covered with fine, delicate, purple flowers before the leaves appear. Leaves very large, roundish dark; very ornamental.

Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*)—A fine tree, with long, feathery foliage; stiff, blunt shoots; grows rapidly.

Kolreuteria (*Paniculata*)—A small tree, with fine lobed leaves, and large panicles of showy, yellow flowers, in the latter end of July; leaves change in Autumn to a fine yellow. Deserves much more attention than it receives.

Larch (*Larix*).

EUROPEAN (*Europæus*)—An elegant, rapid growing, pyramidal tree; valuable for timber. Small branches drooping.

Laburnum (*Cytisus*).

ENGLISH—A beautiful tree, with long pendant racemes of clear yellow blossoms in June, and smooth, shining foliage.

Linden (*Tilia*).

EUROPEAN (*Europæa*).—A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

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

Magnolia.

CUCUMBER TREE (*Acuminata*)—A noble, beautiful tree, with very large leaves and yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple.

UMBRELLA TREE (*Tripetala*)—A small-sized tree, with immense leaves, and large, white flowers, four to six inches in diameter. June.

SPECIOSA—In habit of growth and color of flowers this variety somewhat resembles *Soulangeana*, but surpasses it in the beautiful symmetry of the tree and the wonderful profusion of its blossoms.

SOULANGES (*Soulangeana*)—A variety of the preceding, with white and purple flowers; very fine. April and May.

GLAUCCOUS, or SWAMP LAUREL (*Glauca*)—A small tree indigenous to New Jersey; leaves shining above, glaucous or whitish beneath. Flowers white, with a very sweet and pleasant odor. May and June.

GRANDIFLORA—The finest of Evergreen Magnolias.

Maple (*Acer*).

SUGAR (*Saccharinum*)—A well known native tree, valuable both for the production of sugar and for its wood; its stately growth, fine form and foliage make it desirable as an ornamental and shade tree.

SILVER-LEAVED (*Dasycarpum*)—Leaves white underneath. Growth very rapid; a valuable street and park tree.

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—A beautiful variety of the European Sycamore; leaves purplish red underneath.

NORWAY (*Platanoides*)—Native of Europe. A large, handsome tree of spreading rounded form, with broad, deep green, shining foliage. Its compact habit, and stout, vigorous growth, render it one of the most desirable species for the street, park or garden.

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED (*Wieri Lacinatum*)—Introduced in 1873. It is a variety of the Silver-Leaved, and one of the most remarkable and beautiful trees with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the Cut-Leaved Birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and on the young wood especially, deeply and delicately cut. The leaf stalks are long and tinted with red on the upper surface. We believe it will rank at once among the most interesting and attractive lawn trees, and may be easily adapted to small places by an occasional cutting back, which it will bear to any degree necessary, as well as a willow.

Mountain Ash (*Pyrus Sorbus*).

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

AMERICAN (*Americana*)—A tree of coarser growth and foliage, and larger and lighter colored berries.

OAK-LEAVED (*Quercifolia*)—A variety with large, hoary, lobed leaves, distinct and fine.

Oak (*Quercus*).

PYRAMIDAL (*Fastigiata Fordii*)—A variety of the European Ever-green Oak of very upright growth. A beautiful tree.

Peach (*Persica*).

DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING (*Vulgaris fl. Alba Plena*)—Very ornamental. Flowers pure white and double; superb. Perfectly hardy. May.

DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERING (*Vulgaris fl. Rosa Plena*)—Flowers double, pale rose colored, like small roses. Very pretty. May.

PURPLE OR BLOOD-LEAVED (*Vulgaris Foliis Purpureis*)—Found on the battlefield of Fort Donelson, in Kentucky. Foliage of a deep blood-red color in spring, fading to a dull green as the season advances, but the young growth preserves its dark color the entire summer. Very valuable on account of its rapid growth and handsome foliage. The tree should be severely cut back every spring.

Paulownia.

IMPERIAL JAPAN (*Imperialis*)—A magnificent tropical-looking tree, surpassing all others in the size of its leaves, twelve to fourteen inches in diameter; quite hardy here, but the flower buds are killed during severe winters; growth extremely rapid.

Poplar (*Populus*).

BOLLEANA—This new Russian Silver-leaved Lombardy Poplar is an ornamental tree of more distinctness and character in many respects than any other introduced within twenty years, and one that must prove hardy in all the Northern portion of the United States, and also from its vitality, and the character of its roots, must succeed in the South, and on the arid plains of the far West. *Wherever it grows, it will become a marked object in every collection*—THE OBSERVED OF ALL OBSERVERS. It does not sprout from the roots as the common Silver Poplar. It is of the most rapid growth—grafts set in the spring have attained eight feet by fall, well branched, with perfectly erect form. The leaves are almost black green on the upper surface, and white underneath; and when moved by the wind the trees present a most pleasing and unique appearance, distinct from all others.

BALSAM (*Balsamifera*)—A remarkably rapid growing, luxuriant tree, with large glossy foliage.

CAROLINA—Is very desirable for planting along the roadside or street, or around buildings, where a thick growing tree is wanted for shade or protection, or along the sea-shore where less vigorous trees, will not succeed. It is easy to live when transplanted, makes an upright, straight, rapid growth, with a moderately spreading head; is perfectly hardy and healthy, not troubled with insects; does not sucker or lift up the pavement; will stand the effects of gas without injury. The leaves are of a dark, glossy green, and, of good size, affording an ample shade. It is the tree for the million, and when properly planted success is certain.

THE BEST SHADE TREE
—FOR—
STREET AND GENERAL PLANTING
—IS THE—
CAROLINA POPLAR,

BECAUSE

- 1st. It is an exceedingly rapid grower.
2d. It grows and thrives well where others will not.
3d. It retains its foliage much later than others.
4th. It is a symmetrical and beautiful tree.



WEST FIRST STREET, DAYTON, OHIO.

Beautifully shaded with Carolina Poplars. Fourth year after planting.

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY
THE HOOVER & GAINES CO.,
DAYTON STAR NURSERIES,
DAYTON, - OHIO.

GOLDEN-LEAVED—This valuable new and distinct variety has fine golden-yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season. The tree is a beautiful grower, and is valuable for planting singly, but is more effective in groups with other trees of dark foliage.

LOMBARDY, or ITALIAN (*Fastigiata*)—Well known, and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth and spiry form.

Salisburia, or Maiden Hair (*Adiantifolia*)—A rare, beautiful tree, with remarkable fan-like foliage.

Sweet Gum (*Liquidamber Straciflua*)—A fine, native, ornamental tree, with foliage resembling the Maple, which changes to a bright red in autumn.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*)—A magnificent native tree, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves, and beautiful tulip-like flowers; allied to the Magnolias, and like them, difficult to transplant, unless of small size.

Virgilia or Yellow Wood (*Lutea*)—One of the finest American trees, resembling the Robinias, with long, graceful racemes of white, sweet-scented flowers in June.

Willow (*Salix*).

ROSEMARY-LEAVED (*Rosmarina Folia*)—Makes a striking and pretty, small tree, when worked standard high. Branches feathery, with silver foliage.

WEEPING OR DROOPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

Ash (*Fraxinus*).

GOLD-BARKED WEEPING (*Aurea Pendula*)—A singular variety; bark in winter yellow as gold.

GOLD-STRIPED BARK WEEPING—A novel variety, with distinctly variegated foliage and weeping habit.

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

Beech (*Fagus*).

WEEPING (*Pendula*)—A variety of the European Beech, with a decided drooping habit; a very graceful tree.

Birch (*Betula*).

EUROPEAN WEEPING (*Pendula*)—A charming, drooping tree, after four or five year's growth. Erect when young.

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING (*Laciniata Pendula*)—An elegant, erect tree, with slender, drooping branches and delicately cut leaves.

ELEGANT WEeping (*Elegans Pendula*)—A variety as drooping as the Kilmarnock Willow. One of the greatest acquisitions in many years.

Cherry (*Cerasus*).

DWARF WEeping (*Pumila*)—Grafted standard high this makes a curious and beautiful little round-headed, drooping tree, difficult to work and always scarce.



CHINESE WEeping LILAC.

Dogwood (*Cornus Pendula*.)

NEW WEEPING—Probably no new tree has ever had such a decided demand from the first, or become so popular in so short a time. Thousands of trees have been planted in all parts of the country, for it is as hardy in one place as in another. The first plant was found growing wild in a woods by Dr. Thompson, near Baltimore. Unlike most other weepers, it has a perfectly erect central shoot, hence it needs no staking to make it grow straight, while the side branches are all pendulous. The common *Cornus Florida* or Dogwood, is well known for its many ornamental features. Its large white floral bracts in spring, its glorious crimson-tinted foliage in fall, its brilliant scarlet berries in winter, are all combined in this weeping variety. It is conceded to be one of the best additions to ornamental gardening introduced for a long time, and we can confidently recommend it.

Elm (*Ulmus*).

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

CAMPERDOWN—The most graceful weeper of all the Elms; foliage large, of a deep green; very ornamental.

Lilac (*Syringa Ligustrina Pekinensi Pendula*).

CHINESE—There is always a peculiar attraction about a weeping tree. They make a curious and often graceful contrast with the upright trees. Heretofore none of these favorite forms of lawn trees have been flowering trees, but this charming new tree, which comes from the mountains of Pekin, China, in addition to the graceful habit of its pendulous branches, and its pretty leaves, has also clusters of white blossoms like white lilacs, with the odor of honey, which makes this one of the most beautiful and unique of all weeping trees.

Linden or Lime Tree (*Tilia*).

WHITE-LEAVED WEEPING (*Alba Pendula*)—A very beautiful tree, with large foliage and slender, drooping shoots.

Mountain Ash (*Sorbus*).

WEEPING (*Aucuparia Pendula*)—A beautiful French variety, of rapid growth and decidedly pendulous.

Mulberry—Teas' Weeping Russian, one of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees in existence, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground parallel with the stem; in light airy gracefulness it is without a rival.



