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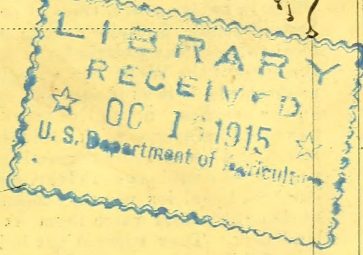


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THE PRAIRIES FOR TREES.

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PHOENIX'S

DESCRIPTIVE

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY LIST

OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

PLANTS, BULBS, &c.

WITH HINTS FOR THEIR CULTIVATION.

TREES FOR THE PRAIRIES

TREES FOR THE PRAIRIE.

Trees are the great need of the Prairies; for shelter, fuel, fruit, farm, town, railroad, building and landscape purposes, for all comfort, profit, good fellowship, and civilization's sake generally. This want of timber on cultivated prairie is no fault of the soil, as too many planters have demonstrated. In six years, from cuttings and seeds, obtainable at a trifling expense, and in many cases with merely a little time, from the adjacent forests, trees can be grown of good size for fuel, etc., while in twelve years, trees of one foot or more in thickness can be grown, worth, beyond doubt, \$50 per acre in market, to say nothing of their almost priceless local value to any prairie farm. We estimate that not one prairie farm in twenty, throughout the West, has a single acre of timber planted. How strange and unprofitable! It is as if anybody but live Americans had rented or rather squatted on the prairies, not to live there and improve, but to skin or steal off a crop or two and then migrate. TREES ON THE PRAIRIES—how can we enforce the lesson? How can any person located there help growing them? No other earthly product so combines grandeur, strength, comfort and companionship as trees. On our broad prairies what a pleasant contrast. What a luxury to plant the tiny seeds or slips and watch them as they rear their noble crest, a living wall and landmark. They come at our bidding, to grace our bald, caravan homesteads; first children, then faithful, noble friends, watchful sentries, most welcome guests and partners for life. To see trees grow on the prairies is enough to make every thing else grow and thrive; and crops on the prairies really do far better thus protected.

TREES FOR THE PRAIRIES—We divide in two classes—those best propagated by SEEDS and those from CUTTINGS—the latter of most rapid, useful (soft wooded) growth. Of these the best are White or Gray Willow, on moist, rich ground, for screens and live stockades, Cotton Wood, Silver Poplar, all hardy we believe up to 43° or above. The Golden Willow is perhaps not reliable above 42°, but very valuable where hardy. Balm of Gilead and Lombardy (or Italian) Poplars are hardy but less permanent. These quick growers are very useful around young orchards and timber lots. Cuttings are taken off from fall of leaf till buds start in Spring; mostly shoots of previous season's growth, but with above named trees the older woods grow freely. They should be cut about 10 or 12 inches in length, kept slightly moist and cool till planted early in spring, in furrows on cultivated ground, buried within one inch of tops and the earth pressed down on base of cuttings. Cuttings of these can be had at most Nurseries, prepared for \$3 to \$5 per thousand.

TREES FROM SEEDS—First and best is the BLACK WALNUT, next the Silver Leaved or White Maple, both hardy we think up to 44°, and found native even above that. Next to them for the North, take the Black Cherry, White Elm, Butternut, White Ash, Red Elm, Negundo or Box Elder, American Birches, European and American Larches. Among the slower growing, choice, hardy trees, readily grown from seeds, are the Sugar Maple, Oaks, Beech and Hickory. Further South, say below 41½°, the White Wood or Tulip Poplar, Catalpa, Cucumber, Magnolia and Honey Locust are most rapid growers and very valuable, all easily grown from seeds. Up to 40½° the Deciduous Cypress, Osage Orange and American Chestnut are all hardy and very worthy. The Osage Orange we have long considered as the most perfect counterpart and successor to the Black Locust. As far as we know, it is in no respect inferior except in hardihood. Raised from seed, grown as far North as possible, on tried, old, hardy specimens, it will sometime become perfectly acclimated over the whole Northwest. The Peach, also, up to 41° is exceedingly valuable for fuel and a fruit crop, say once in three years. Most tree seeds once thoroughly dried, become damaged or worthless. The chief exceptions are Evergreens, Cypress, Osage Orange, Black and Honey Locust, Birch, Larch, Peach, Apple, Pear, Quince, including Grape and Berry Seeds. Even these kept over one year are inferior. Tree seeds gather fresh, mix at once with mold or sand and bury in shallow boxes covered from vermin, in shaded place at surface of ground, where they can freeze and thaw—then sow early in Spring. Silver Maple and Elm seed ripen here in May or June, and should be sowed at once—most others ripen in Fall. Several good varieties of trees bear seeds quite early, as the Black Walnut, Silver Maple, Peach, Box Elder, Honey Locust, White Birch, Larch, etc. Keep fire from your young timber.

EVERGREENS—Best of all for variety and shelter, are indispensable on the prairie—hardy, vigorous and ornamental—they can scarcely be too much used. Though not readily raised from seed, the small plants are to be had very cheap at the Nurseries (some sorts from our native forests,) and are much the best for extensive planting. The White Pine, Red Cedar, and Arbor Vitae, are truly valu-

[Continued on 3d page of cover.]



EARLY RICHMOND.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Bartlett.

Lith. by Cha^s Shober, from Original Drawing made at
BLOOMINGTON. NURSERY, ILL^s

No. 1.]

ESTABLISHED 1852.

[No. 1.

WESTERN TREES FOR WESTERN PLANTERS.

GENERAL

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs,

GREENHOUSE AND GARDEN PLANTS,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT

THE BLOOMINGTON NURSERY,

With Brief Directions for their Cultivation,

By F. K. PHOENIX,

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

THIRTEENTH EDITION.

PANTAGRAPH PRESS,
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

TO OUR PATRONS AND READERS.

Twenty-nine Years a practical Western Nurseryman—at Bloomington since June '54, previously at Delavan, Wisconsin,—we offer with this NEW LIST our best thanks. The Nursery here, commenced in '52, now covers over 600 acres, upon rolling prairie, of which some 250 acres are to Apple Trees; 45 to Pear; 45 to Peach; 20 to Plum and Cherry; 50 to Grapes; 60 to Small Fruit and Hedge Plants; 75 to Ornamental Trees and Plants; 20 to Evergreens; 30 to Seedlings and Stocks; 12 to Roses, etc., etc. For Propagating and Plants, 13 large Greenhouses, besides frames covering over 16,000 square feet of glass are used. In 1866, on trees 3 to 10 years planted, were grown here 1,200 bushels of Apples of 150 sorts, besides many of Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Grape, etc. Our Northern experience, with the vicissitudes of an almost equally trying climate here, affords an excellent test as to the **HARDHOOD AND ADAPTATION OF VARIETIES** West—an important but neglected point. Those who send from the North or South, leaving the selection to us, can depend upon varieties suited to their region. It is the Variety, Quality and Shape of trees, not the latitude where grown, that should be considered. We have the most flattering testimonials from many parties in Wisconsin and Minnesota, also Louisiana, Texas and Oregon, to whom we have sent trees, of their entire success and approval. We cultivate largely for the South and West, having varieties from all sections, and small, cheap sizes for Expressing, if need be, to very distant points—as well as extra sizes for immediate bearing and ornamentation in localities more contiguous. Our stock and assortment is very large and complete, our prices low. Will those interested please call and see our stock or that of other established Nurseries near them? If Western Planters ever expect good, cheap trees, they will certainly patronize home or Western Nurseries.

We are happy to say that as a rule, large sized fruit trees for planting are going out of date. People plant and grow the choicest or cheapest field or garden crops from very small transplants, or from the seed—why not orchards from one or at most two year trees? All parties will, we are sure, find it an improvement.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BLOOMINGTON, McLean County, Ill. a City (including Normal Suburb) of 15,000 people, is near center of the State, and the crossing of two important Railroads—the Chicago & Alton and Illinois Central—126 miles from Chicago, 156 from St. Louis, 206 from Dubuque, 249 from Cairo. The Nursery Office is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile North and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile East from Court House; scarce a mile and equi-distant from the two city Railroad Depots. The Packing Ground and Office are at Normal Station on the North, just East and Southeast of which is most of the Nursery Stock. Street cars between Bloomington and Normal, pass the Home grounds every thirty minutes, and take the visitor within a few blocks of the Packing ground at Normal. Our facilities for prompt forwarding by Railroad or Express to all sections are not excelled.

TREE PACKING—Commences in Fall, about Oct. 10th; with many things Oct. 1st; in Spring about March 10th—often in February. For the South or Expressing, we pack and ship whenever weather is mild and stock can be got at during winter. Expressing is confidently recommended for small or perishable lots, or for great distances where there are many reshipments, or for shipping in severe weather. We have a liberal supply of Moss, especially for more choice or delicate stock.

TREES AND PLANTS CAREFULLY LABELLED AND PACKED—For which, with delivery at Depot, Express or Postoffice here, a reasonable charge will be made—so much per box or bale. Small to medium size packages, 25 cents to \$2 each. For largest boxes, 8 or 9 by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, \$4 each; smaller boxes proportionately less. Small parcels, weighing less than 64 ounces, can be sent by mail with excellent success—a great accommodation. Postage on such parcels is two cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

Orders for less than One Dollar's worth, to be sent by mail or otherwise, will not have attention, except on special offers.

ORDERS SHOULD BE SENT EARLY—And written out specifically and plainly—not mixed up in body of letters. For Hardy Bulbs, the proper season is Oct. and November or while ground remains open. Parties not conversant with particular varieties will do well to leave their selection to us.

SUBSTITUTING ON ORDERS—From long experience we have adopted this course—where a certain number of trees or plants are called for by name, to make out the full number as near those kinds as possible, but substituting if necessary. Orders forbidding substitution we will fill only so far as we can supply the sorts specified.

Any surplus money sent with orders we cannot fill will be returned promptly. WE WISH TO HEAR FROM EVERY PURCHASER AND FROM EVERY LOT SENT OUT. This, as between friends for mutual benefit, the only true foundation for business, and as a matter of justice to the trade. Especially if there be errors, our patrons are requested to notify promptly, that we may correct them. We have no desire to deal where we cannot give reasonable satisfaction.

PARTICULAR DIRECTIONS WITH AND ON THE ORDER—Should be given for marking packages; what name, what route, to what station, what Postoffice to send notices of shipment to, etc. If not given, we forward to the best of our ability, but our responsibility ceases (the forwarders assuming it) after delivering in good order at Depot, Postoffice, or Express Office. Scarce a package per annum goes astray.

Those who desire to act as agents, or to sell our stock, are requested to first obtain our consent for so doing.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against giving their orders to strangers or irresponsible persons pretending to sell for the Bloomington Nursery,

who cannot show my certificate of recent date. I will consider it a favor if you will report to me the name of every person who solicits your order for my Nursery. It may save you from imposition and loss.

TERMS—NET CASH HERE—With order, or if through Express or other regular agents, or from known parties, orders may be made payable on delivery. Goods ordered by freight train, with part remittance, for points not too distant where there is an Express Agent, can be sent as freight to him, with bill for collection on delivery, provided the balance is deposited with the Express Agent, to be paid when goods arrive, and his receipt therefor is sent me with the order; but the better way is to inclose money, all or part, with orders, in Greenbacks, or New York draft. For all parcels by mail, also packing and postage on the same, and for all goods ordered to distant points and unknown parties, please send cash with orders.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE—In Greenbacks, Postal Orders, in New York or Chicago Exchange. Currency by mail at sender's risk. On this plan during twelve years, but very few small parcels from or to us, have been miscarried. Nevertheless, when Postal Orders, Bank Drafts, or Express facilities can be obtained, don't risk by mail.

LETTERS PROMPTLY ANSWERED—If they give the writer's name, Post-office, County and State. In Cities always give Street and Number, number of P. O. Box, or in whose care to be directed. On receipt of 10 cents, we send our General Descriptive Catalogue—Fruit and Ornamental—also Bedding and Greenhouse Plants, published every Spring, and our Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, published every Fall and Spring.

HORTICULTURE AT THE WEST.

Whatever "the times," Farmers and Cultivators have two objects with their land: 1st. To grow family supplies and market produce. 2d. To improve their places whether to keep or sell. These objects are both indispensably promoted by Fruit and Tree planting; and no other equally valuable improvement can possibly be realized for the same outlay. As, in both the family and the markets, fruits and shrubbery are annually more and more prized, so those places best stocked therewith, are most in demand. All experience confirms the view that the West is to be as much the home of fine fruits and gardens, as of corn and stock. The bare statement of our having, in this Mississippi Valley, a vast area of the finest, and yet of trees the most destitute, soil in the world, lying wholly in a temperate latitude, possessed and to be cultivated by Americans, ought to secure immediate assent to the above proposition, without the least toleration to any doubts from seeming difficulties or qualifications within our experience. The only fair question is **WAYS AND MEANS**; grass and weeds are at one extremity of the scale of earth produce; choice fruits at the other, and to say, because thus far with this novel soil and climate, our recent attention to fruit, and our extremely random and careless mode of cultivating the soil, that fruit culture West is a failure, is to offer an insult to human skill, and to flout the good gifts and wise arrangements of the Beneficent Creator. The people are not yet in earnest about fruit—are not believers in it, and the general adaptation of the habitable earth to produce it, or they would not thus be foiled by comparative trifles. Show me a place where perfect fruit has once been produced, and I fear not to assert there the duty and practicability of fruit culture, with whatever wisely directed skill and means we possess. It is only a question of time and skill, of course modified by the bearings of commercial currents. Human homes, at least in all but the frozen regions, will one day include, inseparably, the idea of attendant, growing fruits and flowers. Everything is promising better for the fruit at the West. Our soils are becoming drier; our Nurseries, our shelters, our people, means and knowledge are increasing; our hard winters occurring every 8 to 12 years, as in '30—31, '42—43, '55—56, and '63—64, will only teach the hardy sorts and best modes of culture. Corn and wheat fail, but we don't dream of ceasing to cultivate them; no more should we give up fruit, most luscious, beautiful, **HEALTH PRESERVING**. What but an apple could have tempted Eve?—what brought returning Jewish spies as fittest emblems of the Promised Land? Huge clusters of the Vine.

HORTICULTURE IN CITIES.

Cities mean honest business, concentration for good, but fools and knaves throng them like other crowds for plunder and display. Cities or crowds being the stronger party, knowing but not suppressing fools, thieves and what makes them, are more guilty and less pitiable. So Horticulture or religion not square for right will continue nests for rascals or lunatics, until the people make these places too hot. Until what ought to be is, that which provokes needful change must continue. The voice of all human need or evil is "seek out and remove the cause of evil." So long as taxpayers allow at large thieves, loafers, fashionables, tobacco users, drunkards, and what makes them, so long will vice corrupt, so long must taxpayers foot the bill, or make bankrupt acts of repudiation, to do it. There is but one abiding test and staple—honest labor, wise action and appurtenances, all else is child's play. If cities (and churches) take follies and curses, counterfeits most infamous for good money, counterfeiters, taxes; scourges must multiply until even Nursery Catalogues and the very stones cry out!

But "Horticulture in Cities." Yes—the first thing towards a garden is a dig at the thorns and thistles. Cities want life—every house a universal epitome of honest life—a great, throbbing, genial, sympathetic world in miniature, with horticultural tastes and efforts, living growths, bright flowers and fruits linking them anew and forever to the great sources of life above and beneath,—God's plant life and sunshine and setting free innumerable waiting, fashion enslaved hands and brains, making them all alive to the glad music of fruit and flower production. Now, cities or wealthy residents often lose the better part of all things rare and beautiful, the effort needful to produce them; as, to do is better than to admire or enjoy what is done. To do is to lead, to rise above—merely to admire is to gape like young robins, and without the bold parent, perish. True wealth and refinement cannot stop short of superior, steadily increasing vital force, life-giving and life-enriching power, mastery of every situation. Mere wealth consumption or hoarding is more cruel than the grave, which devours only the dead—the society that gapes after and supports it is more foolish than the suicide who takes only his own life, while society entails its vices and follies, living deaths upon innocent posterity. Right action, removing nuisances, destroying evil, produces, is strength, wealth, equal for all. Nothing so easy, would we only work at it.

Cities now gaping, running after these wealth and life destroyers, practically rob millions of fruits and flowers, of all knowledge of plant-life, refusing other rural millions their need of reciprocal thought and effort. There is no true life without health and knowledge, brain and muscle food, growth and fruit, all of which are inseparable from honest plant-life, love and culture. Cities with their wealth and leisure have best opportunities—but do they furnish noblest scholars and inventors not only in the mechanic arts but in all right vegetable and animal culture? The curculio is to be mastered if we want good fruit; and so with innumerable country and city pests—our life or theirs. We must have experiment, knowledge and discipline in all things useful, leaving the tom-foolery to apes and fashionables. Millions for all goodness, beauty and utility—not one cent for folly and sham!

Cities need gardens, with earth culture a science and art in every house. With a will comes a way. Glass roofs would make a fit orchard or greenhouse of every city attic. Our repulsive city walls too—with an invention to consume all smoke—might be vine and flower clad beyond the fairest dream of Eden. Whatever area will comfortably house any given population will thus supply ample food; climate will be defied, and Gardening, the first shall be the last and most important avocation. In the meantime, better lighted rooms, vases and hanging baskets, flower windows and balconies with Parks, Fairs and Farmers' Clubs will furnish considerable scope—until, most blessed inventors shall give us malleable and infrangible glass and good smoke burners.

PLANTING AND CARE OF TREES.

Trees and Plants do not live and thrive when planted, because: 1. They are not in good order when set out. 2. They are not properly planted and cared for afterward, or—3d. They are not of varieties adapted to soil and climate.

Our remedy briefly for the 1st and 3d, is to get good trees and plants, of **HARDY SORTS** and approved excellence **FOR YOUR SECTION, FRESH, LOW-HEADED, WELL-ROOTED**, direct from some reliable, practical, experienced grower. 2. When once in your hands, **DON'T LET ROOTS GET DRY**; grout (dip) them in dirt and water (true root fodder,) stirred together in a hole dug in the ground; dig a trench at once, and "heel in," i. e., bury roots carefully, treading earth thoroughly to exclude air, and give them generally as good treatment as is usually bestowed on the most ordinary farm crops and vegetables. Onions, corn, cabbages, &c., by general consent must have a first-rate chance, clean, newly dug or plowed, mellow soil, and after planting they are frequently weeded, or plowed or hoed as the case may be. How ridiculous the efforts of that farmer or gardener, who should thrust his tender seed or plants into the embraces of a tough grass sod; and yet how much better do choice trees and plants, evergreens and shrubbery fare with many planters! Grain and vegetables can be watched and tended; young stock must be **DAILY** fed and cared for; but the trees and shrubbery, life long treasures and friends, especially in their most critical stage, the first season after removing from high cultivation in the nursery or garden, **LOOK AT THEM!** Our pen fails to depict the cruel neglect so often manifested, and then the subsequent folly of attributing their loss to the grower or seller. Sod and weeds and worms, and dead or stunted relics remain, vocal with the truth that no plant with any self-respect, ought to stand such abuse.

Selection of Soil and Site.—While no great tract of earth's surface is, perhaps, further from permanent water beneath—none with a soil so alluvial and fertile, we doubt there is any so essentially moist, and treeless, as that of this great Western Valley. But for cattle, etc., tramping, and floods washing out the water courses, much of it now plow-land, were as yet untillable. The natural growth on prairie soil proves its essential moistness—the cause and preservative of its prairie character. This moisture or sourness is the natural foe to tree roots, as the bleak winds are to the growth and spread of the tops. Therefore, **HIGH, DRY, SHELTERED GROUND** for fruit, not preferring a warm Southern or Southwestern slope, as this causes the sap and blossoms to start early, another serious evil in our changeable climate. If necessary to plant such a slope, or low, moist ground, ridge up the latter more thoroughly, and use care to select hardy, late-blooming, sure bearing sorts. At the West, timber lands, or those in their vicinity, are found most natural to the growth of cultivated trees, because of their lighter color, **DRYER SOIL**, like the sub-soil of the prairies, and of their being better sheltered.

On the prairies and all moist, level lands, let us drain the soil thoroughly—at least create an artificial unevenness and surface drainage by **DEEP PLOWING**, bringing to the surface all we can of the yellow sub-soil, and throwing, first, the ridge **BETWEEN** the prospective rows in order to get as deep a dead furrow as possible under where the trees are to stand. Then throw back ridges **IN** the rows with the heaviest permanent trench between them, and the ground is ready for planting. These ridges and dead-furrows can be maintained by plowing annually against the tree.

Protection from Winds.—To protect from wind, plant stocky trees with low heads, and surround them with belts of Silver Maple, or some other rapid growing tree, as the Black Walnut, Osage Orange, Golden or White Willow, Poplar, Cottonwood, or better still for dense, permanent screens, belts of Evergreens. Do you dislike the strong prairie winds? So do your fruit trees! Are your crops leveled by storms, your prairie farms altogether less valuable for their bleakness and nakedness? Are you human, I should say civilized, or would you be, and not like the savages who roam these vast plains contented?—then **PLANT TREES!** The time hastens when to have been ten, or even five years on a prairie farm without thorough attention to tree planting, will be eminently disgraceful. Do not the wife and children, the home and hearthstone, the shivering brutes, yea each individual rood and acre of the aged, storm-swept, helpless prairie cry out to you for tree shelter and support? The White Willow is the first harbinger of anything like general tree planting on the prairies, and our word for it, it will be worth far more than cost, if it enforces the one great lesson of **TREE PLANTING ON THE PRAIRIES!** And we believe it will. Get a prairie farmer, his orchard, stock and crops once under a good "lee shore" timber screen, and he will not live "out doors" thereafter. Of most valuable native trees for timber and variety, easily multiplied from seed, we name **BLACK WALNUT, Butternut, White Elm, Black Cherry, Osage Orange, Honey Locust** and the Maples—

the borer having destroyed the Black or Yellow Locust—a great, but we hope, not permanent loss.

Time to Transplant.—Autumn, as soon as the leaves fall, is the best possible time to plant deciduous trees and plants, wherever the tops of the trees or crowns of plants transplanted, will endure the winter following. The better condition your trees are in—the riper growth, more roots and less exposure, the more hardy and certain to live in transplanting. In this latitude and South, apples and all hardy plants IF FRESH AND IN GOOD ORDER, are the best moved in Fall. North of this, 150 miles, Fall planting Apple often succeeds, but is more risky, as planting peach would be here—while South 150 miles, it would be quite safe, apart from the winter ravages of rabbits and other pests—an item in some sections. For Peach, Quince, Sweet Cherry and Evergreens, early in Spring is the safest here. In the far South, Fall and Winter are best for all tree planting; but in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, Spring is preferred. As far as practicable, let Spring planting be done EARLY. On no account, in a severe climate, plant tender or damaged trees in Fall. Trees moved far in the Fall, dried, bruised or frozen, or with poor roots, should be wintered over in a trench dug in dry soil, twenty inches deep (or deeper for large trees), with the earth banked up on one side for the trees to repose against, “QUARTERING,” if large, not straight up and down the trench. Let the bodies and tops lie ABOVE THE GENERAL LEVEL of the ground. Spread trees out not in too thick layers. Lift fine earth among the roots, watering if soil and roots be dry; then fill up, treading earth firmly on roots. If climate is severe, cover bodies and tops WHOLLY WITH EARTH left over winter in form of a ridge, thus keeping bodies of trees measurably dry. Over roots only throw manure, leaves, or similar litter six to twelve inches thick according to density of material used, to prevent them from freezing and thawing. In Spring lift tops and bodies out of the dirt as soon as the frost leaves the ground. With this mode of burying every winter, FALL IS OFTEN THE VERY BEST TIME TO GET ON DECIDUOUS TREES, even in severe climates, and though not wanted for planting till Spring. If trees are received frozen, bury without disturbing the package, in cool dark cellar, or all over in the ground till thawed out; then unpack and bury the roots outside, as before described.

Preparing Trees and Places for Planting.—Shortening at the top, according to its size and loss of roots, we think very important, though generally neglected, and by some, particularly in the Northwest, seriously called in question.—There is no denial of the value of all proper thinning out of the heads—but cutting back the remaining limbs is objected to. But we remove every spare shoot not used for permanent branches, and cut off one half or more of the leading upright branches. DO NOT FORGET THIS! How can the short, coarse roots of newly planted trees get hold of the soil, with tall, heavy tops rocking back and forth in the high winds? Any large wounds, always WAX OVER OR PAINT. The hole for the trees should be amply large enough to contain the roots without bending, and form a good, deep, mellow bed besides, say three to five feet across and two deep, although when practicable to set in a furrow, over a magnificent trench plowed bed of soil, as described above, we would far prefer it. For distances apart see page 8. If desirable to plant close (to save room) set the rows to “break joints,” or in the diamond form. Closely planted on the prairies, trees also protect each other as they grow up.

Planting. The great mystery to some, yet simple as breathing. Ordinary trees, rightly handled in moving, should, and will as surely grow as good seed corn, and no mystery about it! The trouble is sometimes all in the planter, sometimes all in the trees or both. As to the season it helps or hinders, but the planter’s skill can overcome almost any trouble with bad weather. First, you want to know whether you have good, fresh trees, as, if badly dried or damaged, they had best be SEVERELY cut back and buried all over, root and branch, for ten days or two weeks, and then taken up and planted. With trees in bad order, or a dry, bad season, the MORE CARE should be taken. In any case DO NOT EXPOSE THE ROOTS of trees to sun, air, frost or bruising;—not any, if you please—not one minute, not one particle! Nine out of ten err here. Fill the holes partly with best, fresh, surface soil. Set the tree in with the heaviest side of top, and the bodies LEANING A LITTLE West or Southwest. Straighten out the roots in their natural order, so that when the ground settles they will not be over an inch or two deeper than they originally grew, unless it be on very sloping ground that washes badly, when they will require deeper

setting, but deep planting ruins thousands of trees. Fill in among roots with best surface soil, shaking the tree gently, so that every root and fibre shall be in a natural position, and closely surrounded by fine moist earth. When the roots are covered tread down the earth firmly, and then, if ground or roots be dry, water thoroughly.—After the water settles away, fill up and tread down, but lightly on the surface, except just about the stem, where it should be very firm to prevent the winds loosening the roots. Thus planted, even quite large trees, with fair roots and tops properly cut in, need no staking—which we have never practiced to any extent. Plant early apples nearest house, and take a permanent record of the name and place of every tree you plant, for reference.

If the ground or weather be dry, **MULCH**—that is, cover the ground two feet each way from the stem, with coarse manure or litter, a few inches deep, to keep the soil moist. Do not omit this, as it is far better than surface watering.

After Culture.—The great secret of successful cultivation lies in having the soil deep and rich; then watchful care, stirring the surface often and destroying borers worms and the like, especially the first season after transplanting. Borers are more apt to infest newly planted trees, as Apple, Peach, Maple, Mountain Ash, etc. In severe climate we must not forget the great desideratum is to secure the **RIPEST, FIRMEST WOOD** possible, best obtained by an **EARLY, MODERATE** growth. Peach, Sweet Cherry, and other trees tender or half hardy in any locality, usually do best without any urging, and may prosper best without any stirring, deep digging or enriching the soil. Here and North, no fruit trees should be cultivated after the 20th of July. Late, open growths, pinch or clip by Sept. 15. Plant hoed crops, corn is perhaps best, among hardy young fruit trees **ALWAYS—NEVER** grass or grain.—After an orchard comes into bearing, clover is an excellent crop, pasturing it off with pigs, calves, and the like, or mowing it off and **LEAVING IT ON THE GROUND** as a mulch; don't take it off unless you manure the ground to "keep it up." Apple trees, while young, in severe climates, should have a mound of earth a foot in height, thrown up around the base in November, after the first hard frost, to be removed in the Spring. Just after planting, and through the summer, keep a sharp lookout for worms on the leaves, and in the fall or winter for mice or rabbits. Winding the bodies with straw will keep off rabbits; feeding them with corn on the ear in the shock is best, and soft, bright hay is very useful. Mice will not trouble if grass and weeds be kept out, unless in the case of deep snow, when, if mice abound, it should be trodden hard for a foot or two around the bodies.

Pruning.—In mild climates, is ordinarily done in the winter. Here and North, from March to May is the usual season, although June, July, or August are preferred by some. We don't believe in near as much pruning West as East. Severe pruning and so top grafting is more risky after a hard winter, especially if it follows a late, rank Fall growth. Large wounds wax over or paint at once. One lb rosin, 4 oz. tallow, 4 or 6 oz. beeswax, melted together, make a good grafting wax. Remember that low, shaded trunks are the greatest possible promotive to hardihood in severe climates. Grapes are pruned in November or before the sap rises toward Spring.

For further information we refer to Charles Downing's Revised Edition of "Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees," Elliott's Revised "Western Fruit Book," J. J. Thomas' Revised "Fruit Culturist," or Barry's Fruit Garden,—the latter treating largely on Dwarfs. On Apples get Dr. Warder's "American Pomology, Vol. I." On Small Fruits, A. S. Fuller's "Small Fruit Culturist."

Among the excellent papers for farmers and fruit growers, we name "The Gardener's Monthly," by Brinkloe & Marot, 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, \$2; "The Horticulturist, H. T. Williams, New York City, Monthly, at \$2 50 per annum. "The American Journal of Horticulture," Monthly, \$3, Tilton & Co., Boston, Mass.—"Prairie Farmer," Emery & Co., Chicago, Ill., weekly at \$2 per annum; "Western Farmer," W. B. Davis, Madison, Wis., weekly \$2; "Iowa Homestead," Wm. D. Wilson, Des Moines, Iowa, weekly \$2.00; "The Western Rural," H. N. F. Lewis, Chicago, Ill., weekly \$2.50 per annum; "The Ohio Farmer," by S. D. Harris, Cleveland, Ohio, weekly \$2.00; "Northwestern Farmer," T. A. Bland, Indianapolis, Ind., monthly \$1; "Colman's Rural World," weekly, by Norman J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo., \$2; "Journal of Agriculture," R. P. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo., weekly \$2; "American Entomologist," monthly \$2, R. P. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Of those East, the two best Weeklies are the "Country Gentleman," by L. Tucker & Son, Albany, N. Y., \$2.50; and the "Rural New Yorker," by D. D. T. Moore, New York City, at \$3; the "Agriculturist," the most enterprising and popular agricultural monthly, nicely illustrated, by O. Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York City, \$1.50.

Of the Southern Journals, the "Southern Cultivator," monthly at \$2, by Wm. & W. L. Jones, Athens, Ga., and the "Southern Ruralist," by H. A. Swasey, Amite City, La., semi-monthly at \$1.50; and the "Farmers' Home Journal," weekly by Col. Miller, Lexington, Ky., \$3.

No Farmer, Gardener or Fruit Grower in America should think of doing without as many of the above as he can afford.

CAUTION.—Purchasers are expressly cautioned against the constant use of our Name and Catalogues by unscrupulous Agents and Dealers in inferior or worthless stock. We hear of such on every hand, and suggest as an easy and sure remedy a letter of inquiry to us with stamp, or ORDERING DIRECT.

DISTANCES AT WHICH TREES SHOULD BE PLANTED.

Varying with the soil and locality. Toward the Northern limit, fruit trees are more dwarfish, and bear thicker planting. Great differences exist also in habits of different varieties of the same kind of fruit—some being very spreading, others very upright, others naturally dwarfish.

| | Feet Apart. | | Feet Apart. |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Standard Apples from..... | 18 to 33 | Dwarf Pears and Cherries..... | 10 to 12 |
| Pears and Cherries..... | 18 to 20 | Dwarf Apples..... | 8 to 15 |
| Peaches, Plums, Apriots..... | 15 to 20 | Currants, Raspberries, etc..... | 4 to 5 |

Number of Trees on an Acre at Given Distances Apart.

| Distance apart each way. | No. of Plants. | Distance apart each way, | No. of Plants. |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1 foot..... | 43,560 | 14 feet..... | 222 |
| 2 feet..... | 10,890 | 16 feet..... | 170 |
| 4 feet..... | 2,722 | 20 feet..... | 108 |
| 6 feet..... | 1,210 | 25 feet..... | 69 |
| 8 feet..... | 680 | 30 feet..... | 48 |
| 10 feet..... | 435 | 35 feet..... | 35 |

1,000 Apple Trees packed for shipping, ordinarily weigh—1 year, 1 to 3 feet, about 400 lbs.; 2 years, 3 to 5 feet, 800 lbs.; 3 years, 4 to 6 feet, 1,400 lbs.; 4 years, 5 to 7 or 8 feet, 2,200 lbs.

Present R. R. freight on trees in boxes per 100 lbs. to Dubuque (or Dunleith), 206 miles, 78 cts.; Freeport, 139 miles, 60 cts.; Dixon, 103 miles, 50 cts.; Mendota, 75 miles, 42 cts.; La Salle, 59 miles, 38 cts.; El Paso, 17 miles, 20 cts.; Decatur, 43 miles, 30 cts.; Pana, 76 miles, 42 cts.; Centralia, 130 miles, 58 cts.; Cairo, 248 miles, 85 cts.; Chicago, 125 miles, 50 cts.; Joliet, 88 miles, 59 cts.; Springfield, 56 miles, 40 cts.; St. Louis, 156 miles, 55 cts.

APPLES.

Apples West are a blessed, fixed fact. Can any one come West, forget his early orchard romps, cider mill and apple-bee treats, and then pusillanimously say this magnificent land "c-a-n't g-r-o-w f-r-u-i-t!" SHAME! To mention one orchard out of many such—the oldest orchard in this county, about 100 trees, now bearing 36 years, without one entire failure, and but two near it, pays more clear profit annually than the whole farm (a good one of 110 acres) besides. Fruit \$1 to \$2.50 per bushel—the prairies becoming better as the wet and sourness work off and shelters grow up

—it sets folks thinking. Children (sensible people) WILL have fruit; parents must buy, or let children become “appropriators” (before eligible to the Legislature or the army—neither of which pay)—or they must grow fruit. Corn, too, has recovered from its melon or corn-cholic 10c fit—may it never return—and lends a helping hand. Where is there such pleasure and profit as in raising an orchard? You can't have a good farm without one! Could folks get bearing orchards at once—how fine! Look back five or six years when you might so easily and surely have made the beginning necessary. Those years, have they not sped swiftly? And the coming, will they not as swiftly? Begin AT ONCE, then, with thrifty, SOUND trees, of EARLY BEARING sorts! There is quite as much in sorts, for fruiting, as size. In severe climates plant HARDY SORTS WITH LOW HEADS; seedlings, if proved hardy, rather than the forced, foreign, tender trash imposed upon you by strangers. Wash trunks of Apple with lye or strong soap-suds once or twice in spring and summer, and if you find the borer, readily detected by a little watching and experience, CUT HIM OUT! For the apple worm, keep swine in orchard; and fires there in the evening will attract and consume many other moths. For the blight, cut and burn the limbs as far and fast as they show it. In fifteen years' experience with the blight we have never lost \$15 worth of Apple trees by it. In windy countries, subject to late spring frosts, rather dense, bushy heads with thick centers, are a great protection to fruit blossoms and sets.

DWARF APPLES.—Of fruitful sorts, well cultivated, are exceedingly beautiful and interesting for gardens, and are becoming very popular.

PRICES—STANDARD—Four to six feet, fine selected, cents each. Of a smaller size, say 3 to 5 feet, we can furnish a larger assortment at cents each. DWARF—A great variety, 2 and 3 years, 50 cents each. Extra sizes, 75 cents to \$1.

SUMMER APPLES.

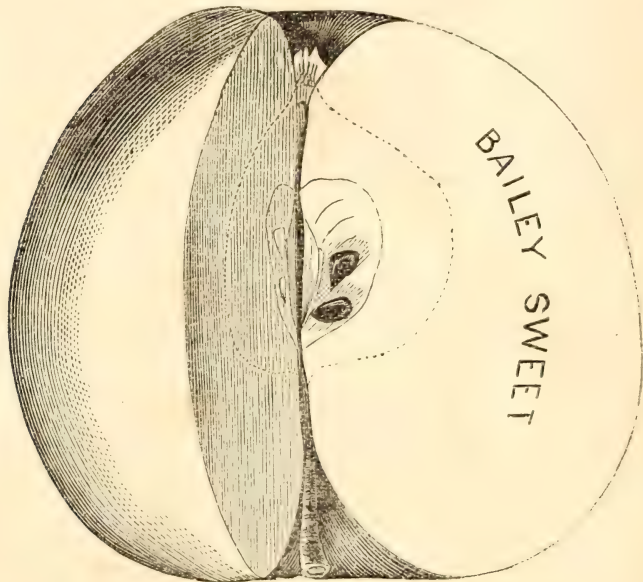
- ASTRACAN, RED—Large, very beautiful, crimson with bloom, juicy, hardy, productive, exceedingly showy, popular, profitable; last of July and August. Foreign.
- BENONI—Medium, striped, best of its season; late summer; tree hardy, erect, vigorous, good but rather tardy bearer. From Massachusetts.
- CAROLINA OR RED JUNE—Medium, beautiful blush or stripe, juicy, tender, most excellent, early, in long succession; hardy, erect, early, profuse bearer; July, August.
- COLE'S QUINCE—Large, ribbed, showy, yellow, coarse, hardy, upright, vigorous, productive, late summer and early autumn. New, promising, from Maine.
- DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Large, beautifully striped, tart, vigorous, immensely hardy, early and most profuse bearer; Russian, August. No hardier sort known. Most valuable variety for the North.
- EARLY HARVEST—Medium, yellow, excellent and immensely popular, earliest well known sort, moderate grower and bearer, not so hardy North. July.
- EARLY JOE—Medium, striped, best; August. Tree hardy, productive, slow.
- EARLY PENNOCK—Large, striped, showy, early, profuse bearer, vigorous, hardy, very profitable, popular; Aug. and Sept. Shaker Yellow and Summer Queen of some.
- EARLY RED—Large, showy red, with bloom, hardy, vigorous, upright, thorny, dark wooded, good but not early bearer; cooking and market. Aug. Widely grown.
- EARLY RED STREAK—“Early Red Margaret,” of Beeler; medium, striped, delicious; Aug. Tree very white leaved, very vigorous, upright, productive. Best early in Ind.
- FOURTH OF JULY—Medium, light yellow, striped and splashed with red; resembles Tetofsky. Early and very hardy; upright, strong grower; July.
- GOLDEN SWEET—Medium or above, pale greenish yellow, with greenish russet dots; vigorous, hardy, productive. Most valuable; August; sweet.
- HOCKING—Probably Townsend, of Pa., large, striped, excellent, upright and productive, not so hardy North. Aug.
- KESWICK CODLIN—Large, pale, yellow, cooking and market, erect, vigorous, hardy; generally a favorite West for early, profuse bearing; English; Aug. and Sept.

