

Price 10c

ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE

—OF—

Fruit & Ornamental Trees

SHRUBS, VINES,

ROSES, ETC.,

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

MAY & BROTHERS,

NURSERYMEN,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. Send in your orders early, particularly if long transportation is necessary, and thus we shall be prepared to ship early.
2. Write your orders plainly on a separate piece of paper, and not in body of letter. State definitely varieties, age, size and number, whether Standard or Dwarf, and route by which you wish the goods shipped.
3. All orders from unknown parties, should be accompanied by cash or satisfactory reference.
4. We are in no case responsible for loss or damage to goods in transit. Our responsibility ceases on delivery to shipping agents.
5. If selection of varieties is left to us we will select according to our best judgment and long experience. Where varieties are specified we will substitute for such as we may not have, kinds equally good and ripening at the same season, unless otherwise ordered.
6. In case of any mistake on our part, immediate notice should be given, so that it may be rectified or explained.

REMARKS.

This Catalogue has been prepared with great care. The selection of varieties embraces all the latest and most promising introductions, as well as the most popular and thoroughly proved older sorts. It will, we think, form a most efficient and competent guide to the professional or the amateur, in the selection of the Choicest Fruits or Ornamentals, for the Garden, Orchard, Park or Lawn.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADVICE TO PLANTERS.

Select thrifty young trees in preference to old or very large ones; the roots are more tender and fibrous and they bear transplanting better and are far more apt to live; they can also be more easily trimmed and shaped to any desired form, and in the course of a few years will usually outstrip the older ones in growth.

THE SOIL.

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

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

Plow and subsoil repeatedly so as to thoroughly pulverize to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. When planting upon the lawn or grass plots, remove the sod for a diameter of 4 or 5 feet and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than is necessary, to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface and subsoil separate. Cut off broken and bruised roots and shorten the tops to half a dozen good buds, except for Fall planting, when it is better to defer top pruning until the following Spring. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel in," by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots, and setting the trees therein as thick as they can stand, carefully packing the earth about the roots, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed to the sun and air, and "puddle" before planting.

PLANTING.

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that the tree will stand about as it did when in the nursery, after the earth has settled, except Dwarf Pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover the quince stock upon which they are budded two or three inches. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when

well covered tramp firmly. Set the tree firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. No staking will be required except with very tall trees. Never let manure come in contact with the roots.

MULCHING.

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

DAMAGED TREES.

If stock is frozen when received, place the package in a cellar and entirely bury in sand until frost is removed. If dried from long exposure bury in the ground or keep in water until the shriveled appearance disappears.

HOW TO WINTER TREES PROCURED IN THE FALL.

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the Fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. It is a more favorite time than Spring, because of the colder weather, and the lighter pressure of business with nurserymen, the freighting companies and the planter. Even when Fall planting is not desirable by reason of severity of the climate, the stock may be *procured* in the Fall, and thus be on hand ready for the opportune moment in the Spring. To insure success you have only to get the trees before freezing weather, and bury them in the following manner: Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, with no grass near it to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined to an angle of forty-five degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position; place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tops of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine boughs, which insures them against any possibility of injury. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. In the Spring the roots will be found to have formed the granulation necessary to the production of new spongioles, and when planted at the proper time will start to immediate growth.

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

PLANT YOUNG TREES.

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

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

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries	20 " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	13 " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	16 to 18 " " "
Dwarf Pears.....	10 to 12 " " "
Dwarf Apples.....	10 to 12 " " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 feet apart 7 to 16 " in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 " apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ ft. apart.
Strawberries, for garden culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart.

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

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way	50	10 feet apart each way	435
25 " "	70	8 " "	680
20 " "	110	6 " "	1210
18 " "	135	5 " "	1745
15 " "	205	4 " "	2725
12 " "	300	3 " "	4840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.



APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of Summer, Autumn, and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard. As it takes from six to eight years for an orchard to come into bearing, some people hesitate to plant, regarding the time and expense in a great measure lost. In reply to this we would quote the remarks made by O. C. Chapman, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., to J. J. Thomas. He said he considered the yearly growth of each apple tree planted in his immense orchard of over one hundred and fifty acres, to be worth fully one dollar before they commenced bearing. He has had experience of nearly half a century, and he says that he considers this a low estimate. At fifty trees per acre, this would make a yearly increase of value of fifty dollars per acre, which, no doubt, is quite within the mark.

As fruit has become cheaper on account of the increased supply, a large and constantly increasing European export has sprung up which affords highly remunerative prices for the best selected specimens of our orchards, while the new process of "Evaporation" of fruit has become a recognized auxiliary to the horticulture of the land. With immense consumption by this process of evaporation, it may be doubted if apple orcharding will ever in any season be less than highly remunerative. All the surplus of orchards—all "wind-falls" and defective specimens can at once be gathered and sold at a fair price to the evaporating establishments which now exist in almost every town in all fruit-growing sections.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus are a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his trouble.

DWARF APPLES.

The planting of Dwarf Apples has been attended with gratifying success. Almost all sorts succeed equally well when worked upon Paradise or Doucin stock; the former producing a very small tree or shrub; the latter a tree of considerable size, reaching sometimes to 10 or 12 feet in height. These commence bearing fruit the second year after planting, and being as healthy as standard trees and productive are a great ornament and satisfaction. They should be planted from six to eight feet apart, and will produce fruit without the delay attending standard. Being trained low, they are valuable for the West. Taking up but little room, they are especially adapted to village gardens of small extent, giving the owners a constant and sure supply of choice fruits, far superior to any which can be bought in market.

RUSSIAN AND OTHER HARDY APPLES.

Great interest is now manifested in what are known as Russian and "Iron Clad Apples"—varieties sufficiently hardy to stand the extreme climate of the North and North-west and yet possessing the merits in quality and size of the standard sorts of a more temperate region. So great has been the development in this direction, and so numerous and valuable have the kinds become that the complaint is no longer valid that good fruit cannot be produced in the far North or North-west. We mention as among the best and most prominent sorts, Duchess of Oldenburg, Tetofsky, Haas, Pewaukee, Wealthy, Walbridge, Alexander, Mann, McIntosh, Red, Rubicon, Red Beitigheimer, New Brunswick and Yellow Transparent.

SUMMER.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Mod.	American Summer Pearmain—Medium, oblong; striped and dotted with red; tender, juicy and rich; good bearer.	Sept.
Free.	Astrachan Red—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful; a good bearer.	Aug.
Free.	Benoni—Medium size, nearly round; deep red, with rich flavor.	Aug.
Mod.	Carolina Red June (<i>Red June</i>)—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer.	June.
Mod.	Early Harvest—Medium size, round, straw color; tender, sub-acid and fine; productive.	Aug.
Mod.	Early Strawberry—Medium; roundish; handsomely striped with red; excellent; productive.	Aug.
Free.	Early Ripe—A large yellow apple, ripening with or immediately after the Early Harvest: a popular market fruit.	July.
Free.	Golden Sweet—Large, pale yellow, very sweet and good; good bearer.	Aug.
Free.	Jefferis—Rather large, roundish; yellow skin striped with red; very rich, tender and juicy. This very beautiful variety is unsurpassed for the dessert.	Aug. & Sept.
Free.	Keswick Codlin—Large, tender, juicy; excellent for cooking; productive, and early in bearing.	July to Oct.
Mod.	Primate—Above medium, straw color, tinged with blush; tender, juicy and sub-acid; abundant bearer.	Aug. & Sept.
Mod.	Sweet Bough—Large, pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer.	Aug.
Mod.	Summer Queen—Medium to large; yellow, streaked with red; flesh tender, with an acid, aromatic flavor.	July & Aug.
Free.	Sops of Wine—Medium size, red; flesh white, often stained; mild and pleasant; productive.	Aug. & Sept.
Mod.	Tetofsky—A Russian apple, profitable for market growing; bears extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year; hardy as a Crab; fruit good size, yellow, beautifully striped with red; juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic.	July & Aug.
Mod.	Williams' Favorite—Above medium size; deep red; mild and agreeable; good bearer.	July & Aug.
AUTUMN.		
Free.	Autumn Strawberry—Medium streaked; tender, juicy, fine; productive and very desirable.	Sept. & Oct.
Vig.	Colvert—A large, roundish striped apple; flesh whitish, juicy, sub-acid; valuable for market.	Oct. & Nov.
Vig.	Chenango Strawberry (Sherwood's Favorite)—Color whitish, shaded, splashed and mottled with light and dark crimson; flesh white, tender and juicy.	Sept. & Oct.
Free.	Duchess of Oldenburg—Russian, medium to large size; skin yellow, streaked with red, and somewhat blushed, sometimes with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good, with a rich, sub-acid flavor; productive.	Sept.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Free.	Fail Pippin—Very large, yellow ; tender, juicy and rich ; fine in all localities.	Oct. to Dec.
Vig.	Fall Jennetting—Large, greenish yellow, with a faint blush ; flesh yellow, juicy and crisp, sub acid.	Oct. & Nov.
Vig.	Fall Orange—Large size, nearly round ; yellow, sometimes a little dull red ; rather acid ; excellent for cooking ; a very early and abundant bearer.	Nov.
Free.	Gravenstein—Large, striped and beautiful ; tender, juicy and high flavored ; productive.	Sept. & Oct.
Vig.	Haas (Gros Pommier, Fall Queen)—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed ; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red ; flesh fine white, sometimes stained, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good ; bears early and abundantly.	Oct. & Nov.
Free.	Jersey Sweet—Medium, striped red and green ; very rich, sweet and pleasant ; good bearer.	Sept. & Oct.
Free.	Lady Henniker—Fruit very large ; roundish, with blunt angles on the sides ; skin yellow on the shady side, with faint blush of red on the side next the sun ; flesh tender, well flavored, and with a pleasant perfume. Valuable for cooking, also as a dessert apple. Tree a <i>free</i> grower, very healthy, and a great bearer.	Oct. & Nov.
Free.	Lord Suffield—An English variety ; very large, conical ; skin nearly white. A valuable kitchen apple and a most prolific variety. A moderate grower.	Nov.
Free.	Lowell or Orange—Large, roundish, slightly conical, green, becoming rich yellow ; surface oily, flesh yellowish white, sub-acid, excellent ; good bearer.	Sept. & Oct.
Free.	Maiden's Blush—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine, evenly shaded, red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground ; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant, sub-acid flavor ; bears large crops.	Sept. & Oct.
Vig.	Munson Sweet—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek ; tender, rich and good ; fine bearer.	Oct. to Jan.
Free.	Pumpkin Sweet (Lyman's)—Very large, roundish ; skin smooth, pale green, becoming yellow next to the sun ; flesh white, sweet, rich and tender ; valuable for baking.	Sept. to Dec.
Slow.	Porter—Rather large, regular, oblong, tapering to the eye ; skin bright yellow, sometimes a dull blush in the sun ; flesh tender, rich, sub-acid ; flavor fine ; fair and productive.	Nov.
Vig.	Rambo—Medium, yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted ; mild, tender, good and productive.	Oct. to Dec.
Free	St. Lawrence—Large, yellowish, streaked and splashed with carmine ; flesh white, lightly stained, crisp, juicy, tender and vinous ; tree hardy and productive.	Sept. & Oct.
Free	Twenty Ounce (Cayuga Red Streak)—Very large, nearly round ; yellow, striped with red ; quality good ; good bearer ; popular as a market variety.	Nov. & Dec.
WINTER.		
Vig.	American Golden Russet (Bullock's Pippin, Sheep Nose)—Medium or small, roundish ovate ; clear golden russet ; very tender, juicy, rich ; more resembles in texture a buttery pear than an apple ; good bearer.	Nov. to Jan.
Slow.	Bailey's Sweet—Fruit large, round, mottled and striped deep red ; flesh yellow and tender, with a mild, rich, sweet flavor.	Oct.
Vig.	Baldwin—Large, roundish ; deep bright red ; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor ; very productive of fair, handsome fruit ; one of the best and most popular Winter apples.	Jan. to April.
Vig.	Ben Davis (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, &c.)—Large, handsome, striped, and of good quality ; productive ; a late keeper ; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.	Dec. to March
Vig.	Canada Reinette—Extra large size ; color light greenish yellow, with frequently a faint blush on the side exposed to the sun ; many small, dark specks suffused with light green beneath the skin ; flesh white, juicy, crisp, sharp, sub-acid.	Dec. to May.
Vig.	Cranberry Pippin—A strikingly beautiful apple, and excellent for cooking ; smooth, light yellow, with a bright scarlet cheek ; juicy, sub-acid.	Nov. to Feb.
Free.	Cooper's Market—Medium size ; conical ; shaded and striped with red on yellow ; flesh white and tender, with a brisk, sub-acid flavor ; hardy and productive.	Dec. to May.
Free.	Clermont—New, and said to resemble in appearance the Yellow Newtown Pippin ; fruit medium to large, somewhat irregular ; skin smooth, except where russet prevails ; rich orange yellow when ripe ; flesh firm till fully ripe ; rich yellow, fine grained, mild, sub-acid, rich and very good.	Feb. & March

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Free.	English Russet—Fruit medium size, very regular; slightly conical; pale greenish yellow, about two-thirds covered with russet; flesh yellowish white, firm and crisp, with pleasant, slightly sub-acid flavor.	Jan. to May.
Vig.	Ewalt (Bunock's Pippin)—A fine, showy apple; very large, roundish, slightly conical; bright yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh white, tender, brisk, sub-acid.	Nov. to Mar.
Vig.	Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium size, roundish, very handsome; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. Tree vigorous, productive, and very hardy.	Nov. to Feb.
Vig.	Fallowater (Tulpehocken, Pound, &c.)—A very large, dull red apple, of good quality; productive.	Nov. to Feb.
Free.	Grimes' Golden (Grimes' Golden Pippin)—An apple of the highest quality, equal to the best Newtown; medium to large size; yellow, productive; grown in Southern Ohio.	Jan'y to April.
Mod.	Green Sweet—Medium size; skin green, somewhat dotted; juicy and very sweet; one of the best Winter sweet apples.	Dec. to April.
Vig.	Hubbardston Nonsuch—Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine. Strong, good bearer.	Nov. to May.
Mod.	Jonathan—Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored.	Nov. to April.
Vig.	Kentish Fill Basket—An English apple of great size and beauty; color greenish yellow, with brown red blush in the sun; flesh tender; juicy, with sub-acid, sprightly flavor.	Oct. to Jan'y
Free.	Krauser—A fine, medium size, yellow apple; originated in Berks County, Pa.; popular in its native locality on account of its handsome appearance and good keeping qualities.	Dec. to April.
Vig.	King (Tompkins County)—Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; productive. One of the best.	Nov. to May.
Mod.	Lady Apple—A beautiful little dessert fruit; flat, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, rich and pleasant.	Nov. to May.
Mod.	Ladies' Sweet—A large, handsome, red apple; juicy, sweet and good.	Dec. to May.
Free.	Nonpareil—An old English variety; free, upright grower, and productive; fruit medium, roundish, conical, yellowish green, with patches of dull russet and red in the sun; flesh crisp, juicy, vinous, aromatic; mild acid.	Dec. to March
Vig.	Monmouth Pippin (Red Cheek Pippin)—Large, greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek; juicy, tender and good; productive.	Mar. to April.
Mod.	Newtown Pippin—One of the very best apples as to quality. Very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; requires manure for the best fruit; fine keeper.	Dec. to May.
Vig.	Northern Spy—Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red. Flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. The tree should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely.	Jan'y to June.
Vig.	Nickajack—A large, roundish, striped apple of fair quality; very hardy and productive; popular in the South.	Dec. to April.
Mod.	Peck's Pleasant—Large, pale yellow; very tender and rich, with a Newtown Pippin flavor. Fine bearer.	Nov. to Mar.
Vig.	Pewaukee—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, obovate, wavy; surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red; striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom, and overspread with whitish dots; flesh yellowish white, breaking juicy; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the Jonathan; quality good to best.	Jan'y to June.
Mod.	Pomme Grise—A rather small and beautiful gray russet apple, with a slight blush next the sun; flesh tender and high flavored.	Dec. to April.
Mod.	Rawle's Janet (Never Fail)—Medium, roundish, ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the South and South-west.	Feb. to April.
Mod.	Rome Beauty—Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid.	Nov. to Feb.
Vig.	Ribston Pippin—Fruit medium to large, splashed and mixed dull red on yellow, with slight russet; flesh yellow, crisp and juicy, with acid, aromatic flavor; adapted to Northern localities.	Oct. to Jan.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Mod.	Red Canada (Old Nonsuch of Mass., Steele's Red Winter;—Medium, oblate, red; tender, crisp; rich, sub-acid, refreshing and delicious; productive.	Jan'y to May.
Vig.	Rhode Island Greening—Large, greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; an abundant bearer.	Dec. to April.
Vig.	Russet, Roxbury or Boston—Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor; productive. Very popular on account of its long keeping.	Jan'y to June.
Free.	Salome—Tree a strong grower; equals Wealthy in hardiness; holds its fruit firmly, even against strong wind-storms; an early and annual bearer, although a heavier crop on alternate years; fruit of medium and uniform size; quality very good, which it retains even into Summer; keeps well with ordinary care until July and has been kept in excellent condition until October.	
Mod.	Seek-No-Further (Westfield)—Medium to large; slightly russeted, with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine. Good bearer.	Nov. to Feb.
Mod.	Smith's Cider—A handsome fruit, large, oblong, somewhat flattened; skin yellow, changing to red; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with pleasant sub-acid flavor.	Dec. to Mar.
Mod.	Smokehouse—Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and fine flavored.	Oct. to Nov.
Mod.	Spitzenburg, Esopus—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high flavored. Bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil.	Nov. to April.
Free.	Sutton Beauty—Fruit medium or above; roundish oblate conic; waxen yellow, shaded, mottled and obscurely striped with fine crimson; flesh whitish, crisp, tender, juicy; sprightly sub-acid.	Nov. to Feb.
Mod.	Swaar—Large, pale lemon yellow, with dark dots; tender, with a mild, rich, agreeable flavor; one of the best.	Nov. to May.
Free.	Tallman Sweeting—Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet. The most valuable baking apple; productive.	Nov. to April.
Vig.	Tewkesbury Winter Blush—Small; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and fine flavored; keeps until late in Spring.	Jan. to July.
Free.	Vandevere—Medium; yellow ground; flesh light yellow, rich, sub-acid flavor; early bearer.	Dec. to Feb.
Vig.	Wagner—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm; sub-acid and excellent, very productive; bears very young.	Dec. to May.
Vig.	Western Beauty—Fruit roundish oblate, conical; greenish yellow, nearly covered with pale dull red; striped with darker shade; flesh greenish white, not firm, tender, mild, sub-acid, good.	Nov. to Feb.
Mod.	Willow Twig—Large, roundish, greenish yellow, striped with dull red; flesh firm; rather tough, early bearer, and considered valuable in the South and West where it is popular; profitable as a late keeper.	April to May.
Mod.	Winesap—Medium, dark red; sub-acid, excellent; abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West.	Dec. to May.
Free.	Yellow Bellflower—Large yellow, with red blush; very tender, juicy, sub-acid; in use all Winter.	Nov. to April.
Vig.	York Imperial—Medium, oblate: white, shaded with crimson. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid. A good bearer and keeper; one of the best Winter apples.	Dec. to Feb.
LIST OF IRON CLAD OR NEVER-FAIL APPLES.		
Mod.	Alexander (Emperor Russian)—Large, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Very hardy.	Oct.
Free.	Aucubafolia—A new Apple of the Russian class. Tree very hardy; an early and abundant bearer, with distinctly variegated leaves, very ornamental. Fruit good size, roundish; slightly conical; striped, with the side nearly covered with red; flesh fine, brisk, sub-acid.	Nov. & Dec.
Free.	Bethel—Origin, Bethel, Vermont. Esteemed for the hardiness of the tree, and good quality of the fruit; fruit good size, roundish, oblong; yellow, ground striped with beautiful red, and dotted with fine red and white spots; very best quality, and valuable for the North. New.	Dec. to Feb.
Vig.	Bottle Greening—Resembling Rhode Island Greening, but tree a better grower and much hardier. A native of Vermont.	Dec. to March.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Free.	Clark's Orange—New Iron Clad. Originated in Pewaukee, Wis., where for five successive years it received the first premiums at the State Fair, and was declared entitled to the highest award of the Society, on seedlings. Fruit medium to large, nearly round like an orange; skin yellow, covered partially with vermilion and carmine striped; very smooth and beautiful; flesh white, juicy, sub-acid. Good for dessert or cooking.	Nov. to Jan.
Free.	Fourth of July—A very hardy apple; bears early; medium size; yellow with a white bloom, striped and splashed with red.	Aug. & Sept
Vig.	Hastings—Very hardy; good bearer; fruit above medium; skin yellow, nearly covered with deep rich crimson. Excellent quality, very desirable.	Nov. to Feb.
Vig.	Hurlbut—Fruit medium size, oblate, angular; skin yellow with red stripes, and splashed with red; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality very good. A great bearer.	Oct. to Dec.
Free.	Humphrey—New. A seedling of the Northern Spy, which it strongly resembles in quality and appearance, but is a much longer keeper. It originated in Northern New York, and is very hardy. A most excellent and desirable sort.	Jan to June.
Vig.	Magog Red Streak—Origin, Vermont. Bears annually large crops; valuable for its extreme hardness, vigor, productiveness and long keeping; fruit medium or nearly so; roundish, inclining to oblong; skin light yellow, shaded and faintly striped and splashed with light red over half the fruit; flesh yellowish; a little coarse, moderately juicy; mild, sub-acid.	Dec. to March.
Vig.	Mann—New. An upright grower, forming a round head; fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, with sometimes a shade of brownish red where exposed; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid; good to very good. Will keep as long as Roxbury Russet.	May to June.
Free.	McIntosh Red—Originated in Ontario some twenty years since, but not widely known. Tree very hardy, long lived; good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit of excellent quality, for home or market use. Fruit above medium, roundish, oblate; skin whitish yellow, very nearly covered with dark rich red or crimson, almost purplish in the sun. Flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, very promising.	Nov. to Feb.
Vig.	New Brunswick—New. Fruit above medium; skin whitish yellow, covered with dark rich crimson; flesh very firm; an excellent culinary and market fruit. Originated in New Brunswick.	Oct. to Nov.
Free.	Nodhead (Jewett's Fine Red)—A native of New Hampshire. Tree very hardy and much prized in Northern New England. Fruit medium, greenish white, striped crimson. Flesh tender, juicy, very pleasant; almost white.	Nov. to Feb.
Mod.	Peach (Irish Peach)—Medium size, round or little flattened; yellowish green; streaked with brownish red. Flesh white, tender and juicy. Tree very hardy; highly prized in extreme North.	Sept.
Vig.	Plumb's Cider—An early bearer and very productive; fruit medium, roundish, slightly conical; skin greenish yellow, shaded and rather obscurely striped and splashed with dull red; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid.	Sept. to Jan.
Vig.	Red Bietigheimer—A rare and valuable German variety. Fruit large to very large, roundish, inclining to conical; stalk short, stout, in a deep cavity, calyx closed in a large, deep basin; skin pale, cream colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a bluish, pleasant flavor. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest apples, and worthy of extensive cultivation.	Sept.
Free.	Rolfe—New. Originated in Maine about the 45th degree. Fruit large, of magnificent appearance; color dark red; an abundant and annual bearer, and where known the fruit outsells all others of its season. Quality prime, both for eating and cooking. One of the very best.	Nov. to Jan.
Free.	Rubicon—A new apple said to be very hardy and valuable for the North. Fruit roundish, above medium in size; yellow, mostly covered with bright rich red; flesh yellowish and firm, juicy, brisk sub-acid; very good.	Feb. & March.
Free.	Stark—Grown in Ohio, and valued as a long keeper and profitable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with light and dark red nearly over the whole surface and thickly sprinkled with light brown dots. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid.	Jan. to May.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Free.	Stump—A well-trying apple, but recently introduced to the public. Of good size; roundish, conical. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sprightly sub-acid. Greenish yellow, shaded with red. Beautifully fair, and has commanded the very highest prices wherever shown.	Oct. to Dec.
Free.	Swayzie's Pomme Grise—Originated on the farm of Mr. Swayzie, Niagara District, Canada. Fruit a little below medium, although very even in size. Skin thin, smooth, bright golden russet; flesh white, fine and tender, of highest quality. An early and abundant bearer; one of the most valuable apples of Canadian origin.	Mch. to June.
Free.	Utter's Large Red—Large and handsome, very uniform in size; a profuse bearer, quality good. One of the most hardy sorts.	Dec. & Jan.
Vig.	Walbridge—A new early variety, very desirable for extreme cold sections, having stood uninjured in Minnesota, where all but most hardy varieties have failed. Fruit medium size, handsome, striped with red; quality good. Productive.	Mch. to June.
Vig.	Wealthy—A new variety from Minnesota; healthy, hardy and very productive. Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish yellow, shaded with deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, fine, tender, juicy, lively, sub-acid; very good.	Dec. to Feb.
Vig.	Wolf River—A new and beautiful fruit of the very largest size. Originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin, and may well be classed among the iron-clads. Skin greenish yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh white, juicy, tender, with a peculiar, pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong, stout grower, and a great bearer.	Jan and Feb.
Free.	Yellow Transparent (Russian Transparent)—A very early Russian apple, of good quality and decided merits; size medium; color when ripe pale yellow; sprightly sub-acid; great bearer.	July.