TEAS WEEPING MULBERRY.

Poplar (*Populus*).

GRANDIDENTATA PENDULA—A variety with long slender branches drooping to the ground; foliage large and deeply serrated.

Willow (*Salix*).

WEEPING (*Babylonica*)—Our common and well known Weeping Willow.

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

KILMARNOCK WEEPING (*Caprea Pendula*)—An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; one of the finest of this class of trees.

EVERGREEN TREES.**Arbor Vitæ** (*Thuja*).

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

CHINESE OR ORIENTAL (*Orientalis*)—A small, elegant tree, with erect branches and dense flat, light green foliage; becomes brown in winter.

COMPACTA—A variety of the Chinese, but more dwarf and compact, with a conical head of a bright green color; perfectly hardy; native of Japan.

GLOBOSA—Globe-headed Arbor Vitae. Originated at Philadelphia. Forms a dense, round shrub. Very desirable.

GOLDEN (*Aurea*)—A variety of the preceding, with a yellowish hue; very beautiful and hardy.

PYRAMIDAL—Very upright; same habit as Irish Juniper; growth very dense, with rich, dark, luxuriant, green foliage; to our fancy far surpassing any of the Juniper family, while its superior hardiness entitles it to a place in every yard or lawn.

SIBERIAN (*Siberica*)—The best of all the gems of the country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree; of great value for ornamental screens and hedges.

TOM THUMB—A dwarf variety of the American Arbor Vitae, remarkable for its slow growth and compact symmetrical habit.

Cypress (*Cupressus*).

LAWSONS (*Lawsoniana*)—From California; the most beautiful of the Cypress family.

Juniper (*Juniperus*).

VIRGINIA (*Virginiana*)—The Red Cedar. A well-known American tree, varies much in habit and color of foliage, some being quite stiff, regular and conical, and others loose and irregular. It makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

IRISH (*Hibernica*)—A tapering, pretty little tree.

SWEDISH (*Suecica*)—A small sized handsome pyramidal tree, with bluish green foliage.

Pines (*Pinus*).

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

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

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

Retinispora (*Squarossa*)—Hardy small evergreen, of the greatest value both for contrast of color and form.

PLUME-LIKE (*Plumosa*)—One of the best of Japanese introductions, being hardy and graceful, with delicate glaucous foliage.

Silver Firs (*Picea*).

BALSAM FIR (*Balsamea*)—A very erect, regular, pyramidal tree, with dark green sombre foliage; grows rapidly.

PINSAPO SILVER FIR (*Pinsapo*)—An elegant tree, with singular, roundish, sharp-pointed leaves all around the branches and shoots; quite distinct and hardy.

Spruce (*Abies*).

NORWAY (*Excelsa*)—A lofty, elegant tree, branches droop when the trees attain the height of fifteen or twenty feet; some varieties are more drooping than others.

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

WHITE AMERICAN (*Alba*)—A tall tree, with loose, spreading branches, and light green foliage.

BLACK (*Nigra*)—A pyramidal compact tree, with smooth, blackish bark, and bluish leaves.

Yew (*Taxus*).

ELEGANTISSIMA—Silver variegated Yew. A very handsome variety, having silvery white striped leaves, sometimes changing to straw color.

IRISH (*Hibernica*)—A well-known upright variety; foliage deep green; very distinct.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Althea Frutex (*Hibiscus Syriacus*).

The Altheas are fine, free growing, flowering shrubs, of the easiest cultivation. Very desirable on account of blooming in the autumn months, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom. August and September.

SINGLE PURPLE—Fine plant, strong grower.

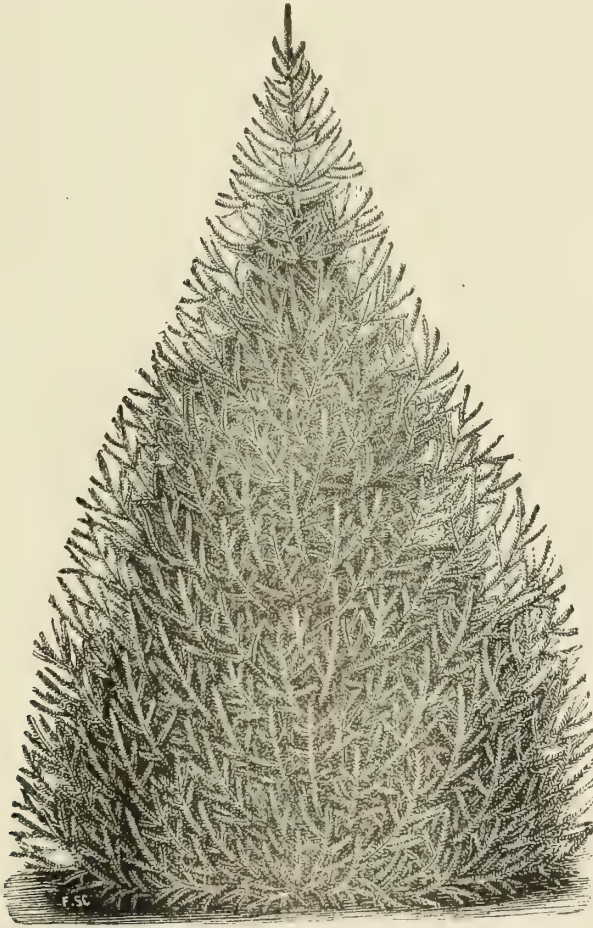
SINGLE VARIEGATED, or PAINTED LADY—Fine, double flowering, variegated; pink and white.

DOUBLE PURPLE—Double reddish purple; fine.

DOUBLE RED—Fine double red flowers.

ELEGANTISSIMA—Beautiful double rose-color.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED—A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with light yellow, and double purple flowers.



THE NORWAY SPRUCE.

Almond (*Amygdalus*).

DWARF DOUBLE FLOWERING (*Pumila*)—A beautiful shrub, with small double rosy blossoms.

Berberry (*Berberis*).

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—An interesting and beautiful variety, with violet purple leaves and fruit.

Calycanthus.

SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB, OR ALLSPICE (*Floridus*)—Very desirable. The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of rare, chocolate color, and have a peculiar agreeable odor. They blossom in June, and at intervals afterwards.

Cornus, or DOGWOOD.

RED BRANCHED (*Sanguinea*)—Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, when the bark is blood red.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED (*Variiegata*)—Desirable for its distinctly variegated foliage. This and the preceding have white flowers in June, and make large, spreading shrubs.

Clethera.

ALNIFOLIA—Mr. Parsons of Flushing, thus calls attention to the Clethera; "I never new it to fail to bloom. Cold never harms it. Its leaves are light green; flowers pure white, in spikes three to six inches long. A group of Clethera will perfume the air for a long distance; a handful will fill a room with a delightful fragrance. It blooms from July 1st to September; its cultivation is simple, thriving where the Lilac will succeed. It never fails to bloom after a hard winter. Its effect is impressive in large masses. It is a neat, upright growing Shrub. Its fragrance in a boquet is as strong and enduring as the tuberose."

Clematis.

JAPAN ERECT (*Erecta*)—A new introduction from Japan. A very novel and attractive shrub, producing spikes of pinkish white flowers late in the fall.

Currant (*Ribes*).

GORDON'S—A variety between the crimson and yellow flowering, with beautiful pendant bunches of crimson and yellow flowers in May. Hardy, and a most profuse bloomer.

Deutzia.

ROUGH-LEAVED (*Scabra*)—One of the most beautiful profuse white flowering shrubs. June.

SLENDER-BRANCHED (*Gracilis*)—A charming species, introduced from Japan by Dr. Seibold; flowers pure white. Fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely in a low temperature in the winter.

CRENATA (*fl. pl.*)—Stronger in growth and habit to the above; flowers double, white, tinged with rose. The finest flowering shrub in cultivation.

Exochorda.

GRANDIFLORA—A very beautiful shrub of vigorous habit, with light-colored foliage, and the most superb pure white blossoms as large as wild roses. One of the most beautiful things in cultivation, and always very scarce. Very hardy.

Euonymus, STRAWBERRY OR SPINDLE TREE.

AMERICAN (*Americanus*)—A very ornamental large shrub, or small tree, covered with glowing crimson fruit from August to November.

Filbert (*Corylus*).

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—A very conspicuous Shrub, with large dark purple leaves; distinct and fine.

CUT-LEAVED (*Lacinata*)—A very ornamental Shrub, with deeply cut foliage.

Forsythia.

VIRIDISSIMA—Leaves deep green; flowers bright yellow, very early in spring. A fine, hardy shrub, introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China.

SUSPENSIVA—A straggling shrub, resembling the preceding, but much more slender and delicate grower. Native of Japan.

FORTUNII—A new variety; growth more upright, than the preceding; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.

Halesia, OR SILVER BELL.

FOUR WINGED FRUITED (*Tetraptera*)—A beautiful, large shrub, with pretty, white, bell-shaped flowers in May.

Honeysuckles, Upright. (*Lonicera*).

RED TARTARIAN (*Tartarica Rubra*)—A well known Shrub; flowers bright pink, which appear in May.

WHITE TARTARIAN (*Tartarica Alba*)—Like the preceding, but has dull white flowers.

Hydrangea (*Paniculata Grandiflora*)—A fine Shrub, growing from four to eight feet high; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long; decidedly the finest flowering shrub of recent introduction. Perfectly hardy.



IRISH JUNIPER.

Kerria Japonica (*Variegated*)—A beautiful Shrub, with small pointed leaves, exquisitely variegated with light yellow. Abundant double yellow flowers in June. Very attractive, and is destined to become one of the leading ornamental Shrubs.

Lilac (*Syringa*).

COMMON PURPLE (*Vulgaris*).

COMMON WHITE (*Vulgaris Alba*).

CHARLES X—A strong, rapid growing variety, with large, shining leaves; flowers reddish purple.

CHIONANTHUS-LEAVED (*Josikæ*)—A fine, distinct species, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers.

PERSIAN PURPLE (*Persica*)—Foliage very small; flowers bright purple.