- PRIMATE—Medium to large, greenish yellow and brown, tender, excellent, though sometimes water-cored; growth slow, crooked, then strong, early and good bearer; Aug. Well colored; this is the best flavored early.
- SOPS OF WINE—Medium, dark red, texture and flavor peculiar and generally esteemed, very hardy, erect, sparse limbed, vigorous, productive. August. Foreign.
- SUMMER BELLFLOWER—Medium, yellow, good, vigorous, erect, tardy, shy. Aug. New.
- SUMMER PEARMAIN—Medium to large, dull red, delicious, slow at first, wiry, bushy, early, moderate bearer, hardy; Aug. and Sept. Most excellent American.
- SUMMER QUEEN—Medium, striped, showy, popular, vigorous, with straggling yellowish shoots, productive; not hardy North; August. Old, very widely grown.
- SWEET BOUGH—The old famous and delicious harvest sweet, large, yellow, and brown, moderate grower, poor bearer; not so hardy and valuable West. Aug.
- SWEET JUNE—Medium or below, whitish, excellent, most superb tree, vigorous, upright, hardy, early and profuse bearer; Aug. Probably not Hightop Sweet.
- TRENTON EARLY—Large, yellow and brown, good; Aug. and Sept. Tree very beautiful, productive.
- TETOFSKY—RUSSIAN CRAB—Medium, whitish yellow with crimson stripes, juicy, tender; pleasant flavor, upright, moderate grower, very large leaves. Extremely hardy, and valuable North. August.
- Also, more or less of the following, with others:
- EARLY POUND ROYAL—Large, tender, juicy, strong upright, hardy, productive.
- KIRKBRIDGE WHITE—Slow grower, early and good bearer. SUMMER ROSE—Excellent, productive. WHITE JUNEATING—Small, very early, productive, moderate grower; July.

AUTUMN APPLES.

- AUTUMN STRAWBERRY—Medium, with bright stripe, juicy and crisp, most delicious fine tree, very vigorous, upright, hardy, bearing early and profusely; Sept. and October.
- AUTUMN SWAAR—Rather large, round, russet yellow, excellent. russet flavor, tree spreading, hardy and productive; Sept. and Oct.
- BAILEY SWEET—Large, superb, crimson, tender and excellent; best sweet we knew thirty years ago; vigorous, peculiar, dark wooded, hardy, productive; Oct. and Nov.
- BUCKINGHAM—Large, striped, juicy and delicious, vigorous, upright, productive, old, and favorite Southern apple; Oct. Dec. A glory in "Egypt."
- CAPPS MAMMOTH—(Local) very large; a single specimen weighed 26½ ounces. White, tinged with brownish yellow and blush. Flesh, rather dry and coarse, but good for cooking. Nov.
- CRANBERRY PIPPIN—Medium, whitish yellow and scarlet, beautiful; Nov. and Feb.
- COLVERT—Large, flat, yellowish green and brown, fine for cooking and market, tree hardy, beautiful and productive; a favorite North. Oct. and Nov.
- CRAB, SIBERIAN—Very ornamental and useful, exceedingly hardy and popular North. Aldriche's Red, Chinese Double Flowering, Cushelman's, Foxley (cider), Golden Purple, Large Yellow, Oblong Fruited, Red, Soulard (native), Spectabilis, Striped Fruited, Waugh's, Whitney's Yellow, Yellow, Yellow Beauty, 35 cents each.
- CRAB, HISLOP—A large, very handsome and popular crab. Fine grower, hardy, productive, 2 or 3 years; 50 cents.
- CRAB, TRANSCENDANT—Large, very beautiful and popular—growth rapid, irregular, great bearer, most valuable crab; strong 2 year trees, 35 cents.
- DOCT. WATSON—or AUT. SEEKNOFURTHER—Medium, reddish yellow, with light red stripes, juicy, mild, rich flavor. Sept. and Oct.

- DYER**—Or Pomme Royal, medium, yellowish white, juicy, crisp, among best of season, too delicate for market, upright, moderate grower, enormous bearer; Sept.
- FALL JANET**—Large, flat, yellow and brown, good, vigorous, spreading; Oct.
- FALL ORANGE**—Large, light, tender, yellow, tart; considerably grown West as Fall Pippin, hardy, moderately vigorous, erect, productive, esteemed; Sept. and Oct.
- FALL PIPPIN**—Large, yellow, delicious, moderate grower, not so hardy and productive West, too tender North; productive and popular South; Oct. and Nov.
- FALL WINE**—Medium, beautiful crimson, shaded, mild, crisp, first rate, growth slow, moderately hardy, early, and good bearer; Sept. and Oct. From N. J.
- FALL WINESAP**—Medium, greenish and brown, very vigorous, hardy, spreading, productive, popular; Sept.
- FAMEUSE**—Medium, brilliant, crimson, mild, agreeable, spreading, hardy, productive, Canadian, a great favorite North and West; Oct. and Nov.



- FULTON STRAWBERRY**—Medium, striped, with pink flesh, excellent, but transient, from Fulton county, Ill., stout, vigorous, dark wooded, productive. Sept. Not hardy North.
- GRAVENSTEIN**—Large, excellent, vigorous, productive, tardy in bearing here, and not so hardy; Sept. and Oct.
- HAAS, GROS POMMIER, MARYLAND QUEEN**—Medium and above, striped, beautiful, fine grained, juicy, good, hardy, productive, Sept. and Oct. By some called Horse or Hoss, but differs from the Southern varieties of that name.
- HASKELL SWEET**—Large, greenish yellow, excellent, vigorous, productive; Sept. and Oct.
- HAWLEY**—Large, fine when sound; tree irregular; Sept.
- HOSS or HORSE**—Medium, to large, light yellow, or striped, late Summer and Autumn, fine grower and bearer. There are several varieties highly esteemed at the South.

HUBARDSTON NONSUCH—Large, striped, russety, excellent, very productive, not so hardy; Oct. to Dec. A celebrated Mass. var. becoming very popular here and South.

HURLBUT—Medium, yellow striped, crisp, excellent; immense but irregular grower, very productive, rather hardy; Oct. and Nov. From Mass. Well proved here.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Medium or below, rusty yellow and red, excellent, vigorous, hardy, productive; Oct. and Nov. From Jefferson county, N. Y. Worthy, if not too small.

LOWELL—Or Orange, large, yellow, superb, rather hardy, productive; Aug. and Sept.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Medium, or above, clear yellow and red, juicy, tender and good, most popular of its season; tree vigorous, not so hardy while young, becoming hardy afterward, early and excellent bearer; Sept. and Oct.

MOTHER—Medium, deep red, delicious, moderate grower and bearer; Oct. and Nov.

MCCLELLAN—Medium, striped, good; tree very hardy, vigorous, upright; Oct. and Nov.

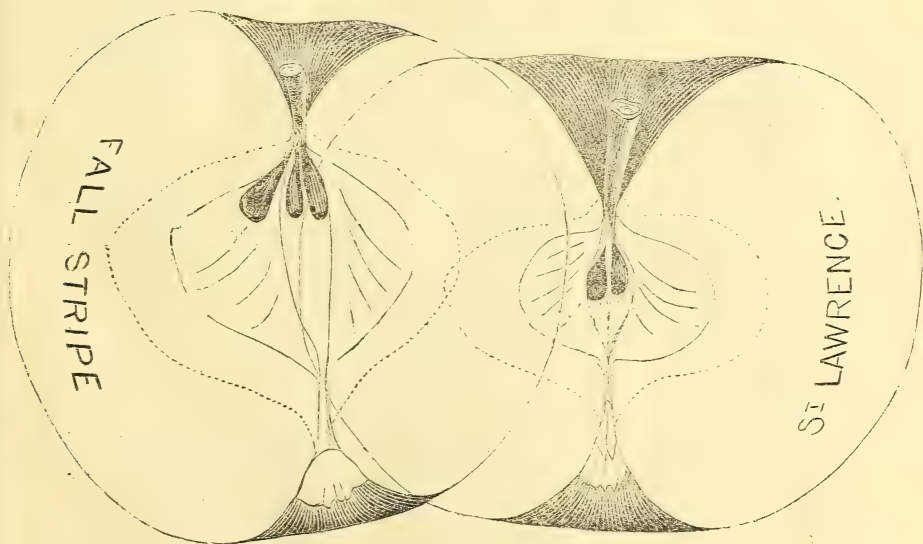
NORTHERN SWEET—Resembles Maid's Blush, only it is sweet; hardy, valuable, Oct.

POUND SWEET—Very large, greenish yellow, juicy, good, valuable, vigorous, somewhat irregular, productive, popular. Oct. and Feb. Pumpkin Sweet of some.

PORTER—Rather large, long, showy, excellent, slow, but productive. Sept. and Oct.

RAMBO—Medium, striped, immense grower and bearer, most popular of its season; Oct. and Nov. Not reliable for the Northwest.

RAMSDELL'S SWEET—Medium, striped, excellent, vigorous, upright, productive, Oct. and Nov. Tree moderately hardy, beautiful.



SAINT LAWRENCE—Large, showy stripe, upright, moderate grower and bearer, very hardy; Sept. A Seedling of the Fameuse from Canada. Popular North.

- SMOKEHOUSE**—Large, striped, esteemed, Seedling of Vandevere from Pa., vigorous, irregular, productive, superb kitchen sort. Not the hardiest. Sept. to Nov.
- STRIPED GILLIFLOWER**—Very large, purplish, showy and good, vigorous, upright, slender, hardy, moderately productive; Sept. and Oct.
- SWEET NONSUCH**—Medium, dull red, delicious, vigorous, upright, only moderately hardy and productive; Oct. to Dec.
- SWEET PEAR**—Medium, flat, greenish and brown, immensely stout, hardy, vigorous and upright, esteemed for severe climates; Oct. to Dec. Quality moderate.
- YELLOW INGESTRIE**—Small, yellow, good for cider, early and great bearing, hardy; Sept. English, a cross between Siberian crab and Golden Pippin.

We have more or less of the following, with many others:

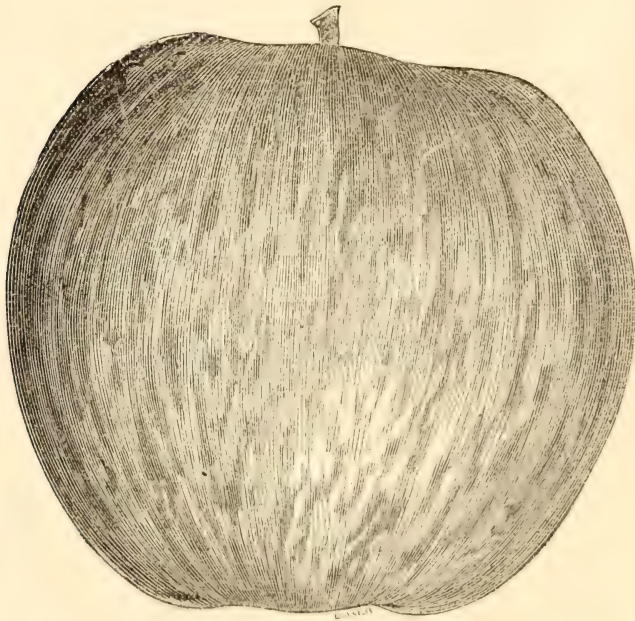
- BEAUTY OF KENT**—Large, juicy, good, upright, strong grower; Oct. and Nov.
- CHANGEABLE**—Sometimes sweet, sometimes sour on same tree; shape and color determine the flavor. An excellent fruit and great curiosity.
- DETROIT RED**, or **"BLACK APPLE"**—Dark, polished purplish red, with whitish specks.
- DAR. HAINES**—Local.
- FISHER'S GREENING**—(Local), very large, greenish yellow, good, hardy, immense bearer.
- FALL STRIPE**, or **SAXTON**.
- HAWTHORNDEN**—Large, green and brown, greatest bearer, not so hardy North, valuable.
- HOLLAND PIPPIN**—Large, pale yellow and brown, early and regular bearer, productive; Sept. and Oct.
- JERSEY SWEET**—Medium, greenish yellow, with faint stripe, hardy when established, early and good bearer; Aug. and Sept.
- JEFFERIS**—Medium, striped, excellent, tree hardy and bushy, fine; Sept.
- LANE SWEET**—Medium, yellowish green, with bluish and faint stripes, fine grained, juicy and rich.
- ORANGE**—Of N. J. Large, yellow, excellent; growth irregular, hardy, productive.
- OHIO NONPAREIL**—Large; esteemed in Ohio.
- PEACH POND SWEET**—Medium, striped, rich; Sept. and Oct.
- RED GILLIFLOWER**—Or **"Five Quarter."** Delicious; Oct.
- RICHARD'S GRAFT**—Medium, juicy, rich, productive; Sept. and Oct.
- SPICE SWEET**—Medium, pale yellow, aromatic; Aug. and Sept.
- STANDARD**—Medium, rusty yellow, striped with red, good bearer; Nov.
- TWENTY OUNCE**—Large, striped, showy, great Eastern market sort; Oct. and Nov.
- UTTER'S RED**—Medium or above, yellow, shaded and striped with red, hardy, good bearer; Nov.
- WHITE RAMBO**—Medium, yellow, with russet dots, aromatic, hardy, productive; very popular where known; Nov.
- WASHINGTON STRAWBERRY**—Large, yellow, shaded and splashed with red, hardy, and good bearer; Sept. and Oct.

WINTER APPLES.

- BALDWIN**—Medium or above, fine red, very tender and tardy on prairies, beautiful, most popular market apple East, far better south of this; Nov. to Feb.
- BELMONT**—Large, mostly yellow, fine, very vigorous, moderately hardy, and immensely productive, promises to be a great favorite here; Nov. to Feb.
- BELLFLOWER WHITE**—(Ortley) large, excellent, more productive than the Yellow, but not as hardy and vigorous, an upright grower; Nov., Feb.
- BELLFLOWER, YELLOW**—Large, most delicious, popular, tree very vigorous, spreading and hardy; not so reliable a bearer; fruit very saleable; Nov. to Feb.
- BETHLEHEMITE**—Medium, yellowish with red cheek, showy, rich, productive; Dec. to March.
- CARTHOUSE**—(Little Red Romanite) small, fine, red, popular from its great productiveness and long keeping—till May. Tree hardy and very vigorous.
- DOMINE**—Medium to large, pale striped, juicy, firm, fine grained, excellent, immense grower and bearer, moderately hardy; Jan. to April. Fruit specks some.
- FALLOWATER, TULPEHOCKEN**—Large, green and reddish, mild, fine; tree vigorous, tender and tardy bearer on prairies; Jan. to April. Highly esteemed in some sections.
- FULTON**—Medium, yellow and red, excellent; from Fulton county, beautiful, productive, vigorous tree; Nov. to Jan. Perhaps Seedling of Rambo. Moderately hardy. Fruit drops.

- GILLIFLOWER, BLACK—Medium, long, dark, pleasant but dry, rather hardy; Nov. Feb.
- GREENING, R. I.—Well known and excellent, shy bearer, and tender on prairies, does better in timber or openings; worthless North; Nov. Feb. Fruit drops.
- GRIMES' GOLDEN PIPPIN—Thoroughly worthy, promising tree, and fruit like Winter Swaar in many respects; the tree hardier and better, the fruit beautiful, first rate, not quite equal to Swaar in flavor.
- HARRISON—Medium, yellow, celebrated N. J. cider apple, hardy, grows and keeps well—till April. Rather firm and dry for table use.
- HODGE—(Local name) from N. C., as Limbertwig, and so grown here for thirty years, medium or below, light stripe, crisp, juicy, excellent, an immense bearer and hardy here; Nov. to March.
- HUGHES' CRAB—Celebrated Va. cider apple; fruit small, keeps through winter, tree productive, not so hardy as Sib. Crab. Makes delicious, high priced cider.
- HUNTSMAN'S FAVORITE—Large, yellow, with brownish cheek, juicy, aromatic, delicious, valuable tree and fruit. From Mo. Dec. Feb.
- JANNET—Rawle's or Jenniton—well known and most popular Western sort, medium with dull stripes, delicious, tree blooms late, hardy, very productive; Dec. April.
- JONATHAN—Medium, red, very beautiful and excellent, tree slender, very productive, bears early, hardy; Nov., Feb. Becoming popular. Fruit drops.
- KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY—Large, superb, red, tree vigorous but tender; much like Baldwin, but larger and less productive; Nov. and Jan. Fruit drops
- LADY FINGER, RED—Medium, red, mild and good, core large; vigorous, upright, moderately hardy, early and great bearer, popular South and on prairie. Nov. and Feb.
- LIMBERTWIG—Medium, dull red, valuable for great productiveness, hardihood and long keeping—till May. Southern, esteemed, though quality moderate.
- MILAM—Medium or below, red, handsome and very popular; tree vigorous, productive, but not the most hardy; Nov. and March. Old, useful, Southern sort.
- MINKLER—Much like Carthouse in tree and fruit, but larger and better; tree an immense grower; productive. Dec. to April.
- MISSOURI PIPPIN—(Mo. Keeper.) Medium, variable, dark purplish crimson, sometimes striped with greenish tinge; good grower, and said to be very early, and prolific bearer. Dec. and March.
- MISSOURI SUPERIOR—(Large striped Pearmain.) Large, reddish yellow, with dark stripes, russety, fair quality, good grower, productive. Dec. and March.
- MONSTROUS PIPPIN—Very large, yellow, showy and taking, though coarse; tree upright, hardy, vigorous, moderately productive. Nov. and Jan.
- NEWTON PIPPIN—Large, crisp, excellent, but not the most profitable and reliable tree for fruit; unequalled in certain localities, not hardy North. Jan. May.
- NEW YORK PIPPIN—(Baltimore Red or Ben Davis of some,) large, striped, showy, most superb, hardy tree, enormous bearer and most profitable market variety North and South, but flavor moderate; better South than North. Dec. April.
- NICKAJACK—(Carolina Spice,) medium to large, dull stripes, firm, good, very popular South, not hardy North, immense grower, productive. Jan. May.
- NORTHERN SPY—Large, striped, magnificent and delicious; tree beautiful, hardy, blooms late, late in bearing on some soils. Nov. March. Popular North.
- PEARMAIN, RED—(Winter or Herefordshire P. of most,) medium or below, dark red, delicious; tree upright, hardy, vigorous, productive. Nov. Feb.
- PEARMAIN, WHITE WINTER—Medium, pale yellow and brown, mild, crisp, best; tree hardy, vigorous, productive, most highly esteemed South and in Iowa. Dec. April. Imperfect some seasons and localities.
- PECK'S PLEASANT—Large, yellow and brown, first rate; tree slender and slow, but productive; not hardy for the North. Nov. Feb.
- POMME GRIS—Small, gray russet, delicious flavor, tree dark wooded, moderately hardy, vigorous, upright, tolerably productive; Canadian. Dec. March.
- PRICE'S SWEET—Medium or above, yellow, with red cheek, fair quality, upright, strong grower, early bearer, very hardy, valuable for the North. Nov. Jan.

- PRIOR'S RED**---Large, russeted red, of unsurpassed quality, moderate grower and bearer; fine here, larger and still better South. Dec. to March. Tender North.
- RED CANADA**---Medium, brilliant, red, delicious, tree slow, slender, but productive. Dec. Feb. Best, most reliable of the Spitzenburg family. Rather hardy.
- ROMANSTEM**---Old popular New Jersey Apple, medium yellow, with sometimes red cheeks and dots, excellent, vigorous, upright, productive, profitable. Nov. Feb.
- ROME BEAUTY**---Large, striped, showy and popular, vigorous, early and **GREAT** bearer, but drops here. Nov. Feb. From Ohio. Greatly esteemed South of this.
- RUSSET, GOLDEN**---(English,) medium size and of the best quality wherever tested; tree very hardy North, vigorous, moderately productive. Dec. April.
- ROXBURY RUSSET**---Medium to large, greenish yellow, with brown russet; a great favorite East, but unreliable here. Dec. Feb.
- RUSSET, PERRY**---Large to medium, yellow, with very thin russet, juicy with brisk, tart flavor, tree vigorous, bushy, very hardy North, productive. Nov. Jan.



BEN DAVIS.

- SEEKNOFURTHER, WESTFIELD**---Medium and above, striped, dull red, mild, tender, luscious; deservedly popular for hardihood and productiveness; Nov. Feb.
- SHOCKLEY**---Medium or below, pale yellow and red, covered with small dots; good, productive; long keeping Southern winter sort; Feb. to May.
- SMITH'S CIDER**---Old, widely grown, reliable, medium, pale striped, flavor moderate; tree productive, not hardy North or while young; Nov. March.
- SPITZENBURG, ESOPUS**---Delicious, beautiful fruit; tree vigorous, but not hardy or productive on prairies; Dec. March. Quality excellent but rather unprofitable here.
- SPITZENBURG, NEWTON**---(Vandevere, of N. Y.) medium, mild, excellent, beautiful, esteemed, tree hardy when established, vigorous and productive; Nov. Feb.

- SWEET ROMANITE—Medium, striped, good, moderate bearer; Nov. to March.
 STARK—Large, striped, tender and juicy, pleasant flavor, hardy and productive; Dec. April.
 STRIPED SWEET PIPPIN—Large, excellent, vigorous and productive; Nov. Feb.
 SWAAR—Medium, greenish yellow, flavor best; tree of but moderate vigor and hardihood West; Nov. Feb.
 SWEET BELLFLOWER—Medium and above, light yellow and brown, excellent early winter sweet; tree vigorous, upright.
 TALMAN SWEET—Medium, pale yellow, good, very hardy, vigorous, productive; most popular winter sweet; Dec. April. Greatly esteemed North.
 VANDEVERE PIPPIN—Large, showy, striped, coarse, popular in some sections; tree vigorous, spreading, productive, not hardy North; Dec. Feb.
 WAGENER—Medium, brilliant red, excellent; tree rather hardy, vigorous, upright, beautiful, very early profuse bearer; Nov. Feb. New, very promising.
 WHITE PIPPIN—Popular, very much like Newton Pippin in appearance, but not as good; tree upright, vigorous and productive, moderately hardy; Nov. Feb.
 WILLOWTWIG—Large, striped, hardy here, vigorous, early and splendid bearer, very valuable, profitable and popular as a long keeper; Dec. April.
 WINESAP—Medium, red, excellent, not three more esteemed and generally planted West; growth rapid, irregular, hardy, early and most profuse bearer; Jan. April.
 WINTER MAY—(Rhenish May,) medium, a fine keeper, handsome, clear yellow and brown, becoming nearly sweet; tree very productive, irregular, not hardy North; Jan. May.
 WINTER WINE, OR PA. RED STREAK—Large, showy, red on yellow, good, very popular South; growth slender, vigorous, productive, not hardy North, early and good bearer; Nov. Jan.

We have also the following, with many others: BAGBY RUSSET—medium, excellent, productive. BLUE PEARMAN—Large, showy, good; tree very slow and hardy. BROADWELL SWEET—fine yellow and red, winter. CAMPFIELD SWEET—medium, green with faint stripe, famous for cider; Nov. Jan. CARTER, OR ROYAL PIPPIN—large, striped, passable flavor, hardy; Nov. Feb. HARTFORD SWEET—medium, yellow with russety blush and stripes; fine keeper. HOOPES—medium size, long keeper, productive, good for cider. KENTUCKY STREAK—large, handsome, good flavor, great favorite in Tenn. KENTUCKY LONGSTEM—medium, green and striped, mild, good flavor; Dec. March. LADIES SWEET—large, handsome, yellowish green with light red stripes; excellent. MANN APPLE—medium and above, fine looking, fair quality, good keeper, hardy. MARSTON'S RED—medium, handsome, slender, hardy, promising sort; from N. H. MICHAEL HENRY PIPPIN—medium, nearly sweet, productive and popular in some sections; tree tender. RED SWEET PIPPIN—showy, keeps well; tree slow, hardy. RUSSET ENGLISH—(Poughkeepsie,) vigorous, great keeper and profitable East; Dec. April. VANDEVERE OF PA.—medium, yellow with red stripes, good, productive; Oct. Jan. VIRGINIA GREENING—large, yellowish green with russet specks, good, keeps till July. WINTER SWEET PARADISE—medium, striped, excellent, very hardy and vigorous; Dec. March. Our collection includes also some 30 choice Southern varieties; no room for description. Full list sent on application.

PEARS.

The Pear East, and in most countries, we believe quite as reliable as the Apple, and indeed more so. The only serious trouble West, we think, is late frosts; and yet, of this being eventually the Pear Garden of the world, the many good Pear crops West give ample assurance.

In growing Pear trees here, we recommend, as far as possible: 1st. High rolling ground, a little artificial unevenness, if nothing more. 2d. Well drained, poorish soil. 3d. HARDY SORTS. 4th. VERY LOW HEADS WITH ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF TREES. 5th. Cutting back long straggling shoots, one-half or two-

thirds every spring, especially while young, thus compelling a low, dense growth. Summer pinching is also most useful. 6th. Thorough shelter. 7th. Moderate cultivation, early in the spring only. If necessary to a MODERATE GROWTH, when trees are established, seed down the ground; root pruning is also excellent. 8th. If blight attacks, treat as recommended with the Apple. Scrape all black or loose bark from the trunks as often as such appears. 9th. Plant Dwarfs (budded as they should be near the ground,) one inch below bud, or mound up so as to cover the bud. 10th. In severe climates, a slight mulching in the fall is a great protection for Dwarfs.

Our stock is very large of both Dwarfs and Standards. We report a very growing interest and confidence in this fruit West. Dwarfs, much in demand, succeeding admirably nearly all over the West.

Most sorts of Pears grow and are budded on the Quince. Some are found especially adapted and more enduring on the Quince root alone, while others, as Sheldon, Bosc, Dix, etc., dwarf only by double working, and are very seldom found dwarfed in nurseries. Dwarfs set as recommended (below Pear bud), often root from Pear stock and become Standards. Those most grown as Dwarfs have a star (*) prefixed.

PRICES—STANDARD—Fine selected, 2 and 3 years, 4 to 6 feet, 1st class,

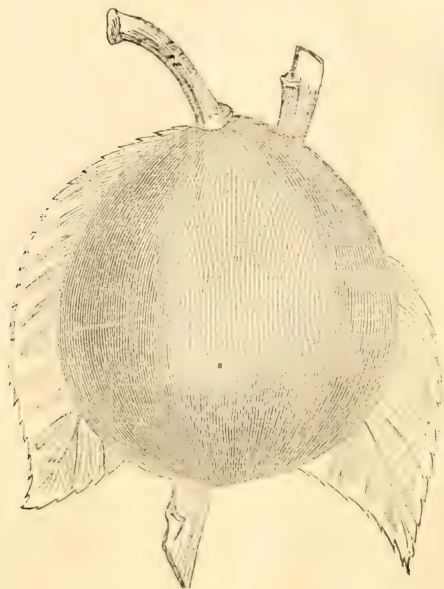
“ DWARF—Fine selected, 2 and 3 years, 1st class.

EXTRA SIZES—Dwarf and Standard, several varieties, but not all, 3 to 8 years. with fine heads and many in bearing,

SUMMER PEARS.

*ANANAS—Large, late summer, good grower, moderate bearer, quality variable.

*BEURRE GIFFARD—Rather large, handsome, good and quite early; tree slender, irregular, productive; foliage drooping. Said to be seedling of the Skinless.



DOYENNE D'ÉTE.

*BLOODGOD—Medium size, first rate in both tree and fruit; Aug. From Long Island. Hardy, very productive.

- *BARTLETT—By far the most popular Pear in America, and deservedly so for its size, beauty, good quality and kindly bearing; tree not so hardy as some West, rather more hardy dwarfed; Aug. Sept. Great Market sort.
- *BRANDYWINE—Medium, yellow, first rate; tree of moderate growth and quite hardy West; productive; Aug. and Sept.
- *DEARBORN—(D'. Seeding.) small, clear, yellow, delicious, indispensable; Aug. Tree productive, not the most hardy here.
- *DOYENNE D'ETE—Small, sweet and good, best, very early, very productive; July, Aug.
- KINGSESSING—Above medium, greenish yellow, sweet, rich, hardy, vigorous, productive, valuable; Aug. Sept. From Philadelphia, Pa.
- *KIRTLAND—Medium or below, russet yellow, beautiful, hardy, very vigorous and productive; Aug. Sept. Quality variable.
- *MADELINE—Below medium, very early and of fair quality, rapid grower and productive, not very hardy here. July and Aug.
- *OSBAND'S SUMMER—Medium, yellow and red, handsome and excellent, productive; tree of fine form and moderate vigor, hardy; Aug. Becoming popular.
- *OTT—Medium or small, yellow and of excellent quality; seedling of the Seckel, and very desirable; Aug. Of moderate growth and hardihood.
- *ROSTIEZER—Medium or below, dull green, juicy and sweet; growth very strong, dark and straggling, productive; Aug. Highly esteemed.
- *STEVENS' GENESEE—Large, yellow, rich, aromatic, good; Aug. and Sept.
- *TYSON—Medium or above, melting, juicy and sweet, tree upright, hardy, vigorous, productive, but not so early to bear, admirable for the West; Aug. and Sept.
- We have also of the following: CANANDAIGUA—Large and of fair quality; Aug. and Sept. DUCHESS D'BERRY D'ETE—Medium, excellent; Aug. MOYAMENSING—large, good, transient; Aug. HOSENHENK—large, with blush, excellent; August.

AUTUMN PEARS.

- *BELLE LUCRATIVE—Medium, yellow, juicy, best; trees every way first rate for the West; Sept. In Egypt often bears a light second crop for Christmas.
- *BEURRE AMANLIS—Large, melting, vinous, of strong irregular growth, productive; Sept. Profitable market sort.
- BEURRE BOSC—Large, rich, delicious flavor; Sept. and Oct.
- *BEURRE D'ANJOU—Large, noble, russet fruit of excellent quality; the tree upright, hardy and productive; Oct.
- *BEURRE GOLDEN OF BILBOA—Medium or above, buttery and fine; tree but moderately vigorous with us; Sept.
- *BEURRE DIÉL—One of the largest, buttery, best on Quince, vigorous, productive, esteemed; Oct. and Nov.
- BEURRE GOUBAULT—Medium or below, juicy, melting, early and profuse bearer; Sept.
- *BEURRE SUPERFIN—Medium, juicy, vinous, vigorous; Oct. Hardy, esteemed.
- *BUFFUM—Medium or below, and usually of excellent quality; tree of remarkable vigor and beauty, rather tardy, hardy and popular West; Sept.
- *CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Large, juicy, melting, rich, productive, valuable. Sept. (New.)
- *DES NONES—Medium, first rate, moderate grower, productive; Sept.
- DIX—Large, excellent; tree slender, vigorous, hardy, but slow to bear; Sept. and Oct. Does not succeed on the Quince.
- *DOYENNE BOUSSOCK—Large, buttery, excellent, strong grower, productive; Sept.
- DOYENNE WHITE OR VIRGALIEU—Medium, melting, delicious, well known, very hardy, productive and popular West; Sept., Oct.
- *DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME—Largest good pear; 26 ounces as grown in this city in 1863; second most popular sort on Quince; Oct., Nov. Mostly grown as dwarf.
- *EDMONDS—Large, yellow and bronze, juicy, good. Sept.



LOUISA BON DE JERSEY. Dwarf, Bearing.

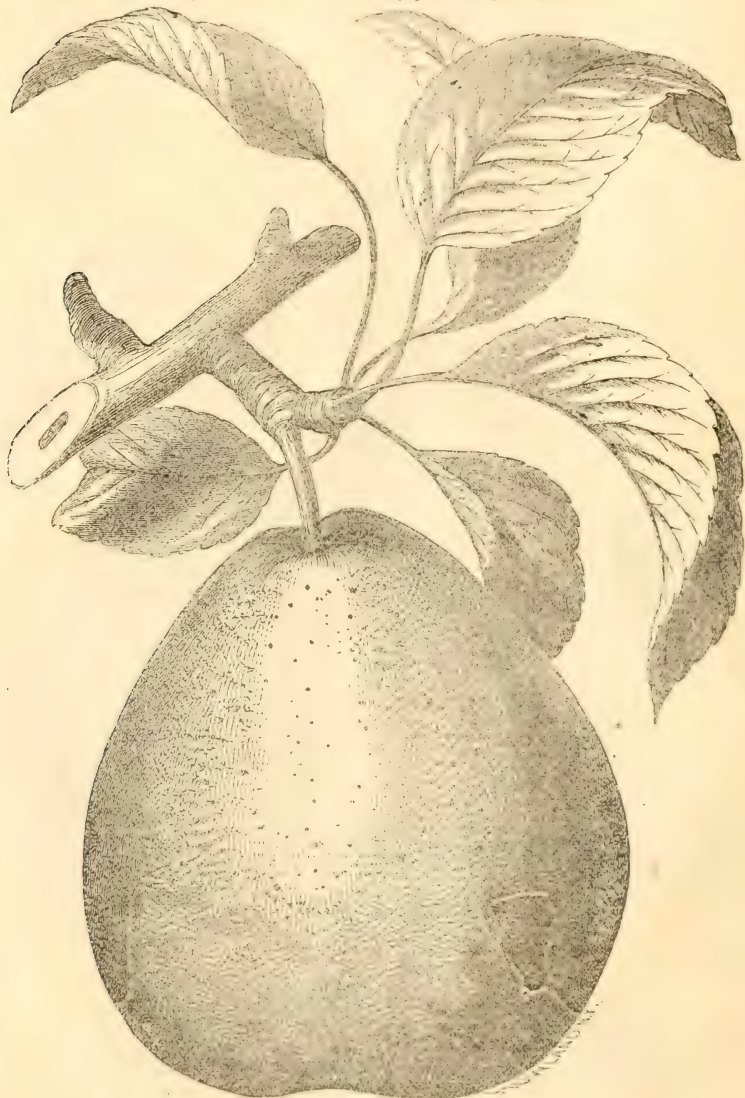


DIX.

FLEMISH BEAUTY---Large, red cheek, beautiful and first rate; tree very vigorous, productive and hardy for the North; hard to bud and scarce on the Quince, grows well when once started; Sept.

*FONDANTE CHARNEUSE---Beurre de Waterloo, new, large, handsome, and excellent, a good grower and bearer; Oct.

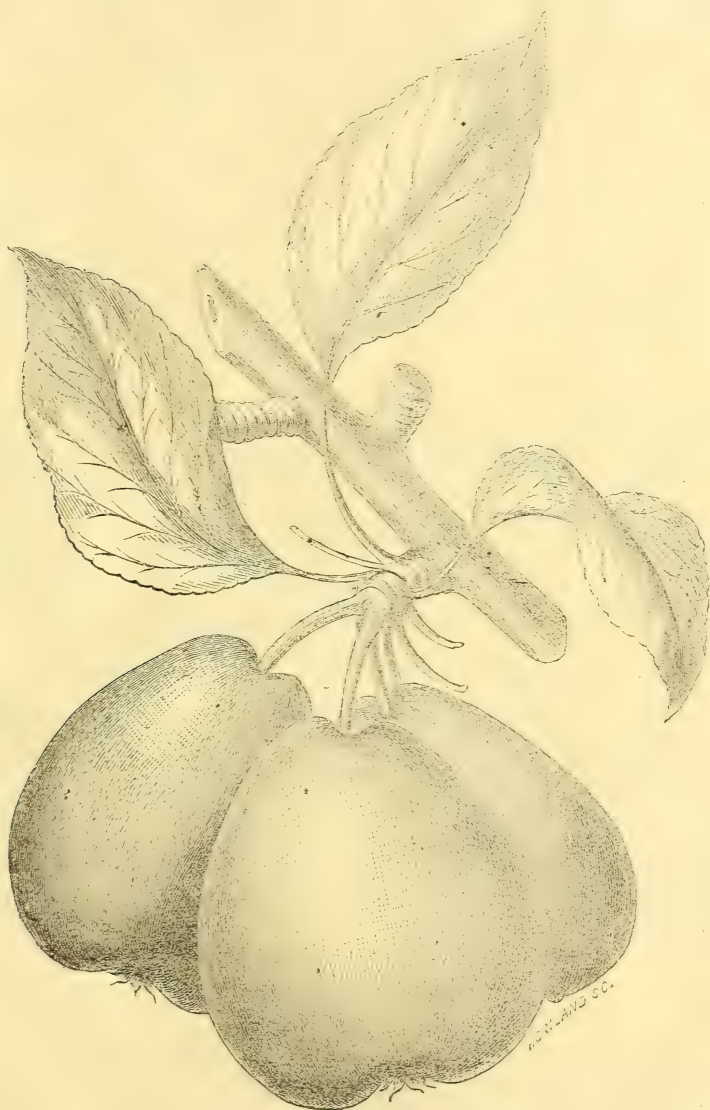
*HOWELL---Large, pale yellow; melting and sweet; tree remarkably vigorous, productive, hardy and fine, new and very promising; Sept.



FLEMISH BEAUTY.

*JACKSON'S ELIZABETH---Medium, greenish yellow and crimson, with russet dots, delicious; Sept. and Oct.

*LOUISE BON DE JERSEY---Large, yellow and red, beautiful and good, vigorous grower and immense bearer, most esteemed sort on Quince; Sept. and Oct. A dwarf tree, 5 years old, 3 years from our Nursery, bore in 1862 about a bushel of superb fruit.



SECKEL,

- *ONONDAGA---Swan's Orange, large, yellow, vinous, variable, early and good bearer; popular West. Oct. and Nov. Hardy.
- OSWEGO BEURRE---Medium, variable fine, hardy, productive tree; Oct. and Nov.
- PRATT---Medium, juicy, vinous, variable but good. Sept. and Oct.
- ST. GHISLAIN---Medium, yellow, excellent; tree extremely hardy, upright, vigorous and productive; Sept. and Oct.
- *SECKEL---Small, but best of all Pears, slow, healthy, productive tree; admirable West, though not the hardest; Sept. and Oct.
- SHELDON---Medium, first rate every way; tree vigorous, productive, hardy for the North; new American sort. Oct. Does not dwarf well.
- *URBANISTE---Medium and above, pale yellow, juicy, melting, first rate; tree productive, though at first tardy in bearing, very hardy, exceedingly valuable for the North; Sept. and Oct.
- Also, more or less of the following: ANDREWS---Above medium, melting. Sept. BERGAMOT CADET---Medium, prolific; Sept. and Oct. *BEURRE HARDY---Large, productive; Sept. and Oct. *DOY-DU COMICE---Large, juicy, aromatic, excellent; Oct. and Nov. *JALOUSIE D'FONTENAY---Medium, buttery, good; Oct. DELICES JODOIN---Medium, vigorous, hardy; Nov. FORELLE---Handsome, speckled; Oct. and Nov. GRAY DOYENNE---Medium, russety, fine; Oct. *LONG GREEN---Small, juicy, pleasant, spicy flavor, productive; Sept. NOUVEAU POITEAU---Large; Oct. PARADISE D'AUTUMN---Large, russety; Sept. and Oct. PENNSYLVANIA---Medium, new; Sept. and Oct.

WINTER PEARS.