CRAB APPLES

Are quite profitable for market, coming into bearing quite early—frequently in two years from bud-bearing every year, and the fruit meeting with ready sale. Some of the varieties are not only good for culinary purposes, but are especially desirable for table use on account of their beautiful appearance, their delicate texture, and their delicious flavor.

There are several points to which we wish to call attention, and on which we base our recommendation of these hardy fruits:

- 1st. They can be planted on any kind of soil, and in the most exposed situations, with perfect safety.
- 2d. They will stand the severity of the changes of the coldest weather.
- 3d. They will come into bearing very early, often in the second year from planting, and bear every year.
- 4th. They are very productive, giving large crops of beautiful fruit.
- 5th. They are unequalled for cider or vinegar.
- 6th. Some of them are pre-eminently dessert fruits being of superior quality and strikingly handsome.
- 7th. They can be dried, cooked, canned or preserved with the skin on, saving a great amount of trouble.
- 8th. The size of the fruit varies from 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for drying, etc.

The following are the most valuable varieties:

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Free.	Gen'l Grant—Tree a vigorous and upright grower; fruit large, round, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid; excellent for dessert, and one of the best crabs introduced.	Oct.
Vig.	Hesper Rose—A good bearer; fruit a little smaller than General Grant; equally good.	Nov. to Jan.
Mod.	Hewes Virginia Crab—Rather small, round; dull red and dotted with white; acid somewhat astringent; esteemed for cider.	Oct.
Vig.	Hyslop—Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness.	Oct. to Jan.
Vig.	Large Red Siberian Crab—About an inch in diameter, grown in clusters; yellow, lively scarlet; check; bears young and abundantly.	Sept. to Oct.
Free.	Lady Elgin—A new and promising little apple; fruit small, fair and handsome; a very tender, delightful fruit to eat out of hand.	Oct.
Vig.	Marengo—Fruit large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh white and juicy when ripe; mild sub-acid.	Jan. to May.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Vig.	Martha Crab—Gidcon's new seedling, No. 5, from Minnesota. Immensely vigorous, hardy, productive every year. Mr. Gideon says: "For sauce it surpasses any apple we ever grew." A great acquisition.	Oct.
Vig.	Montreal Beauty—Fruit large; bright yellow, mostly covered and shaded with rich red; one of the most beautiful of all Crabs in appearance. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid; very good.	Oct. to Nov.
Free.	Orion—A new and very desirable Crab. Bright red; one of the best.	Oct.
Mod.	Orange—An annual and abundant bearer. Fruit larger than Transcendant. Flesh firm crisp, juicy and delicious.	Oct. to Dec.
Vig.	Quaker Beauty—A hardy sort; bears large crops of fine fruit.	Dec. to May.
Free.	Queen's Choice—Fruit as large as Transcendant, but a little more elongated; bright yellow with a beautiful blush cheek; grows in large clusters; flesh fine grained, juicy and good. An early and abundant bearer.	Oct.
Free.	Soulard—The largest of this class of apples; very valuable as a cooking apple; sour and astringent as an eating apple, but has, when cooked, a fine quince-like flavor; color green, becoming yellow in the spring; keeps well until July; very productive.	Jan. to June.
Vig.	Transcendant—All things considered, this is, perhaps, the most valuable of Crab Apples grown. Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year, and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit from one and a half to two inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also by many considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red.	Sept. & Oct.
Vig.	Van Wyck Sweet—An exceedingly valuable variety. Fruit very large; skin yellowish white, colored light red, and covered with bloom; flesh yellowish white; very sweet and tender; small core.	Oct. & Nov.
Vig.	Whitney's Seedlings Siberian—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and flavor very pleasant; ripens latter part of August. Tree a great bearer and very hardy; a vigorous, handsome grower, with a dark green, glossy foliage.	Aug.
Free.	Yellow Siberian Crab—Nearly as large as the above; fine amber or golded yellow color.	Sept. & Oct.

PEARS.

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

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits except the grape.

But the Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. The relative price of the Apple and Pear being about as one of ten, show at the same time the superior value of the latter, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection.

One of the most important points in the management of Pears, is to gather them at the proper time. Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

At the present time the demand is for choice fruit—inferior fruit brings scarcely a remunerative price but the best will always pay well. Pears should have the best kind of cultivation; the fruit should be thinned so as not to over-produce. Care should be used in selecting for market only the best specimens and with such effort and system on the part of the grower, there will also come a satisfactory profit.

The Pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock, it makes a standard tree, and on the French or Angers Quince, a dwarf, the former being best adapted to large permanent orchards, the latter (requiring garden culture and severe pruning every year) to smaller orchards, fruit yards and gardens.

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

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth either as "Dwarfs" or "Standard" or both. Those designated as "moderate growers" are usually smaller trees.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON
SUMMER.		
Vig.	Bartlett —Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. D. and S.	Aug. & Sept.
Free.	Bloodgood —Medium; yellow, touched with russet; rich and delicious; first quality. D. and S.	Aug.
Free.	Beurre Assomption —This is an early French variety; fruit large and tree productive. D. and S.	July & Aug.
Mod.	Beurre Giffard —An excellent variety; medium; greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early; very productive. D. and S.	Aug.
Vig.	Brandywine —Above medium, yellowish green; melting, sweet; productive. D. and S.	Aug.
Free.	Brockworth Park, or Bonny d'Ezee —A new, large and beautiful pear; juicy, melting and excellent. D. and S.	Sept.
Mod.	Chambers' (Early Harvest or Kentucky) —Originated in Maryland and valued as a profitable early variety. Recommended by the Kentucky Horticultural Society as the best and most profitable market pear of its season. Fruit medium to large; rich, golden yellow, with red check next the sun, thickly covered with gray dots. D. and S.	Aug.
Vig.	Clapp's Favorite —Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks, vinous, melting and rich. D. and S.	Aug.
Free.	Dearborn's Seedling —Nearly medium size; light yellow, sprinkled with small dots; juicy, melting and fine; an abundant bearer. D. and S.	Aug.
Vig.	Doyenne d'Ete —Scarcely medium size; yellowish, with a fine blush; juicy, sugary and rich; very early; fine on quince. D. and S.	Aug.
Vig.	Kingsessing —Large, greenish yellow; flesh juicy, buttery, with a rich perfumed flavor. D. and S.	Sept.
Vig.	Lawson, or Comet —A new, choice and reliable pear. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower; productive, bears young and early in the season; foliage clean and healthy, and its introducer says it has never been affected by blight; fruit good size; yellow, flushed with the most beautiful crimson; flesh crisp and juicy; a firm, good shipper, and a saleable and valuable market variety.	Aug.
Vig.	Le Conte —A cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and some other variety unknown. Of remarkable vigor and beauty of growth. The fruit is bell-shaped; of a rich creamy yellow when ripe; very smooth and fine looking and ships well. Greatly esteemed in some parts of the South.	Aug.
Vig.	Madeleine —Medium; yellowish green; very juicy, melting, sweet; a fair grower and productive. D. and S.	Aug.
Vig.	Manning's Elizabeth —Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color; very beautiful, melting, rich, sugary, sprightly, perfumed flavor; excellent; very productive. One of the best early pears.	Aug.
Free.	Osband's Summer —Medium, yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent; productive. D. and S.	Aug.
Vig.	Petite Marguerite —Medium size, skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots. Flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous, and of first quality. Tree upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. Succeeds admirably as a standard or dwarf. One of the finest of the newer pears, and worthy of special attention.	Aug. & Sept.
Vig.	Rostiezer —Medium, yellowish green, with a brown cheek; flesh juicy, sweet and excellent. D. and S.	Sept.
Mod.	Souvenir du Congress —Fruit large to very large, resembling in form the Bartlett; skin smooth, of a handsome yellow at maturity, washed with bright red or carmine on the side exposed to the sun. Flesh much like the Bartlett, having the musky flavor, though in a less degree. D. and S.	Sept.
Vig.	Tyson —Medium size, bright yellow; cheek shaded with reddish brown, buttery, very melting; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, excellent. D. and S.	Sept.
AUTUMN.		
Vig.	Buffum —Medium size, yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent. D. and S.	Sept. & Oct.
Mod.	Beurre Clairgeau —Large; skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, buttery, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor. The size, early bearing, productiveness and exceeding beauty, renders this a valuable sort. D. and S.	Oct. & Nov.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Vig.	Beurre Hardy—A pear of good size ; cinnamon russet ; melting and fine. Tree a good bearer. One of the finest pears. D. and S.	Oct.
Mod.	Beurre Bosc—A large, fine pear, russetty yellow, slight brownish red in the sun ; flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet, perfumed ; productive. S.	Sept. & Oct.
Free.	Beurre Diel—Large, dull yellow, dotted ; sugary, rich and delicious. D. and S.	Oct. to Dec.
Vig.	Beurre d'Anjou—Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson ; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor ; very productive ; succeeds well on the quince ; should be in every orchard. D. and S.	Oct to Jan.
Free.	Beurre Superfin—Medium, pale green ; melting, juicy and good ; very productive. D. and S.	Oct.
Free.	Belle Lucrative (Fondante d'Automme)—A fine, large pear, yellowish green, slightly russetted ; melting and delicious ; productive. One of the best Autumn pears.	Sept. & Oct.
Mod.	Belle de Beaufort—Large, of symmetrical form ; beautiful color and fine quality. Tree a good bearer.	Oct. to Dec.
Vig.	Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet ; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor ; on young standard trees the fruit is variable, but on the quince, to which stock this variety seems well adapted, it is always fine ; the large size and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a general favorite. D. and S.	Oct. & Nov.
Vig.	Doyenne Boussock—Large, lemon yellow, a little russetted ; melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous flavor. S	Oct.
Vig.	Doyenne White (Virgalieu)—Medium, pale yellow, with a faint blush ; fine flavor. D. and S.	Oct. & Nov.
Mod.	Doyenne du Comice—Large, yellow, with crimson and fawn cheek, and russet dots ; melting, rich, perfumed and luscious ; productive.	Oct. & Nov.
Mod.	Dr. Reeder—Fruit medium, skin yellow, covered with russet ; flesh melting, juicy, sweet, with musky perfume ; tree hardy and very productive ; very good. S.	Nov.
Free.	Edmunds—Large, bright yellow, often marbled with red in the sun : melting, sweet perfumed ; good bearer. D. and S.	Sept. & Oct.
Vig.	Flemish Beauty—Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine ; good bearer ; hardy everywhere. D. and S.	Sept. & Oct.
Free.	Frederick Clapp—Above medium, lemon yellow, sprightly, acidulous, rich, superior to Beurre Superfin ; best.	Oct. & Nov.
Free.	Goodale—This hardy pear originated at Saco, Maine. Fruit large, flesh white, juicy, melting, of excellent flavor and quality. Tree hardy and upright in growth, and uniformly productive ; a valuable acquisition.	Oct.
Vig.	Howell—Large, light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek ; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic flavor. An early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. D. and S.	Sept. & Oct.
Vig.	Kieffer's Hybrid—This new and unique pear was raised from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear, accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves and is of itself very ornamental ; is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good quality, wonderfully showy and valuable for the table and market. It never rots at the core and is as nearly blight-proof as is possible for any pear to be. D. and S.	Oct. & Nov.
Vig.	Louise Bonne de Jersey—Rather large, greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek ; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent ; very productive. D. and S.	Sept. & Oct.
Vig.	Onondaga (Swan's Orange)—A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear ; productive. D. and S.	Oct. & Nov.
Free.	President—Raised by Dr. Shurtliff, of Massachusetts, where it is very popular. Fruit large, roundish, obvate ; somewhat irregular ; flesh yellowish white, rather coarse, juicy, slightly vinous. Good.	Nov.
Mod.	Rutter—Fruit medium to large, and nearly globular ; skin rough, greenish yellow, sprinkled with russet ; flesh white, moderately juicy, nearly melting, sweet, slightly vinous ; good bearer. Very good.	Oct. & Nov.
Vig.	Sheldon—Medium size ; yellow on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek ; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor ; productive. S.	Oct.
Vig.	Seckel—Small ; skin rich yellowish brown when fully ripe, with a deep brownish red cheek ; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery ; the richest and highest flavored pear known.	Sept. & Oct.
Mod.	Urbaniste—Large ; pale yellow, finely russetted, melting and delicious. Best on pear.	Oct. & Nov.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
WINTER.		
Mod.	Beurre Easter —Large; yellow, sprinkled with brown dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best Winter pears. Best on quince. D.	Dec. to Feb.
Mod.	Dana's Hovey —Small size; color yellowish russet; flesh yellowish white, juicy, melting, with a sugary, rich, aromatic flavor, too small for a market variety, but as an amateur sort, most desirable. S.	Nov. & Dec.
Free.	Duchess de Bordeaux —Large size, with a very thick, tough skin, which renders it a most valuable keeper for winter use; flesh melting, juicy, rich. S.	Dec. to March.
Free.	Glout Moreeau —Large, sweet, melting, juicy and buttery; one of the best early Winter pears; productive. D.	Dec.
Free.	Josephine de Malines —Medium, yellow, slightly russet; flesh buttery, juicy and sweet; a fine keeper; productive. D.	Dec. to March.
Free.	Lawrence —Rather large, yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early Winter pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard; tree healthy, hardy and productive. S.	Nov. & Dec.
Free.	Mt. Vernon —Medium size; light russet, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic; early bearer. A very good late pear. D. and S.	Dec.
Free.	President Drouard —A very good looking and large Winter pear, with a delicate and abundant perfume; melting and juicy. D. and S.	Mar. to May.
Vig.	Viear of Winkfield (Le Cure) —Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. D. and S.	Nov. to Jan.
Mod.	Winter Nelis —Medium size; yellowish green and russet; fine grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best Winter pears; very productive. S.	Dec.

PEACHES.

The Peach Tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil—warm, sandy loam is probably the best.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the Peach should have the shoots and branches shortened in every year or two, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation.

The following have been selected after an examination of more than one hundred different sorts in bearing, the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for about two months, commencing the early part of August.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Alexander Early.	From Illinois, from ten days to two weeks earlier than Hale's Early; of good size, well grown specimens measuring eight inches in circumference, handsome and regular in form with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson, rich and good in quality with a vinous flavor; free-stone.	Middle to end of July.
Amsden.	Very early; three weeks before the Hale's Early, and ten days before the Early Beatrice. The fruit has remarkably keeping and carrying qualities. Fruit rather larger than Hale's Early; roundish, a little flattened, with a slight suture. Color red, beautifully shaded and mottled with a very dark red, nearly covering the greenish white ground. Flesh white, with a delicious flavor.	Middle to end of July.
Barnard's Early.	Medium to large; yellow, cheek purplish red, flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, sweet and rich. One of the very best yellow fleshed peaches.	First to middle of September.
Clarissa.	New, very large, yellow flesh, fine flavor and appearance	First October.
Conkling.	New, beautiful golden yellow, marked with crimson; very handsome, flesh pale yellow; very juicy, sweet, vinous and very good. Equal to any yellow flesh peach.	First September.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Coolidge's Favorite	Large White, with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy, with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Productive.	Middle to end of August.
Crawford's Early.	This very beautiful and best of yellow peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive and hardy.	Last of August.
Crawford's Late.	Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive. One of the finest late sorts.	Last of Sept.
Downing.	A seedling produced by H. M. Engle, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, from an attempt to hybridize Hale's Early Peach with an Apricot. Fruit medium; greenish white, nearly covered and mottled with red; flesh white, juicy, melting and sweet.	Middle to end of July.
Early Beatrice.	A new variety, of fair size, handsome appearance, and very good quality. Color white, beautifully marbled with bright red; has ripened fully two weeks before the Hale's Early, and is remarkably free from rot. Many hundred bushels of this variety have been sold at very high prices in New York and Philadelphia markets, fully establishing its character as a most valuable market fruit.	Beginning of August.
Early Canada.	This wonderful early Peach is a native of Jordan, Province of Ontario, Canada, a chance seedling brought out by the late A. H. High. Ripens one month before Crawford's Early. Good samples measure over seven inches in circumference; unusually hardy for a Peach.	Middle to end of July.
Early Louise.	Larger than Early Beatrice; a few days later, but of higher quality; good medium size; flesh melting, juicy and excellent; but little if any less valuable than the former.	Middle of Aug.
Early Rivers.	Another new variety; large, light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. Ripens close after the Louise, and one or two weeks earlier than Hale's.	End of August.
Early York.	Medium size, greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender.	Middle of Aug.
Early Silver.	Large, melting and rich, with the vinous flavor of the White Nectarine, its parent. One of the best.	Early in Sept.
Foster.	Originated in Medford, Mass. Large; deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Earlier than Early Crawford. Very handsome.	Last of August.
Garfield, or Brigdon	A new Peach originated in Cayuga Co., N. Y. Flesh yellow, very rich and juicy; color deep orange red, becoming dark red on the exposed side; very attractive; foliage large, green, glossy and peculiar.	Middle of Sept.
George IV.	Large white, with red cheek; melting, juicy and delicious. Moderate bearer.	Last of August.
Honest John.	Medium to large; yellow; flesh yellow and of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive.	First of Sept.
Hale's Early.	Fruit medium size, skin clear, smooth, white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red on the sunny side; flesh very melting, juicy, and high flavored.	Last of July.
Hill's Chili.	Medium size, dull yellow, tree very hardy, a good bearer; highly esteemed as a market fruit in Western Michigan.	Last of Sept.
Jacques' Rare ripe.	Very large, deep yellow; has a high reputation.	Last of August.
Large Early York.	Large, white, with a red cheek fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive; one of the best.	Last of August.
Lord Palmeston.	Very large; skin creamy white, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, yet melting; very juicy and rich.	Middle to end of September.
Morris White.	Medium, straw color, tinged with red; juicy and delicious; productive.	Middle of Sept.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
May's Choice.	New; a large and beautiful yellow Peach of the highest quality, ripening immediately after the Early Crawford; in size and form closely resembling that variety, but superior to it in richness of color and high vinous flavor; tree a good bearer; very desirable.	Last of August.
Mountain Rose.	Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; one of the best early Peaches, ripening with Troth's Early, and much larger and finer than that variety. Should be in every collection.	First of August.
Old Mixon Cling.	Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches.	Last of Sept.
Old Mixon Free.	Large; pale yellow, with deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best.	First to Middle of September.
Richmond.	New; large, globular; skin orange yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh mellow, pink at the stone, very juicy, fine flavor, resembling the Early Crawford in quality, but less acid, and superior; ripens a few days later than the Early Crawford; strong grower and hardy.	First of Sept.
Salway.	Fruit large, roundish, deep yellow, with a rich, marbled, brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A new English variety, promising highly as a late showy market sort.	First of Oct.
Schumaker.	New; claimed to be earlier than Alexander. Originated at Fairview, Pa. Medium to large, bright yellow, splashed with crimson; juicy, melting and rich; parts freely from the stone when fully ripe. Recommended by Thos. Mechan, of Gardener's Monthly.	Middle of July.
Sener.	New; large, yellow, with deep red cheek; yellow flesh, deep pink around the stone; freestone, rich and very juicy.	First of Oct.
Stevens' Rareripe.	New, and said to be producing remarkable crops in the vicinity of the Hudson river, which are sold at very high rates; fruit resembles our enlarged Old Mixon Free, being of very high color and very beautiful. Very productive and free from disease. Commences and ripens immediately after Late Crawford, and continues three or four weeks.	Last of Sept. and First of Oct.
Steadley.	Large, round, of a greenish white color, flesh white to the stone, and of a delicious flavor; freestone, very hardy.	First of Oct.
Stump the World.	Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good.	End of Sept.
Susquehanna.	One of the handsomest peaches; large, yellow and red, melting rich and good; origin, Pennsylvania.	Last of Sept.
Wager.	Very large, yellow, more or less colored on the sunny side; juicy, and of fine flavor. Origin, Miller's Corners, Ontario County, N. Y., in which vicinity it has been thoroughly tested for ten years, and bears uniform and large crops, even when other sorts fail. Named after the person on whose farm it originated.	Last of August.
Wheatland.	New; originated by Mr. Rogers, of Wheatland, N. Y., who has 20 acres, and says this variety is the best of all. Thirty-nine peaches weighed 18 lbs. Was awarded the first prize for size, quality and beauty, at the New York State Fair. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford, and larger than either of them.	First to Middle of September.
Wilder.	A seedling produced by H. M. Engle, of Lancaster Co., Pa. from an attempt to hybridize Hale's Early Peach with an Apricot. Tree a very vigorous grower; hardy and productive. Fruit medium to large; round; flesh very juicy and rich; rather larger than Downing, and a few days later.	Last of July.
Willets.	Said to be the largest and finest flavored peach grown; specimens have measured twelve inches in circumference, weighing three-quarters of a pound; flesh juicy and rich; color bright yellow, mostly covered with dark red.	September.
Yellow Rareripe.	Large, deep yellow, dotted with red; melting and juicy, with a rich flavor.	Last of August.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PEACHES

FOR SOUTHERN AND WESTERN PLANTING.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Amelia.	From South Carolina; very large and beautiful, white, nearly covered with crimson; flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet, rich, vinous; one of the best peaches for home consumption, but too tender for long transportation; freestone.	Last of July.
Briggs Red May.	About medium; very highly colored; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, and of very good quality; adheres somewhat to the stone; of firm texture, and proves well as a shipping peach; tree very prolific.	Middle to End of July.
Chinese Cling.	Fruit large; roundish oval; skin transparent cream color, with marbling of red next the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich agreeable flavor.	Last of July.
Columbia.	Very large; skin downy, dingy yellow, and striped with dull brown or red; flesh yellow, buttery, melting, and exceedingly rich. Ripe about July 20th, and continues for a month; a popular Southern type, which is easily reproduced from seed.	Last of July.
Grand Admirable Cling.	Full medium size; skin white, nearly covered with red; a very handsome and excellent peach, and a good bearer.	First of August.
La Grange.	Large; greenish white, slightly reddened in the sun; flesh white to the stone; juicy, sweet and rich; the lateness and color of this peach make it a desirable sort for canning or preserving; freestone.	Middle of Sept.
Lady Parkham.	Of Southern origin; fruit of medium size; skin greenish white, with sometimes a blush cheek; flesh white, juicy, vinous and highly flavored; a first rate variety; freestone.	Last of Sept.
Large Red Rareripe	A most excellent peach; fruit large; skin greenish white, dotted, and with a beautiful rich red cheek; flesh white, red at the stone, melting and juicy, with a sweet and rich flavor.	Early in August.
Late Rareripe.	Large; pale greenish yellow, marbled and covered with reddish spots; cheek dull, deep red, mottled with fawn colored specks; flesh white but red at the stone; very juicy, melting, and of rich, high flavor; very productive.	Early in Sept.
Moore's Favorite.	Resembles Old Mixon Freestone, and some think it identical with that very popular sort, while others claim that it is a distinct variety.	First to Middle of September.
Mary's Favorite.	Large; skin white, sometimes a purple cheek on exposed side; flesh white to the stone; juicy, sweet and rich; an excellent sort for canning.	Last of August.
Picquet's Late.	A Georgia variety of large size; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, of the highest flavor; freestone; a valuable acquisition.	September.
President.	Large; skin pale yellowish green, with a red cheek; flesh white, but red at the stone, juicy, melting, rich and high flavored.	Middle of Aug.
Raymond Cling;	Large; greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh white, juicy, sweet and very good; well deserving a place in the orchard.	Middle of Sept.
Reeves' Favorite.	Large, oblong; skin deep yellow, with orange cheek; flesh juicy and buttery, very sweet, good; freestone.	Middle of July.
Scott's Nonpareil.	A fine, large, yellow peach, from New Jersey. A good market variety.	Middle of Sept.
Sturtevant.	Originated near Cleveland; one of the best yellow fleshed peaches; skin downy, rich yellow, covered nearly with dark rich red in the sun; flesh yellow, red at the stone; freestone.	Last of August.
Troth's Early.	A very early and excellent peach, of medium size; whitish, with a fine red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet and very good; one of the most popular and profitable varieties for early marketing.	Middle of July.
Ward's Late Free.	Medium to large; yellowish white, with a red cheek in the sun; flesh nearly white, juicy and good; valuable for late preserving. Tree vigorous.	First of Oct.