PERSIAN WHITE (*Persica Alba*)—A variety of the preceding, with delicate white flowers, shaded with crimson.

Prunus Trilobata—A highly interesting and desirable addition to hardy Shrubs; flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long slender branches; hardy. Native of China.

Purple Leaved Plum (*Prunus Pissardi*)—This is a fine novelty, and the beauty of its deep red foliage and black wood is admired by every one. This variety is very interesting on account of its fine foliage, more than for its fruit, which is edible but very inferior. Fruit, deep black red, and very ornamental; foliage blood scarlet and retains not only its foliage but also its color till the middle of November; wood, brilliant black. It can be very effectively employed in groups. Promises to be a great acquisition.

Privet, or Prim (*Ligustrum*).

COMMON (*Valgare*)—Has pretty spikes of white flowers, succeeded by bunches of black berries, like currants; makes beautiful hedges.

CALIFORNIA (*Ovalifolium*)—A vigorous growing variety, of fine habit and foliage, nearly evergreen. Grows in almost any soil, and is very patient of pruning. Makes a very desirable ornamental Shrub.

Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree (*Rhus Cotinus*)—A much admired Shrub, for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plant in midsummer. It grows ten to twelve feet high, and spreads so as to require considerable space.

Quince (*Cydonia*).

SCARLET JAPAN (*Japonica*)—Has bright scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion in the early spring; one of the best hardy Shrubs in the catalogue.

Spirae.

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

DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM-LEAVED (*Prunifolia fl. pl.*)—Very beautiful; its flowers are like daisies; blossoms in May.

CALLOSA ALBA—A new white flowering variety, of Dwarf habit; very fine.

LANCE-LEAVED (*Lanceolata*, or *Reeve ii*)—Narrow, pointed leaves, and large round clusters of white flowers, that cover the whole plant; a charming Shrub; blooms in May.

DOUGLAS (*Douglasii*)—Has spikes of beautiful deep rose colored flowers in July and August.

PRUNIFOLIA—Flowers small, pure white, very double, produced in great profusion upon long, slender branches; blooms very early in spring.

FORTUNE'S (*Fortunii*, or *Collosa*)—Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely, and blossoms nearly all summer; fine.

BILLARDII—Rose-colored; blooms nearly all summer,

AUREA (*Opulifolia Aurea*)—An interesting variety, with golden-yellow tinted foliage; very conspicuous.

Syringa, or Mock Orange (*Philadelphus*).

GARLAND (*Coronarius*)—A well-known Shrub, with pure, sweet-scented flowers.

HEART-LEAVED (*Cordatus*)—Has large heart-shaped leaves, and large flowers.

LARGE FLOWERED (*Grandiflorus*)—Has very showy, large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling.

Tamarix.

AFRICAN (*Africana*)—This is a very beautiful Shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate small flowers in spikes.

Viburnum.

SNOW BALL (*Opulus Scirilis*)—A well-known favorite Shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of white flowers in June.

HIGH, OR BUSH CRANBERRY—Both ornamental and useful. Its fruit is esteemed by many; resembles the preceding in wood and foliage.

EARLY WHITE LANTANA-LEAVED (*Lantanoides*)—A large, robust Shrub, with soft, hoary leaves, and large clusters of white flowers in May; retains its foliage very late; quite ornamental in all respects.

JAPAN SNOW BALL (*Plicatum*)—Moderate upright growth; picturesque, compact habit; brown shoots, solid, crinkled or plicated, rich green leaves; balls of white flowers larger and more solid than those of the common Snow Ball, and hanging long on the bush. A remarkably choice and valuable Shrub.



WHITE PINE.

Weigela.

ROSE COLORED (*Rosea*)—An elegant Shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blossoms in May.

AMABILIS, OR SPLENDENS—Of much more robust habit, larger foliage and flowers, and blossoms freely in autumn. A great acquisition.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED—A desirable hardy Shrub, leaves bordered with yellowish white; flowers bright pink; very fine.

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

ALBA—Flowers white, changing to a light, delicate blush; foliage light green; very distinct.

ISOLINE—Flowers clear white when first open, changing to a blush; habit like Alba; a beautiful Shrub.

DESBOISI—A beautiful variety, with deep rose-colored flowers, resembling *Rosea*, but flowers much darker; one of the best.

FLORIBUNDI—Of dwarf habit. One of the finest and almost constant bloomers, from early till late fall; very valuable.

CANDIDA—A pure white, free blooming variety of vigorous growth; very hardy. One of the best.

White Fringe (*Chionanthus Virginica*)—A fine Shrub, or small tree, with large foliage and racemes of delicate greenish white flowers, resembling cut paper.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Ashberry—(*Mohonia*).

HOLLY-LEAVED (*Aquifolia*)—A distinct and beautiful Shrub, with purplish, prickly leaves, and showy, bright yellow flowers in May.

Berberis (*Berberis*).

DARWINII—A beautiful dwarf Shrub, with a profusion of yellow flowers; very early in spring.

Box (*Bucus*).

TREE (*Arborescens*)—The species and varieties of the Tree Box are beautiful lawn Shrubs or small trees, well adapted to small places. They flourish best when partially shaded.

DWARF (*Suffruticosa*)—The well-known sort used for edging.

Euonymus (*Radicea Variegata*)—A charming Shrub of dwarf and trailing habit. It is perfectly hardy, and has foliage beautifully variegated with silver white, tinted with red in winter. Unsurpassed for edging.

Cotoneaster.

Beautiful, low-spreading Shrubs, with small foliage, white flowers and red berries.

Daphne.

CNEORUM—A beautiful evergreen Shrub of dwarf habit, with bright pink flowers in June and August.

Pyracantha.

EVERGREEN THORN OR BURNING BUSH (*Crataegus Pyracantha*)—A low, bushy plant, retaining its foliage all winter; bears orange scarlet berries; makes a very ornamental hedge.

Rhododendron, or Rosebay.

CATAWBA (*Catawbiense*)—Varieties.

The Rhododendrons are the most magnificent flowering evergreen Shrubs we possess. All prefer a peaty soil, and somewhat shaded situation. The Catawbiense varieties are the most hardy, and succeed in our climate better than any other.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING SHRUBS.

Akebia Quinata.

A singular Japanese climbing Shrub, with fine foliage and ornamental fruit.

Ampelopsis.

AMERICAN IVY, or VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Quinquefolia*)—Has beautiful digitate leaves, that become rich crimson in autumn. A very rapid grower. Like the Bignonia and Ivy, it throws out roots at the joints by which it fastens itself to anything it touches.

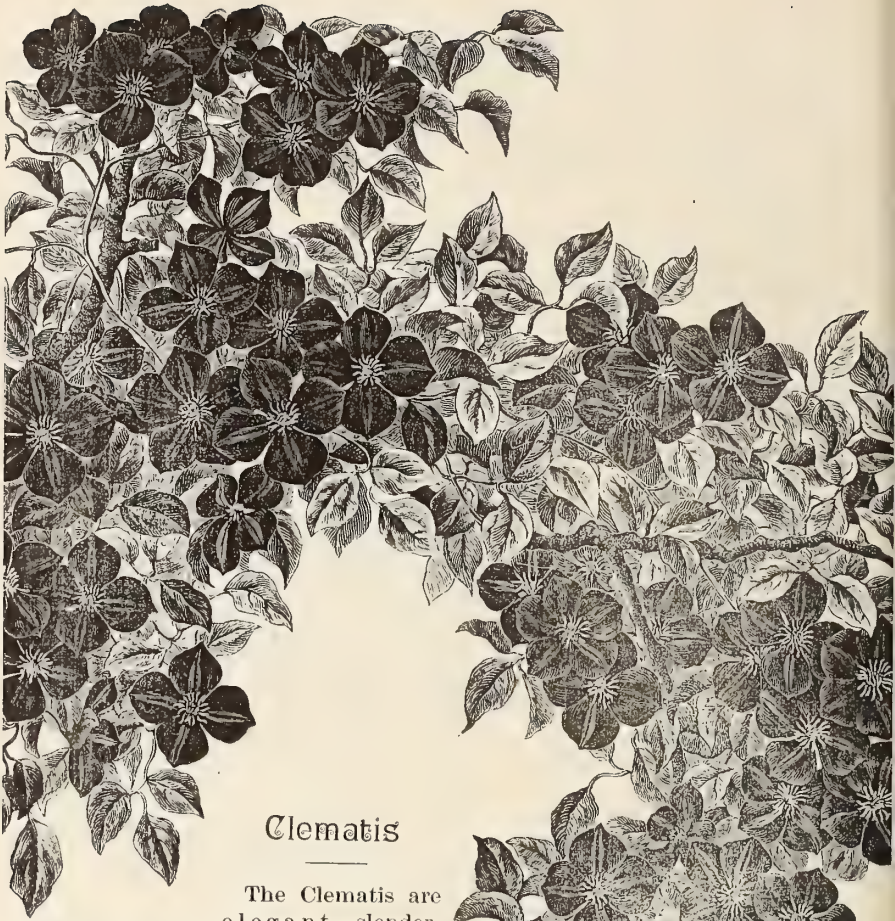
JAPAN IVY (*Veitchii*)—Leaves smaller than those of the common Virginia Creeper, and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. When once established it grows rapidly and clings by its rootlets more perfectly than the Quinquefolia; foliage rich and glossy in summer; crimson in autumn.

Birthwort, or Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia*).

TRUE-FLOWERED (*Sipho*)—A very rapid climber, with magnificent dark green foliage, ten to twelve inches in diameter, and curious, pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers.

