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Descriptive Catalogue of . . . . .

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**Fruit Trees,  
Grape Vines  
AND  
Small Fruits,**

Cultivated and for Sale at the

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**Pleasant Run Nurseries.**

**A. BARNES & CO.,  
Proprietors.**

Nurseries at Pleasant Run and Symmes' Corner.

**P. O. ADDRESS:  
Pleasant Run, Hamilton County, Ohio.**

BROWN & WHITAKER, PRINTERS,  
HAMILTON, OHIO.





Descriptive Catalogue of . . . . .

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## Advice to Correspondents.

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1. It is advisable to send in your orders early.
2. Write your orders plainly on a separate paper, and not in body of letter. State definitely varieties, age, size, and number, whether Standard or Dwarf, and route by which you wish the goods shipped.
3. All orders from unknown parties should be accompanied by cash or satisfactory reference.
4. We are in no case responsible for the loss or damage to goods in transit. Our responsibility ceases on delivery to shipping agents.
5. If selection of varieties is left to us we will select according to our best judgment and long experience.
6. In case of any mistake on our part, immediate notice should be given, so that it may be rectified.

### REMARKS.

To the planter or purchaser of nursery stock, at least three things are indispensable: first, varieties true to name; second, healthy, vigorous, well matured trees or plants; third, careful and judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring by methods known to us, to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting anything of which we have reason to feel suspicious. By such careful and constant watching and attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as pure and absolutely true to name.

Our soil being of a character best suited to produce the healthiest condition of growth, that solid firm texture of the wood, with abundant fibrous root, so necessary to successful transplanting, we are enabled to offer the products of our Nurseries, with entire confidence, to planters in all sections of the country.

We give to our packing and shipping careful personal supervision, and to still further protect our patrons, as well as ourselves, against loss in this direction, we employ the most skilled and competent hands to assist us.

We aim to keep fully abreast of an enlightened and cultivated taste, in the introduction of new and valuable varieties of fruit, accepting with pleasure everything that has real merit, we shall with equal readiness discard and discountenance the sale of worthless humbugs.

By careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we hope to continue to merit and receive a share of the patronage of lovers and buyers of choice fruits and ornamentals.

## THE SOIL.

A rich loam is the best for fruit, made sufficiently dry by artificial draining, if necessary, but all soils may be made available by judicious treatment.

## PLANTING.

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand about as it did when in the nursery after the earth settled, except Dwarf Pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover the quince stock upon which they are budded two or three inches. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered tramp firmly. Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. No staking will be required except with very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

## MULCHING.

A covering of coarse manure, straw, marsh hay, or loose chip dirt, during the first season, will effectually prevent injury from drought, and is a benefit at all times.

## HOW TO WINTER TREES, PROCURED IN THE FALL.

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the Fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. To insure success you have only to get the trees before freezing weather, and bury them in the following manner: Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, with no grass near it to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined to an angle of 45 degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position; place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tops of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine boughs, which insures them against any possibility of injury. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. In the Spring the roots shall be found to have formed the granulation necessary to the production of new spongioles, and when planted at the proper time will start to immediate growth.

If the trees are frozen when received, they should be buried immediately in the earth, tops and all, and allowed to thaw in this condition.



## PLANT YOUNG TREES.

We cannot too strongly recommend to our customers the procuring of young trees, especially for orchard planting, instead of selecting the largest that can be had, to secure more immediate effect. They can be taken up with more perfect roots, and will become sooner established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained in any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees as the surest in the end to give thorough satisfaction.

For small grounds, or street planting, when it is necessary to make a show as soon as possible, large trees are often desirable, and when handled with care should not fail to do well, but with the general planter the average of loss will be much less, and both time and money will be saved if young trees are selected to commence with.

**Note**—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart, is to plant peaches between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime and be removed.

### NUMBER OF TREES TO AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 " " " " .....	70	8 " " " " .....	680
20 " " " " .....	110	6 " " " " .....	1210
18 " " " " .....	135	5 " " " " .....	1742
15 " " " " .....	205	4 " " " " .....	2723
12 " " " " .....	300	3 " " " " .....	4840

**Rule.**—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 (43,500), will give the number of trees to an acre



## APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period unlike other fruit extends quite through the seasons. By planting judiciously of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts a constant succession can be obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use. There is no farm crop that will produce, on an average, one-quarter as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard.

### SUMMER.

**Astrachan Red.** Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful; a good bearer. August.

**Benoni.** Medium, nearly round: deep red, with yellow stripes, rich mild sub-acid. A good bearer and a valuable and early market variety. August.

**Early Harvest.** Medium, round, straw color; tender, sub-acid and fine; very productive. July.

**Early Strawberry.** Medium size, roundish; striped and covered with deep red; tender, juicy, mild sub-acid flavor. Tree erect grower and good bearer. July.

**Maiden's Blush.** Rather large, oblate, smooth, with fine evenly shaded, red cheek on a clear, yellow ground, flesh white, tender, with a splendid sub-acid flavor; abundant bearer. August and September.

**Sweet Bough.** Large, oblong, smooth, pale yellow; very tender, crisp and sweet. Moderate grower; abundant bearer. August.

