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Excelsior Nurseries.

Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue

Of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Roses, Etc.,

Grown and for Sale by

G. H. Miller & Son,

Rome, Georgia.
# G. H. Miller & Son's Descriptive Catalogue.

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### Distances for Planting.

- Standard Apples: 30 feet apart each way
- Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries: 20 feet apart each way
- Duke and Morelo Cherries: 18 feet apart each way
- Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines: 16 to 20 feet apart each way
- Dwarf Pears and Quinces: 10 to 12 feet apart each way
- Dwarf Apples: 10 to 12 feet apart each way
- Grapes: rows 10 to 10 feet apart—7 to 16 feet in rows
-Currants and Gooseberries: 3 to 4 feet apart
- Raspberries and Blackberries: 3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart
- Strawberries, for field culture: 1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ feet apart
- Strawberries, for garden culture: 1 foot apart each way

### Number of Trees on an Acre.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Distance apart each way</th>
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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.
In presenting to the public this edition of our Descriptive Catalogue, we wish to express the hope that by a system of fair and liberal dealing, promptness and strict attention to our business, we shall merit and receive our full share of patronage.

Planters all over the country will appreciate the fact that we are located in an intermediate climate. Where stock will not be destroyed or even injured by northern blizzards or extreme southern heat. Our soil is of the character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, and that solid, firm texture of the wood, with abundant fibrous roots, so necessary to successful transplanting.

We have been a quarter of a century in the nursery business and fruit growing. The assortments we grow are not restricted to the wants of any particular section, but we aim to grow the leading varieties that are in demand throughout our country.

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.

In this catalogue we endeavor to give concise, honest descriptions, giving some of the desirable qualities, and an idea of their nature and habits. We do not recommend everything in this list as being the very best or most desirable for everybody. Some are best adapted to certain localities. Of many species, the distinction between varieties is so slight that none but experts or amateurs will appreciate them; but it is our business to cater for all tastes, and, therefore, necessary to enumerate many things which are only valuable because rare or old.
Hints on Planting and Care of Trees.

It is in the highest degree important that every cultivator of trees should understand the art of transplanting, as upon this operation depends, in a great measure, their feebleness or vigor afterwards, their sluggish or thrifty growth, and indeed, vitality itself. We give a few important instructions that, if strictly followed, will insure to the purchaser of healthy stock the desired results of his investment.

Size of Trees. Select thrifty young trees, rather than old or very large ones; the former bear transplanting better, can be more easily trained to any desired shape, and eventually become more valuable.

Preparing the Soil. Select a good, rich, dry soil, which is not subject to surface or spring water. If not naturally dry, it should be well underdrained. Pulverize the earth, and, if necessary, enrich it with manure, thoroughly mixing it with soil.

Pruning. Examine the roots and pare off all the wounded or broken parts with a sharp knife, cutting with a slope from the under side. Trim off one-third or one-half of the previous year's growth, and by their being fewer buds to start, those remaining will make a more vigorous growth.

Planting. Dig the hole large enough to receive all the roots without crowding or bending them; then partly fill with good surface earth, so as to fit it for the tree to stand about the same depth that it did in the nursery; then put the tree in the place thus prepared for it, and fill in the finest of the soil, working it thoroughly among the roots with the hands, and when full, pack it moderately from the outside of the hole towards the body of the tree.

Mulching. Mulching newly planted trees will be found particularly beneficial in guarding against the effects of drought. Cover the ground from the tree beyond the end of the roots with a layer of coarse manure or litter, six to eight inches deep.

Cultivation. Cultivate your young trees as well as you do your corn or potatoes for a few years—it will pay.

Time for Planting. The time for planting varies in different climates. In the south, it may be done from November to April.
Fruit Department.

Apples.

The Apple is our most useful fruit, and there can be no question as to the propriety and necessity of the farmer planting apples enough to secure an abundant supply through the whole year.

As to growing apples for market, while we would not base our expectations for profit entirely on reports of crops that have yielded profits of $300 to $600 per acre, or on the fact that single trees have produced $30 to $50 worth of apples at one crop, yet we believe that with a judicious selection of varieties and good culture, apples will prove more remunerative than any farm crop that can be grown. Ten years from planting, good-bearing varieties may be relied on to yield three barrels per tree; this gives us one hundred and fifty barrels per acre, from trees planted thirty feet apart, or fifty trees per acres. If sold at only one dollar and fifty cents per barrel, this would give $225 per acre. But even half this sum, when we consider the rapidly increasing produce of the trees for many years, will satisfy any reasonable man of the expediency of planting large orchards of apple trees.

SUMMER APPLES.

Astrachan. Red. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; flesh tender, juicy, acid and pleasant; tree a splendid grower.

Early Harvest. Above medium size, skin bright yellow; flesh juicy, crisp and well flavored.

Family. Medium, oblate; skin brown, striped with red; flesh white, tender and juicy.

Golden Sweet. Large, pale yellow; very sweet and good; good bearer.

Gravenstein. Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; productive.

Homiuy. Large, conical; skin yellow, nearly covered with crimson; flesh white, crisp, spicy and vinous.

Horse. Large, roundish; skin yellow, slightly tinged with red in the sun; flesh yellow, acid and tender.

Julian. Medium, conical; skin yellow, striped with crimson; flesh crisp, juicy and good.

Red June. Medium conical; skin dark red; flesh white, tender and pleasant.

Chenango Strawberry. Large, red and yellow; tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid; very good.

Simmons’ Red. Medium, roundish oblate; skin red, with stripes of darker red; flesh yellow, very juicy, aromatic and of fine flavor; tree a thrifty, compact grower, bears young and profusely; one of the very best cider apples.

Summer Queen. Medium to large; yellow, streaked with red; flesh tender with an acid, aromatic flavor.

Striped June. Medium, conical; red, striped on yellow ground; tender, rather dry; sub-acid.

Sweet Bough. Large, pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer.

Tetofsky. An excellent apple of Russian origin. Medium size, nearly round; yellow, striped and spotted red; handsome, sprightly, sub-acid; good quality.
DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG APPLE.

**FALL APPLES.**

- **Buncombe.** Large, oblong; skin yellow, shaded with red; flesh juicy, crisp and red.
- **Carolina Greening.** Medium, oblate; skin greenish yellow; flesh crisp, sub-acid and of fine flavor.
- **Carter's Blue.** Large, roundish oblate; skin greenish, washed and striped with dull red and covered with a blue bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, aromatic; very good.
- **Disharoon.** Medium, conical, skin greenish yellow; flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, crisp and pleasant.
- **Duchess of Oldenburg.** A large, beautiful Russian apple. Roundish, streaked red and yellow; acid, tender, juicy and pleasant; tree a vigorous, fine grower, and a young and abundant bearer.
- **Equinetelee.** Very large, oblate; skin bright yellow, with red cheek and stripes of darker red; flesh rich, sub-acid and juicy.
- **Fall Pippin.** Very large, roundish, oblong, yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious, sub-acid.
- **Haas.** Medium to large, slightly conical; skin pale greenish yellow, shaded with light and dark red; tender and juicy, sub-acid; popular in the west and southwest as a market fruit.
- **Maiden's Blush.** Medium size, flat; pale yellow with a red cheek; beautiful.
- **Taunton.** Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, sprightly; sub-acid; tree vigorous, productive.

**WINTER APPLES.**

- **Ben Davis.** (New York Pippin). Large size, round to oblong; skin yellow, splashed with bright red; flesh whitish, tender and juicy, with sub-acid flavor; tree remarkably healthy and vigorous, and an early and abundant bearer; a most profitable winter apple.
- **Cullasaga.** Origin South. Large, dark red; crisp and sweet.
- **Domine.** Fruit of medium size and inclined to be flat in form; very productive and good.
- **Grimes' Golden.** Tree vigorous and hardy, very productive; fruit medium size, golden yellow; crisp, juicy and of fine flavor.
Hiley's Eureka. Medium, roundish oblong; skin yellow, shaded and striped with dull red; flesh very firm, crisp and acid.

Horn. Medium, roundish, skin deep red; flesh juicy, aromatic and good.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Fruit of good size, roundish oblong; dark and light red; flesh yellow, juicy and tender; good.

Huntsman's Favorite. Very large, flat; golden yellow, bronzed on the sunny side; fine grained, aromatic and of excellent flavor. Tree a good grower and bearer. One of the best market apples.

Kinnard's Choice. Origin South. Medium to large; juicy, tender; excellent and very popular; similar to Winesap, but larger. November to March.

Kittageskee. Medium, roundish; skin yellow, speckled and tinged with brown; flesh yellow, crisp, spicy and slightly acid.

Lawyer. Of good size; bright red and dotted; a good bearer and keeper; white flesh, clear distinct aromatic flavor and good quality.

Mangum. Medium, oblate; skin yellowish, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellow, very tender, crisp and juicy; rich and aromatic; tree very prolific, luxuriant, and a compact grower.

Moultrie's Winter. Large, flat; skin greenish, striped with red; flesh juicy, crisp and sub-acid.

Nickajack. A large, roundish, striped apple of fair quality; very hardy and productive; popular in the south.

Oconee Greening. Large, oblate; skin greenish yellow, slightly dotted with brown; flesh yellowish, crisp, aromatic and good.