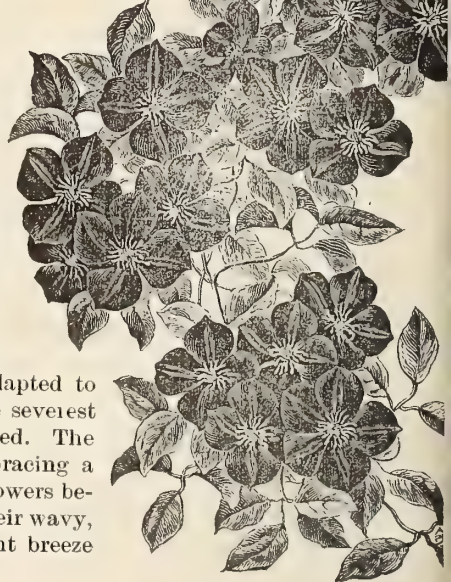
Bignonia, or Trumpet Flower.

RADICANS—A splendid, hardy, climbing plant, with large trumpet shaped, scarlet flowers in June.



Clematis

The Clematis are elegant, slender-branched Shrubs, of rapid growth; beautiful, large flowers of different colors. Much attention is given this magnificent family of climbers. Nothing can be more satisfactory than these vigorous vines. A plant in full bloom is one of the most conspicuous and beautiful objects, and one that invariably attracts attention. They are well adapted to trailing on trellis work, and stand the severest winters if the roots are slightly covered. The most popular plant of the day, embracing a great variety of colors; some of the flowers being six inches in diameter, and from their wavy, graceful contour when wafted by a light breeze



the flowers resemble huge butterflies hovering among the green leaves.

Clematis need the richest soil that can be given them, and are benefited by heavy mulching in summer and fall.

Coccinea—Of recent introduction and of great merit; perfectly hardy; growing when well established, from eight to twelve feet high each season. The flowers are from one to one and a half inches long, bell-shaped; coral scarlet; leaves deep rich shining green; plant herbaceous, dying down to the ground line each year; in bloom from July till frost.

Flamula—An old and well-known variety, which is highly prized for fragrance of its small, white flowers, and its remarkable dark green leaves; a vigorous grower.

Fair Rosamond—Blush white, with indistinct red bar.

Fairy Queen—Flesh color; pink bar.

Fortunii—Fine, double white.

Gipsy Queen—Rich, bright, dark, velvety purple; very free late flowering.

Henryii—A splendid hybrid, between *C. lanuginosa* and *C. Fortunei*. It is of robust habit, very free bloomer; flowers large and finely formed, and of a beautiful creamy white.

Jackmanii—This variety bears a profusion of large sized, intense violet-purple flowers (six inches across), richly veined, and shaded with reddish purple. It is a rapid grower, an early and abundant bloomer, perfectly hardy, and adapted to all kinds of culture. It is equally fine either as a climbing or trailing plant, and is well adapted for covering up all unsightly objects. Planted out in border or flower bed it will produce the finest effect, and give a continuous bloom through a long season, year after year. For training on poles or pillars in the flower garden, they become the most resplendent objects of summer floral beauty and monuments of flowers. To insure all this it is only necessary to remember that it must have good culture, liberal dressings of well-rotted manure, and in the summer season, during dry weather, plenty of moisture. With this simple treatment as a trailer or climber it will be found to present surpassing beauty.

Jeanne de Arc—A vigorous and very beautiful French Clematis, with large, broad, pure white petals, with a pale blue bar in the center of each.

- John Gould Veitch**—This superb variety has received a number of the highest prizes for excellence. Very large, bright, clear blue, perfectly double, with thick, broad sepals.
- Lawsoniana**—This magnificent hybrid is one of the same parentage as the Henryii. Flowers immense in size, having measured seven and one-half inches in diameter; color beautiful rosy purple, slightly marked with darker veins.
- Lord Neville**—Fine, large; dark plum color.
- Lord Londesborough**—Deep mauve.
- Lady Caroline Neville**—Blush; mauve bars.
- Lucy Lemoine**—A hybrid between *C. patens* and *C. fortunei*. This is without doubt about the nearest approach that has yet been made to a double Clematis. Flowers from four and one-half to five inches across, very symmetrical in form, and snow white in color.
- Lauginosia**—(*Candida*)—A variety of the above having large, delicately tinted grayish white flowers, which become white after the flowers are fully expanded. One of the best.
- Lord Derby**—Another reddish purple, with white filaments; very beautiful.
- Madam Van Haute**—A new white variety having flowers remarkably fine in size and quality.
- Miss Bateman**—Large white, with chocolate red anthers.
- Mrs. S. C. Baker**—French white, claret bar; one of the handsomest spring-blooming varieties under cultivation.
- Prince of Wales**—This is one of the very profuse flowering varieties, of vigorous habit, showy and free. The flowers are of a deep purple, with a red bar in the center of each flower leaf. First rate for bedding as well as training up.
- Kubra Violacea**—Large; maroon purple.
- Sir Garnet Wolseley**—Bluish ground, plum red bars.
- Standishii**—Of the *C. Florida* type, with large, dark, purplish blue flowers; blooming quite early.
- Star of India**—A new variety, with reddish plum-colored sepals, marked with red bars on each.
- Viticella Venosa**—A beautiful Clematis, of free growth; flowers are above-medium size; the color is a pleasing tint of reddish purple, elegantly-veined with crimson.
- Viticella**—An old and valuable species, growing vigorously, with medium size blue flowers on single stems.

JASMINUM—Jessamine.**Fruticans.**

SHRUBBY JESSAMINE—Not properly a vine, but a Shrub, with long, slender branches, producing early in the season small yellow flowers.

Nudiflorum.

NAKED-FLOWERED JESSAMINE—Blooms very early in the season; a few warm days being sufficient to open out its golden yellow flowers.

Officinale.

COMMON WHITE JESSAMINE—An old but still popular climber, with exceedingly fragrant flowers. Foliage graceful and pretty.

LONICERA—Honeysuckle.**Aurea.**

YELLOW TRUMPET—A well-known variety with yellow trumpet flowers.

Aurea Reticulata.

GOLDEN-VEINED—A newer form, with elegantly-veined and netted foliage. Succeeds well in every situation.

Brachypoda.

NEW JAPAN EVERGREEN—Especially valuable for its remarkably vigorous growth, and numerous white and yellow fragrant flowers.

Halliana.

HALL'S NEW JAPAN—A new kind, and probably a mere form of *L. Brachypoda*, with pure white exceedingly fragrant flowers. It is undoubtedly a great acquisition.

Japonica

EVERGREEN—An old favorite, holding its leaves mainly through the winter. Flowers, red, yellow and white, variegated; sweet scented.

Magneville.

MAGNEVILLE'S—A beautiful evergreen species, with pale yellowish-white fragrant flowers.

Periclymenum Belgica.

MONTHLY DUTCH—Blooms throughout the season; flowers exceedingly fragrant; red and yellow.

Sempervirens.

SCARLET TRUMPET MONTHLY—A strong rapid grower. Blooms
all summer; very showy.

SILK VINE.**Periploca.**



VIRGINIA SILK (*Græca*)—A rapid growing beautiful climber; will twine around a tree or other support to the height of thirty or forty feet; foliage glossy; flowers curious; brown.

WISTERIA, OR GLYCINE.

Chinese White (*Sinensis Alba*)—Recently introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions.

Magnifica—Flowers dense, drooping racemes of a pale lilac, of the same size as the Chinese, with the graceful foliage of the American; vigorous and perfectly hardy.

Chinese (*Sinensis*)—One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of fifteen or twenty feet in a season; has long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in spring and autumn.


ROSES.


Roses are the most beautiful of all flowers, of easy culture, and have justly been styled the "Queen" of flowers. No lawn is complete without its bed of Roses, and nothing is so effectual in beautifying the small yard, although it consists of but a few square feet of ground.

Different varieties of the Rose differ widely in their leading characteristics; some excel in vigor of growth, others in beauty and profusion of bloom, fragrance or hardiness. Some exceedingly beautiful Roses lack one feature so essential to their successful cultivation by amateurs, and that is, vigor of growth. The sorts that are strong and can take care of themselves, are the ones that win the attention and admiration of the general planter.

The propagation and cultivation of the Rose is made a specialty by our establishment. We have carefully revised our assortment, discarding many old sorts that fall short of the high standard of excellence to which the rose has been brought in recent years. We have also added

many new sorts of merit, that have proven worthy of recognition, and a place among the very best Roses. Our selections are made with reference to the following qualities, in which perfect Roses excel, and in the order named :

FIRST.—BEAUTY OF COLOR—as that which first attracts us to a Rose; this must be decided and pronounced, or else of great delicacy and softness, and withal, of durability.

SECOND.—BEAUTY OF FORM—without which color avails but little. There are globular, cup-shaped, imbricated and flat forms, besides many modifications of these. The finest of all is the globular Rose, but the other forms are pleasing in their variety, but symmetry is positively required.

THIRD.—FRAGRANCE—deprived of this no Rose can be perfect. Who ever yet saw a beautiful Rose without wishing to inhale its odor? Gratification in this is often far more pleasing than the mere sight of beauty.

FOURTH.—PROFUSION AND CONTINUITY OF BLOOM.

FIFTH.—VIGOR AND HEALTHFULNESS OF GROWTH. Kinds that do not require extraordinary treatment to produce satisfactory results, but such as will thrive with proper care and attention.

Roses are usually classified, by the best authorities, into two groups, viz: Summer Roses and Perpetual or Autumnal Roses, and further classified as follows :

CLIMBING ROSES.

These are admirably adapted for covering walls, trellises, old trees, unsightly buildings, etc. Among them the Prairie Roses take the first rank. Their rapid growth, perfect hardiness, luxuriant foliage, immense clusters of beautiful flowers, and their late blooming commend them at once to every one who wants a splendid climbing Rose.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, becoming nearly white; very compact and double. The finest of the class.

Gem of the Prairies—Free; red, occasionally blotched with white.

A supposed cross hybrid between Queen of the Prairie and Madam Laffay. Large, flat flowers; the only variety in the class which is fragrant.

Greville, or Seven Sisters—Large cluster of bloom; blush, shaded to pink.

Mrs. Hovey—Pale, delicate blush, becoming almost white; resembles Baltimore Belle.