PLUMS.

The Plum tree, like the Pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off; but the following directions, faithfully observed, will secure a good crop of this splendid fruit everywhere.

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jar, by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stub of a limb, sawed from the tree for the purpose: the insects will drop on the sheet and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done before sunrise.

The cost of protecting large orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Vig.	Beauty of Naples —A new variety of the highest promise; size large; color greenish yellow. Flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored; tree very hardy and prolific.	Middle of Sept.
Mod.	Bleecker's Gage —Above medium, yellow; juicy and rich; productive.	Last of Aug.
Vig.	Bradshaw —Fruit very large, dark violet red; flesh yellowish green; juicy and pleasant; productive.	Middle of Aug.
Mod.	Coe's Golden Drop —Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich, sweet; one of the best late plums.	Last of Sept.
Free.	Columbia —Very large; nearly round; flesh rich and fine flavored.	Sept.
Mod.	Damson —Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone.	Last of Sept.
Free.	Denniston's Superb —Medium size, round, dotted with purple; handsome, quality good; good bearer.	Last of Aug.
Free.	Duane's Purple —Large size, roundish and oblong, color a reddish purple; flesh juicy and good; very handsome; bears well.	Beg. of Sept.
Free.	Fellenberg —(Italian Prune)—A fine late plum; oval, purple, flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive.	Sept.
Vig.	Glass' Seedling —Raised in Guelph, Ont. Tree hardy, very productive; fruit very showy, valuable for market and culinary purposes; large, dark, purple, almost black, with a thin, blue bloom. Flesh a little coarse, moderately sweet and juicy.	Sept.
Slow.	Green Gage —Small; considered the standard of excellence for quality.	Middle of Aug.
Vig.	General Hand —Very large, oval; golden yellow, juicy, sweet and good.	First of Sept.
Vig.	Geuii —Fruit very large, deep bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green coarse, sweet and pleasant; great bearer and very early; tree a hardy and rapid grower. This new variety is regarded as very valuable for market by growers along the Hudson river.	First to Middle of Sept.
Vig.	German Prune —A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple, of very agreeable flavor	Sept.
Free.	Huling's Superb —Very large and handsome; yellowish green; juicy, rich and good.	Middle of Aug.
Free	Hudson Gage —Medium size; yellow, with streaks of green; very juicy, melting, rich and fine; productive	First of Aug.
Vig.	Imperial Gage (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage)—Fruit large, oval, skin pale green, flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive.	Middle of Aug.
Free.	Imperial Ottoman —Medium size, dull yellow; early; juicy, sweet and excellent; great bearer	First of Aug.
Mod.	Jefferson —Large, yellow, reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious. One of the best.	Last of Aug.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Vig.	Kington —A fine, handsome plum, originated in Rochester, N. Y. Fruit very large and showy, usually borne in clusters; of good quality, firm flesh and rich flavor. Very fine for preserving.	Last of Aug.
Vig.	Lumbard (Bleecker's Scarlet) —Medium, round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.	Last of Aug.
Mod.	Lawrence's Favorite —Large, yellowish green, remarkably juicy and melting. One of the best; productive.	Middle of Aug.
Vig.	McLaughlin —Large, yellow, firm, juicy, luscious; productive. Nearly or quite equal to the Green Gage.	Last of Aug.
Vig.	Mariana —An accidental seedling originating in Texas. An unusually strong, rapid grower. Fruit larger than the Wild Goose. Round, and of a peculiar light red color. Its productiveness is marvellous, and it ranks among the best, if not the best of the Chickasaw varieties.	Aug.
Vig.	Monroe —Medium, excellent; vigorous grower and abundant bearer.	Sept.
Vig.	Moor's Arctic —New; originated in Maine, and celebrated for its remarkably hardiness, freedom from curculio and great bearing qualities. Fruit grows in large clusters; large, dark purple; flavor very fine both for preserving and dessert. A long keeper.	Last of Aug. to Dec.
Vig.	Niagara —New. Origin uncertain; very large, reddish purple, entirely covered with gray bloom; flesh deep greenish yellow. Resembles Bradshaw, although a stronger grower, more hardy and far better bearer.	Middle of Aug.
Free	Peach —Very large and handsome, dull red; good, very productive.	Last of Aug.
Vig.	Pond Seedling —A magnificent English Plum; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse; abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation	Sept.
Vig.	Purple Egg (Hudson River Purple Egg) —Highly esteemed by growers along the Hudson River; described as one of the richest and finest flavored plums we have; stone free; good size, resembles the German Prune—a little larger, with a nice bloom; good bearer and brings good price in market; tree bears young.	Sept. & Oct.
Free.	Prince's Yellow Gage —Above medium size; deep yellow; flesh yellow, rich, melting and sweet; productive	Aug.
Vig.	Quackenboss —Large, oblong, oval deep purple, a little coarse, sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent. Adheres slightly to the stone; productive. Valuable for market.	Oct.
Vig.	Red Egg (Red Magnum Bonum) —Large red; firm flesh; sub-acid	First of Sept.
Free	Reine Claude de Bay —Large, nearly round; pale yellow; marked with red; juicy, melting and excellent; good bearer.	Last of Sept.
Vig.	Schuyler Gage —Medium size; yellow, dotted and marked with red in the sun; juicy rich and sweet; productive.	Last of Sept.
Free	Smith's Orleans —Large size, reddish purple; flesh firm and juicy, with a rich, fine flavor; productive.	Sept.
Vig.	Shipper's Pride —A large blue plum; very hardy and productive and possessing remarkable qualities for market. The flavor is fine, and altogether it is one of the greatest acquisitions to the list of plums we have had in many years.	Sept.
Free	Shropshire Damson —A Plum of fine quality, as free from the attack of the curculio as the Common Damson, and of same color. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. In market it has commanded nearly double the price of the Common Damson, and is enormously productive.	Last of Sept.
Free.	Victoria (Sharp's Emperor) —One of the most magnificent Plums in cultivation; of the largest size, fair quality; purplish red color; most abundant bearer.	Sept.
Vig.	Weaver —Fruit large, purple, with a blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of good quality. The tree is very hardy, not being injured in the severest winters, and will thrive even to the northern limits of the United States.	Aug.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Free.	Washington—Very large; when ripe, clear yellow, marked with red; flesh firm, very juicy and excellent; very popular; productive.	Last of Aug.
Vig.	Wild Goose—Fruit medium, purple with a blue bloom; flesh juicy and sweet.	July.
Vig.	Yellow Egg, or Yellow Magnum Bonum—Very large, egg-shaped; excellent for cooking; good and productive	Last of Aug.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil or driest situations. Many varieties of rapid growth with large, glossy leaves, forming fine, pyramid-shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious fruit; are well adapted for planting along the streets, or in yards as shade trees.

By a proper selection of varieties, they may be profitably grown for market. Many trees produce from five to six bushels per tree. The fruit brings in market, one year with another, \$2 to \$3 per bushel.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.		
Free.	Black Eagle—Large black, very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; productive.	First to middle of July.
Vig.	Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive.	Last of June.
Vig.	Coe's Transparent—Medium size, pale amber, red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich, handsome; one of the best; productive.	Last of June.
Vig.	Downer's Late Red—Large, light red; tender, juicy and delicious; productive.	Middle of June.
Free.	Early Purple Guigne (Early Purple)—The earliest fine variety; medium size, heart-shaped; tender, juicy and sweet; very hardy and productive.	First to middle of June.
Vig.	Elton—Large and fine flavor, pale yellow, light red next the sun.	Last of June.
Vig.	Elkhorn (Tradescant's Black Heart)—A fine, large, black cherry, of good quality; productive.	Middle of July.
Vig.	Gov. Wood—Raised by Dr. Kirtland, and one of the best cherries; very large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and a great bearer.	Last of June.
Free.	Knight's Early Black—Large, black, tender, juicy, rich and excellent; productive.	Middle to last of June.
Free.	Luelling—A variety from Portland, Oregon; of very dark color and finest quality; flesh solid and firm, and adapted to long transportation.	Last of June.
Vig.	Napoleon Bigarreau—Very large, pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; very productive; one of the best.	First of July.
Vig.	Rockport Bigarreau—Large, pale amber with clear red; a very excellent and handsome cherry; good bearer.	Last of June.
Vig.	Schmidt's Bigarreau—This noble cherry originated in Belgium. The tree is remarkably vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters, and is of the largest size; skin deep black color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor; stone small. A decided acquisition to our list of cherries.	Last of June Middle of July.
Vig.	Sparhawk's Honey—Medium, red; a very sweet and melting variety; ripens late and will hang for some time on the tree; productive.	Last of June.
Free.	Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries: productive.	Last of June.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These are for the most part, round shaped ; fruit generally acid, though some varieties have a very mild, pleasant flavor. The trees are naturally of a smaller growth than the preceding class, and well adapted for Dwarfs or Pyramids. The Morellos are more slender and spreading in habits than the Dukes, which are of stocky, upright growth. Both are more hardy than the Hearts and Bigarreaus, and in large demand where the latter cannot be grown with advantage.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Vig.	Belle de Choisy—Medium, amber, mottled with red ; tender, juicy, sweet and rich.	Last of June.
Free.	Belle Magnifique—Fruit large, roundish ; skin bright red, flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid ; one of the finest of this class of cherries. Tree hardy and very productive.	Last of July.
Mod.	Empress Eugenie—Fruit large, dark red, very rich, tender and sub-acid. A superior variety.	First of July.
Mod.	English Morello—Medium to large ; blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good ; very productive.	August
Free.	Early Richmond (Kentish, Virginian May)—Medium size, dark red ; melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive.	June.
Mod.	Late Duke—Large, light red ; late and fine.	Last of July.
Free.	Large Montmorency—A large, red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later.	End of June.
Free.	Louis Philippe—Very productive ; fruit large, roundish, regular ; color rich dark, almost purplish black red ; flesh red, tender, sprightly ; mild acid ; good to best.	Middle of July.
Free.	Leib—A new Morello, one week later than Early Richmond, and claimed to be very superior.	End of June.
Free.	May Duke—Large, dark red, juicy and rich ; an old excellent variety ; productive.	Middle of June.
Free.	Olivet—A new variety of French origin. Large, globular, very shining, deep red sort ; flesh red, tender, rich and vigorous ; very sweet, sub-acid flavor.	Middle to last of June.
Vig.	Ostheim—A hardy cherry, imported from the nurseries of Dr. Regei, of St. Petersburg, Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota, and has been found perfectly hardy. Charles Downing thus describes it : " Fruit large, roundish, ovate ; skin red, dark at maturity ; stalk long ; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet, sub-acid ; very good.	Middle July.
Vig.	Reine Hortense—Very fine ; large, bright red ; juicy and delicious, and productive.	Middle of July.

NECTARINES.

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but it is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums. Ripens in August.

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Vig.	Boston—Large, deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red ; sweet and a peculiar, pleasant flavor ; freestone ; the largest and most beautiful variety known ; hardy and productive.	Sept'r.
Free.	Early Violet—Medium sized, yellowish green, nearly covered with dark purplish red ; juicy, rich and high flavored.	Last of Aug.
Vig.	Early Newington—Large, pale green, nearly covered with blotches of red ; juicy, rich and sweet ; probably the best clingstone Nectarine.	First of Sept.
Free.	Elruge—Medium size, pale green, with a dark red cheek ; flesh pale green, very juicy and rich.	First of Sept.
Vig.	Hunt's Tawney—Medium ; pale orange ; juicy, rich and excellent ; very early and productive ; the best of its season, and worthy of general cultivation on account of its hardness ; freestone.	First to middle of Aug.
Vig.	Red Roman—Large size, greenish yellow, with a dark, dull red cheek ; flesh yellowish, fine and rich ; productive.	First of Sept.

APRICOTS.

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

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Free.	Breda—Small, dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy.	First of Aug.
Vig.	Early Golden (Dubois)—Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive.	First of July.
Vig.	Hemskirke—Large; bright orange, with a red cheek; juicy, rich and luscious; large and remarkably handsome English variety, and one of the very best.	End of July.
Free.	Large Early—Medium; orange, with a red cheek; sweet, rich and juicy; one of the best early sorts.	Middle of July.
Vig.	Moorpark—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive.	August.
Vig.	Peach—Very large; orange, with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored; similar to Moorpark.	August.
Vig.	Roman—A remarkably hardy and prolific apricot, producing good crops where none others succeed; flesh rather dry.	End of July.
Vig.	Royal—Large; yellow, with an orange cheek; juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety, and well deserving a place in collections.	End of July.
Vig.	Russian Apricot (<i>Prunus Siberica</i>)—Described as the hardiest of all the apricots, having stood 30° below zero without injury, while the Moorpark and Breda were frozen to the ground. Remarkably free from diseases, worms and insects. In Kansas and Nebraska, where they have been planted quite largely by the Mennonites, it is said not an unhealthy tree can be found. Fruit medium size and of the best quality.	
Free.	St. Ambrosia—A new variety; large, oblong; very sugary and rich; a vigorous grower and very productive.	Middle of Aug.

QUINCES.

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

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

HABIT OF GROWTH	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Free.	Apple or Orange—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety.	Oct.
Vig.	Angers—Somewhat later than the preceding; fruit rather more acid, but cooks well; an abundant bearer.	Oct.
Vig.	Champion—A new variety originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine, and a longer keeper.	Oct. & Nov.
Free.	Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good, and productive.	Oct.

GRAPES.

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

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

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

The best grape vine trellis is probably the wire trellis. This is constructed by planting posts as far apart as you choose to have the length of your trellis, stretch the wires, four in number, about eighteen inches apart, letting them pass through stakes at proper distances from each other to support the wire. As the wires are contracted by the cold, and are likely to break or sway the posts from their places, they should be loosened as cold weather approaches.

When, however, it is not convenient to make a wire or other trellis, very good results are had with the old vineyard system of training to stakes. The vines are planted six feet apart, in a place exposed to the sun and protected from cold winds, if convenient, and are trained to an upright stake. This method is as simple as the cultivation of Indian corn. Often a large and uncomely rock may be converted to usefulness and beauty by planting a grape vine on its sunny side, and making use of the rock as a trellis.

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

During the season when the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis, they may be pinched to prevent further growth. After the fruit is gathered, and the vine has shed its foliage, the cane should then be cut back to two buds. The following Spring allow but one bud to throw out a shoot, and treat as in the previous year. This system of pruning should be followed each year. After the vine has undergone the Fall pruning it may be laid upon the ground and covered with boughs, to protect it through the Winter. Grape vines should be top-dressed in the Spring.

Grapes may be kept through the Winter, and even all the year, in small boxes holding three to five pounds, if placed in a cool, dry room, of even temperature; or they may be spread out to dry for two days and then laid in market baskets, and suspended in a cool, dry cellar.

COLOR.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Amber.	Amber Queen—Is very early, hardy, and a strong grower; leaf strong and thick, somewhat downy on underside; fruit always eatable in August; amber color, but growing darker and richer to the fifteenth of September, when, by its heavy bloom, it becomes a purple grape. Tender to the center and small seeds. Bunch large and shouldered like the Hamburg; berry large, frequently oblong, holds persistently to the bunch, and cannot be pulled off without breaking the skin, and with proper care will keep all Winter. It is a scientific hybrid, between the Marion, a wild frost grape, and the Black Hamburg.	Aug. & Sept.
Black.	August Giant—A cross between Black Hamburg and Marion, a native frost grape. Bunches very large, with rather long and very strong stem; when shouldered, the shoulders are always short and very double; berries very large, somewhat oblong, often measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Placed in a basket beside Black Hamburg, the August Giant can hardly be distinguished from it. Fruit, when well grown, has a decided Hamburg flavor; quite tender to the center; very rich and fine. Leaf strong and thick, and vine an enormous grower.	Aug.



EMPIRE STATE

COLOR.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Black.	Bacchus —New. Another of Rickett's Grapes, who describes it as both a table and wine grape; very hardy in wood, leaf and fruit, and pronounced by all committees and amateurs who have tested it as having all the peculiar qualities necessary in a perfect wine grape; very productive, bunch compact, about six inches long; berry medium in size; pulp half tender, juicy and sprightly. In 1830 the parent vine bore 1,500 bunches successfully. The must, by Ochel's scale, has registered 95 to 110 for a number of years. The must in 1831, which was not a good year, in two vineyards, 107, 108 respectively.	Sept.
Purple.	Brighton —A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. It gives the best of satisfaction. Bunches large, berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet, tender, and of the highest quality. Ripens one week earlier than the Delaware.	First of Sept.
Black.	Burnet —This is a new and very promising Grape, sent out by the Ontario (Canada) Fruit Growers' Association, ripening and having equally as good productive qualities as the Concord, but in flavor, far superior; vine very vigorous and hardy.	First to middle of Sept.
Purple.	Catawba —Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; ripens with Isabella; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons, to mature perfectly in Western New York.	Last of Sept.
Black.	Champion (Talman) —This variety is valued chiefly for its earliness, being a number of days earlier than the Hartford, and nearly or quite equal to the latter in flavor.	August
Black.	Concord —A popular variety where the choice kinds fail to ripen; universally healthy, vigorous and productive; flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet. Bunch large, nearly black with bloom; early.	Sept.
Red.	Delaware —Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vines moderately vigorous, very hardy and productive.	Sept.
Red	Diana —Bunches a little above medium size, compact; berries large, light red, very juicy and sweet, with distinct, spicy, refreshing flavor; vine a vigorous grower, and bears well; ripens a little before the Isabella.	Last of Sept.
White.	Duchess —The Duchess originated with A. J. Caywood, in Ulster county, N. Y. Bunch medium to large, often eight inches long, shouldered, compact; berries medium, round, greenish white; skin thin; flesh tender, without pulp, rich and delicious. Ripens with the Delaware.	Sept.
White.	Empire State —The Empire State is a seedling of the Hartford Prolific, fertilized with the Clinton; fruited the first time in 1879, and its first crop was thirty-eight bunches, which it carried through in fine order. Its crop in 1880 was forty-eight bunches, of most magnificent fruit. Grafts inserted in two-year-old Clinton and Champion vines in 1880, produced in 1881, from twenty to thirty bunches per vine, ripening with Hartford Prolific and Moore's Early. Nearly all of the bunches shouldered, and the finest shade of white ever seen in fruit. A good grower and fruiter in every respect. Bunches large, from six to ten inches long, shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish oval; color white with very light tinge of yellow, covered with a thick, white bloom; leaf thick, smooth underside; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, with a slight trace of native aroma, continuing a long time in use; vine very hardy. Its great productiveness, beautiful color, fine quality, extreme hardiness and vigor and healthfulness of vine and foliage, size and compactness of cluster and good shipping qualities make it the best Grape, all things considered, yet produced. (See cut).	Early in Sept.
Black.	Early Victor —This new extra early grape of Kansas origin, is gaining a fine reputation throughout the entire country. In bunch and berry it is rather below the average, but ripens very early, and what is of special importance it is very pure in flavor with very little pulp and without a trace of foxiness, or other unpleasant taste: while it is exceptionally sweet, sprightly and vinous, never cracks and adheres firmly to the bunch. Further, the vine is harder even than Concord and one of the few that resist mildew perfectly. Color black with a fine bloom.	Last of Aug.
Black.	Eumelan —A native black grape. Bunches above medium, very handsome double shouldered and moderately compact; berries round or slightly oval; in size medium; in color black. Its flesh is tender to the very center; its flavor rich, vinous and sprightly.	Sept.
White.	Francis B. Hayes —A new white grape, of medium sized bunch and berry; of first rate quality and very early; foliage healthy; vine vigorous and very hardy.	Sept.
Black.	Hartford Prolific —Bunches rather large; berries large, globular; color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh sweet and juicy. Ripens four or five days before Concord; valuable for its hardiness, abundant bearing and early maturity.	August.

COLOR.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON.
Red.	Iona (Dr. Grant)—Bunches large, long, somewhat shouldered and loose; berries medium, of a fine, clear wine color; skin thin; flesh tender, without pulp, with a brisk, sweet vinous flavor. Ripens about a week after the Delaware.	Sept.
Black.	Ives —Probably a seedling of the Isabella; hardy and productive, but with a tough, acid center.	Sept.
Red.	Jefferson —Vine very vigorous, very hardy and productive; leaves large, thick, downy; bunch very large, often double shouldered, very compact; berries large, roundish, oval, light red, with a thin lilac bloom, flesh meaty or solid, tender, juicy sweet, slightly vinous, spicy; best for market.	Sept.
White.	Lady —A seedling of the Concord, introduced by G. W. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio. Of medium size, white and very good flavor; very early.	First of Sept.
White.	Lady Washington (Ricketts)—A new grape, a cross between Concord and Allen's Hybrid. Fruit yellow, tinged with pink; bunches very large, often weighing a pound. Vine strong, very hardy, and has so far resisted the attacks of insect enemies without harm. Very highly commended by leading pomologists.	Sept.
White.	Martha —A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles in growth and hardiness. Bunch of good size, and berry large, of pale green or light color; buttery, sweet, juicy, sprightly. Ripens with the Concord.	Sept.
Black.	Monroe —Bunch medium to large, shouldered; something like Concord. Berries large, round; skin rather thick, black, covered with a thick coating of white bloom, very handsome. Flesh juicy, sweet, vinous and sprightly; a pleasant, refreshing table grape, and it is believed will make good wine. The vine is vigorous, with firm, short-jointed, hardy wood, which always ripens well; fine, healthy foliage, which has never shown a trace of mildew. Ripens with Hartford Prolific.	Last of Aug.
White.	Moore's Diamond —Originated by Jacob Moore, the producer of the Brighton, is thus described: "Vine a vigorous grower, with dark, healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. It is a pure native, being a cross between Concord and Iona. Has fruited for ten years, near Rochester, N. Y., and endured the winter uninjured, and without the least protection. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish white, with rich, yellow tinge when fully ripe. Skin smooth and free from specks; pulp tender, juicy, and nearly transparent, with very few seeds. Berry about the size of Concord. Quality best; rich, sprightly and sweet, resembling the foreign Chasselas. Ripens about two weeks before Concord."	Sept.
Black.	Moore's Early —A new hardy grape, a seedling of Concord, combining the vigor, health and productiveness of Concord, and ten days earlier than Hartford. In quality, hardly to be distinguished from Concord. This grape has taken the first prize at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society since 1872, when first exhibited, and the \$60 prize of the same society each year for the best new seedling. Promises to be a valuable acquisition. Bunch large, berries very large, black.	Aug.
Purple.	Naomi —New. One of the J. H. Rickett's seedlings and described by him as one of the very best table grapes in his collection. Vine very vigorous and productive; flesh tender, juicy, melting, rather crisp, sweet and sprightly, with a trace of Muscat flavor. Ripens with the Concord.	Sept.
White.	Niagara —The originators say: "This new white grape originated in Lockport, N. Y., in 1868, and is a cross between the Concord and Cassidy, first fruiting in 1872. It has since regularly borne large crops of fine fruit. The vine is a remarkably strong grower and very hardy; the leaves are thick and leathery and dark glossy green; bunches very large and uniform and very compact; berries as large or larger than Concord and skin thin but tough, which insures their shipping qualities; quality good, very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center; ripens with the Concord.	Sept.
Purple.	Norfolk —New, and owned exclusively by us. A cross between Black Hamburg and Marion. A strong grower, with thick leathery foliage. An abundant bearer of remarkably showy fruit, heavily covered with lilac bloom. Color same as Catawba, with bunch somewhat larger, usually double shouldered. Ripens two weeks before Concord. The fruit is of a decided Muscat flavor, very sweet and rich; holds well to the bunch, but is not as long keeper as Amber Queen, but for home use will be sure of a place in every garden when known. The vines have stood 18 degrees below zero without protection and without injury.	Last of Sept.
Golden.	Pocklington —Is a seedling of the Concord. Originated and raised from seed by John Pocklington, Washington County, N. Y., an elevated, cold, late locality. The vine thoroughly hardy, both in wood and foliage. Strong grower; never mildews in vine or foliage. Called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunch very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round and very large and thickly set; quality when fully ripe, much superior to Concord. It will prove the white grape for the million, both for market and for home use; ripens with the Concord. (See cut.)	First of Sept.