Pewaukee. Tree a good grower and fair bearer; fruit good to very good; skin clear yellow striped and sprinkled with dark red.

Rawles' Janet. Medium size; striped with dull red, and keep remarkably well; tree vigorous, spreading; it puts forth its leaves and blossoms much later than any other variety in the spring, and consequently avoids injury by late frosts; it is, therefore, particularly valuable for the south and southwest, where it is much cultivated.

Red Romanite or Carthouse. One of the best winter apples for planting south. On a good soil the fruit is fair and of good size, and has the good property of holding on to the trees until late in the season. One of the best keepers.

Rome Beauty. Large; yellow, beautifully striped with bright red; tender, juicy, rich, excellent; very popular.

Shannon. Origin Arkansas. Large; greenish yellow, with a slight blush next the sun; flesh yellowish white, coarse-grained, juicy, sub-acid. pleasant.

Shockley. Medium, conical; skin yellow, overspread with bright crimson; flesh crisp, juicy, sweet and slightly vinous; tree a very rapid and compact grower and early bearer, often bearing fruit the second year after transplanting; the most desirable winter variety for the South, where it not only bears regular and abundant crops, but keeps until June; a very profitable market variety.

Stark. Large; skin greenish yellow, splashed all over with light and dark red. Its large size, fine appearance and fine keeping qualities make it valuable.

Stevenson's Winter. Medium, roundish oblate; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy, firm, sweet, aromatic and pleasant; one of our best flavored and best keeping winter apples; bears young and profusely.

Striped Winter Pearmain. Medium to large; dull red stripes on a greenish ground; flesh yellowish white, firm, crisp, sub-acid.

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

Willow. (Willow Twig) Large, roundish; greenish yellow, striped with dull red; flesh firm, rather tough; valued for long keeping.

Winesap. Medium to large; red, firm, sub-acid; tree an excellent grower.

Yates. Small, oblate; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red, with many light dots; flesh white, tender, juicy and good.

York Imperial. Tree moderately vigorous and productive; fruit medium in size; white, shaded with red in sun; very good.

**VALUABLE NEW VARIETIES.**

Black Twig. New; brought to notice by the market men of Lincoln County, Tenn., where it is supposed to have originated. It is one of the most valuable and profitable apples for market grown. It resembles in every way the Winesap, of which it is no doubt a sport, except that it is from one-third to one-half larger. The trees are also the same in habit of growth, color of bark and foliage, but the Black Twig is the stronger grower and makes a handsomer tree in the nursery and orchard.
Gano. Tree very healthy, vigorous and hardy, having stood thirty-two degree below zero without injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard; fruit spurs numerous, shoots long, smooth, brown, with protuberances on the limbs like the Ben Davis; an early, annual and prolific bearer; foliage large and dark. Winter.

Glendale. Origin, Hardin County, Ky. Large, roundish, conical; yellow, shaded nearly all over with red. Resembles Ben Davis in appearance, but is a better keeper, and has never been known to rot on the tree; an upright, compact, thrifty grower and good bearer.

Harper. Origin, Western Tennessee. Fruit large; skin yellow, shaded and striped with bright red; flesh white, tender, juicy, mild, pleasant sub-acid flavor. Similar to Rome Beauty. November to March.

Heslep. Origin, Polk County, Ga. Resembles Shockley in size, color, productiveness and keeping qualities, but is of much better quality, and should prove a valuable market variety.

Spark's Late. Origin, Gulf Coast of Louisiana. Large, roundish oblong; greenish yellow, with sometimes crimson cheek in the sun; flesh white, moderately tender, mild sub-acid, good; an excellent keeping and a valuable cooking apple. December to March.

Yellow Transparent. Tree a good grower and an unusually early bearer; and is considered the most valuable early apple yet produced; fruit of good size and quality; skin clear white, changing to a beautiful yellow when fully ripe; ripens from ten days to two weeks before Early Harvest, and for an early apple an unusually good keeper. The beauty and extreme earliness in ripening of this apple will make it a very valuable sort to grow in the South for northern markets.
CRAB APPLES.

Crab Apples succeed equally in all sections, and are valuable for cider, preserving, jelly, or ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the eastern markets they meet a ready sale.

Hewes' Virginia Crab. Rather small, round; dull red, dotted with white; acid, somewhat astringent. Esteemed for cider.

Hyslop. Almost as large as Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness.

Montreal Beauty. Fruit large, round, and of superior quality; bright yellow, shaded, splashed and nearly covered with rich red; good to best.

Souland. Makes a fine tree and is a good bearer; of large size; sour and astringent, but when cooked has a fine quince-like flavor; greenish yellow.

Transcendent. Large, red, handsome and showy; desirable and one of the best.

Van Wyck Sweet. Valuable and growing in favor where tried. Fruit good size; yellow, shaded and splashed with crimson; sweet and pleasant.

Whitney's No. 20. Large, averaging 1½ to 2 inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped carmine; good keeper; hardy, productive, vigorous and fine.

DWARF APPLE TREES.

These are produced by budding on the Paradise stock. They are desirable for garden culture and for amateurs, if handsomely trained are very ornamental. They bear early, profusely, and give fruit of fine quality and appearance. We can generally furnish fine trees of most of the leading varieties.
Pears.

Good Pears are among the best of all fruits. As a dessert fruit they stand at the head of the list. They can be had to suit all tastes, and in nearly all seasons of the year. The culture of the Pear is extending rapidly, as is evinced by the greatly increased demand for the trees. The soil for Pears should be deep, rich and free from wet.

Standard Trees (on Pear stocks) are best for orchard culture. Dwarf Trees (on Quince stocks) are highly productive and ornamental, but require deep rich soil and good cultivation; and in planting should be set deep enough for the quince part of the stem to be all under ground. As a general rule, Pears should never be allowed to ripen on the tree. Summer and autumn varieties should be gathered from one to two weeks before maturity, and winter varieties before the frost sets in.

While of course every one who has ground should plant Pear trees to supply his own family with an abundance of this luscious fruit, we also think that with proper care in selection of soil and varieties, and with proper cultivation, those who engage in this business may expect an abundant reward.

Those recommended as Dwarfs are denoted by a (*).

**Bartlett.** Large, clear yellow skin; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; early and good bearer. Summer.

**Belle Lucrative.** *(Fondante d' Automne.)* Medium; yellowish green, rich and delicious; early and good bearer. Summer.

**Beurre Clairgeau.** Very large; brownish yellow skin, tinged bright red. Autumn.

**Beurre Easter.** A large, roundish oval fruit; yellow, with a red cheek, melting and rich. Tree a good grower and most abundant bearer. Winter.

**Beurre d' Anjou.** Large; yellowish, somewhat russeted, red cheek; fine grained, buttery, melting and excellent. Autumn.

**Beurre d' Aremberg.** Fine, high flavored; abundant bearer and keeps and matures with less care than most other varieties. Autumn.

**Beurre Superfin.** Medium, pale green; melting, juicy and good; very productive. Autumn.

**Clapp's Favorite.** Large, resembling *Bartlett*, ripening a few days earlier; productive. Summer.

**Duchesse d' Angouleme.** Very large; dull yellow, buttery, rich, juicy and excellent; does best as a dwarf. Autumn.

**Flemish Beauty.** Large; greenish yellow, russeted; sweet and rich, excellent flavor; productive. Summer.

**Hoosic.** /Size and shape of *Beurre Diet*; pale yellow, streaked with russet; flesh very fine, melting, juicy, with a peculiar almond flavor; to be ranked among the Pears of best quality; tree vigorous, hardy and a good bearer. Autumn.

**Howell.** A fine large pear, sweet and melting; pale yellow, with a red cheek and patches of russet. Summer.

**Lawrence.** Medium; light yellow, mostly sprinkled with dots; buttery, rich and aromatic; very reliable and productive. Autumn.

**Lawson.** A vigorous upright grower, with clean, healthy foliage. In an existence of one hundred years it has never been affected with blight or other disease. Very productive and bears young; fruit large, some specimens nine inches around; firm and good shipper; most beautiful red color on yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, though not best in quality. The prominent features are that it is the largest early Pear and so fine in appearance that it must meet with a ready sale on the fruit stands of the cities. Early summer.

**Louise Bonne de Jersey.** Large, beautiful, first-rate pear; pale green, with a dark blush, buttery; juicy and rich. Late summer.

**Reine des Vergers.** Large and fine, in the form of the *Doyenne Boussock*; tree very hardy and bears an immense quantity of fruit in clusters; grown as a profitable market sort.

**Seckel.** Small; rich, yellowish brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive. Late summer.

**Sheldon.** Above medium; dark yellow or russet; rich, melting and high flavored; first-rate quality. Early fall.

**Souvenir de 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 less degree. Summer.
Therese. Fruit large, turbinate, yellow; flesh very melting, of very good quality, rich, with a high and delicate aroma. Early fall.

Vicar of Winkfield.* Large, long, yellow, often a red cheek; juicy and very pleasant; very productive. Winter.

Zoe. Fruit large, long; flesh fine, melting, sugary, without any of that acidity that often exist in the winter sorts; skin deep green, with brown specks and a red cheek on the side next sun. Winter.