**Tetofsky.** (*A Russian Variety*). Medium; yellow striped with red; juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. Bears extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting; very hardy. August.

**Yellow Transparent.** (*Russian Variety*). Medium size: pale yellow; sub-acid; splendid quality; good bearer. August.

### FALL.

**Duchess of Oldenburg.** (*Russian*). Medium to large; yellow, streaked with red, and somewhat blushed, with faint blue bloom; juicy, rich sub-acid; very productive. September.

**Fall Pippin.** Very large; yellow, tender, juicy; fine in all localities. September and October.

**Red Beitigheimer.** A valuable German variety. Large to very large, roundish, inclining to conical: stem short and stout, in deep cavity; pale cream color, with purplish crimson; flesh white, acid, pleasant, but brisk flavor. Free grower and abundant bearer. August and September.



**Wine.** Medium; red, with occasionally a yellow streak; flesh yellowish white, juicy, crisp; vinous flavor; fruit apt to crack. September.

## WINTER.

**Arkansas Black.** Large; round or slightly conical; regular, smooth, glossy, yellow where not covered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine grained, juicy, sub-acid, pleasant; long keeper, very valuable for market. Tree upright and hardy. January to June.

**Ben Davis.** (*Or New York Pippin*) Large, handsome, striped with red, of poor quality generally; very productive and early bearer, good keeper; valuable for market. December and March.

**Baldwin.** Large roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid; flavor the best; very productive and handsome; one of the best; does best in the North. January and March.

**Delaware Red Winter.** Medium to large; bright red, (resembling Baldwin, but entirely distinct, yet like the Baldwin it possesses all the requisite qualities of a market fruit), fine grained, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; excellent. Tree a good grower and early and abundant. Its special qualities of long keeping make it valuable for the orchardist, specimens having been kept ten months. May to June.

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

**Gano.** Handsome, new apple, from Missouri. Perfect of form, somewhat conical, good size and very smooth; deep red, shaded to mahogany on sunny side, like Jonathan; very attractive, mild sub-acid; has a tough thick skin, and is good shipper and keeper; tree very healthy, vigorous and hardy, having stood 32° below zero without injury. An early, annual and prolific bearer. February and May.

**Grimes' Golden Pippin.** An Apple of the highest quality; medium to large size; yellow, excellent cooker, productive early bearer. Originated in Southern Ohio. November to March.

**Golden Russet.** Medium, dull russet, with tinge of red on sunny side; flesh greenish, crisp and high flavored. Tree good grower with colored speckled shoots, by which it is easily known; short lived. November to January.

**Hubbardston Nonesuch.** Large, round, beautiful yellow and red; tender, juicy, aromatic and rich. Tree strong grower and productive. November to January.

**Janitan.** (*Rawles' Janet.*) Medium, yellow, striped with red; crisp and juicy, free grower, prolific bearer. January to April.

**Jonathan.** Medium; very beautiful; roundish ovate regular form; thin, tender skin, smooth, grooved, yellow, with very brilliant red in sun; white flesh, rarely a little pinkish; very tender and juicy, mild flavor. November and January.

**King.** (*of Tompkins Co.*) Very large, and have some striped red and



yellow; very productive; good quality, acid, not desirable, drops badly. November to January.

**Lady.** A beautiful little dessert fruit; flat pale yellow, with deep red cheek; juicy, rich and pleasant. November to May.

**Lansingburg.** Medium; whitish green, shaded with dark red: very hard, unsurpassed as keeper, having kept them 12 months in good condition; unsurpassed as a cider apple; equaling in quality the Crab, and more abundant in yield of cider. Tree upright grower, hardy, long life and productive. March to May.

**Mann.** Originated in Niagara Co., N. Y., where it is much esteemed; form somewhat like R. I. Greening, but much larger and covered with slight mottles; a dull blush on one side; keeps firm till late in spring; it is valuable as an eating and cooking apple. Tree upright and hardy, early and annual bearer. January to April.

**Milam.** Small, dull red: mild and pleasant, sub-acid; excellent quality, good bearer. November to February.

**Missouri Pippin.** Medium to large; pale yellow, splashed with light and dark red; flesh white, crisp, moderately juicy: good bearer; valuable for market. January to March.

**McCALL.** Seedling of the Belle Flower, which it resembles in color, size and quality—more abundant bearer and better keeper; very desirable as it takes the place of that famous variety. November to January.

**Northern Spy.** Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed striped with the sunny side, nearly covered with purplish red. Flesh white and tender, mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. Tree should be well pruned to admit air and light—does best in North, drops badly in Southern Ohio. November to January.

**Newtown Spitzenberg.** Medium, dark red, resembling Baldwin juicy, crisp, pleasant, sub-acid; aromatic, very good, both in flavor and quality. November to February.

**Pewaukee.** A seedling from Dutchess of Oldenburg; medium to large; roundish, bright yellow striped and splashed with dark red, and overspread with whitish dots; tender, juicy, sub-acid; especially esteemed for its hardness. January to May.

**Rambo.** Medium; flat streaked and mottled; red and yellow, very tender, juicy, sprightly and fine flavored. Tree a good upright grower and good bearer; very popular. October to December.