THE "GOLDEN POCKLINGTON."

COLOR.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	SEASON
Red.	Poughkeepsie Red —A seedling grape, raised by A. J. Caywood; claimed to be a cross of Iona with Delaware and Walter; somewhat larger than Delaware, but resembling it in general appearance. It is fully equal to the Delaware in quality, ripens early, and keeps well. So far as tested, much like the Delaware vine in habit of growth.	Sept.
White.	Prentiss —A seedling of the Isabella; bunch large, not often shouldered; compact; berry medium to large, yellowish to green, sometimes with rosy tint on side next the sun; skin thin but very firm; flesh tender, sweet, melting, juicy, with a very pleasant musky aroma; vine a vigorous grower, with thick, heavy foliage, and very productive. Quality the very best, resembling Rebecca. An excellent keeper. Ripens with Concord; One of the most promising new sorts.	Sept.
White.	Rebecca —A fine and delicious white grape, berry and bunch medium size; vine a slow, slender grower and abundant bearer; not quite hardy. Ripens almost as soon as the Delaware.	Sept.
Red.	Ulster Prolific —A native seedling, grown by A. J. Caywood. A red grape of good quality, healthy growth and great productiveness. Will probably be found valuable for general use as it seems to have all the characteristics of our hardy and healthy native varieties.	Sept.
Red.	Vergennes —This is a chance seedling found in the garden of Mr. William E. Green, Vergennes, Vt. Downy and free from mildew; very productive; clusters large, berries large, holding firmly to the stems; color light amber, flavor rich and delicious, flesh meaty and tender. Ripens as early as Hartford Prolific, and is an excellent late keeper.	Aug.
Black.	Worden —This variety is a seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored, and to ripen several days earlier.	Sept.
ROGERS' HYBRIDS.		
Red.	Agawam (No. 15) —Large, round, early, and of great vigor of growth. Rich, high, peculiar aromatic flavor. Considered by Mr. Rogers as the best of his strictly Red Hybrids.	Sept.
Red.	Gœthe (No. 1) —A fine light colored variety, tinged and nearly covered with red when fully ripe. It has more the flavor of its foreign parent than any of the others, being tender to the center. Bunch and berry large. Ripens with Catawba.	Last of Sept.
Red.	Lindley (No. 9) —Resembles No. 3 in appearance, but distinct in flavor.	First of Sept.
Red.	Massasoit (No. 3) —Large; resembles Diana in quality; a little native flavor; tender, sweet and good. Said to be the earliest of these Hybrids, and by some highly esteemed.	Last of Aug. to First of Sept.
Black.	Merrimack (No. 19) —Very large and earlier than the Diana; very strongly resembles No. 4. Berries and bunches large, compact; a very strong grower.	Sept.
Red.	Salem (No. 22) —Bunch large and compact; berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thick skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor; as early as the Delaware, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season for the past six years; keeps well.	First of Sept.
Black.	Wilder (No. 4) —Large, bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large, flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center, sweet, rather sprightly.	Middle of Sept.

SELECT FOREIGN VARIETIES.

COLOR.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.
Black.	Black Barbarossa —A very profitable variety for market purposes. Bunch large berries large, oval, black; juicy, sweet and very agreeable.
Black.	Black Frontignan —Bunch rather large; berry medium, round, quite black; skin thin with a rich musky flavor.
Black.	Black Hamburg —The most popular of all foreign grapes. Bunch large, shouldered; berries very large, oval, purplish black; juicy, sugary and rich.
Black.	Black Prince —Bunch long, somewhat open; berries large; black, covered with a blue bloom; tender, juicy, rich and sprightly.
White.	Bowood Muscat —Bunch large and shouldered; berries large, oval sweet and rich, with a strong Muscat flavor. Popular.
White.	Buckland's Sweetwater —A beautiful variety for the cold house. Bunch very showy large and shouldered. Berries medium; amber, juicy, melting and delicious.
White.	Canon Hall Muscat —An English seedling from the Muscat of Alexandria; sets its fruit a little better than the old sort; fine.

COLOR.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION.
Black.	Champion Hamburg—A splendid grape, like Black Hamburg.
White.	Chasselas Musque (Muscat Blanc Hatif)—Bunches long, loose; berries medium size, with a fine musky flavor; excellent; cracks occasionally.
White.	Duchess of Buccleugh—Bunch long and tapering; berries medium; early and abundant bearer. Suited for a hot or cold vinery.
White.	Duke of Buccleugh—Said to be the largest and handsomest grape in existence; of a bright amber color when ripe; succeeds with the Black Hamburg, but ripens a month earlier.
White.	Foster's White Seedling—Berries full size, roundish oval, sweet and richly flavored. Superior to the Royal Muscadine.
White.	Golden Chasselas—A large, handsome grape; hardy, productive and excellent; resembles Royal Muscadine.
White.	Grizzly Frontignan—Bunch long, with narrow shoulders; berries round, medium; pale brown blended with pink and yellow; very juicy rich, musky and high flavored.
Black.	Gros Coleman—A new, dark copper-colored grape recently introduced; recommended as being a good late keeper. Large and very prolific. Strong grower.
White.	Golden Hamburg—Bunch large, somewhat loose; berries round, inclining to oval; rich yellow; tender, rich, juicy, melting and sweet.
Black.	Muscat Hamburg—Bunch large and shouldered. Berries large, oval, black; quite firm, with a rich, musky flavor. An estimable variety for heat.
White.	Muscat of Alexandria—An old popular variety of the highest excellence, when well grown. Bunch very large. Berries large, oval; pale amber; sweet and rich.
Red.	Rose Chasselas—A beautiful grape; a sure and abundant bearer; excellent.
White.	Royal Muscadine (White Chasselas)—Bunch large; berries medium to large, skin thin; greenish white or amber, tender, rich and delicious flavor; one of the best for out-door culture in this climate.
White.	Syrian—Bunch enormously large, with broad shoulders; berries large, oval, amber, firm, juicy and sweet. This is a superb looking grape of easy culture.
White.	White Frontignan—Bunch and berry medium, round, thickly set; skin thin, dull white or yellow, covered with a thin bloom; flesh tender, with a rich, perfumed, musky flavor. Hardy and very productive.
White.	White Lady Downes—Bunches large, berries large, roundish, oval, amber color; said to be the latest keeping grape in cultivation.
White.	White Nice—Bunch very large; berries medium, yellowish green; crisp, sweet and of very good flavor.
White.	White To-Kay—Bunches very large; berries large, oval, tender, juicy and rich; one of the best late hanging white grapes. Requires strong heat to perfect the fruit.
White.	White Sweetwater—Bunch medium size; berries round; skin thin, clear watery green; flesh crisp, watery, sweet, but not high flavored.
Black.	Wilmot's No. 16—Seedling of Black Hamburg; of higher flavor.
Black.	Zinfindal—Bunches large; berries medium size, good; a hardy, prolific, fine sort.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY OR RUNNING BLACKBERRY.

The plants are perfectly hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The flowers are very large and showy. The fruit, which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster Raspberry, is often one and a half inches long by one inch in diameter, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, without any hard center or core. As the Dewberry roots only from the tips, and does not sprout like blackberries, this will be much more desirable for garden culture, and the trailing habit of the plant will render winter protection easily accomplished in cold climates where that precaution may be necessary.

IMPROVED DWARF JUNE BERRY.

The Juneberry is one of the most valuable berries. The wood is hard and firm and endures the extremes of climate without injury. Its leaves are a dark, glossy green and very much resemble the pear. The plant propagates from suckers. The flowers appear about the time as those of the apple. The petals are white and five in number. The fruit is borne in clusters like the currant, and ripens in June. Its size equals the wild gooseberry; shape, round; color, reddish purple at first and becomes a bluish black when fully ripened. Its flavor approaches the huckleberry, a mild, very rich sub-acid. Most people like its quality and pronounce it delicious. It may be served with sugar and cream or cooked as sauce, and is splendid canned for winter use. The plant is about the height and form of the currant bush. It produces fruit in enormous quantities, and bears every year. It is also perfectly hardy, not being injured by wet, cold or dry weather, and needs no special treatment.

SMALL FRUITS.

The small fruits, such as Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, etc., ripening from the first of June till Fall, are everywhere capable of successful cultivation, and yield large returns at comparatively small expense. They should have a place in every garden. Since the introduction of self-sealing jars and cans, they can be had throughout the year almost as fresh as when gathered.

STRAWBERRIES.



GLENDALE.

First of the Small Fruits in the month of June comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing Strawberry. The profits which may result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy the highest expectations.

Plant in March, April, May, September, October, or November, on good ground, deeply worked and well manured. Vegetable manure (muck, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. Bone dust is excellent. Set in 3 feet rows, 15 inches apart in row for field culture, and 15 inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway at every third row. Keep in hills with runners cut, unless troubled with the white grub. Cultivate clean, mulch late in the Fall, uncover crown early in Spring, remove mulch after fruiting, and spade in light dressing of manure.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Bidwell.	One of the very best, abundantly productive, full average size, excellent flavor and one of the very earliest.
Big Bob.	A fine variety for either market or private gardens. Fruit of large size and of good quality; ripens moderately early. It is a pistillate variety, requiring some other perfect flowering sorts to be planted near it.
Cumberland Triumph.	A magnificent variety; berries immense; fine perfect form, and of fine flavor. Plant very vigorous and productive.
Crescent Seedling.	Medium, conical, bright scarlet, very uniform in size. A beautiful berry, commencing to ripen with Wilson's Albany, and continuing in fruit longer. Has been shipped 200 miles without changing color. It is astonishing in its productiveness, yielding, it is claimed, ten thousand quarts to the acre. The plants are wonderful in growth, taking entire possession of the ground to the exclusion of weeds and grass. It appears alike at home on all soils.
Captain Jack.	Immense yielder; fruit medium to large, good flavor. Similar to the Wilson, but better flavor. It is a strong and luxuriant grower, healthy and productive; berries large, handsome and solid, somewhat resembling the Wilson, of which it is said to be a seedling, though better in quality and increases more rapidly. The berry is of good size, the flavor is all that can be desired, and for productiveness has few equals.
Col. Cheney.	A new variety of large size, which promises well.
Charles Downing.	Large, conical, crimson; flesh firm; of fine flavor and good quality; plant healthy, vigorous and productive.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Early Canada.	New; originated in Ontario, Canada. Resembles the Wilson, but is five to ten days earlier; very productive. It has been extensively tested and has yielded large profits to grower by being ready for market before any other sort.
Forest Rose.	A variety of great excellence, of large size, and handsome. A very luscious berry, somewhat resembling the Jucunda in color and texture. Plants very vigorous and productive.
Glendale.	As a <i>late</i> profitable market berry, this is the very best in many sections; large, oblong-conic, scarlet, and very firm but rather acid; a strong grower and productive.
Great American.	The largest variety cultivated. Fruit sometimes 9 inches in circumference. Originated by Mr. E. W. Durand, who claimed that his son picked 22 quarts in 20 minutes. A vigorous grower; flesh firm; flavor fine; productive.
James Vick.	Origin, Missouri—An exceedingly vigorous grower, foliage healthy and of a peculiar dark or blue-green color, very distinct perfect blossom. Those who have fruited it largely say it is very productive and a superior shipping berry; fruit medium size and very uniform.
Jewell.	The most productive large strawberry ever produced. Silver medal from Massachusetts Horticultural Society, June 25, 1885, for best seedling strawberry produced in five years. The Jewell strawberry produced last year from 1-22 acre, 678 quarts of berries, besides all picked and sampled by visitors. Had it not been for very dry weather the yield would have exceeded 500 bushels per acre.
Jucunda. Kentucky.	Large, glossy, scarlet, juicy, fine flavor; late. A native of Kentucky; very large, bright scarlet, sweet and delicious; ripens about a week later than most varieties; fruit firm: a fine market sort; plant hardy and very productive; valuable for the late market.
Lenning's White.	The best <i>white</i> variety. It is highly perfumed and of exquisite quality, but not very prolific. Valued for preserving.
Manchester.	New. Size large, color scarlet, flesh pink, firm but melting, with a rich sub-acid juice, and a decided aromatic flavor. Plant robust and very productive; quality, very good to best. The plant is seemingly well adapted to very light soils, and will doubtless find itself at home throughout a wide range of country, and prove itself to be especially valuable for market, whether near or distant.
Napoleon III. Old Iron Clad (Phelps Seedling), }	Round, scarlet, white fleshed; fine spirited flavor. Origin, Southern Illinois. This is a strong grower, producing enormous stools; foliage very large and healthy, of a light green color; the fruit is from large to very large, very firm bright scarlet of fine quality and ripens early. The roots are very long, which enables it to stand the Winter's cold and Summer's drought; where best known it is being planted extensively for market.
President Wilder,	Large, conical, scarlet, sweet, fine flavor, good bearer. A cross between Hovey's Seedling and La Constante.
Triomphe de Gand,	Large, conical, often coxcombed; polished, sweet and fine flavored. Does best on heavy soils. Most popular foreign variety.
The Sharpless.	This is one of the very best new varieties. Large in size, delicious flavor; good bearer, bright color. Specimens exhibited weighed 1½ ounces and <i>measured seven inches in circumference</i> . Has been thoroughly tested and is grown and recommended by our largest nursery growers in the country.
Wilson's Albany,	Large, conical, dark red, firm, hardy; prolific, rather acid. Succeeds everywhere.

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit comes just after strawberries, and when properly cultivated is quite profitable.

Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well or mulch heavily. For field, rows seven feet apart, four feet in row. Pinch off canes when three feet high, and prune off laterals the following Spring, within twelve or eighteen inches of the cane; in garden culture, tie up to single wire. Cut out old wood each year. Cover tender varieties in Winter by bending down and throwing on earth.

RED RASPBERRIES.



NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Brandywine.	A large, scarlet berry, firm and beautiful; bears transportation well, but not quite equal to some others in quality.
Clarke,	Another highly valuable sort, which has proved perfectly hardy with us. Bush a strong grower. Fruit large size, beautiful light scarlet, and of the most delicious flavor. Commences to ripen with the earliest, and keeps in bearing till late in the Summer.
Crimson Beauty.	This is one of the "earliest and firmest of the large, productive red raspberries." "It is of very large size, bright, glossy scarlet, round to oblongish; earlier than the Turner, of a more pleasant, sprightly, flavor, equally as hardy, more productive, and of much larger size."
Cuthbert.	A new variety of the greatest excellence. One of the few kinds that may be pronounced perfectly hardy. The canes are tall and vigorous, and enormously productive. Berries very large, conical; rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail without injury. Flavor rich, luscious, best, commences to ripen moderately early, and holds on until all others are gone.
Ganargua,	A hybrid Raspberry; fruit large, firm, and of a brownish color. It is a rank grower, hardy, early, productive, and grows from the tips like the black cap varieties.
Hansell,	One of the very earliest and most desirable of Red Raspberries; color bright scarlet; quality excellent; very productive, and fine shipper. Its great earliness causes it to bring the highest price in market.
Herstine,	A hybrid between the well-known Allen Raspberry and the Philadelphia, combining the beautiful bright color and delicious flavor of the one, with the great productiveness of the other. Plant a good grower, bears early and abundantly, hardy and very productive on all soils. Suckers moderately. Fruit large, firm, bright crimson, with small grains. Flavor sub-acid and very good.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Highland Hardy,	Plants very hardy and thrifty; unusually productive; succeeds on most any soil, and ripens the fruit very early; berry good size, bright red and sufficiently firm for shipping. Valuable for market.
Philadelphia,	This is undoubtedly one of the most profitable Red Raspberries for marketing now under cultivation. It is a stout, healthy grower, very hardy and immensely productive. The fruit is of the largest size, and presents a fine appearance, even after it has been transported a long distance to market.
Pride of the Hudson, }	Mr. Charles Downing asserts it is the "best flavored of the Red Raspberries." It will not thrive in the South or on light soil, but in the garden with partial shade, or in conditions like those on which it originated, it is unrivalled. There is scarcely a country home where moist and partial shade spots cannot be found. The northern side of a wall, hedge, or row of pear trees would supply just the condition of success with this most delicious fruit. Is not exquisite quality worth a little trouble?
Rancocas.	Very vigorous, throwing out numerous fruiting branches, giving it the appearance of a miniature tree. Its productiveness cannot be excelled, and it has that most valuable quality in a market berry of ripening its fruit in a short space of time. As a shipper it is perfect, ripening with the earliest; the color is a bright red; size medium to large; quality best.
Reliance	New; produces berries of the largest size; color dark, and quality better than Brandywine. Enormously productive; very desirable.
Shaffer's Colossal	Colossal both in bush and berry. Carries to market well; excellent to dry and unsurpassed for canning. Berry dark crimson in color and excellent in quality; a very valuable variety. Does not sucker, but roots from tips like Black Caps.
Marlboro.	Large size, light crimson color; good quality and firm. Plant vigorous and productive. The first berries ripen quite early, but the entire crop covers a period of four or five weeks in ripening.
Turner,	A beautiful red berry of fine size and excellent quality; said to be the hardiest and most productive variety known.

YELLOW RASPBERRIES.

Brinckle's Orange, Caroline,	Large, orange yellow; high flavored, tender. Said to be a hybrid between Brinckle's Orange and Catawissa. The fruit so closely resembles Brinckle's, both in appearance and quality, as to require an expert to distinguish them. The canes are vigorous, prolific and quite hardy, without protection. From its superior quality and hardiness, it is of great value for the home garden.
Golden Queen.	This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a <i>rich golden yellow</i> . The flavor is of the highest quality, pronounced by some superior to the old Brinckle's Orange, the finest flavored of all the Raspberries. In size equal to Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower, and hardy enough even for extreme Northern latitudes, having stood uninjured when even the Cuthbert suffered. The desire for a yellow raspberry of high quality combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety.

BLACK CAPS.

Gregg,	This is decidedly the largest Black Cap that we have ever seen, far surpassing in size the famed Mammoth Cluster, averaging, when grown side by side, with the same treatment, from one-third to one-half larger.
Johnston's Sweet.	New. This is the sweetest Raspberry grown. It takes less sugar either for the table or for canning or evaporating, than any other sort. The flavor is delicious. It is a great bearer; nearly equal in size to Gregg, and if you can have but one kind, choose this.
Mammoth Cluster } (McCormick)	Of all the Black Cap family, this has proved one of the most wonderful in productiveness, size, and uniformity of fruit, and stockiness and hardiness of plant. The bush a strong, upright grower; foliage a rich, dark green; fruit large and holds out large to the very last picking; black, with a rich purplish bloom; very juicy, high flavored and delicious; perfectly hardy, the surface sufficiently firm to bear transportation to distant markets.
Ohio,	The greatest producer among Black Caps, and for canning or evaporating claimed to be the most profitable of all sorts. Berry not quite as large as Gregg, but finer quality and the plants more hardy and will bear more successive crops.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Souhegan.	New. A variety of the most positive value, of excellent quality, about as large as the Gregg, and astonishingly prolific, exceeding in this respect any Raspberry known. A perfect iron clad in hardness and extremely early, at least two weeks earlier than the Doolittle. It has every indication of being the most desirable Black Raspberry yet produced.
Tyler.	A new variety of undoubted merit said to be as early as Souhegan and better grower. Fruit of best quality and a very prolific bearer.

CURRANTS.

This fruit comes partly with the Raspberry, but follows it several weeks. Indeed none of the small fruits will remain so long upon the bushes without injury as the Currant. An easy method of destroying the currant worm is by the use of powdered white hellebore (*Veratrum Album*).

Set four feet apart in rich ground; cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow; if the currant worm appears dust with hellebore every three weeks. Manure freely.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Black Naples.	Much larger than the Black English, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter. Fine for wine or jellies.
Black Champion.	This new variety comes from England, and has been pronounced by a committee of the Royal Horticultural Society as the finest Black Currant ever exhibited. The bunches are very large, and the flavor of the fruit particularly delicious. It hangs long on the bushes, and unlike the other varieties it will bear the severest pruning without detriment.
Cherry.	The largest of all the red currants. Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short, plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.
Fay's Prolific.	Color deep red; great bearer; stems longer than Cherry, and berries hold their size to the end of the stem better. Quality first class; not quite so acid as Cherry the best of all the red currants.
La Versallaise.	Very large, red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best, and should be in every collection. Very productive.
Lee's Prolific.	A new English production of great value. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.
Prince Albert.	Large, bright red resembling the Victoria; valuable for its lateness; vigorous and productive.
Red Dutch.	An old variety, excellent and well known.
Victoria.	Large, bright red, with very long bunches; late, a good bearer.
White Dutch.	An excellent and well known sort.
White Grape.	Very large, yellowish white, sweet, or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive
White Gondoin.	A large, light-colored sort, sweet, vigorous and productive.



FAY'S PROLIFIC CURRANT.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows, and mulch deeply, six or more inches with straw, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. In mulching, be sure the ground is UNDER-DRAINED, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivation is better than HALF mulching. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will doubly pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The price is remunerative, and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew.

ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES.

The number of varieties of English Gooseberries is almost innumerable. The fruit is generally large and handsome. The best sorts are INDUSTRY, CROWN BOB (red), and WHITE SMITH (greenish white), which in favorable localities do extremely well.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Crown Bob.	Fruit large, oblong, hairy; flavor first class.
Industry.	It is of vigorous, upright growth; a larger cropper than any other known variety; and one of the best for market purposes, owing to the properties it possesses of flowering late and afterwards swelling so quickly as to reach a suitable size for pulling green sooner than any other variety. If left to attain maturity it is a dark red color, hairy, with a pleasant, rich flavor.
White Smith.	Fruit large, roundish oblong; flavor first rate.
AMERICAN GOOSEBERRIES.	
Downing.	Origin, Newburg, N. Y. Fruit larger than Houghton; roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth, flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive.
Houghton's Seedling,	A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; very valuable. This fine new seedling is a decided acquisition to the small list of hardy, mildew-proof American Gooseberries. The variety is a remarkably strong, vigorous, upright grower, with dark green glaucous foliage, which resists mildew perfectly, and persistently hangs on until the end of the season. The fruit is of the largest size, oblong—good samples measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. Color golden yellow, flavor decidedly good; very productive.
Large Golden Prolific.	
Mountain Seedling.	A strong grower and heavy bearer, berries very large, dark red, smooth; a profitable variety.
Smith's Improved.	From Vermont. Large, oval, light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower.

BLACKBERRIES.

Plant on good land, MODERATELY manured. Rows seven feet apart, three feet in the rows for field; prune as with Raspberries. Form a hedge or tie to wire. Cultivate SHALLOW.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Agawam.	Ripens earlier than other kinds, and has a flavor similar to and equal to the wild berry. Perfectly hardy.
Early Harvest.	A new variety of great promise, being exceedingly early in time of ripening and always reliable. The canes are strong and upright in growth, branching stout and vigorously. Hardier than Kittatinny or Lawton; an enormous bearer. Berries sweet and of the highest quality, though not as large as some varieties.
Erie.	New. <i>Very large and very early.</i> Without doubt the finest Blackberry yet produced; being perfectly hardy, a strong grower and great bearer, producing a larger, sweeter berry, earlier in ripening than any other sort. Every-body should have this variety.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Kittatinny.	Commences to ripen after the Wilson's Early, and continues longer in bearing; is ripe as soon as black, and much earlier, sweeter and better in all respects than the Lawton, which it resembles in plant and fruit.
Lawton.	Fruit very large and black, and of excellent quality; an abundant bearer.
Snyder.	Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short. Most prolific blackberry grown.
Taylor.	One of the largest blackberries grown. Fruit of the best quality, melting and without core; very productive, and as hardy as the Snyder, which renders it very valuable.
Wilson's Early.	Of good size, very early, beautiful dark color; of sweet, excellent flavor and very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together.
Wilson Junior.	New. A seedling of Wilson's Early, ripening a week earlier than that variety; fruit of the largest size; bush vigorous and healthy.
Wachusets } Thornless. }	Was found growing wild on Monadnock Mountain. Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm, sweet and good, and less acid than any blackberry we have seen. It is a good keeper, ships well, and is therefore valuable as a market berry. The plant is said to do equally well on light and heavy soils, and to bear heavy crops where other varieties have failed. It is also very hardy, and <i>free from thorns</i> . Those who have cultivated thorny kinds must admit that this variety, which bears a good crop of berries, does well in any soil, and is free from thorns, cannot fail to be a great acquisition.