BLIGHT-PROOF PEARS.

The only discouraging feature in the way of successful Pear culture has been the blight. The grand capabilities of the Sand Pear (a species from
China, of luxuriant growth, hardy and exempt from blight) has been demonstrated by the discovery and introduction of the Le Conte and Kieffer. The fine size and great beauty of these varieties has stimulated efforts to produce new varieties of the same class.

It has also been discovered that old varieties, when propagated on Le Conte stocks, are wonderfully improved in health and vigor, and that instead of losing their leaves in August, they hold them green and beautiful throughout the season, so that the introduction of this class of pears in orchard culture, and as stocks for the old varieties, is likely to revolutionize pear culture in this country.

**Kieffer** Large; deep yellow, with orange yellow in the sun, thickly set with russet dots; flesh white, coarse, juicy and sweet. While there is so much diversity as regards quality, all acknowledge it excellent for canning and a most profitable market variety, ripening, as it does, after most reliable pears are gone; immensely productive and of vigorous growth, and comes into bearing very young.

**Le Conte.** Fruit large, skin greenish yellow; flesh white and melting; quality medium, excellent for evaporating and canning. It is noted for its productiveness, rapid growth, and almost freedom from blight. This fruit is being planted largely in the Southern States for market.

**The Jefferson.** This is another blight-proof pear, and very distinct in habit and growth from other varieties under cultivation. We are unable to decide under what particular type or species it should be classed. The Jefferson is in market as early as the earliest peaches, and brings the highest prices. It is above medium size, pyriform in shape; color bright yellow, with a bright, deep crimson cheek, making it very desirable for decorating baskets of fruit, for which it is much used in the large cities. It is one of the best paying market pears for southern planting that can be raised. It is poor in quality and flavor.

**ORIENTAL PEARS**

Are remarkable for their vigorous growth, luxuriant foliage, extreme hardiness and freedom from disease, and although their fruit is not of the best quality, it has a peculiar quince-like flavor, which, combined with firmness, makes their hybrids superior for canning purposes.

- Daimyo
- Garber
- Mikado
- Mad. Van Siebold
- Smith's Hybrid

**PEACHES.**

The Peach is universally regarded as the most delicious fruit of our climate, and it is nowhere produced in such great abundance, and with as little labor as in this country. It succeeds best on sandy and clay loams in elevated locations.

Peach trees should be planted when of one season’s growth from the bud. For orchard planting the ground should be as well prepared as for a crop of corn, then marked out in furrows sixteen to twenty feet apart, and the trees planted about the same depth they stood in the nursery. The side limbs and tops should be cut off, leaving a straight stem of the desired height for forming a head. The trees should be kept clear of all useless growth; the top and side branches should be occasionally shortened in so as give a vigorous growth, and form a compact head. The trees should receive about the same cultivation as a crop of corn or potatoes.

**FIRST RIPENING.**

- **Alexander.** Fruit medium to large, bright color and excellent quality; one of the best market peaches.
- **Waterloo.** Medium size and of excellent quality; flesh white; skin greenish white, purplish red in the sun; tree healthy, vigorous and prolific.
SECOND RENING.

Parnell. Large, dark rose color; very juicy, of excellent flavor, and with a very small, quite free stone.

Early Rivers. Large; light straw color, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with a very rich flavor; peels readily at maturity. The most beautiful of early peaches.

Trotth's Early. Has been largely planted for the earliest market peach; although others now take precedence, it is still necessary to a regular succession, and being a good shipping fruit for an early variety, it must retain an important place.

THIRD RENING.

Early Tillotson. Medium; skin yellowish white and nearly covered with red, darkening on the sunny side; a good market variety.

Chinese Honey. Free, red cheek; white flesh of delicious honeyed sweetness; medium size; almond shaped, large, pretty; very early in bloom. Best near the Gulf cost.

Peen-to or Flat Peach. Cling; similar in habit and quality to Honey Peach, but flattened from stem to point like a biscuit; bloom very large and early. Does finely in Florida and along the Gulf cost.

Yellow St. John. Nearly equal to Early Crawford, more productive and comes in before that standard sort; free.

Mountain Rose. A very valuable variety; beautiful, high color and fair size; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent.

FOURTH RENING.

Amelia. Very large; white, nearly covered with crimson; juicy, sweet, melting and of the highest flavor; a magnificent peach.

Large Early York. The very best of its season.

Foster. Very large, uniform in size; bright yellow, almost covered with carmine; melting; juicy and well flavored.

FIFTH RENING.

Crawford's Early. Large, oblong; skin yellow, with red cheeks; flesh yellow, melting, sweet and rich; this is one of the very best summer varieties for shipping to the Northern markets.

General Lee. Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy, of high flavor; good market variety; cling stone.

Elberta. Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored; tree very prolific, presents a handsome appearance, and is of more luxuriant growth than the Chinese Cling, from which it is a seedling. It is a perfect free stone, and one of the most successful market varieties, selling uniformly at higher prices than any other peach.

Thurber. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and color, but is more delicate and highly flavored.

Wager. Large, yellow, more or less colored on sunny side; juicy, and of fine flavor; very valuable.

SIXTH RENING.

Mrs. Brett. Large, white, red cheek; vigorous and productive. It took the premium at the exhibition of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society in St. Louis, 1880, as the best variety, over all competitors.

Chinese Cling. Very large, globular; skin creamy white and shaded with red; flesh white, red at the stone; rich, vinous, very juicy and melting; an excellent variety.

Snow Cling. Fruit of large size, clear white, beautiful; flesh firm and in quality unsurpassed for preserving and as a dessert fruit; bloom white, young shoots very light colored; very desirable.

Crawford's Late. Much larger than Crawford's Early, though it resembles it in shape, color and quality, and ripens about ten or fifteen days later; one of the leading market varieties.

Old Mixon Free. Large, inclining to oval, skin yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, rich and vinous.
Sixth Ripening—Continued.

Old Mixon Cling. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; fine grained, rich and juicy; good cling stone.

Stevens' Rareripe. The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged and remarkably high colored Old Mixon Free. In flavor, as well as in appearance, it is superb.

Stamp of the World. Fruit very large; skin creamy white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, and high flavored; very productive; a fine market variety; freestone.

SEVENTH RIPENING.

Lemon Cling. Very large, oblong, having a swollen point similar to a lemon; skin yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet.

Burke. New; originated in Louisiana; immense size, roundish oblong, pale creamy color, shaded on the sunny side with red; flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet and vinous, most delicious flavor; when fully ripe peels like a banana; clingstone. A remarkable keeper; fine for shipping.

Williams' Cling. A seedling of Lemon Cling; larger, and very desirable for market.

Smock Free. Fruit large, oval; skin orange yellow, mottled with red; a good market sort.

Chairs' Choice. A late yellow fleshed sort of largest size; deep yellow with red cheek, freestone; flesh firm and in quality unsurpassed.

EIGHTH RIPENING.

Heath's Cling. (White English, White Heath, White Globe, etc.) Large, oval with a sharp apex; skin white, sometimes with red cheek; flesh pure white, juicy, sweet and somewhat aromatic; excellent for preserving. Ripens in September.

Wilkins & Ringgold Mammoth Cling. Originated in Kent County, Maryland; of immense size; clingstone, beautiful blush; white flesh. Has been sold as high as $8 per crate in the Baltimore market.

Steadly. Very large white peach, of much merit; a great bearer.

Picquet's Late. Origin Georgia. Very large; yellow with red cheek; sweet and of excellent flavor.

Salway. Large; yellow, beautifully mottled with brownish red; flesh yellow.

NINTH RIPENING.

Bilyeu's Late October. Large, white peach, with a beautiful blush; freestone, ripens two weeks after Smock; valuable; tree a strong grower and wonderfully productive. Has been shipped to Europe and arrived in good order.

Bustin's October. Large, pure white; a very good late variety; cling.

Baldwin's Late. Medium, roundish, oblong; skin greenish white with pale red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, melting and well flavored.

DWARF PEACHES.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf. Large, yellow; of fine appearance and good quality; tree hardy and productive; valuable; clingstone.

Italian Dwarf. Of extremely dwarf habit; an early and sure bearer; fruit of only fair quality; should be planted as a curiosity.

PLUMS.

We are persuaded that this rich and luscious fruit does not receive the attention that its merit demands. It is always in demand for home use; and in the market they command such high prices as to make them very profitable to the grower. It is true that "vigilance is the price of plums," but it is vigilance that will be well rewarded. The Plum usually succeeds best on a strong or rather clayey soil; but the "Wild Goose" and plums of that type do well on lighter soils. The great hindrance to Plum culture is the curculio, an in-
sect which punctures the young, newly-set fruit, and lays its egg, which hatches soon to a worm or larva, eats into the flesh, and sooner or later causes it to drop. The best remedy is, as soon as the fruit begins to set, to make the ground clean and smooth about the trees; then every morning and evening spread a large sheet, prepared for the purpose, around each tree, and by a sudden jar, shake down the curculios, as well as all fruits that have been stung; then destroy both insects and stung fruits. Those who have plum orchards will, of course, (for convenience) get some one of the curculio catchers in use among orchardists. It is best in striking the tree to have a pad of India-rubber to protect the bark, or to saw off a limb, leaving a stub about six inches long, on which to strike. J. J. Thomas states that he has found the annual expense of protecting the crop of a plum orchard of seventy trees, to amount to not more than six cents per tree.