**Rome Beauty.** Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellow, tender, sub-acid. Tree upright grower, pruning round head; hardy, long of life, productive; valuable for market; (like the Bartlett Pear, it takes the lead). January to March.

**Romanite.** Medium; dull red, somewhat striped; sweet; medium quality, good and annual bearer; excellent keeper December to March.

**Roxbury Russet.** Medium, roundish russeted; rather dry but well flavored. Tree vigorous, spreading; a great bearer; very popular in the East.

- Roman Stem.** Medium; stem yellow, with a few russet dots; flesh tender; a juicy, rich, pleasant musky flavor. November to January.
- Riordan Sweet.** Medium; whitish yellow, pleasant, sweet flavor; an old variety too well known for further description. December to March.
- Smith's Cider.** Medium to large; oblong, somewhat flattened, yellow and light-red; tender, juicy, crisp and acid; vigorous and very productive. December to February.
- Salome.** Originated in Illinois, and may be classed as more hardy than all others. Tree healthy and vigorous, large thick leaves, young wood very dark and fine grained; upright grower, forming round head; fruit adheres firmly to tree until gathered; medium size, yellow, splashed with red; flesh whitish yellow, half fine, juicy, mild, sub-acid and slightly aromatic. January to May.
- Sweet Pippin.** Large, whitish yellow; flesh white, sweet and pleasant; fine, juicy, abundant bearer, long keeper March to April.
- Switzer.** Medium; roundish, very handsome crimson, of Russian origin; very hardy. October to December.
- Tulpehocken.** Very large, globular yellowish green and red cheeks; juicy, crisp, pleasant; peculiar sub-acid flavor; strong grower but short lived; very productive. November to February.
- Vandervere Pippin.** Large; striped yellow and red; acid, juicy, but coarse; excellent cooker, medium keeper, good market variety; strong grower and good bearer. December to January.
- Wine Sap.** Medium size; roundish, deep red; good quality, keeps well, moderate grower, good bearer; very valuable and profitable. December and May.
- White Pippin.** Large, greenish yellow; flesh white, tender, with rich sub-acid flavor; good bearer. December to February.
- Wolf River.** A new and beautiful fruit of the very largest size. Originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin, and may well be classed among the iron-clads. Skin greenish yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh white, juicy, tender, with a peculiar, pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong, stout grower, and a great bearer. February.
- Yellow Bellflower.** Medium to large; yellow, tender acid; excellent quality, poor keeper, good market variety, but poor bearer; December to January.

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## CRAB APPLES.

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Are quite profitable for market, coming into bearing quite young, bearing every year; some of the varieties are not only good for culinary purposes, but are especially desirable for table use on account of their beautiful appearance, their delicate texture and their delicious flavor.



The size of the fruit varies from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, being large enough to quarter for drying purposes. The following are the most valuable varieties:

**Florence.** The hardest of all; an early and profuse bearer, very ornamental when full of fruit; color bright yellow, covered with red stripes; splendid quality.

**General Grant.** Large, red to very red; flesh white, tender, mild, sub-acid; excellent, for desert—one of the best. Tree upright grower. October.

**Hewes' Virginia.** A small Crab, valuable only for cider; slow of growth, but very productive when it attains its maturity. November.

**Martha.** Seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg; rapid grower; a great bearer of the most beautiful fruit; bright, glossy yellow, shaded with bright red; mild, clear; good for culinary purposes. October and November.

**Transcendant.** The most attractive and best of its class; valuable for jellies and preserving; medium size; yellow, with bright red cheeks covered with blue bloom. September.

**Whitney No. 20.** Large; smooth, glossy green, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and pleasant. Tree great bearer and very hardy. August.

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## PEARS.

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The cultivation of this fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The range of variety is such that, like the apple, they can be had in good eating condition from August until Spring.

The delicate texture and refined flavor give it rank above all other fruit, except the grape.

The Pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on heavy clay or loam, and should have the best of cultivation.

We submit the following select varieties for family and market:

**Bartlett.** Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun: bears early and abundantly. August and September.

**Bloodgood.** Medium; yellow somewhat marked with russet; buttery, melting and rich; a fine early pear. August.

**Beurre d'Anjou.** Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, excellent flavor; very productive. October to January.

**Clapp's Favorite.** Very large, yellowish green to full yellow when ripe; marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks, melting and rich. August.

**Doyenne d'Ette.** Small, yellow, shaded with red; handsome, melting, rich and excellent; one of the earliest good Pears. Tree a fine grower and productive. First of August.