ASPARAGUS.

To make a good Asparagus bed, the plants may be set in the fall or early spring. Prepare a place of fine loamy soil, to which has been added a liberal dressing of good manure. Select two-year, or strong one-year plants; and for a garden, set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches in a row.

Make a small mound of the soil, over which the roots should be evenly spread, so that the crowns, when covered, shall be three inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in the fall, the whole bed should be covered before Winter sets in, with two or three inches of coarse stable manure, which may be lightly forked in between the rows as soon as the ground is softened in the Spring.

MULBERRIES.

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



NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Downing's } Everbearing. }	Produced from seeds of the Multicaulis. Tree very vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing a long time; fruit $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter; color blue black, flesh juicy; rich, sugary, with a sprightly, vinous flavor.
New American	Fruit of the largest size, black, delicious in flavor. An attractive lawn tree, with very large leaves; of rapid growth, hardy.
White.	Commonly cultivated for silk. Fruit not equal to the black sorts.
Russian.	New. Brought to notice by the planting of them by the Mennonite colonists of the Northwest. The timber is desirable for fuel, is the finest for cabinet work, and fence posts made from it are exceedingly durable. It is a very rapid grower, bears fruit at two or three years of age, and every year; color of the fruit varies some, but is generally black; promises to be very valuable.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Early Scarlet, Linnæus,	Rather small, but early and good. Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all.

NUTS AND MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION.
Almond, Hard-Shell,	A fine, hardy variety, with a large, plump kernel, and exceedingly ornamental when in bloom.
Almond, Soft Shell,	This is the "Ladies' Almond" of the shops, and although preferable to the former, is not quite so hardy. Kernel sweet and rich.
Butternut,	A native species, the <i>Julans Cinerea</i> of botanists. Wood light color. Tree handsome.
Chestnut American,	Our native species. Smaller than the Spanish, but sweeter.
Chestnut, Spanish,	A hardy tree, producing nuts of very large size and good flavor.
Figs,	Black Ischia, Brown Turkey, Celestial and White Marseilles.
Filbert, American,	Smaller and with a thicker shell than the English, but of good flavor; hardy and productive.
Filbert, English,	The fruit of these is so much larger and better flavored than our native species, as to give them the preference for cultivation over the latter, in localities where they will succeed.
Oranges and Lemons,	Several varieties.
Walnut, Shell-Bark,	Our trees are grown from extra fine thin-shelled nuts.
Walnut, Black,	The well-known native species, hardy, prolific and valuable. The timber in point of durability is difficult to excel.
Walnut, English,	This rich and fine flavored nut is quite hardy with us, and makes a vigorous growth. Well worthy of cultivation.

SCIONS.

Scions can be supplied of most varieties of fruit, from three to ten scions being furnished at the price of trees of the same variety, according to the scarcity of the stock. Large orders can be supplied in the Winter of the leading sorts of Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries at greatly reduced rates.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A people of intelligence like ours, who by industry and rapid growth of the country, are accumulating wealth, desire to use the good that a kind Providence has placed in their hands, as a means to the refinement of themselves and their families. And viewing it from our stand-point, there is no greater refining influence in nature than that imparted in the cultivation of the beautiful, in tree, shrub and flower. The hearts of the children are more closely bound to the sweet and pure ties of home, if that home is surrounded by trees and shrubbery and well kept flower beds. Contrast such a home with the one where the bare walls and the barren yard invite the searching rays of the Summer sun to scorch and almost blind, and the bleak winds of Winter to shriek and howl about the house, with no friendly trees to raise their arms in mute protection. We have asked of you the contrast and shall await your decision.

We have scarcely begun to realize the commercial value of such an investment to our homes. We know a keen, sagacious business man in one of our large cities, who has operated for years past in the following manner. He buys a tract of land in the suburbs of the city, cuts it into liberal sized building lots, drives stakes for a house, and immediately plants the ground with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges. He then employs a good man to take care of them, and does not offer the lots for sale for two or three years, well knowing that when the purchaser goes to look at the property, he finds that when his house is built, he has, instead of a naked house on a bare spot a neat and beautiful home, with its growing trees and plants, which would have taken him years to get around him. Many of our most active business men are also men of taste, and would be glad to improve and beautify their grounds, but they are so occupied with business that they have neither the time or disposition to find out what they want, or to lay out their grounds. Some competent man can generally be found to aid in the matter.

Wind-breaks of trees, more especially if they are evergreen, make the dwelling house warmer, give comfort to its inmates, diminishing to no inconsiderable extent the consumption of fuel; they make the out-building warmer for stock by night, and the yard by day, not only making the dumb animals comfortable by thereby saving a large amount of food.

HOW TO PLANT.

Flower gardens and graveled walks are beautiful and expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of ground, have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make the lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them in boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight, conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for Summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreen in circles or ovals, and twice as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half, leaving the rest to fill out the space, and obtaining a supply of finely rooted plants to set somewhere else. Keep the shrubs and trees cultivated or mulched the first two seasons, and them let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top-dress with fine manure every Fall and Winter.

Straggling growers, like the Forsythia and *Pyrus Japonica*, should be repeatedly pinched back or clipped during the growing season, to produce a close, compact form. Weigelas and *Deutzias* should be pruned like currants, leaving the strong young wood to flower. *Altheas*, and some of the *Spireas* which bloom on the new shoots, may be pruned back each year to the old wood. A very beautiful hedge can be made by intermingling different Flowering Shrubs, and clipping, or allowing them to grow naturally.

TREES, SHRUBS, ETC., FOR ORNAMENT.

A detailed description of desirable trees and shrubs would be little less than a recapitulation of list contained in our catalogue of Ornamentals, to which readers are referred. A grouping together, according to the times of flowering, or size of growth will, however, be found useful. We would suggest the following as among the most desirable.

Flowering Shrubs—Altheas, blue, purple, red, white, pink and variegated. Almond, pink and white. Calycanthus or sweet-scented Shrub. Currants, crimson and yellow flowering. Daphne, pink and rose. Deutzia, white and rose. Kerria Japonica (Globe Flower), yellow. Hydrangea, pink and white. Plum, double flowering, pink. Japan Quince, red and white. Spireas, white and rose. Syringa, white. Snow-ball, white. Viburnum Plicatum, white. Wiegelia, rose and white.

Flowering Trees—Magnolias, white and purple. Judas Tree, pink. Peach, pink and white. Laburnum, yellow and purple. Fringe Tree, white and purple. Hon ysuckle Tartarian, red and white. Strawberry Tree, red and white. Horse Chestnut, red and white. Cherry, white. Catalpa, white and purple. Thorns, pink, scarlet, red and white. Cornus Florida, white.

Cut Leaved Trees—Imperial Cut-Leaved Alder, Fern-Leaved Beech, Cut-leaved Birch, Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple.

Purple-Leaved Trees and Shrubs—Purple-Leaved Beech, Purple-Leaved Berberry, Purple-Leaved Birch, Purple-Leaved Elm, Purple-Leaved Filbert, Purple-Leaved Maple, Purple-Leaved Oak, Purple or Blood-Leaved Peach.

Deciduous Upright Trees—Sugar, Norway, and Sycamore Maples. European and Oak-Leaved. Mt. Ash, Pyramidalis Birch, American Chestnut, Salsiburia, Elm, European and White-Leaved Lindens.

Variegated Leaved Trees and Shrubs—Variegated-Leaved Alder, Variegated-Leaved Deutzia Variegated-Leaved Cornus, Variegated-Honeysuckle, Variegated-Leaved Weigela.

Weeping Trees—Willow, Kilmarnock, Birch, Cut-Leaved Weeping, and Elegans Pendula, and Young's Weeping, European Ash and Mt. Ash, Linden, Dwarf Weeping Cherry, Poplar, Camperdown Elm. New Weeping Cornus.

Evergreens—Among the Shrubs are Mahonia Aquifolia, yellow blossoms; Rhododendrons, rose, purple and white color; Tree Box, often used for shearing into fantastic shapes; Dwarf Arbor Vitæ; Dwarf or Mountain Pine; hardy and fine colored.

The Norway Spruce and American Arbor Vitæ are the best known of Evergreens. Either as single trees or in hedges they are indispensable. The Black and White Spruce vary in shade of color as their names indicate. The White Pine, light and graceful in its foliage; the Scotch, angular, spreading, irregular, but finely colored; and the Austrian, erect, regular in growth, and bearing upright cones; are well-known and desirable. The Balsam Fir is handsome, but loses its foliage—a fatal defect in an Evergreen. The Siberian and Hovey's Arbor Vitæ are improvements on the common American; the first for its strong, thick-leaved foliage, and the other for its fine color and regular form. The Golden Arbor Vitæ may also be added. The Irish and Swedish Junipers are compact cones of foliage (the latter light in color), and contrast finely with the round topped trees.

HEDGES.

The idea of planting hedges for use and ornament, and screens for the protection of orchards, farms and gardens, is a practical one, and rapidly becoming appreciated. In a recent trip among some very intelligent farmers and fruit growers, we noticed that many of them had planted belts of Norway Spruce trees along their entire north and west lines. They were at once beautiful and perfect as wind-breaks. The owners told us that they considered their farms worth ten dollars per acre more in consequence.

They serve not only as protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of the fruit. Some writers tell us that the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of Evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of Evergreens or shrubs well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium sized plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence can be built, and then, with a little care it is becoming every year more and more "a thing of beauty." We all know that such hedges continue a principal attraction in our best kept places.

In the present and constantly increasing scarcity of timber for fences, we must have some plant of universal adoption for hedges. We believe that Honey Locust combines all the required qualities. It is perfectly hardy, of strong growth, and will grow in almost any soil. It also readily submits to the necessary pruning, so that it can easily be made to assume any desired shape, and being covered with long, hard

and very sharp thorns, makes a close, firm and almost impenetrable barrier, that will turn any ordinary farm stock. The Osage Orange is very useful where hardy. Among the plants adapted to ornamental hedges, the American Arbor Vitæ and the Norway Spruce takes the first place. We would also recommend for more variety, the Hemlock, Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Hornbeam, Japan Quince, Althea, Berberry, Buckthorn, Privet, Box, Red Cedar and Mahonia.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Ailantus (Celestial Tree).

GLANDULOSA—From Japan. A lofty, rapid-growing tree, with long, elegant, feathery foliage; exempt from all disease and insects. One of the most distinct of ornamental trees with pinnate foliage.

Alder (Alnus).

EUROPEAN (*Glutinosa*)—A tree of rapid growth, suitable for damp soils, but thriving well everywhere.

IMPERIAL CUT-LEAVED (*Laciniata Imperialis*)—A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicate and beautiful cut leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation. New.

Apple (Malus).

CHINESE DOUBLE FLOWERING (*Spectabilis*)—Very showy and ornamental; beautiful double rose-colored flowers.

Ash (Fraxinus).

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

GOLD BARKED (*Aurea*)—Growth irregular; very ornamental in Winter.

FLOWERING (*Ornus Europæus*)—A very ornamental dwarf tree; flower fringe-like, greenish white, early in June; in large clusters on the end of the branches.

WILLOW LEAVED (*Salicifolia*)—A rapid, stout-growing tree, with narrow, wavy leaves: very ornamental.

AUCUBA-LEAVED (*Aucubæfolia*)—A fine tree with gold blotched leaves.

Beech (Fagus). See page 41.

LACINIATA (*Cut-Leaved*)—Foliage deep and finely cut.

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—A remarkable species with deep purple foliage, changing to greenish purple in Autumn. A very striking contrast with other ornamental trees.

FERN-LEAVED (*Heterophylla*)—Of elegant round habit, and delicately-cut fern-like foliage. One of the finest lawn trees.

Birch (Betula).

PURPLE-LEAVED (*Foliis purpuris*)—A very desirable novelty. With the habits of the Birches it has beautiful purple foliage, as dark as that of the Purple Beech.

PYRAMIDALIS—Silvery white bark, with elegant pyramidal habit, Like Lombardy Poplar.

Butternut.

A native tree, of medium size, sprcading limbs, grayish colored bark, and foliage resembling that of the Ailantus. Nut oblong and rough.

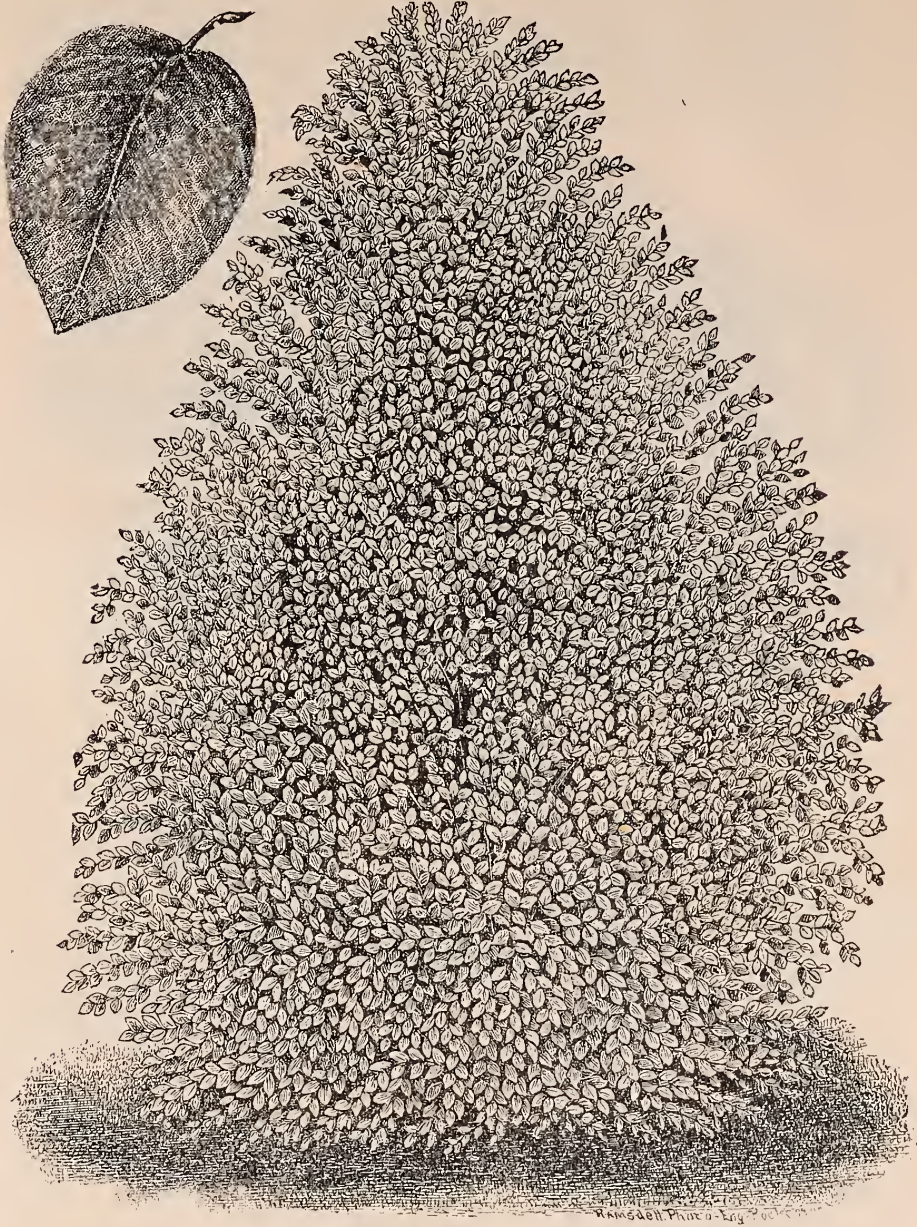
Catalpa.

SPECIOSA—A variety originating at the west; more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the Common Catalpa (*Syringafolia*), and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree.

SYRINGAFOLIA—A native of the South. A rapid-growing, beautiful tree, with very large, heart shaped leaves, and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers a foot long. Late in July.

Cornus.

FLORIDA (*White-flowering Dogwood*)—An American species, of fine form, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. The flowers produced in Spring before the leaves appear, are from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, white and very showy. They begin to appear just as the Magnolia flowers are fading, and are invaluable for maintaining a succession of bloom in the garden border on the lawn. They are also very durable, lasting in favorable weather more than two weeks. Besides being a



PURPLE LEAVED BEECH.

tree of fine form, its foliage is of a grayish green color, glossy and handsome, and in the autumn turns to a deep red, rendering the tree one of the most showy and beautiful objects at the season. We regard it, all things considered, as one of the most valuable trees for ornamental planting, ranking next to the Magnolia among flowering trees, and only second to the Scarlet Oak (which it almost equals) in brilliant foliage in Autumn. See cut page 43.

Chestnut (*Castanea*).

AMERICAN SWEET (*vesca*)—among our large collection of ornamental native forest trees, the Chestnut is unrivalled for its beauty. When grown in the open ground, it assumes an elegant

symmetrical form. The foliage is rich, glossy and healthy, and the whole tree is covered in early summer with long, pendent, tassel-like blossoms, than which there is none more graceful and beautiful. It is especially desirable for its nuts, which it bears profusely a few years after transplanting. The Chestnut thrives well on any soil except a wet one. When nursery grown bears transplanting well, and when once established is a rapid grower, and soon comes into bearing.



DOUBLE FLOWERING CHERRY.

Cherry (*Cerasus*).

CHINESE, OR DWARF WHITE FLOWERING (*Sinensis fl. pl.*)—A variety of the Morello with double white flowers.

FLORE ALBA PLENO (*Large Double Flowering Cherry*)—At the period of flowering a remarkably beautiful and attractive tree. The flowers are so numerous as to conceal the branches, and present to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom, each flower resembling a miniature white rose. A valuable variety deserving of wide dissemination. May.

Elm (*Ulmus*).

AMERICAN WHITE (*Americana*)—The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our own woods. One of the grandest of park or street trees.

CAMPESTRIS (English)—More upright and compact habit than American, also, the leaves are smaller and more numerous.

PURPLE—A beautiful variety; leaves of rich purple color when young.

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

SUBROSA (Cork-barked)—Bark becomes covered with a fine dense cork with deep fissures.

Honey Locust.

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

Horse Chestnut (*Æsculus*).

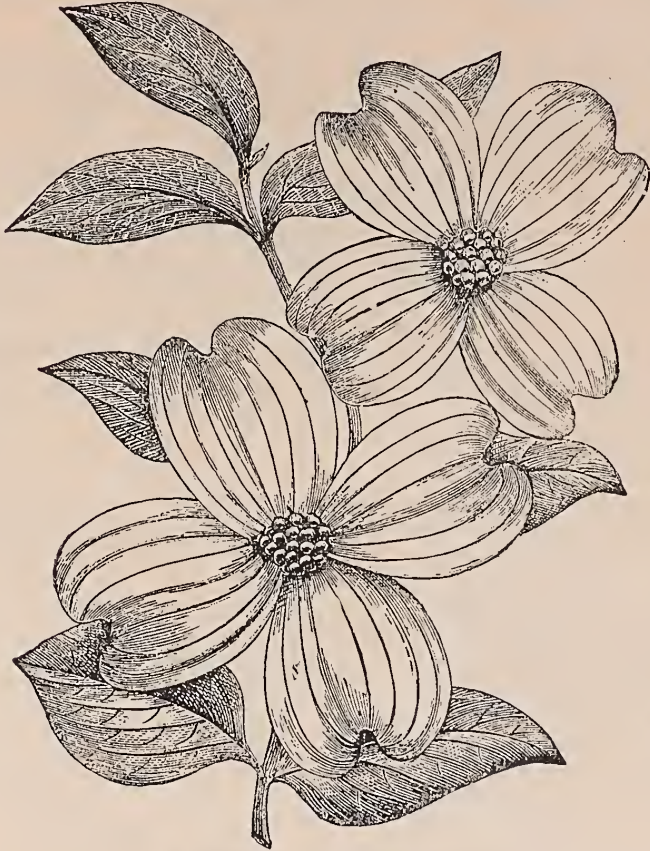
ALBA PLENA (Double White)—A superb variety with large spikes of handsome double flowers.

Horse Chestnut (*Æsculus*).

COMMON OR WHITE FLOWERING (*Hippocastanum*)—A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early Spring,

GLABRA (*Buckeye*)—Similar to the common, with small fruit and yellowish flowers.

RED FLOWERING (*Rubicunda*)—Not so rapid a grower as the white; foliage of a deep green and blooms later. A very showy tree.



FLOWER OF CORNUS FLORIDA PENDULA.

Horse Chestnut, Smooth Fruited (*Pavia*).

RED FLOWERING (*Rubra*)—A small sized tree, with dark red flowers. A very crooked and irregular grower.

YELLOW FLOWERING (*Flava*)—Has pale green leaves, and showy yellow flowers. A fine, small tree. A very crooked and irregular grower.

Hop Tree.

TRIFOLIATA—A large shrub or small tree, of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged and in clusters. Flowers in June.

Hornbeam.

AMERICANA (*American Hornbeam*)—A native species, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. In its mode of growth, quite similar to the Beech, but the foliage is thinner and more irregular in form. Makes a very ornamental and useful hedge.

Judas Tree (*Cereis*). Red Bud.

AMERICAN (*Canadensis*)—A small growing tree, covered with delicate purple flowers before the leaves appear.

JAPAN (*Japonica*)—A superb variety from Japan.

Laburnum.

ALPINA (Scotch)—Blooms later than the common, and is somewhat earlier.

COMMUNIS (Golden Chain)—A small tree of irregular shape; bears long, pendent racemes of yellow flowers.

PURPUREA—Fine purple flowers.

Larch (Larix).

EUROPEAN (*Europaea*)—An excellent, rapid growing, pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping.

Linden (Tilia).

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

WHITE OR SILVER LEAVED (*Argentea*)—A handsome, vigorous growing tree; large leaves whitish on the under side, and having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. One of the best. See cut, page 46.

RUBRA (Red-Twigged European Linden)—A fine variety with blood red branches.

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

Liquid Amber.

STYRACIFLUA (*Sweet Gum or Bilstead*)—A fine native ornamental tree. The foliage resembles that of the Maple, and changes to a bright red in Autumn.

Magnolia.

ACUMINATA—A noble, beautiful tree with very large leaves and yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple.

CONSPICUA—A beautiful Chinese variety, with large, white flowers, that appear before the leaves. Tree of small size.

LENNEI—One of the best varieties; flowers large and of a dark, rich purple color. Not hardy enough for the North.

NORBERTIANA—Large fragrant, purple flowers.

SPECIOSA (Showy flowered)—Similar habit to the Soulangeana; flowers paler and blooms later.

SOULANGEANA—Resembles the foregoing, except that the flowers are tinted with purple, an blooms rather later. A most desirable tree for all planters.

Maple (Acer).

ASH LEAVED (*Negundo*)—A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome, light green permeated foliage and spreading head; very hardy; excellent for avenues.

WIER'S CUT LEAVED (*Laciniata*)—A silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. Of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance. Should be in every collection. See cut, page 45.

SYCAMORE (*Pseudo Plantanus*)—A large, noble variety, with spacious head and deep green foliage; a free grower, and very desirable as a shade tree.

NORWAY (*Plantanoides*)—A distinct foreign variety, with large broad leaves of a deep rich green. Probably the best Maple in cultivation.

PURPLE LEAVED (*Purpurea*)—One of the most beautiful and distinctly marked of all; leaves purple red, particularly on the under side. A rapid, strong grower; hardy, and should be in every collection.

SCARLET (*Rubrum*)—A rapid growing tree, with red flowers very early in spring.

SCHWERDLERII (*Schwerdler's Maple*)—A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. It is a great improvement on the well known *Colchicum Rubrum*, the foliage being much brighter and the growth more vigorous.

SILVER LEAVED (*Dasycarpum*)—Of excellent rapid growth, and desirable for immediate effect.

SUGAR OR ROCK (*Saccharinum*)—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and avenue.

Mountain Ash (Pyrus).

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

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

Oak (Quercus).