SELECT VARIETIES.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large, yellow, rich and sweet; clingstone.
Guern. Very large, dark purple; hardy, strong grower; an early and abundant bearer.
German Prune. Medium, purple or blue; best for preserving; productive.
Imperial Gage. Large; rich and delicious, one of the best; free. Middle of August.
Jefferson. Large, yellow, reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious.
Lombard. Medium or above; reddish purple; flesh juicy and pleasant; vigorous and immensely productive.
Moore's Arctic. A new, hardy plum which originated in the Highlands of Aroostook county, Maine, where, unprotected and exposed to Arctic colds, it has borne enormous crops. Skin purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet, pleasant.
Reine Claude de Bavay. Very large, greenish yellow; productive and valuable.
Shropshire Damson. An English variety; purple, with a thick bloom; productive and profitable.
Washington. Very large; when ripe, clear yellow, marked with red; flesh firm, very juicy and excellent; very popular; productive. Free.

NATIVE AMERICAN PLUMS.

Blackman. Fruit very large; golden yellow, nearly covered with crimson. The tree and leaf resemble the peach, and it is conjectured that it is a hybrid.
De Soto. A desirable variety from Wisconsin; said to far excel Weaver, which is of same species. Large, dark red; good quality.
Golden Beauty. Round, large as Wild Goose, rich golden yellow; very firm, small stone, nearly free, excellent quality; late. Continues to astonish everyone who sees it with its wonderful productiveness and certainty of fruiting.
Martanna. An accidental seedling of Wild Goose. Rapid grower; fruit round, large as Wild Goose, excellent, deep bright red; stone small, hangs on tree well, two to three weeks earlier than Wild Goose; as free from curculio as any variety known; very prolific.
Weaver. One of our wild plums; of good size and fine flavor; hardy and productive.
Wild Goose. Well known, reliable and indispensable.

ASIATIC AND JAPANESE PLUMS.

We are happy to offer our patrons the following Asiatic and Japanese plums which promise grand results in our country, and especially is this true for the south. Our descriptions are from the most reliable sources.

Botan. A large, dark yellowish red fruit, with a white bloom; sweet, rich, juicy, and delicious; vigorous, upright growing tree; ripens here August 1st.
Botankio. Similar to Botan; larger, but not as sweet; ripens here August 10th.
Botankio No. 2. The leaves of this variety do not resemble any of the other Japanese plums.
Cabot. Vigorous grower, abundant bearer; fruit greenish purple, very large and firm; ripens here August 15th.
Kelsey's. The trees resemble in appearance our vigorous varieties of the Chickasaw type; they are hardy and of vigorous growth; fruit very large, heart-shaped, sweet and juicy, yet firm. The color is a most beautiful yellow, heavily shaded with carmine, blushed with violet. This plum is valuable for domestic use, for market and shipping. It has a very small pit. Wherever tried in California and the South, it has given great satisfaction and wonderful promise, along with others of its class, of revolutionizing plum culture in these regions.

Long Fruit. Has not yet produced fruit here; a strong grower.
Masu, or Large Fruit. A fair grower; has not borne fruit here yet.
Ogon. Described as a large yellow variety; ripens early and is very sweet.
Blood Plum of Satsuma. A vigorous growing tree, with dark red bark and oval leaves; said to be productive of large, delicious fruit, with red flesh and curiously mottled skin.

Prunus Simoni or Apricot Plum. This remarkable plum came from Northern China. The tree attracts attention by its vigorous, upright growth, and the form and color of its leaves. The fruit differs from any other in cultivation—large, tomato shaped, cinnamon red color; the flesh is firm, rich, sweet, aromatic, and delicious, with the flavor of pine-apple as strong as the pine-apple itself, mingled with a faint banana flavor; very small stone. It will be planted extensively when known. Ripens here September 15th.

Prunus Pissardi. An ornamental plum for the lawn; the foliage is deep purplish blood color, and it retains its color better than any other purple-leaved tree.

**Cherries.**

The great beauty, excellent quality and productiveness, together with the earliness with which it comes into bearing, and the season of ripening, combine to make the Cherry a most acceptable and popular fruit. Aside from the value of their fruit, many of the upright, strong-growing varieties make beautiful shade trees, either for the yard or street. The Cherry succeeds best on a dry, moderately rich soil.
HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

In order of ripening.

Early Purple. Medium, tender, juicy, sweet.
Ohio Beauty. Large; white, with faint blushes of red; tender, sweet and juicy.
An excellent and desirable cherry.
Gov. Wood. Large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious.
Black Tartarian. Very large, black; juicy, rich, excellent and productive.
Black Eagle. Large, black, tender, juicy and rich.
Napoleon. Large, yellow and red; firm, juicy, sweet; very productive.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

Dyehouse. This variety partakes of both the Morello and Duke in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond; of better quality and quite as productive.
Early Richmond. A fine early cherry, of the Morello class. Flesh red, acid, sprightly and rich; valuable for cooking.
May Duke. One of the most popular sorts; large, dark red when ripe; rich, sub-acid.
Montmorency Ordinaire. A sort of quite recent introduction; of the Early Richmond class, but larger and later, and a prodigious bearer.
English Morello. Large, dark red, nearly black when ripe; tender, juicy and of a sub-acid flavor; hardy but slow grower.
Olivet. New; fruit large, deep red, tender and rich. Hangs on tree a long time without losing its flavor.
Reine Hortense. Very fine; large, bright red; juicy and delicious; vigorous and productive.
Louis Philippe. Very productive; fruit large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly; mild acid; good to best.
Osthein. Of Russian origin. Better than the Morello, hardy and productive. Every one should try it.
Belle Magnifique. Very large; amber mottled with red; juicy, tender, with sprightly sub-acid flavor.
Wragg. Discovered in Iowa; supposed to have originated from stocks imported from Russia. "Tree a vigorous grower, with top like Early Richmond, but darker bark; leaf large, thick and firm in texture; fruit medium to large in size; long stem; color, dark purple when fully ripe; time of ripening very late." The original trees have not failed to produce a full or partial crop for the past sixteen years.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful of the stone fruits, resembling the plum in shape, but downy like a peach, and partaking largely of its excellence and flavor. It requires the same management as the plum to protect it from curculio.

Breda. Below medium size, dark orange; rich, juicy, sweet and highly flavored; productive.
Early Golden. Medium, pale orange; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and good; vigorous grower and productive.
Moorpark. Large size; orange, brownish red in the sun; flesh quite firm, juicy, with a rich, luscious flavor; one of the best.
Royal. Large; skin dull yellow, with an orange cheek; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, free from the stone.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

The Russian Apricot is claimed to be in every way superior to the American varieties in early bearing and quality of fruit, as well as hardiness of trees, and freedom from all disease, worms and insects that have been so destructive to trees and fruit of the peach and plum.

Gibb. A good bearer. Fruit medium size, yellow, sub-acid, rich, juicy; the best early variety.
Type of Russian Apricot.

Alexander. An immense bearer. Fruit large; yellow, flecked with red; both skin and flesh sweet and delicious; one of the best.

Nicholas. A splendid bearer. Fruit medium to large, white, sweet, melting; valuable.

Alexis. An abundant bearer. Fruit yellow with red cheek; large, slightly acid, rich and luscious.

Catharine. Vigorous and productive. Fruit medium size, yellow, sub-acid, good.

J. L. Budd. Strong and profuse bearer. Fruit large, white with red cheek; sweet, juicy and extra fine, with kernel equal to an Almond.

Nectarines.

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, with much of the same quality and flavor as the Peach, and the tree requires the same culture and treatment. It is liable to the ravages of the *curculio*, and should be treated as directed for Plums.

Quinces.

The Quince is, of late, attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space, productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. 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.

Orange or Apple. Large, orange shaped, and of excellent flavor; the finest of the old varieties. Trees bear young and are very productive.
Champion. Originated in Fairfield county, Connecticut. The tree is a strong, free grower, more like the apple than the quince, and usually comes in bearing the second or third year. Very productive, and of the largest size; flesh cooks very tender, and is free from the hard spots or cores found in other varieties; flavor equal to that of the well known Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later.

Meech's Prolific. A new variety recently introduced by Rev. W. W. Meech, of Vineland, New Jersey. Fruit of large size—very handsome and attractive, of delightful fragrance and delicious flavor; cooks as tender as a peach. Remarkable for early bearing and great productiveness.

Mulberries.

Downing's Ever-Bearing. Flesh rich, sub-acid; a good bearer and rapid grower; ripe May to July.

Hick's Ever-Bearing. Flesh sweet, insipid; fine grower, bears large crops four months in year; excellent variety for pigs and poultry.

White. Medium; flesh insipid; a rapid grower and prolific bearer.
The Grape ranks among the most valuable of fruits. It comes so quickly into bearing, it is so hardy, vigorous and productive; requires such a small amount of space, and is so easily cared for, that no one need be denied the luxury of an abundance of good grapes.