- *BEURRE EASTER—Large, yellow, with red cheek, excellent; tree a fair grower, hardy and productive, fine on Quince; Dec. March.
- *DOYENNE D'ALENCON—New, medium, productive, promising; Dec. March.
- *DOYENNE GOUBALT—New, medium, good; moderate grower, but productive; Dec. Jan.
- *DOYENNE SIEULLE—New, medium, fine, productive; Dec.
- *FIGUE D'ALENCON—New, medium, yellowish, brown and russet, melting good, vigorous and productive; Dec. Jan.
- *GLOUT MORCEAU—Medium or above excellent; tree remarkable hardy, vigorous and beautiful; tardy but indispensable; Dec.
- *LAWRENCE—Medium, yellow, delicious; tree hardy, vigorous and productive; Dec.
- *SOLDAT LABOUREUR—Large and good; tree vigorous and productive; Dec. to Jan.
- *VICAR OF WINKFIELD—(Le Cure,) large, long, beautiful, good; tree hardy, very vigorous and immensely productive, most popular Winter Pear; Nov. Jan.
- WINTER NELIS—Fine early winter, medium size, yellow russet; growth slender, straggling, very feeble and tender at first on some soils; Nov. Jan.
- We have also the following: AREMBURG—medium, vigorous, tree moderate. BEURRE G. D'H. NOUVEAU—new, large, good, productive; Nov. Jan. CATILAC—large, cooking, COLUMBIA—American, large and fine, productive; Dec. JOSEPHINE DE MALINES—new, medium, good, keeps well. *LANGELIER—Large, melting, fine, new; Dec. LEWIS—Small, melting and good, productive; Dec. Jan. PASSE COLMAR—medium, excellent, vigorous, slender, productive; Dec. SUSETTE BAVAY—small; Jan. to March.

CHERRIES.

The Sweet or Heart and Bigarreau Cherries do NOT succeed West, except in a few localities. Both trees and fruit buds are tender. The young trees are very growthy, beautiful and saleable. But of thousands of dollars worth annually "worked off" on green, careless buyers West, by their Eastern "friends," we doubt if one in 500 has ever borne a cherry! They do best on our poorest, driest soil, and if to be set on

rich, black land, should be planted in the sod, and kept with low heads. But the Duke, Kentish and Morello families, the last two especially, ordinarily of much slower, earlier matured (in the Nursery), smaller growth, are far more hardy and fruitful. The Kentish and Morello may be pruned up, but all others are best on the prairies with very low heads, and moderate or no cultivation. "Dwarf" Cherries are grown on the Mahaleb stock, "Standards" on the Mazzard stock; but we believe there is very little difference in the ultimate size of Dwarf and Standard Cherries when treated alike—although the Mahaleb is considered the more hardy stock—while the common Morello is far hardier than either, and the better sorts of it richly worthy of cultivation—sprouts being the sole objection.

PRICES—Standard and Dwarf, 2 or 3 years, cents. Yearlings cents.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAU.

- BLACK EAGLE—Large, tender, rich, productive; last of June.
 BLACK TARTARIAN—Very large, productive, popular, not the most hardy; last of June.
 CLEVELAND BIGARREAU—Large, red and yellow, productive and fine; last of June.
 COE'S TRANSPARENT—Medium sized, mottled, excellent; last of June.
 DOWNER—Medium, light red, one of the most hardy, productive and valuable; late.
 EARLY PURPLE GEAN—Medium, purple, good, one of the most hardy, very early; first half of June.
 ELTON—Large, light yellow and red, sweet, good, rich; end of June.
 GOVERNOR WOOD—Large, light red on yellow, excellent, rather hardy; last of June.
 KNIGHT'S EARLY BLACK—Large, productive and fine; 20th of June.
 NAPOLEON—Large, firm, pale, yellow with red cheek, productive; last of June.
 ROCKPORT—Large, amber and red, sweet, new; last of June.
 YELLOW SPANISH—Large, pale yellow and red, productive, popular; last of June.

We have also more or less of many others. Black Heart, Great Bigarreau, Elkhorn, &c. &c.

DUKE, KENTISH and MORELLO CHERRIES.

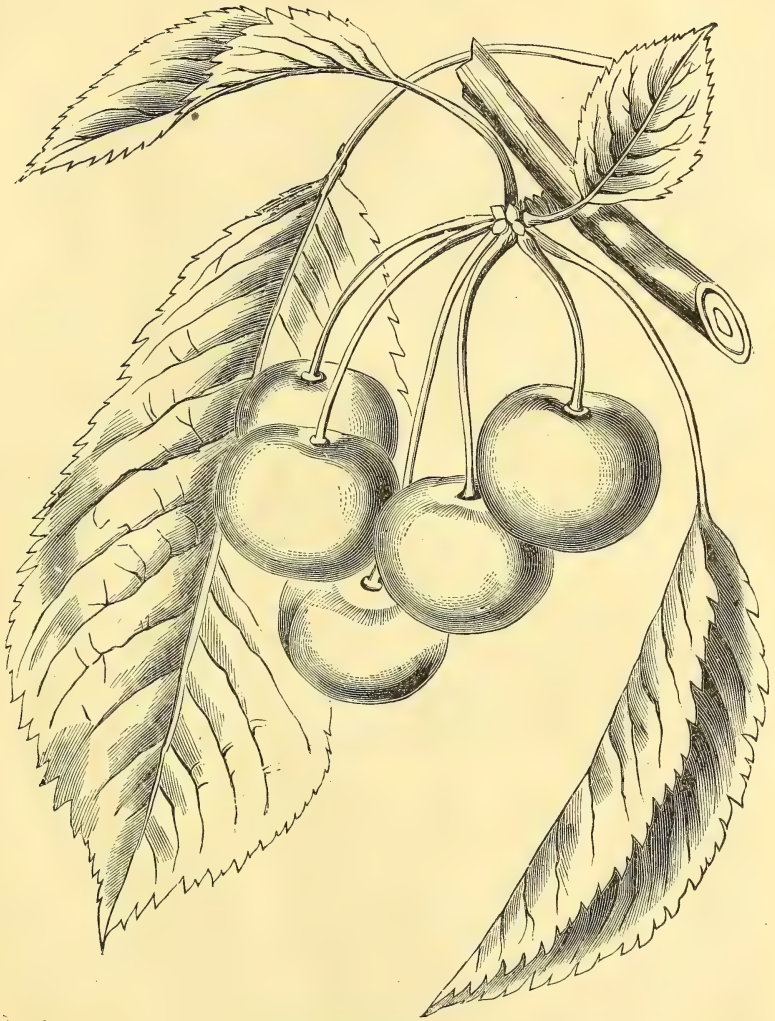
"D." Duke, "K." Kentish, "M." Morello.

- BELLE DE CHOISY—D. medium, pale red, beautiful, delicious but shy; last of June.
 BELLE MAGNIFIQUE—D. large, light red, juicy, moderate grower, productive; late, July. One of the most valuable for the West.
 CARNATION—D. large, beautiful, amber and red, good, but very shy here; July.
 EARLY RICHMOND—(Or May of the West), K. medium, red, early, hardy, immensely productive; worth nearly all others for the West; June 15th, here.
 ENGLISH MORELLO—M. large, nearly black, slow grower, but very hardy, rather late, immensely productive and valuable. Fruit bud hardiest of all. July.
 JEFFREY'S DUKE—D. medium, red; tree very slow grower; last of June.
 LATE DUKE—D. large, light red, fine, but very shy here; last week in June.
 LATE KENTISH—Or "Common Red." K. Like Early Richmond, but ten or twelve days later, hardy and very valuable. Worth the whole race of Sweet Cherries at the West.
 MAY DUKE—D. large, dark red, delicious, early; tree hardy, bears well usually, (not always) and quite distinct, early and late crops; most valuable Duke.
 PLUMSTONE MORELLO—M. large, dark red, good, late, very slow, hardy, moderately productive; July.
 REINE HORTENSE—D. large, bright red, good, splendid but shy; July.
 ROYAL DUKE—D. splendid, large, red, hardy; July. Moderate bearer.

We have also of several other sorts—Kirtland's large Morello, Rumsey's late Morello, Monstrous Duke, etc. etc. These last shy bearers mostly.



EARLY PURPLE GEAN.



GOVERNOR WOOD.

PLUMS.

Plum trees generally grow well in the West, and would bear but for the Curculio, a busy, shy, small, black beetle pest which stings the fruit, depositing an egg in the puncture, whence hatches a worm that causes the fruit to drop. Paving the ground, planting on stiff clay, in pig and poultry yards, near the house, or where the ground is constantly trodden, will be found useful. Syringing with whitewash occasionally from time fruit sets till the stone hardens, is said to be a sure remedy. A certain remedy is to visit every bearing tree, morning and evening, for about a month from the time the blossoms drop, and with a large, cloth-covered mallet, applied to the stump of a limb, violently jar off the pests upon a sheet spread under the trees, and then destroy them. Plum, Apricot and Nectarine fruit being special favorites with the Curculio, plant those trees, say every fifteenth row, in Peach Orchards: Mr. Curculio leaves the Peaches for them, and a whole tribe can be caught "bright and early," on large trundle barrows, and killed. Low heads are best for Plums.

- PRICE— cents each for good two and three year trees.
- BRADSHAW—Fine, early, large, dark violet red, vigorous, productive.
- CHICKASAW OR SLOE—Native, medium or small, round, red, beautiful
- COE'S GOLDEN DROP—Large, light yellow, fine, showy, late.
- COLUMBIA—Large, handsome and good, tree irregular, productive; Sept
- GENERAL HAND—Very large, yellow, handsome, productive; Sept.
- GERMAN PRUNE—Large, long, purple, rich, popular, hardy and productive; Sept.
- HUDSON GAGE—Medium, yellow, excellent and productive; Aug.
- HULING'S SUPERB—Large, yellowish green, handsome, juicy and good; good grower and bearer; middle of Aug.
- IMPERIAL GAGE—Medium, greenish yellow, juicy, rich, hardy and productive; Aug.
- IMPERIAL OTTOMAN—Medium or below, yellow, good, hardy, early.
- JEFFERSON—Large, golden yellow, with purplish red cheek, rich, juicy, high-flavored; regular bearer, Aug.
- LOMBARD—Medium and above, reddish purple, good, hardy, vigorous and immensely productive, unsurpassed for the West; last of Aug.
- McLAUGHLIN—Large, yellow, sweet, delicious, hardy, productive; Aug.
- MINER—Medium size, red, firm flesh, thick skin, excellent for cooking, hardy, productive; Sept.
- MONROE—Medium, greenish yellow, rich vigorous, productive, tender; last of Aug.
- POND'S SEEDLING—Very large, yellowish red, showy, vigorous, productive; Sept.
- REINE CLAUDE DE BAVAY—Large, greenish yellow, juicy, rich and excellent, productive and hardy, popular; Sept.
- SMITH'S ORLEANS—Large, reddish purple, juicy, vinous, excellent, vigorous, hardy, productive; not so early a bearer as some; Sept.
- WASHINGTON—Very large, beautiful, sweet, hardy, productive and popular; not so early a bearer as some; Aug.
- WILD GOOSE—Large, deep red, with purplish bloom; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet. Rapid grower, early and abundant bearer; July and Aug.
- YELLOW EGG—Very large, showy, fine for cooking, hardy, productive and popular; last of Aug.

We have more or less of over thirty other sorts, as Dennison's Superb, Belle D'Orleans, Dominic Dull, Early Orleans, Empress, Fellenberg, Harvest, Long Scarlet, Martin's Seedling, Market, Quackenboss, Royal de Tours, Richland, Red Gage, Royal Purple, Sharpe's Emperor, Sheldon, Union Purple, Yellow Gage, etc.

PEACHES.

Undisputed Queen of the Fruit Kingdom is the Peach, and why not extend her domain over the Northwest? We have seen several superb crops of the fruit in Wisconsin; and with such a magnificent SUMMER Peach climate, why not amateurs devote themselves persistently to the work of successfully wintering the trees? It can and will be done! It has been done in a small way as far North as St. Paul, Minn., by low training, pinching back to harden the wood, and then bending down and covering the branches over winter. Parties near Berlin, Wis., latitude 44 deg. N., where lumber is plenty and cheap, and good peaches \$6 to \$8 per bushel, state they have raised Peaches successfully and profitably every year for ten years past. In '65 V. C. Mason raised \$213 worth there, from only ten or fifteen trees. He recommends planting early sorts only, as Cooledge, Barnard, and probably Hale's, though untried, twenty feet apart, training very low, setting up crotches in row every six feet or so, with ridge poles on top; on this place rafters running to the ground, then boards or poles, straw and dirt, completely housing in the trees. In spring early, some openings are made to check dampness, and the whole is removed when danger of Spring frost is over. "Peace hath her victories!" High, dry ground also for Peaches. On black prairie soil, thorough shelter, low heads and the slowest growth possible. Seedlings are often more reliable in severe climates. An acre or two sown to seedlings on EVERY FARM in this latitude, must pay well for wood and an occasional crop. In 1863, on a small patch of seedlings mostly, we had here 75 bushels of fruit! SOW OR PLANT EVERY SPRING, and you will soon be ready for a "Peach Year." Here three fair crops in the past four years. Lime or ashes about the crowns, and faithful cutting out for the peach worm or grub.

PRICE—One year trees, cents each, except noted.

- ALBERGE YELLOW—Large, deep yellow, with rich red cheek, hardy, productive; Aug.
- BERGEN'S YELLOW—Large, yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy and good, productive; middle of Sept.
- CARPENTER'S WHITE—Large, greenish white, juicy and rich; tree vigorous, productive; Oct.
- CHINA—Large, white, excellent; Sept.
- COOLEDGE—Medium, white, handsomely mottled with red, juicy, sweet and fine; Aug. 25th.
- CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Magnificent American sort, very large, yellow, with red cheek, productive and extremely popular for market; not the hardiest; Aug. 20th.
- CRAWFORD'S LATE—Most superb yellow and red, like preceding, but two weeks later.
- COLUMBIA—Large, dull red, with spots and streaks of darker red; flesh yellow, rich, excellent; not rapid grower, moderate bearer; Sept. 15th.
- COLE'S EARLY RED—Medium, pale and dark red, melting, juicy, rich, productive, excellent; Aug. 15th.
- DIMMOCKS CLING—Large, yellowish white with red cheek; Sept.
- DRUID HILL—Large, pale greenish white and red; flesh greenish white, purple at stone; exceedingly rich, juicy, melting, high flavored and productive; Oct. 1st.
- EARLY BARNARD—[Alberge] one of the very finest early yellow peaches, large, rich and productive; Aug. 20th.
- EARLY YORK, LARGE—Similar to Haine's Early, N. Y. Rareripe, etc., most esteemed of its season, following the very early sorts; large, white and red, fine; Aug. 20th.
- EARLY YORK SERRATE—Medium, greenish white with purple cheek, fine, one of the earliest; not adapted to all localities. Aug. 15th.



STUMP THE WORLD.

GALBRAITH'S SEEDLING—New, large, red and white, very early and good, promising. From Mr. Galbraith, Monnt Vernon, Jefferson Co., Ill.

GEORGE IV.—Large, white and red, juicy, delicious; end of Aug.

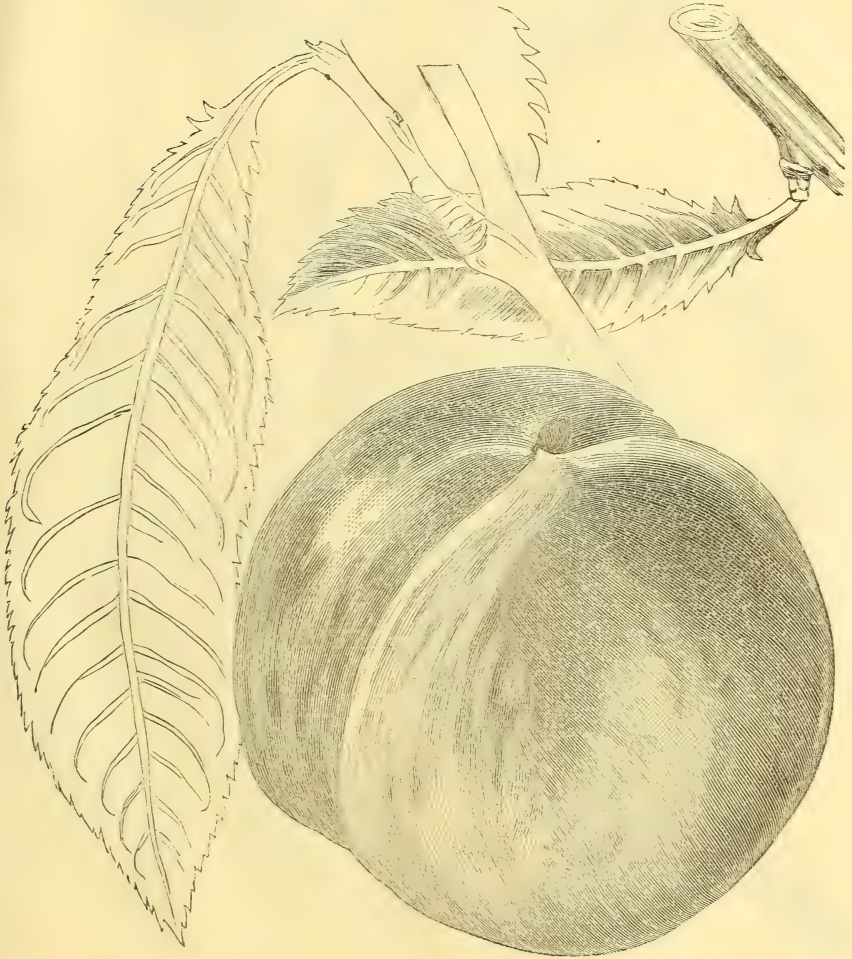
GROSSE MIGNON—Large, white with red cheek, excellent; last of Aug.

HAINE'S EARLY—Medium, red, juicy, good, hardy, productive; Aug. 15th.

HALE'S EARLY—New, medium or above, white with red cheek, excellent, hardy, very productive, celebrated as the very earliest sort, ten days ahead of all others.

HEATH CLING—Large, white, productive, late and very popular market sort.

HILL'S CHILI, OR JENNY LIND—Large, yellow, sweet, rich, hardy, productive. Sept.



GEORGE IV.



TROTH EARLY RED.

- HONEST JOHN—Large, yellowish white with red cheek, juicy, excellent. Aug.
 IRON HOUSE—Very large, yellow, productive; Aug.
 JACQUE'S RARERİPE—Superb, yellow, productive, ripening about with Crawford's Late.
 LATE DELAWARE—Large, excellent, most celebrated and profitable late market sort in Delaware; Sept.
 LAGRANGE—Large, white, sometimes reddish cheek, delicious, productive; Oct. 1st.
 LATE RED RARERİPE—Large, greyish yellow and red, mottled; flesh white, red at the stone, juicy, rich and high flavored; Sept. 10th.
 LADY PARHAM—Medium, greenish white with pale red cheek; Oct.
 LATE ADMIRABLE—Very large, yellowish green with faint red cheek; delicious. Sept.
 MORRIS WHITE—Medium, dull white with tinge of red, very popular for preserving; middle of Sept.
 NIX LATE—Large, fine; Oct. cling.
 OLD MIXON FREE—Large, greenish white and red, juicy and rich; middle of Sept.
 OLD MIXON CLING—Large, yellowish white and red, juicy and rich; one of the best; Sept. 1st.
 PATTERSON'S WHITE—Medium or above, white, good; Sept.
 REEVE'S FAVORITE—Large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, good, hardy, productive; Sept. 15th.
 RODMAN CLING—Large, mostly red, juicy, last of Sept.
 SNOW PEACH—Medium, white, juicy and good, tree and blossoms distinct, esteemed for preserving; Sept. 10th.
 SCOTT'S NONPAREIL—Large, fine, yellow, delicious, valuable for market; Sept. 15th.
 SMOCK FREE—Large, yellowish, faint blush, late, hardy, productive, highly esteemed for market; Oct.
 SUSQUEHANNA—Large, superb, yellow peach, melting and fine; last of Sept.
 STUMP THE WORLD—From N. J., very large, red and white, magnificent, productive, one of the best of its season; end of Sept.
 TROTH'S EARLY RED—Medium or below, whitish and red, juicy, good, very valuable for earliness and immense bearing; Aug. 15th.
 VAN BUREN'S GOLDEN DWARF—Ornamental. Large, high colored, showy fruit; 50 cents.
 WARD'S LATE FREE—Large, white and red, excellent and productive; end of Sept.
 WALTER'S EARLY—Medium to large, greenish white, red cheek, juicy, fine flavor, hardy, valuable; Aug. 20.
 WASHINGTON CLING—Medium, greenish yellow, with grey specks and reddish cheek; flesh exceedingly juicy, tender and delicious; Oct. 1st.
 Also more or less of many others, including Allen's Cling, Binford, Colby's Yellow, Grand Red Rareripe, Hopkinsville, Jersey Seedling, Keyport White, late; October Free; Premium, very large, Sept.; Pearce's Seedling, large, white, Aug.; Union, White Point Cling, &c., &c.

NECTARINES.

The Nectarine is much like the Peach, save that it has a smooth skin which makes it subject to the *Cuculio*. See remarks under head of Plums.

PRICE— cents.

BOSTON—Large, yellow and red, flesh yellow, sweet and good; Sept. 1st.

NEW WHITE—Large, white, slightly tinged with red; Sept.

E

APRICOTS.

Excellent, early, beautiful fruit but rare, from the early bloom of the tree and the attacks of the Curculio. The tree is peculiarly adapted to thorough training on a fence, wall or trellis, where it can be easily protected.

PRICE—

BREDA—Small, orange and red, rich, productive; last of July.

EARLY GOLDEN—Small, yellow and sweet, productive; early in July.

HEMSKIRKE—Large, orange, with red cheek; rich flavor; Aug. 1st.

LARGE RED—Large, deep red, juicy, rich; last of July.

MOORPARK—Large, yellow and red, productive and fine; Aug. 1st.

PEACH—Large, orange and yellow, mottled brown, excellent; Aug.

PERSIAN—Medium, orange; esteemed for preserving; July.

ROYAL—Large, deep dull yellow with reddish tinge, rich, vinous flavor; July.

QUINCES.

Not hardy in the Northwest, but flourish in the Peach regions South, and moderately here.

PRICE—Good plants,

ORANGE OR APPLE—The common and most valuable sort for fruit.

MULBERRIES.

BLACK AMERICAN—Native, hardy, productive, valuable.

COMMON WHITE—Well known, vigorous, productive, moderately hardy.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING—New, famous; fruit medium, black, in long succession, flavor fine, growth rank, late; hardy here by pinching back in the Fall, bending down and covering the first winter; otherwise very tender.

GRAPES.


If the Northwest can't have Peaches, it can have GRAPES! Most ancient, universal and celebrated of fruits, not yet half prized except for its vinous extract. The Grape is AT HOME in the West; and with our deep soils, bright sun, and dry atmosphere, is bound to attain to its highest perfection among us. No fruit lately has attracted the attention, none has the future promise and prospect of the Grape—so patient, tractable and fruitful, its whole nature seems adapted to the closest intimacy with men. In-door and out-door, for field, house, wall, trellis, arbor, stake, and tree culture, and in many cases and good seasons no culture at all, it flourishes! Were Earth a solid city, the Grape would find "ample room and verge."

To grow Grape Vines, give them a good, DEEPLY DUG soil and reasonable room in the vineyard, for moderate growers six feet apart, strong growers eight or ten

feet, *training the first year to one strong Cane—Pinch off all late growths Sept. 10th, or before. Just before Winter, prune, lay down and cover with three or four inches of earth or litter over Winter, and take up in spring AS LATE AS POSSIBLE before the buds start.* This very often insures against ruinous late frosts. In Fall, or before the sap rises toward spring, cut back to two or three eyes, and then train according to your pattern and space. We do not believe in such expensive trenching, tedious training and close planting for our rampant American Grapes. But experience, reading and observation at good places will soon post you, and your vines become household "pets." High, rolling ground with South Southeast or Southwest slope is most approved for vineyards. For training vines, the "Long Cane" and "Renewal" systems are best—and of these the latter. Suppose a five and a half foot trellis of three or four No. 9 wires, with a strong vine one year planted, trained and cut as above. The first year you allow only two canes, leading one shoot to the left, another to the right on the lower wire, both canes to be cut back in November, to the space you wish to fill—leaving ordinarily say ten or fourteen eyes on each. The next spring, each of these eyes makes an upright cane with two or three clusters of fruit. At the same time, and every spring thereafter, encourage from the main stock, and if possible below these bearing Canes, two more strong upright canes, to be trained in like manner for your next year bearing canes. Every Fall, in laying down and pruning, cut away ALL the old bearing wood clean to the new canes, which every spring are tied down as above, for fruit. Pinch side or superfluous growths early, as soon as they push, and avoid all severe cutting in the growing season.

What can be simpler? Some leave the two bearing canes longer and tie not horizontal, but at 45 deg. Others continue the old wood the third year, thinning out the uprights the third spring to twenty inches apart, and shortening them in, depending on side spurs for fruit, thus getting (they claim) much more bearing wood and fruit. This style is not so easily laid down over Winter. After the third year cut all away in favor of two new canes reared up from below, as recommended above. Or, if continued longer, it is by starting alternate years new uprights, or bearing canes from the horizontal arms below, and each fall cutting out the old ones. This latter, with modifications is the regular picture style. Would you learn how to grow fine grapes? 1st, strong, properly distributed, perfectly matured wood; 2d, sound eyes; 3d, thorough thinning of all imperfect, superfluous branches; ample and healthy foliage the season through. To this date, and in our climate for all time doubtless, nothing better in Grape culture than Fall pruning, laying down and thorough covering with dirt over winter. To prevent mildew, the worst enemy of the Grape, scatter flour of sulphur among and especially under leaves, several times during summer, COMMENCING EARLY IN JUNE—it is an ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC, in many ways beneficial, and the WHOLE EXPENSE IS TRIFLING.

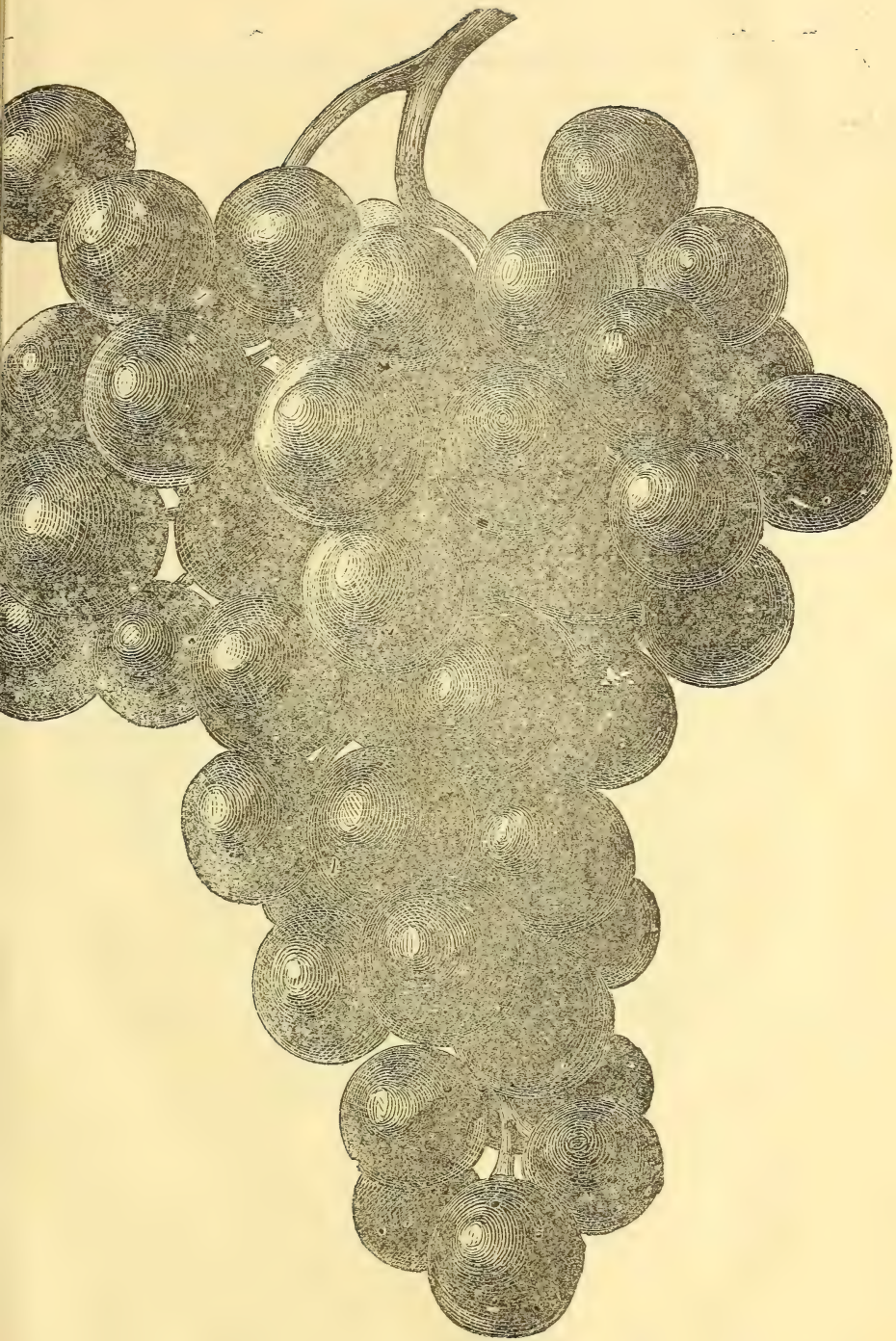
NATIVE GRAPES.

 Thirty acres of Grapes in cultivation here.

Prices named below are for good, one year old plants, unless otherwise noted.

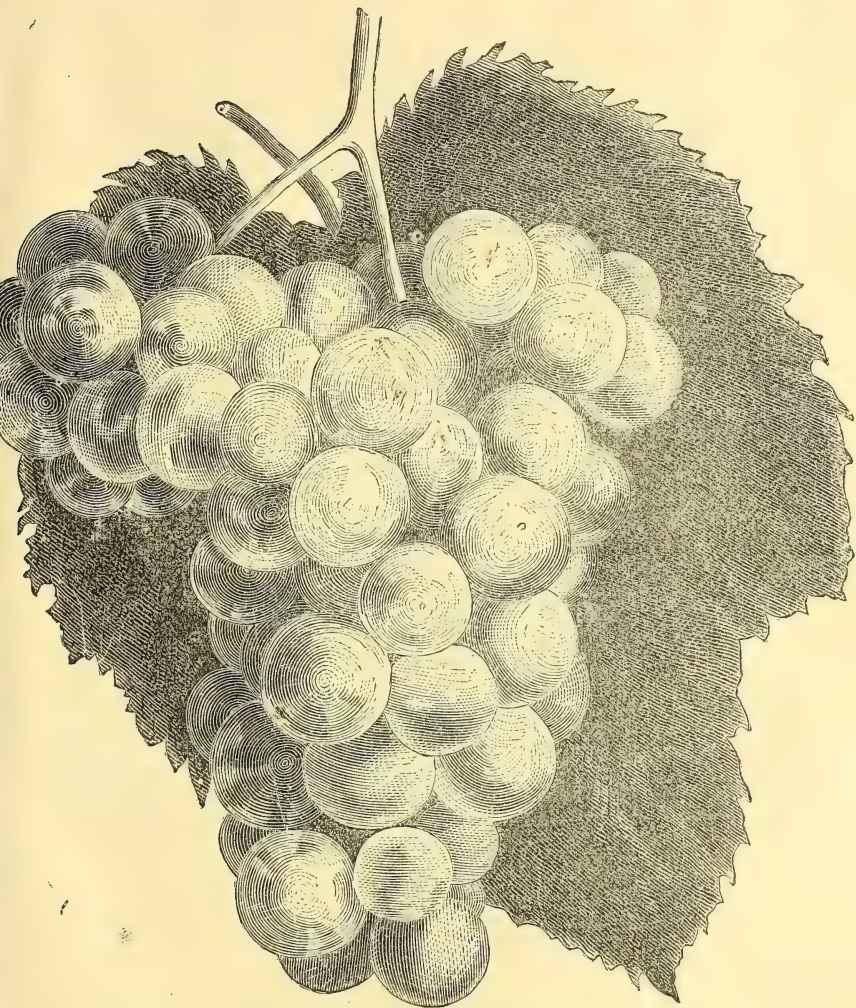
- ADIRONDAC—New, black, berry and bunch large, very early and most delicious, productive, promising; one year, medium, strong one year or two years, each. From Northern N. Y. Of the Isabella type, and tender West without thorough protection.
- ALLEN'S HYBRID—Bunch and berry medium, greenish amber, very delicious, quite early, productive, tender and delicate vine here; best native white.
- ANNA—Branches large, loose, berries rather large, amber, very sweet and rich; moderately hardy, late and uncertain in ripening.
- ARNOLD'S HYBRID, No. 5—AUTUCHON—(Clinton hybridized with White Chaselas.) White, medium size berry, sweet, sprightly flavor, melting, no pulp. Ripens with Delaware. A very promising sort.
- BLOODS BLACK—Very early, hardy, healthy and productive.
- CANBY'S AUGUST—Hyde's Eliza of previous lists here; early black, bunch medium, compact, berry medium, of fair quality, productive, moderately hardy; cents each.

- CASSIDY—White, bunch and berry medium, sweet and good, skin very thick, vine hardy, vigorous and productive; makes superior white wine.
- CATAWBA—The great Wine Grape of America, bunch and berry good size, fine coppery or purplish red, and when well ripened of delicious flavor; vigorous, early and great bearer, moderately hardy; crop not the most certain, one or two weeks later than the Isabella; one year cents each; two years cents.
- CHRISTINE—Seedling from Philadelphia, new, large bunch and berry, black, early, hardy, productive, said to be of fair quality, ripening with Concord; 25 cents each.
- CLINTON—Bunch and berry small, black, colors early, but too tart till late; very hardy, vigorous, productive; esteemed for the North and wine; cents each.
- CONCORD—Immense grower, hardy, bears and ripens early; bunch and berry of large size, nearly black, sweet and good, very popular; mixed with Norton's Virginia makes excellent wine; one year cents each; two years cents each; three and four years; each; about one week before Isabella. Splendid at the West.
- CREVELING—(Catawissa) Bunch loose, otherwise bunch and berry similar to Isabella, of excellent quality, and among the earliest; a good grower, immense, early bearer, rather hardy, new, promising; from Pa.
- DELAWARE—Bunch medium or below, compact, berries medium, beautiful purplish red, very juicy, sweet, delicious, ripens ten days before Isabella, vine slow at first, becoming afterward vigorous enough, very productive and moderately hardy; decidedly the best well proved Grape. One year cents each; two years strong, cents each. Fine three and four years, selected, cents each.
- ☞ Train first year to one strong cane; foliage rather delicate, and sometimes drops in summer.
- DIANA—Seedling of Catawba and similar, but smaller bunch and berry, and one or two weeks earlier; juicy, aromatic and musky, excellent, fruit keeps admirably; vigorous and profuse bearer, becoming hardier when established; crop not reliable in all seasons or localities. One year cents, two years cents. Uncertain here.
- DRACUT AMBER—From Mass. Early, amber colored, new, vigorous, productive, rather hardy; cents.
- ELSINBURG—Delicious, sweet little Amateur Grape, black, bunch loose, moderately hardy, vigorous and productive; Sept. 26th; from Eastern Pa. cents.
- EUMELAN—New, very early, black, bunch and berry medium, healthy, vigorous grower; cents.
- GRAHAM—Bunch, berry and habit resemble Isabella, but earlier and better.
- HAGER OR ALVEY—Early, black, bunch and berry medium, quality delicious, moderately hardy, productive, promises well for wine.
- HARTFORD PROLIFIC—Bunch rather large, compact, berry large, black, covered with bloom, juicy, sweet and good, very vigorous, becoming hardy, immensely productive and profitable, earliest good grape, about August 25th; said to drop from bunch more or less, but seldom here; one year cents, two years cents, three years cents. Most superb early, and worthy general attention at the West.
- HERBEMONT—Bunch large, compact, berries small, blue with thick bloom, juicy, no pulp, sweet, excellent, fine for wine, good bearer, grows late, immensely vigorous, too tender here without thorough pinching back and covering over Winter; very desirable say two degrees South; last of Sept.
- HINE—New, bunch and berry large, resembling Catawba both in size and color, but earlier.
- IVES' MADEIRA—Ives' Seedling. Very healthy, vigorous, productive, promising new black wine grape, from Cincinnati. Well proved there, colors early, but don't get its full sweetness till some days later. Early, hardy, good; one year two years cents.
- IONA—New, of Dr. Grant, bunch and berry large, dark purplish red, rather early, beautiful, excellent, vigorous, productive, promising, if thoroughly protected over winter; strong one year, cents each; two years cents each.



CONCORD.

- ISABELLA—Well known, popular, bunch and berry large, black, juicy, sweet-musky, vigorous, productive, moderately hardy; Sept. 15th. Grows late, needs pinching early in fall. Price, one year cents, two years cents.
- ISBAELLA—New, Dr. Grant, reputed large, black, quite early, rich, vinous; vine said to be healthy, hardy, productive, promising, though it seems to require covering at the West; strong one year cents each, two years cents each.
- LOGAN—Bunch and berry medium, nearly black, of fair quality, moderately vigorous and hardy; a few days before Isabella. Price cents each.
- LOUISA—Black, resembling Isabella—said to be earlier and superior.
- LYDIA—New, Kelley's Island, bunch medium, berry large, greenish yellow with salmon tint where exposed; said to be early and good. Seedling of Isabella. 50c
- MANHATTAN—New, white, from the East, untried, cents.
- MARTHA—(S. Miller's.) New, very promising, White Concord Seedling, bunch and berry medium, greenish white, early, juicy, sweet, good; vine, vigorous, said to be hardy and productive.
- MARYANNE—Very early, productive: bunch and berry like Isabella.
- MAXATAWNY—Moderate sized bunch, berries rather large, yellowish, quality excellent, rather late, productive, moderately hardy or tender; moderate grower and bearer.
- MILES—Bunch and berry medium, black, good flavor, good grower and bearer; one of the very earliest; rather promising.
- MINER OR VENANGO—Medium bunch and berry, reddish, hardy, productive wine grape. In vine and fruit much like Northern Muscadine.
- MOTTLED—New, productive, Catawba Seedling, from Kelley's Island; a trifle pulpy, otherwise much like Catawba, but reputed more hardy in vine and fruit.
- NORTHERN MUSCADINE—Bunch medium or variable, berries large, reddish and brown or amber; rather foxy but sweet and good, quite early, vigorous, hardy and productive; fruit drops.
- NORTON'S VIRGINIA—Bunch medium, berry small, black, sweet, moderately hardy, healthy, vigorous, productive; the most esteemed red wine grape; Sept. 15th, cents each. In very great demand West. Cover well in Winter.
- PAXTON—New, color jet black, bunch and berry larger than Concord, never drops its fruit, ripens early, is as hardy and rugged as Hartford, and enormously productive.
- PERKINS—Bunch and berry medium, reddish lilac, sweet, early and productive; One of the valuable staple sorts.
- ROGERS' HYBRIDS—Showy and vigorous, promising well at the West, and in many other places. Moderately hardy. cents each- No. 1—Goethe, large and showy, amber with red next sun; Sept. 15th. No. 4—Wilder, very large, purple, excellent, rather early. No. 5—beautiful red, sweet and rich, vigorous, early. No. 9—Lindley, similar to preceding but distinct in flavor, No 15—Agawam, Mr. Rogers thinks his best—large, red, early, productive and good. No. 19—Merrimac, very large, black, rather early; considered by many the best. No. 22—red, highly recommended. No. 33—bunch and berry large, early, black, high flavored. No. 34—very showy and productive, said to be larger and better than Concord, and nearly as early. Also many other numbers.
- REBECCA—Bunch and berry medium, greenish white or amber, and truly delicious, ripens with Isabella or a few days earlier; vine delicate or feeble at first, becoming stronger, moderately hardy and productive.
- SALEM—One of the best of Mr. Rogers' Hybrids, bunch and berry large; sweet, sprightly, aromatic flavor, early, hardy, valuable.
- SCUPPERNONG—Bunches small, loose, berry large, round, juicy, sweet, with strong musky scent and flavor. Considered most valuable of all sorts, in Southern States, for wine. Tender and unreliable here, unless protected.
- TAYLOR OR BULLITT—New, hardy, most vigorous white grape, from Kentucky, medium bunch and berry, very shy bearer and indifferent as yet;
- TO-KALOW—Bunch and berry large, purplish with bloom, excellent, moderately productive, rather hardy, seedling of Catawba; uncertain; cents each.