- Duchess de Anjouleme.** Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor. October and November.
- Flemish Beauty.** Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer; hardy everywhere. September and October.
- Howell.** Large, light waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic flavor; an early and profuse bearer; very hardy and valuable. September and October.
- Idaho.** Size large, nearly globular, obtusely ribbed; light rich yellow covered with many small dots; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, melting and rich. September and October.
- Kieffers' Hybrid.** Tree large, has dark green, glossy leaves, and is of itself very ornamental, is an early and prolific bearer. The fruit is a good quality, showy and valuable for canning and market. October and November.
- Le Conte.** A cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and some other variety unknown. Of remarkable vigor and beauty of growth. The fruit is bell-shaped; of a rich creamy yellow when ripe; smooth and fine; ships well. September.
- Lawson.** (Comet.) Fruit large for so early a pear, the larger specimens measuring more than nine inches in circumference: sufficiently firm to insure its being a good shipper; of brilliant crimson color on yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant; yet like many of our most popular market fruits not of highest quality, but what it lacks in flavor is offset by its charming exterior, being one of the most beautiful things imaginable in the way of a pear. D. and S. July to first of August.
- Lawrence.** Rather large, yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor. Tree healthy, hardy and productive. November and December.
- Mt. Vernon.** Medium size; light russet, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic; early bearer. A very good late pear. December.
- Osbands' Summer.** Medium size; clear yellow, red cheek, juicy, sweet; excellent tree; a handsome, fair, erect grower, and productive. August.
- Seckel.** Small; skin rich yellowish brown when ripe, with a deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest and highest flavored pear known. September and October.
- Sheldon.** Medium size; yellow on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting juicy, with a very brisk, highly perfumed flavor; productive. October.
- Tyson.** Medium size, bright yellow; cheek shaded with reddish brown, very melting; flavor nearly sweet, excellent. August.
- Vicar.** Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. November to January.



**Vermont Beauty.** Originated in Vermont; has been thoroughly tested for a number of years and proven an abundant, early bearer, and one of the hardiest. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit medium size, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, best quality, fine flavor and juicy, by many pronounced equal to or better than the Seckel. Its hardiness and free growing qualities, combined with its beauty and excellent quality, make it one of the most desirable of recent introductions.

**Wilder.** Small to medium, bell-shaped, yellow ground shaded carmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine grained, tender, sub-acid. Vigorous grower, early and annual bearer, very productive, good quality and one of the first to ripen. Probably the best early market variety.

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## PEACHES.

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The Peach Tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil.

In order to continue the healthy growth of the trees and fine quality of the fruit, the Peach Tree should have the shoots and branches shortened every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head, and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation; an occasional dressing of woodashes will add to the health, productiveness and longevity of the tree. Where woodashes cannot be procured, potash in some form can be applied.

**Alex. Early.** From Illinois; very early, of good size, handsome and regular in form, with dark red shade; rich and good in quality. July.

**Arkansaw.** Fruit large, regular form, with dark red shade; handsome; ripens with Alexander.

**Barnard.** Medium to large; yellow, cheek purplish red, flesh yellow, red at the stone, sweet and rich; one of the best yellow fleshed Peaches. September 1 st.

**Beer's Smock.** Large size, yellow flesh; described as an improvement on Smock Free; ripens a few days later and is a better annual bearer.

**Chair's Choice.** A new and valuable variety, originated in Maryland. Fruit very large, yellow, deep flesh; of superior flavor; skin nearly covered with velvety red; very profitable, hardy and productive; ripens between Crawford's Late and Smock.

**Christiana.** Large, yellow, with a deep red cheek, oblong; tree hardy and productive. Between Crawford's Late and Smock.

**Champion.** Originated at Nokomis, Ill. Has been carefully tested for a series of years. It first attracted attention by the regularity of its bearing in a region not adapted to peach culture, a quality which alone would place it in the front rank of profitable or-

chard varieties. The crowning event in its history was the production of a full crop in 1890, when the peach crop was a universal failure. During the winter of 1887-8 the Champion withstood a temperature of 18 degrees below zero, and produced an abundant crop the following season. 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; strikingly handsome. It ripens at Nokomis about August 5th. It is hardy, productive, early, the largest size, highest flavored and best shipper of the early peaches, and the only perfect free-stone.

**Crane's Early**, or *F. St. John*. Large, roundish, yellow; ripening with Troth Early; skin orange yellow, with red cheek; juicy and high flavored. It is the earliest good yellow peach, and must prove a good sort for the early market.

**Crawford's Early**. Fruit very large, oblong, skin yellow, with fine red cheeks; flesh yellow, juicy and excellent; wonderfully productive and hardy. August.

**Crawfords Late**. Fruit very large; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive; one of the finest late sorts. Middle of September.

**Crosby**. Claimed to be the hardiest of all. Has fruited for 10 years in Northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire where standard varieties have in time same borne only two or three crops. Highly recommended by J. H. Hale, the Connecticut peach grower. Worthy of trial in all sections. If it sustains its reputation for hardiness will prove a very important addition to our Peach list. Medium size, color bright yellow with crimson splashes; flesh bright yellow, red at stone, free, juicy, mild sub-acid, good quality; ripens before Late Crawford.

**Dumont**. Like Crawford's Late.

**Elberta**. A cross between Crawford's Early and Chinese Cling; very large, bright yellow, with red cheek; juicy, high flavor; tree very hardy.

**Globe**. A rapid, vigorous grower, and an enormous bearer; fruit very large, globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with crimson toward the pit; quality good, very rich and luscious. September and October.

**Gold Drop**. Transparent golden yellow, very attractive, quality fine, productive and hardy; very early and profitable bearer, ripens between Crawford's Late and Smock.

**Grosse Mignonne**. Fruit large; dull white with red cheek; flesh pale, juicy, with rich flavor; a free grower and good bearer; ripens about with Old Mixon Free.