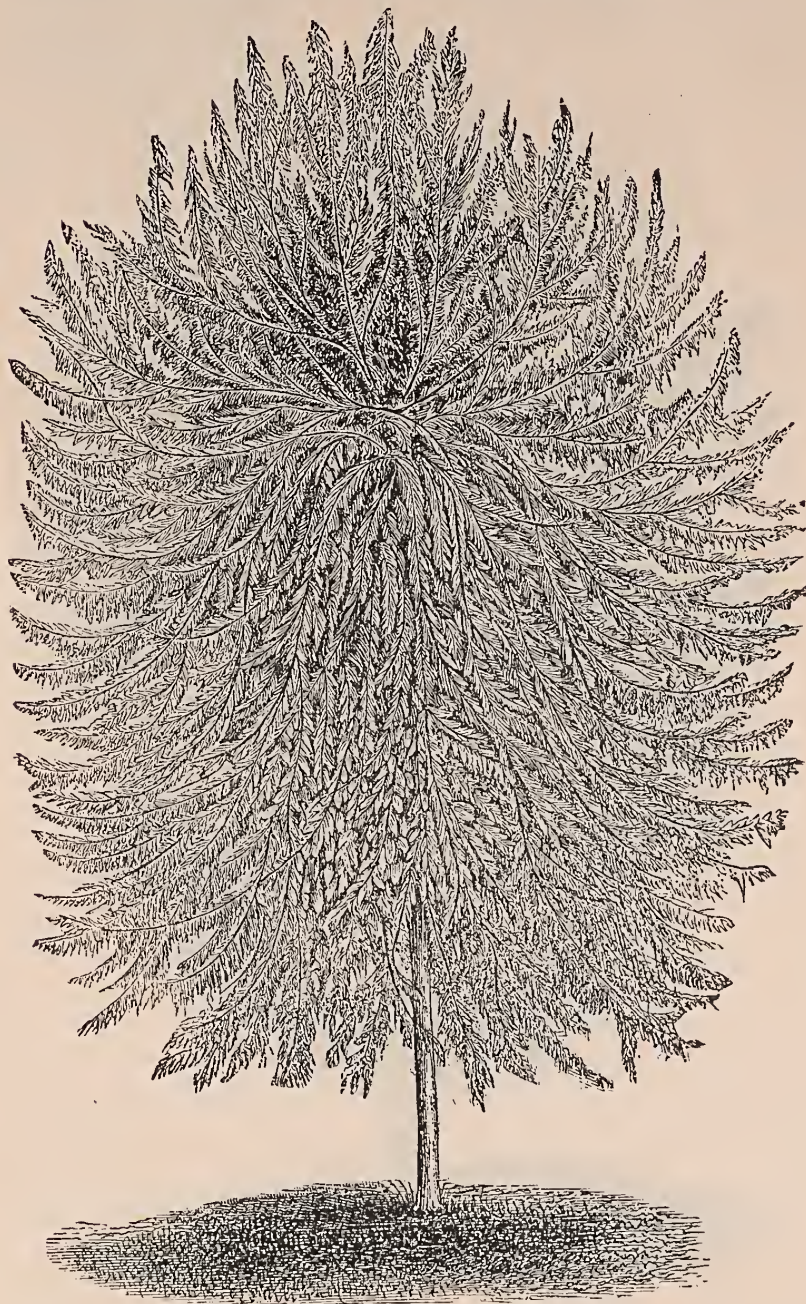
AMERICANA—A tree of coarse growth and foliage, with large and bright colored berries.

CONCORDIA (Golden)—A new variety of great beauty. Leaves green, heavily shaded with a rich gold yellow. A most striking and beautiful tree on the lawn, and should be in every collection.

Oak (*Quercus*).

PURPUREA—New and admirable contrast to the Golden. Leaves of a very dark, rich purple, presenting a very striking and beautiful appearance. Very valuable.

VARIEGATA—Leaves distinctly margined with white; effective and pleasing.



WIER'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE.

Paulonia (Imperialis).

A magnificent tropical looking tree from Japan, of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in the size of its leaves, which are twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. Blossoms trumpet-shaped, formed in large, upright panicles, and appear in May. Quite hardy here, but the flower buds are killed during severe Winters.



WHITE-LAVED LINDEN.

Peach (*Amygdalus*).

DOUBLE WHITE (*Alba Plena*)—Very ornamental; flowers pure white and double; hardy.

VARIOUS COLORED (*Versicolor fl. pl.*)—The most singular of all the flowering trees; flowers variously white and red and variegated on the tree at the same time. Flowers early perfect hardy.

PURPUREA (Blood-Leaved)—Leaves are of a deep crimson purple in the Spring.



SALISBURIA.

than the double red; fine, rich foliage.

Poplar.

FASTIGIATA (Lombardy)—A very distinct, well known variety, of rapid growth and tall narrow form.

Salisburia (Maiden Hair Tree or Gingko).

ADIANTIFOLIA—A singular and beautiful tree foliage yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicately hair-like lines.

Thorn (*Cratægus*).

DOUBLE WHITE (*Oxyacantha Plena*)—Has small double white flowers.

DOUBLE SCARLET (*Coccinea fl. pl.*)—A fine variety, flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade; very double, and considerably larger



DOUBLE FLOWERING THORN.

Thorn (*Cratægus*).

"PAUL'S NEW DOUBLE"—This is a new sort and the best. Flowers are in clusters like verbenas; are very double, large and full, and of a deep, rich crimson.

Tulip Tree.

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

White Fringe (*Chionanthus Virginica*).

VIRGINICA—Blooms abundantly, bearing curious snow-white fringe-like flowers is one of the most graceful and pleasing ornaments for the lawn.

Walnut (Juglans).

NIGRA (Black Walnut)—Another native species; of great size and majestic habit. Bark very dark and deeply furrowed. Foliage beautiful, each leaf being composed of from thirteen to seventeen leaflets. Nut round.

Willow (Salix).

ROSEMARY LEAVED (*Rosemarini folia*)—Very distinct and ornamental, with long, glossy, silver foliage. Makes a striking and pretty small tree when worked standard high.

Yellow Wood (Virgilea Lutea).

One of the finest American trees, resembling the Robinias, with long racemes of white, sweet-scented flowers in June.

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

Cornus.

NEW WEEPING (*Cornus Florida pendula*)—Is a variety of the great *Cornus Florida*, which is itself known as one of the most beautiful of ornamental plants. It is admired especially for its *large white floral bracts*, which are succeeded by *red berries* as brilliant as the Holly, while in the Fall the *deep red foliage* is one of the chief elements in our brilliant Autumn scenery. A *weeping variety* of such a splendid plant would alone be a grand addition to our lists, even though it had to be grafted on tall stems, as other weeping plants are. But this beautiful plant

has one advantage in which it *stands alone* among weeping trees; while every branch is heavily pendulous, the *leader ascends straight as an arrow*, and makes a plant which charms every one by its regular beauty, so unusual in weeping trees. It has this further peculiarity: The branches are thrown out in parts, at regular intervals, and on each side, directly opposite each other, and the branches next above growing so as to droop exactly between those below. It possesses the perfect hardiness of the Cornus family, even the tops of the limbs and terminal buds passing through the severest Winters without injury. The engraving is from a three-year old plant, grafted near the ground, and has been suffered to grow just as it may without any aid whatever from knife or string.

THOMAS MEEHAN, editor of the Gardener's Monthly, says of it: "The common white Cornus of our woods is well-known over the Atlantic portion of the United States, and so well appreciated for its many beautiful characters, that it is in great demand in ornamental gardening. It attains only about twenty-five feet in height when full grown, and as it flowers when but five or six feet high, it may be called rather a large shrub than a tree, and is, therefore adapted to small grounds as well as large places. The large white bracts are about three inches across, and have much the appearance of clematis flowers. These appear in early Spring and are very showy. Towards autumn these are succeeded by red berries, as large as peas, in clusters, and for this alone many regard it as one of the most beautiful of plants. But later there is the gay attraction of its autumn leaves, which are among the richest in color of those which make American autumn scenery so beautiful.

"This new Weeping Cornus is a variety of this, and it has all the valuable characteristics of the normal form, with the addition of the pendulous branches of the most thoroughly weeping tree, and in addition a character thoroughly unique among weepers, that its leading shoot is *perfectly erect*. Other weeping trees have to be grafted high on the stock, so that their branches may hang down—but this may be grafted near the ground, and the main stem will arise straight as an arrow. This striking character will enable the cultivator to make more beautiful specimens out of it than has perhaps ever been offered by any



NEW WEEPING CORNUS (*Cornus Florida pendula*) weeping tree. I have never known a weeping tree to combine so many admirable peculiarities in one as this Weeping Cornus does."



WEeping BEECH.



BIRCH ELEGANS PENDULA.

Ash (Fraxinus).

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

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

LENTISCUS LEAVED WEEPING (*Lentiscifolia Pendula*)—Fine glossy foliage; small leaves; dark colored bark, with slender drooping branches. Makes an elegant tree.

Beech.

WEEPING (*Pendula*)—Originated in Belgium. Remarkably vigorous; picturesque tree, of large size. Its mode of growth is extremely curious. The trunk or stem is generally straight, with the branches tortuous and spreading. Quite ungainly in appearance divested of their leaves—but when covered with rich, luxuriant foliage of wonderful grace and beauty.

Birch (Betula).

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING (*Lasciniata Pendula*)—An elegant erect tree, with slender, drooping branches and fine-cut leaves. A magnificent variety, and worthy of a place on every lawn.

ELEGANS PENDULA—A new sort from Europe; habit nearly as pendulous as that of the Kilmarnock Willow. (See cut, p. 49).

Birch (Betula).

YOUNG'S WEEPING (*Pendula Youngii*)—This variety is of a beautiful pendulous habit, with long, slender shoots of picturesque and irregular form. The leaves are broad, almost heart-shaped, and very pretty. As a small weeping ornamental tree it has no equal. It is a decided acquisition. (See cut, p. 50.)

Cherry (Cerasus).

PENDULA (Weeping)—Is worked standard high, and forms a full, globular head, with shining leaves and white flowers.

PUMILA (Dwarf Weeping) — Very delicate, drooping branches and tiny leaves and flowers.

Elm (Ulmus).

PENDULA (Camperdown) — Its vigorous, irregular branches which have a uniform weeping habit, overlap so regularly that a compact, roof-like head is formed; the finest Weeping Elm.

Linden, or Lime Tree (Tilia).

WHITE LEAVED WEEPING (*Alba Pendula*)—A fine tree with large leaves and drooping branches.

Mountain Ash (Pyrus).

WEEPING (*Aucuparia Pendula*)—A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn, suitable for covering arbors.

Poplar (Populus).

LARGE LEAVED WEEPING (*Grandidentata*)—A variety having, when grafted standard high, long, slender branches like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark shining green and deeply serrated.

Sophora (Japonica)

PENDULA (Weeping)—Foliage and flowers similar to the upright variety; branches angular and drooping; one of the finest weepers.

Willow (Salix).

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

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

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



YOUNG'S WEEPING BIRCH.

EVERGREENS.

Arbor Vitæ (Thuja).

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

COMPACTA (Parsons')—Foliage light green ; habit dwarfish and quite compact

Arbor Vitæ (Thuja).

- ERICOIDES** (Heath Leaved)—Of low, dwarfish habit, forming a round, compact head, with delicate sharp pointed foliage.
- PYRAMIDALIS**—The most beautiful of all the *Arbor Vitæ*, having dark green, compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy.
- SIBERIAN** (*Siberica*)—The best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in Winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree; of great value for ornamental trees and hedges.
- TOM THUMB**—Similar to the Heath Leaved, but more desirable; remarkable for slow, compact habit; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places, where large trees are not admissible.

Fir (Picca).

- BALSAM, or AMERICAN SILVER** (*Balsamea*)—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.
- NOBILIS**—A lofty majestic tree, with dark shining green leaves and horizontal branches regularly arranged; one of the finest Evergreens native to America.
- NORDMANNIANA**—This is a symmetrical and imposing tree; the warm green of the young shoots contrasts finely with the rich, deep color of the old foliage; the best of the Silver Firs.

Juniper (Juniperus).

- VIRGINIAN** (*Virginica*)—The Red Cedar. A well-known American tree, with deep green foliage; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.
- IRISH** (*Hibernica*)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardness is a general favorite.
- SAVIN** (*Sabina*)—A low, spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy, and suitable for lawns and cemeteries; can be pruned to any desired shape, and made very ornamental.
- SWEDISH** (*Suecica*)—Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with bluish-green foliage, of somewhat lighter color than the preceding, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.
- SCALY-LEAVED** (*Squarata*)—A very striking hardy variety, spreading widely upon the ground, forming a very handsome evergreen bed.
- AMERICAN UPRIGHT** (*Communis Pendula*)—A remarkably pretty little tree, with dense upright growth, and handsome, fastigiate form. The ends of the young shoots have a re-curved habit, which renders the foliage quite graceful.

Pine (Pinus).

- AUSTRIAN, or BLACK** (*Austriaca*)—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.
- CEMBRA** (Swiss Stone)—Of conical form, very uniform and dense in growth; leaves a dull green; bears purple cones; a most desirable dwarf pine.
- DWARF or MOUNTAIN** (*Pumilio*)—A low-spreading, curious species, attaining only the size of a bush; foliage similar to that of the Scotch.
- SCOTCH** (*Sylvestris*)—A fine, robust, rapidly-growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage.
- WHITE** (*Strobus*)—The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

Retinospora (Japanese Cypress).

- A genus very similar to *Cupressus*. It comprises many sorts of wonderful beauty. They are natives of Japan, and very few will endure the rigor of our Winters without protection. Wherever they can be preserved they will amply repay the efforts made. The small varieties are exceedingly desirable for in-door culture in pots.
- LYCOPOIDES**—Its foliage closely resembles that of Club Moss. It is very elegant.
- OBTUSA**—A tall growing variety, with spreading, graceful foliage of bright green, glaucous beneath. A most beautiful and stately tree.
- NANA** (Dwarf)—A very dwarf variety of the above. Curious and pretty.
- AUREA** (Golden Dwarf)—The beauty of its foliage is heightened by the brilliant yellow with which it is colored and which deepens with age.
- PISIFERA**—A small tree with numerous delicate branches and feathery foliage, one of the finest of this genus. 15 to 20 inch. \$2.50.
- AUREA**—Similar in character to the above, with foliage distinctly marked with golden yellow.
- PLUMOSA**—A variety with fine short branches and small leaves. The soft, plume-like appearance of the foliage gives it its name.
- ARGENTEA** (Silvery)—Foliage similar to the above, distinctly marked with silvery white spots; exceedingly attractive.



AUSTRIAN PINE.

Spruce (Abies).

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

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

PENDULA (Weeping)—Leaves dark glossy green; branches very drooping.

PYRAMIDALIS—A tree of very compact and fastigate, but slow growth.

PYGMÆA—A dwarf variety of the Norway; grows from three to four feet high; very compact.

Spruce (Abies).

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

Yew (Taxus).

ERECT ENGLISH (*Baccata Erecta*)—A very fine pyramidal variety of the English Yew, with dark green foliage; hardy and desirable.

ELEGANTISSIMA—A beautiful tree of small, dense habit; leaves striped with silver, frequently turning to light yellow.

WASHINGTONII—New, vigorous in growth, and rich in healthy green and golden yellow foliage one of the best.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus*).

These are fine shrubs, and especially valuable because of their flowering in the Fall when nearly all other shrubs are out of bloom. Entirely hardy and easy of cultivation.

BOULE DE FEU—A fine new variety, of vigorous growth. Flowers large, very double, and of a beautiful violet red color.

VAR. CÆRULEA PLENA—Double blue Althea.

DOUBLE VARIEGATED, or PAINTED LADY (*Variegatus flore plena*)—Fine double flowering variegated pink and white.

DOUBLE LILAC (*Pæoniiflora*)—Very handsome, double lilac-flowering.

DOUBLE PURPLE (*Purpurea*)—Double, reddish purple;

DOUBLE RED (*Rubra Pleno*)—Double red flowers.

VIOLACEA (*Flore Pleno*)—Double flower of violet blue color and of medium size.

VARIEGATED LEAVED DOUBLE PURPLE (*Flore Pleno fol. Variegatis*)—A very showy kind; distinct, leaves variegated with light yellow, flowers double purple; exceptionally fine.

Almond (*Amygdalus*).

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

DWARF DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING (*Pumila Alba*).

Amorpha (*Bastard Indigo*).

These are fine, large shrubs, with small purple or white flowers in dense terminal panicles in July.

FRAGRANS (Fragrant Amorpha)—A hairy shrub. Flowers dark purple. June and July.

FRUTICOSA (Shrubby Amorpha, or Wild Indigo)—Native of Caroline and Florida. Flowers dark bluish purple in June and July.

Anemone, Japonica (*Alba*).

A very desirable, thoroughly hardy, pure white lawn or garden plant. Grows about 18 inches high.

Flowers about two inches in diameter. Blooms in the Fall. Very beautiful for cemetery plots.

Berberry (*Berberis*).

COMMON EUROPEAN (*Vulgaris*)—Red fruited.

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

Buckthorn (*Rhamnus*).

PURGING (*Cathartica*)—A valuable, hardy, robust shrub, with dark, rich foliage and white flowers, followed by black berries. Used extensively for hedges, and being very hardy, is one of the most desirable plants for this purpose.

Calycanthus, Sweet Scented Shrub, or Allspice.

FLORIDUS (Sweet-scented Shrub)—An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and of peculiar chocolate color.

Currant (*Ribes*).

CRIMSON FLOWERING—(*Sanguineum*).

YELLOW FLOWERING—(*Aureum*).

Daphne.

MESEREUM PINK (*Mesereum*)—Flowers appear very early, before the leaves, and are very beautiful.

TRAILING (*Cneorum*)—A very low evergreen shrub, blooming at intervals from May to November; flowers rose color.

Deutzia.

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

SLENDER BRANCHED (*Gracilis*)—A charming species, introduced from Japan by Dr. Siebold; flowers pure white; fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely at a low temperature in Winter.

CRENATA FLORA PLENA—Similar in growth and habit as the above; flowers double; white tinged with rose.

GANDIDISSIMA (Double white flowering)—One of the finest shrubs, producing snow white flowers of great beauty, and valuable for bouquets and baskets.

Dogwood (*Cornus*).

MASCULA VARIEGATA—Leaves striped with pale yellow or white; very beautiful.

CORNELIAN CHERRY (*Mascula*)—Bright yellow flowers in May.

RED BRANCHED (*Sanguinea*)—Very conspicuous and ornamental in Winter, on account of its blood-red bark.



DEUTZIA CRENATA FL. PL.

Euonymous—Burning Bush—Strawberry Tree.

A very ornamental and showy shrub, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until midwinter; berries rose colored; planted with a background of Evergreens the effect of contrast is very fine.

EUROPÆUS (*European Euonymus*)—Forms a tree sometimes 30 feet in height. Fruit rose-colored.
FRUCTA ALBA (*White-Fruited Euonymus*)—A variety with white fruit.

Elder (Sambucus).

AUREA—A handsome variety with golden yellow foliage and clusters of pure white flowers; very desirable for ornamenting lawns.

CUT-LEAVED (*Laciniata*)—A fine variety, of vigorous growth, and deeply lacinated foliage.

VARIEGATED LEAVED (*Variegata*)—A hardy, variegated shrub; very showy and fine.

Filbert (Corylus).

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

Forsythia.

VRIDISSIMA—Leaves dark green; flowers bright yellow, very early in Spring. A fine hardy shrub. Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China.

Globe Flower (Kerria).

JAPAN (*Japonica*)—A slender, green-branched shrub, covered with a profusion of globular yellow flowers from July to October.

Halesia, or Silver Bell.

FOUR WINGED (*Tetraptera*)—A fine, large, and very ornamental shrub, with beautiful, white bell-shaped flowers, in great abundance in May.

Honeysuckle, Upright (Lonicera).

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

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

Jasminum (Jessamine).

NUDIFLORUM—A shrub with long, slender branches and small deep green leaves; has a profusion of richly scented yellow flowers through Spring and Summer.

Hydrangea.

LARGE CLUSTERED (*Faniculata*)—A fine, large shrub, bearing showy panicles of pink and white flowers in the greatest profusion. It is quite hardy, and is altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly, or on the lawn in masses.

QUERCIFOLIA (Oak-leaved Hydrangea)—A hardy, massive shrub, of woody growth and bushy habit. Leaves lobed like those of the oak, and downy beneath, turning to crimson in Autumn. Flowers white changing to purple.

“OTAKSA”—Large foliage of a deep green; bears a profusion of deep rose-colored flowers in huge tresses; new and very fine.

THOS. HOGG—A beautiful variety, with large trusses of pure white flowers. Not hardy, but very valuable for forcing.

Lilac (Syringa).

CHARLES THE TENTH—A strong, rapid grower, with large shining leaves, and reddish purple flowers.

CHIONANTHUS LEAVED (*Josikea*)—Has dark, shining leaves like the White Fringe Tree, and purple flowers, fine and distinct.

COMMON PURPLE (*Vulgaris Purpurea*).

DOUBLE LILAC (*Lemoinei Flore Pleno*)—A new and choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

PERSIAN (*Persica*)—Medium sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

WHITE PERSIAN LILAC (*Alba*)—A fine sort; white flowers delicately tinged with rose color.

LARGE FLOWERING WHITE (*Alba Grandiflora*)—A beautiful variety; has very large, pure white panicles of flowers. Considered the best.

Plum (Prunus).

PRUNUS PISSARDII—In Europe this is pronounced the *coming* Ornamental Tree or Shrub. The wood and leaf are of a rich, peculiarly vivid dark purple, holding the color well through the entire season, and in this respect superior to Purple-leaved Birch, or any purple-leaved tree we have. It also produces a black fruit of ornamental appearance, early in the season.

TRILOBA (Doubling Flowering Plum)—A highly interesting and desirable addition to hardy shrubs, flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long slender branches; native of China; hardy.



PRUNUS TRILOBA.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

Purple Fringe, Smoke Tree (*Rhus Cotinus*).

A very much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree, with spreading habit, so as to require considerable space; covered in mid-summer with a profusion of dusky, fringe-like flowers, desirable for its striking peculiarity of flowering.

Quince, Japan (*Cydonia Japonica*).

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

BLUSH JAPAN (*Alba*)—A beautiful variety of the preceding, with a delicate white and blush flowers.

Snowberry (*Racemosus*).

Has tiny pink flowers succeeded by white berries that hang for months.

Spiræa.

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

BILLARDI—Rose color. Blooms nearly all Summer.

CALLOSA ALBA—A white-flowering variety, of dwarf habit; very fine.

DOUBLE FLOWERING PLUM LEAVED (*Prunifolia fl. pl*)—Very beautiful: its flowers are like white daisies; from Japan. Blooms in May.

DOUGLASI (Douglas' Spiræa)—Has spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

EXIMEA—Flowers bright rose color. July. One of the best.

ELM LEAVED (*Ulmifolia*)—Leaves somewhat resembling the Elm. Large, round clusters of white flowers.

GOLDEN LEAVED—An interesting variety, with golden-yellow tinted foliage, and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous.

LANCE LEAVED (*Lanceolata*)—Narrow pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant; a charming shrub. Blooms in May.

REEVESII FL. PL. (Reeves' Double)—Flowers white and double; blooms freely in clusters. One of the best.

VAN HOUTTI—One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spiræa, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom, and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy. But lately introduced from France and there is no more desirable flowering shrub in cultivation.



VIBURNUM PLICATUM.

- AMABALIS or SPLENDENS—Of much more robust habit; large foliage and flowers, and blooms freely in Autumn; a great acquisition.
- DESBOISI—A beautiful variety, with deep rose-colored flowers, resembling *Rosea*, but flowers much darker. One of the darkest and best.
- FLORIBUNDA—Flowers of a rich crimson, and has the additional merit of usually making a second growth and flowering profusely during the latter part of summer. It is from Japan, and perfectly hardy and adapted to our climate. Being of such a dark, rich color, it is a great acquisition as compared with the pale pink flowers of *Rosea* and other sorts.
- HORTENSIS NIVEA—Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering. Foliage large, habit vigorous. A very profuse bloomer.
- VAN HOUTTI—A new variety of vigorous growth with dark rich crimson flowers, produced in great abundance. Darker than *Desboisi*, and a decided acquisition.
- VARIEGATED LEAVED (*Fol. Variegata*)—Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.
- White Fringe (*Chionanthus*).
- VIRGINIAN (*Virginica*)—One of the best large shrubs or small trees, with superb foliage, and delicate, fringe-like white flowers.

Syringa (Philadelphus).