MARTHA.

UNION VILLAGE—(Ontario,) bunch and berry resembling Isabella, but of monstrous size, good, moderately vigorous and productive, requires protection here; ripens with Isabella; cents each.

WEEHAWKEN—New, white; bunch and berry medium, sweet, delicious, said to be vigorous and hardy. Untried here; cents.

We have more or less of several other varieties. Aiken, Cuyahoga, Catherine, Clopier, Fleckwir, Florence, German Wine, Granville, Merceron, Meade's Seedling, Marion, Mountain, North America, Swatara, Wilmington, &c. 50 cents each.

CURRENTS.

The Currant, so hardy, early, fruitful, yet generally neglected, thrives best in cool, deep, moist border, rather shaded, as on the North or East side of a fence. Ashes and chip manure are useful for this and most other small fruits. Those marked thus (*) are specially recommended.

BLACK ENGLISH—The old common black currant.

***BLACK NAPLES**—Fruit rather larger, productive; the black currants are very valuable for jellies, wines and pies; thriving best North.

***BLACK OGDEN**—Very much resembles Black Naples, but stronger grower.

***CHERRY**—Largest, magnificent red, tart, bunches short, shoots strong, very vigorous, productive and popular.

FERTILE DE PALLUA—New French sort, rather large, red, productive.

***GONDOIN WHITE**—Good, sweet and productive.

KNIGHT'S SWEET RED, AND KNIGHT'S LARGE RED, LONG BUNCHED RED, SHORT BUNCHED RED, HOLLAND LONG GRAPE—New, productive, red sorts, probably similar to the Red Dutch.

***RED DUTCH**—The good old standard red sort; one to four years plants,

***VICTORIA**—(Red Grape.) Splendid, large, bright red, very long bunches; the genuine is comparatively rare, grows very slow, and dark wooded at first; very productive.

***WHITE DUTCH**—Excellent, productive, popular; many sorts sold as White Dutch, and some comparatively worthless.

***WHITE GRAPE**—Larger than above, more productive, slower grower and not so sweet.

***VERSAILLAISE**—Splendid new French sort, well proved, large, deep red, bunches long, very productive and good.

We have also more or less of the following, some of them new, but well recommended. Price, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen: *Cerise D'Tours*, *Extra Red*, *Fertile D'Bravay*, *Fertile D'Provence*, *Fertile D'Angers*, *Gondoin Red*, *Large White*, *La Fertile*, *May's Bang Up*, *black*, *Prince Albert*, *Red Provence*, *Striped Fruited*, *White Transparent*, *White Crystal*, *White Antwerp*, *Wright's Early*, *Wright's Long Red*.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The "Large English Gooseberries," mostly proving worthless from mildew, we cannot recommend them. The Houghton and Cluster, though small, are found very vigorous, productive, reliable and profitable sorts, perfectly at home on the prairies. No place should be without them—but there are also good large sorts "coming."

CLUSTER—Pale Red, or American Seedling of some, an immense grower and bearer; much like the Houghton, the fruit smaller, rounder, thicker skinned, and scarcely so good, growth more upright.

CROWN BOB—English; large, red, oblong, hairy, good.

HOUGHTON—Medium to small, red, growth rapid, half trailing, productive. cents each, per dozen.

CITY GREEN—English; for 30 years grown and esteemed in this city; fruit medium and above, immense bearer, usually quite free from mildew, valuable.

DOWNING'S SEEDLING—Grown by Charles Downing from the Houghton; large, greenish, productive, fine, free from mildew; cents each.

MOUNTAIN SEEDLING—Large, fine red, Shaker berry, vigorous; cents each.

SMITH'S SEEDLING—From seed of the Houghton; growth more upright than Houghton, fruit larger, and of a whitish green color; valuable; cents each.

WHITE AMBER—Large, whitish green, superb English, productive, valuable; cents each.

WHITESMITH—English; large, white, downy, good flavor; cents each.

We have usually more or less of other noted English sorts, at cents each.

RASPBERRIES.

For this popular berry our moist, deep soil seems admirably adapted. The only trouble with many of the finer sorts is, that the tops winter kill more or less. To remedy this with such, lay down the canes in autumn and cover with a few inches of earth—the Eastern market garden system. KEPT IN HILLS 4 or 5 feet apart, PROPERLY THINNED OUT and supported by staking and tying up, the ground well mulched or stirred, the Raspberry almost surpasses itself.

PRICE— cents each, per dozen, except noted.



DOOLITTLE.

CLASS I—UPRIGHT CANES.

BELLE DE FONTENAY—Large, purplish, rich, a great grower, bearing finely in the fall here, moderately hardy; foreign. One of the most valuable.

CLARKE—New, very large, hardy, vigorous, productive, bright red, very promising; cents each, per doz.

HORNET—New, foreign, most magnificent red, very promising; cents each, per doz.



DAVISON'S THORNLESS.



PHILADELPHIA.

KIRTLAND—Medium size, light crimson, ripens very early, vigorous, hardy, upright grower; cents.

NAOMI—Large, red, hardy, productive; cents, per doz.

PHILADELPHIA—New, productive, hardy, red, late; good for market; cents each, per dozen.

CLASS 2—CURVED OR BOW CANES.

Like the Native Black Cap, and all hardy.

BLACK CAP—DOOLITTLE'S IMPROVED, superior in size and productiveness, very valuable. Tips cents per dozen.

MAMMOTH CLUSTER—Later than Doolittle, said to be extra and productive; cents each, per dozen.

BLACK MIAMI—Later than Doolittle, hardy, productive; valuable.

CATAWISSA—Purple, good, everbearing and very fruitful.

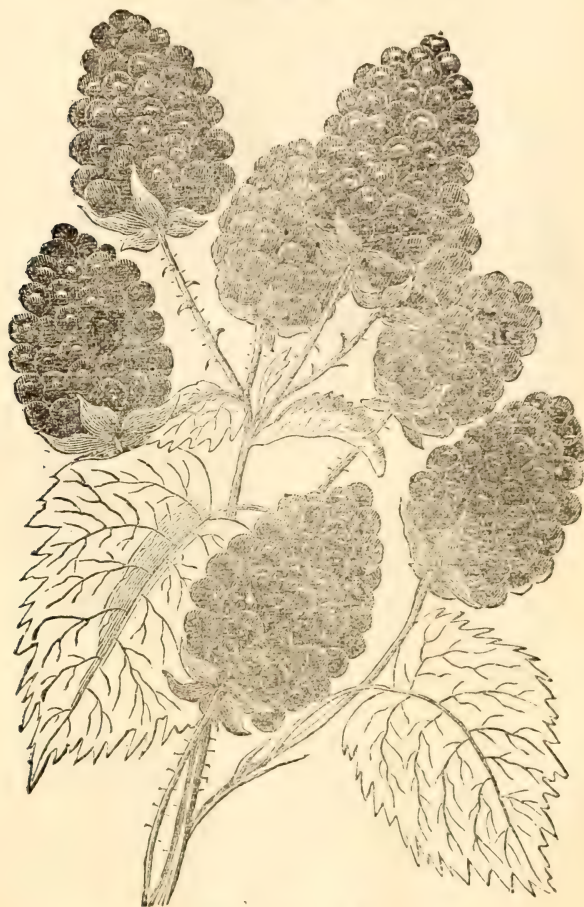
ELLISDALE—An improved Purple Cane, hardy, vigorous, productive.

GOLDEN CAP—Very large, immense bearer and perfectly hardy.

OHIO EVERBEARING—Everbearing and very productive Black Cap, valuable.


SENECA BLACK CAP—Seedling from Doolittle, but ripens later, and larger, sweeter berry; vigorous grower, hardy, and very productive; cents each, per dozen.

THORNLESS—New, said to be 3 or 4 days earlier than Doolittle, and every other way as valuable—while entirely without thorns.



WILSON'S EARLY.

BLACKBERRIES.

This long neglected, but most luscious, prolific and wholesome berry, bids fair to become a willing tenant of our gardens. It needs good soil and culture, the removal of all weak and superfluous shoots, the shortening in and tying up of those left to fruit.  Plant, if you can, in a bed of chip manure.



KITATINNY.

- PRICE— cents each, per dozen, except noted.
- ANCIENT BRITON—Good size, very hardy, Wisconsin sort.
- KITATINNY—New, well proved here for 5 years, perfectly hardy, immensely productive, the fruit large, long, sweet, and of the same season as Lawton.
- LAWTON—(Or New Rochelle,) not perfectly hardy here, but ordinarily bears a fair crop without protection, and will well pay for that. Fruit very large, salable and profitable.
- MISSOURI MAMMOTH—New, from Livingston Co., Missouri, and well proved and recommended there; plants very vigorous, said to be hardy, productive; fruit of the very largest size, and sweet, delicious flavor. cents each, per dozen.
- WILSON'S EARLY—From N. J. Very large, hardy, productive, excellent flavor, and one or two weeks earlier than Lawton.
- CRYSTAL WHITE—Said to be hardy, tolerably productive, the best white; 25 cents each, per dozen.
- CLARET—New, said to be hardy and productive; fine claret color; cents each, per dozen.
- We can also furnish Needham's White and Sable Queen, cents each.



WILSON'S EARLY.

STRAWBERRIES.

Humblest born, yet earliest, most beautiful and welcome in their season! Every body ought to have them, and may, since the Wilson has appeared. They are usually planted in Spring, but August and September, if moist, is an excellent time,

Plants in rows or hills about 18 inches apart, produce the finest fruit. Where thickly matted together, many of the plants should be raked out or spaded under in Sept., or very early in the Spring. If pistillates are planted, about every fifth row should be staminate, to fertilize them. It is well to make new beds every year or two. Nearly all Foreign sorts are practically worthless here. New beds cover lightly with leaves, chaff or straw in Fall, to protect over Winter. "F" foreign, the other American.

Varieties marked "p" are pistillates, the others have staminate or perfect blossoms. PRICE—Except noted, cents per dozen, \$ per 100.

AGRICULTURIST—Very large and productive, fine color and good flavor; cents per dozen.

IOWA OR WASHINGTON—The great Cincinnati early market sort, large, pale, tender fruit, vines very hardy and productive.

BOYDEN'S NO 30—New, large, crimson, productive, excellent.

BURR'S NEW PINE—(p) Medium, scarlet crimson, very early, prolific, high flavored, good.

CHARLES DOWNING—Large, crimson, fine, new sort, from Kentucky; vigorous and productive.

DEPTFORD WHITE—Medium, hardy, productive. The best White in our experience.

FRENCH'S SEEDLING—Large, scarlet, early, productive, sweet, hardy.

GREEN PROLIFIC—(p) Large, scarlet, hardy, productive.

IDA—(p) Medium, scarlet, hardy, productive; vigorous grower.

JUCUNDA—Very large; said to be productive and valuable. cents per dozen.

LONGWORTH'S PROLIFIC—Large, dark, rich, sprightly, very vigorous, but moderate bearer here.

MICHIGAN—New, very hardy, vigorous, productive, long keeping, fine, a week later than Wilson's; per dozen.

McAVOY'S SUPERIOR—(p) Large, crimson, sweet and good, late, hardy, immense bearer, valuable.

MONITOR—Large, bright, scarlet, firm berry; vigorous, hardy, productive. Good market sort.

RUSSEL'S GREAT PROLIFIC—(p) New, large, beautiful crimson, good, great grower and bearer, but requires staminates near. Best in dry seasons.

TRIUMPH DE GAND—New, famous, largest size, glossy, light red, rather firm, sweet, late, fair bearer; best esteemed East, or on poor soil; vines tender here. "F."

WILSON'S ALBANY—THE berry! Large, to very large, dark, firm and of fair quality West, moderately vigorous and most enormous bearer, unequalled for market.

We have also among other sorts, Baltimore Scarlet, Col. Ellsworth, Duc de Malakoff, (F.) Jenny Lind, Late Pine. Also, Boudinot, said to be very fine and productive; cents per dozen, per 100.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

ALMOND, HARD SHELL— cents each.

BERBERRY, RED FRUITED—Fruit tart, profuse, beautiful, excellent for sauce or pies, hanging on the bushes all winter; very hardy North, thorny, and said to make excellent hedges; flowers early, small, yellow, pretty; cents each.

BERBERRY, PURPLE—Purple foliage and fruit, highly ornamental; each.

CHESTNUT, AMERICAN—OR SWEET CHESTNUT—Well known, does well here; cents each.

CHESTNUT, SPANISH MARRON—Fruit large and fine, not entirely hardy here; cents.

CRANBERRY—TREE OR HIGH BUSH, much like Snow Ball, fruit tart, valuable; cents.

- JUNEBERRY—(Shad or Service Berry,) Tree, blossoms and fruit, all very ornamental and desirable, the latter delicious, fresh or cooked; very hardy; cents.
 PERSIMMON—A pretty, small tree, glossy foliage, perfectly hardy as far North as Bureau Co., Ill., 50 miles North of Bloomington; cents.
 WALNUT, AMERICAN BLACK— cents.
 WALNUT, ENGLISH OR MADEIRA NUT—Excellent fruit, not quite hardy here; cents each.

GARDEN ROOTS, PLANTS, &C.

- ASPARAGUS—GIANT, 2 years, per 100. CONOVER'S COLOSSAL, new, fine, per 100. Plant with crowns not over one inch below surface, the sets 18 inches apart.
 POTATOES—EARLY ROSE, best early, cents per peck, per bushel; EARLY GOODRICH, cents per peck, per bushel.
 RHUBARB—Exceedingly valuable for pies and tarts; no garden, especially in a new country, should be without it. Sold at big prices as "WINE PLANT!"
 RHUBARB, LINNÆUS—Very large, productive, excellent; strong roots cents each, per dozen.
 RHUBARB, VICTORIA—Very large, long, great market sort; strong roots 25c each, per dozen.
 CABBAGE—Best early, and late sorts also; 50 cents per 100. \$4 per 1000.
 NANSEMOND AND RED BERMUDA SWEET POTATO—Early, very valuable for the North. 1000.
 CAULIFLOWER, CELERY AND TOMATO— cents per dozen, cents per 100.
 EGG PLANTS— cents per dozen. Peppers, etc., etc.
 Garden plants vary in price according to size, season and supply; can be packed to carry several days, and should be sent by Express.

HEDGE PLANTS, ROOT-GRAFTS, STOCKS, CLIONS, SEEDS AND CUTTINGS.

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

- Prices vary more or less each season. Current rates will be given on application, stating quantity wanted.
- OSAGE ORANGE—Best for hedges. See directions for growing hedges at close of Catalogue.
- HONEY LOCUST—Rapid, thorny, useful, ornamental, hardy in Southern Wisconsin; recommended for hedging where Osage may not prove hardy.
- PRIVET—Esteemed for screens—thoroughly neat and pleasing—hardy here.
- EVERGREENS—Norway and American Spruces, Arbor Vitae, Red Cedar, Balsam Fir, 6 to 12 inches for screens, etc., usually on hand.
- ROOT GRAFTS—Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum packed in best style during Winter and Spring. Orders for special lists should be sent EARLY in Winter, with 1/3 cash with order.*
- STOCKS—APPLE—1 or 2 years, selected for grafting.
 " " PARADISE AND DOUCAIN—Dwarf.
 " CHERRY—Mazzard and Mahaleb.
 " PEAR AND PLUM—Selected for grafting and budding.

STOCKS—QUINCE—Angers or French.

“ MANETTI ROSE AND SWEET BRIER SEEDLINGS.
 CIONS AND BUDS—APPLE AND PEACH—PLUM, PEAR AND CHERRY.
 CUTTINGS—Delaware, Concord, Catawba, Hartford, Iona, Ives, and other Grapes
 at low rates; Stock Quince, Manetti Rose, Poplars, Golden, White or Gray,
 Osier and Weeping Willows, Privets, etc., 75c per 100, \$4 per 1000.

*Too much can scarcely be said in favor of getting Nursery Stock, throughout, of HOME-GROWN, RELIABLE, HARDY SORTS! For instance, the leading Eastern Winter Apples are comparatively worthless West. We would as soon recommend Peach, Quince or Sweet Cherry trees for general cultivation in the Northwest.

One GOOD tree or plant WELL CARED FOR, is better than 100 poor or neglected. A good, fresh plant or seed or cutting, good soil or place, good culture or care—how easy the lesson!

How can we interest land-owners and their families in the good cause of TREE, FRUIT AND FLOWER CULTURE—of HOME ADORNMENT! Every such added interest and attraction not only makes life diversified, intelligent, rich, but it adds ten-fold the cost to the money value of the ground. The one place is a table, ever spread, each season contributing its share in the varied entertainment. The other is vacant, poverty-stricken, repulsive. Children won't stay there, buyers won't look at it if there is a civilized spot in reach. Call it not a home—only white men's "Quarters"—human ground-birds' nests—"of the earth, earthy."

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Prairie residents can neither burrow nor fly from its wild storms, nor will any expenditure in fences or buildings protect them, their stock or crops, and make CIVILIZED homes on the prairies WITHOUT TREES! In 6 years, almost without expense, Trees, amply large enough for fuel and protection, can be grown from cuttings, seeds or young-plants. Then make a beginning at once. The West is to-day \$10,000,000 poorer from inexcusable neglect to plant trees on the prairies. Self-defence, Nature's first law, enforces the duty—trees for shelter and uses innumerable, are demanded. It is for us to plant, teach our children to plant, and reap the benefit or give way to those who, in our stead, WILL properly "occupy the land."

DECIDUOUS, ORNAMENTAL TREES.


Ornamental Trees often fare worse than fruit trees even, because set in grassy yards or in streets. Street trees, obtained from forests, have usually almost no roots, and are planted in narrow holes, in hard ground, exposed to the tramping and rubbing of stock—if, indeed, they are not made hitching posts, and gnawed to death! Nursery grown trees are much more certain to live in transplanting. Street trees from forest, select from open places, take up with LARGE, SOUND ROOTS, and wherever from, plant FRESH and EARLY, in large holes dug in a strip, say to feet wide, of very deeply plowed, reasonably dry ground. Then mulch and protect thoroughly from stock. During Spring and early Summer, especially the first year after planting, watch and dig around two or three times in the season.

PRICE—Ordinary size, cents, except noted. Extra size, extra price.
 ABELE, OR SILVER LEAF POPLAR—Growth remarkably rapid, foliage striking, glossy, dark green above, white and downy beneath. One of the very best street trees, very hardy; to cents.



CUTLEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

- AILANTHUS—Very tall, fast growing tree. Transplants easily. Fine for streets.
- ALDER, CUTLEAVED—Beautiful. \$
- ALMOND, LARGE DBL. FLOWERING—Beautiful double rose colored flowers in Spring.
- APPLE, CHINESE DBL. FLOWERING—Double rose colored flowers in Spring, in clusters; very beautiful.
- ASH, AMERICAN WHITE—Native, well known, hardy, vigorous, upright, ornamental and valuable.
- ASH, EUROPEAN—Very rapid, upright growth, with large pinate foliage, usually hardy here, but not perfectly so. Transplants easily.
- ASH—The following rare sorts, \$ each:
- AUCUBA LEAVED—Leaves blotched with gold. BROAD FRUITED—(Platicarpa.) ELDER LEAVED—(Sambucifolia.) Native; 50 cents. EUROPEAN FLOWERING—(Ornus.) Large clusters of whitish, fringe like flowers in June. GOLD BARKED—(Aurea.) Presents a remarkable appearance in Winter. IMBRICATED—(Imbricaria.) MYRTLE LEAVED—(Myrtifolia.) Curious, lowgrowing, trees with small, darkgreen leaves. PUNCTATA—Very bright, gold spotted leaves. RUF. SHARP LEAVED—(Acuminata.) SINGLE LEAVED—Single, broad leaves. WALNUT LEAVED—(Juglandifolia.) WILLOW LEAVED—(Salicifolia.) Beautiful variety, rapid grower. DWARF—(Nana.)
- BEECH, AMERICAN—Well known, esteemed, grows slow at first, but does well afterwards; to cents. Hardy quite to Lake Superior.
- BEECH, EUROPEAN—Larger foliage and buds, hardy, fine.
- “ FERN LEAVED, CUT LEAVED—Beautiful and rare trees, hardy; \$ to \$
- “ PURPLE—Most superb, striking purple foliage, hardy.
- BIRCH—An interesting family; all the varieties are perfectly hardy, vigorous and ornamental, succeeding admirably on Western soil. All American.
- “ AMERICAN BLACK—Rapid, upright; shoots dark. Bark fragrant and sweet.
- “ WHITE—Very vigorous and upright, the trunk soon becoming silvery white and very striking, especially among evergreens. to cents.
- “ YELLOW—Shoots grayish yellow, vigorous; cents.
- BIRD CHERRY—Rapid growing, upright, hardy; beautiful long bunches of white flowers in May, followed by black fruit.
- BLACK WALNUT—See “Miscellaneous Fruits.”
- CATALPA—Very large leaves, rapid growth, hardy, profuse, showy flowers in July; very popular; cents to \$1.
- CHESTNUT—Two varieties. See Miscellaneous Fruits, page 27.
- CORNUS OR DOGWOOD—Hardy, small tree, beautiful, profuse large white flowers in May; exceedingly ornamental; to cents.
- COTTONWOOD—Well known, native. Wonderfully rapid grower. cents.
- CRATEAGUS—(Flowering Thorn,) Alba and Rosea. Pretty double white or red flowers in Spring. Ornamental and very hardy. Used for Hedges.
- CYPRESS—Deciduous, the famous Cypress Swamp Tree; attains enormous size, valuable; exquisite, feathery foliage, vigorous here; cents to \$1.
- ELM, AMERICAN WHITE—Most noble and desirable shade tree, succeeding admirably West, native; to cents.
- ELM, ENGLISH—Vigorous, hardy, often cork barked and of great variety of habit; esteemed; to cents.
- ELM—The following rare sorts at \$ each:
- CORK BARKED. CUCULLATA, leaves incurved. HUNTINGDON, fast growing, large leaves. PURPLE LEAVED, beautiful foliage. PYRAMIDALIS, new, elegant.
- SCOTH OR WYCH, large leaves, spreading, rapid growth.
- HACKBERRY—Well known native in Western groves.
- HERCULES' CLUB—Singular, clubbed, spiny wood, with great umbels of white flowers late, followed by purplish berries; a favorite with bees while in flower.
- HORSE CHESTNUT—Well known and highly esteemed East; not so vigorous on Western soil, but does reasonably well.
- HALESIA TETRAPTERA—(Silver Bell.) Beautiful, drooping, profuse, white flowers in May.

- HOP TREE—Trefoil. Pretty, and famous for its hop seeds.
- HONEY LOCUST—Valuable for timber, shade and hedges. Exceedingly hardy and rapid grower, even in Wisconsin. cents.
- JUDAS TREE, OR RED BUD—A beautiful, hardy, native tree, that should be in every collection. Flowers very early, reddish purple, appearing before the leaves.
- JUNEBERRY—(Shad or Service berry,) very hardy and early, ornamental and desirable every way; we have fruited both Pears and Quinces budded on this stock.
- KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE—Native, hardy, very sparse, coarse shoots, foliage handsome, splendid lawn tree.
- KOELREUTERIA—Small tree, foliage very ornamental, showy yellow flowers in July; usually hardy here.
- LABURNUM—(Golden Chain,) English and Scotch. Highly esteemed a little further South for its neat foliage and showy yellow blossoms in June; not quite hardy here; foreign. cents.
- LABURNUM—GRANDIFLORUM and PURPLE, rare; \$ each.
- LARCH, AM.—(Tamerack,) well known, beautiful; thriving admirably here; to cents.
- LARCH, European—Elegant, picturesque form, does well here; cents to \$
- LINDEN, EUROPEAN—Thrifty, round headed, handsome, hardy.
- LINDEN, AMERICAN—Foliage large, very vigorous and desirable, transplants well; to cents.
- MAGNOLIA—(Acuminata or Cucumber) magnificent, vigorous, hardy, valuable; foliage large, blossoms bluish, perfectly hardy here; to cents.
- MAGNOLIA, CONSPICUA—Superb Chinese sort, with early white fragrant blossoms; \$
- MAGNOLIA, GLAUCA—Dwarfish American sort, with glossy leaves, yellowish green branches, and very fragrant white flowers; \$
- MAGNOLIA, GLAUCA LONGIFOLIA—A rare, choice variety of the preceding, fragrant and desirable; \$ each.
- MAGNOLIA, GRANDIFLORA—See "New and Rare Evergreens."
- MAGNOLIA, MACROPHYLLA—Immense foliage and blossoms; \$
- MAGNOLIA, SOULANGIANA—Chinese, large, beautiful purple and white flowers, thrives well here, blooming early and profusely; \$ to \$
- MAGNOLIA, TRIPETALA—Umbrella Tree, large leaves and white flowers, hardy; \$
-  The Deciduous Magnolias all promise admirably here.
- MAPLE, ENGLISH CORK—Dwarfish, dense, slow, with finely cut foliage and very corky bark, moderately hardy, very ornamental, small, rounded tree; to cents.
- MAPLE, NORWAY—Foreign, admired for its compact form, strong growth and large, rich foliage; most esteemed European Maple; to cents.
- MAPLE, SCARLET—Growth moderate, upright, with bright red blossoms early in Spring, habit similar to Sugar Maple; to cents.
- MAPLE, SILVER LEAVED—(White or Soft,) the great timber and shade maple, growth very rapid; esteemed for all prairie uses. Can be furnished in large quantities and of many sizes; 25 cents to \$1.
- MAPLE, SUGAR—Well known, most valuable and beautiful native Maple, of slow growth but great hardiness and permanence; to cents.
- MAPLE, SYCAMORE LEAVED—European, a fine, hardy, vigorous variety; to cents.
- MAPLE—TARTARIAN, and COLCHICUM RUBRUM. 75 cents each.
- MAPLE, ASH LEAVED OR BOX ELDER—Beautiful and esteemed native, very vigorous growth, fine form and peculiar foliage; to cents.
- MOUNTAIN ASH, AMERICAN—Fruits very early and profusely, growth moderate, foliage and fruit larger, branches coarser, habit more dwarf than the European.
- MOUNTAIN ASH, EUROPEAN—Very hardy, vigorous, handsome, with superb clusters of scarlet berries, popular; succeeding admirably on the prairies.
- MOUNTAIN ASH, OAK LEAVED—A variety of the preceding, with hoary lobed leaves; fruits early and profusely; fine,

- MOUNTAIN ASH, AUREA—AUREA HYBRIDA, (Golden Hybrid.) LATIFOLIA, (broad leaved.) RIB LEAVED—VESTATA, (White Beam.) \$ each.
- OAK—We offer several sorts of this well known, hardy, noble tree; viz: ENGLISH ROYAL, PIN, SCARLET, WHITE and TURKEY. cents to each, according to size.
- PEACH, DBL. FLOWERING—Flowers double, rose colored like small roses; 3 varieties. White, Pink and Crimson.
- POPLAR, BALSAM—Large leaved, vigorous, the buds medicinally valuable.
- POPLAR, LOMBARDY—Well known, and of very rapid, tall growth; cents.
- SALISBURIA—Japan Jinko, rare, beautiful tree, with peculiar fan-shaped foliage; hardy here; cents to \$
- SOPHORA—From Japan, with Acacia-like leaves; becomes hardy here.
- SWEET GUM—Beautiful native tree, with a round head, corky bark, and starry, fragrant foliage, hardy, vigorous and esteemed; to cents.
- SYCAMORE, EUROPEAN—Oriental Plane rapid, stately.
- “ PURPLE LEAVED—Beautiful variety of above.
- “ AMERICAN—(Buttonwood.) Large, well-formed, fast growing tree, bearing a profusion of curiously pendant balls. Excellent shade tree.
- TULIP TREE—Superb and valuable native tree, growth very rapid, with glossy foliage and tulip-like flowers, succeeds admirably here; to cents.
- VIRGILIA—Yellow flowering, a medium sized, round headed tree, with fragrant yellow flowers; superb, rare, American tree; \$
- WILLOW, BEVERIDGE—Vigorous, with very early, large, showy catkins, decidedly ornamental. Makes excellent early bee pasture; cents.
- “ GOLDEN—Rapid, stately growth, showy yellow bark, ornamental, valuable; to cents.
- “ GRAY OR WHITE—Tall, hardy, vigorous grower. Unsurpassed for wind breaks; cents.
- “ FORBIANA—A species of the Osier, but more hardy; cents.
- “ LAUREL LEAVED—Large leaves, resembling the Laurel.
- “ LONGIFOLIA—(Longleaved.) Its roots have a remarkable activity in extending themselves, and binding together loose soil. Very useful for planting on sloping banks and streams, to prevent washing; cents.
- “ OSIER—The common “Basket” Willow. Low growing, with long slender shoots; cents.
- “ RINGLEAVED—Leaves curiously curled. Very distinct, and pretty; cents.
- “ ROSEMARY LEAVED—A small, hardy tree. Very neat form and foliage. Very handsome in yards; cents.
- “ TRIANDRA—Useful for Willow ware, and tying; cents.
- “ VARIEGATED LEAVED—Low headed, handsome tree for yards; cents.

WEEPING TREES.

- ASH, EUROPEAN WEEPING—Rapid growing, one of the finest for lawns; \$
- ASH, GOLD BARKED WEEPING—A variety with golden yellow bark; \$
- BEECH, WEEPING—Noblest of Weepers, vigorous, hardy, very pendant; \$
- BIRCH, EUROPEAN WHITE WEEPING—One of the most beautiful of trees. very vigorous, graceful, perfectly hardy, with the purest silvery white bark, contrasting elegantly with Evergreens; erect while young, drooping afterward,
- BIRCH, SCOTCH WEEPING—Similar to above and equally desirable; 50 cents.
- BIRCH, CUT LEAVED WEEPING—Erect, stately, rapid, hardy, with long, fine, pendant branches and delicately cut leaves, the trunk very white and elegant;



WEeping LINDEN.

- CHERRY, DWARF WEeping—A small, round headed tree, with very slender drooping branches; §
ELM, WEeping—Very handsome and desirable; §
LINDEN—White leaved Weeping, beautiful; §
MOUNTAIN ASH, EUROPEAN WEeping—A strong grower and remarkably pendant; very striking, most hardy Weeper for the North; a regular curiosity; §
POPLAR WEeping—Grafted, growth moderate, perfectly hardy and very desirable; §

- WILLOW, KILMARNOCK WEeping—Superb, new variety, hardy, vigorous, with a very regular, graceful pendant habit. Needs a hardier stock for the Northwest than the one in general use; \$
- “ NEW AMERICAN WEeping—Slender, vigorous, hardy, very ornamental; \$ each.
- “ WEeping—Common sort, esteemed, but not always hardy West; cents.
- “ WISCONSIN WEeping—Similar to the common Weeping, but *perfectly hardy*; cents.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Types of the Immortal and Unchanging—in Wintry climes, sole Flower of the Tropics—on the wild, winter-brown, storm-plowed prairies, doubly dear for verdure and shelter, who but admires and would cultivate them?

Time was when Evergreens “could not be grown West,” because not found wild as at the East. Experience proves to the contrary—that *there is no soil known where they thrive any better*; and surely there is no spot where so much needed for variety and shelter. Evergreens, *Nursery grown*, are as good to move as any class of trees whatever. Young trees, or those of moderate or small size, are decidedly the most certain and profitable to move. Deep digging, thorough culture and mulching, are very useful, especially in dry seasons. Early spring planting we have found the best, but they can be safely removed in wet seasons quite late, or until the new shoots are started.

September, *if wet*, answers tolerably, but in transplanting, the *roots should never be exposed* to the sun and air a *single moment* unnecessarily. “Heel in” your trees, *i. e.*, bury roots as soon as unpacked. Evergreens are most superb for screens or wind breaks around buildings and orchards. Norway Spruce, White and Scotch Pine, Red Cedar and Arbor Vitae, are all admirable for that purpose. The last two for low screens, should be planted one foot apart, and clipped twice each year while young, in June and August. For high screens plant two or more rows, ten or twelve feet apart, so as to “break joints.”

Evergreens should be suffered to branch out near the ground.

☞ If your Evergreens have a dingy brown, unhealthy look, it is doubtless owing to the red spider, a most minute, villainous pest. To fix them, drench affected trees toward evening, with moderately strong soap suds, twice or three times during the spring and summer.

Nearly all offered here have been transplanted one to three times.

CLASS I.—WELL KNOWN HARDY VARIETIES.

ARBOR VITÆ, AMERICAN—Or “White Cedar” incorrectly, fine form, lightish green, flat foliage, vigorous, exceedingly useful timber tree, excellent for screens; cents per foot.

ARBOR VITÆ, CHINESE—Beautiful, upright, vigorous, foliage light colored, hardy here except in severe winters; a great favorite South; cents per foot.

ARBOR VITÆ, SIBERIAN—Of slow, compact, perfectly hardy growth; beautiful form, most esteemed ornamental variety; cents per foot.

BALSAM, OR SILVER FIR—The most popular American Evergreen, form pyramidal; foliage dark, rich green above, silvery beneath, hardy; cents per foot.

CEDAR, RED—Well known, valuable, very vigorous, excellent for screens, and bears clipping into almost any shape; cents per foot.

JUNIPER, AMERICAN—Low, spreading growth, beautiful silvery foliage, and of a great variety of habit; fine for low screens, perfectly hardy; 50 cents per foot.

JUNIPER, ENGLISH—Handsome silvery green foliage, hardy, vigorous, pleasing conical habit; cents per foot.

- JUNIPER, IRISH—The most esteemed variety, growth vigorous, very upright, compact, of excellent color, and perfectly hardy; one to three feet, cents to \$ 4 feet \$ five feet \$
- JUNIPER, SWEDISH—Very handsome, upright, hardy, with beautiful light green foliage; contrasting finely with preceding; one to three feet.
- JUNIPER—Pyramidal (?) compact, broadly conical; beautiful, hardy here; cents per foot.
- PINE, AUSTRIAN OR BLACK—Truly magnificent, growth hardy, remarkably strong, with long, stiff, yellowish leaves; thrives admirably West; cents per foot.
- PINE, CEMBRAN OR STONE—Very handsome, conical form, silvery foliage, perfectly hardy, and of slow growth while young—European—one to three feet \$ to \$ each.
- PINE, CORSICAN—Foreign; leaves irregular, and finer than the Austrian, which it otherwise resembles; cents.
- PINE, MOUNTAIN—Dwarfish, irregular, spreading branches, rough, scaly bark; cents per foot.
- PINE, NORWAY OR RED—A fine, hardy, robust American variety, with long, yellowish green, pliable leaves; vigorous, regular growth, like the Austrian Pine, but attains much greater size; the wood harder than White Pine; cents per foot.
- PINE, SCOTCH—Immense grower and very popular, beautiful form and color, leaves short, bright green, a most superb tree; cents per foot.
- PINE, WHITE—Noblest American sort, very vigorous here, excellent to transplant, fine form and color; in breadth and massiveness only equalled by the Norway Spruce; cents per foot.
- PINE, YELLOW—SPRUCE PINE; growth and appearance much like the Norway, and equally desirable; cents per foot.
- SPRUCE FIR, AMERICAN—A well known native, growth moderate, regular, beautiful, considerably like the Norway Spruce, popular; cents per foot.
- SPRUCE FIR, NORWAY—Most esteemed, hardy Evergreen, vigorous, regular foliage, bright green, dense; one to four feet, cents per foot; four to six feet, \$ to \$
- SPRUCE FIR, HEMLOCK OR WEEPING—Very beautiful, native, no foreign sort equal to it; thrives well here; one to four feet, cents to \$

CLASS 2.—NEW and RARE EVERGREENS.

In part, hardy here, as specified, the others we believe worthy of trial, but not well tested as to hardihood. In the latitude of St. Louis and South, most will undoubtedly thrive. To have a fair trial, Evergreens of doubtful hardihood should be bound up with straw over Winter, till thoroughly established. A full exposure to sun and the alternations of freezing and thawing, is often more injurious than intense cold.