**Gudgeons Late**. Large, white flesh with red cheek; fine quality, good shipper; ripens with Smock.

**Hale's Early**. Fruit medium size, skin clear, smooth, white delicately marbled with bright and dark red on sunny side; juicy and high flavored. Ripens last of July.



**Heath Cling.** Very large, cream white; an excellent late variety. Last-half of September.

**Henrietta Cling.** Large, late and beautiful; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, good; remarkable for its keeping qualities.

**Hill's Chili.** Medium size, dull yellow, tree very hardy, a good bearer; highly esteemed as a market fruit in Western Michigan.

**Honest John.** Large, white, with a red cheek; fine grained, very juicy; rich and delicious; vigorous and productive: one of the best. Last of July.

**Jacques' Rareripe.** Very large, deep yellow: has a high reputation. Late in August.

? **Jersey Yellow.** Originated in Hamilton County, near Cincinnati; very large, deep yellow, with brownish red cheek; very productive. Ripens first of October.

? **Late Oxford.** Seedling of Smock; rich yellow red in sun. Ripens just after Smock Free.

**Lewis.** Originated in Michigan; large, red, flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; ripens just after Honest John.

**Old Mixon Free.** Large, pale yellow, with deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First of September.

**Reeve's Favorite.** Large, oblong; skin deep yellow, with orange cheek; flesh juicy and buttery, very sweet, good. July.

**Salway.** Fruit large, roundish, deep yellow, with a rich, marbled, brownish red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, rich and sugary; of English origin; ripens after Smock Free.

**Schumaker.** Originated at Fairview, Pa. Bright yellow, splashed with crimson; juicy, melting and rich; parts freely from the stone when fully ripe. Middle of July.

**Scott.** A fine, large, yellow Peach from New Jersey; a good market variety. Middle of September.

**Snow's Orange.** Originated in Michigan and popular as a market variety; hardy, productive and valuable; an excellent yellow fleshed freestone.

**Smock.** Fruit large; skin, light orange yellow mottled with red; moderately juicy and rich; excellent as a late market sort; largely planted, very productive. September.

**Stump.** Very Large, roundish, skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, and good. First of September.

**Switzerland.** A white fleshed Peach of the very highest quality; ripening immediately after O. M. Free—in size and form closely resembling that variety, but superior to it in richness of color, and a good market variety; tree a good bearer.

**Ward's Late.** Medium to large; yellowish white, with a red cheek in the sun; flesh nearly white, juicy and good. Tree vigorous. Middle of September.

**Wheatland.** Fruit large to very large; quality the very best; color a deep golden yellow; tree a stout, sturdy grower and a great bearer; excellent shipper; ripens between Crawford's Early and Late, and larger than either of them.

**Wonderful.** Originated in New Jersey. Large to very large, uniform in shape and size; color rich, golden yellow, overspread with crimson; flesh yellow, high flavored and firm. Ripe first of October and keeps well.

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## PLUMS.

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The Plum Tree, like the Pear, attains its greatest perfection on heavy clay soil, being entirely free from disease.

The curculio, a small dark brown insect often stings the fruit, causing it to drop, but the following directions faithfully observed, will secure a good crop of this splendid fruit.

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spray the trees with a weak solution of London Purple, or Paris Green. Care should be taken not to get it too strong; repeat the operation once each week for about four weeks and you can rely on a good crop.

**Abundance.** Equaling in beauty any known fruit tree; an early and profuse bearer; fruit very large, somewhat oval; amber turning rich cherry red, with a decided bloom; flesh light yellow, juicy and tender, with a rich sweetness; small stone and parts readily from flesh. Ripens last of July to first of August.

**Bleeker's Gage.** Size above medium; yellow, juicy and rich; very productive. August.

**Coe's Golden Drop.** Large and handsome, light yellow, firm, rich, sweet, one of the best of late Plums. Last of September.

**Felemberg.** (*Italian Prune.*) A fine late Plum; oval, purple, juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. September.

**Green Gage.** Small; considered the standard of excellence for quality, very hardy and productive. August.

**General Hand.** Very large, roundish, oval; deep yellow, handsome, coarse, moderately juicy, sweet and good; parts freely from the stone; very productive. First of September.

**German Prune.** Medium size, long, oval; juicy at first, but if allowed to hang on tree becomes dry, rich and sweet; tree very productive. First of September.

**Imperial Gage.** Rather large; oval; greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious; parts from the stone. One of the best growers; most productive and best Plums. Middle of August.

**Lombard.** Medium size; round, oval; violet red, juicy and pleasant; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and very productive; one of the most hardy and popular. August.



**Pond's Seedling.** A magnificent English Plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse; abundant bearer and very hardy; one of the most attractive in cultivation. September.

**Shipper's Pride.** Large; color dark purple; handsome and showy; flesh firm, of excellent quality; very productive and promises to be a valuable market variety. September.

**Spaulding.** Tree a strong grower, with broad, rich dark foliage; large, yellowish green, with marbling of deeper green, and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, very firm, sprightly, sugary and rich; fine for canning; claimed to be curculio proof. August.

**Washington** (*Bolmar's*). A magnificent large plum, roundish, oval, yellowish crimson dots and blush in the sun; juicy, fine, sweet and good; separates from the stone. Tree vigorous, very productive and hardy. One of the best known, most widely disseminated and popular of plums. Last of August.