Prairie Queen—Clear, bright pink, sometimes with a white stripe; large, compact and globular, very double and full; blooms in clusters. One of the finest.

Triumphant—White, tinted with flesh; double and compact; distinct. Seven leaflets are not uncommon.

REMONTANT, OR HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

The Hybrid Perpetual are among the most valuable of all Roses desirable for cold climate, being entirely hardy; also very beautiful in the South, being very different from the ever-blooming which flourish there so luxuriantly. The flowers of this class are very double and of immense size, delightfully fragrant, and of the most gorgeous colors, but no shade of yellow. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, requiring but little attention, though slight protection in the winter in very exposed places is always desirable. They are much improved in size and beauty by good cultivation, and rich soil. This class of Roses should not be ordered for house culture, as they are not desirable for that purpose.

Abel Carriere—Short wood; sharp red spines; color dark crimson with violet and black reflection, and fiery red center; large, full flowers produced in cluster. A distinct, good sort, though shy in the autumn. A better shaped Rose than any other of the very dark sorts excepting Louis Van Houtte.

Abel Grand—Light, glossy rose color; large, full, a free bloomer late in the season; foliage slightly crimped, numerous stout red thorns; quite fragrant. This is of great value as an Autumnal Rose.

Alfred Colomb—Raised from *Jacqueminot*. Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full, and of fine globular form; extremely fragrant, and in every respect a superb sort. Green wood, with occasional pale greenish thorns; foliage large and handsome. The finest Rose of its color, and the most useful of all sorts for general cultivation.

American Beauty—This is one of the finest introductions of late years, and has already gained popularity as a winter-blooming variety, while for out-door culture it has few equals. 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-bloomer, each shoot producing a bud. This variety fills a want felt for years. A constant blooming, sweet scented Rose of the size and finish of the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Black Prince—Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black; cupped form; large, full and fragrant.

Caroline de Sansal—Pale flesh color, deepening toward the center; large, full flat; often irregular in form; rather subject to mildew, a lovely Rose when perfect, and one of the hardiest. Generally the best in the autumn.

Cheshunt Hybrid—Cherry carmine, with a shade of violet; flowers large, full, slightly fragrant. A fine bloomer in spring, but not in autumn. Distinct and fine.



CRESTED MOSS.

An exquisite small moss rose, admired for its fragrance and its beauty in bouquets.
Should be in every rose bed.

Coquette des Alpes—Pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but dull and very pretty; growth more bushy and symmetrical than any of the others. One of the hardiest. Later than the rest in coming into flower.

Charles Lefebvre—From Gen. Jacqueminot and Victor Verdier. Reddish crimson, very velvety and rich, but fading quickly. Large, full and beautifully formed. Foliage and wood light reddish-green; few thorns of light red. A splendid Rose.

Charles Margottin—A seedling from *Jules Margottin*. Reddish crimson; form semi-cupped; very large, full and sweet; retains the color well, and is a very fine bloomer; foliage slightly crimped; smooth, reddish wood, with occasional red spines; an excellent sort, quite distinct in habit from the parent.

Captain Christy—Flesh color, deepening toward the center; medium size, sometimes large, full. Ill-shaped flowers are not uncommon, but when the flowers are perfect there are none more admirable.

Duke of Teck—Bright, crimson-scarlet, clear and distinct in its vividness of color, beyond anything else; a real march towards a true scarlet rose. The flower is large, very double, of good, bold, pointed, globular form. Very free flowering habit, and bold, erect growth, with grand foliage; probably the finest rose we have yet raised.

Dinsmore—The flowers are large, perfectly double, and of a dazzling scarlet-crimson color, and have the rich, spicy fragrance peculiar to the best Hybrid Roses. We have proved the Dinsmore to be entirely hardy, and can recommend it as being the finest garden Rose ever offered. It blooms incessantly, and is one of the most beautiful of all bedding Roses.

Eclair—Fiery red; large, fine.

Fisher Holmes—Deep glowing crimson; large, moderately full, and of fine imbricated form. A superb Rose.

Francois Michelin—A seedling from LaReine. Deep carmine-rose, very large; full and of fine globular form; fragrant and a free bloomer. Light green wood and foliage; thorns not numerous; wood long-jointed; foliage slightly crimped like LaReine; habit very erect. A very distinct, choice sort, excellent late in June and July, when other varieties are gone, and also in the autumn.



GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.

General Jacqueminot—A probable seedling from the Hybrid China Gloire des Rosemanes. Vigorous; brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; fragrant and of excellent hardy habits.

General Washington—Bright red, with crimson shade; large, flat form, often indented or imperfect; very full, and a very free bloomer.

Geant des Batailles (*Giant of Battels*)—The most popular of all this class of Roses; brilliant, fiery crimson, fading to a purple; habit dwarf, but vigorous and free blooming; unsurpassed by any of the new Roses.

Her Majesty—A remarkably strong growing variety, often throwing up shoots six feet in length; the flowers are of unusual size, specimens having been exhibited that were fully six inches across. Color a beautiful clear satiny pink.

Jules Margottin—Bright cherry red; large, well formed. Fragrant flowers.

John Hopper—A seedling from Jules Margottin, fertilized by Mme. Vidot. Bright rose with crimson center; large and full; light red thorns, not numerous. A profuse bloomer and a standard sort.



LA FRANCE.

La France—One of the most beautiful of all Roses, and is unequalled by any in its delicious fragrance; very large, very double, and superbly formed. It is difficult to convey any idea of its beautiful coloring but the prevailing color is light silvery-rose, shaded with silvery-peach, and often with pink. It flowers continuously throughout the season, often blooming so freely as to check the growth of the plant, in which case a portion of the buds should be removed. Until entirely expanded, it has a very high center. Stands first among Roses for our climate.

La Reine—Free and vigorous. Glossy Rose; large, moderately full; very free flowering and one of the most hardy. A useful Rose, though no longer queen.

Louis Van Houtte—Said to be raised from Charles Lefebvre. Dwarf deep crimson maroon; medium size; full, semi-globular form; large foliage; fewer thorns than the other dark roses; highly perfumed. A rather tender sort, but prolific and decidedly the finest crimson Rose yet sent out.

La Rosiere—Medium size; full and double; color, fiery red, changing to amaranth, elegantly shaded with rich crimson; very fragrant.

L'enfant du Mont Carmel—Deep, purplish red; very large and full; vigorous grower.

Marshall P. Wilder—Vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well-formed; color, cherry carmine, and very fragrant. In wood, foliage and form of flower, it resembles Alfred Colomb, but the seedling excels that famous variety in vigor, hardiness and freedom of bloom. The past season it continued to bloom profusely long after the remontants were out of flower. In brief, it may be described as an improved Alfred Colomb, and as good a Rose as has been raised by anyone. It is undoubtedly the best American Rose yet offered, and the finest of its color.

Mable Morrison—A sport from Baroness Rothschild. Moderate, flesh-white, changing to pure white; in the autumn tinged with rose; double cup-shaped flowers freely produced. It is the best white Hybrid Perpetual raised.

Madam Victor Verdier—Bright cherry red; large, compact and finely cupped. Blooms in clusters; a free bloomer.

Madam Vidot—Whitish rose color; fine perpetual bloomer.

Magna Charta—Pink, suffused with carmine; full globular. One of the very finest of its color, but unfortunately it blooms but once a year.



MADAM MASON.

Madam Mason—Large and double. Color a reddish crimson; of fine form and a remarkable free bloomer.



Victor Verdier—Bright Rose, with carmine center; a very fresh shade of color; not fragrant; free bloomer; wood nearly smooth; evidently a kind with a strong infusion of Bourbon or Tea blood. This variety, with its numerous progeny, is more tender than any of the other types in the class. A beautiful Rose.

Madam Charles Wood—Flowers of large size; color, dazzling crimson. A constant bloomer.

Madam Gabriel Luizett—Pink; distinct, very large; cupped shape; somewhat fragrant. As an exhibition Rose, will rank with its rival, Baroness Rothschild. In England this variety still continues to take the lead of all Hybrid Perpetuals as an exhibition Rose.

Mrs. J. H. Laing—This we consider one of the finest Roses that has been sent out in years. It is very free-flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season, and continuing to bloom profusely until late autumn. Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant.

Paul Neyron—Flowers immense; it is probably the largest Rose grown, and one of the finest; bright shining pink, very clear and beautiful; very double and full, finely scented; blooms the first season and all Summer.

Pæonia—One of the finest old Roses; never goes out of fashion; not excelled by any; very large, full flowers; clear bright red, very sweet.

Pius IX—Clear bright Rose, changing to rosy pink, delicately shaded; very large, fragrant and desirable.

Pierre Notting—Deep crimson, with a shade of violet; a beautiful globular shaped flower, with good large pointed buds, very fragrant; distinct and fine. One of the best very dark Roses.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Dark velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon-shaded black, large full flowers; very striking. The flowers are so dark they look at a little distance as though they are REALLY BLACK.

MOSS ROSES.

Moss Roses, for picturesque beauty are distinct from all others, and stand alone. Buds opening half-covered with a delicate, clinging texture command the admiration of all lovers of flowers. They are strong, vigorous growers, hardy and therefore highly prized and very desirable for open ground culture. Most varieties bloom but once a year, and often not the first year. Flowers and buds are very large and handsome, and remain in bloom a long time. They like rich soil and are much improved in beauty and fragrance by manure and liberal cultivation, however bearing hardship and neglect well.

Countess of Murinais—One of the finest pure white Moss Roses. The buds are elegantly mossed; flowers large, full and fragrant. A valuable and very beautiful variety.

Crested—Free, deep pink-colored buds. Surrounded with mossy fringe; very beautiful and free from mildew.

Deuil de Paul Fontaine—Full purple shaded with red; perpetual bloomer.

Etna—Crimson, becoming carmine; bright and beautiful.



MOSS ROSE.

Glory of Mosses—A Magnificent Moss Rose, extra large and perfectly double; color deep rose-carmine.