Our most eminent physiologists assert that among all the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the Grape stands pre-eminent. As to profit, sufficient to state that grapes are a sure crop, and that they yield from two to six tons per acre, to enable any one to see that even at low prices they pay well.

The soil for Grapes should be dry, deep and rich; a southern or southeastern exposure is best. The cultivation should be shallow, so as not to disturb the small roots near the surface. Train to stakes, trellises, walls, or the side of a building. Prune in mild weather anytime after the leaves drop in fall and before sap starts in spring.

CLASS I.–RED GRAPES.

Agawam. (Rogers' No. 15.) A dark red grape of the Hamburg cross; bunches large, compact, frequently shouldered; berries very large, with a thick skin; pulp soft, sweet, sprightly; vine very vigorous; ripens early.

Brighton. An excellent grape; bunch large, well formed, compact; berries above medium to large, round, Catawba color; excellent flavor and quality.

Catawba. A standard sort of good quality, and in favorable locations very valuable.

Delaware. Red; bunch and berry medium; shouldered, compact, heavy: skin thin; pulp tender, rich, juicy, vinous, sugary; one of the best and highest flavored of all American grapes; a fair grower; very productive and hardy. Ripens early.

Goethe. (Rogers' No. 1.) A strong healthy vine, producing large crops of beautiful bunches; berries very large, pale red; flesh tender and melting; ripens late; very valuable in the south.

Jefferson. New extra fine red grape; healthy, vigorous; fruit handsome, clusters large; worthy of extensive trial.

Lindley. (Rogers' No. 9.) Vine vigorous, berries medium to large, reddish in color; flesh tender, sweet and aromatic; ripens early.

Massasoit. (Rogers' No. 3.) A vigorous vine; berries medium in size, brownish red; flesh tender and sweet; ripens early.

Perkins. As early as Hartford; pale red, with lilac bloom; sweet, fair quality; better than Hartford. Very productive and healthy.

Salem. (Rogers' No. 53.) A strong, vigorous vine; a hybrid between the native and Black Hamburg; berries large, Catawba color; thin skin, free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly; ripens early.

Vergennes. Very productive; clusters large, berries large, holding firmly to the stem; color light amber; flavor rich and delicious, flesh meaty and tender; ripens as early as Hartford Prophetic, and is an excellent late keeper.

Wyoming Red. Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma; ripens a trifle before Dela-
CLASS II.—BLACK GRAPES.

Black Eagle. Bunch large, shouldered; berries large, black, skin thin; flesh tender, and with little pulp; quality best; productive, and ripens a little later than Concord.

Champion. (Talmage.) 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.

Clinton. Bunches small and compact; berries round, black, pulpy, juicy, of medium quality; valuable for wine and culinary purposes.

Concord. A large, purplish black grape, ripening early in September; vines remarkably vigorous and free from disease.

Early Victor. This new 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; sweet, sprightly, vinous; never cracks, and adheres firmly to the bunch.

Hartford Prolific. Bunches large; berries large, round and dark, of medium quality; hardy and prolific; very early.

Ives' Seedling. Bunches medium to large, compact, often shouldered; berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color.

Moore's Early. Bunches large; berry large, round; color black, with heavy blue bloom; vine exceedingly hardy, entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market; its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and northern portions of the United States; succeeds admirably in the south.

Norton's Virginia. Well known as one of the most reliable and healthy wine grapes; will also keep well for winter use, and though small is very sprightly.

Telegraph. A dependable as Hartford; better in quality, and hangs to the bunch well; bunches medium, very compact; berry medium, with blue bloom, but productive.

Wilder. (Rogers' No. 4.) Bunch and berry very large, black, round; flesh tolerably tender, sprightly, sweet and agreeable. One of the best of Mr. Rogers' hybrids, ripening quite early.

Worden. A splendid large, black grape, of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of decidedly better quality; vine hardier than the old stand and every way as healthy.

CLASS III.—WHITE GRAPES.

Duchess. One of the finest of the new white grapes. Said to be "as hardy and free from disease as the Concord, a stronger grower, and very productive." Ripens between Delaware and Concord.

Elvira. Originated in Missouri; a strong, healthy grower, and very productive. Ripens early, and seems a good, reliable grape.

Empire State. Very highly recommended; bunch large, shouldered, roundish; skin thick; white, with faint tinge of yellow and covered with thick white bloom; very hardy, productive and free from all diseases.

Jessica. One of the earliest to ripen; very hardy, and of high quality, equaling the Delaware, with larger bunch and ironclad vine, enduring the cold of Canada, where Concord perished, and it and Champion only resisted the trying ordeal unharmed; fruit yellowish green in color, mellowing to clear amber; free from foxiness, refined, sweet, and aromatic, with scarcely a trace of pulp.

Lady. A seedling of the Concord, possessing all the vigor of the parent vine; berries large, greenish yellow; skin thin, pulp tender and sweet, ripens early.

Lady Washington. (Ricketts). A new grape; a cross between Concord and Allen's Hybrid; fruit yellow, tinged with pink; quality best; bunches very large, often weighing over a pound.

Martha. A light colored grape; bunches compact; berries large, round; vine a strong healthy grower; seedling of the Concord, but ripening earlier, and sweeter.

Niagara. A new grape of great promise—a cross of Concord and Cassidy; bunch quite large, compact and often shouldered; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, afterward changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; extremely hardy and will stand any climate; ripens with the Concord.

Noah. A very promising and handsome white grape. Vine very healthy, vigorous, and enormously productive; highly commended.

Pocklington. Supposed to be a seedling of the Concord; a very strong grower, entirely hardy and extremely productive annually; color light golden yellow when ripe; bunch of good size, berries large and thickly set on the stems.
Strawberries are the earliest, most welcome, and among the most wholesome of summer fruits, and are of such easy culture that no one having a rod of ground need be without them. Any good, rich garden soil will grow them. For garden culture, set the plants fifteen to eighteen inches apart each way, and for field culture in rows three feet apart, and ten to fifteen inches apart in the rows. Keep ground cultivated and the runners cut off during summer.

**Belmont.** / Blossom perfect, season late; oblong in shape, very solid and sweet, of extra flavor and quality. Colors all over evenly and is a good keeper and shipper.

**Chas. Downing.** Well known and popular; good for home use or market.

**Cumberland Triumph.** Very large, scarlet, best quality; fine for the garden.

**Crescent.** (P.) An enormously productive variety, and although acid, is of handsome appearance and best for market; early.

**Glendale.** Is an exceedingly firm berry; conical, and of a dull scarlet color. Very productive, and is one of the latest berries; desirable for shipping or late market.

**Hoffman's Seedling.** This valuable new variety has become the leading berry of the south wherever known. Its extra earliness, large size, great productiveness, fine flavor and good shipping qualities have proved it to be the most profitable berry to grow for the northern markets. Staminate, and ripens a week to ten days before Wilson's.

**Jessie.** This new berry comes to us with a record unparalleled in point of perfection in growth, vigor and health of plant, enormous size and beautiful color of fruit, excellence in quality, both for table and shipping, and great productiveness. Staminate, and to possess more valuable qualities than any sort known.

**Jersey Queen.** (P.) Large size, handsome appearance, best quality; late.

**Jewell.** (P.) Season medium, size large; color bright red, changing to crimson; flower pistillate; enormously productive. Berry very solid and firm, making it fine for market. The plant is very robust and vigorous.

**Manchester.** (P.) Large firm berry, of good quality; bears fewer small berries than any other variety, and is one of the very best; later.

**Parry.** A seedling of *Jersey Queen.* The Parry has all the good qualities of its parent with a perfect blossom. Possesses in an eminent degree, large size, beauty, firmness, vigor of plant and productiveness.

**Sharpless.** Very large and of fair quality; very popular on account of its immense size and great vigor.

**Wilson's Albany.** Large, conical, dark red, firm, hardy; prolific, rather acid. Succeeds well everywhere.

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\[In addition to the above, we can furnish many other varieties, both new and old.\]
The Raspberry ripens just after the Strawberry, and is perhaps the most valuable of the summer fruits, both for family use and for market. It succeeds best in a deep rich soil, and will well repay generous treatment.

The sucker varieties should be planted from 2 to 3 feet apart in rows that are 5 to 6 feet apart. Three to five canes should be left in each hill to bear fruit, and all others should be cut out as they appear. Good, clean culture is necessary until the early results.

Varieties that root from the tip should be planted from 2½ to 3½ feet apart in rows that are 6 to 7 feet apart, varying in distance according to the richness of the soil and the habit of growth of the different varieties. The points of the young canes should be pinched out as soon as they reach the height of 1½ to 3 feet, according to the vigor of the cane. This will cause them to make low, spreading, stocky bushes that will support themselves, without the aid of stakes or trellises. During the latter part of winter, or in early spring, the canes should be pruned by cutting all the branches back to 6 to 15 inches in length, varying with the strength of the plants. It is better to remove the old wood soon after the fruit is gathered, but this work is often deferred until the spring pruning.

Cuthbert. (Queen of the Market.) The latter title is indeed true. Of large size and fine flavor, reliable and an enormous bearer; rich crimson, firm and excellent for market and shipping; largely used everywhere, and best of its color.