**Weaver.** Fruit large, purple, with blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer; very hardy, standing the severest winters, and will thrive even to the northern limits of United States; useful for fertilization. August.

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## CHERRIES.

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The Cherry Tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding best in the lightest soils and driest situations.

### DUKES AND MORELLOES.

**Dyehouse.** Partakes both of the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond, of better quality and quite as productive. June.

**English Morello.** Medium to large; blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive and hardy. July.

**Early Richmond.** Medium size; dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable of the acid Cherries; unsurpassed for cooking purposes; very productive. June.

**Large Montmorency.** A large, red acid Cherry, larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. Last of June.

**May Duke.** Large, dark red, juicy and rich; an old excellent variety; very productive. June.

? **Temple.** Resembles May Duke, somewhat better grower, very popular in Clermont Co., Ohio, bearing in clusters, weighing  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lbs., very hardy and productive.

### HEARTS AND BIGARREAUES.

**Black Tartarian.** Very large; bright purplish black, half tender; succeeding well only on dry soil; juicy, rich; excellent flavor; productive. June.

- Bauman's May.** Medium size; very productive and hardy; red, tinge, purplish black; very desirable on account of its earliness of ripening; quality good. Tree upright grower. Last of May.
- Elton.** Large and fine flavor; pale yellow, light red next to sun; very desirable and hardy. June.
- Gov. Wood.** Raised by Dr. Kirtland, and one of the best Cherries; large, light red, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree hardy and great bearer. June.
- Ida.** New; very valuable, hardy and productive; red, early, very desirable for its hardness and early bearing qualities. Last of May to first of June.

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## APRICOTS.

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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, and ripens in July and August. The Russian sorts are quite distinct from other varieties; their leading characteristics are extreme hardiness, productiveness and freedom from insect ravages.

- Alexander.** Russian. Tree hardy; an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.
- Catharine.** Russian. Tree hardy, strong grower; productive; fruit firm, yellow, mild, sub-acid, good. July.
- Gibb.** Russian. Tree hardy and symmetrical; a good bearer; fruit medium, yellow, sub-acid, rich, juicy; the best early variety; ripening about with Strawberries. June.
- Nicholas.** Russian. Tree hardy, a splendid bearer, medium to large; white, sweet and melting; a handsome and valuable variety. July.

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## QUINCE.

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The Quince is attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit pays better in the orchard. Is hardy and compact of growth, requiring but little space; very productive, regular in bearing, and comes into maturity early. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use—to many people the flavor is most delicious. It flourishes best in good deep, rich and well drained soil, and should be kept well enriched; prune well.

- Apple or Orange.** Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks



tender ; is of excellent flavor, very productive; the most popular and most extensively cultivated variety. October.

**Champion.** A comparatively new variety, originating in Connecticut. The tree, a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape; quality equally fine, and a longer keeper; bears extremely young.

**Merche's Prolific.** This new variety hails from New Jersey, and is very highly recommended as a vigorous grower and immensely productive, frequently fruiting when but two years of age. The fruit is large, lively orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

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## GRAPES.

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There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one to two dozen or more Grape Vines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up by the side of any building, or along the garden fences, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest of fruits.

Make the soil mellow and plant vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about eight feet apart, by the fence or building.

For vineyard, make rows eight feet apart, six to ten feet in rows.

**Agawam.** (*Rogers No. 15*). Red or Amber color; bunch usually loose, shouldered; berries large; skin thick; flesh pulpy, meaty, juicy, of a rich, peculiar flavor; ripens about with Concord. Vine a strong, rank grower: should be pruned long.

**Brighton.** A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg; bunches large; berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet, tender and of the highest quality. Ripens earlier than the Delaware. Vine a vigorous grower.

**Catawba.** Bunches of good size, rather loose; berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with sweet, rich, musky flavor. Requires a long season to arrive at full maturity. Excellent for both table and wine.

**Concord.** Black; early, decidedly the most popular Grape in America. Bunch large shouldered, compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy. Vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive.

**Delaware.** Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.

**Ives.** Black; bunch long, medium to large, compact, and is highly esteemed for red wine. Vine hardy, very vigorous and healthy.

**Moore's Diamond,** (*White*). A pure native variety. Vine as vig-

orous and productive as Concord; bunch large and compact; berries about size of Concord; color greenish white, tinged with yellow; flesh juicy and almost without pulp; quality very good.

**Moore's Early.** Black; bunch large, berries very large, resembles Concord; ripens very early and is nearly out of market before Concord is ripe. Vine a moderate grower, very healthy and hardy.

**Niagara.** White; bunch very large and handsome, sometimes shouldered; compact; berries large, round; skin thin, tough; not much pulp when fully ripe; melting, sweet, with a flavor agreeable to most tastes; ripens with Concord. Vine vigorous and productive.

**Pocklington.** Is a seedling of the Concord, ripening soon after it and considered its equal in quality; strong grower, never mildews, is a light golden yellow; clear, juicy and sweet to the centre, with but little or no pulp: bunch very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round and very large and thickly set.