- ARBOR VITAE, GOLDEN—A variety of Chinese, with compact, elegant form, and beautiful yellowish green foliage; twelve to thirty inches.
- ARBOR VITAE, TOM THUMB—New, dwarf; beautiful rounded form with slender shoots, hardy; cents each.
- ARBOR VITAE—(Thuja.) BOOTHIA, COMPACTA, GLOBOSA, HOVEYII, PPLICATA, PROSTRATA, PYRAMIDALIS, and PUMILA; cents each.
- BALSAM FIR, FRASER'S—Native, hardy, dwarfish, compact; very ornamental; cents each.
- BALSAM FIR, EUROPEAN—Thoroughly superb; when exposed here it loses its leader and turns brown in Winter; in the shade seems perfectly hardy, and 100 miles south of this would doubtless bear almost any exposure; three feet \$
- BALSAM FIR, SIBERIAN—Handsome form, dark foliage, very hardy; new; \$
- CEDAR, DEODAR—Beautiful, light green foliage, a perfect Evergreen; Larch, from Asia; one and a half feet, \$
- CEDAR OF LEBANON—Celebrated, interesting, growth slow, spreading, foliage dark; one and a half feet, \$
- CEPHALOTAXUS, CHINESE—Of the Yew tribe; \$

- CRIPТОMERIA JAPONICA—Growth rapid, graceful, drooping, foliage light green; the timber tree of Japan; cents.
- CYPRESS, LAWSON'S—Beautiful, drooping, popular, probably hardy here; c.
- CYPRESS, NOOTKA SOUND—(Thuopsis Borealis,) very handsome, probably hardy; cents each.
- HOLLY, AMERICAN—Most superb, especially when covered with its exquisite red berries; growth slow—in transplanting cut off the leaves; cents each.
- JUNIPER, PYRAMIDAL—Elegant form, handsome, hardy, desirable; c each.
- JUNIPER, PROSTRATE OR TRAILING—Low, creeping, vigorous and pretty; cents each.
- JUNIPER, SAVIN—Low, spreading, with dense, rich, dark green foliage; unequalled for low screens or clumps, perfectly hardy, foreign.
- JUNIPER—CANADENSIS, dark foliage, creeping; cents. ERICOIDES, dwarf, shrubby; § GLAUCA, beautiful silvery foliage, hardy; § each.
- JUNIPER, WEEPING—(Cracovica Pendula,) pendulous, beautiful; cents.
- YEW, ENGLISH—Vigorous, beautiful; cents.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

- BOX, DWARF—Much used East for edging; here it must be thoroughly protected over Winter; easily done by covering with light litter;
- BOX, TREE—Myrtle leaved, very beautiful, compact form and foliage, thriving best in shade; cents.
- BERBERRY, HOLLY LEAVED—(Mahonia,) Most excellent, hardy Evergreen shrub, with holly-like foliage, and early yellow spring flowers, makes an admirable clump.
- EVERGREEN THORN—(Or Burning Bush,) low bushy, with light red berries; very ornamental and makes a nice hedge; cents.
- LAUREL, BROAD LEAVED—(Kalmia,) elegant foliage and flowers.
- RHODODENDRON, CATAWBIENSE—Most superb shrub, does best somewhat shaded and kept well mulched with leaves; has flowered well here.
- SCOTCH BROOM—Curious, pretty, of rapid growth, with yellow flowers;

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

PRICE— CENTS, EXCEPT NOTED. EXTRA SIZE, EXTRA PRICE.

- ACACIA, ROSE OR MOSS LOCUST—Spreading, mossy, irregular, with beautiful clusters of rose colored flowers in July; perfectly hardy here; cents.
- ALMOND, DWARF DBL. FLOWERING—Flowers like small roses, very double, early, profuse, deep blush, fading, very popular, perfectly hardy; cents.
- ALMOND, NEW DBL. WHITE OR JAPAN PLUM—New, more robust, hardy, flowers equally profuse, pure white, exceedingly beautiful; cents.
- ALTHEA—(Rose of Sharon.) Esteemed for summer and autumn flowers, usually hardy here; we have a select assortment of the best named varieties, double and single. ALBA, (single white.) BICOLOR HYBRIDA. BLUE. BLUSH WHITE. COCCINNEA. LILAC. PAEONIFLORA. PURPLE, (Single.) PURPUREA. RED, (single,) SPECIOSA, [one of the very best.] WHITE. VARIEGATED LEAVED.
- AZALEA, OR SWAMP PINK—Native, flowers very profuse, deep pink, exquisitely beautiful and fragrant; May. Succeeds well here; cents.
- BERBERRY, COMMON—Very hardy, growth dense, nice little flowers, and most profusely covered with tart, red berries all winter; fine for pies and sauce.

- BERBERRY, PURPLE—Leaves, flowers and berries purple; one of the very best hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful clump, cents.
- CALYCANTHUS—Sweet Scented Shrub, Carolina Spice. FLORIDUS, and LÆVIGATUS FEROX, [fertile flowered.] Wood and flowers deliciously fragrant, hardy; very popular; cents.
- CALICARPA—AMERICANA. Beautiful clusters of large, sweetish berries; cents.
- CARAGANA, [Pea Tree.]—GRANDIFLORA and ARBORESCENS; cents.
- CHIONANTHUS, OR WHITE FRINGE—Fine, hardy shrub, with large foliage and profuse white, fringe-like flowers in May or June—very desirable; cents.
- CLETHRRA—Medium, slender growth, white, late, fragrant flowers, hardy; American. cents.
- CURRENT, DBL. RED FLOWERING—Very ornamental, tender; cover in Winter; cents.
- “ GORDON'S FLOWERING—Crimson and yellow flowers in May.
- “ MO. FRAGRANT—Profuse, early, yellow, fragrant; hardy North.
- DEUTZIA, CRENATE LEAVED—New, and said to be fine.
- “ DBL. FLOWERING—(Crenata Plena.) Most exquisitely beautiful, new, profuse, full double, extra fine; cents.
- “ ROUGH LEAVED—[Scabra,] flowers white, profuse, very beautiful, not always hardy here; June. A most splendid shrub when in bloom.
- “ FORTUNII—Beautiful, hardy.
- “ PURPUREA PLENO—New, hardy, with rosy double purple flowers. cents.
- “ SLENDER—[Gracilis,] exquisite, hardy, early, profuse, white. Fine for forcing in pots.
- DOGWOOD, RED TWIGGED—Beautiful crimson bark in winter; hardy, native.
- FERN, SWEET—Low, pretty shrub; long, narrow, aromatic leaves.
- FILBERT, [English, Cob Nut.] Hardy, prolific; cents.
- FILBERT, PURPLE LEAVED—Quite ornamental, and fruit is excellent;
- FORSYTHIA—Deep green, Japan; flowers very early, bright, yellow, fine; usually hardy.
- GORDONIA, PUBESCENS—Large, white, fragrant Summer flowers. Southern.
- HONEYSUCKLE—Upright, most admirable shrub, fine form, vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, with profuse flowers, followed by different colored berries; three varieties, Pink, White, and Straw color.
- HORSE CHESTNUT—[Dwarf,] showy spikes of white flowers in August; hardy. cents.
- HYDRANGEA—[Oak leaved,] large head of whitish flowers, showy, popular; July. cents.
- HYPERICUM—[Or St. John's Wort,] fine, low, hardy shrub, with profuse bright yellow flowers in August, when flowers are scarce; very desirable.
- LILAC—Common purple, White, Chinese or Siberian, immense clusters of bloom. CHIONANTHUS LEAVED, cents; DOUBLE FLOWERING, cents; JOSIKEA, fine, distinct, with large shining leaves and late flowers, cents; CUT LEAVED PERSIAN, beautifully cut foliage, and purple blossoms, cents; PRINCESS MARIA, cents; RED FRENCH, cents.
- The Lilacs are highly esteemed for their perfect hardihood; early and fragrant bloom. The common sorts grow to immense size at Mackinaw.
- MAGNOLIA, GRACILIS—Habit like Purpurea, but larger, darker flowers; cts.
- MAGNOLIA, PURPUREA—Dwarfish, with rich, purple blossoms, hardy here; cents.
- OLEASTER—Bohemian Olive, hardy, dense, thorny, with silvery foliage; cents.
- PRIVET OR PRIM—Almost Evergreen, desirable, popular for screens; cents.
- PURPLE FRINGE, MIST OR SMOKE TREE—Nearly covered with singular, beautiful purple fringe-like flowers in July; hardy, very ornamental.
- PRUNUS TRILOBA—Splendid new Chinese shrub, hardy, flowers very early, beautiful, nearly full double, pink; foliage like Plum tree. Moderate bloomer. cents
- QUINCE, JAPAN BLUSH—Rare sort, beautiful blush, white flowers; cents.

- QUINCE, JAPAN SCARLET—Superb, profuse red flowers in long succession, very early, finest hardy shrub of its season, perfectly glorious; cents.
- SNOWBALL—A magnificent, well known favorite shrub, many sizes;
- SNOWBERRY—Flowers neat, small, berries white, wax like, profuse all summer.
- SPIREAS—A very hardy, popular family of Shrubs of easy cultivation. The varieties all desirable. AUREA, Golden, cents. BILLARDI, new, rose colored, in long succession. BLUMEANA, new, cents. CRATEGIFOLIA, Thornleaved, cents. CALLOSA ALBA, new, white, dwarf. PRUNIFOLIA, Double Flowering, Plum Leaved, beautiful, foliage neat, shining, flowers profuse, like white daisies; from Japan; May. ULMIFOLIA, Elm leaved, large, round clusters of white flowers in May. EXIMIA, beautiful rosy flowers in summer. FORTUNEI, large bunches of rosy flowers, nearly all summer, fine. HYPERICUM LEAVED, profuse small white flowers in long wreaths; May. REEVESII, Lance Leaved, showy white. SMOOTH LEAVED, distinct foliage, very early in flower, white. OPULIFOLIA, Guelder Rose leaved. SINENSIS, Chinese, cents. SALICIFOLIA, Willow Leaved, flowers white, profuse; June. THALICTROIDES, Meadow Rue leaved, cents. THUNBERGIA, New, cents.
- STRAWBERRY TREE, EUONYMUS—Burning Bush, foliage handsome, fine crimson fruit in Autumn, perfectly hardy, and every way exceedingly ornamental.
- SYRINGA, OR MOCK ORANGE—Sorts, CORDATA, CORONARIUS, DEL. FLOWERING, FLORABUNDA, GORDONII, GRANDIFLORA, NOVELTY, SANGUINEA, SPECIOSA; all beautiful, tall, vigorous, hardy, with profuse, white, orange-like flowers in May; very popular; to cents.
- TAMARIX, AFRICAN—Beautiful, delicate, Evergreen-like foliage, with small, neat profuse pink flowers in May; vigorous, usually hardy, popular.
- TAMARIX, TETRANDBRA—Stronger, more tree-like habit, flowers similar to preceding, but appear in Sept. Perhaps not hardy; cents.
- TREE PÆONY—Superb, rare, low shrub, from China; immensely large, early blush flowers, perfectly hardy with straw or light litter over tops in Winter; \$1 to \$.
- TREE CRANBERRY—Bears profuse clusters of beautiful berries; hardy, very ornamental; cents.
- VIBURNUM—[Lantana Leaved,] tall, hardy, with soft hoary leaves, and showy clusters of white flowers in May; desirable; cents; also, Plicatum. PRUNIFOLIUM, [Plumleaved.] RUGOSUM, [Roughleaved,] cents each.
- WIGELIA—[Rose Colored,] new, from China, hardy, with most profuse light rosy trumpet flowers in May; every way the most superb shrub of its season.
- WIGELIA—[Amabilis,] stronger grower, becoming rather more hardy here when established, flowers pink, profuse in May, and often in Sept. A superb variety.
- WIGELIA, GRUNNEWEGENI—Flowers darker, stronger grower than the Rose Colored, extra fine; cents.
- WIGELIA, VAN HOUTII—New; cents.
- It is a very great protection to half-hardy shrubs over Winter, to bend down tops in Fall, and cover with strawy manure or litter.

VINES AND CREEPERS.

PRICE CENTS, EXCEPT NOTED.

- AMPELOPSIS—[Or Virginia Creeper,] native, one of the most vigorous and hardy climbers; foliage becomes rich crimson in Autumn. Very desirable for walls, etc.
- “ VARIEGATED—[Cissus,] curious, beautiful.
- BIGNONIA—[Or Trumpet Flower,] foliage handsome, flowers large, scarlet, trumpet shaped in August; hardy, native.
- BIGNONIA—Large Flowered, [Grandiflora,] from China, flowers much larger, showy, not so hardy, cents,

CELASTRUS—[Or Staff tree,] native, vigorous, yellow flowers and berries, hardy.
 CLEMATIS, OR VIRGIN'S BOWER—[Blue Flowered,] profuse, deep blue flowers.

“ LARGE AZURE FLOWERED—[Azarea Grandiflora,] most superb, large, azure blue flowers, almost like Passion Flowers; cts.

CLEMATIS, EUROPEAN FRAGRANT—[Flammula,] Flowers white and very fragrant.

Also, CAMPANIFLORA, ERECTA, FLORIDA, INTEGRIFOLIA, SOPHIA, VITICELLA CERULEA; cents.

The Clematis are most elegant, slender branched shrubs, hardy when established, of rapid growth, with beautiful flowers of many colors, in long succession. No creepers more pleasing.

HONEYSUCKLES—Among the most esteemed Climbers, the last two perfectly hardy.

“ AUREA RETICULATA—Variegated leaves, yellow, purple and green; flowers white, shaded yellow and very fragrant; hardy.

“ CHINESE EVERGREEN—Rosy, half Evergreen, very fragrant, flowers twice.

“ HALLEYANA—New Japan sort; hardy, fragrant, white.

“ MONTHLY FRAG'T—Blooms all summer, delightfully fragrant, buff pink.

“ NEW WHITE—Nearly Evergreen, vigorous, fragrant, a variety of the Chinese. Shy bloomer

“ SPLENDIDA—Luxuriant growth, fine foliage; flowers bright straw color outside, pure white within; very fragrant; hardy.

“ SCARLET TRUMPET—Coral, very vigorous, [hardy, blooming all summer.

“ YELLOW TRUMPET—Equally desirable, differing only in color.

IVY—[English and Irish,] superb, famous climbers, Evergreen and tender here.

SILK VINE—[Periploca,] rapid grower, dark glossy leaves and curious brown flowers.

WISTARIA, OR GLYCINE—[American,] one of the finest Climbers, rapid, perfectly hardy, with long pendulous clusters of bluish purple flowers in June.

WISTARIA—[Chinese,] elegant, hardy, esteemed flowers in Spring and Autumn; cents.

WISTARIA—[Chinese White,] new and valuable variety;

“ MAGNIFICA—New, splendid;

HARDY ROSES.

There is no plant in cultivation more popular than the Rose, and none give better satisfaction, when treated properly, and in no case will they do well when planted in the grass singly on lawns, &c.

The Rose seems thoroughly at home in the West. We have never seen any better rose soil. The plants should have good soil and cultivation, and all but the hardiest sorts winter better if the tops are bent down, and covered with straw or litter in the Fall.

For the convenience of purchasers, we have arranged the summer or Hardy and Perpetual Roses into separate Divisions, and these into separate Classes.

Division 1st—June Roses. Division 2d—Perpetual and Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Purchasers will always do better, so far as possible to leave the selection of varieties to us, not only as a rule getting better plants, but besides, getting greater distinction in varieties.

We offer a magnificent stock of Roses, but some sorts are scarce, and we therefore beg leave to suggest in all specified orders wherever admissible, "alternates"—*i. e.*, your second choice, in case we have not your first; in this way far better satisfaction can often be given.

DIVISION 1,—JUNE ROSES.

Class 1.—Hardy White, Yellow, Striped, Blush and Red Roses.

TWELVE GOOD VARIETIES, OUR CHOICE \$

WHITE ROSES— cents each, except noted.

- BLANCHE FLEUR—Low, early, profuse, fine form, very double, in clusters.
- HYBRID WHITE—Tall, not so hardy, fine white, double in clusters, musky.
- LEDA—(Painted Damask,) low, profuse, fine form, more or less edged crimson.
- MADAM HARDY—Medium, fine white, cupped, free, strong grower, not so hardy.
- MADAM PLANTIER—Very vigorous, profuse and double, in clusters, hardy.
- MARGINED HIP (?)—Free, full double, globular, light blush, nearly white.
- PRINCESS CLEMENTINE—Medium growth, pure white, excellent variety.
- SNOWBALL—(Globe White,) hardy, vigorous, free, center creamy, not so double.
- WHITE PROVENCE—Low, free, slender, one of the largest and finest, often tinted.

YELLOW ROSES.

- HARRISON—(Double Yellow,) small, bright yellow, early, robust, fine, hardy.
- PERSIAN YELLOW—Double, deep yellow, with rarely crimson stripe, best; of moderate vigor. cents.

STRIPED AND SPOTTED— cents, except noted.

- DUKE OF ORLEANS—Bright rosy, thickly dotted white, strong, free, semi-double.
- GEORGE WEAVER—Vigorous, free, blush striped purple, fine.
- PERLE DES PANACHEES—White striped with red and purple, the best striped.
- PAUL PERRAS—Free, queer, full double, distinct spots, on velvet purple, running into rosy or bluish violet, beautiful.
- YORK AND LANCASTER—Large, loose, low, profuse, distinctly striped.

BLUSH— cents.

- CONTARD—Pale rose shaded lilac, large and double, cupped, free, pretty.
- COMMON PROVENCE—Light rose, cupped, double and very sweet.
- DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND—Large, double, very free bloomer, good grower.
- HUNDRED LEAF—Large, light rose, strong, profuse.
- LA TOURTEREIL—Beautiful light dove color, cupped and double, tall.

RED AND DARK— cents.

- AURETI—Small, velvety, very dark purple, vigorous, moderate bloomer.
- BERANGER—Low, fine double, rose color.
- BIZARRE DE LA CHINA—Bright crimson purple, very profuse, brilliant, beautiful.
- BLAIRII—Fine grower, moderate bloomer, brilliant, deep crimson.
- BON GENEVIEVE—Crimson shaded, fine form, full, double and free.
- BOULA DE NANTEUIL—Rosy, fine, double cupped.
- CERICETTE—Dark shaded lilac, or dove color; most profuse bloomer.
- CHENEDOLLE—Large, double and fragrant; light crimson, of dazzling brightness.
- COUP DE HEBE—Vigorous, most superb bud, large light rose.
- FAVARICUS—Fine, rose color, double, vigorous.
- GARIBALDI—Strong grower, very free, brilliant, scarlet crimson.
- GEORGE IV,—Dark velvety crimson, very free, superb, vigorous.
- LOVELY—Unusually dark, very double and fine, low, free, variable.
- MAHEKA—Half climber, very early, small, profuse, semi-double, deep crimson.
- PARIGOT—Brilliant crimson, cupped and double.
- PAUL RICAUT—Medium height, superb, large, brilliant, best light crimson.
- QUEEN OF FRANCE—Low, free, full double, globular, rosy.

Class 2.—Moss Roses.

Many acquisitions have recently been made to this favorite class of roses. The following sorts are the most valuable of both old and new varieties. They require good treatment.

TWELVE GOOD VARIETIES, OUR CHOICE §**WHITE—§ each.**

COUNTESS DE MURINAIS—Vigorous, free, medium size, in clusters.
 UNIQUE DE PROVENCE—Pure white, large and double, superb.
 WHITE BATH—Pure white, beautiful, occasionally striped.

BLUSH MOSSES— cents, except noted.

ADELAIDE—Blush lilac, very robust, strongest grower, good variety.
 AGATHE—Nearly white, small, mossy, moderately free, cluster flowered.
 ALICE LEROY—Tall, delicate, flesh color, good bloomer.
 CRESTED—Most superb bud, curious, exquisitely crested. calyx, large, fine double, blush flower, fine grower and bloomer; the most beautiful rose-bud: §
 ELIZABETH ROWE—Buds white, flower light blush, double and desirable.
 GLORY OF MOSSES—Low, robust, wonderful bud, double, flesh color; §
 JEAN BODIN—Low, immense bloomer, in clusters, excellent, double, flesh color.
 JENNY LIND—Pale roseate, very mossy leaf and branch, fine bud.
 MARBRE—Superb bud, tall, free, light marble or spotted rose, flower loose.
 MARIE OF BLOIS—Robust, clear, pale blush, shy.

RED AND DARK MOSSES— cents, except noted.

CAPT. INGRAM—Medium grower, mossy, small clusters, rich dark, turning dark er.
 ETNA—Bright crimson, varying to light rose, double, in clusters.
 LANEH—Large and double, free, superb rose color, vigorous, mossy.
 LUXEMBURG—Very mossy, free, fiery carmine, one of the best.
 WM. LOBB—Purplish crimson, fine, in clusters, strong grower, mossy.
 ZERBINE—Low, free, rosy, mottled.

Class 3.—Climbing Roses.

These are admirably adapted for covering walls, trellises, old trees, unsightly buildings, &c. Among them the PRAIRIE ROSE taking 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. PRICE— cents, except noted.

TWELVE GOOD VARIETIES, OUR CHOICE, §

AMADIS—Dark purplish crimson.
 ANNA MARIA—Blush, with fleshy tinge in center, clusters large.
 ATAGOIDES—Rose colored, with lighter shade.
 AYRSHIRE WHITE—Vigorous, profuse, hardy and pretty.
 DEVONIENSIS—Creamy, with yellow buff centre, very fragrant.
 GEM OF THE PRAIRIE—New Climbing Prairie Rose—a fine grower and free bloomer, fragrant flowers; \$1.00 each. (See cut.)
 KELSEY—New, full double blush, salmon center, in clusters, not quite hardy.
 MICHIGAN OR DETROIT—Native, parent of the Prairie Roses, great climber, very hardy, single pink, changing blush, in great clusters.
 MULTIFLORA, KENTUCKY—Superb, hardy climber, very free, double blush, late.
 QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS—White, fine climber, too tender here.
 QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES—Large, rosy, free in clusters, hardy, very popular.
 RUGA—Pale flesh, very fragrant.
 RUSSEL'S COTTAGE—Moderately vigorous, hardy, profuse, in clusters, rosy, with white stripes or marks, half-climbing.
 RANUNCULIFLORA—Exquisite form and color, blush coming nearly white, in immense clusters, vigorous.
 SEVEN SISTERS—[Or Greville,] large clusters of many colored flowers.
 SWEET BRIAR—[Double Pink,] semi-double, flesh to white, half climbing;
 " " [Single,] well known, half-climbing.



GEM OF THE PRAIRIE.

DIVISION 2.—PERPETUAL ROSES.

R. after a variety stands for remnant, *i. e.* perpetual—that it blooms freely through the season; v. r., very free remnant; p. r., poor remnant—shy after first blooming; n. r., not remnant or perpetual.

Class 1, Perpetual Moss Roses.

A NEW AND HIGHLY ESTEEMED CLASS OF ROSES.—PRICE \$

These bloom at intervals, from June till November; they require rich and well prepared soil.

- ALFRED DE DALMAS—Low, large, blush pink, vigorous and very fine bloomer. r.
 GEN. DRUOUT—Purplish crimson, free, but not so good fall bloomer. n. r.
 JAMES VEITCH—Deep, purplish crimson; medium size.
 MADAM BOUTON—Large, blush, good grower and immense bloomer, superb.
 MADAM EDWARD ORY—Bright, rosy in clusters, profuse, constant, fine, v. r.
 MADAM E. GERARDIN—Delicate rose, good form and bloomer, new, vigorous.
 PERPETUAL WHITE—Pure white, in large, mossy, green clusters, distinct, but not the most constant late bloomer, good grower and very popular.
 RAPHAEL—Light blush in clusters, vigorous, very mossy, very sweet, extra fine. r.
 SALET—Fine light rose, vigorous and good, perpetual bloomer, splendid variety.

Class 2,—Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

“OWN ROOTS”—PRICE Cents, except noted.

TWELVE GOOD VARIETIES—OUR CHOICE, \$

These are Hybrids, or crosses between June and Monthly Roses; flowering at intervals through the Summer, and are by far the most popular family of Roses. They should have deep, rich soil, and high cultivation, as they can only bloom on new shoots or growth. Some free bloomers exhaust themselves the first crop of bloom in June. Cutting off the superfluous buds, then, and also the seed pods after the bloom falls, will make finer blossoms, and better late crops of flowers. Some varieties flower much better late than others.

WHITE— Cents, except noted.

- ALBA CARNEA—White tinted rose, fine grower, full, new.
 BLANCHE VIBERT—Free, pure white, in clusters, hardy here, shy bloomer. n. r.
 COQUETTE DES ALPS—White center, shaded carmine, large, vigorous.
 DUTCHESS DE MAGENTA—White tinted, center rose.
 DR. HENON—White, yellowish center, fine but delicate grower. cents.
 HORTENSE BLACHET—White, with rosy center, cupped and double.
 IMPERATRICE EUGENIE—Splendid white rose, very highly recommended.
 LOUISE D'ARZENS—White, large, cupped and double.
 LADY EMILY PEEL—White, occasionally edged carmine.
 M'LE BONNAIRE—Vigorous, white, exquisitely beautiful; c.
 MADAM DE ROUGEMONT—White, delicately shaded rose. v. r.
 MADAM FREEMAN—Pure white, very double, center yellowish, splendid.
 “ GUSTAV BONNET—White tinted, crimson center.
 M'LE BERTHA LEVEQUE—Pure white, very large, full.
 MONS. NOMAN—Large, fine white.
 OCTAVIE FONTAINE—Almost white; in clusters, exquisitely cupped, v. r.
 SOEUR DES ANGES—Delicate flesh, changing to pure white.
 VIRGINAL—Pure white, very beautiful, delicate grower.
 VICOMTESS MONTESQUIEU—Free, pure white.

LIGHT COLORED, RED AND DARK.— Cts. each.

- ABEL GRAND—Beautiful silvery rose, large, full and free.
 ABBE DE L'EPPE—Large, deep rose, changing to purple, vigorous, v. r.
 ACHILLE GONAUD—Large and fine, bright carmine.
 ADAM PAUL—Very large, low, free, rosy flesh, superb bud.
 ADELE MAUZE—Very delicate blush, with lilac tinge, in clusters. r.
 ADMIRAL GRAVENA—Very dark purplish, shaded amaranth.
 “ NELSON—Brilliant carmine, large and full.
 “ LAYPEROUSE—Bright dazzling scarlet, changing to crimson.
 ALEXANDER BACHMETEFF—Deep rose color, large and full, vigorous. r.
 “ DUMAS—Dark, velvety.

- ALEXANDER FONTAINE—Medium size, cherry red, shaded white.
 “ DE BELFROY—Delicate rose colored, spotted white.
 ALFONSE BELIN—Cherry red, large, finely formed, very beautiful.
 ALFRED DE ROUGEMONT—Very dark velvety—purplish crimson.
 ALFRED COLOMB—Fiery red, large and globular.
 ALPHONSE DAMAISIN—Bright red.
 ALPAIDE DE ROTALIER—Clear satin rose, large and full, superb.
 AMANDE PATENOTTE—Small, neat, double, almost white, very free, constant.
 ANDRE DESPORT—Large, rose color, imbricated.
 ANNA ALEXIEF—Growth medium, rosy salmon, fine form.
 ANNA DE DIESBACH—Rosy carmine, very large and full, double.
 ANTIGONE—Rosy blush, becoming nearly white, in clusters, vigorous.
 ANTOINETTE MULTIFLORA—Dazzling scarlet changing to violet, large. r.
 ARDOISE DE LYON—Noble, large, very full dark slaty purple, vigorous. p. r.
 ARTHUR DE SANSEL—Dark purple, shaded crimson, superb. r.
 AUBERNON—Bright red, fine form, growth moderate.
 AUGUSTE MIE—Very large, cupped, blush, becoming lighter, very vigorous. p. r.
 AUGUSTINE MOUCHELET—Violet rose, large and full.
 AUGUST RIVIERE—Globular, red, shaded carmine.
 BARLOW—Dark purplish, with violet center.
 BARON CLAPAREDE—Bright, rosy blush, becoming lighter, in clusters.
 “ HALEY—Crimson purple, fine form, good grower and bloomer. p. r.
 “ LARREY—Clear bright rose, large, beautiful, vigorous. r.
 “ PELLETEN—Vivid crimson, excellent form, a very fine rose.
 “ PREVOST—Very large, rosy blush, becoming lighter, free, robust.
 “ ROTHSCILD—Brilliant crimson scarlet, large and fine, superb.
 “ GONELLE—White shaded rose, good form.
 BEAUTY OF LYONS—Strong, variable, mostly violet flesh, in large clusters. r.
 “ ROYGHEIM—Bright glossy pink, shaded or striped carmine.
 “ WALTHAM—Bright rosy crimson, large and full.
 BALOTE—Large, rather loose, crimson shaded maroon.
 BELLE NORMANDY—Large, lavender blush, full, vigorous and fine.
 “ BRUNE—Violet, with lighter shades.
 “ D'ORLEANS—Large, light, lilac, rosy.
 “ DE MASSIFS—Medium size, light rose, great bloomer. v. r.
 “ DE PRINTEMPS—Bright rose color.
 BICOLOR INCOMPARABLE—Medium, outside petals delicate rose, inside dark
 BLACK PRINCE—Large, full, deep crimson tinted with black.
 BOCCACE—Large, brilliant carmine, wood almost thornless.
 CARL COERS—Deep purple, large and double.
 CARDINAL PATRIZZI—Small, dark velvety crimson, distinct, beautiful.
 CAROLINE SANSEL—Delicate flesh, becoming lighter, large, sweet, vigorous.
 CENTIFOLIA ROSEA—Bright, clear rose, superb.
 CELINIE TOUVAIS—Double, bright rose.
 CHARLES ROUILLARD—Large, very double, perfect form, delicate rose-color.
 CHARLES VERDIER—Bright rose, edged white.
 CHARLES LEFEVERE—Large, dazzling, crimson scarlet, shaded, vigorous.
 CHRISTIAN PUTTNER—Large, light purple, shaded crimson.
 CLAUDE MILLION—Velvety, crimson scarlet, beautifully imbricated.
 COL. DE ROUGEMONT—Large, bright rosy red, good form. r.
 COMTE DE BEAUFORT—Clear, rosy blush, compact and fine.
 “ DERBY—Large, in clusters, vigorous, free, flesh to nearly white. r.
 “ PARIS—Large, rosy blush, shaded violet, in large clusters. v. r.
 COMTESS JAUCOURT—Magnificent flesh color, very large.
 “ POLIGNAC—Velvety red shaded violet.
 “ FELICITE MORQUES—Bright rosy red, inner petals edged white.
 “ BATHIANY—Large, fine blush, free in clusters, growth medium. r.
 “ CHABRILLIANT—Bright red, cupped, vigorous and fine.
 CORA—Medium sized, double bright rose.
 CRYSTAL PALACE—Bright red, cupped, vigorous.
 DANAE—Large, robust habit, double, transparent rose color.
 DEUIL DE PRINCE ALBERT—Large, blackish crimson, with light center.

- DR. AD. AISL—Large, loose, light cherry red.
 DR. ARNAL—Superb crimson, vigorous, hardy, constant, one of the best. v. r.
 DR. LINDLEY—Large, loose, violet rose, lighter edges, vigorous.
 DR. MARX—Rosy carmine, large and full.
 DUC DE AUMALE—Fine crimson, large, vigorous. r.
 “ D'ANJOU—Purplish rose, shaded, large and splendid.
 “ DE CAZES—Large, double, dark velvety purplish, n. r.
 “ DE ROHAN—Very large, light red shaded vermillion.
 “ DE WELLINGTON—Large, fiery red, shaded maroon, crimson center.
 DUHCESS CAMBACERES—Bright rose, cupped, outside lighter, vigorous, v. r.
 “ D'ORLEANS—Most superb, large, full, double, blush, vigorous, v. r.
 “ DESUTHERLAND—Delicate rose or pink, cupped, center lighter, r.
 “ DEMORNAY—Large, double, globular, light rose.
 “ DECAVLUS—Carmine, perfect form.
 “ DEMEDINA COELI—Velvety purplish red.
 EDWARD JESSE—Bright red, large, fine, vigorous, r.
 ELEANOR GRIER—Beautiful dark rose.
 ELIZABETH VIGNERON—Vigorous, bright rose.
 EMPEROR OF MOROCCO—Dark crimson purple, fine.
 “ NAPOLEON—Rich velvety scarlet with purple shades.
 “ OF MEXICO—Vigorous, large, double, crimson.
 ERNEST BOUCENNES—Fine form, pale rose marked with carmine.
 EUGENE SCRIBE—Large robust, bright red, shaded purple.
 “ SUE—Medium grower, large, bright rose, very fragrant, fine bud, r.
 “ VERDIER—Crimson purple, large and full.
 EVECQUE DE NIMES—Bright crimson, shaded scarlet, large, compact, extra.
 FANNY PETZOLD—Large clear rose, shaded white.
 FELIX GENERO—Violet rose, full and fine.
 FISHER HOLMES—Large, full, red, imbricated and shaded.
 FRANCIS LOUVAT—FRANCIS TREYVE—Scarlet.
 FRANCIS GOESKE—Bright red, changing to lilac, vigorous.
 FRANCIS I.—Low, medium sized, double, cherry and deep red, superb, r.
 FRANCIS ARAGO—Seedling of Raglan, velvet crimson, shaded. n. r.
 FULGORIE—Showy bud, large, vigorous and free, double, rosy flesh, r.
 GABRIEL DE PEYRONNY—Red tinted lilac, vigorous, good.
 GENERAL CHANGARNIER—Violet rose, large and fine, vigorous and free.
 “ DELAAGE—Blush, fading, in clusters, growth medium.
 “ JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant, velvety, crimson scarlet, changing to purplish, in clusters, superb, a fine grower.
 “ LAMARQUE—Bud and flower nearly white, robust and free.
 “ SIMPSON—Fine form, light crimson, good bloomer, hardy, r.
 “ WASHINGTON—Brilliant rosy crimson, large, double, v. r.
 GENIE CHATEAUBRIAND—Large, soft, curious, crimson purple, fine, vigorous, r.
 GEORGE PAUL—Vivid rose, large, full and beautiful.
 GEORGE PRINCE—Dazzling crimson, shaded, large and globular.
 GIANT OF BATTLES—Scarlet crimson, changing to purple, vigorous and free, unsurpassed, most esteemed of all, v. r.
 GILBERT SLATER—Light purplish rose, in clusters, very profuse and constant, fine healthy grower, extra variety.
 GLOBOSA—Clear bright crimson, intense color, large and double.
 GLOIRE DE LYON—Strong, variable, mostly rose, petals white below, r.
 “ “ SANTENAY—Intense crimson scarlet or purplish.
 “ “ DUCHERE—Dark purple, large and full.
 GLORY OF WALTHAM—Bright red shaded crimson.
 GUSTAVE COREAU—Red, imbricated, violet shades.
 HENRIETTA DUBUS—Violet purple, shaded and imbricated, fine.
 HENRY IV.—Rosy crimson, finely formed, r.
 HENRI PLANTIER—Large, bright rose, full and double, vigorous, v. r.
 JAMES DICKSON—Crimson shaded velvet purple.
 JEAN BAPTISTE—(Guillot,) Rosy purple, shaded red.
 JEAN GOUJON—Large, very double, fine form, light crimson, vigorous.

- JEAN TOUVAIS—Dazzling crimson, large and beautifully cupped.
- JEAN CHERPEN—Velvety, purple shaded.
- JOHN GRIER—Large red, petals lighter underneath, fragrant.
- JOASIN HANET—Light purplish, in large, showy clusters, vigorous, fine, v. r.
- JOHN HOPPER—Medium size, brilliant rose, with crimson center.
- JOSEPH FIALA—Dark red, with whitish edging, exquisite form.
- JULES MARGOTTIN—Large, light crimson, beautiful, popular, elegant bud, r.
- KING'S ACRE—Rose color, full double.
- LA BRILLIANT—Medium, clear, light carmine red, fine.
- LA REINE—Very large, light rose, double and fragrant, not always free.
- LADY ALICE PEEL—Light rosy, cupped, vigorous, r.
- “ CANNING—Medium, full double, in clusters, light rose.
- “ FORDWICK—Deep rose in clusters, free and fine.
- “ SEFTON—Fine pink, cupped.
- LANE—Large, fine, blush becoming lighter, in clusters, profuse, constant, one of the very best every way.
- LAURENT DESCOURT—Medium, double, purplish, velvet, extra.
- L'ENFANT MT. CARMEL—Very vigorous, shaded red, in clusters, v. r.
- LEOPOLD PREMIER—Brilliant crimson, large, fine form, vigorous.
- LION OF COMBATS—Variable, violet purple to scarlet, vigorous, showy, v. r.
- LORD CLYDE—Crimson shaded purple.
- LORD PALMERSTON—Medium, full, dazzling, light crimson. v. r.
- LOUIS BONAPARTE—Rosy crimson, large and sweet, vigorous.
- “ NOISETTE—Vigorous, large, rosy carmine.
- “ VAN HOUTTE—Rosy carmine, shaded scarlet.
- LOUISE PERRONNEY—Large and deep rose, shaded with carmine. r.
- “ CARRIQUE—Medium, very full, handsome red, with light carmine.
- MADAM BOLL—Large, bright red, changing to light flesh color.
- “ BRIANSON—Brilliant carmine, shaded with puce, large, fine.
- “ BOUTIN—Large, full, light, cherry, extra.
- “ BRUNY—Large, white shaded lilac flesh.
- “ CHARLES CRAPELET—Excellent form, bright red, fine.
- “ CHARLES WOOD—Vivid crimson, shaded purple, large and fine, v. r.
less regular, larger, lighter colored, more fragrant than Giant—no rose more constantly in bloom. Perhaps the very best H. P.
- “ AMELIA HALPHEN—Large, perfect form, rose shaded bright carmine.
- “ DESIRE GERAUD—Vigorous, striped rose and carmine.
- “ DEVEREAU DAUVALLE—Tender rose, shaded white.
- “ E. CAVAIGNAC—Vigorous, rose shaded lilac, very free and fine.
- “ DE ST. GENET—Curious violet purple, large, soft, vigorous. r.
- “ DOMAGE—Bright rose, very large, very free and showy. v. r.
- “ DUBUISSON—Large, full, light crimson.
- “ M. LA BESSE—White tinted rose, fine.
- “ JOLY—Large, cupped, bright rose.
- “ KNORR—Superb bud, nearly white, center rosy, fine, free, good. v. r.
- “ LAFFAY—Rosy crimson, large and full. r.
- “ LAMORICIER—Pink flesh, fine form, and very constant.
- “ MASSON—Large, noble, velvety crimson, full double, slender grower.
v. r.
- “ OUDIN—Medium deep rose, growth vigorous, free and fine. v. r.
- “ PLACE—Vigorous, fragrant, light rose.
- “ SMITH—Rose shaded lilac, vigorous.
- “ VAILVEIT—Fine lilac purple, very vigorous, large, extra fine.
- “ VICTOR VERDIER—Cherry rose, cupped, beautiful, large, double.
- “ VORIN—Flesh, medium size, very neat, vigorous.
- “ WM. PAUL—Medium, violet purple, with crimson shades.
- “ PIERSON—Large, full, red shaded purple.
- “ VALLAMBOURG—Large and fine, crimson shaded scarlet, double.
- MADELINE NONIN—Rose tinted salmon, medium size.
- M'LE GEORGE PAUL—Vigorous, rose shaded.
- “ JENNIE MARIX—Bright rose, large and fine.
- “ MARGARET DOMBRAIN—Delicate blush, large,

- M'LE MARIA RADY—Bright red, bordered white.
 “ ANNIE WOOD—Clear red, imbricated, fine.
 “ ALICE LEROY—Light salmon, exquisitely cupped, fragrant, free. r.
 MARCELLA—Salmon rose, nicely cupped.
 MARQUIS BOCELLA—Medium, silvery blush, very hardy, constant. v. r.
 MARSHAL FOREY—Crimson, large and full.
 MARSHAL SOUCHET—Bright scarlet, very large and double.
 “ VAILLANT—(Damaizin,) rosy crimson, distinct, large, full.
 “ “ (Guilliot,) dark crimson, large, full.
 MAURICE BERNARDIN—Brilliant vermilion, large and full, first rate.
 MERE DE ST. LOUIS—Exceedingly delicate color, white tinted, free and fine. r.
 MIGNARD—Rather loose form, crimson, changing to violet, beautiful. r.
 MONTE CRISTO—Medium, brilliant crimson, shaded with fiery scarlet.
 MRS. ELLIOTT—Very vigorous, free, excellent form, bright rose, hardy.
 MRS. JOHN BERNERS—Deep magenta rose, tinted rich crimson, imbricated.
 MURILLO—Medium, full, velvet purple with velvet, extra.
 NEWTON—Moderate grower, good form, bronzy rose, of medium size.
 OCTAVIE FONTAINE—Small, almost white, in clusters, exquisitely cupped. v. r.
 OLIVER DELHOMME—Medium, light fiery scarlet, full double.
 ORDERIC VITAL—Light rose, in clusters, superb, sweet, vigorous. r.
 ORIFLAM DE ST. LOUIS—Bright, very showy carmine, free bloomer.
 PAEONIE—Large, loose, purplish, very showy, in large clusters, magnificent, one of the very best. v. r.
 PANACHE D'ORLEANS—Vigorous, free, fine, pale stripe.
 PAUL DESGRAND—Medium, light red, mixed with violet.
 PAUL DU PUY—Moderate grower, velvety, scarlet or crimson. v. r.
 PAUL VERDIER—Large, bright rose, vigorous, fine.
 PAULINE LENSESEUR—Dwarf, violet, crimson, large clusters, fine. v. r.
 PERPETUAL PINK—Vigorous, free, new.
 PIUS IX.—Vigorous, free, large and full, purplish red, one of the best, v. r.
 POMPONE DE ST. RADIGONE—Small, compact, red shaded violet.
 PRESIDENT MASS—Large, velvety, red.
 PRESIDENT LINCOLN—Medium size, rosy purple, in clusters, fine, p. r.
 PRAIRIE DU TERRE NOIR—Large, purple, delicately marbled violet.
 PRAIRIE TRICOLOR—Medium, cupped in clusters, lilac rose, margined white.
 PROF. KOCH—Medium, cherry red, with dark carmine.
 PRINCE ALBERT—Noble, most fragrant, full double, deep purplish red. We think this or Souvenir De Belge the best rose in the world; v. r.
 “ HENRY DE PAYS BAS—Large, globular, carmine with lilac under.
 “ NOIR—Nearly double, medium size, blackish purple, very showy.
 PRINCESS OF WALES—Vivid crimson, cupped, free, large and double.
 “ MARY OF CAMBRIDGE—Light rose, free, full, double.
 QUEEN VICTORIA—Blush, large and free, superb flower, low grower.
 REINE DU MIDI—Delicate rose color, finely cupped.
 RIVERS—Low, superb light rose, most profuse and constant, extra, v. r.
 SIMON ST. JEAN—Large, full, purple violet shaded.
 SOUVENIR D'ORVILLE—Scarlet crimson, shaded, good grower.
 “ CT. CAVOUR—Crimson, shaded darker.
 SOUVENIR CH. MONTAULT—Brilliant, fiery crimson, distinct.
 “ DE L. R. DE BELGE—Very similar to Prince Albert, possibly less purple and more uniform, pure deep crimson, extra, v. r.
 “ LEVESON GOWER—Hardy, free, fine, cupped, rosy blush, r.
 SOUVENIR DE MAXIMILLIAN—Reddish carmine marbled, very double.
 “ “ SOLFERINO—Large, full, velvety carmine.
 “ “ LADY EARDLY—Maroon shaded.
 “ “ QUEEN OF ENGLAND—Large, light red shaded, carmine.
 “ WM. WOOD—Large, double, purple shaded scarlet and black.
 SYDONIE—Large, pink fading, exquisite form and color, vigorous, profuse, v. r.
 TRIUMPH D'ANGERS—Dwarf habit, very free, dark crimson.
 “ DE L'EXPOSITION—Very large, full, magnificent crimson.
 “ DE PARIS—Deep crimson, large and full, velvety.
 “ DE VALENCIENNES—Large, light rose, much like La Reine.