Gregg. The largest, best and handsomest hardy black raspberry; fully 50 per cent. larger than the Mammoth Cluster, and very far superior. Is a dark purple berry, very large, early and ripens the entire crop in about two weeks; canes hardy, fruit of good quality, and is an enormous bearer; grows from tips, not suckers.

Marlboro. Of 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.

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 the tips like black-caps.

Souhegan. A new black variety, and the very earliest, coming in with the late strawberries; perfectly hard, of vigorous growth; canes branching freely, and very productive; jet black, without bloom; of very best quality. The berries remain a long time after ripening without dropping or becoming soft.

Turner. A red sort, popular throughout the west; hardy and productive.
Plant 7x4 feet, in good soil, moderately manured. Prune same as Raspberries.

**Early Harvest.** Medium size; hardy, productive and early; good for general use.

**Kittatinny.** An old and well established kind everywhere. Fruit large, rich, sweet, soft when black; very hardy and ripens gradually.

**Wilson's Early.** Old, and has done its share of good for the country; ripens early and matures its whole crop in two weeks; familiar everywhere; good.

**Wilson, Jr.** A seedling of the old Wilson Early; as large as the mother berry in its youngest days, and very productive.

**Lucretia or Trailing Blackberry.** A new and valuable acquisition; fruit when ripe is very large and of superior quality; an enormous bearer and extremely hardy; propagates from the tips and does not sprout.

**Houghton's Seedling.** An American seedling and has proved exempt from mildew. It is a rapid, vigorous grower, and great bearer, the branches being literally covered with fruit. Medium to small size, red; quality fair.

**Downing's Seedling.** Larger than the Houghton's; free from mildew; new and highly commended; of fine quality.

**Industry.** Is of vigorous, upright growth, and a greater cropper than any known variety, and shows no signs of mildew; berries of the largest size, one and one half inches in diameter; and of most excellent flavor, both pleasant and rich; color when fully ripe, dark red.
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 powdered white hellebore every three weeks.

Manure freely.

**Cherry.** Of largest size and fine appearance; vigorous and productive.

**Fay's Prolific.** As compared with Cherry, is equal in size and flavor, contains less acid, and is much more prolific; most valuable.

**Red Dutch.** Old, reliable and of best quality.

**Versailles.** A French variety resembling the Cherry; very large and beautiful.

**White Grape.** Fruit large, mild and excellent; best of all for the table; very productive.

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**JAPAN MAMMOTH CHESTNUT.**

**NUT-BEARING TREES.**

These are coming into renewed popularity, as they deserve. They are mostly of easy and rapid growth, ornamental in appearance and the timber is valuable in the manufacture of furniture, etc., while the fruits are delicious, as well as profitable commercially.

**ALMOND.**

**Hard Shell.** A fine hardy variety, with a large plump kernel; very ornamental when in bloom.

**Soft Shell.** This is the ladies' favorite, and although more preferable than the above, is not quite so hardy.

**CHESTNUT.**

**American Sweet.** Our native species; smaller than the Spanish, but sweeter.

**Spanish.** A hardy tree, producing nuts of very large size and good flavor; tree a strong grower, valuable both for shade and the fruit it produces.

**Japan Mammoth.** The largest and sweetest of all chestnuts; even sweeter and better than the American Sweet Chestnut, and twenty times as large. It is superior to all other chestnuts in every respect. Some of the nuts were weighed last spring before planting; twelve of them weighed one pound two ounces; they bear regular, heavy crops of mammoth, bright-colored, clean-looking sweet nuts. Many of the trees bloom in the nursery the second year from the seed.
FILBERT.

English. The fruit of this is so much larger and better flavored than our native species as to give them the preference over the latter.

PECAN NUTS.

Carya Olivæformis. Very similar to the shellhark; fruit olive shaped, with thin shell. In form a tall, slender tree, and is hardy.

WALNUTS.

California Paper-shell. The trees commence bearing when only four or five years old, and bear full crops every year; they are upright growers and may be planted closer than the old kinds. They are the best trees to plant where other walnuts are troubled with late spring frosts, as they do not start to grow or bloom as early by ten days as other varieties, and the fruit ripens a little earlier. The nuts bring four or five cents a pound more than the common English Walnut. The shell can be easily broken by the hand, and the meat is white and unusually sweet.

ENGLISH WALNUT.

We regard the English Walnut as one of the most beautiful and rapid growing trees for shade. It is also valuable as a timber tree for various manufacturing purposes, in addition to which the commercial value of the nuts after a few years would pay a good interest on the investment. We think it no exaggeration to say that fifty acres in Walnut trees in twenty years from planting would be worth more for nuts and timber than five hundred acres of the best land for grain or cotton. We have measured two English Walnut trees growing on the grounds of Dr. Batty, of Rome, Ga., and find one grown from seed planted in 1865 to girt five feet at three feet from the ground, with a spread of branches forty-five feet in diameter. Another tree seven years from seed measured two feet, four inches round, at three feet from ground.

Preparatuniens, or Early-bearing Walnut. A variety of the English Walnut which bears when three or four years old. The nuts are of good size, and the flavor is excellent.

SIEBOLD, OR JAPAN WALNUT.

This species, clearly distinct from all others, is found growing wild in the mountains of Northern Japan, and is without doubt as hardy as an oak. The tree grows rapidly and attains a very large size with a magnificent spreading top. The leaves are of immense size and of a charming shade of green. The nuts, which are produced in extreme abundance grow in clusters of fifteen to twenty in a cluster, have a shell thicker than the English walnut, but not as thick as the black walnut. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality, and can be removed entire. The trees grow with great vigor.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

We are testing several varieties of this delicious fruit, which bids fair to be esteemed one of the grandest acquisitions to southern fruit yet introduced.

ESCUENT RootS.

Asparagus. Giant and Conover's Colossal, one and two years old.
Rhubarb. Myatt's Linnaeus. The very best in every respect.
The country or suburban house that has its shade trees, its shrubbery, and its flowers, has hallowed memories to win back the hearts of those who wander from its walls, and brighten their darkest hour. The home that has no green spot and shade at its door, will not be so endeared to its inmates as it otherwise would be. The condition of rural improvement is an index to the taste and general growth of refinement in any community. But ornamental planting not only increases the beauty, but adds greatly to the value of farms and homesteads. Take, for instance, two farms of equal size and quality, the one judiciously ornamented with trees, shrubs and flowers, the other without any of these beauties; and the one with the ornamental planting will command an advance of more than five times the cost of planting and attending to the trees and plants. For this latitude we have an immense variety to select from. We have the best of the Deciduous Trees, the finest Evergreens and numerous Flowering Shrubs. Our stock of Ornamental Trees and Plants comprises not only the popular and well tried varieties, but also most of the new ones that promise to be really desirable. They are all grown with the greatest care, the Evergreens frequently transplanted, and all prepared for successful removal. Our patrons are always welcome to the benefit of our study and experience in the selection and arrangement of ornamental stock.

**Deciduous Trees.**

**BEECH.** (Fagus.)

**Purple-leaved.** (F. purpurea.) A remarkable tree; dark, purplish leaves, in strong contrast with green leaves of other varieties.

**European.** (F. sylvatica.) Leaves more shining than the American species.

**BIRCH.** (Betula.)

**European White Birch.** (B. alba.) A rapid growing tree, highly ornamental.

**Purple-leaved.** (B. folis purpurea.) A very desirable tree. With the habit of the Birches, it has beautiful purple foliage, as dark as that of the Purple Beech.

**ELM.** (Ulmus.)

This class of trees is well-known, and is desirable for street planting.

**MAGNOLIA.**

**Cucumber Tree.** (M. acuminata.) One of the finest of our forest trees, with large smooth leaves and bluish flowers.

**Umbrella Tree.** (M. trifolia.) A smaller tree than the preceding, with enormous leaves and large white flowers four to six inches in diameter.

**Soulange's.** (M. Soulangeana.) A fine Chinese variety, with white and purple flowers.

**PLANE TREE.** (Platanus orientalis.)

A majestic and graceful tree; suitable for street planting.
MAPLE. (Acer.)
Norway. (A. platanoides.) A fine growing European species; foliage broad and beautiful.
Silver-leaved. (A. dasycarpum.) Leaves white underneath; growth very rapid. A valuable street and park tree.
Ash-leaved. (A. negundo.) A fine, rapid growing variety, with handsome, light green pinnated foliage and spreading head; very hardy; excellent for avenues.
Variegated Ash-leaved. (A. negundo foliis variegata.) Habit of growth like A. negundo, but the foliage is beautifully variegated with white and green; very desirable.

DECIDUOUS WEEPING TREES.

BEECH. (Fagus.)
Weeping. (B. pendula.) Remarkably vigorous; a 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 when divested of their leaves, but when covered with rich, luxuriant foliage they are of wonderful grace and beauty.

BIRCH. (Betula.)
Cut-leaved Weeping. (B. laciniata pendula.) An elegant erect tree, with slender, drooping branches and fine cut leaves. A magnificent variety, and worthy of a place on every lawn.
Young's Weeping. (B. 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.