**Wilder.** (*Rogers No. 4*). Black; bunch large, shouldered; berries large; skin thick, firm; flesh sweet, tender, with pleasant flavor; ripens about with Concord. Vine a moderate grower.

**Worden.** A seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles; berries very large; skin thin. It fully equals Concord in vigor, health and productiveness, and ripens from five to ten days earlier.

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## SMALL FRUITS.

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### STRAWBERRIES.

First of all small fruits comes the Strawberry, wholesome and appetizing. The profits which may result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectation. Cultivate clean, mulch late in the fall, and uncover crown early in spring.

The blossoms of those marked with a letter (P) are destitute of stamens, and are termed pistillate and unless a row of a perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding a rod, they will produce imperfect berries, and but little of them; but when properly fertilized, they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers. The varieties herein described, are from practical tests, considered the best and very profitable.

**Haverland.** (P). Originated in Hamilton County, Ohio, from seed of the Crescent; fertilized by the Sharpless. Few varieties were ever sent out with better recommendations. Plants are very large, healthy, vigorous and ripen their fruit evenly and early, holding on through the season. Berries are fine, uniform in shape, very large, excellent flavor and bright scarlet color. In market it sells readily and brings the highest price. Prof. Cary says: I have been a grower of Strawberries for over fifty years, and for strength and productiveness of plant I have not seen the "Haverland" surpassed.



**Sharpless.** One of the largest berries yet introduced, and has maintained its reputation, notwithstanding its petty attacks by amateurs; unsurpassed for fertilization; not considered of the best quality; light red, with shiny surface.

## RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries succeed well on any good land suitable for corn or wheat, but amply repay good cultivation. Any available manure may be used as a fertilizer. In field cultivation the upright growing varieties should be planted in rows six feet apart, and three feet apart in the rows, requiring 2,400 plants per acre. Black caps require a little more room, and should be planted in rows about seven feet apart, and three feet in the rows, requiring about 2,000 plants to the acre. They may be planted either in Fall or Spring.

### RED VARIETIES.

**Cuthbert.** Deep, rich crimson, medium to large, productive, very firm, one of the best market varieties; season medium to late.

**Turner.** Medium size, quite firm, juicy, sweet; very hardy.

### BLACK CAPS.

**Gregg.** One of the best of the black varieties; a very vigorous grower, large, good quality, late; requires good, strong land; very extensively planted for market and drying.

**Souhegan or Tyler.** A leading early market variety, ripening its entire crop in a very short time; medium size, very black without bloom; flesh firm and sweet. Plant vigorous, strong, hardy.

## BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberries require the same treatment as raspberries, and should be planted same distance apart.

**Erie.** Very large, round, somewhat resembling Lawton; ripens soon after Early Harvest; good quality. Plant vigorous, productive and hardy.

**Snyder.** Extremely hardy and therefore very valuable for the North; enormously productive, medium size, good quality.

**Taylor.** Cane as hardy as Snyder; berries much larger and somewhat later; fruit of best quality.

### DEWBERRY.

**Lucretia.** A low-growing, trailing blackberry. The fruit is large size, soft, sweet and luscious, with no hard core. The plant is hardy, and under favorable conditions very productive.

## CURRANTS.

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This fruit comes partly with the Raspberry, but follows it several weeks. None of the small fruits will remain so long upon the bushes without injury as the Currant.

An easy method of destroying the currant worm is by the use of powdered Hellebore.

Set four feet apart in rich ground, cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood; if currant worm appears, dust with Hellebore every three weeks. Manure freely.

**Cherry.** The largest of all the Red Currants; bunches short. Plant very vigorous and productive.

**Fay's Prolific.** Color deep red; great bearer; stems longer than cherries, and berries hold their size to the end of stem better. The best of all the Red Currants.

**La Versailles.** Very large red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality.

**Red Dutch.** An old variety, excellent and well known.

**White Grape.** Very large, yellowish white, sweet, or very mild-acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table; very productive.

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## GOOSEBERRIES.

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This fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows and mulch deeply with straw.

In mulching, be sure the ground is under-drained. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will doubly pay for the material used. The American varieties are not subject to mildew.

**Downing.** Origin, Newburg, N. Y. Fruit large, roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh rather soft, juicy and very good; vigorous and productive.

**Houghton Seedling.** A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; very valuable.

**Industry.** (*English*). It is of vigorous, upright growth; a larger cropper than any other known variety. If left to attain maturity it is a dark red color, hairy, with a pleasant, rich flavor.

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## SHADE TREES.

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**Tulip Tree.** LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA—A native tree of the Magnolia order; remarkable for its symmetry, its rich, glossy foliage, regularly distributed branches and large tulip-like flower.



### LINDEN. (*Tilia*.)

**American or Basswood.** (*Americana*)—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

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

### LIQUIDAMBAR. SWEET GUM.

**L. styraciflua.** BILSTED.—A large native tree, with rough, corky bark, and shining, deeply-lobed, star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in the Autumn.

### BIRCH. (*Betula*.)

**European White.** (*B. alba*.)—The Birches are all elegant and feathery trees, too little planted; this species is remarkable for its snow white bark, and light and elegant foliage.