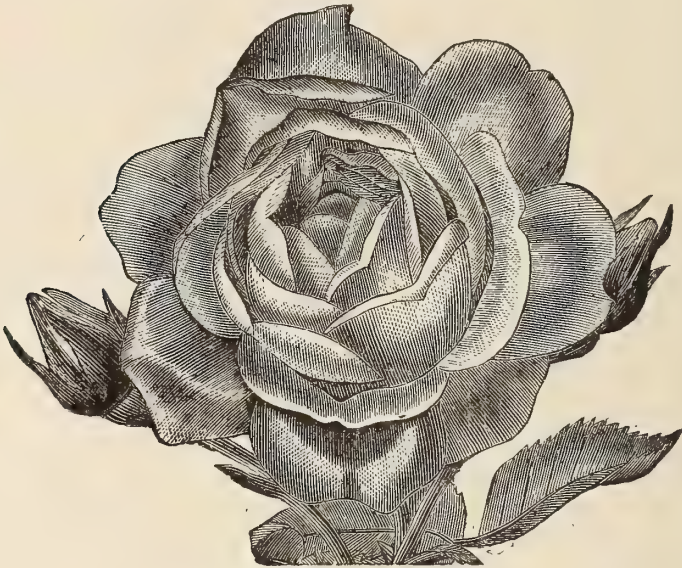
Gracilis—Deep pink buds, surrounded with delicate fringe-like moss; the most beautiful of all the Moss Roses.

- Henry Martin**—Rich glossy pink, elegantly tinged with crimson; large globular flowers; very full and sweet; finely mossed.
- Jenny Lind**—Double pink; medium size; free bloomer.
- Luxembourg**—An excellent sort with an established reputation. Brilliant red.
- Perpetual White Moss**—One of the most mossy varieties; prettiest in bud; the flowers are of medium size, and borne in large clusters; fragrant, but not very double; color, pure white.
- Princess Adelaide**—Pale Rose, of medium size and good form; foliage often blotched or variegated; good in bud and flower. Do not prune this variety severely.
- Raphael**—Beautiful buds, very large and densely covered with moss;
- Salet**—Light rose color; large rose; large, full; pretty in bud.
- William Lobb**—Light crimson purple; large and and double.

TEA ROSES.

The Tea Rose is delicate and beautiful. It has the most powerful fragrance, and is yet the sweetest of all Roses. The flowers are large and very delicate in shades of color. Like all tender Roses the flowers improve in quality and perfection as the season advances. They are more tender than any of the other classes, and need to be well protected in cold weather. Our list contains only the best and most worthy of cultivation.

- Agrippina**—Rich velvet-crimson; beautiful in bud. The best of all the Chinese, and a much finer flower that can be found elsewhere in this section. For bedding it is unsurpassed. Few Roses are so rich in color.
- Aline Sisley**—A splendid Rose. Flower very large, full and double; exceedingly sweet; color a rare shade of violet red; brightened with crimson maroon; makes elegant large pointed buds; very beautiful.
- Bon Silene**—Grown by every florist for its highly colored buds; dark carmine rose, often deepening to crimson. The flower is not double, but the buds are handsome, and produced in great numbers. A strong, healthy grower, and one of the best Roses for pot culture.
- Catharine Mermet**—One of the finest Roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into lighter creamy pink, reminding one of La France in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.



CATHARINE MERMET.

Cornelia Cook—A seedling from *Devoniensis*. Pale, yellowish white, sometimes tinged with flesh; flowers very large and full; not a free bloomer and often does not open well, but a superb Rose when well grown.

Duchess of Albany (*Hybrid Tea*). Like *La France*; deeper color, more expanded and larger; flowers lovely, with large outer petals, buff-yellow shading.

Duchesse de Brabant—Few Roses equal this in freedom of flowering; none surpass it in either fragrance or vigor; the flowers are rather loose when open, but are rich and peculiarly colored; color rose, heavily shaded with amber and salmon.

Etoile de Lyon—Of very vigorous growth and symmetrical habit. The branches are almost straight, of a reddish purple, passing to deep green; the flowers are exceedingly fragrant, of large size and very double, the central petals being close and firm; five or six of the outer rows are imbricated; the color is a brilliant sulphur, occasionally varying to a lighter yellow. This magnificent variety is without doubt one of the most beautiful yellow Roses that has been raised for many years.

- Homer**—Although not as old as the "Iliad" has been a favorite in the rose garden for over twenty years. Very beautifully formed, and particularly handsome in bud. Soft, clear Rose, with a salmon shade. Vigorous and hardy.
- Maria Van Houtte**—A lovely Rose; large, very double and full; delicious tea scent; color white, tinged with yellow; delicately shaded with pale rose.
- Marie Guillot**—A splendid Rose, first-class in every respect. Color pure snow white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale yellow, extra large size, full and double; very sweet tea scent.
- Madam Bravy**—Creamy white; large, full, of very symmetrical form and delicate fragrance. A superb Tea.
- Madame Hoste**—Large, finely formed flowers on stout stems; color varies from straw white to canary yellow; vigorous and most abundant bloomer; forces well. Already has taken a prominent place among first-class varieties.
- Mme. Joseph Schwartz**—A lovely new Tea Rose; extra large globular flowers, very full and deliciously sweet; color pure white, elegantly tinged and shaded with pink; an exceedingly beautiful Rose, and constant and profuse bloomer, bearing large clusters of flowers.
- Meteor**—A rich, dark, velvety crimson, everbloomer, like the hybrid perpetuals; large, very double and perfect as buds or fully opened; remarkably free-flowering. Fine for pot-culture; best of hybrid Teas for summer cut-flowers, as it retains its color in the hottest weather, with no shade of purple to mar its beauty.
- Mad. de Watteville**—Also known as Tulip Rose, on account of the beautiful feathery shadings of bright rose around the edge of each petal. A strong, vigorous grower, with handsome foliage; color white, shaded with salmon, outer petals feathered with bright rose, very fragrant, flowers large and beautiful shape.
- ♦ **Niphotos**—Dwarf; pale, yellowish-white, often snowy white; long, large buds; very beautiful.
- Oderata**—Carmine, fading to pink or blush; very large, fragrant, and free flowering.
- Perle des Jardens**—Canary or golden yellow; flowers large and beautifully formed, handsome in every stage of development, from the smallest bud to the open bloom. The color, whether light or deep, always has a peculiar softness that we have observed in no other yellow Rose. The plant grows freely, and the foliage is a picture in itself, being beautifully edged with pink; in every respect this is a charming rose.



PERLE DES JARDENS.

Papa Gontier—Large, finely formed buds and flowers, full and fragrant; color bright cherry red, passing to rich glowing crimson; very handsome and striking.

Sunset—A sport from *Perle des Jardens*. Identical in every respect with that variety except that its color, instead of being canary yellow, is of a rich tawny shade of saffron and orange. In size, vigor and productiveness it is in all respects the same as the variety from which it sprung.

Sombreuil—Creamy white, tinted with rose; very large; quite free from mildew and one of the hardiest. A splendid sort for growing out of doors.

The Queen—A pure white sport from *Souvenir d'u Ami*. A vigorous and healthy grower and continuous bloomer, producing a great abundance of buds and flowers all through the season. Buds finely formed; petals thick, of good substance. Opens well and very sweet.

The Bride—This is unquestionably the most beautiful White Tea Rose ever offered to the public. It is a sport from Catharine Mermet, the finest 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.

BOURBON ROSES

Are the hardiest ever-blooming, requiring but slight protection to withstand the winter in this latitude. Most of them are constant bloomers during the summer, flowers increasing in size and beauty as the weather becomes cooler.

Hermosa—Was grown in all rose gardens more than thirty years ago, and is equally indispensable to-day. Always in bloom, and always beautiful. The flower is cupped, firmly formed and full; color the most pleasing shade of pink—soft but deep; fragrant. No one can afford to be without it.

Louise Odier—Bright rose; large and of good shape; hardy.

Queen of Bedders—Very rich, dark crimson; the flowers are large, double to the center, and borne in clusters.

Souvenir De La Malmaison—A noble Rose; flower is extremely large, and double. Color, flesh white, clear and fresh. Has been considered the finest Bourbon Rose for many years. Its great beauty in the fall makes it the finest of all Roses at that season. A flower that is universally popular, and always will be so.

NOISETTE, OR EVER-BLOOMING CLIMBERS.

These are strong, healthy growers, blooming freely throughout the summer and autumn. Their distinguishing characteristic is their cluster blooming habit. In the south, where they stand the winters, nothing can compare with them for beauty of bud and foliage. Useful for growing in conservatories, pits and greenhouses at the north, where they reward the extra care and protection by producing thousands of their magnificent blooms.

Chromatella, (Cloth of Gold)—Golden yellow; fragrant, large and beautiful.

Glorie de Dijon—A magnificent Rose; one of the finest in every respect. Large, perfectly double and tea-scented; color rich creamy white, beautifully tinged with amber and pale blush. In the south a splendid climber or pillar Rose.

Marechal Niel—Incomparably the finest Rose in any section or of any color. In the south, where it luxuriates in congenial soil and climate, or in a house where these conditions are artificially supplied, it develops charms possessed by no other Rose. The flower, which is extremely large and perfectly formed, is a rich golden yellow, and very beautiful when in bud. The Rose has a rapid climbing habit, and where it is allowed to grow until it attains a large size, as it will in two or three years, it yields literally thousands of flowers, and an old plant in bloom is the most beautiful sight a rosarian can ever expect to see.

Reine Marie Henriette—A seedling from Mme. Berard, fertilized by Gen. Jacqueminot. Flowers large, full; color beautiful cherry red—a pure shade; flowers somewhat scented; an extra fine climbing variety.

Washington—Vigorous grower; profuse bloomer; pure white; hardy.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

Often called Fairy Roses. They are admirably adapted to pot culture, and planted out they flower continually the whole season. The flowers are quite small, borne in large clusters, each cluster making a bouquet by itself. They are quite hardy, requiring but slight protection even in the north. Excellent for cemetery planting.