- TRIUMPH DE VERSAILLES—Large, cupped, light rose, r.
 “ DES BEAU ARTS—Large, velvety crimson.
 “ OF BEAUTY—Large, perfect form, rose shaded lilac.
 THERESE LERETTE—Fine, double, brilliant rose.
 THORIN—Brilliant crimson, free.
 VAINQUER DE SOLFERINO—Large, dark red, shaded lighter.
 VICTOR VERDIER—Very large and full, variable, shaded carmine, outside lighter, free and fine, splendid, v. r.
 VICOMPT VIGUER—Large, double, red shaded violet.
 VICOUNTESS DOUGLASS—Large, full, light pink, cupped.
 VILLE ST. DENIS—Very full, double, large, handsome, light marble rose, r.
 VULCAIN—Medium, almost double, dark violet, with darkish shades.

MONTHLY ROSES.

Bourbon, Noisette, Tea and China Roses are popularly termed “Monthlies,” flowering as most do in pots nearly every month, and in open air constantly from June till severe frost.

Some Noisettes and a few Bourbons are ordinarily indifferent bloomers, needing old wood, hence more room and age. But as a class, for those wishing Roses and the most exquisite rosebuds at all seasons, for all purposes, these Monthlies are incomparably the most useful of all. Many kinds—we believe most of the good growers—will endure over winter here, and still farther North, by covering in Fall a good mound of earth over the crowns, laying boards and litter over the mound to keep off wet. We have thus wintered perfectly, without protection, Appoline, Malmaison, Rosamene, Joseph Gourdon, and many others. Though the tops die down, the crowns in Spring throw up strong, new flower shoots. But suppose they die because tender—why reject them?—why such excessive economy in the matter of roses—flowers—alone? A dollar for a dinner, or “show” of a few hours, \$50 or \$100 for a new suit, is not deemed extravagant now. Then the ceaseless expense for eating, drinking and display of jewelry, confectionery, ale, tobacco, etc. WHY NOT LOVE AND ADORN OUR HOMES as well—laying out EACH SPRING, a few dollars it may be, to bedeck them with new, smiling Summer dresses, to give us at each outgoing and incoming a glad welcome?

Patronized as are our tobacco, confectionery and other fancy stores, saloons, etc., who doubts either their high rank and importance, or most exalted civilization? But are Nurseries and Floral Establishments (including Monthly Roses) any less essential and worthy? Monthly Roses we think the most deserving and neglected of all Flowering Plants—neglected because esteemed tender, when to a genuine Rose lover they are a perpetual feast, succeeding admirably in open ground, and paying for themselves every day while in bloom.

PRICE.—Strong Plants, all classes, our choice, 40 cents each. 12 good varieties, \$4.00.

BOURBON ROSES.

Mostly good bloomers and fine for pots; not so hardy generally as H. Perpetuals, though most will endure winter here, with trifling protection. To make sure, however, cover or mound up with earth as recommended above for Monthlies.

PRICE— CENTS, EXCEPT NOTED. 12 GOOD VARIETIES, OUR CHOICE, \$

- APPOLINE—Pink, double and compact, a good bloomer.
 BLANCHE LAFITTE—Light flesh, double and fine.
 COMTE BOBRINSKI—Very bright scarlet, not full double.
 COUNTESS BARBANTAN—Large white shaded flesh.

- DR. BERTHET—Brilliant purplish crimson, fine form and foliage.
 DUCHESS OF THURINGE—Cupped, white, shaded lilac, very free, v. r.
 DUPETIT THOUARS—Deep, rich red, medium or large, very free, full, v. r.
 EDITH MURAT—Medium, full double, white shaded light rose.
 EMILIE COURTIER—Bright rose, large, double.
 EMPRESS EUGENIE—Superb, large, full, double, light flesh, vigorous, extra, v. r.
 GEN. RENNO—Profuse, flesh, in clusters, vigorous, v. r.
 GEO. PEABODY—Slow, rich velvet crimson, marbled dark, very free, extra, v. r.
 GLORIE DE ROSAMENE—Bright dazzling scarlet, semi-double, showy, v. r.
 HERMOSA—Beautifully cupped light rose, free grower and bloomer, excellent, v. r.
 IMPERATRICE JOSEPHINE—Blush pink, vigorous, in clusters, r.
 JOSEPH GOURDON—Rosy lilac in clusters, large, full, very vigorous, v. r.
 JACQUES AMYOT—Small lilac crimson center.
 JULIUS CÆSAR—Cherry red, large and full.
 JUPITER—Medium, full, purplish red, beautiful, r.
 LOUIS ODIER—Clear light rose, beautifully cupped, vigorous, hardy, in clusters.
 LOUIS MARGOTTIN—Delicate, light satiny rose, large and beautiful.
 MONTHLY CABBAGE—Deep pink, fine form, sweet, vigorous, v. r.
 MRS. BOSANQUET—Large, double, pale flesh, fine form, profuse, popular, v. r.
 M^{lle} JENNY GAY—White, with flesh center.
 “ LETOUR JURY—Delicate light rose.
 “ RIVOUY—Vigorous bright rosy carmine.
 “ DUBOST—Large, flesh shaded pink.
 MADAM DUPREZ—Small, deep rose shaded lilac in clusters.
 MARSHAL VILLIERS—Small, bright rose, in clusters.
 OPLITZ—Fine red, shaded purple, loose, vigorous, v. r.
 PIERRE ST. CYR—Large, light rose, cupped, very profuse, pleasing, v. r.
 PAUL JOSEPH—Purplish crimson.
 QUEEN OF BOURBONS—Salmon flesh, very free, distinct, beautiful, v. r.
 SIR JOSEPH PAXTON—Rosy crimson in very showy clusters, vigorous, fine, r.
 SOUVENIR D'ANSELM—Brilliant light crimson, r.
 SOUVENIR MALMAISON—Very large, free, most magnificent full double, light flesh, almost white, v. r.
 VORACE—Deep crimson, full double, free and fine.

NOISETTE ROSES.

Most superb Summer and Autumn Roses, remarkable for exquisite shades of Salmon and Yellow. Some of the best, particularly of those colors, require old wood and much room to bloom freely, and hence are not so good bed or pot roses here. In a Southern clime they become most magnificent perpetual climbers. Thorough protection over Winter is best for Noisettes. However, Cromatella, and Solfatare we wintered, successfully, in open air, several seasons in Wisconsin, and the same protection recommended above for monthlies, will suffice.

PRICE— CENTS, EXCEPT NOTED. 12 GOOD VARIETIES, OUR CHOICE, \$

- AIMEE VIBERT—Pure white, in large clusters, profuse, beautiful.
 AMERICA—Very large, fragrant, creamy, shaded salmon, vigorous, superb, r.
 AUGUSTA—Very much like Solfatare.
 BEAUTY OF GREENMOUNT—Crimson, in clusters.
 BARON DE MAYNARD—Pure white, fine form.
 BOLOGNA—Crimson in clusters.
 BOUGAINVILLE—Small, rosy crimson, in clusters.
 CAROLINE MARRINESSE—Small, white, very double, in large clusters; v. r.
 CELINE FORESTIER—Medium, light yellow, fragrant, distinct, v. r.
 CLIMBING HERMOSA OR SATINA—Vigorous, free, pink, like Hermosa.
 CROMATELLA—(Cloth of Gold,) Bright sulphur yellow, very fragrant, magnificent, shy in young plants.
 FELLEMBERG—Brilliant crimson, vigorous, v. r.
 ISABELLA GRAY—Exquisite golden yellow, very fragrant, moderately free, r.

- JAUNE HARDY—Deep, rich yellow, shy.
 LAMARQUE—Superb, tender climber, large, yellowish white, needs room.
 MADAM DES LONGCHAMPS—Creamy white, pink center.
 MADAM HERMAN—Medium, in clusters, white shaded salmon rose.
 MADAM MASSOT—Small, nearly white, in fine clusters, good form, very hardy, v. r.
 MARSHAL NEIL—A thoroughly magnificent, worthy sort; light yellow, of vigorous growth, and perfectly free blooming habit, large, *most fragrant*, full double, a great acquisition.
 M'LE ARISTIDES—Large, full, straw color, with distinct salmon center, r.
 MUSK CLUSTER—Or musk rose, Splendens.
 OPHIRIE—Orange yellow with variable buff or rosy tints, free, fine, v. r.
 PETER DE SAUKIER—Deep pink, in large clusters, fragrant.
 PHALOE—Creamy white, changing blush, distinct and fine, r.
 SOLFATARE—Large, superb, sulphur yellow, one of the best, vigorous, r.
 SUPERBA—Strong, in clusters, light flesh to white, free, sweet, fine, v. r.
 WASHINGTON—Pure white, in clusters, strong grower, profuse, double, fine, v. r.
 YELLOW NOISETTE—Fragrant, light yellow.

TEA SCENTED ROSES.

So called from their exquisite perfume. They are excellent bedders, and very fine for pot culture. Can be wintered in cold frame or cool, dry cellar. Many of the stronger growers can be safely kept over winter in open ground here, by mounding up or burying with leaves, as directed under the head of Monthly Roses. No place should be without them.

PRICE— cents each, except noted. 12 good varieties, our choice, \$

- ADAM—Very large, tender rose.
 ALBA ROSEA—Large, white rosy center.
 ANTHEROSE—Blush white.
 AMENA—Pale rose color.
 BELLE MARIA—White shaded with rose.
 BELLE CHARTONNAISE—Large crimson velvet, shaded light red.
 BOUGERE—Bronzy or lilac rose, very large, excellent, free, vigorous.
 CAROLINA COOK—Orange pink.
 CAMELLIA—Crimson.
 CAROLINE—Blush pink, rosy center.
 CHAS. REYBAUD—Rosy crimson.
 COUNTESS OUVAROFF—Large, full, beautiful clear rose, brilliantly shaded.
 " DE BASSANNO—Small dark rose, handsome bud.
 CORTAS—Blush mottled pink.
 DAVID PRADEL—Large, free, double grayish lilac rose, fine.
 DEVONIENSIS—Large, free, creamy, with yellow buff center, very sweet.
 ISABELLA SPRUNT—Pale yellow, beautiful bud.
 ESTHER PRADEL—Medium, chamois yellow, changing to salmon.
 FLEUR DE CYMES—Large, pale flesh, pink and lilac shades.
 FRAGOLETTE—Shaded pink.
 GEN. DUBERG—Deep rose shaded crimson; finest dark tea.
 GLOIRE DE DIJON—Very large, double, fragrant, free, vigorous, salmon buff, superlative, best of its color.
 GOUBALT—Yellow buff, very sweet.
 HOMER—Rosy, with fleshy white or salmon center, free, superb.
 JAUNE D'OR—Fine, yellow.
 JENNY—Beautifully cupped and fragrant bronze pink, shaded yellow.
 LA PACTOLE—Pale sulphur yellow, free and beautiful.
 LA SYLPHIDE—Rosy buff, changing to almost white.
 L'ENFANT TROUVE—Large, full, sulphur yellow, with deep center.
 LEVESON GOWER—Vigorous, free, salmon white, often tinted, especially in bud.
 LOUISE DE SAVOIE—Large, full, sulphur yellow, fine.
 LYON—Large, light rose, superb bud.
 MADAM WILLIAM—Pure white, pink center, fine.

- MADAM BRAVY—Large, beautiful white, often shaded creamy or rosy, free, extra
 “ CHRISTINE MEESTED—Medium, brownish orange, petals flesh underneath, free, fine.
 “ DAMAIZIN—Large, flesh shaded salmon, very free and fine.
 “ DE RAYNIES—Pure white, very free bloomer, very sweet.
 “ DE STELLA—Strong grower, superb bronzy crimson.
 “ FALCOT—Bright yellow shaded crimson, double, free and fine.
 “ GRANLA—Medium, globular, purplish, with aurora center.
 “ VATRY—Deep rose, very large.
 “ RETOUANNEZ—Yellowish buff, center pink.
 “ HALPHEN—Salmon pink, yellowish center.
 M'LE. ADELE JOURGEANT—Medium, handsome, clear yellow.
 “ JENNY PERNET—Large, salmon flesh.
 “ RACHEL—Large, full, greenish white, “only one of the color.”
 MARQUIS DE FOUCAULT—Beautiful, pure white, free.
 MELVILLE—Large, pinkish lilac.
 OLYMPE FREGINAY—Sulphur yellow.
 PRINCESS MARIA—Rosy pink, but tinted, very free.
 “ ESTERHAZY—Very large and double, rose color.
 REINE DE PORTUGAL—Deep bright golden yellow, shaded with rose, very full and fine.
 REGULUS—Medium, flat, double, brilliant, coppery rose, center darker.
 SAFRANO—Most splendid bud, center open, orange buff, free fine.
 SOMBREUIL—Large, creamy white tinted, most superb, extra.
 SOUVENIR D'UN AMI—Large, full, pale rose, beautiful.
 “ D'ELISE—Rosy white, lemon center.
 SOCRATES—Cupped, yellow shaded pink, very fragrant.
 TRIUMPH DE LUXEMBURG—Very large, rosy buff shaded deeper, distinct.
 “ DE RENNES—Rosy salmon, vigorous.
 “ DUCHERE—Medium, light rose, changing to white.
 VISCOMPT DE CAZES—Yellow, shaded with copper, distinct, free, superb.
 WHITE TEA—Delicate, free, pure white.

CHINA OR BENGAL ROSES.

Of Dwarf habit, highly esteemed for pots, but with good culture grow and flower freely in open ground. Treatment during winter the same as for Tea Scented.

PRICE CENTS, EXCEPT NOTED.

12 GOOD VARIETIES—OUR CHOICE, \$

- ABBE MOLAND—Dark rosy crimson.
 AGRIPPINA—Rich velvety crimson, superb, profuse, most esteemed.
 DOUGLAS—Rich violet.
 ARCHDUKE CHARLES—Rose, changing to crimson.
 BELLE DE MONZA—Very dark velvety, thick, firm petal, profuse, pretty.
 BEAU CARMIN—Light crimson.
 CELS—Blush white, the buds tinted rosy, profuse.
 COUNTESS LACEPEDE—Silvery blush, distinct, and beautiful.
 COQUETTE—Small, free, crimson shaded pink.
 ETNA—Bright carmine, free and distinct.
 EUGENE BEAUIHARNOIS—Rich crimson, large, free, fragrant.
 LAWRENCIA—Dwarf or Miniature monthly, small, pink.
 LADY WARRENDER—Pure white.
 LOUIS PHILLIPPE—Crimson, with blush center, sweet, profuse, fine.
 LUCULLUS—Dark crimson, free.
 POURPRE DE TYRE—Vigorous, large, lilac purple.
 PINK DAILY—Profuse pink or light rose, center open.
 PREMIUM DE PARIS—Crimson purple, vigorous and free.
 PURPLE CROWN—Deep purplish crimson, free bloomer, extra.
 QUEEN OF LOMBARDY—Bright rosy, very profuse and full.

SANGUINEA---Deep crimson, often with white stripe, open center, most profuse.
 TRIUMPHANT---Rosy lilac, becoming crimson, free bloomer.
 VIRIDESCENS---(Green Rose,) leaves and flowers same color, profuse, curious.
 WHITE DAILY---Old favorite, free, slender, creamy white.

BANKSIA AND MYCROPHYLLA ROSES.

Mostly climbing and tender, requiring age to bloom freely; esteemed South.

PRICE— CENTS EACH.

MYCROPHYLLA ALBA—White, sweet, splendid.
 " RUBRA—[Burr Rose,] Thorny, very curious, free, popular South.
 WHITE BANKSIA—Pure white, delicate, double, pretty.

HERBACEOUS PAEONIES.

Noblest of Herbaceous Perennials; perfectly hardy, wonderfully showy, and of the easiest culture. They are quite as well moved in Fall, and thrive in any good soil. The varieties, from earliest to latest, afford a succession of bloom for over a month.

Those preceded by a (†) are of the *Officinalis* family, the others are Chinese varieties.

PRICE--- cents each; \$ per dozen. Mixed varieties, \$ per dozen.

ALBA GRANDIFLORA PLENA---Tall, rather early, very large, in clusters, profuse pale flesh, becoming white, with sulphur center, fragrant.
 ALBA ROSEA DELICATISSIMA---Medium height and season, in clusters, large, globular, very double, pale rosy violet, sweet, distinct, superb.
 AMABILIS GRANDIFLORA---Medium height, profuse, in clusters, double, outside petals flesh with paler tips, center sulphur and white, rather fragrant.
 DELICATISSIMA---Delicate fine rose, very large, full and sweet.
 †DOUBLE CRIMSON---Well known, rather early, full double, brilliant, indispensable.
 DUCHESS DE NEMOURS---Outside petals violet, centre blue, large flowers, very attractive.
 FESTIVA---White, tipped with pink, very showy.
 FRAGRANT OR ROSE SCENTED---Tall, late, free in small clusters, large, full double, center projecting, deep rose color, exquisitely fragrant.
 HARRISONI---Tall, very large, full double, outer row of petals deep rose, inner petals shorter, salmon rose, fringed, fragrant, superb.
 HERCULES---Tall, rather early, in small clusters, immensely large; full double, bright clear rose, becoming a little lighter, fragrant.
 †HUMILIS---(Spanish Dwarf,) earliest low, single pink; four weeks earlier than Humei.
 LUTEA VARIEGATA---Medium size, outside petals long, rosy pink, inside salmon and shorter, rather sweet.
 PERFECTION---Large, in clusters, outside rosy, with lighter tip, inside globular, petals narrow, long, fine, deep salmon, center rosy, rather sweet, beautiful; 75c.
 REEVESI---Fine, double, incarnate, with delicate purple tinge, inside petals projecting, center rosy, free.
 ROI SÚPERB---Medium size, deep rose, fringed, somewhat fragrant.
 ROSY GEM---Medium size, clear, beautiful rose color, sweet.
 TRICOLOR---Tall, large, full double, inside row salmon flesh, feathered purple, next row of irregular length, salmon sulphur, center purple edged, fragrant and superb.
 VICTORIA MODESTA---Rather tall, late, profuse, outside clear flesh, next rows narrow and light sulphur, center petals brighter flesh color.
 WHITEEII---Magnificent, large, white, with yellow center, in clusters.

HARDY BULBS.

Of all Spring flowers commend us to these, succeeding as they do most perfectly on our soil, and affording, with the least trouble and on the smallest space, the most unrivalled display of beauty and fragrance, at a period when ordinary trees and plants are scarcely waked out of their Winter's sleep. Wherever practicable, they should be planted in the months of October and November, in good garden soil; the larger Bulbs, as Tulips, Crown Imperials, Hyacinths, and Narcissus, three to five inches deep after ground has settled, from surface to top of Bulb; and, if convenient, cover Bulbs with sand, and surface of beds, after the ground is frozen two or three inches deep, with leaves or litter three or four inches deep, to remain there through the season. Protect from hard winds.

Our collection of Bulbs is of sorts mostly well proved here.

I commence sending out Bulbs about the 1st of October, and can fill all orders up to the first week in December. I do not advise you to delay your orders till so late, as it may be possible the ground will be frozen up; it is best to order early.

TULIPS--The Tulip has the honor of having excited the wildest admiration and speculation of any flower whatever--and probably in no other extant is there the exquisite purity, variety and richness of coloring displayed, as in the Tulip. It is withal so hardy, and so easily managed, lasting, (the different varieties,) eight weeks in bloom. The terms "Early," "Medium," "Late," refer to the season of blooming.

Our collection embraces over three hundred named sorts.

Named varieties, \$ to \$ per doz.; mixed, c per doz., \$ per 100.

HYACINTHS--If the Tulip be King, the Hyacinth is certainly the fragrant, fairy Queen of Spring. It succeeds well here in the garden, and is one of the best bulbs also for Winter flowering in pots or glasses. Our collection embraces over 150 varieties of Double and Single, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Red, White and Yellow.

Named varieties, \$ per doz.; mixed varieties, or colors separated, \$ per doz. Good mixed varieties, \$10 per 100.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNAL---Very curious; the leaves appear in spring with those of other bulbs, but the flowers push up in the Fall; cts. each; \$ per dozen.

CROCUS---A favorite, very early and beautiful flower. Many colors, Blue, White, Yellow and Striped; named sorts, cents per dozen, \$ per 100; mixed, all colors, cents per dozen, \$ per 100.

CROWN IMPERIAL---Very popular Spring flower, of the most rapid, early, stately growth; very hardy; its beautiful bell-shaped flowers and tuft of green leaves give it a very unique appearance. We have several varieties of the Red and Yellow and Orange, with Gold and Silver Striped foliage, which are very fine; mixed varieties cents each, \$ per dozen; named varieties, from cents to \$ each.

FRITTILLARIAS---Hardy, graceful, bell-shaped, mottled flowers of many colors; cents each, \$ per dozen.

HYACINTHIUS---Very attractive Summer flowering Bulbs; many varieties; from cents to \$ cents each.

IRIS---ENGLISH, PERSIAN, SPANISH---Of many colors, and all delicate and beautiful; the Persian very early and dwarf, fine for pots; cents each, \$ per dozen; the Spanish large and later; cents per dozen; the English tallest and latest, and with us the only sort inclined to be tender; that is, with the covering we give all bulbs over Winter; cents per dozen.

SUSIANA MAJOR---Rose tinted, with brown, beautiful; cents each.

JONQUIL---Double, cents each, \$ per dozen; Single, cents each, \$ per dozen; hardy, bright yellow and sweet, pretty.

LILIES---A renowned and truly beautiful tribe; moved in Spring as well in the Fall; mostly hardy and of easy culture. Full descriptions of the varieties are given in my Floral Guide, and Bulb Catalogue.

LILY OF THE VALLEY---Small roots, low growth, beautiful waxen bells; \$ per dozen.

NARCISSUS---Showy flowers, white or yellow, mostly fragrant, admirable for forcing; several sorts, double and single; cents each, \$ per dozen.

ORNITHOGALUM---Very hardy, low, profuse white flowers, after the Snow Drops; cents per dozen.

SNOW DROPS---Double, 60 cents per dozen, \$5.00 per 100; Single, cents per dozen, \$ small roots and very early, modest little white flowers, the first messenger of Spring.

SQUILL SIBERIAN---Very early, low, brilliant, blue, bell-shaped flowers, one of those Gems, that come before the swallow dare; cents to cents each, \$ to \$ per dozen.

My COLLECTIONS OF BULBS, varying in price from \$3.00 to \$20.00, made up expressly for the non-professional Florist, having given such general satisfaction to many hundreds of my customers, I will call your attention to them. Plain and practical directions for the cultivation of Bulbs, are given in my DESCRIPTIVE BULB CATALOGUE, published Sept. 1st, and mailed free on application.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

For out-door culture, the roots of which require the same care in wintering as the Dahlia. Plant early in May, except noted otherwise.

AMARYLLIS---Formosissima, (Jacobean Lily,) beautiful, crimson scarlet;

ANEMONE---A beautiful flower, for growing in beds or masses; per dozen.

GLADIOLUS---The best of our Summer flowering Bulbs. (See list in the Floral Guide and Garden Directory.)

Named varieties, \$ per dozen; mixed, \$ per dozen.

MADEIRA VINE---A rapid climber, elegant glossy foliage, with fragrant white flowers; each, \$ per dozen.

RANUNCULUS---Not so generally grown as it should be, flowers brilliant; cts. per dozen.

TIGER FLOWER---(Or Tigridia,) Curious and beautiful, in bloom from July to Oct. Flowers large, about four inches across, and of rich, pure colors; each flower lasting but a day. Cultivation of the simplest kind, like the Gladiolus; cents each; \$ per dozen.

TIGER FLOWER, YELLOW---(Conchiflora,) Orange, variegated golden yellow and black; cents each, \$ per dozen.

TRITOMAS---THE RED HOT POKER PLANT---A very attractive flower; the early frosts do not injure it; cents each, \$ per dozen.

TUBEROSE, DOUBLE---Tall, pure white and exquisitely fragrant flowers, late, greatly admired; plant in April; to cents each, c to \$ per dozen.

For varieties of above and full description see my GREENHOUSE and BEDDING PLANT CATALOGUE, with description of Summer flowering Bulbs, published each Spring, and mailed on application.

PHLOXES.

A very choice Herbaceous Perennial, of the easiest culture, perfect hardihood, nearly everblooming, and withal afforded at such low rates, no garden should be without them. They embrace every color, from purest white to darkest crimson; and, as they bloom well in partial shade, they are by far the most useful plants we have, either for city gardens or for shrubberies.

PRICE— cents; per dozen \$

- ALBERTUS—Shaded purple and crimson.
 AURIEL DURIEZ—Pure white, carmine eye.
 BELLE NORMANDY—Salmon, perfect form.
 CARTERII—Dark crimson, fine.
 COMPTESS OF MORTON—Rosy pink.
 COL. DUNDAS—Purple, large, fine.
 CROSS OF ST. LOUIS—Lilac, striped white.
 GEM—White purple edge, crimson eye.
 HEBE—White, crimson eye.
 L'ORIENTALE—Small, deep crimson.
 LA AVINER—Crimson, dark eye.
 LA BRAZIER—Lilac striped crimson, crimson eye.
 MADAME CUBITER—White, crimson eye.
 “ DOMAGE—White, large purple eye.
 “ POTHIER—Large, rose striped.
 “ DE COUNTESS DE MALVERT—White, large crimson eye.
 “ PIQUETTE—Large Rose.
 “ THOMAM—Lilac red, crimson eye.
 MARIA BELLANGER—Rosy lilac.
 MISS SHIELD—Light blush, amaranth eye.
 MONS'R HUGH LOW—Fine dark crimson.
 NAPOLEON—Distinct pink and white, striped.
 PRINCESS ALICE—Pretty, dwarf white, crimson eye.
 RAPHAEL—Violet, deep eye.
 SNOWFLAKE—Pure white.
 VENUS—Carmine, blush eye.

DAHLIAS.

Most popular Summer and Autumn flowers, truly magnificent, almost a new Floral Creation, so improved and unlike the original. They need thorough protection from winds, with a mixture of sand in very heavy or adhesive soil. Wire hoops, set in stakes, make a neat support. The Dahlia is impatient of shade and drouth, and likes DEEP, RICH, MOIST SOIL. We have never seen such displays as on our grounds for several years past.

Our collection being largely of best New Sorts, we have of many kinds but few dry roots. Where agreeable, let orders be for number of each color wanted. A full assortment by name can be better furnished from Pot Plants. These are planted from time Spring frosts cease, May 10th or 15th, to June 15th, or later on quick, warm soil. If well established and cultivated, pot plants are preferred for blooming.

In Fall, before frost, heap dirt about crowns; after tops freeze, cut them off, take up roots, DRY OFF, and pack away in sand or ashes, in cellar where they will not freeze.

PRICE—Plants in pots, c, or \$ per dozen. Dry roots, c each, or per dozen our choice, \$

- AGLÆ—Lilac pointed, white.
 ALBA AURICULATA—Beautiful light yellow, tipped scarlet.
 AMAZON—Beautiful orange scarlet.
 ARETHUSA—Crimson, occasionally tipped white.
 AUERBACK—Buff scarlet.
 BIANCA—Deep purple, fine.
 BIRD OF PARADISE—Scarletty, extra.
 CAROLINE TETTERELL—White, beautifully quilled.
 CLAUDIA—Scarlet, dwarf.
 CLAUDE PERFECTION—Scarlet, very large.
 CONQUEROR—Large, white.

- CONSTANCE—White, beautiful, compact.
 COSSACK—Maroon, flowers small, very compact.
 DOUGLASS JERROLD—Salmon pink.
 DR. KOZIER—Scarlet, fine form.
 DR. SCWEPPE—Scarlet, single, very compact.
 DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE—Light pink, tipped red.
 DUCHESS DE ORLEANS—Purple fine.
 DUCHESS OF RICHMOND—Deep maroon.
 DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON—Yellow, shaded purple.
 DUKE OF NEWCASTLE—Amaranth, fine.
 ERNST CARPENTER—Red, blotched white.
 FIREFLAME—Scarlet, shaded white.
 FLYING DUTCHMAN—Yellow, tipped purple, curious.
 FRANZ HOFFMAN—Fine deep red.
 GEM OF LILLIPUTS—Fine dark scarlet.
 GERMAN SUN—Beautiful golden yellow.
 GRAND DUKE NICOLAS—Scarlet.
 GRANT THORBURN—Very large, purple.
 HERO—Light tipped amaranth.
 HERMEISTER—Crimson.
 HERTHA VON BONNER—Red, tipped white, very fine.
 JAUNE DE PACY—Yellow.
 KANT—Pure white.
 LADY DOUGLAS—Light, dotted and splashed with crimson.
 LADY JANE ELLIS—White edged amaranth.
 LORD BATH—Fine purple.
 MADAME REONDATLES—Crimson, very dark.
 MADAME R. LEON—Beautiful soft lilac.
 MADAME ZABLIEN—Yellow, large, beautiful.
 MAGICIAN—Purplish red.
 MELVINA—Purple, striped crimson.
 MEMORANDUM—White, tipped amaranth.
 MEPHISTOPHILES—Crimson.
 MISS JOY—Buff, beautiful.
 MISS RUTH—Yellow, tipped white, extra.
 MISS SUMNER—Lilac.
 MISS TROTTER—Large, light purple.
 MISS TURNER—White, shaded purple.
 MRS. SIGOURNEY—Beautiful blush.
 MT. VESUVIUS—Scarlet, splendid.
 NOBLE LADY—Beautiful, soft lilac.
 OBLATA—Beautiful, creamy white.
 OELLET CHARMANT—Rosy purple, striped maroon.
 OTHELLO—Fine dark purple.
 PARADISE—(Williams.) Crimson scarlet.
 PLAUSIBLE—Crimson.
 P. F. WILLIAMS—Yellow, striped crimson.
 PRINCESS—Buff orange.
 PRINCESS DE LIGNE—Fine purple, tipped white.
 PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA—Pinkish buff.
 PRINCESS ALICE—Light, tipped lilac.
 RICHARD SMITH—Maroon, tipped white, early, very fine.
 ROUGARETTE—White, edged purple.
 ROSY GEM—Pretty, light purple.
 SHEPHERDESS—Large, soft lilac.
 SIR GREVILLE SMITH—Yellow, shaded purple.
 SUNBEAM—Crimson, tipped white.
 SOUVENIR DE EGREMONT—Yellow.
 S. P. CHASE—Splendid scarlet.
 SURPRISE—Buff scarlet.
 STRIATA PERFECTA—Lilac, striped maroon, and crimson.
 TARANTELLA—Scarlet.

- THE PET—Pure white, edged crimson.
 TRIOMPHE DE PECQ.—Brick red.
 TRIOMPHE DE ROUBAIX—Amber, tipped red.

POMPONE, OR BOUQUET DAHLIAS.

These beautiful Dahlias grow equally as free, and bloom more abundantly, than the large varieties. The brilliancy of colors and profuseness of flowers render them a great acquisition to the garden.

Their miniature size (varying from one to three inches in diameter) makes them valuable for bouquets and decorative purposes.

- BLUSHING BRIDE—White, shaded lilac.
 BOUQUET—White, small, perfect form, pure white.
 EMPEROR—Crimson purple, edged carmine.
 KLEINE ELSTERNIXE—Purple, tipped white.
 KLEINE HERMAN—Purple, tipped white.
 KLEINE GERUGROSS—Beautiful bright scarlet.
 LITTLE BESSIE—Scarlet, tipped creamy.
 LITTLE DARLING—Pretty, rosy lilac.
 LITTLE DORRITT—Deep scarlet, very double.
 LITTLE ELIZABETH—Small, double lilac.
 LITTLE HARLEQUIN—Buff, shaded crimson.
 LITTLE PHILLIP—Buff, tipped bright crimson.
 LITTLE PRINCE—Orange scarlet.
 LITTLE SNOWBALL—Pure white, full round ball.
 LITTLE WILHELMIE—Beautiful crimson, touched carmine.
 LILACINA—Light lilac.
 LOUIS SPATH—Yellow and purple.
 MARY WELLS—Yellow, tipped scarlet.
 MARKRANSTADT—Small, crimson and buff, quilled.
 OLIVIA—Rich deep crimson.
 SNOWFLAKE—Beautiful pure white, compact grower.

HARDY HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS.

Valuable for the border, of easy cultivation, hardy, permanent, and of most pleasing variety, blooming from early Spring to Winter, their culture is becoming very popular.

PRICE— cents, except noted, \$ per dozen, our choice.

- ACHILLEA—(Milfoil) MILIFOLIA RUBRA, deep red, 15 inches, July to August.
 Ptarmica Alba, pl, double white, 18 inches, July.
 ACONITUM—(Monkshood) pale blue, veined purple, robust, 2 to 3 feet; September. Napellus, pale blue, tipped yellow, 18 inch; Sept. Variegata, Voluble.
 AQUILEGIA—Alpina, (Columbine,) 2 feet; July, hardy, highly ornamental, of many sorts and colors.
 ARUNDINARIA—Ribbon grass, showy.
 ARMERIA DIANTHIODES—Rose color; fine for edging of borders.
 ASPERULA—Odorata.
 ASCELPIAS TUBEROSA—Beautiful orange color, in clusters.
 BAPTISIA—Cerulea, Lupin shaped, fine blue, 2 feet; June. Exaltata, blue, free, 3 feet.
 BELLIS—Perennis, (Daisies,) double, sorts pretty.
 BOCCONIA—Cordata, tall, elegant foliage, neat, small flowers in large spikes, 5 feet; July.

- CALLIRHOE**—*Involucrata*, new, showy, crimson trailer; Summer. Pedata, violet purple, white eye.
- CAMPANULA**—(Bellflower) *Alaefol*, white, fine, 2 feet; July. *Carpatica Alba*, 6 inch. *Carpatica Cerulea*, dwarf violet, large. *Coronata*, white, profuse, 1½ feet. *Grandiflora Alba*, large, fine white, 1½ feet. *Grandiflora Cerulea*, large, blue, 1½ feet. *Rotundifolia*, (Hare-bell,) blue; 1 foot. *Trachelium*, double, blue, 2 feet.]
- CATANANCHE**—*Cerulea*, pale blue, 6 inches; July. *Bicolor*, white, violet center.
- CENTAUREA**—*Argentea* and *Phrygia*, *Macrophylla*, *Dolabrata*, yellow, showy border plant, 3 feet.
- CLEMATIS**—*Erecta*, upright, very showy, white, 3 to 4 feet; May.
- CONVALLARIA**—*Majalis*, (Lily of the Valley,) small, exquisitely neat, fragrant, showy, white bells, foliage large, 6 inches; May; \$ per dozen.
- DELPHINIUM**—(Larkspur) *Barlowii*, azure and purple, 3 feet; June and July. *Formosum*, most beautiful blue with white center, 3 feet; July and August. *Sinensis*, of lower growth, with blue flowers. *Album*, white, July and August. *Tricolor*, blue, white and yellow. *Azurean*, beautiful light blue.
- DIANTHUS**—A fine collection, cents, except noted. *Diadem* Pink. *Atrorubens*, Brown's Mule Pink, beautiful rose, cents. *Chinese Imperial*, *Imperialis fl. pl.*, double, cents; *Sweet William*, Grass Pinks. *Hedewigii*, *sp'endid*, c. *Lacianatus*, fine, c. Pheasant Eye. Besides these we have a collection of fine named Florist's pinks, c each.
- DICTAMNUS**—*Fraxinella*, fine, strongly scented, two sorts, red and white, 2 feet; June, cents.
- DIELYTRA**—*Spectabilis*, (Bleeding Heart,) very curious and beautiful, immensely hardy, long in bloom, foliage neat, flowers pendant from arcs or sprays, fine crimson with white, gem-like stamen or border, protruding, admirable for forcing, 2 feet; May and June. *Alba*, new white variety, more dwarf than the crimson and equally hardy; 75 cts.
- FUNKIA**—(Day Lily,) blue, showy, 1 ft. June and July. *White*, Japan, flowers pure white, very beautiful and exquisitely fragrant, covered with litter hardy over winter, 1 ft. June and July. cents, \$ per dozen.
- HEMEROCALIS**—*Fulva*, orange, in large clusters, very fragrant, 3 ft. June.
- IBERIS**—(*Sempervirens*,) free, white, border plant, 1 ft.
- LATHYRUS**—*LATIFOLIUS SPLENDENS*, (everlasting pea,) scarlet and crimson, climber; desirable for screens.
- LIATRIS**—(*Spicata*,) *Scariosa*, *Pycnotachys*, flowers numerous, showy native purple, bulbous, 4 ft. July.
- LINUM, PERENNE**—(Flax,) *alba*, fine white; *Cerulea*, fine blue, 1 foot, June and July. *Lewisii* *Variagate*, striped, lilac and white.
- LOTUS**—*Corniculatus*, yellow, trailing, pea shaped flowers. June.
- LUPINUS**—*Californicus*. The Lupines are very showy and pleasing; 1 to 4 ft. Summer. *Douglassi*, beautiful blue. *Polyphyllus*, blue, from Columbia.
- LYCHNIS**—Single, fine, scarlet, 2 feet. July. *Haageana* *Grandiflora*, fine dwarf, large flowered, different shades, mostly scarlet, 50 cents. *Ragged Robin*, double crimson, very showy, 1 ft. May.
- LYTHRUM**—*Roseum*, showy, rosy, 3 feet. July and August.
- MYOSOTIS**—(*European Forget Me Not*,) low, blue. May to Aug.
- OENOTHERA**—*Macrocarpa*, splendid yellow, 6 inches. *Riparia*, low, yellow.
- PAMPAS CRASS**—From the Pampas of South America, rearing lofty, silvery plumes of grassy bloom. The roots winter easily in cellar; 50 cents.
- PAPAVER**—*Poppy*. *Bracteatum*, scarlet, showy, 3 ft. Juni. *Croceum*, bright yellow, in long succession, fine. *Orientalis*, large, brilliant orange scarlet, 2 ft. June and July.
- PENSTEMON**—*Barbatus* *Coccinea*, same as *Chelone*, fine showy scarlet, 3 ft., July.
- PENSTEMON**—*Barbatus* *Splendens*, much brighter scarlet. *Torryi*, *Bracteatum*.
- PHYGELIUS CAPENSIS**—A profuse Summer and Fall blooming bedder; spikes 18 inches high; flower tubular, red, with yellow throat. Price cents each; \$ per dozen.
- POLEMONIUM**—*Ceruleum*, blue, 1 foot, June. *Reptans*, blue, 6 inches; May.
- PRIMULA**—*Polyanthus* or Primrose, early, low, many colors, very pretty; May.

- Auricula, sorts, esteemed; May; cents.
 PYRETHRUM—(Feverfew) dbl., White.
 Pyrethrum, Golden Feather, fine foliage plant, very useful for baskets and vases.
 RANUNCULUS—Bulbosa, double, yellow, very profuse, neat, perfectly double flowers, 3 feet; May.
 ROCKET—Single, lilac and white, very fragrant, showy, 2 feet.
 SCUTTEBORIA ALPINA—(Skull Cap,) hardy, purple, 1 foot.
 SEDUM—Sieboldii, rosy purple, 3 inches; August.
 SPIREA—Filipendula, Alba Pleno, white, double, 1½ feet; June; cents.
 Japonica, beautiful white spikes, 1 foot; June. Lobata, salmon, beautiful, 3 feet; June. Variegata, variegated leaves, white flowers, 2 feet; June. Venusta.
 TRICYTUS GRANDIFLORA—Herbaceous, hardy, late October and November; flowers lilac and white, much like certain Orchids or Air Plants, fragrant, fine for bouquets; cents each.
 VERONICA—Amethystica, pale blue, 18 inches; July. Elegans.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The very latest of our Autumnal flowers—wonderfully improved of late, and combining a very great variety of colors; many sorts are perfectly hardy here if protected with litter over winter.

LARGE FLOWERED.

- Price, cents each; \$ per dozen; our selection, \$
 ALPHONSE BOISDUVAL—Large, copper colored.
 BEETHOVEN—Bronzed red, slight golden tips on the under surface, very double.
 BLONDE BEAUTY—An in-curved flower of the most perfect construction, medium size, color white, with delicate stripes and tips of the palest rose.
 COUNT CAVOUR—Rose carmine.
 COUNTESS OF WARWICK—Sulphur white.
 FAVORITE—White and sulphur yellow.
 FINETTE—Lilac peach anemone, lighter center, free blooming, dwarf habit.
 GENERAL BAINBRIDGE—Orange and bronze.
 GLORIE DE MONTROGUE—Yellow and red.
 GOLDEN BEVERLY—Golden yellow, finely in-curved.
 GOLDEN HERMIONE—Gold and carmine, tipped buff.
 IONA—Bright citron yellow.
 LADY TALFOURD—Rosy lilac, in-curved petals.
 LADY ST. CLAIR—Creamy white, beautifully in-curved.
 MARGARET OF ANJOU—Nankeen yellow.
 MISS MARY MORGAN—Delicate pink, with rich, broad, in-curved petals.
 MR. GEO. HOSKIN—Flower in-curved, color, warm lilac, with silvery turn-over.
 MR. EVANS—Very dark chestnut, with lighter center, beautifully in-curved.
 OLIVER CROMWELL—Very double, rich, deep, velvety crimson, profuse bloomer.
 ORANGE ANNIE SALTER—Bright orange flowers, well adapted for specimens.
 PINK PERFECTION—Soft pink, the lower petals tinted with a darker shade.
 PLENIPO—Rose purple, with silvery shade, very double, and of large size.
 PRINCESS CHARLOTTE—Rosy blush anemone, high centre, of darker color, fine.
 PRINCESS THYRA—White anemone, with sulphur centre, extra fine.
 PRINCE ALFRED—Splendid white.
 PRINCE LOUIS OF HESSE—Lilac shaded white.
 QUEEN MARGARET—Large, rosy lilac.
 RANDOLPH—Carmine purple, fine.
 RIVAL LITTLE HARRY—Golden amber, very double, robust habit.
 ROTUNDIFLORA—Pearl white, as the flower expands, it become a complete ball.
 TRIUMPH DE NORD—Large, light red.
 WHITE EVE—Pure white, of exquisite form and wax-like appearance.

JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

In this novel and beautiful class there are many striking varieties, to make the house and greenhouse gay during the dull winter months; their immense blooms having more the appearance of tassels formed by the gay plumage of tropical birds, than of flowers.

PRICE— cents each, \$ per dozen; our selection \$

- AVANTIUM—Large, golden, very double.
 BARON DE PRAILLY—Lilac and white.
 BOULE D'OR—Canary, orange center.
 DR. MASTER—Distinct and showy, with long sword-like florets, and center of bright yellow, changing to red as the flowers expand; the florets then become tipped with gold.
 DUC DE LAYNES—Reddish yellow, thread-like petals.
 GOLDEN LOTUS—Bright golden orange.
 GRANDIFLORUM—Large, bright golden yellow, tasselled.
 GRAND TURK—Purple, very large.
 HERO OF MAGDALA—Blood red, the reverse of the petals, orange buff, showing two distinct colors in the same flower.
 JAPONICUM—Tasselled or incurved, yellow and gold.
 J. UNCH—Carmine shaded, hollow petals.
 JUNO—Large, pure citron yellow, flowering in the form of large tassels.
 JUPITER—Large amber, changing to buff, flowers of immense size.
 LACINIATUM—Very double, beautifully fringed, and of the clearest white, changing to lilac; very useful for winter flowers.
 LA CHINOISE—Maroon, golden tips.
 MADAM CHAPON—Orange and yellow.
 MADAM GODILOT—Long red thread-like petals.
 METEOR—Bright golden yellow, changing to orange, petals curiously curled.
 PURPUREA ALBA—Rich purple, mottled and spotted white, not unlike a bunch of purple and ribbon, formed into a loose tassel.
 QUILLED WHITE—Pure white, quilled; late bloomer.
 RED DRAGON—Large, red and bronzed, tasselled.
 ROSEA PUNCTATA—White, open, very distinctly spotted rose.
 STAR—Large orange yellow petals, radiating from a golden disc.
 THE MIKADO—Golden yellow, changing to orange, very double, of immense size.
 THE DAIMEO—Pink, becoming lilac.
 TRIUMPH DE HEYERES—Orange red, curled petals.
 YELLOW DRAGON—Very large, quilled or in-curved, deep yellow, distinct and beautiful.

POMPONE, OR DAISY CHRYSANTHEMUM.

A dwarf variety of the Chrysanthemum, having small, close, compact, Daisy-like flowers, specially adapted for House culture, for Winter blooming.

PRICE— cents each; \$ per dozen; our selection, \$ per dozen.

- ANDROMEDA—White, tipped rose.
 BIJOU DE HORTICULTURE—Creamy, early.
 BOB—Velvet crimson.
 DELPHINE—Pink, small, compact, free bloomer.
 EMILY BEHOVEL—Pure white, fine.
 FAIREST—Lilac blush, silver tip.
 FAVORITE—Creamy, changing to pure white.
 GEM—Peach, striped crimson.
 JAMES FORSYTH—Crimson, very early.
 LITTLE BEAUTY—White, tipped crimson.
 MELINDA—White, lemon and lilac.
 MONS. EUG. LACROIX—Lilac carmine.

- PERI—Dark yellow, with red points.
 PRINCE OF LILLIPUTS—Bright red, very fine.
 RANDOLPH—Light purplish crimson.
 SENSATION—Variegated foliage, pure white flowers, fine.
 SALAMO—Globular, bronzy yellow.
 TORFRIDA—Golden amber.
 TURRIS EBURNEA—Fine white, petals in-curved.
 VIOLA—Violet, blush tipped.

GERANIUMS.

NEW DOUBLE.

The class of Double Flowered Geranium forms an interesting and valuable addition to the floral world, not only from their novelty, but their great value for bedding purposes. They have proved themselves superior to the single varieties, not being so much affected by the heat of summer, throwing up their immense heads of gorgeous flowers, and, like all double flowers, being of long duration.

- ANDREW HENDERSON—Deep scarlet, very large and dark.
 EMILIE LEMOINE—Red, with scarlet center, very attractive; 50 cents each.
 E. G. HENDERSON—Globe-shaped, truss of very double flowers; color, fiery carmine; habit, dwarf and compact; 50 cents each.
 IMPERATRICE EUGENIE—Vivid rose color, immense trusses of great beauty, color very distinct; \$1.00 each.
 LA VESUVE—Immense trusses of glowing scarlet flowers, large and very double; \$1.00 each.
 MADAME LEMOINE—Bright rosy pink of the most pleasing shade, a free bloomer, fine truss; \$1.00 each.
 MARIA CROUSSE—Beautiful bright rose color, spotted with white, large size, very full and double; \$1.00 each.
 MARIE LEMOINE—Chaste pink, of dwarf habit, immense trusses, a novelty in color; 50 cents each.
 ROSETTA—Flowers extremely large, beautiful soft rose color, immense trusses, and a free bloomer; \$1.00 each.
 ROSE QUEEN—Clear, deep rose color, trusses large and globular, compact and bushy habit; \$1.00 each.
 VICTOR—Bright orange scarlet color, flowers striped and flaked with white, the most showy double variety ever sent out; \$1.00 each.
 WILHELM PFITZER—Very double, perfect shape, and dazzling orange scarlet color; plants only five inches high; the individual flowers are very large. \$1.00 each.

The following older varieties, cents each:

- AUGUSTE FERRIER—Bright scarlet striped white, very showy.
 CAPTAIN L'HERSUITE—Bright berry, shaded amaranth.
 GLOIRE DE NANCY—Carmine, full double, rosette-like flowers, splendid.
 MADAME ROSE CHARMEUX—(Double Tom Thumb) brilliant scarlet.
 MARSHAL DE CHANFLEUR—Deep scarlet, very double and compact.
 SURPASSE GLOIRE DE NANCY—Large, double, bright carmine.
 TRIUMPH DE GREGORIAT—Orange scarlet, semi double, full
 TRIUMPH DE LORRAINE—New, very choice, cherry carmine, occasionally striped.
 TRIUMPH THUMESNIL—Berry violet, very large truss.

GERANIUMS—SCARLET, OR ZONALE, AND NOSEGAY.

Scarcely rivaled as bedders—of the surest growth on all soils; succeeding to perfection, curing the heat and drought of summer, of rich, massive and often gaily

zoned foliage; compact growth and profuse, constant, brilliant bloom in scarlet, crimson, salmon or pink, and white. They are equally valuable and beautiful, for Winter blooming in the house.

PRICE—Strong blooming plants, except noted, cents each; \$ per dozen. Our choice, \$2 per dozen.

SEED OF MY OWN SAVING, SELECTED FROM THE CHOICEST NAMED VARIETIES, 25 cents per packet.

- AURANTIA STRIATA—Foliage brightly zoned, flowers striped orange and white. 50 cents.
- BEATON'S NOSEGAY—Carmine crimson.
- BEATON'S RIVAL—Rich orange scarlet.
- BEAUTY OF SURESNES—Beautiful bright rose, centre white; 50 cents.
- BICOLOR—Nearly white, with salmon center, leaves richly zoned. 50c.
- BLACK DWARF—Nosegay, crimson scarlet.
- BLACKBAND—A handsome variety, of compact habit, leaf medium size, well expanded, flowers brilliant scarlet. 50c each.
- BRIDAL BEAUTY—White, with broad carmine eye. 50c each.
- CARMINATA—Clear salmon, profuse bloomer, a fine dark zone, splendid bedder. 50c each.
- CARDINAL—Rose, shaded carmine and pink, profuse.
- CHIEFTAIN—Bright orange scarlet, large truss, fine habit.
- CHRISTINE—Rich rose pink.
- CONQUEROR—Orange scarlet, large truss, rich foliage, compact habit.
- COUNTESS OF ROSSLYN—Foliage beautiful green, color a fine delicate blush pink. 50c.
- CRIMSON NOSEGAY—Color deep crimson, intensely brilliant.
- CYBISTER—Brilliant crimson scarlet.
- DONALD BEATON—Immense orange scarlet.
- DR. HOGG—Flowers purplish rose, distinct and beautiful.
- DR. LINDLEY—Orange scarlet.
- ECLAT—Flowers rich magenta, suffused with purple, of extra large size, of fine habit, a noble plant. 50c.
- EMMELINE—A beautiful shade of delicate blush color, immense trusses, excellent habit. 50c each.
- FAIRY KING—Perfectly white, with a bright pink ring round the lower part of the petals, a white eye. 50c each.
- FLORABUNDA—Clear pale orange scarlet, very smooth and compact. 50c each.
- FIRST FAVORITE—Clear bright orange scarlet, with a white eye, immense trusses. 50c.
- GRACIE—Blush white, rosy pink eye, very distinct.
- GLOW—Brilliant scarlet flowers, large trusses well formed, and circular, fine dark zone. 50c each.
- GALANTHÆFLORA—White, red anthers.
- GEN. GRANT—Extra fine, new scarlet, large truss.
- GEN. SHERIDAN—Rich scarlet, flowers large, of perfect form.
- GLOWY OF CORBENA—Salmon, margined white.
- HARKAWAY—Very dwarf, scarlet.
- HERALD OF SPRING—Free, orange scarlet.
- HON. G. HARDY—Vivid orange scarlet, well rounded truss, of excellent habit; 50 cents each.
- INCOMPARABLE—Foliage richly zoned, flowers salmon, striped white.
- INDIAN YELLOW—Orange, shaded yellow.
- LALLAH—Salmon, shaded white.
- LADY G. GROSVENOR—Intense fiery scarlet, changing to violet.
- LORD PALMERSTON—Lake tinted crimson.
- LUCIUS—Scarlet, shaded carmine.
- LUSTRE—Bright scarlet, large truss, compact.
- MADAME M. VINCENT—Flowers pure white, large truss, vigorous grower.
- MADAME DUREAU—Pink, very fine eye, distinct.
- MADAM VAUCHER—Pure white, splendid truss.

- MAID OF KENT—Pure lake rose pink, upper petals touched white.
 MAGENTA CHRISTINE—Color rich deep lake rose, dwarf, compact habit, a superb variety; 50 cents each.
 MARIE VAN HOUTE—Scarlet, shaded red.
 MARKSMAN—Orange scarlet, fine truss, beautiful foliage.
 MINSTREL—Deep crimson lake.
 MONSTER—A beautiful zonale, bright scarlet flowers; the size of the bloom is immense, exceeds all others, by $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in diameter of each pip; 50 cents each.
 MRS. SPENCER—Color delicate flesh, shading to carmine, flowers in large round trusses, a fine winter bloomer; 50 cents each.
 MRS. SMITH—Pure white, very fine.
 PET—Rose blush, very pretty.
 QUEEN OF THE WEST—Flowers bright orange, very large truss, excellent foliage.
 REGULATOR—Large, light scarlet.
 RICHARD HADLEY—Bright scarlet, very large truss, compact.
 ROSE RENDATTLER—Fine rose pink, good truss.
 RIVAL—Bright scarlet, fine shape, large truss, dark zone, must not be confounded with the old one of the same name.
 SAMBO—Dark scarlet flower, leaves very distinct.
 SIR JAS. PAXTON—Orange scarlet, large flower and truss.
 STELLA—Dwarf, very large truss, of dark scarlet flowers.
 TOM THUMB—Dwarf, very free, scarlet.
 VILLAGE MAID—Flowers bright deep pink, clear white blotch on the upper petals.
 VIOLET HILL NOSEGAY—A bright lake rose, blending into a violet tint, a distinct and beautiful variety.
 WARRIOR—Extra large, light scarlet.
 WHITE LADY—White, red anthers.
 WHITE PERFECTION—Pure white.

LILLIPUTIAN ZONALE GERANIUMS.

A dwarf section of the Zonale, selected from varieties growing from six to twelve inches in height, yet possessing size of truss and flowers equal to most of the larger growing sorts.

PRICE, 50 cents each.

- CUPID—Light copper rose, white center.
 LITTLE DEAR—Delicate rose, with white spots.
 LITTLE GEM—Brilliant vermilion, white truss.
 LITTLE HARRY—Scarlet, light center, good truss.

GERANIUMS—BRONZE, GOLD AND SILVER EDGED.

Most elegantly variegated in foliage, the flowers pink, carmine and scarlet. As robust, and vigorous in growth as the plain leaved varieties, having beautiful broad leaves, of plain golden color, or with rich bronze zones, they are admirable for contrast, with the other colors. In partial shade, they succeed well as bedders.

PRICE—except noted, cents each; \$ per dozen.

- ALMA—Scarlet, silver edged leaves.
 ATTRACTION—Leaves silver edged distinct bronze zone. 50c each.
 CLOTH OF GOLD—Foliage yellow, very brilliant scarlet flowers.
 FLOWERS OF THE DAY—Leaves silvery, margined with white scarlet flowers.
 FLOWER OF SPRING—Leaves small, beautifully margined straw color, flowers scarlet. 50c each,

- GOLDEN CHAIN—Variegated green and gold.
 GOLDEN FLEECE—Golden, with bronze zone.
 GLOW WORM—Sulphur white, with bronze zone of rosy crimson tint.
 ITALIA UNITY—Silver margined leaves, bronze colored centre leaf, finely bordered with carmine, flowers bright scarlet, conspicuous white eye. 50c.
 LADY CULLUM—A beautiful variety, with broad rich leaf zones, its ample rich bronze crimson, ground tints intensely suffused and bordered by a brilliant flame color. An improvement on Mrs. Pollock. 50c.
 LADY PLYMOUTH—A variety of the old favorite, rose scented, with silver, variegated leaves, beautiful and fragrant. 50c.
 MANGLESII—Green and gold variegated.
 MOUNTAIN OF SNOW—Foliage white margined, splendid.
 MRS. LONGFIELD—Yellow, fine bronze zone.
 MRS. POLLOCK—Bronzy crimson, light green and yellow.
 QUADRICOLOR—Flowers scarlet, leaves edged white, pink zoned. 75c.
 QUEEN VICTORIA—Bright rose red zone, very fine.
 QUEEN OF QUEENS—Leaves margined with silver, large brilliant scarlet flowers.
 ROSE QUEEN—Rose pink.
 SILVER PHEASANT—Leaves white, carmine and green, flowers rose. 50c.
 SILVER QUEEN—Light green round foliage, margined white. 50c.
 SOPHIA DUMARESQUE—Broad golden margin, dark zone with scarlet shading. 75 cents.
 STELLA—Rosy pink, large truss.
 VANDYKE—Creamy yellow foliage, scarlet bronze zone; rosy salmon flowers.

GERANIUMS, LARGE FLOWERED, OR PELARGONIUMS.

The Pelargoniums are a charming class of plants, not alone for their attractive show, but for the usefulness of the flowers for bouquets and other decorations.

PRICE—According to size, to cents; our selection, \$ to \$ per dozen.

- AGNES—White, maroon blotch.
 AUGUSTUS ODIER—Spotted and striped.
 BEELZEBUB—Bright red, spotted.
 BELLE BLONDE—White, speckled crimson.
 BELLE OF THE SEASON—White, pink and crimson.
 BELLADONA—Cherry and crimson.
 BIANCA—White, with large blotch.
 BIEDMAN—Pink, maroon spot.
 BRIDESMAID—Rose, upper petals crimson.
 CATO—Under petals lake, upper dark crimson.
 ECLIPSE—Crimson blotched, scarlet.
 E. G. HENDERSON—Pure white, with dark spots.
 EUGENIE—Carmine, spotted.
 EMPRESS—Pure white, with crimson spots.
 GENERAL TAYLOR—Carmine, with crimson blotches.
 GRAND DUCHESS—Brilliant carmine, with very dark spot.
 HERMIONE—Black, spotted crimson.
 IGNEA—Scarlet, pencilled crimson.
 JENNY LIND—Rose and white.
 LAVINIA—Deep rose and white striped.
 L' AVENIR—Rosy scarlet, striped with white.
 MADAME BERZANT—White ground, lilac tips, very distinct.
 MADAME HEINE—White, spotted plum.
 MADAME MARTINE—Pink, spotted crimson.
 MADAME RENDATTER—Rose and crimson.
 MAZEPPA—Light blush, with crimson spot.
 MORGANI—Fine crimson.
 NOVELTY—Pink, spotted very dark.
 PRINCESS ROYAL—Silvery white, with deep lilac rose blotch.
 PESCATORE—Salmon, spotted crimson.

PUNGEN—Pink, with dark spots.
 QUEEN OF ROSES—Rose shaded crimson.
 SARAH—Fiery red, crimson petals.
 SCABAMOWCH—Crimson, blotched maroon.
 SIR J. ASHER—Scarlet, white and rose.
 STUART LOWE—Orange carmine.
 TAMBERLICK—Crimson spotted.
 VESPER—White, plum spots.
 VIRGINIA—White, crimson mark.
 VIRGIN QUEEN—White, with crimson.
 WILMORE'S SURPRISE—Double, scarlet, curious.

GERANIUMS—HYBRID PERPETUAL, OR UNIQUE

New and exceedingly desirable from their rich foliage, vigorous growth, and constant bloom throughout the Summer. Flowers in the Pelargonium style, though smaller. Colors crimson and rose, variegated with white and maroon.

PRICE— cents each.

BRITANNIA---Brilliant scarlet crimson.
 CARDINAL RICHELIEU---Scarlet, blotched crimson.
 COUNTESS OF DEVON---White, spotted maroon.
 GEM OF THE WEST---Scarlet, pencilled maroon.
 HYBRID INCOMPARABLE---Scarlet and black.
 ISADORANUM---Scarlet and rose.
 LADY MARY FOX---Bright scarlet.
 PRETTY POLLY---Orange salmon.
 PINK UNIQUE---Pink, very fine.
 PICTURATA GRANDIFLORA---Flowers dark rose, distinctly spotted, very large, lemon scented.
 SCARLET UNIQUE---Scarlet.
 SYDONIA---Rose white, cherry stripes.
 TOUCHSTONE---Crimson violet.
 WHITE UNIQUE---White.

SCENTED GERANIUMS.

In great esteem for their delicious fragrant foliage, excellent for both bedding, and pot culture.

PRICE--- cents each, except noted; \$ per dozen, our selection.

APPLE, BALM, CITRON, LEMON, NUTMEG, PENNYROYAL, PEPPERMINT
 QUERCIFOLIA FLORIBUNDA, ROSE, ROSE BALM.
 BRIDAL BEAUTY---White, carmine eye, lemon scented; 50 cents.
 MYRRH---50 cents. ODORATA---50 cents. PRINCE OF ORANGE---50 cents.

IVY LEAVED GERANIUMS.

The value of this section is greatly enhanced by the beauty and profusion of its flowers, during the Spring and Summer months, varying from white to pink. For Rock Work, Vases, Hanging Baskets, they are admirably adapted.

PRICE--- cents each, except noted.

BLUSHING BEAUTY --Flowers beautiful blush pink.
 FAIRY BELLE---Foliage glossy green, flowers rose blush; 35 cents each.
 GOLDEN---Ivy leaved, foliage golden.
 HOLLYWREATH---Center of leaf deep green, flowers white.

FUCHSIAS.

In shaded situations, where they have plenty of air and light, make very elegant summer blooming plants; they prefer light, rich soil, and when growing, to be freely supplied with water; they are also superb plants for the conservatory or greenhouse, in early summer. Great additions have been made to this popular plant, in the New Double, the Double and Single White Corollas, and the ornamental foliage varieties.

PRICE— cents each; \$ per dozen, except noted.

- ALBA COCCINEA—Tube crimson, sepals white, corolla violet.
 ALEXANDRINA—Tube and sepals scarlet, corolla pure white.
 ANGELINA BRAEMT—Deep scarlet tube and sepals, pure white, striped with rose.
 A CARRIERE—Sepals brilliant red, corolla amaranth, double, fine.
 AVALANCHE—Bright carmine sepals, large double, dark violet corolla, with a red feather radiating from the base; extra fine.
 BIANCA MARGINATA—Rosy white, corolla pink.
 BRIDE—Pure white, corolla lake.
 DIADEM—Scarlet, corolla crimson, double.
 DUCHESS DE GEROLSTEIN—White tube and sepals, corolla crimson.
 ELM CITY—Double, crimson, extra.
 EMPEROR DES FUCHSIAS—Large double, corolla pure white.
 EMPRESS—Tube and sepals bright vermilion scarlet, corolla large, double white with scarlet feathers half-way down.
 EVENING STAR—Tube white, horizontally recurved sepal, corolla carmine.
 EXTRAORDINARY—Double, scarlet, corolla blue violet.
 FAIRY—Dwarf, scarlet, corolla white.
 FRANCIS DESBOIS—Red, double, corolla violet.
 FULGENS—Fine, large scarlet; old and very distinct.
 GEORGIANA—Pure white, corolla red.
 GIPSY GIRL—White and crimson.
 GOLDEN FLEECE—Beautiful golden foliage, dwarf habit.
 HEATHER BELL—Clear white tube, and sepals well reflected, with rich rosy corolla, very compact.
 HERCULANEUM—Dark, large, double.
 MADAM BRÆMPT—Scarled, double, corolla pure white.
 MADAM CORNELISON—Double, white corolla, extra.
 MADAME A. VERSCHAFFELT—Sepals scarlet, corolla double, rosy pink, veined with bright carmine, beautiful.
 METEOR—Novelty, shaded foliage.
 MINNIE BANKS—White, corolla pinkish lilac.
 MR. CHAS. GAILY—Deep glossy scarlet tube and sepals, corolla double, deep violet purple, blue shaded with carmine at the base.
 MONTROSE—Tube and sepals bright rose, corolla white, full and double.
 PILLAR OF GOLD—Leaves golden yellow, purple shaded, compact habit.
 PRINCE IMPERIAL—Scarlet and violet, dwarf, extra.
 PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA—Corolla white, fine.
 PURITANI—Crimson, corolla white.
 RAPPEE—Tube and sepals scarlet, corolla large, purple, with scarlet shading half way down.
 ROSÉ OF CASTILE—Blush white, early.
 SIR COLIN CAMPBELL—Tube and sepals dark scarlet, corolla dark purple, double.
 SIR HARRY—Crimson, extra fine.
 SPECIOSA—Very large, crimson and pink, winter blooming.

- STRIPED UNIQUE—Tube and sepals scarlet crimson, corolla double, purple with scarlet stripes, distinct.
- TAGLIONI—Large, white reflexed sepals, corolla dark violet, a very profuse bloomer.
- TOWER OF LONDON—A beautiful double flower, with broad carmine scarlet sepals, large, rich, violet blue corolla, striped with carmine rose.
- VAINQUEUR DE PUEBLA—Sepals bright red, reflexed, corolla full, white, feathered with rose.
- WEeping BEAUTY—Scarlet, crimson sepals, gracefully reflexed, of good substance, very effective.
- WAVE OF LIFE—Scarlet sepals, well re-curved, corolla violet blue, habit pyramidal, the golden tinted foliage forms a beautiful contrast with the bloom.
- WARRIOR—Stout tube and sepals, deep crimson, corolla large, rosy purple, with vermilion shade.

VERBENAS.

Most beautiful and popular bedding plant; a most superb stock and assortment. I grow every variety I catalogue, thus testing their quality, discarding such varieties as are not free bloomers, and good bedders.

PRICE—^{*} cents each; \$ per dozen; \$ per 100.

SEED SAVED FROM THE CHOICEST VARIETIES, 20 CENTS PER PACKET. GOOD MIXED 10 CENTS PER PACKET.

- ADA—Blush white, carmine eye.
- ADONIS—Crimson rose, white eye.
- ALASKA—Cherry red, yellow eye.
- AMERICA—Large scarlet.
- AURORA BOREALIS—Striped, pink and white.
- BARON HUMBOLDT—Maroon, large white eye.
- BLACK DIAMOND—Dark maroon.
- BLACK PRINCE—Plum color, robust.
- BLONDEL—Cherry crimson.
- BLUE BEAUTY—Indigo-blue white eye.
- BRILLIANT DE VAISE—Large scarlet, good bedder.
- CAMBRIDGE BELLE—Claret red, yellow eye.
- CELESTIAL—Crimson claret, violet eye.
- CHAMPION—Extra large scarlet.
- CHARMING—White pink eye.
- CHIPPEWAY—Velvety crimson.
- COQUETTE—White, pink band.
- CORA—Rosy scarlet, crimson eye.
- DICTATOR—Beautiful crimson.
- DEXTER—Deep maroon yellow eye.
- ECLIPSE—Scarlet crimson.
- EMMELINE—Light scarlet, extra bedder.
- ETNA—Splendid white, shaded blush.
- FANCY—White, purple eye.
- FIREBRAND—Bright rosy scarlet.
- FIRE-COLUMN—Large scarlet, extra.
- FLIRT—White, blotched and speckled crimson.
- GENERAL BUTLER—Bright, currant red.
- GENERAL IN CHIEF—Crimson, white eye.
- GEM OF THE WEST—Salmon pink.
- GIGANTIC—Crimson, floret 1 inch in diameter.
- GOLIAH—Carmine, speckled crimson.
- HARMONY—Pink, dark eye.

- IMPERATRICE ELIZABETH—Light purple, striped white.
 IONA—Carmine.
 IVANHOE—Rich blue, white eye.
 JOHN KEYNES—Large, scarlet, white eye.
 KOSSUTH—White, crimson band.
 LADY BENNING'S—Pink, bordered scarlet.
 LAVINIA—Pink, crimson eye.
 LEOPOLD—White, speckled scarlet.
 LORD LEIGH—Dazzling scarlet, white eye.
 LOYALTY—Scarlet crimson, black eye.
 LUCINDA—Salmon scarlet.
 MARY ANNE—Crimson, dark eye.
 MIRIAM—Rose and white.
 MONSTROSUS SUPERBA—Deep plum color, extra.
 MRS. HOLFORD—Pure white.
 MRS. MATTESON—Lilac pink.
 MRS. WILSON—Crimson, yellow eye.
 MRS. WOODRUFF—Large, bright scarlet.
 NOVELTY—Striped pink, and magenta.
 PEACE—White, fragrant.
 PEEP O' DAY—Striped, crimson and white.
 PHILADELPHIA—Carmine and white.
 ROSETTA—Rosy pink.
 ROSY GEM—Bright rose.
 SNOWFLAKE—White, extra fine.
 SULPHUREA—Yellowish white.
 SUPERBA MAJOR—Clear white, crimson blotched.
 SUNSHINE—Rosy, striped, extra.
 STRIATA PERFECTA—White, lavender striped.
 SYMMETRY—Violet maroon.
 THE SUMMIT—White, broad scarlet band, white eye.
 TRIUMPHANS—Scarlet, dark eye.
 VELVET MANTLE—Velvety, crimson scarlet.
 WHITE GEM—Improved Boile de Neige.

GREENHOUSE & BEDDING PLANTS.

We err, if, in this country, the CULTIVATION OF PLANTS IN WINTER, from the few in the cottage window to the magnificent collection in conservatories, does not, ere long, become general. There is too much real use and luxury about it—requiring only a proper taste and portion of the time and means now lavished on worthless objects. Let us inquire and see if we can not number "Winter Gardens" among the precious attractions of American homes: Given a low plant house, with dry pit or bottom, say 12x20, at South front, or S. E. angle of house, with flowers therein in Winter, garden plants in Spring, and grapes in Summer; with the knowledge and love of plants in that household that should be in every family, and could \$300 or \$500 be better laid out by those who have it to spare, for the luxury and comfort of their families? However this may be, these plants are coming into universal favor for house and garden culture in Summer. Pot plants need good soil, plenty of light and air, immunity from frost in Winter, and water ENOUGH—not so much as to keep the soil drenched, nor so little as to cause the plants to flag. The hot, dry air of rooms is a great difficulty in parlor culture of plants. Sprinkling the leaves often, is useful. Moist air for plants! We append a few—


HINTS ON HOUSE PLANTS.—For strong flowering plants, use six-inch pots, well drained by a piece of broken pot so placed over cavity in bottom as to

keep back soil and let through water. What kills in Summer is exposure to hot sun, made worse, very likely, by reflection, and neglect to water or sprinkle, as the plants need, to supply constant, powerful evaporation. The best place for summering pot plants is North side of wall where not shaded by growing trees. A bed of moss is also excellent for pots to stand on. Over potted in pots, place half-inch clean gravel, broken stone or brick, then a little of the roughest soil, filling up with finer. For pot soil use three parts turfy loam or rotten sod, two parts very rotten manure, or, instead, rotten leaf mold from forest, and one part clean river sand. Roughly break up and thoroughly mix, but do not sift this pot compost. For plants with finer roots, add rather more sand.

For constant Winter bloom, one great thing is, WELL ESTABLISHED PLANTS—either by potting from border or garden early in Fall, or keeping over Summer in good sized pots. Nothing so interferes with pot plants blooming as constant potting and disturbing roots. Quick growing, soft wooded plants, (not overgrown,) can be shifted from the open ground to the house in Winter. Reduce tops and treat as recommended for Chrysanthemums—page 80. We name a few easiest grown Winter bloomers.

MONTHLY ROSES—Should be kept over Summer in pots, till they have formed good heads and are well “pot-bound.” They will bloom more freely in Winter if flower buds are pinched off during Summer, which promotes vigorous late growth. Give your plants protection from freezing nights, and house them before weather gets too cold. When brought in the house, remember the transfer from open air, a great change to them, and bright days give plants air, or the leaves may yellow and drop. If you can't give air, dip a stiff brush in water occasionally, and pass your finger over the face of it a few times toward plants till they get a good wetting. This checks evaporation, and PRESERVES FOLIAGE IN HEALTH—the main thing. SCARLET GERANIUMS for Winter do best if points of growing shoots are well pinched in, so they get well “pot-bound” during Summer. Sprinkle often in bright weather. SCENTED GERANIUMS, so prized for fragrant foliage, are also easily managed. HELIOTROPES treat similarly. In choosing these, prefer plants with but one main stem; then, by rubbing off new suckers the plants bloom beautifully in a low temperature, say forty-five or fifty degrees. The CALLA, an excellent, vigorous, showy, Winter bloomer, is very grateful for extra care. Naturally it rests in Summer; as Winter comes, it sends out large feeders, thirsting for abundance of water; or it may stand in a pan containing water, as it grows naturally along swampy river margins. SPIREA, Prunifolia and Revesii, fl. pl., also, DEUTZIA SCABRA, though short-lived, are very showy in pots. Apply sprinkling brush often to make flower buds break regularly. STEVIA SERRATA, a little fairy white flower, is very free in Winter, and of the easiest growth. TROPEOLUMS are gay, free climbers, easily managed. The ABUTILON, AGERATUM, certain BEGONIAS, TREE CARNATIONS, CUPHEA, LANTANA, LAURUSTINUS, PRIMULA SINENSIS, are excellent Winter bloomers. Many desirable plants, as Oleanders, Figs, Lagerstremias, etc., can be very readily wintered in cool, dry cellar. Plants most used for bedding have a (*) prefixed.

PRICE—Ordinary sized plants, cents, except noted.

 Assortments of the leading varieties, small plants at low rates. Early each Spring a new, revised list of Bedding and Greenhouse Plants is published and sent to all applicants.

ABUTILON SANTANA—New, flowers large, dark brownish crimson, distinct and beautiful, the very darkest sort in cultivation. 50 cents.

ABUTILON THOMSONII—One of the very finest ornamental leaved plants—habit, erect, graceful. Leaves, mottled, with bright golden yellow. 50 cents.

ABUTILON ADOLPHE BERANGER—Flowers, lemon yellow, very large. 50c.

ABUTILON VEXILLARIUM ELEGANS—Half-climbing, with a profusion of beautiful pendant scarlet, orange and pink flowers. 50 cents.

ABUTILON VEXILLARIUM CARMINUM—Flowers abundant, carmine and yellow. 50 cents.

ABUTILON VEXILLARIUM GRANDIFLORUM—Flowers crimson and yellow. 50 cents.

ABUTILON VON HUMBOLDT—Orange and crimson. 50 cents.

- ACHYRANTHUS ACUMINATA—Beautiful dark crimson pointed leaves, veined carmine.
- ACHYRANTHUS AUREA RETICULATA—Leaves gold veined, with green in place of carmine; footstalks, light carmine.
- ACHYRANTHUS BORBONICA—Dwarf habit, foliage bright crimson and carmine
- ACHYRANTHUS GIBSONII—Leaves bright carmine, stems pinkish, growth dwarf. Excellent for baskets and vases.
- ARCHYRANTHUS LINDENDI—Dwarf, compact, leaves lanceolate, deep blood-red, tinted purple.
- ACHIMENE—A family of showy, summer flowering bulbs, in white, purple, lilac and scarlet flowers, very suitable for hanging baskets, and vases.
- ACHILLEA PTARMICA PLENA—Hardy, compact, perennial, flowers pure white, very double. cents each.
- AGAPANTHUS—African Lily, blue, in large clusters. \$1.00.
- AGAVE—Century Plant, 50 cents. AMERICANA, dark green leaves, fine for vases.
- VARIEGATA, beautifully striped, green and yellow; easily kept in cellar over winter.
- AGERATUM—Album and Celestinum. Light blue, profuse, perpetual. c each.
- AGERATUM VARIEGATUM—Beautifully variegated, green and yellow foliage.
- ALOYSIA—(or Lemon Verbena,) popular, foliage of exquisite fragrance.
- ALYSSUM—Sweet, esteemed, fragrant, cents. ALYSSUM VARIEGATA—Dwarf, distinctly striped white; very desirable for edgings. baskets and vases.
- AZALEA—Indica, Winter and Spring blooming plants of great variety and most exquisite beauty; several varieties; 50 cents to \$1 each.
- ALLAMANDA—Cathartica, Nerifolia, Scholti—Warm greenhouse climbers, with beautiful yellow, bell-shaped flowers. 50 cents.
- ALTERNANTHERA—SPATHULATA, low, easy growth, purple foliage. cents each.
- “ VERSICOLOR—Beautiful for edging, crimson and bronze. cents each.
- “ AMABILIS—Golden shaded, carmine and green. c each.
- *AMARANTHUS—Tricolor—Low, hardy, very pretty, crimson, green and yellow foliage. c each; \$ per dozen.
- ANANASSA SATIVA, PINE-APPLE—Well known; strong plants. cents to \$1 each.
- *ARTEMISIA STELLARIS—New, dwarf, white foliated bedder, 50 cents each.
- AUCUBA JAPONICA—Japan Gold Dust Tree, Broad spotted leaved evergreen. Greenhouse here, hardy South. 75 cents each.
- ARDISIA—Crenulata, fine evergreen greenhouse shrub, with scarlet berries Winter and Summer; cents to \$1.00.
- BEGONIA—Argyrostigma, Duchess of Brabant, Hydracutifolia, Mary, Mrs. Pike, Nitida Rosea, R. F. Stewart, Silver Queen, Wm. Wagner, Zebrina, Fusiodes, Lawsoniana, M. Alvardt,—showy flowers at different seasons, others with splendid foliage; to 50 cents each; our choice, \$ per dozen.
- BOUGANVILLEA GLABRA—Smooth leaved, pink flowers; 50 cents each; Lateralia, free flowering, with salmon covered bracts; 50 cents each.
- BOUVARDIA—Leiantha, best of several sorts tried; free, tubular, brilliant, flowers nearly the whole year; Leiantha Floribunda, Aurantica, Delicata, Humboldtii, Hendersonii; cents each, \$ per dozen.
- *BRIDAL ROSE—A species of dwarf Rubius, with very large, full and double white Winter and Spring flowers, very desirable; cents each, \$ per dozen.
- *BRUGMANSIA—Knightii, large growth, flowers very large, curious, profuse, double, white, fragrant; cents each, \$ per dozen.
- CACTUS—A collection, very odd, flowers very beautiful. cents each.
- CALCEOLARIA—Two classes, Hybrid, and 10 or 12 named sorts of *Shrubby, both showy. The Shrubby do best in a cool North exposure over Summer. cents each, \$ per dozen.
- CALADIUM—Over 25 named kinds, Argyrites, Chantimii, Esculentum, Marmoratum, Pictum, Vershaffelt, Violaceum, Wightii, &c., &c., beautifully spotted and variegated foliage; 50 cents each; our selection, \$ per dozen.
- CALLA—Ethiopian Lily, large, showy, easily kept house plant, needing plenty of water in the growing season; cents each, \$ per dozen.

CALLA ETHIOPICA NANA—Dwarf, free blooming, desirable; 50 cents each.
 CAMELLIA JAPONICA—Most beautiful Winter flower, white and red, selfs or stripes, many named varieties, and of different sizes; does best in cool, moist air, except when growing, then it prefers considerable heat; \$ to \$2 each, \$ to \$20 per dozen.

*CANNA—Indian Shot, six named sorts, tall, showy, tropical foliaged plants, with bulbs some like Dahlias, and kept similarly; cents each, \$ per dozen.

CARNATIONS—Monthly or Tree, fine Winter bloomer, many sorts, fragrant; cents each, \$ per dozen.

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|---|--|
| Astoria, yellow edged, scarlet white and crimson, | Chas. Ballet, scarlet striped crimson. |
| Defiance, large dark crimson. | DeFontana, orange shaded purple. |
| Ella R., dark maroon, extra. | Edwardsii, large white perfect flower. |
| General Grant, pure white. | Giant of Battles, red striped maroon. |
| La Puritie, deep carmine, extra. | La Puritie Variegata, blush carmine striped. |
| President Degrew, white tinted, fine. | Rose of England, fine rose. |
| Waterloo, deep crimson. | White Perfection, pure white. |

Wegands scarlet, deep scarlet.

CENTAUREA—Candida, large, showy, hoary foliage; cents. Gymnocarpa, beautiful fern-like drooping leaves, fine for hanging baskets; cents.

CENTRADINIA—Rosea, dark foliage, pretty pink, Winter flowers; 50 cents. Florabunda, very free, light pink, Winter blooming. Grandiflora, strong, robust grower, Winter blooming.

CEREUS GRANDIFLORA—Or NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, celebrated night blooming greenhouse or window Cactus; can be flowered readily in dwellings by giving it, over Winter, a rest, with little or no water; 50 cents each.

CESTRUM—Aurantiacum, showy, Winter blooming shrub, flowers orange.

Pargui—Night blooming, fragrant, green flowered.

CINERARIA—Martima, showy, downy, gray foliage; also Hybrida, Winter flowers, various colors.

CINERARIA HYBRIDA—The richness and diversity of its color, make it one of our most valuable bedding plants. cents each, \$ per doz.

CITRUS—Orange and lemon, several sorts, both fruit and ornamental; cents to \$1.50; small plants, per dozen, \$

A good stock of fine healthy plants, six named varieties of Orange—Hybrid, Maltese Blood, Myrtifolia, Otaheite, St. Michaels, Tangerine; of Lemons, five—Chinese, Japanese, Jewish, Large Fruited, Variegated Leaved.

CISSUS DISCOLOR—Beautiful greenhouse or basket climber, leaves richly shaded dark green, purple and white, and upper surfaces very velvety; full exposure to sunshine injures the brilliant markings; cents.

CISSUS AMAZONICA—Another variety of this beautiful climber, with dark green leaves veined white, and dark crimson underneath.

CLERODENDON BALFORDII—A greenhouse climber, flowers scarlet and white, very beautiful. 50 cents each.

COLEUS GOLDEN—A new section of Coleus, their magnificent shades of color, golden bronze, carmine bronze, brownish crimson, &c., &c., in contrast with the darker varieties, make them very effective as bedding plants, or placed in pots for the greenhouse; cents each, or 4 for \$; Albert Victor, center purplish red, broad yellow margin; Her Majesty, bronzy red center, greenish yellow margin; Princess Royal, center reddish bronze, light yellow edge; Setting Sun, rich bronze, crimson center, bright golden edge.

COLEUS VERSHAFFELT—(Accent on the first and last syllables.)

No ornamental foliage bedder has, after thorough trial, given such perfect satisfaction; very striking, and of the most excellent habit; leaves crimson, green and bronze; cents each, \$ per dozen.

COLEUS ATROPURPUREA—Foliage deep slaty purple, margined with green.

“ BEAUTY—Rich velvety purple, edged pale green.

“ BEAUTY OF WILDERNESS—Green, white margin, deeply toothed, distinct.

“ BERKLEYII—Rich chocolate purple, netted with green.

“ FAIR OAKS—Foliage dark purple, green serrated margin,

- COLEUS GETTYSBURG—Very dark crimson, well defined.
- “ GIBSONII—New, robust, compact, foliage deep green, dark maroon veins and stalks, superb.
- “ LACINITUM—Yellow, cut-leaved, marked crimson.
- “ MADAM RISTORI—Yellow edged, carmine center.
- “ MARMORATA—New, somewhat like first; well proved and very handsome, more distinctly mottled.
- “ NEGRO—Green, blotched with maroon.
- “ PERFECTION—Ground color bronze, purple, spotted with green.
- “ PRINCE OF WALES—Dark purple violet, with light shades.
- “ PRINCESS ROYAL—Golden orange, the nerves and margin marked with crimson.
- “ QUEEN VICTORIA—Rich bronzy crimson, bright golden edge, crimson nerves.
- “ SPANGLE—Leaves rich green, traversed with rich crimson veins.
- “ SURPRISE—Dark purple, green margin, stem mottled purple.
- “ VEITCHII—Foliage light green, with dark chocolate spot, new, fine.
- “ WILLSONII—Crimson, with a green fringed edge.
- CORONILLA GLAUCA—Beautiful trusses of yellow pea shaped flowers early in Spring; 50 cents.
- CYCLAMEN PERSICUM—Fine Winter blooming bulb; 50 cents.
- CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIA AND VARIEGATA—Beautiful, graceful, bamboo-like greenhouse plants; to 75 cents.
- CUPHEA—Platycentra, dwarf, scarlet, perpetual, neat, pretty; cents.
- DAHLIA IMPERIALIS—Of distinct habit, large, drooping, single, white, bell-shaped flower; 8 to 10 feet; 50 cents each.
- DAPHNE—*Cneorum, shrubs of low, dense growth, said to be quite hardy, flowers neat, rosy, free, very fragrant all Summer; 75 cents each; Odora, white, vigorous, thick, glossy foliaged, greenhouse shrubs, with profuse, most exquisitely fragrant Winter flowers; cents to \$1.00.
- DIOSMA—Evergreen fragrant foliage; 50 cents.
- ERANTHEMUM—PULCHELLUM—Dwarf, beautiful blue, Winter blooming; 75 cents each.
- “ SANGUINULOSUM—Dark green foliage, beautifully veined crimson, one of the most showy of foliage plants; 50 cents each.
- *EUONYMUS—Argentia, elegant shrub, variegated leaved; cents each, \$ per dozen.
- *EUPATORIUM—Arboream, Augustifolia, Elegans, very desirable, white, Winter blooming, much like Ageratums; \$ per dozen.
- EUPHORBIA—Splendens and Jacquiflora, showy scarlet, Winter blooming; cents each, \$ per dozen.
- ERIOBOTRYA—(Orleans Apricot,) large evergreen leaves, with orange yellow fruit in Winter, favorite South; 50 cents.
- ERYTHRINA CHRISTA GALLI—Beautiful Summer flowering plants, with dark crimson coral-like flowers; 50 cents each.
- FABIANA—Imbricata, evergreen-like, beautiful white flowers in Spring.
- FEVERFEW—Pyrethrum, double, white daisy-like flowers, almost perpetual; cents each, \$ per dozen.
- FEVERFEW—(New Golden,) a beautiful foliage plant; 20 cents each, \$2 per doz.
- FIG—Brown fruits, early; Florentine, LeGrand, Celestial, Angelica; white fruited; 50 cents.
- *FICUS ELASTICA—Indian Rubber tree, splendid glossy foliage, vigorous grower; 50 cents.
- FITTONIA ARGYRONEURA—Beautiful, low growing warm greenhouse plant, dark green, with silver threads running over foliage; \$1.00.
- FORGET-ME-NOT—Myosotis, Imperatrice Eugene; cents each, per dozen; blue, pretty.
- GARDENIA, OR CAPE JESSAMINE—Fortunii, Florida and Radicans, Mulliflora, evergreen shrubs, Spring flowering, double, pure white, exquisitely fragrant; 50 cents.
- GAZANIA SPLENDENS—Fine new bedder, low, profuse, large, golden, black and white flowers.

- GAZANIA VARIEGATA—Leaves margined white.
- GNAPHALIUM LANATUM—New, downy, white foliaged creeper, desirable; cents.
- GYMNOSTACHYS—Vershaffelt, low, greenhouse plant, foliage beautifully variegated green and carmine: 1.00 each.
- *GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM—Pampas grass from South America, tall, graceful.
- *HABROTHAMUS—Tall shrub, profuse, tube-like, red flowers, Winter and Summer; 35 cents each, per dozen.
- *HEDERA—Ivy,—English and Irish—hardy East, but not in this section—may it sometime prove so here.
- Also, four New Variegated Leaved sorts; JAPONICA ARGENTEA—Japan Silver margined; MAJOR—Very fine, large foliage; MARGINATA ELEGANS—Elegantly margined; MARGINATA ROBUSTA—Stronger branched, margined fine.
- HELIOTROPES—Flowers purple and lilac, sweet, perpetual, of a dwarf, neat, shrubby habit, very popular; an excellent collection; cts. each per doz.
- Beauty of Boudoir, violet blue, white eye. | Juliet, dark, fine.
- Corybyflora, light blue. | Madame Keifer, extra fine
- Elegans, dark violet. | Miss Nightingale, dark, extra.
- General Valhubert, deep violet. | Napoleon, purple.
- Jersey Belle, dwarf, dark. | Turpasse Gascoiviss, light lilac.
- HETEROCENTUM—Roscum and Album—very fine, mostly Winter bloomers.
- HIIBISCUS—Green-house shrubs with flowers and habit much like the Altheas, save in color. They are also excellent summer bedders; Lutea, double, buff, yellow; Rosea, double, rose color, and Sinensis, single, but very beautiful shaded crimson scarlet; cents each, \$ per dozen: Cooperii, tri-color, foliage stripped and marbled with rose, pink and white; flowers scarlet shaded white, crimson eye. 50 cents.
- HOYA CARNOSA—Wax Plant, climbing. cents.
- “ “ Variegata, a variety of above with foliage variegated, yellow, and carmine. 50 cents.
- HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS—Changeable Hydrangea, almost or quite hardy, if well littered over Winter, splendid heads of bloom, flowering only from old wood.
- HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS VARIEGATA—Leaves beautifully variegated, silvery white and green. 50 cents each.
- HYDRANGEA IMPERATRICE EUGENIE—Petals white rose and light blue, very beautiful. 50 cents each.
- HYDRANGEA ATAKSA—New Japan sort, flowers double pink, profuse; \$1.50 each.
- HYDRANGEA ROSA ALBA—New white, changing to pink, very fine; 50 cents each.
- JASMINE OR JESSAMINE—Climbing and upright shrubs, flowers very fragrant. Catalanian, (climbing.) Maid of Orleans, (shrub,) 50 cents. Hirsutum, (climbing.) Nudiflorum, (climbing) and *Yellow, (shrub.)
- JUSTICIA—Speciosa—large leaf and spike of pink flowers in spring.
- KENNEDYA—Fine climber. 50 cents.
- LANTANAS—This shrubby, healthy, free-blooming bedder is one of the most desirable, flowering in neat clusters, white, rosy, lilac and orange, and shaded. In some varieties, the colors are quite varied in the same cluster, but always bright and pleasing. It is one of the most constant, easily managed Winter bloomers. cents each, \$ per dozen.
- Adolphus Avas, canary, dark centre. | Lutea Carminata, orange and carmine.
- Alba Grandiflora, large white. | Moufek, crimson, compact habit.
- Brilliantissima, yellow and scarlet. | Marcello, lilac rose, changing to yellow.
- Climbing, lilac white eye. | Ne Plus Ultra, scarlet orange, shaded purple
- Flava Lilacina, lilac with yellow eye. | Raphael, purple orange and rose
- Grand Sultan, scarlet and fawn. | Rosea Mutabilis, orange crimson.
- LAGERSTREMIUM, OR, CRAPE MYRTLE—REGIA, PURPUREA and ELEGANS—Green-house shrub; but when bedded out makes the most splendid show, during July, of all shrubs. Flowers profuse delicate pink, and perfectly crimped like lace. 50 cents.
- LAURUSTINUS—Esteemed white Winter flowering shrub.

LEMON AND ORANGE—See Citrus.

LIBONIA FLORABUNDA—Greenhouse shrub, of 12 inches in height. Flowers profuse, an inch long, scarlet orange at base, at top deep yellow. December to May.

LINUM TYGRYNUM—Greenhouse shrubs, showy yellow. Winter, extra fine.

LOPEZIA—Beautiful white Winter bloomer.

MAGNOLIA FUSCATA—Evergreen, Southern variety, very fragrant; Spring flowers. Good plants; 50 cents each.

MAHONIA JAPONICA—Showy evergreen foliage, may be hardy. 50 cents.

MAHERNIA—Pretty Evergreen foliage, fragrant yellow Spring flowers.

MANDEVILLEA SUAVEOLENS—Warm green-house climber, white Summer bloom, very beautiful. 50 cents.

*MANRANDIA BARCLAYANA—The most graceful and free flowering of soft wooded climbers. cents each, \$ per dozen.

*MESEMBRYANTHEMUM—Succulent trailers, showy, starry flowers in Spring and Summer.

MIMULUS—Moschatus, Musk Plant, fine for baskets and vases.

Tigridoides and Hybrida—Large, gaudy, bright colors; crimson, orange, yellow, white striped and spotted; need a moist, shady place like Fuchsias.

*MIGNONETTE—Fragrant, well known. cents each, \$ per dozen.

MYRTUS—Sinensis, flowering plant, fragrant foliage, small, white Summer flowers.

*NEREMBERGIA—Gracilis, slender, graceful, bluish white, profuse.

*NEREMBERGIA RIVULARIS—Creeping Herbaceous Perennial, flowers pure white, with yellow disc. cents each, \$ per dozen.

*NERIUM—(Oleander),—Well known, highly esteemed tropical shrub, double red and white. to 50 cents.

*OLEA ILEXIFOLIA—Hollyleaved, variety of above with spiny leaves. 50 cents to \$1.00.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES—Ten distinct and beautiful sorts, nearly all with variegated foliage.

Achorus Variegata.

Aira Cerulea.

Arendo Conspectua.

Bambusa Variegata.

Dactylis Emetrea Superba.

OXALIS—5.—Boweii, Cernua, Grandiflora, Purpurea, Versicolor, Alby, greenhouse bulbs, with neat, clover-shaped foliage, small, showy dwarf, Winter bloom of different colors.

PANSIES—"ENGLISH VIOLETS," HEART'S EASE—Choice collection; cents, \$ per dozen.

PASSIFLORA—PASSION FLOWERS.

Alata, Empress Eugenie, Fragrans, Incarnata, Kermesina, greenhouse climbers of the most splendid description. Flowers large, expanded, curiously formed and exquisitely colored.

PENSTEMONS.—This beautiful class of plants is yet comparatively rare in this Country; below are a few of the most distinct. They grow in neat, compact plants of from eighteen inches to two feet in height; Gloxinia-like flowers in spikes, shaded and mottled in all colors of white, blue, scarlet, crimson and pink; in continuous bloom from June till October.

Decaisne, sulphur, pink tinted.

Donald Beaton, crimson, white throat, veined rose.

Euciide, crimson feathered purple.

Adrienne, white veined, lilac and purple.

Carnation, crimson, speckled white.

Compacta, mottled.

Gem, white, shaded purple.

Imperialis, pure white.

Mrs. Parker, pink, very large.

Phillips, No. 1, lilac, blotched white.

PEPERONICA ARIFOLIA—Dwarf habit, thick, bright green leaves, with silvery stripes; 75 cents.

Festuca Glauca.

Hordium Jubatum.

Poa Trivialis Argentea.

Paniculatum Variegatum.

Phalaris Arendinacea.

George Sand, reddish crimson, very large.

Grandiflora, bluish, shaded lilac, large and fine.

Phillips, No. 5, lavender.

Pocahontas, maroon.

Rosalind, maroon purple.

Wm. White, distinctly blotched with crimson, very fragrant.

Wm. Heines, crimson purple.



PANSIES.

PEPERONICÁ MACULOSA—Silver foliage, dwarf habit; \$1.00.

PENTAS CARNEA—Low greenhouse shrub, tubular, profuse, lilac flesh colored, flowers in Winter.

PETUNIAS.—This favorite bedder has been wonderfully improved of late. Some of the New Double varieties are of almost incredible size, with excellent shape and colors, habit neat, compact, healthy, free blooming.

Double Petunias; cents each, \$ per dozen.

*PHLOX DRUMMONDII—Flowers of extreme beauty; 1.00 per dozen.

PITTIOSPORUM—Pale yellow and rosy, fragrant May flowers, evergreen shrub; 50 cents to \$1.00.

POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA—Much grown for the beautiful bract of scarlet leaves surrounding the flowers, which are small and inconspicuous; one of the most showy plants for Winter; 50 cents.

*PLUMBAGO—Larpenae, low, nearly hardy herbaceous, late, rich purplish blue.

PRIMULA—Chinese Primrose, excellent sorts, white and red, Winter and Spring.

PRIMULA—Sinensis Flore Pleno,—Double White Chinese Primrose, excellent Winter bloomer, profuse, fine for bouquets; 75 cents.

- ***POMEGRANATE**—Double Scarlet and White, and dwarf scarlet, flowering, gorgeous Summer flowering shrub, but generally need considerable size; 50cts. each.
- ***PHYGELIUS CAPENSIS**—A desirable, profuse Summer and Fall blooming bedder, from Cape of Good Hope; spikes 18 inches high; flowers tubular, red, with yellow throat.
- ***PYCHNOSTACHYS URTICIFOLIA**—A new Fall and Winter flowering pithy shrub, vigorous growing, and very valuable, with profuse, exquisite light blue Salvia-like pyramidal spikes of flowers, opening first at the base; flowers best in warm place.
- RICHARDIA ALBA MACULATA**—A bulbous plant of the Calla tribe, with beautiful spotted leaves, flowers pure white, shaded with violet inside; 50c each.
- RUELIA FORMOSA**—Soft wooded, 9 to 12 inches in height, showy, profuse, scarlet, Summer and Winter.
- RUSELIA**—Juncea, rush-like foliage, neat crimson, flowers in Summer.
- ***SALVIA SPLENDENS AND SPLENDENS GORDONI**—Most gorgeous scarlet flowering bedders; the latter with larger and more upright spikes. These are entirely indispensable in the smallest collection. Also, ten other varieties—Cacalifolia, fine blue; Coccinnea, light crimson; Fulgens, bright red; Gesnerifolia, Winter blooming scarlet; Leucantha, fine blue, Winter; Patens, Patens Alba, white, fine azure blue; Romeriana Nana, dwarf, crimson scarlet; Rosea, very vigorous, free, Winter blooming, rosy; Tricolor, three colors; Splendens, brilliant scarlet; Splendens Gordoni, scarlet, dwarf variety, very compact; cents each, \$ per dozen.
- ***SCHRIZOSTYLIS COCCINNEA**—Autumn flowering bulb; flower spike erect, flowers two inches in diameter, crimson; a native of Natal, adapted to the border or pot culture.
- SEDUM CALABORIGA VARIEGATA**—Dwarf, beautifully variegated, yellow, carmine and green; 50 cents.
- ***SENECIO**—(Jacobea,) varieties.
- SOLANUM VARIEGATA**—A variety of the well known Jerusalem Cherry, with variegated foliage, very desirable for Winter ornament; 50 cents.
- SOLANUM CAPSICASTRUM**—Flowers white, and beautiful scarlet berries.
- SOLANUM PSEUDO CAPSICUM, FOL. VAR.**,—A dwarf variety of the Jerusalem Cherry, leaves margined sulphur yellow; cents each.
- SOLLYA HETEROPHYLLA**—Beautiful dark blue greenhouse climber, flowering almost continually; native of Australia; 50 cents.
- ***STATICE PICTA**—Or American Elegans—very pretty Spring and Summer dwarf pink.
- STEVIA**—Serrata, vigorous, useful, profuse, Winter bloomer, flowers very small, white.
- ***STOCKS**—Ten Week, double Wall flowers.
- TACSONIA MANICATA**—Allied to the Passion Flower; stove climber, will probably bed well here in open air.
- TABERNAMONTANA**—Aiba, fl. pl., exquisitely fragrant, double flowering shrub.
- TORENIA ASIATICA**—Flowers profuse, porcelain blue, with purple.
- TROPEOLUM**—Named sorts, showy climbers; cents each, \$ per dozen.
- ***VINCA**—Red and White, elegant bedders, profuse, perpetual.
- VIOLET, SWEET**—Esteemed for profuse and very fragrant, constant bloom; Pal-lida, light blue, cents; Russian or Neapolitan, or tree violet, superb deep purple, and very sweet; habit extra fine.
- ***WISTARIA**—New White, (of E. & B.,) reputed fine white variety of this favorite and hardy climber; cents each.
- ***ZINNIA**—Double—a very great addition to the flower garden; cents each, \$ per dozen.

VASE AND BASKET PLANTS.

PRICE— CENTS EACH, EXCEPT NOTED.

AMPELOPSIS VIETCHII—A very pretty climber, in the fall the leaves change to a crimson carmine. 75 cents.

- BALM, VARIEGATED LEAVED—Fragrant. 15 cents.
 CISSUS, DISCOLOR AND AMAZONICA—Strong climbers, beautifully colored foliage. 50 cents each.
 CONVOLVULUS MAURITANICUS—Bright blue flowers.
 FERNS—Varieties, beautiful. cents each.
 FRAGARIA SEMPERVIRENS—Pretty trailer, profuse blossoms, and strawberry-fruit. cents each.
 ISOLEPSIS JUNCIOIDES—Ornamental grass. cents.
 IVY JAPONICA ARGENTIA—Japan, silver margined.
 IVY MARGINATA ELEGANS—Elegantly margined.
 IVY MARGINATA ROBUSTA—Stronger branched, margined fine.
 IVY GERMAN—Handsome climber. cents each.
 IVY ENGLISH—Rich dark foliage, strong grower. 50 cents each.
 LINARIA CYMBALARIA—Or Kenilworth Ivy. cents.
 LOBELIS—Three sorts, delicate vine, fine flowers. cents each.
 LYCOPODIUMS—Mosses, eight sorts. cents each.
 LYSIMACHIA, NUMELLARIA— cents each.
 SAXIFRAGA, SACRAMENTOSA AND TRICOLOR— cents each.
 TORENIA ASIATICA—Elegant purple and porcelain shaded flowers. c each.
 TRADESCANTIA, VIRIDIS AND ZEBRINA—Vine. cents each.
 VINCA—Three sorts, blue, white, and variegated leaved. cents each.

Also, Vases and Baskets stocked with plants. Price \$1.00 to \$2.00.

TO GROW OSAGE ORANGE HEDGES.

THE PLANTS AND HOW TO KEEP THEM—Osage Hedge plants prepared for handling or setting, have tops cut back to 4 or 5 inches, with about 6 inches of root—making their entire length 10 or 12 inches; tied usually 100 or 200 in a bunch. The Osage, well treated, is a plant of great vitality. In handling it needs only to be kept from exposure to sun, air or frost, and ESPECIALLY FROM GETTING WET while bunched or in mass—to sum all up in brief—cool, dark, dry or scarcely moist. Obtained in Fall in good order, they are easily kept over Winter, buried in a dry, sloping, well drained spot, so water can't settle about roots. Wet and confined together in mass, they are liable to heat and sour or rot. Should they accidentally get wet, open and bury at once in thinner layers.

TO BURY OVER WINTER—Dig a foot in depth for plants, with back of trench a little sloping. Lay against it a tier of bunches. Cover and tread down with dirt from the front which will open another similar trench for the next, to be in like manner laid in, tier after tier, and covered till all are buried. Cover bed with six inches of earth, then six inches of manure or a foot of straw with dirt on to keep in place. As soon as Spring opens, uncover. They keep equally well buried in moist, not wet dirt in cool, dry cellar. Thus getting in Fall, and wintering Osage, you have them on HAND IN PERFECT ORDER, independent of bad roads or accidents, WHEN YOU WANT THEM.

PREPARING THE GROUND—Any good, reasonably dry soil well prepared as for corn or garden, does for Osage. If possible, plow the Fall before setting, a strip or hedge-way ten feet wide, ten to sixteen inches deep. As for corn or trees the deeper and finer the soil, the better your growth. If ground is low or inclines to be spouty and heave-ey, you MUST ridge it or so raise and drain as to furnish an ample, dry, firm bed for the roots. It is utterly useless to plant on wet ground.

ASSORTING THE PLANTS—If uneven in size separate large from small, or make three sizes if need be, planting each size by itself, otherwise the strong starve out the weak. The smallest, set thicker to get a sure, even stand.

SEASON OF PLANTING—A good time is as early in spring as ground gets thoroughly fit to work; but as Osage starts late, hedges are usually set in this latitude from April 20th to May 20th. With good plants, good care and good, moist weather, they succeed perfectly any time up to June 20th or latter. Where especially desirable, you may plant with perfect safety in Fall, especially South, only ridging the earth over the plants at least eight inches deep; with a heavy coat of manure or straw,

say three feet wide, over the ridge to prevent freezing and thawing or heaving the roots—this earth and straw to be removed in Spring.

DISTANCE APART—Formerly four inches was recommended. At the South, with their rich soil and immense growth, close planting, crowding and dwarfing the plants does well by checking overgrowth. Here and further North eight, or better still with an even stand, twelve inches apart answers every purpose, especially when the hedge is made by plashing—the very best possible mode.

SETTING OUT—An **EVEN, PERFECT STAND** in a beautiful, **EXACT LINE**, is the thing—to this end have (1) strong plants in good order, (2) deeply, uniformly set, (3) in well prepared soil, (4) in a single, straight hedge line, (5) with roots firmly, naturally set in the ground. **KEEP ALL ROOTS FRESH**, from exposure to sun, air and frost. If dry, **SOAK IN WATER 48 HOURS** before setting, or let them swell nicely in wet ground. Dip roots in rich, thick grout or puddle of water, soil and rotten manure, well stirred together. Set stakes in exact range in the line, plow a deep, straight furrow, or if need be, two in the line. Draw a strong cord ten or fifteen rods long, well staked to keep in line, with rags or strong marks tied in at the regular distances apart to get the plants spaced uniformly. Straighten with spade any crooks in the furrow. Scatter along your plants, say 50 in a pile, and cover roots as you drop them. Set the plants nearly upright, **ALWAYS DEEP ENOUGH**—mind that—fully $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 inches below the yellow, so that when ground settles, the heavy rains, freezing and thawing come, your plants may not find themselves out of ground. Tread dirt firmly on bottom of roots, plow back, tread and level off, leaving earth lively and mellow at surface (but high enough) next the plants. **ANOTHER MODE** of setting—using a hedge spade, the blade longer and narrower than the common, which, however, answers well, if the other be not convenient. Have hedge-way mellow and smooth, thrust down the spade in the line, a little sloping, at least a foot deep, and press the handle forward. In the opening thus made insert the plant nearly or quite its whole length, holding it there till the spade is withdrawn. Press earth firmly about the plant, and pass to the next.

As soon as plants are set, **MULCH HEAVILY** at once, especially if late, or weather and soil be dry. Cover a strip 3 feet wide each side of line with straw 6 inches deep, or manure, and a little dirt to keep in place. This mulching keeps the earth cool and moist, keeps down weeds, and is every way immensely beneficial.

CULTIVATION—If faithfully mulched, little additional work will be needed the first Summer—but the weeds should be kept down thoroughly with plow, hoe or hand, until, say, middle of August. In the Fall, about October 25, ridge up the dirt in the row six inches high with plow and hoe. This will protect roots against severe freezing and thawing—a vital matter until the hedge gets firmly established. This ridge mulching all over the first Winter, is very serviceable. A slight Fall clipping, a foot or so, of the tips, about September 15, is excellent to check and **RIPEN UPGROWTH**. Severe Summer clipping, as often recommended, is most miserable, especially in the North. Cultivating or stirring the soil after August 1, (July 15 is full late North,) keeps the growth sappy, tender, and liable to Winter kill. A few strong plants may well be kept in reserve to replace, the last of June or July, any failures in the first planting. Also, the next Spring, carefully go over **EARLY**, cut down the tops and side roots of established plants next to any gaps or breaches, and fill in with strong selected plants, (with tops, say, 12 inches long,) so as to secure an even stand throughout. In hedge growing, as in everything else, **CARE AND THOROUGHNESS** are the essentials. In severe climates, the ripest growth is the best.

TRAINING THE HEDGE.—There are innumerable modes, among which three may be especially mentioned: 1. The wild, or American. Let 'em run. If any breaches or gaps, don't mind while young, but patch with poles, rails or brush. If the hedges get too tall, and you don't want it for a screen, cut it down late in the Fall or early in the Spring to any height you wish. 2. The Regular, or Pyramidal. If the first year the hedge makes a very strong, even growth, clear away the following Spring the ridge to the ground level, and with brush scythe cut down the hedge close to the ground. Ordinarily this is best done the second Spring. The object of this is to secure a dense growth of strong new shoots from the very base. The next Spring, cut the hedge down to $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 feet. The last of June following, give it its regular pyramidal form 4 feet at base, tapering to $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 feet in height. Each year thereafter, clip the hedge neatly twice—early in Spring and then in June,

with a regular hedge-slasher, though a first-rate corn knife answers. 3, (and best of all,) by Plashing. Cultivate as usual, keep always any very rampant growers in the line cut or shortened in, to favor weaker ones near them. The third, fourth or fifth Spring, or when stems are about one or 1½ inches at base, trim up to poles, and hack about half off, CLOSE TO THE GROUND, all but one left every four feet as an upright, (4 feet high, or whatever height you may wish the hedge,) in which to weave and thus fasten the others, laid down at an angle of 45 degrees. From the stumps grow strong shoots and weaker ones the whole length of the poles, soon making a live impenetrable barrier. Every Spring, or every other Spring after the hedge is formed, (or just as well in the month of October,) cut back the hedge to the height you desire to keep it, or let it grow up a screen. The very best hedges can be turned out the second August after planting.

WHERE OSAGE IS TOO TENDER—And other fence material scarce, LIVE FENCING, shade, shelter, timber may readily be secured, and immense benefits derived on the prairies, by growing from seeds, cuttings, or young plants, any hardy, vigorous, most available tree in all the most important fence-lines or lot divisions you would make over the farm. Prepare the ground as for a hedge, sow or plant, cultivate and keep the fire out, cut out an occasional pole, and spike on like fence boards to the standing trees, and you have before you know it, priceless live fences, walls of verdure, protection and strength, of your own rearing, which, in wintry blast or summer heat, shall bring blessings deserved and eloquent from man and beast, upon the planter's head. But why needs this tree-planting on the prairies be thus argued and urged? As simple as it is, rapidly as trees grow to speak for themselves, it would seem quite as needful to urge prairie farmers to breathe! By the above mode, dead-fences—a terrible tax and burden—may be replaced with live fencing and timber growing, so your fence-lines would prove the most productive portion of the farm.

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able for timber purposes, and will sometime be grown here on a large scale. Presently, thousands of Red Cedar posts and stakes will be wanted for vineyards all over the West. The Norway Spruce is one of the very best Evergreens for nearly all purposes. No trees easier grown or pay better on the prairies than young Nursery grown Evergreens. We don't know a better investment for enterprising farmers who would stock their own places and grow a few for their slower neighbors. As trees and timber, products of the soil, are more and more in demand, who should be familiar with them like the farmer, and most of all the prairie farmer? With common lumber at \$25 per M., wood at \$4 to \$8 per cord, no tree comes amiss. We have not even named many valuable ones, but the staples, some of which every one should commence with. If we mistake not, prairie tree planting is soon to be taken hold of on a far grander scale, and wise men will be preparing for it. Cuttings, Seeds and Seedlings—WHO WILL FURNISH THEM? You need not necessarily call on Nurserymen—send to some reliable friend in a timbered region, if he will only get you out such Seeds, Cuttings or Forest Seedlings as you may require; but LET NO TIME BE LOST, and a few years will work a decided change on our prairies. We speak as to wise men. What loftier, better, more enduring monument than can be written out in living tree characters on a new prairie farm?

PLANT YOUNG TREES.

Ordinary-sized Apple Trees, (with other fruit trees,) of 3 or 4 year's growth, are scarce. During the war many Nursery stocks declined. Shall we plant younger trees now, or wait one or more years, fearing then, perhaps, no better, there being a very small supply even of yearlings for the vast demand?

We advise most decidedly to plant young trees, in orchard and gardens, and for the following reasons:

1—Young trees cost less throughout—at the nursery, in freight charges, also in handling and planting.

2—They are surer to grow, having in proportion to the size of tops, vastly more and better small, fine (fibrous) roots. Large trees in moving usually lose half or more of their most valuable roots.

3—Having less tops and almost perfect roots, the small trees become established, and grow off vigorously at once. The tops of large trees newly planted are often shaken and blown about by the wind until they become leaning, and unhealthy even if they survive.

4—Making most of their growth on the ground where they are to stand, the small trees soon become more stocky and sturdy, every way perfectly adapted to the soil and location, as well as the preferences of their owner. Setting young trees, the planter can fashion both bodies and tops exactly to suit his fancy.

5—"Setting such young trees will we not lose time?" you ask. To answer truly, I reply, if you give those young trees the first year or two a little *extra watching, and care*, to the amount, say, of the difference in their cost, you *will not lose a day*, put get thereby a much handsomer and more valuable orchard.

6—Or, if not ready to plant out in the orchard permanently this year—or, if about to open in a year or two a new farm as for Son or Daughter, why not plant yearlings or root grafts, growing them yourself in the garden with but trifling cost. In the meantime your children can study and learn all about them as well as about colts and pigs. Root Grafts, are set in deep, mellow soil, with dirt firm about roots, dipped, just before setting, in "grout," i. e. mud and water, with the top of Graft or Cion, two inches or so above surface.

The most thorough and successful large planters we cannot persuade to buy and plant ordinary or large-sized trees. Even at the same price they invariably prefer the 1 or 2 year trees, knowing that with a fair chance the young, thrifty trees will, in 4 or 5 years at most, overtake the best planted large trees. It is indeed surprising to witness the thrift and vigor of 1 and 2 year trees well planted and cared for, especially the first two years after setting. Their cultivation is as simple as corn or cabbage. Unless on a side hill where soil washes badly, plant only an inch or two deeper than they grew in Nursery, as deep planting ruins many trees. The first season in the orchard two or three short stakes by each tree may be well enough, and then see that the ground is properly stirred, the cattle vermin and weeds kept away. Planting a few large trees for immediate bearing and effect, as about cities and towns, is a very different matter. In such cases expense and risk are no object. For complete homes, surrounding trees are of prime importance.

The distant dweller on the prairies has neither money nor time to tamper with such large trees. Give him the young trees, and with reasonable care he can soon show better specimens than his more ambitious, suburban neighbor, besides the money he saves by planting small sizes.

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