### MAPLE. (ACER.)

**Scarlet.** (*Rubrun*.)—A rapid growing tree, with red flowers; very early in Spring.

**Silver-leaved.** (*Dasyarpum*.)—Of exceedingly rapid growth, and desirable for immediate effect.

**Sugar or Rock.** (*Saccharinum*.)—A very popular America tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and avenue.

**Norway.** (*Platanoides*.)—One of the most valuable ornamental trees for the lawn; broad, rich, dark green foliage, and of a compact globular form.

### POPLAR.

**Carolina.** A very rapid grower of compact habit. A very desirable tree, especially for our large cities, where the gas from burning coal kills most trees.

### CHESTNUT. (*Castanea*.)

**American Sweet.** (*vesca*)—Among our large collection of ornamental native forest trees, the Chestnut is unrivalled 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, pendent, tassel like blossoms, than which there is 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.

### DECIDUOUS WEEPING TREES.

**Birch** (*Betula*.) CUT LEAVED WEEPING (*Lasciniata Pendula*)  
—An elegant, erect tree, with slender, drooping branches and fine-

cut leaves. A magnificent variety, and worthy of a place on every lawn.

**Kilmarnock Weeping.** (*Caprera Pendula*).—Grafted five to seven feet high upon the Comewell stock, it forms, without any trimming, and exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage, and perfect umbrella head, unique in form. Vigorous and thriving in all soils, it is probably more widely disseminated than any of the finer ornamental trees. One of the finest of this class of trees; very hardy.

**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.

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## EVERGREENS.

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### ARBOR VITÆ (THUJA.)

**American.** (*Occidentalis*)—This plant is, all things considered, the finest Evergreen for hedges. It is very hardy, and easily transplanted, few or no plants ever failing if properly trained specimens are obtained. It grows rapidly and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. Of course it is never adapted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the grounds, or for any other purpose.

**Compacta** (Parsons')—Foliage light green; habit dwarfish and quite compact.

**Pyramidalis.** This exceedingly beautiful Arbor Vitæ is the most compact and erect of all the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retaining its color remarkably well through the entire season, and perfectly hardy.

### PINE. (PINUS).

**Austrian or Black.** (*Austriaca*).—A remarkably robust, hardy tree, with stout erect shoots; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

**Dwarf or Mountain** (*Pumilio*).—A low-spreading, curious species, attaining only the size of a bush; foliage similar to that of the Scotch.

**Scotch** (*Sylvestris*).—A fine robust, rapid-growing spreading tree, silvery green foliage.



SPRUCE. (ABIES).

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

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

**Colorado Blue Spruce.** A rare elegant tree, with foliage of a rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the spruce family. A free grower and perfectly hardy.

**Douglass.** From the mountains of Colorado. A rapid grower; foliage somewhat resembles Hemlock, leaves light green above, glaucous below. Conical form, branches spreading, light and graceful.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

**Calycanthus, Sweet Scented Shrub, or Allspice.** FLORIDUS. (*Sweet Scented Shrub.*)—An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and of peculiar chocolate color.

**Wiegela.** 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.

**Quince Japan** (*Cydonia Japonica.*) SCARLET—An old and esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early Spring, and one of the best early shrubs we have; makes a beautiful and useful hedge.

**Athea Frutex** (*Hibiscus Syriacus.*) ROSE OF SHARON—There are many varieties of this beautiful shrub, differing in color and shape of the flowers. A hardy plant, easy of cultivation, and especially desirable on account of its blooming during the Autumn months, when there are few other flowers. The following varieties are hardy here: Double Red, Double White, Double Purple, Elegantissima and Double Blue.

SNOW BALL.—VIRBURNUM.

**Var. sterilis**—Guelder Rose.—Snowball Tree. A well-known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of pure white sterile flowers, the latter part of May.

PURPLE FRINGE—SMOKE TREE, (RHUS COTINUS.)

A very much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree, covered is mid-summer with a profusion of dusky, fringe-like flowers.

**Lilac** (*Common.*)—A very strong-growing shrub, with purple flowers.

**Common White.** Similar to the preceding, with white flowers.

## HARDY ORNAMENTAL CLIMBING VINES.

### HONEYSUCKLES.

**Halleana.** Color white, changing to yellow; very fragrant; blooms from June till November.

### CLEMATIS.

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, many of the varieties with flowers five to seven inches in diameter. Excellent for pillars or trellises or when used for bedding or running over rock work or an old tree or stump they make an excellent show. They delight in rich soil, a sunny situation, and are perfectly hardy.

**Duchess of Edinburg.** A free flowering double white variety with medium sized flowers.

**Henryi.** Creamy white, large and fine, very hardy and strong grower.

**Jackmanii.** The flowers when fully expanded are from four to six inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frosts. The strongest grower and best bloomer in the collection.

**Lady Caroline Neville.** Fine flowers from six to seven inches in diameter; color delicate blush white, with a broad purplish lilac band in the center of each sepal.

**Mad. Van Houtte.** Pure white, extra fine.

**Ramona.** A strong rampant grower and very hardy. A free and perpetual bloomer; flowers very large; color a deep sky blue; very showy.

**Viticella Kermisinus.** A splendid variety of the utmost profusion of bloom; flowers of medium size and of bright wine-red color, without a touch of purple. A strong free grower.