All the species and varieties of the *Syringa* have white flowers, many of them quite fragrant

GARLAND (*Coronarius*)—The common popular shrub, with pure white, delicately perfumed flowers.

LARGE FLOWERED (*Grandiflorus*)—A conspicuous, showy kind, with large flowers and irregular branches.

Tamarix.

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

Viburnum.

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

PLICATUM (*Plicate Viburnum*)—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan. Flowers pure white, in very large globular heads.

Wiegela.

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



WIEGELA—VARIEGATED LEAVED.





DOUBLE PURPLE WISTARIA.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Akebia.

QUINATA—A fine rapid growing climber, with dark green leaves, and purple blossoms in early Summer.

Ampelopsis.

VEITCHII—A miniature foliaged creeper, which clings with the tenacity of Ivy; beautiful leaves of a glossy green shaded with purple; perfectly hardy, and colors finely in Autumn.

Aristolochia (Birthwort).

SIPHO (Tube flowered, or Dutchman's Pipe)—A twining vine of rapid growth, having large, dark green leaves and curious brownish pipe-shaped bloom.

Bignonia, or Trumpet Flower.

SCARLET (*Radicans*)—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

LARGE FLOWERED (*Grandiflora*)—A magnificent vine with large flowers, but not so hardy.

Honeysuckle (Lonicera).

MONTHLY FRAGRANT or DUTCH (*Belgica*)—Blooms all Summer; very sweet.

COMMON WOODBINE (*Periclymena*)—A strong, rapid grower; flowers very showy; red outside, buff within. June and July.

CHINESE TWINING (*Japonica*)—Holds its foliage nearly all Winter; blooms in July and September, and is very sweet.

HALLEANA (Hall's New)—Nearly evergreen; flowers pure white; produced abundantly; fragrant like a Jasmine.

YELLOW TRUMPET (*Aurea*)—A well-known variety, with yellow trumpet-flowers.

SCARLET TRUMPET (*Sempervirens*)—This and its varieties are the handsomest in cultivation. It is a strong, rapid grower, and produces scarlet, inodorous flowers all summer.

Ivy (Hedera).

ENGLISH (*Helix*)—A well-known, old and popular sort.

NEW SILVER STRIPED—Deep green leaves, heavily margined with white; very striking.

VARIEGATED LEAVED (*Fol. Variegated*)—With smaller leaves than the preceding.

The Evergreen Ivies often suffer in Winter if exposed to the sun, and should therefore be planted on the north side of the wall or building.

Silk Vine (Periploca),

GRÆCA—A graceful, rapid growing vine, with dark, glossy foliage and velvety brown flowers.

Virginia Creeper (Ampelopsis Quinquefolia).

A native vine of rapid growth, with large luxuriant foliage, which in the Autumn, assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome dark blue berries. The vine is best calculated to take the place in this country of the celebrated English Ivy, and is really in Summer not inferior to it.

Wistaria.

CHINESE (*Sinensis*)—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established, makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vine ever produced.

DOUBLE PURPLE WISTARIA (Flore Pleno)—A rare and charming variety, with perfectly double flowers, deeper in color than the single, and with racemes of remarkable length. The plant is perfectly hardy, resembling the Wistaria Sinensis, so well-known as one of our best climbing plants. (See cut, p. 59).

AMERICAN (*Frutescense*)—A native variety of vigorous habit, and small clusters of light blue fragrant flowers.

CHINESE WHITE—Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions.

AMERICAN WHITE—A native seedling, pure white. Bunches short. A free bloomer.

MAGNIFICA—Flowers in dense, drooping racemes of the same size as the Clematis, and of a pale lilac color. Vigorous and perfectly hardy.

CLEMATIS.



CLEMATIS.

The Clematis is worthy of the widest dissemination, and a foremost place in every collection.

Since 1862, when the Jackmanni was produced in England, the Clematis has grown in favor and interest—new varieties of great beauty having been produced every year since, until now it stands as one of the most popular ornamental plants.

The Clematis is a plant which bears removal and handling remarkably well ; it "*lives easy*," it will do well in any good soil, though best probably in a rich loam ; wherever you plant one, make the soil rich if you can. A generous mulching Fall and Spring will insure a rich harvest of flowers.

We have arranged the varieties now on hand in three classes ; first, those that flower from shoots of the current year's growth ; second, those that flower only on last year's wood ; third, the Double Flowering sorts.

PERPETUALS.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN BLOOMERS, FLOWERING ON SHOOTS OF THE SAME YEAR'S GROWTH.

- Alba Magna**—This is the finest of all the white varieties of the early *Lanuginosa* section, having remarkably broad sepaled flowers; pure white color.
- Alexandra**—This is one of the continuous blooming sorts of real merit; has a vigorous habit of growth and in flower is remarkably showy and ornamental. The flowers are large and of a pale reddish violet color. New and desirable. July to October.
- Earl Beaconsfield**—A rich, royal purple, splendid form. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.
- Flammula**—An old and well-known variety, which is highly prized for the fragrance of its small, white flowers and its remarkably dark green leaves, which remain on the plant very late. A vigorous grower. July to October.
- Grand Duchess**—A splendid variety, with flowers about nine inches across, bluish white, and of good quality. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.
- Gipsy Queen**—Rich, bright dark velvety purple; very free, late flowering.
- Gem**—A new and valuable perpetual blooming variety. The flowers are of a deep lavender blue. The parent plant, though much weakened by propagation, had upwards of one hundred flower buds as late as the middle of October, 1871. June to October.
- Gloire de St. Julien**—This is one of the best new perpetual *white* varieties. The flowers are very large and abundant. June to October.
- Hendersoni**—This is a handsome variety of very free-blooming character. The flowers are of a rich, bluish purple color and bell shaped. It is ornamental, not only on account of the profusion of its flowers, but also for the long continuance of its blossoming season. June to October.
- Henryi**—New, and one of the best perpetual hybrids, of robust habit and a very free bloomer. The flowers are white, large and very showy. July to October.
- Imperatrice Eugenie**—This is one of the best, if not *the best* white Clematis. The plant is vigorous and produces flowers profusely, which are of fine form, large and of a pure white. July to October.
- Jackmanni**—This is perhaps the best known of the newer fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit of the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its form of growth, and an abundant and successional bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Though raised in 1862—since which time many new varieties have been raised and introduced—the Jackmanni has no superior and very few, if any equals. July to October. (See cut, page 63).
- Jeanne d'Arc**—A free-growing, vigorous variety. The flowers are very large—seven inches across—of a grayish or French white color, with three bluish veins in each sepal; delicate and beautiful. July to October.
- Louis Van Houtte**—A strikingly showy variety, with bluish purple flowers. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.
- Lord Neville**—Flowers large and well formed; color, rich dark plum, stamens light, with dark anthers; edgings of sepals finely crimped. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.
- Lady Caroline Neville**—Beautiful bright mauve, with deeper bars. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.
- Lady Boville**—This very fine variety has peculiar and well-formed cupped flowers, of a clear, soft, grayish blue. It is a vigorous grower and free and continuous bloomer. July to October.
- Lanuginosa Candida**—A variety of the above, having large, delicately tinted, grayish white flowers, which become white after the flowers are fully expanded. One of the best. July to October.
- Lanuginosa Nivea**—This is one of the finest of blooming plants; it has great merit in these particulars, viz.: it is *pure white*—it is a perpetual bloomer—it opens its first blossoms earlier than Jackmanni, and thence continuing to bloom onward until arrested by frost. June to October.
- Lawsoniana**—A hybrid variety, showy and free, with very large, beautiful rosy-purple flowers, which are produced profusely and in continuous succession. July to October.
- Madame Van Houtte**—A new white variety, having flowers remarkably fine in size and quality. July to October.
- Morikata Oki**—Satinny pale mauve, slightly cupped.
- Mrs. Hope**—A satiny mauve color, the bar of a rather darker tint.
- Mrs. Moore**—White, showing in the young state a slight mauve shade along the bar.
- Mrs. G. Innes**—Double, pale lavender blue.
- Magnifica**—A very distinct and effective Clematis. A free flowering variety of the Jackmanni type, giving a great profusion of blooms continuously. The flowers are of a rich purple, with a distinct red bar through the center of each flower leaf. July to October.



CLEMATIS JACKMANNI FLOWER ($\frac{1}{2}$ natural size).

- Marie Lefebvre**—A new vigorous growing variety, with large flowers of a pale silvery mauve, with a deeper mauve colored bar. July to October.
- Modesta**—This variety has a free-growing and free-blooming character, with flowers of a fine form, and of a bright blue color. July to October.
- Mrs. James Bateman**—This is a new variety of great merit; a free successional bloomer, continuing throughout the season to yield an abundant crop of its showy blossoms, which are of a reddish lilac, changing to a pale lavender as they become older. July to October.
- Madam Grange**—Crimson violet, red bar in center.
- Otto Frœbel**—This is a splendid variety with a very robust habit and very large flowers, of a grayish tinted or French white color, and a good form and texture. July to October.
- Princess of Wales**—A deep bluish mauve, with a satiny surface. An exceedingly fine Clematis.
- Purpurea Elegans**—Deep violet purple, light-colored filaments, and pinkish brown Anthers. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.
- Perfecta**—This is a very fine variety of the Lanuginosa class, with large, white, well-formed, and handsome flowers; slightly tinted at first, but bleaching to pure white. July to October.
- Prince of Wales**—This is one of the very profuse flowering varieties of vigorous habit; showy and free. The flowers are of deep purple with a red bar in the center of each flower leaf. First-rate for bedding as well as training up. July to October.
- Robert Hanbury**—A bluish lilac, flushed at the edge with red and having the bar slightly fringed with red.
- Rubella**—One of the finest of the Jackmanni class, having the same habit of abundant and continuous blooming until frozen up. The flowers are large and of a deep velvety claret color; showy and effective. July to October.
- Rubro Violacea**—This is another of the Jackmanni class, producing flowers in great profusion, which are of a maroon-purple, flushed with reddish violet. One of the best. July to October.

- Samuel Moulson**—Maue, with a reddish tint on the bars.
- Star of India**—A very showy, very free flowering sort with large flowers, first of a reddish plum color, changing to a violet purple, with turkey-red bar in the center of each flower leaf. A distinct variety of great merit. July to October.
- Tunbridgensis**—A very fine variety, having flowers of a remarkably good form and reddish lilac color, with a central band of bluish mauve. This variety can be used to advantage with the Jackmanni and other dark colored sorts. July to October.
- Velutina Purpurea**—This variety has great merit in being the darkest colored Clematis of the class. It has the vigorous, free blooming character of the Jackmanni. The flowers are large and of a very rich blackish mulberry-purple color. New and choice. July to October.
- Viticella Major**—This is an improved form of the Viticella; is a free grower, with flowers of reddish plum color.
- Viticella Rubra Grandiflora**—This is the nearest approach to a crimson Clematis yet obtained. The flowers, which are very abundant, are of a dull crimson color, and have green stamens. July to October.
- Viticella Venosa**—A beautiful Clematis, of free growth. The flowers are above medium size; the color is a pleasing tint of reddish-purple, elegantly veined with crimson. July to October.
- William Kennett**—A choice new variety, having large flowers of a deep lavender. July to October.

The following varieties flower in Spring and early Summer, from the old or ripened wood of the previous year's growth:

- Albert Victor**—This is one of the early flowering hybrids, having large flowers of a deep lavender, with a paler bar in the center of each sepal. The flowers are produced freely from the last of May to the first of July.
- Aureliana**—A valuable hybrid variety; flowers large and of a lively porcelain blue color, which are produced in great profusion. June to October.
- Apiifolia**—Japan. Vigorous, abundant; light yellow flowers in August; excellent to cover rock work, &c.
- Coccinea** (Scarlet Clematis)—Flowers most brilliant scarlet, quite unlike that of any other Clematis. Blooms in July. Very choice and rare.
- Duke of Norfolk**—A very deep mauve color, with a broadish pale bar. The anthers are dark colored.
- Duchess of Teck**—A pure white, with a faint, delicate mauve bar. Awarded first-class certificate by the Royal Botanic Society.
- Edith Jackman**—White, delicate flush of mauve.
- Fair Rosamond**—Free-growing and handsome. The flower is fully six inches across, and consists of eight sepals. The color is *White* with a bluish cast, having a light wine red bar up the center of each sepal. Flowers very fragrant, and are abundant through June and first of July.
- Lady Londesborough**—One of the best of the early flowering Japanese Hybrids. The flowers are large, of a silvery gray, with a paler bar in the center of each sepal. June to July.
- Lord Mayo**—Deep rosy lilac color, darker towards the base.
- Lord Derby**—Anthers reddish purple, with white filaments.
- Lady Alice Neville**—Color rosy-lilac, with pale mauve bars. Certificate Royal Horticultural Society.
- Mrs. Geo. Jackman**—Satiny white, with a creamy bar. This variety often flowers in the young wood, giving it more the character of a perpetual bloomer. This is one of the best of the early flowering whites.
- Maiden's Blush**—Delicate bluish white tint, of bright rosy lilac at the base of bar.
- Mrs. S. C. Baker**—French white, claret bar.
- Miss Bateman**—One of the most charming of the Spring flowering hybrids, having large white flowers, with chocolate red anthers, and somewhat fragrant. May and June.
- Montana**—A remarkably free-growing, exceedingly ornamental, hardy Indian Climber, well adapted for trailing over walls or trellises. The flowers are white, with a dash of pink and tuft of straw-colored stamens. Sweet-scented and very copious—the branches literally becoming converted into floral garlands.
- Standishii**—Introduced from Japan. A remarkably free-growing variety, with beautiful, richly-colored, very finely formed flowers, of a light mauve purple color. One of the best. June.
- Sir Garnet Wolseley**—Bluish ground; effective dash of bronze, with a distinct bar of plum red.
- Stella**—New. Very showy, one of the choicest. The flowers are of a light violet or deep mauve, with a distinct bar in the center of each sepal of a reddish plum color.
- The Queen**—A new variety, having a free habit and remarkably handsome foliage and flowers of a delicate lavender color.
- Vesta**—Large, of fine form; dead white, with a creamy tinge over the center bar; delicate primrose fragrance. A valuable early bloomer.
- Virginiana**—A very strong grower, having fragrant white flowers. Valuable for covering screens.

DOUBLE SORTS.

- Countess of Lovelace**—A decided advance on *C. John Gould Veitch*, both in habit, color and form. A bluish-lilac, rosette shaped, forming a double flower.
- Duchess of Edinburgh**—This is without doubt the best of the double pure whites. Deliciously scented.
- Enchantress**—A very large and distinct variety. Good habit, bearing very double white flowers. The exterior petals are very prettily flushed in the center with rose. First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.
- Excelsior**—A distinct double flowered sort, with flowers about six inches across, of a grayish purple or deep mauve color, marked with a plum-colored bar; the outer flower leaves of the same color as the large ones. It is a first-class certificate variety.
- Forteuni**—This was introduced from Japan by Mr. Fortune. The flowers are large, double, white and somewhat fragrant.
- John Gould Veitch**—Sent from Japan in 1862. The flowers are very handsome, distinct, large, double, and of a light blue or lavender color. It is like *Fortunei*, except in the color of the flowers. June and July.
- Lucie Lemoine**—New. Flowers white, double, large and well formed; composed of 75 to 90 petals, very showy. June.

HARDY GHENT AZALIAS.

This class of Azalias are sufficiently hardy for open air culture and will stand our winters without protection, though a mulching of straw or loose litter is desirable, at least until they become established. They are among the most beautiful of flowering shrubs, presenting the best effect where massed in beds. They require no other than an ordinary garden soil, with moderate fertilizing each year.

LIST OF VARIETIES WITH BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS.

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|---|--|
| Amœna —Bright purple and double. | Narcissa Flora —Splendid yellow, double, |
| Calendulacea Flammea —Scarlet. | Nudi Flora —Pink and white. |
| Coccinna —Dark orange. | Dr. Gray —Scarlet. |
| Cordon —Light orange. | Ne Plus Ultra —Orange; fine. |
| Boquet de Flore —Pink and white; fine. | Penicellata Stellata —Straw color and salmon. |
| Cruenta —Scarlet; fine. | Wm. C. Bryant —Pink and orange. |

CHINESE AZALIAS.

These are half hardy and require the protection of conservatory, green-house or frames during Winter. Otherwise they may be treated the same as the Ghents.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Alba Perfecta —Fine white. | Marie Van Houtte —Large, semi-double; white, striped and blotched with rosy salmon. Extra fine. |
| Amarantina Splendida —Rosy purple. | Madam Perrine —Variegated. |
| Adolphe de Nassau —Large rose. | Marie Vervaine —Variegated, crimped. Fine. |
| Coloris Nova —Superb crimson. | Symmetry —Good form; rosy salmon. |
| Georgiana —Copper red scarlet. | Triomphe de Ledeburg —Scarlet crimson; fine. |
| Louise Margottin —White, semi-double, striped with crimson. | |
| Iveryana —White, striped with rose. | |

RHODODENDRONS.

These are the most magnificent of all Evergreen Shrubs, with rich green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. They flourish best in a rich garden soil, and like Azalias, are most effective when grouped. (See cut, p. 66).

The following varieties are entirely hardy and adapted to a Northern climate:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Album Elegans —Large white flower; an admirable variety and strong grower. | Everestianum —Rosy lilac, with crimped petals and yellow eye. Very fine. |
| Abraham Lincoln —A superb crimson; very fine foliage. | Grandiflorum —Deep rose, inclining to crimson; an abundant bloomer. One of the best sorts. |
| Bertie Parsons —Lilac blush. | Perspicuum —White. |
| Bicolor —Dark rose. | Purpureum —Purple. |
| Blandyanum —A very bright rose. One of the best. | Roseum Elegans —Rosy tinted. Very fine. |
| Catawbiense (Seedling) —Having lilac colored and red flowers simply. | Roseum Superbum —A good late sort; rose colored. |
| | Speciosum —A light pink; late bloomer |



RHODODENDRON.

CAMELLIA.

The Camellia is not sufficiently hardy for open air culture, but requires artificial warmth. It blooms through the Winter and early Spring months, and requires a soil of rich loam and well rotted compost, thoroughly mixed.

Alba Plena—White; one of the best known and best varieties in cultivation.

Carswelliana—Variegated. Fine.

Chandlerii—Red and white.

Elata—Dark crimson.

Duchess d'Orleans—Flesh colored, striped with white

Jeffersonii—Bright crimson. Fine form.

Lady Hume's Blush—Flesh color.

Sherwoodii—Rosy crimson.

William IV.—Splendid; variegated red and white.

William Penn—Cherry red. Fine.

Wilderii—Bright rose. Fine form.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Ashberry (*Mahonia*).

HOLLY LEAVED (*Aquifolia*)—A most beautiful shrub, with glossy, holly-like leaves, which change to brownish green in Winter, with clusters of bright yellow flowers in May; very hardy, and makes a good hedge.

Box (*Buxus*).

DWARF (*Suffruticosa*)—The well-known variety used for hedging.

TREE BOX—Several sorts.

Euonymus.

RADICANS VARIEGATA—A charming shrub of dwarf and trailing habit; it is perfectly hardy and has foliage beautifully variegated with silvery white, tinted with red in the Winter. Unsurpassed for edging.

ROSES.

HYBRID PERPETUAL AND HYBRID REMONTANT ROSES.

Hybrid or Remontant Roses are perfectly hardy, free and constant bloomers, of all shades of colors from very dark to perfectly white.

To obtain the most satisfactory results, they should be planted in rich, deep, well-drained soil, and severely pruned in early Spring, before the buds start.

Achille Gonod—Dark carmine red; very large, full and bold flower.

Admiral Lapeyrouse—A well-formed rose of good size, and dark, rich crimson color; hardy and a free bloomer.

Alfred Colomb—Bright carmine red; clear color, large, deeply built form; exceedingly fine.

Anna de Diesbach—Carmine; a beautiful shade, moderately full and very large.

Augusta Mie—Clear, rosy pink; very large and finely cupped; vigorous, fine.

Alba Carne—White, with delicate pink shading. Moderate size; free bloomer; very beautiful.

Baron de Bonstetten—Rich, velvety maroon; large, full. A splendid sort, though a shy bloomer in Autumn.

Boildieu—Extra large, very full, double and sweet; bright crimson scarlet; elegantly shaded; very brilliant and showy.

Barronne de Maynard—Pure white, medium sized flowers; good form; very double and one of the most persistent of bloomers.

Beauty of Waltham—Almost full; beautiful, bright cherry color.

Baronne Prevost—Deep rose; very large and full; a vigorous grower and abundant bloomer; one of the oldest and finest of this class.

Belle of Normandy—Silver rose color; large, full and globular in form. Extra fine.

Baroness Rothschild—Light pink, cupped form, very symmetrical, without fragrance, very beautiful. A moderate grower only.

Carl Coers—Deep purple, large and double.

Climbing Jules Margottin—Carmine-rose, lightened with pink; full flowers of medium size, very pretty in bud. This is a decided acquisition; the flowers are the same as in the old variety, except that they are a little smaller, and quite as freely produced; the growth is more vigorous.

Countess of Serenye—A seedling from *La Reine*, but shows much of the *Jules Margottin* character. Silvery pink, often mottled; a full, finely shaped globular flowers, of medium size; wood light green, foliage darker, thorns red; slightly fragrant; very distinct; not always reliable about opening but a very free bloomer, and well worthy a place in a small collection. Decidedly one of the finest Autumnal Roses, and also one of the most beautiful for forcing.

Countess of Oxford—A seedling from *Victor Verdier*. Bright carmine, fading in the sun; very large and full; not fragrant. Wood almost thornless; foliage very handsome, large and distinct. Fine in bud; valuable for forcing.

Charles Lefebvre—Fine bright red; center purple shaded; large and globular; one of the grandest roses.

Caroline de Sansal—Clear, delicate flesh color, becoming blush; magnificent variety; the best rose of its color in the catalogue, surpassing even the *Victoria*, which is very similar in color, growth vigorous and foliage luxuriant.

Climbing Victor Verdier—Rosy Carmine, purplish edges; showy and very effective.

Coquette des Alps—White, lightly shaded with carmine; of medium size. A free bloomer.

- Coquette des Blanches—Pure white, flowering in clusters; a very free bloomer.
- Doctor Arnal—Bright crimson, fine form, large and double; good grower, free bloomer.
- Duke of Edinburgh—Rich velvety vermilion; very hardy and vigorous.
- Duke of Teck—Bright crimson scarlet, clear and distinct in its vividness of color, beyond anything else. a real march toward a true scarlet rose. The flower is large, very double, of good, bold, pointed, globular form. Very free flowering habit, and bold, erect growth, with grand foliage.
- Empress of India—An imperial rose in every respect, splendid form, very large, full and double; very fragrant; color, dark violet crimson, finely shaded and velvety.
- Eliza Belle—White, lightly tinged with rose; medium size; good form.
- Francois Michelin—Deep carmine rose, very large, full and one of fine globular form; fragrant and a free bloomer. A seedling from La Reine. A very distinct, choice sort; excellent, late in June and July, when other varieties are gone.
- General Washington—Brilliant rosy crimson; large and double; fine.
- General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy and effective.
- Giant of Battles—Very deep, brilliant crimson center; dwarf habit, free bloomer, and one of the very best.
- John Bright—Named in honor of the great English statesman, solid glowing crimson; full, regular form fragrant and free.
- Joasine Hanet—Purplish red; very full; blooms in clusters.
- John Hopper—Rose, with rosy crimson center; splendid form.
- Jules Margottin—Light, brilliant crimson; large, full and beautiful.
- Louis Van Houtte—Beautiful maroon; medium size; full, of fine shape, deliciously perfumed.
- Lion of Combats—Deep colored crimson; showy and fine.
- La Reine—Bright rosy pink; very large, double and sweet; one of the best.
- Lord Raglan—Fiery crimson, shaded with purple; large and finely formed. A superb rose and a vigorous grower.
- Leopold Premier—Bright, dark red; fine form; large and fine.
- Leopold Hausburg—Bright carmine, large and full; habit somewhat pendant.
- Louise Margottin—Beautiful pink; cupped form.
- Lord McCartney—Crimson, as bright as General Jacqueminot; of very fine appearance; prolific in bloom and very hardy; very desirable.
- Madame La Charme—White, sometimes faintly shaded with pink, moderately large. A free bloomer in Spring.
- Madame Laffay—Rosy crimson, large and double; one of the oldest and best.
- Mrs. Elliott—Bright rose; large, vigorous and one of the best.
- Madame Derroulix Douville—Beautiful rose color; distinct, large, full; an excellent rose; a good grower.
- Marshal Forey—Crimson; one of the richest, dark shaded roses; cupped, good size and a free bloomer; very hardy.
- Mademoiselle Eugene Verdier—A seedling from *Victor Verdier*. Beautiful silver rose; large, full, of fine form; large, lustrous foliage, exquisite buds; of great merit.
- Mabel Morrison—A sport from *Baroness Rothschild*. Flesh white, changing to pure white; in the Autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced. In all save substance of petal and color, this variety is identical with *Baroness Rothschild*. Though not so full in flower as we would like it, it is the best white Hybrid Perpetual raised.
- Madame Charles Wood—One of the most valuable Hybrid Perpetual roses ever introduced. The flower is extra large, full and double; color deep, rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet, with maroon shading; it blooms soon after planting out and continues to bloom all summer.
- Marquis of Salisbury—Deep rose, with crimson shading. Perfectly imbricated, round, globular form, like a well arranged ball, a grand Autumnal Rose, and perhaps the finest shape yet raised; a strong, compact habited plant.
- Marchioness of Exeter—A seedling from *Jules Margottin*. Free; rosy vermilion; size medium or large; form, semi-globular full, fragrant. A rose of considerable substance.
- Madame Victor Verdier—Bright cherry rose; large compact and finely cupped; blooms in clusters. A free bloomer.
- Madame Boutin—Dark cherry rose, large, and of bold, globular form.
- Marie Bauman—Brilliant carmine crimson. Large, full and of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.
- Marshall P. Wilder—New, color cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after other varieties are out of flower: the finest H. P. rose yet produced.
- Paul Neyron—Deep rose color, good foliage; by far the largest variety in cultivation.
- Pæonia—Cherry red, brilliant; extra fine form, a beautiful rose.
- Pierre Notting—Deep velvety crimson. A beautiful, globular-shaped flower, distinct and fine.
- Pius the Ninth—Bright purplish red, changing to violet. Very large and full; robust and profuse bloomer; one of the best.
- Portland Blanche—Pure white flowers, like Blanche Vibert. Said to bloom more freely in the Fall.
- Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full. A splendid rose.