WILLLOW. (Salix.)
Kilmarnock Weeping. (S. caprea pendula.) One of the best weeping trees, with drooping branches and large leaves; very hardy and desirable. It cannot fail to please.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON. (Hibiscus Syriacus.)
There are many varieties of this beautiful shrub, differing in color and shape of the flowers. They are hardy plants easy of cultivation, and especially desirable on account of blooming during the autumn months when there are few other flowers. We offer many fine varieties.
Althea Variegata. Leaves margined with creamy white; a conspicuous plant.

AZALEAS.
Our collection embraces many colors, all hardy and very desirable.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS.
Sweet Scented Shrub, or Allspice. An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and of a singular chocolate color.

CORNUS. (Dogwood.)
Red-branched Dogwood. (C. sanguinea.) A native sort, conspicuous in winter, when the bark is a dark blood red.

CYDONIA. (Japan Quince.)
Scarlet Japan Quince. (C. japonica.) An old and esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early spring; a very good hardy shrub, making a nice hedge.
Blush Japan Quince. (C. japonica alba.) White flowers, and heavily blushed; liked when known.
CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.
CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA.  (White Fringe.)
A fine shrub or small tree, with large foliage and racemes of delicate greenish white flowers, resembling cut paper.

CEONOTHUS ARNOULDI.
A handsome shrub, bearing light purple flowers in spikes; blooms all summer.

DEUTZIA.
Double-Flowering.  (D. crenata flore pleno.)  Flowers double white, tinged with rose; one of the best of this class.
D. flore alba plena.  Similar to Crenata, but pure white and double.
Slender-Branched.  (D. gracilis.)  A very fine and delightful growing shrub.
Its pure white flowers are produced in great abundance; it will thrive anywhere and is desirable for pot culture; can be easily flowered in a low temperature in winter.

HYDRANGEAS.
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.  One of the best if not the best of our hardy ornamental shrubs.  Very vigorous, strong and healthy; its size when grown is from six to seven feet; leaves large, regular and of handsome proportions; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles from one to two feet in length, and produced in August and September, when but few shrubs are in bloom; decidedly of superior quality; attractive and almost indispensable for lawns or any showy location.
Oak-Leaved.  (H. quercifolia.)  A hardy native shrub, remarkable for its large leaves, which are lobed like the oak and downy beneath; very good.

LIGUSTRUM.  (Privet.)
A shrub that is very desirable for hedges and screens on account of its habit of growth; bears clipping well and will flourish in the shade and drip of trees.  We offer the following improved varieties—Amurense, Ilicium and Ovalifolium.

SPIRAEA.
S. Billardii.  Handsome rose-colored flowers; in bloom nearly all summer.
Lance-Leaved.  (S. Reevenii, fl. pl.)  A charming shrub with graceful and brisk habits; flowers a dazzling double white, in May.
S. Thunbergii.  A new shrub which is fast going to the head.  Its habit is dwarfish, making a round head; branches slender and somewhat drooping; leaves narrow, light green, turning to a darker tint as season advances, flowers the earliest in spring of any of the class.  Pure white and thickly set.

SYRINGA.  (Lilac.)
A beautiful shrub or tree, with which all are familiar.  The principal varieties are:
Common Purple.  (S. vulgaris.)  A well-known shrub, with purple, fragrant flowers.
S. alba.  Like the preceding, except the flowers, which are nearly white; blooms in May.
S. Josikea.  Quite different in foliage and appearance from the other Lilacs.  Leaves of waxy appearance and wavy surface; an upright grower and blooms one month later than other varieties.
S. rothomagensis.  Reminisces S. Persica in leaves, flowers and graceful habit, but is more robust, and in the size of its panicles of flowers exceeds any other lilac; very fine.

WIEGELA.  (Diervilla.)
Rose Colored.  (D. rosea.)  A very charming shrub, bearing an abundance of rose colored flowers in May.  It is very hardy and should be planted in all collections.
Amabilis or Splendens.  (D. rosea amabilis.)  Of much more robust habit, larger foliage and flowers, and blooms freely in autumn.  A great acquisition.
Variegated-leaved.  (D. rosea fol. variegata.)  Leaves bordered with yellowish white; one of the finest variegated leaved shrubs.
CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.

Under this heading are included some of the most beautiful of all ornamental plants, both in foliage and flower. The free use of climbers imparts to the home an air of comfort and elegance obtainable by no other means.

AKEBIA QUINATA.

A hardy, fast growing vine, with fragrant chocolate purple flowers; bears ornamental fruit. Leaves five-lobed, small, and of a glossy, deep green hue.

AMPELOPSIS.

The Japan Ampelopsis: Japan or Boston Ivy. (A. veitchii.) As free in growth as the Virginia Creeper; will attain the height of fifty feet under ordinary circumstances, and is perfectly hardy; nothing can compare with the beautiful tints the foliage takes on in autumn—in this vine we have all the colors of autumn leaves blended. The increasing demand each season shows the popularity it is attaining and which it will maintain, for it has no rival. (See cut on back of cover.)

BIGNONIA, or TRUMPET FLOWER. (Tecoma radicans.)

A splendid, hardy, climbing plant, with large trumpet shaped scarlet flowers in August and September; will cling to brick walls.

CLEMATIS, LARGE FLOWERING.

Within the past few years great attention has been given to these valuable plants, and many elegant varieties have been obtained, bearing magnificent flowers of large size and exquisite coloring. For garden and conservatory decoration, either as climbers on walls, trellises or verandas, old trees or ruins, or as specimens on the lawn, or for massing in large beds on the lawn, they have scarcely an equal, and certainly no superior.

C. Star of India. Reddish violet purple, with red bars; distinct.
C. Jackmanii. Large, rich violet purple; of vigorous growth, and the most popular of all.
C. Henryi. White, large.
C. Florida Standishi. One of the most beautiful flowers; violet blue, with crimson and carmine.
C. Lucie Lemoine. Fine double white; the flowers are composed of seventy-five to ninety-five petals, and resemble a gigantic double white Zinna.

LONICERA. (Honeysuckles.)

Hall's Japan. (L. Halliana.) A vigorous evergreen variety; flowers white, changing to yellow. Blooms from June to November; very fragrant and desirable, and indispensable to all lovers of sweet flowers; the finest Honeysuckle.
Japan Golden-leaved. (L. brachypoda aurea reticulata.) A variegated climber of great beauty, the leaves being marked by dots and veins of golden yellow.
Monthly Fragrant. (L. Periclymenum Belgicum.) A constant bloomer, with very fragrant red and yellow flowers.
Scarlet Trumpet. (L. sempervirens.) A strong, rapid grower; blooms very freely.

WISTARIA. (Glycine.)

Chinese White. (W. sinensis alba.) Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of his best acquisitions.
Chinese Purple. (W. sinensis purpurea.) A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, 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 vines ever introduced.
Great care must be exercised in transplanting evergreens not to let the roots dry out. As the sap is resinous in its nature, when once congealed it will not recover. We pack with moss, and cover the roots with matting or cloth as soon as dug. Also, the ground should be very firmly tramped around the tree.

**ARBORVITÆ.** *(Thuja.)*

**American.** *(T. occidentalis.)* A rapid growing tree, with finely divided branches, covered with flat foliage from base to summit. A fine lawn tree, and beautiful for hedges and screens.

**Golden Arborvitæ.** *(T. aurea.)* A beautiful variety of the Chinese. Compact and hardy.

**Globosa.** A very popular little globose evergreen, worthy a place in every garden.

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

**Semper Aurea.** A dwarf, compact variety, with golden yellow foliage; retains its color during the entire year; the best of the golden varieties.

**Siberian.** *(T. Siberica.)* A superb variety, somewhat similar to *Occidentalis* with heavier and fuller foliage, and more compact habit. It holds its color during winter, and bears trimming well; is most valuable for low hedging or single specimens.

**CEDAR.** *(Cedrus.)*

**Deodar.** *(C. Deodara.)* A native of the Himalaya mountains, where it is known as the “Tree of God;” it is perfectly hardy here, and the most beautiful of evergreen trees.

**CYPRESS.** *(Cupressus.)*

**Lawson’s.** *(C. Lawsoniana.)* One of the finest trees, ranking next to the Deodar Cedar; beautiful green, of drooping habit and pyramidal growth.

**Pyramidal.** *(C. sempervirens pyramidalis.)* A beautiful pyramidal tree, as much so as the Lombardy Poplar, making a dense green column.

**JAPAN CYPRESS.** *(Retinispora.)*

**R. plumosa.** A very rare and pretty sort, with short, slender branches, covered with small, bright green leaves.

**R. plumosa aurea.** Golden in the extreme; grows low.

**R. p. argentea.** Silvery in appearance, being marked with white spots; very pretty.

**R. obtusa.** Of tall and upright growth, with gracefully drooping branches and glossy green leaves, marked with silvery bands.

**R. squarrosa.** Handsome; foliage light bluish green, and branches slender and fine.

**JUNIPER.** *(Juniperus.)*

**Irish.** *(J. 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 hardihood is a general favorite.

**SPRUCE.** *(Abies.)*

**Norway Spruce.** *(A. excelsa.)* One of the best evergreen trees; lofty, erect and symmetrical, the smaller branches drooping in the older specimens, which gives it a very graceful appearance. It is being extensively planted for protective screens. For lawn planting it is unsurpassed, not only for its majestic beauty, but also for its extreme hardiness.