Clothilde Soupert—Medium size; very double and beautifully imbricated like an aster; produced in clusters; pearly white; with rosy lake centers, liable to vary, producing often red and white flowers on same plant. Valuable for florists for designs, or as a market pot plant, being a remarkably free and constant bloomer, and of easy culture.

Mlle. Cecil Brunner—Bright rose, yellowish in the center; flowers in cluster; very sweet; of dwarf but vigorous habit of growth.

Mignonette—Very prolific in flowers, blooming incessantly in immense flat corymbs; the color is blush white, shading to rosy pink.

Paquerette—One of the finest of this class. The flowers are pure white, of the most perfect shape; about one and one-half inches in diameter, flowering in clusters of from five to thirty flowers each. A very free bloomer, and one of the finest pot plants.



CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.

AUSTRIAN, OR YELLOW ROSES.

Harrison's Yellow—Golden yellow, semi-double; impregnated with Scotch blood; a free bloomer.

Persian Yellow—Deep bright yellow; small, but prettily shaped; a very early bloomer, and by far the finest of all hardy yellow Roses. The foliage has a faint scent of the common sweet briar.

JUNE ROSES.

Madame Plantier—Pure white, above medium size; full. Produced in great abundance early in the season. Foliage rather small, seven leaflets. One of the best white Roses for hedges and for massing in groups.

STANDARD, OR TREE ROSES.

These are Roses budded on straight stems, about three and a half to four feet from the ground, where they form a head. If properly pruned they are very effective. We only offer those varieties belonging to the Hybrid Perpetual class, as other varieties are not well adapted to standards.

PÆONIES.

A splendid class of shrubs, flowering in all shades, from red and lilac to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double, and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance. They are easily cultivated and require but little protection.

Tree Pæonies.

BANKSII—Rosy bluish with purplish center; double and fine.

Herbaceous Pæonies—These are beautiful, showy and easily cultivated plants, blooming from the beginning of May to the end of July. They should have a place in every garden. A selection will give a continuous bloom for three months. We offer the best sorts, varying from pure white, straw color, salmon, flesh color, bluish and deep rose.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

A collection of upwards of ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES, the newest and best that can be procured in Europe or America.

MISCELLANEOUS BORDER AND HOUSE PLANTS.

Chrysanthemum—Very handsome autumn flower.

Anemone—White and scarlet.

Dicentra.

SPECTABILIS—A handsome, most curiously formed crimson-rose flower, with white and blue tinged stamen; one of the finest border plants; is quite hardy and of a bibulous nature; well adapted for blooming in the winter. One to two feet. May and June.

SPECIOSA—Rosy purple; six inches; May and June.

Hybiscus—**GRANDIFLORUS.****Tritoma**, (*Uvaria Grandiflora*).

RED-HOT POKER—A fine autumn-flowering plant.

Verbena.

STAR VERBENA—Pink flowers, with a white line down the center of each lobe of the corolla. A full collection of varieties.

Geraniums—In variety.

tuberoses—Double and single. These much esteemed flowers are unsurpassed for elegance, purity of color, and delightful fragrance.

Dwarf Pearl Tuberoses—The individual flowers are much larger than the common variety; desirable for pot culture and forcing as a bouquet flower.

Yucca (*Adam's Needle*).

FILAMENTOSA—Thread-leaved; creamy, white; three to four feet July. These have a grand appearance. The stem is two feet above the ground, covered with large bell-shaped flowers on laterals, forming a perfect pyramid.

LILIUM.

Auratum—The magnificent golden-banded Lily of Japan, considered the Queen of Lilies. The stalk is from two to four feet high, crowned with splendid white and gold lilies, each from four to six inches in diameter.

Bulbiferum (*Tiger, or Orange Lily*).

Candidum—Common white.

Gigantum—Spikes of white flowers, two to three feet high.

Lancifolium Album—From Japan.

Lancifolium Roseum—From Japan. A superb flower; blooms in clusters; very large fine form; white and bright rose spotted.

Longiflorum. (Japan)—A new and improved variety, exceedingly beautiful; very long trumpet-shaped flowers, borne in large clusters; pure snow white and delightfully fragrant.

Rubrum—One of the finest of Japan Lilies. Bright crimson and white spotted; splendid large flowers, borne in clusters; stem two to three feet.

Calli Æthiopia—The well known Calla Lily. Produces its beautiful pure white flowers in the depth of winter, blooming until late spring. The most serviceable of all house plants.

Convallaria—Lily of the Valley.

MAJALIS—Large, luxuriant foliage; flowers small, bell-shaped in pretty racemes, and very fragrant. One of the best border plants.

GLADIOLUS.

A full collection of the finest hybrid varieties. The following varieties are perfectly hardy:

Bizantinus—Purplish crimson.

Communis Rubra—Crimson.

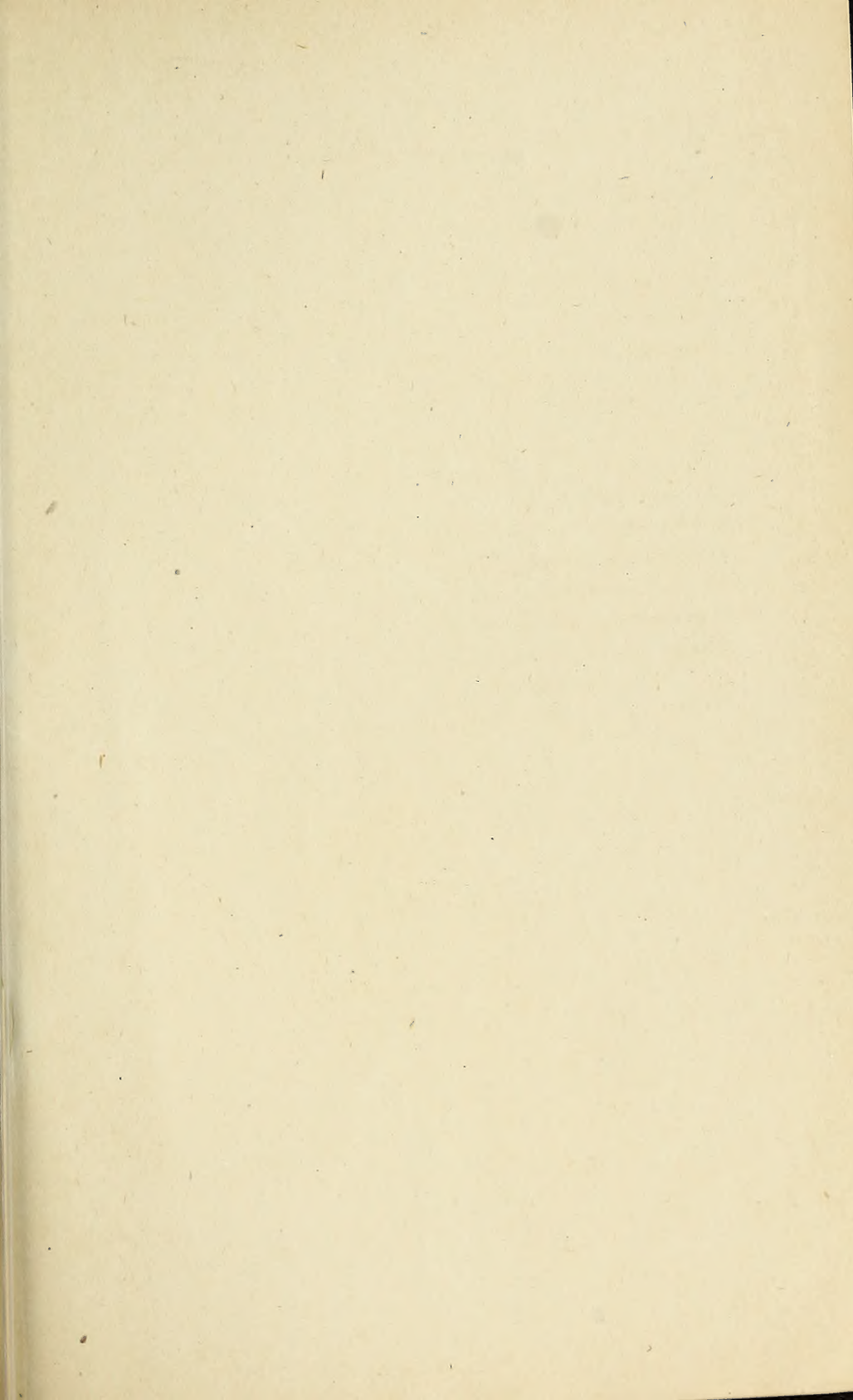
Communis Alba—White.