- President Lincoln**—Dark crimson, medium size, rich. A most prolific bloomer and should be in every collection. Hardy and a fair grower.
- Perle des Blancs**—Vigorous, very large and full, well-formed; white center, changing to flesh color.
- Richard Smith**—Velvety maroon; very dark.
- Reine Blanche**—Pure white, beautifully cupped. Exceedingly beautiful both in bud and bloom.
- Star of Waltham**—Carmine-crimson, medium or large size; semi-globular, full. Foliage very large. Smooth green wood, with occasional red thorns.
- Sir Garnet Wolseley**—Vermilion, shaded with bright carmine. Color well maintained throughout.
- Sydonie**—Blush, large and fine, distinct; a vigorous grower.
- Victor Verdier**—Clear rose, globular, fine form and free bloomer. Superb.
- Victoria**—Pale blush, nearly white, very large, full and double. Strong grower and abundant bloomer.
- William Griffith**—Rosy lilac, large and beautifully formed, vigorous and profuse bloomer. One of the best.
- Xavier Olibo**—Velvety black. Splendid.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

These are produced by crossing Tea Roses and Hybrid Perpetuals. *La France* is of this class, and is probably more highly prized than any other Rose. They are not quite as robust as the Hybrid Perpetuals but sufficiently so to endure our climate with a little protection in winter.

- Captain Christy**—Very tender, flesh colored, center of deeper tint; very large, Centifolia Rose-shaped; fine.
- Charles Margottin**—A seedling from Jules Margottin, reddish crimson; form semi-cupped, very large full and sweet, retains color well and is a very fine bloomer; foliage slightly crimped.
- Cheshunt Hybrid**—Cherry carmine, with a shade of violet; flowers large, full, slightly fragrant. A fine bloomer in Spring, but not in Autumn; distinct and fine.
- Countess of Roseberry**—Victor Verdier type. Cherry red; a good color; large, full, cupped; not fragrant; smooth wood, handsome foliage; promising.
- Duke of Connaught**—Bright crimson, changing to reddish crimson; large, full flowers, without fragrance. A showy, good Rose, both in bud and flower.
- Duchess of Connaught**—Silvery rose, of large globular form, highly scented. Both in color and fragrance this variety resembles *La France*, but the flowers are more circular and the foliage larger. If it proves sufficiently distinct from *La France*, it will be a great addition.
- Duchess of Westminster**—Carmine-rose, large, full flowers, with a faint Tea odor. This retains very nearly the same shade of color as *Marquise de Castellane*, which is not common among the Teas.
- La France**—Delicate silvery rose; very large and full; an almost constant bloomer, equal in delicacy to a Tea Rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all roses; a moderate grower; semi-hardy.
- Jean Sisley**—Lilac-rose; large or very large; very full, without fragrance. A very free bloomer, always in flower, but having too much substance it is not valuable for forcing, the buds not opening well; probably it will be more valuable for open air culture than for the house.
- Michael Saunders**—Free or moderate. Bronzed rose, a distinct color; large, beautifully-formed flowers, which, from their great fullness, do not always open well under glass, but are fine in open air; somewhat fragrant.
- Nancy Lee**—Satiny rose, of a very delicate and lovely shade. Beautiful buds, of medium size, highly perfumed; growth slender.
- Pierre Guillot**—Bright dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine; petals beautifully veined with pure white; flowers very double and full; a free bloomer and very sweet.
- Viscountess Falmouth**—(Seeded from President, fertilized with Moss Rose Souper Notting). Flowers extra large and full, splendid form, color delicate pinkish rose, back of petals bright carmine. This color overlapping the other, gives it a most lovely appearance; very distinct and beautiful. It is a constant bloomer and very fragrant.

BOURBON ROSES.

These are not quite so hardy as the preceding class, requiring slight protection in the North. They are continual bloomers, of vigorous, rapid growth, with rich, luxuriant foliage.

- Blanche Lafitte**—Pale flesh color; full and beautiful.
- Hermosa**—Light blush or flesh color, large, full and double; grows freely and blooms profusely; fine.
- Louise Odier**—Fine bright rose, large, full cupped form.
- Louis Margottin**—Delicate satin rose, fine form; a free bloomer and a superb new rose.
- Omar Pasha**—Scarlet crimson, fine and vigorous; one of the very best.
- Queen of the Bourbons**—Fawn colored rose, beautiful and profuse bloomer.
- Sir J. Paxton**—Deep rose, shaded with crimson; very strong grower, fine rich foliage and free bloomer.
- Souvenir de la Malmaison**—Pale flesh, with a fawn shade; very large, full, beautiful

NOISETTE ROSES.

These are the finest Autumnal bloomers, and are distinguished by flowering in clusters. They are not quite hardy, requiring a little protection during severe winters.

- Augusta—Sulphur yellow, large and full, very fragrant, strong grower; similar to if not identical with Solfaterre.
- Caroline Marinette—Creamy white, small and full, nearly hardy; flowers resemble those of Felicite Perpetual.
- Cloth of Gold (Chromatella)—Rich, deep yellow; large, double, fragrant, and a vigorous grower.
- Celine Forestier—Fine, bright yellow, highly fragrant, a strong grower and profuse bloomer; a fine rose.
- Lamarque—White, with sulphur center, flowers in clusters. A magnificent climbing rose under glass.
- Lady Emily Peel—Has pure white flowers in large clusters; a free grower and fine for pillars.
- Narcisse—Pale yellow; a beautiful tea-scented Rose.
- Yellow—Sulphur yellow; rather feeble grower.
- Solfaterre—Bright sulphur yellow, large and globular.
- Woodland Margaret—Pure white, rather small; a free bloomer.

TEA ROSES.

- The perfume of these Roses is most delicate and agreeable, indeed, they may be called the sweetest of all Roses. The flowers are also very large and delicate in their colors, such as white, straw and flesh color, and various tints of rose combined with them. They are more tender than any other rose in the catalogue, requiring a house or pit in Winter. They are most desirable for pot culture.
- American Beauty—The flowers are a deep crimson color, shaded light; in shape they are like *Countess of Oxford*, of very large size, and very fragrant. It is undoubtedly a very superior variety, and is being grown very extensively.
- Bon Silene—Purplish carmine.
- Catherine Mermet—Bright flesh color, with the same peculiar silvery luster possessed by *La France*; large, full and of beautiful form; decidedly one of the finest Tea Roses.
- Cornelia Cook—A seedling from *Devoniensis*. Pale yellowish white, sometimes tinged with flesh; flowers very large and full; not a free bloomer, and often does not open well, but a superb rose when well grown.
- Jeanne d'Arc—Pure white, very fragrant and beautiful; strong, luxuriant grower; fine pillar rose.
- Clara Silvain—Pure white, large and full.
- Clothilde—Bright salmon rose, large, full, of good shape, hardy and effective.
- Devoniensis—White, with blush center; large and fine.
- Duchess of Edinburgh—A very desirable novelty. Flowers of good size, moderately full, deep crimson in the buds, becoming brighter as they expand; good for Winter flowering.
- Empress Eugenie—Silvery rose, medium size; full, fragrant; a good variety.
- Glorie de Dijon—Yellow, shaded with salmon and rose; large, full and distinct.
- Isabella Sprunt—Sulphur yellow, very fine; especially desirable for house blooming.
- Marechal Niel—Very bright, rich, golden yellow; very large, full and perfect form the petals are extra large and of good substance; of vigorous growth and a free bloomer. This is unquestionably the finest of all Tea Roses. Truly magnificent.
- Madame Bravy—White, with rose center, large and fine.
- Madame Marie Sisley—Groundwork a delicate primrose yellow, each petal edged with bright pink; very vigorous and free flowering; a very fine rose.
- Perle des Jardins—A beautiful straw color, sometimes deep canary; very large, full, and of fine form; stiff shoots or stems and very free flowering.
- Pearl (Seeded from President, fertilized with *Comtesse de Serenye*)—Beautiful pale flesh color, or creamy white, delicately tinged with rosy blush; medium size, very full, perfect form; delightfully perfumed.
- Reine Marie Henriette—Flowers large, full, of fine form; color, beautiful cherry red, with a shade of violet; flowers somewhat flat, highly scented, and in color and form have some resemblance to *Cheshunt Hybrid*; an extra fine climbing variety.
- Safrano—Fawn, shaded with rose.
- Sunset—Tawny shade of saffron and orange, very double and handsome, and has beautiful rich foliage; one of the best roses of recent introduction, and excellent for forcing.
- The Bride—A lovely pure white tea rose of large size. Admirable for forcing as well as for summer flowering. The buds have more substance than *Niphetos*, are full and double and possess the good characteristics of *Cath. Mermet*.
- Triomphe de Luxembourg—Salmon buff, shaded with deep rose; distinct and fine.
- Wm. Francis Bennett—In shape, the flowers resemble *Niphetos*, and rival in coloring the rich glowing crimson of *Gen. Jacqueminot* while they resemble in fragrance the lovely *La France*. It is of vigorous growth and the utmost freedom in bloom.
- Yellow Tea—An old and popular rose; very fragrant; straw color; very fine bud.



MARECHAL NIEL.

CHINA, OR BENGAL ROSES.

These are very appropriate for beds on account of their dwarf habits of growth. They bloom all through the Summer in open ground, and may be protected through the Winter in a pit or house.

Agrippina, or Cramoise Superior—Rich velvety crimson.

Arch Duke Charles—Rosy crimson, distinct and fine.

Douglass—Rich velvet color; a fine, free bloomer.

Daily, or Common—Light pink, a constant bloomer.

Eugene Beauharnais—Bright amaranth; distinct and fine.

Sanguinea—Deep crimson; a most profuse and constant bloomer and free grower.



TYPE OF CLIMBING ROSE.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

A new class of roses of dwarf habit, with small, very double flowers, freely produced; while they are perfectly hardy, and most excellent for out-door planting, they are also fine for winter blooming.

M'dlle Cecile Brunner—Flowers salmon, shaded rose, of sweet, delicate fragrance; perfect in form.

The whole plant at times is one mass of bloom.

Mignonette—Flowers small, about one inch in diameter; color light rose; very fine, and flowers freely.

Paquerette—Pure white, about one inch in diameter, flowering in panicles of from five to forty blooms; full, prettily formed, recalling blossoms of the double flowering cherry. In flower continuous, from June to November.

CLIMBING ROSES.

These are admirably adapted for covering walls, trellises, old trees, unsightly buildings, etc. Their rapid growth, perfect hardiness, luxuriant foliage, immense clusters of beautiful flowers commend them at once to every one.

Baltimore Belle—Fine white with blush center; very full and double.

Gem of the Prairie—A hybrid between the *Queen of the Prairie* and *Madam Laffay*. It is a strong and vigorous grower, similar in habit to the *Queen*, but the flowers are considerably darker in color, besides being quite fragrant. New and a great acquisition.

Greville, or Seven Sisters—Large clusters of bloom, shaded to dark red.

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

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color; large, compact and globular; a very profuse bloomer. One of the best.

Triumphant—Color, rose; darker than *Baltimore Belle*. Strong grower, free bloomer, a very excellent sort. A desirable addition to the list of Climbing Roses.

MOSS ROSES.

Ætna—Bright crimson, very double; superb.

Captain John Ingram—Dark velvety purple, full and fine.

Countess of Murinais—White, slightly tinged with flesh. The best white moss.

Crested—Rose; beautiful and curious mossy fringed calyx. Finest of all for buds.

General Drouot—Deep crimson, very mossy and a free bloomer; dwarf habit; perpetual.

Glory of Mosses—Pale rose, very large, full and beautiful.

Lancii—Rosy crimson, shaded with purple, grows well; superb.

Luxembourg—Large, eupped, fine purplish crimson; a luxuriant grower and free bloomer.

Madame Edward Ory—Reddish carmine, large and full. A very moderate grower; perpetual.

Perpetual White—Pure white, blooms in large clusters.

Princess Adelaide—Blush, becoming quite pale; very double and well formed; the most vigorous grower of all the Mosses.

Salet—Clear rose color, very double, of vigorous growth and abundant bloom; perpetual.

Wm. Lobb—Light crimson purple, large and double.

Unique—Pure white, large and full.

SUMMER ROSES.

Aureti—Pine, dark velvety purple; globular and double.

Harrison's Yellow—Double; bright yellow; very showy and fine.

Magna Charta—Pink, suffused with carmine; full, globular. Foliage and wood light green, with numerous dark spines. A fragrant, excellent rose.

Madame Hardy—White, large, full and double.

Madame Plantier—One of the finest pure white roses, blooming in clusters.

Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow; double and very fine.

HEDGE PLANTS.

To secure a good hedge it is necessary to plant well. Dig a wide, deep trench, and work the soil thoroughly into the roots. Stamp the ground firmly so that each plant will be set as solidly as a post, then mulch heavily with loose manure for a distance of one to two feet on either side, according to the size of the plants. This is especially necessary with Evergreens, and all exposure of the roots to the sun and air must be strictly avoided. Evergreens should not be planted in the Fall.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS.

Honey Locust.

Very hardy and the cheapest and best for defensive hedges.

Osage Orange.

Highly esteemed at the West and South. Not hardy enough for the Northern States.

Japan Quince.

Unquestionably the finest of all plants for an ornamental hedge. Grows very compactly, will submit to any amount of pruning, while the brilliant and showy scarlet flowers make it exceedingly attractive.

The following are also very desirable for ornamental hedging, description of which will be found under the proper headings in this Catalogue:

Purple Berberry,
Spireas,

Roses,
Tartarian Honeysuckle,

Altheas,

Privet,
Dwarf Box, for edging.

PÆONIES.

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

TREE PÆONIES.

Banksii—Rosy blush, with purplish center; double and fine.

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

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



CARNATION.

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS.

Am. Arbor Vitæ,
Mahonia Aquifolia,

Norway Spruce,
Honeysuckles,

Tom Thumb Arbor Vitæ, for borders,
Hemlock,
Sib. Arbor Vitæ.

MISCELLANEOUS BORDER AND HOUSE PLANTS.

We offer a fine assortment of the best varieties of these useful plants, which are exceedingly valuable on account of their hardiness, easy culture and showy appearance. Most of these will live all Winter in the open ground, and bloom freely every year. We name our leading sorts:

Anemone.

Double and single, white and scarlet; single the most brilliant. Plant five inches apart and cover three inches deep. They flower after the Hyacinths, and continue a long time in bloom. Excellent for cemetery plants.

Bell Flower (Campanula).

Large, showy, bell-shaped flowers of pure white, blue and purple. June to August.



DAHLIA.

Baptisia (False Indigo).

Handsome spike of blue. Lupin-shaped flowers; in June and July.

Carnations.

White, carmine, rosy pink and striped; very beautiful and fragrant, continuing in flower a long time. Plant in pots in Fall, and grow in conservatory or parlor window. One of the best house plants.

Chrysanthemums.

The prettiest of late Autumn and early Winter flowering plants. In November and December there is nothing that will make such a cheerful display. Plant in pots and place them in the house where they will have the sun. The prevailing colors are white, yellow and red, the red being the least interesting.

Columbine (Aquilegia).

Well-known flowers, hanging from rather tall stems, about two feet high; various colors

Daisy (Bellis).

Red, white and pink, double and quilled.

Dahlias.

The Dahlia is the grandest Autumn flower we have. Nothing is its equal in any respect in September and October. It is in its glory when everything else is faded or fading, and surrenders only to the Frost King. Put Dahlia tubers in the ground when the season becomes warm, covering the neck some three inches. If many shoots start, thin them out. After flowering, and before hard frosts, take up the plants, remove the tops, dry the bulbs a little, and put in the cellar until Spring, when they can be divided and replanted. Look at them occasionally to see that they are not shriveling from too dry an atmosphere, nor starting the eye early in consequence of too much moisture and warmth. The Dahlia is divided into three pretty distinct classes—the ordinary *Snow Dahlia*; the *Dwarf* or *Bedding Dahlia*, making a thick, compact bush only eighteen inches in height, but with flowers of full size; and the *Pompon* or *Bouquet*, with small, very perfect flowers, only from one to two inches in diameter, while the plant is of nearly the common size. As the Dahlia is a Fall flower, there is no need of planting before the middle of May, or even later.

Dicentra Spectabilis, or Dielytra (Bleeding Heart).

A beautiful hardy border plant, with brilliant, rosy, heart-shaped flowers, hanging in great profusion from a gracefully curved stem. May and June.

Feverfew (Pyrethrum).

Fine, double Aster-like flowers in profusion. Very desirable; white, blush, rose, scarlet and crimson.

Forget-me-not (Myosotis).

Beautiful and popular small plants; white, blue and yellow. May to August.

Fox Glove (Digitalis).

Long bell-shaped flowers, on stems three to four feet high; white and red; very showy. July to September.

Fraxinella (Dictamnus).

A strongly perfumed plant, with pretty spikes of white and reddish purple flowers in June.

Hollyhock.

There are very few plants in the world so grand, and yet so perfect and delicate as the Hollyhock. Its flowers are quite as double, and almost as pure and perfect as those of the Camellia, and when we remember that they mass around a column from three to five feet in height, we get some idea of their beauty. Seeds sown in the Spring produce plants that will bloom the second Summer. Plants set out in the Spring will flower about mid-Summer, and for several years if not allowed to bloom too freely the first year. We have excellent, healthy young plants grown from seed, that if planted in the Spring will flower the first Summer, and usually for two or three Summers after. The colors are nicely assorted, so that almost every color, from white to purple, may be expected.

Milfoil (Achillea).

Low growing plants, with abundant, showy flowers; white and red. June to August.

Perennial Larkspur.

The Perennial Larkspur, like their relatives, the Annuals, commonly called Larkspurs, are valuable plants, and in no other way can we get such a grand and constant display of blue flowers. Formosum is a most brilliant dark blue, by all odds the finest blue flower known among our hardy plants. The Chinese are generally of lighter shades, from lavender to deep blue.

Perennial Phlox.

The flowers of the Perennial Phlox are immense masses of bloom from the purest white to crimson. They grow to a height of two feet or more and are perfectly hardy.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING BULBS,

THAT REQUIRE TAKING UP IN THE FALL, AND TO BE KEPT FROM FREEZING.

Amaryllis.

FORMOSISSIMA (Jacobean Lily)—Flowers large, deep red.

JOHNSONIA—Dull brick red, with a white star center.

Boussingaultia.

BASSILOIDES (Madeira Vine)—An old, well-known climber; a rapid grower, with thick, fleshy leaves and white flowers, grand for trailing in a porch, over a window, or in any place where you desire a beautiful green.

Gladiolus.

These are among the most showy and brilliant of all bulbous plants. Nature is nowhere more lavish of her paint than upon the flowers of the Gladiolus. They should be planted out of doors in the Spring—never in the Fall, as the bulbs will not stand freezing. They are, however, excellent for window culture, planted in vases, either singly or in groups.

Tigridias.

SHELL FLOWER—One of our favorite Summer-flowering bulbs, of the easiest culture, displaying their gorgeous, tulip-like flowers of orange and scarlet, daily from July to October.

CONCHIFLORA—Yellow.

PAVONIA—Red.



PHLOX.

Tuberosc.

DOUBLE WHITE AND SINGLE—Flowers very fragrant. Flowers from 3 to 4 feet. Late Autumn.

PEARL—Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being nearly double in size; imbricated like a rose, and its dwarf habit, growing only 18 inches to two feet. The fragrance and color same as common sort.

Vallotta.

PURPUREA—A very beautiful and showy Fall flowering, bulbous rooted plant; the flowers are borne on stems growing about 12 inches high, and consists of five or six Amaryllis-like flowers of a brilliant Roman purple color.

FLOWERING BULBS TO BE PLANTED IN THE FALL.

Crocus—In various colors.

Colchicum Autumnale.

Fritillaria Imperialis.

CROWN IMPERIAL—Very showy plants; are quite hardy and when the bulbs are once planted they need no further culture. Plant five inches deep, one foot apart.

AURORA, CROWN ON CROWN, WILLIAM REX.

Galanthus.

SNOW DROP—This, the earliest of Spring flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms.

Hyacinths—Among the bulbs used for Winter flowers, the Hyacinth stands foremost on the list. Two methods are employed in flowering the Hyacinth in Winter, one in glasses filled with water the other in pots or boxes of soil.



HYACINTHS FLOWERING-IN WATER AND TULIPS IN EARTH.

Jonquils—Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pots or out-door culture. The bulbs being small, six or eight may be put in a six-inch pot.

Lilium (Lily).

The Liliams are entirely hardy, and with a few exceptions quite fragrant and most of the varieties are exceedingly beautiful.

AURATUM (Gold banded Lily of Japan).

CANDIDUM (common white).

CANDIDUM, fl. pl.—Double white flowering.

LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM (white Japan).

LANCIFOLIUM ROSEUM (rose spotted).

LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM (red spotted).

TIGRINUM, fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange scarlet with dark spots.

LANCIFOLIUM PUNCTATUM—White and pink.

TENUFOLIUM—One of the earliest flowering Lilies; foliage slender and flowers brilliant scarlet. This is a little beauty.

UMBELLATUM—Vivid orange.

Lily of the Valley—The Lily of the Valley is as hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in the open ground will increase pretty rapidly. For the house we have what are called "pips," young roots with flowering stems, that will bloom in a few weeks after planting, and will flower well in baskets of damp moss, or potted. Pips for Winter flowering in the house, we can send out in December, as they will not suffer injury from frost. For the garden we can ship either in the Spring or Autumn.

Narcissus—Garden Varieties.

Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early Spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

BILFLORUS—White, with yellow cup.

NANAS MAJOR.

POETICUS—White, with red cup.

TRILOBUS.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

ALBA PLENO ODORATA—White, fragrant.

INCOMPARABLE—Yellow and Orange.

ORANGE PHENIX—Orange and Lemon.

VAN SION (Double Daffodil)—Yellow.

Polyanthus Narcissus.

Beautiful early Spring flowers, produced in large clusters of white and yellow. Quite fragrant, making them very valuable as parlor or conservatory ornaments.

Tulips.

Owing to the late Spring frosts, bedding plants cannot safely be planted before the early Spring flowering bulbs are through blooming. Without these bulbs, for one or two months of beautiful Spring weather, our gardens would present a bare appearance. We know of nothing that for the amount of money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early Spring, and there is nothing more easily grown than the Tulip. They thrive well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November.



LILIUM AURATUM.

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