**Inverta.** A pendulous variety; foliage bright green.

**Pigmy Dwarf.** The smallest variety known; grows about eighteen inches high.

**YEY.** *(Taxus.)*

**Irish.** *(T. fastigiata.)* An upright grower; fine dark foliage; looks like a green column.
BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

BOX. (Buxus.)

Tree Box. (B. sempervirens.) A fine small evergreen, with pale green leaves; can be trained in any desirable form by shearing.

Dwarf Box. (B. suffruticosa.) Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

CAPE JESSAMINE. (Gardenia.)

Florida. A well known shrub, with bright green leaves and white flowers; delightfully fragrant.

Radicans. Dwarf variety; foliage smaller than the above; very fragrant.

Fortunii. Flowers and foliage larger than the Florida; makes more roots and seems to be hardier.

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS. (Chinese Box.)

A glossy-leaved shrub; fine for planting singly or for hedges; easily trimmed in any desirable form.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

The queen of broad-leaved evergreens. Tree large, and naturally forms a beautiful shape. Leaves large; shining green above, brown beneath; flowers very large, pure white, and deliciously fragrant.

RHODODENDRONS.

In variety. These are the most beautiful of all Evergreen Shrubs, with rich green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers. They thrive best on a peaty soil, somewhat shaded. They seem particularly adapted for the sea-shore and will amply repay any efforts that may be bestowed on them in preparing a bed to suit their wants.
The rose is one of the easiest of flowers to grow, and therefore especially suitable for those whose gardens are limited in extent, or whose time is taken up with other affairs and have not the leisure to attend to plants of a more delicate nature. It succeeds well in pots in the dwelling house, and also planted in the open ground; and while no plant makes such liberal returns for generous treatment as the Rose, it will thrive and do well in locations and positions generally considered the most unfavorable. The buds and flowers are more highly prized for personal adornment than any other flower, while the outlay of a few dollars in suitable plants will enliven and beautify the garden from early spring until far into the fall, when the frosts of winter begin to make their appearance.

We name only the best and most extensively reliable sorts, out-door grown and hardy. Long lists are, we find, confusing to many, and besides there are numerous sorts almost identical, and only the professional can distinguish the points of difference.

**EVERBLOOMING TEA ROSES.**

Tea Roses are celebrated the world over for their delicious fragrance, and the exquisite forms and rich charming tints of their flowers. They form the largest and most popular section of the Everblooming Roses, producing an endless succession of flowers.

- **Adam.** Rose, salmon center; very large.
- **Aline Sisley.** Varying from deep purple rose to shaded violet red—quite a new color in Tea Roses; medium size.
- **Catherine Mermet.** Delicate flesh colored rose; large and full, fine form; growth vigorous.
- **Cheshunt Hybrid.** Cherry carmine; large, full and finely shaped; growth very vigorous.
- **Coquette de Lyon.** Canary yellow; medium size, good form; very free flowering.
- **Devoniensis.** Creamy white, tinted rose; large; one of the best.
Duchess of Edinburg. Deep, glowing crimson; free flowering; large, fine form beautiful in bud.

Etoile de Lyon. A magnificent rose; brilliant chrome yellow, deepening at the center to pure golden yellow; flowers large, very double and full and deliciously fragrant.

Isabella Sprunt. Sulphur yellow; free bloomer and good grower.

Mad. Joseph Schwartz. White, tinted with flesh; medium size, good form.

Marechal Neil. Beautiful deep yellow; large, full, and of globular form; very sweet; shoots well clothed with large shining leaves; a magnificent variety.

Marie Van Houtte. White, tinted with yellow, petals tipped with rose; finely formed.

Niphetos. Creamy white; fine Magnolia-like petals, long buds.

Perle des Jardins. Fine straw yellow; sometimes a deep canary yellow.

Safrano. Bright apricot in the bud, changing to fawn when expanded.

Souvenir d'un Ami. Rose; very large, good shape. Has been a popular variety for many years.

The Bride. The finest white rose yet offered. It is a sport from Catherine Mermet, and is a counterpart of that fine variety excepting in color, which is pure white; it blooms with more freedom than its parent. The blooms are of fine texture and substance, lasting longer in a fresh state after being cut than any other white variety.
LA FRANCE ROSE.

**Noisette Roses.**

These are strong, healthy growers, blooming freely throughout the summer and autumn. Their distinguishing characteristic is their cluster blooming habit. In a mild climate they become magnificent climbers. We would advise those in the South and California wishing Climbing Roses to plant them freely.

**Celine Forestier.** Pale yellow, deep yellow in the centre; vigorous.

**Cloth of Gold.** Pale yellow with deeper centre; large, very vigorous.

**Gloire de Dijon.** Cream, shaded with flesh color.

**James Sprunt.** Bud a rich dark crimson, somewhat lighter when expanded.

**Mad. Alfred Carriere.** Flesh white, with salmon yellow at the base of petals; full and well formed; vigorous grower.

**Madame Caroline Kuster.** Beautiful orange yellow, large and globular; growth vigorous.

**Hybrid Tea Roses.**

This class combines, to a certain extent, the rich colors of the Hybrid Perpetuals with the free blooming habits of the Teas.

**Duke of Connaught.** Rosy carmine; large, well formed, and has charming buds; a fine rose.

**La France.** One of the most beautiful of all roses; is very fragrant and superbly formed. It is difficult to convey an idea of its exquisite coloring, but the prevailing color is bright silvery pink, shaded with silvery peach. It flowers continuously, throughout the season.

**Pierre Guillot.** Bright, dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine; petals beautifully veined pure white; flowers large, very double and full; a free bloomer and very sweet.
The Bourbon Roses, as a class, are valuable on account of producing their finest flowers in autumn.

**Acidalie.** White, tinted rose; very beautiful.

**Hermosaa.** Light rose; large, full and double; blooms profusely.

**Mad. Bosanquet.** A fine old variety, much esteemed; pale flesh, shaded with deep rose; large size.

**Souvenir de la Malmaison.** Pale blush, very large; fine foliage.

### Hybrid Perpetual Roses

This class comprises varieties of strong and robust growth, giving in early summer a profusion of large, finely formed flowers of beautiful colors and rich fragrance. With judicious pruning they bloom again in the fall. The colors range from the darkest crimson—almost black—through all shades to pure white, with no shades of yellow. The plants are perfectly hardy without protection, and are to be depended upon to give bloom even under bad treatment.

**Abel Carriere.** Rich velvety maroon; large, round, perfectly shaped, imbricated.

**Alfred Colomb.** Bright red; full, very showy.

**Alfred K. Williams.** Bright carmine red; large, round, imbricated flower.

**American Beauty.** A valuable free flowering variety, highly prized as a winter blooming sort. Flowers light crimson, of splendid shape and very fragrant, produced with much freedom.
Baronne Prevost. Pale rose color; very large.
Baroness Rothschild. Pale delicate rose, suffused with white; large and globular; a grand rose and one of the very best.
Coquette des Alps. White, tinged with pale rose; medium size; fine form; fine bloomer.
Duke of Teck. Vivid crimson-scarlet; flowers large, double, and of globular form.
Enfant de Mt. Carmel. Brilliant rosy carmine, shaded with purplish red; very large, full and sweet.
Fisher Holmes. Bright scarlet, imbricated; one of the best.
General Jacqueminot. Brilliant scarlet-crimson; very fine, and a standard sort.
Gen. Washington. Scarlet crimson; one of the best.
Giant of Battles. Brilliant crimson; large, very double and sweet; esteemed one of the finest.
Harrison Weir. Velvety crimson; large, full, and exquisitely formed; sweet scented, and a good autumnal bloomer.
John Hopper. Rosy crimson, back of petals lilac; large and full.
Jules Margottin. Vivid rosy carmine; large, very showy; vigorous habit.
Louis Van Houtte. Rich crimson, heavily shaded with maroon; a beautiful formed, double flower.
Mad. Charles Wood. Vivid crimson, shaded purple; large hold flower; a standard bloomer.
Mad. Victor Verdier. Vivid carmine; large, full, and of fine shape; intense color.
Paul Neyron. Deep rose; very large, good form and habit; very vigorous.

Hybrid China.

Mad. Plantier. A perfectly hardy, pure white double Rose; the plant grows in very fine bushy form, and produces flowers in great abundance in June; a most desirable rose for cemetery decoration.

Hardy Climbing Roses.

These, for their hardiness and profusion of flowers, recommend themselves to all lovers of the beautiful. They are admirably adapted to cover arbors, walls, and any unsightly objects, and are always ornamental in any situation.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white; one of the best white climbers.
Beauty, or Queen of Prairie. Bright rosy red, large and cupped; a splendid grower.
Felicite Perpetuelle. Creamy white, back of petals pink.

Moss Roses.

A very popular and beautiful class of roses of extreme hardiness; they will repay generous treatment by larger and finer bloom.

Contesse de Murinais. White, large and fine.
Glory of Mosses. Pale rose; very large; vigorous grower.
Luxembourg. Dark crimson; one of the best.
Lanei. Bright rosy crimson; vigorous.
Salet. Bright rose-color; good grower; great bloomer.
EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY.

See page 15.
AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

See page 29.