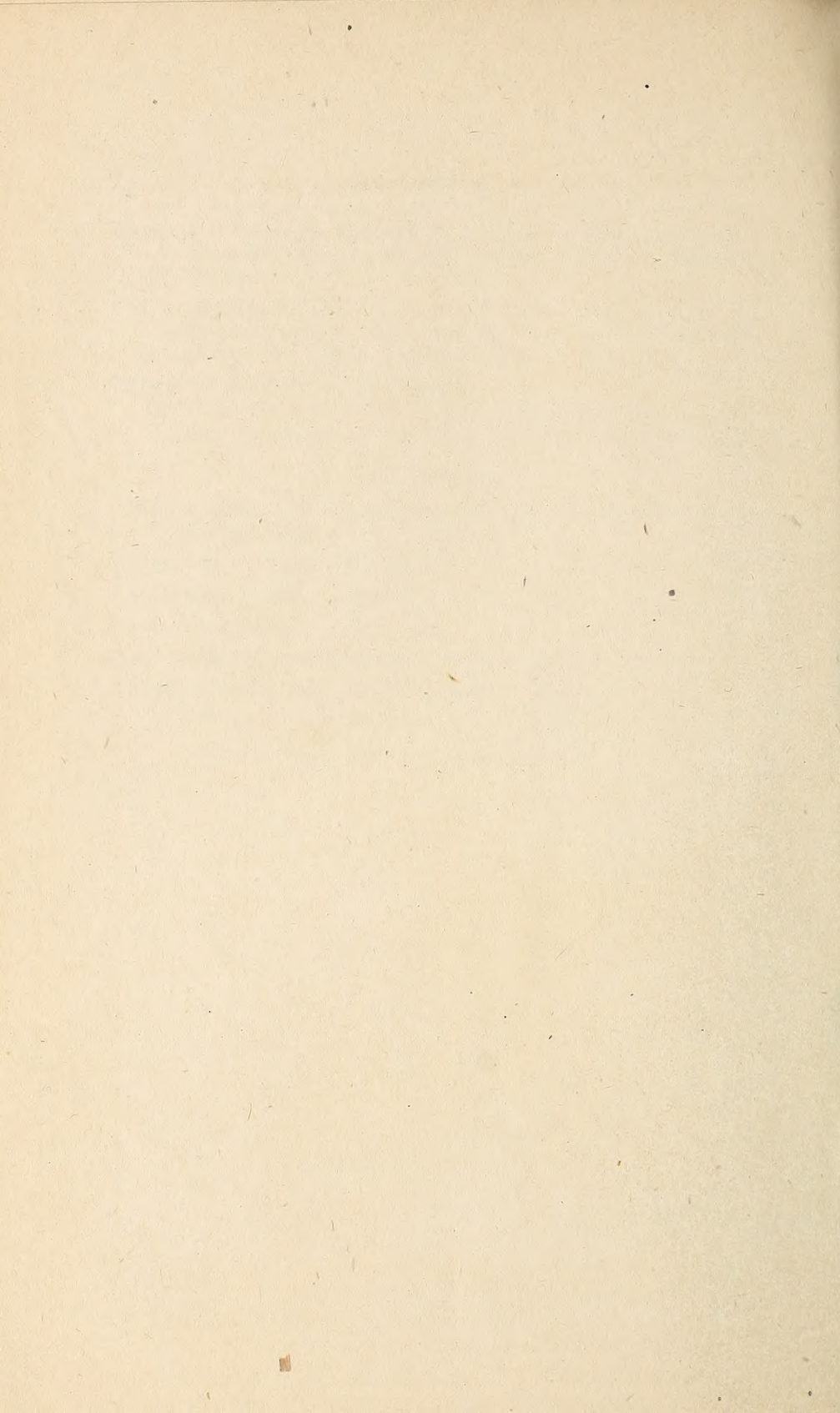
Hyacinths—Finest named sorts; double and single.

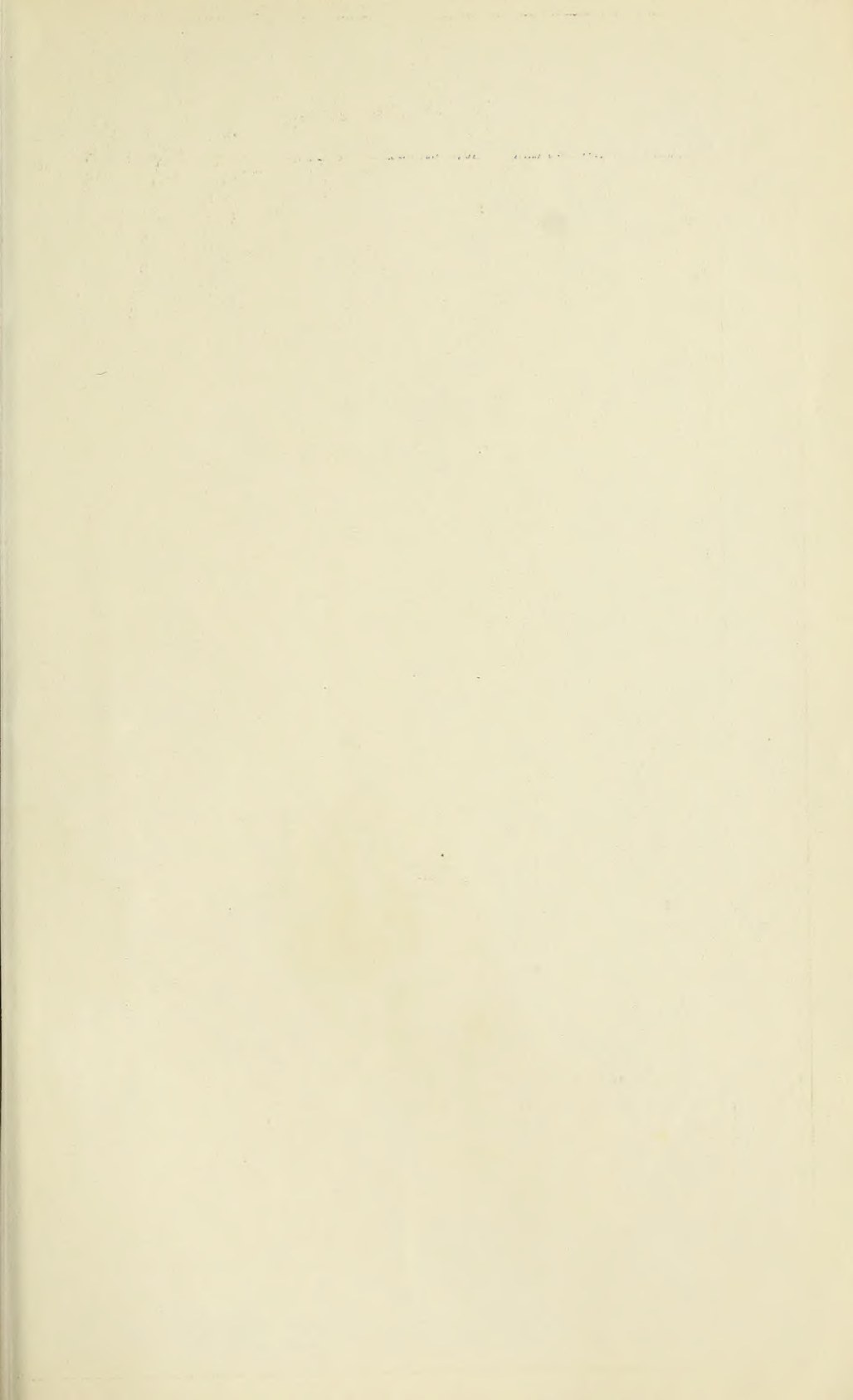
Tulips—DOUBLE—Early flowering; named varieties.

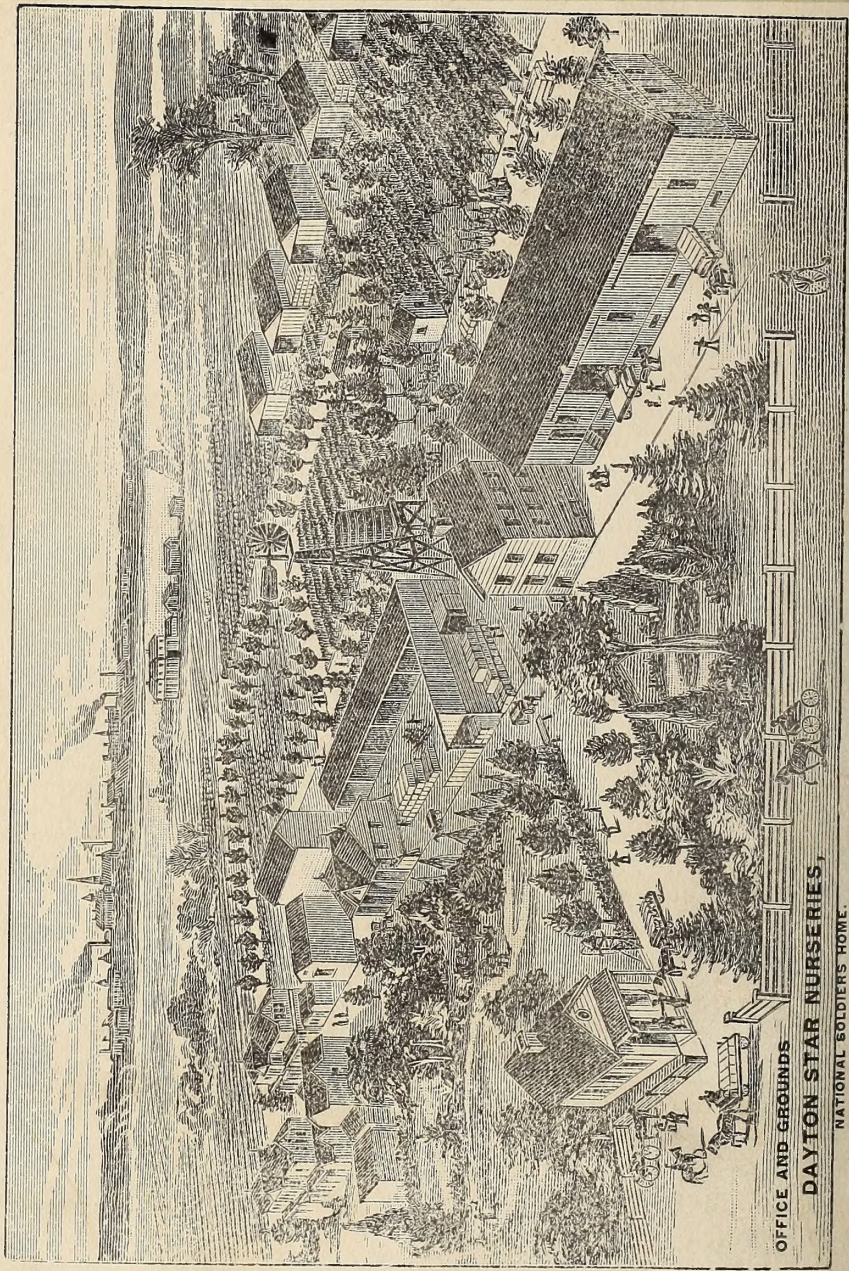
DOUBLE—Late flowering; named varieties.

SINGLE—Early flowering; named varieties.









OFFICE AND GROUNDS
DAYTON STAR NURSERIES,
NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME.