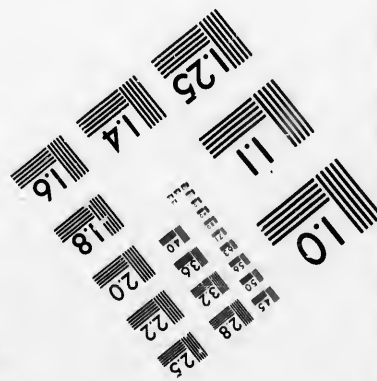
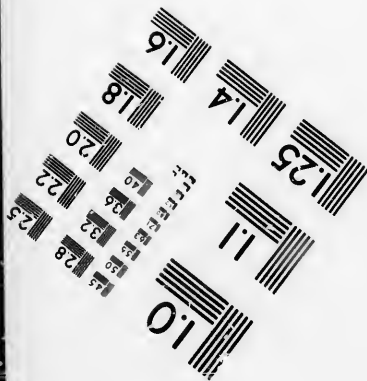
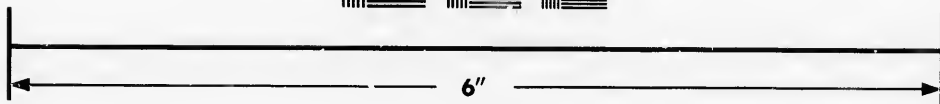
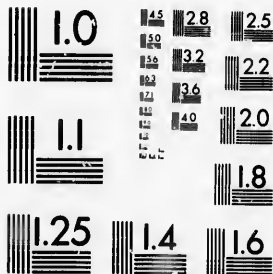


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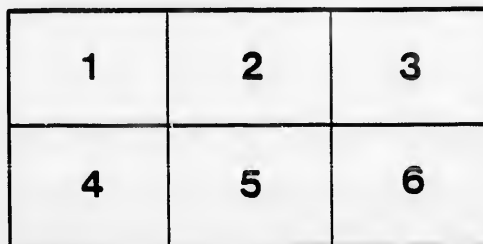
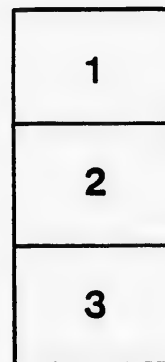
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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT TREES,

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs,

ROSES,

Pahlias, Grape Vines, Minor Fruits, &c.,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT

THE TORONTO NURSERIES,

KING STREET EAST,

BY

GEORGE LESLIE, PROPRIETOR,

WITH

NUMEROUS HINTS FOR THE PROPER CARE AND MANAGEMENT
OF TREES AND PLANTS GENERALLY.

THE USUAL ALLOWANCE TO THE TRADE.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY LOVELL AND GIBSON,
YONGE STREET.

Revised
N.D.
1872
No. 6



TABLE

Shewing the number of Trees required to the Acre at various distances.

FEET.	—	FEET.	TREES.	FEET.	—	FEET.	TREES.
3	by	3	4840	18	by	18	136
4	"	4	2722	20	"	20	108
5	"	5	1742	20	"	25	90
6	"	6	1210	22	"	22	90
8	"	8	680	25	"	25	70
10	"	10	438	25	"	30	59
10	"	15	304	28	"	28	55
12	"	15	305	30	"	30	48
15	"	15	194	30	"	35	43
15	"	20	145	35	"	35	35

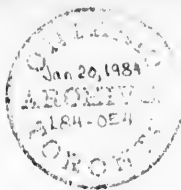
MEMORANDA.—The transplanting seasons are—

Spring: From the first of April to the middle of May. Evergreens can be safely transplanted till the first of June.

Fall: From the middle of October, till the setting in of hard frost.

Where a reduction is made in the price of trees and plants on a given quantity, it is distinctly intimated that no such abatement can be allowed unless the full specified quantity is taken.





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TO THE PUBLIC.

In presenting to the Public this edition of my **DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE**, I beg to thank them for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me; and to express a hope that, with long practical experience, close industry, and a disposition to give an equivalent to all, I shall merit a continuance of the same, and be able to please the most fastidious.

I would call particular attention to the fact, that, since the establishment of the Provincial Exhibitions, I have not failed to carry off the first prize for **THE BEST DISPLAY OF FRUIT**, (except in one instance, and that year I did not exhibit); and, in the case of the last Exhibition, in Hamilton, in the Fall of 1864, my productions were considered of so superior a nature, that the judges, in addition to the first prize, awarded them a diploma. The first prize for display is only one among the many prizes I have invariably got, at every exhibition where I have showed my fruit. This not only proves that the soil of which my grounds are composed is well adapted to the growth of trees, but that the varieties I cultivate are the best that can be procured for this climate.

My stock of ornamental, deciduous, and evergreen trees, has always, by its variety and healthy appearance, excited the admiration of every one who has seen it; and I purpose doing all in my power to keep it in the same satisfactory state.

Dwarf trees have, of late years, attracted especial attention; and, for gardens, they are deservedly worthy of cultivation. They may be planted ten feet apart, or even nearer; they come into bearing the year following the one in which they are planted, and continue to bear regularly and abundantly.

Amateurs, Nurserymen, wholesale buyers, all who feel interested in Horticulture, and the public generally, are invited to visit and inspect the grounds. To such, every attention will be paid, and all necessary information imparted.

Persons at a distance in want of trees, and communicating by letter, will have their orders as faithfully executed as if they were personally present. In such cases, where no mode of conveyance is pointed out, the bundles will always be forwarded by the most expeditious route, and the parties advised thereof by post.

Those who have little acquaintance with the subject, or who hesitate to trust their own judgment in making selections, will, by leaving it to the subscriber, have the fullest justice done them. On stating only what proportion of Fall and Winter fruit is required, they may confidently rely on having such an assortment, as will, in all respects, prove satisfactory.

All trees and plants from those Nurseries are properly labelled, and packed in the safest manner so as to ensure their safe arrival at the most distant part of Upper and Lower Canada, for which a small charge is made, merely to cover cost of material.

All bundles and packages of trees and plants will be delivered free of

charge, on board the steamboats, or at the railway stations; after which they are at the risk of the purchaser.

All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with the cash, or satisfactory reference; and no *credit* will be given for a less sum than *ten dollars*, and, in no one case, for more than *three month's* time; after that time interest will be charged.

Catalogues furnished gratis.

All orders, business communications, letters of inquiry, &c., will be promptly answered.

Address, post-paid,

GEORGE LESLIE,

Toronto Nurseries,

Leslie P. O.



HINTS

FOR

Properly Transplanting Trees.

A TREE is a living, nicely organized production, as surely affected for good or evil, by its treatment, as an animal. Many trees, rudely thrust into the ground, if they do survive, struggle several years against their adverse condition, before they recover. The following brief direction should be carefully attended to:—

1. Dig the hole large enough to receive the roots entire, easily and without bending.

2. Pare smooth on the under side, with a sharp knife, all bruised and broken parts of the roots, and cut off the last years' growth on the branches to within three or four buds of the bottom.

3. Let one person hold the tree upright in the hole, whilst another is filling in the soil. The surface soil made fine, should be first put in, carefully spreading out with the hand every root and fibre, that each may meet the soil, and shaking the tree gently, so that no vacancies or crevices are left.

4. The hole being filled, press the soil gently, but firmly with the foot, and the tree thus planted should stand about one inch deeper than it did in the Nursery; deep planting is fatal.

5. Mulching is indispensable. Put around each tree, on the surface, to the extent of a foot or more, a depth of five or six inches of long manure, after the whole are planted.

6. In dry weather, in Spring, it may be necessary to throw a pail of water in the hole when half filled, allowing the water to settle before filling it up. For some years keep the ground, a little way round each tree, loose and free from grass or weeds. No cattle must be allowed in the enclosure till the trees are large.

STAKING.—The moment the trees are planted, and particularly in exposed situations, trees should be tied to a stake, with a hay or straw rope, to prevent them shaking about or blowing sideways, before they take root. All crooked trees can easily be made straight by tying judiciously to a stake.

Every cultivator of fruit should have one of the standard works upon fruit, now found in all book stores.

Twenty-five to thirty feet apart each way, is the proper distance to plant apple trees in an orchard.



Catalogue of Fruit Trees.

SELECT APPLES.

The principal stock of Apples consists of the following varieties, nearly all of which have been proved in this Nursery and can be recommended as the best now in cultivation, comprising all the varieties recommended by the American Pomological Society. DWARF TREES, for *Pyramids* or *Espaliers*, can be supplied of all the most popular sorts, on *Paradise* stocks. They may be planted five or six feet apart in the garden, and will bear abundantly the second or third year after planting.

PRICES OF APPLE TREES.

Standard Trees, on Free Stocks, for orchards, 5 to 7 feet high, 25 cts.

Dwarf Trees, on Paradise Stocks, for gardens, 2 years from bud, 37½ "

" " " " " 1 year from bud, 25 "

CLASS I.—SUMMER APPLES.

Astracan Red.—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, over-spread with a thick bloom, juicy, rich, acid, beautiful fruit. Aug. and Sept.

Bough, Sweet.—Large, pale yellow, sweet, tender, and juicy, abundant bearer. August and September.

Early Harvest, or **Yellow Harvest.**—Medium to large size, tender, with a mild fine flavour; a good bearer. The best of all early apples. August.

Early Strawberry.—Medium size, mostly covered with deep red; tender, melting, with a fine mild flavour; an excellent variety for both the garden and orchard. End of August.

Early Joe.—A beautiful small sized apple, red and yellow. A fine desert apple. A most profuse bearer. September.

Golden Sweeting.—Large, yellow, fine sweet. A good bearer. Sept.

Keswick Codlin.—Large, oblong, pale yellow; bears when very young, and abundantly. Excellent for cooking. July to October.

Summer Queen.—Large, conical, striped and clouded with red; rich and fine flavoured. A beautiful market apple. August.

William's Favorite.—Large, oblong, red; rich and excellent. August.

Primate.—Medium size, pale yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; tender, mild, and good. Tree vigorous, and a good bearer. Aug. and Sept.

CLASS II.—AUTUMN APPLES.

Alexander.—Very large and beautiful, deep red or crimson; one of the most showy apples in cultivation, and moderately productive. October and November.

Black Detroit.—Dark red; excellent bearer. October and November.

- Autumn Strawberry.**—Medium size, streaked light red; tender, juicy, and fine. Productive, and one of the best of its season. Sept. and Oct.
- Colvert.**—Large, with a handsome red cheek; an excellent and profitable kitchen apple. Splendid grower, and very hardy. November.
- Duchess of Oldenberg.**—Large, beautiful, roundish, streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy, and pleasant; bears young and abundantly. Very suitable for this climate. October and November.
- Pomme Royal.**—Large, roundish, yellowish white, with a brown spot next the sun; crisp and highly flavoured. October and November.
- Fall Pippin.**—Very large, roundish oblong, yellow; flesh tender and delicious. A fine bearer. October to December.
- Gravenstein.**—Large, striped, roundish; first quality. Productive and generally esteemed. September and October.
- Hawthornden.**—A beautiful Scotch apple. Medium to large, pale yellow, with a fine red blush on the sunny side. A constant and abundant bearer; makes a fine dwarf. Excellent for cooking. October to November.
- Hawley.**—Very large, pale yellow; tender and fine. Sept. and Oct.
- Jersey Sweet.**—Medium, striped red and green; juicy and sweet; good bearer; good for table and cooking. September and October.
- Maiden's Blush.**—Medium to large flat, pale yellow, with red cheek; tender and pleasant; excellent bearer. September and October.
- Porter.**—Medium to large, oblong, yellow, tender and excellent flavour. Very popular; good for table and cooking. October and November.
- Pumpkin Sweet.**—A very large, round, yellow apple, sweet and rich; valuable in its season. October and November.
- Saint Lawrence.**—Large, round, streaked red and deep green; a very beautiful, popular, and productive market apple; fine for table; tree hardy; native of Montreal. October to December.
- Jeffries.**—From Pennsylvania, large, striped mostly red; fine quality; productive. September and October.
- Indian Rareripe.**—Medium to large, conical, whitish-yellow; very juicy rich and tender, one of the best of its season. September and October.
- Fall Jenetting.**—A large, yellow, excellent apple; tree grows rapidly, and produces abundantly. October.
- Munson Sweet.**—Medium to large, pale yellow, with a red cheek, tender, juicy and good. Tree a very fine grower, and good bearer. Nov. and Dec.

CLASS III.—WINTER APPLES.

- Baldwin.**—Large, brown, red, juicy and rich; very productive; one of the best winter apples. January to April.
- Balley's Sweet.**—Large deep red, productive and excellent. December and January.
- Bellflower, Yellow.**—Large, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; a beautiful and excellent fruit. December to April.
- Bourrassa.**—Large, reddish, russet, rich and highly flavoured; esteemed in Lower Canada as one of the best. November to April.
- Blue Pearmain.**—Large, dark purplish red, covered with blue bloom; moderate bearer. November to January.
- Danver's Winter Sweet.**—Medium size, greenish yellow; tender and sweet. November to March.

Dutch Mignonne.—A very large and excellent apple; orange yellow, marked with russet and faint streaks of red; fine flavour and good bearer. November to April.

Fameuse, or Snow.—Medium size, deep crimson and green; flesh snowy white, tender and delicious; very productive; excellent for table and kitchen.

Hubbardson's Nonsuch.—Large, brown red, juicy and fine; good bearer. November to February.

Holland Pippin.—Large, rather oblong, yellow, very hollow crown excellent. December to March.

Jeanette Rauls.—Medium to large, yellow, striped with red; prolific bearer. January to May.

Kentish Fillbasket.—Very large, yellow, with red cheek; beautiful; fine for market. November to January.

King.—Large, superb, finest quality; good bearer; tree very hardy. December to April.

Lady Apple, or Pomme d'Api.—A beautiful little flat dessert, pale, fruit yellow, with a brilliant red cheek; flesh crisp and pleasant; an immense bearer. December to May.

Melon.—Large, pale yellow, with a red cheek, flesh very tender and juicy; a most beautiful and delicious fruit. In use from October to April.

Mother.—Large, red, flesh very tender and aromatic, tree hardy, and a good bearer. November to January.

Newtown Pippin.—One of the most celebrated American apples; medium size; excellent quality; round, very green in Fall, turning yellow in Spring; requires high cultivation. November to June.

Northern Spy.—Large, conical, striped, approaching to red on the sunny side, and sometimes covered with bloom; juicy and highly aromatic; tree very hardy and requires a good culture. January to July.

Peck's Pleasant.—Large, pale yellow, with a brown cheek; smooth and fair; fine aromatic flavor; a good bearer. November to April.

Pomme Grise.—Small greyish russet; very rich and highly flavored; valuable dessert apple. November to June.

Rambo.—Medium size, roundish, streaked and mottled yellow and red; very juicy and mild flavor; tree hardy and a good bearer. December to February.

Reinette Canada.—Very large, flat, ribbed, dull yellow; flesh firm and rich; an excellent winter apple. December to March.

Red Canada.—Medium size, red, with white dots; one of the best keeping apples. Exceedingly thrifty and hardy. December to June.

Rhode Island Greening.—A very popular apple; large, round, and green; prodigious bearer; excellent for dessert and cooking. December to May.

Ribston Pippin.—Large, yellow, russety, with sometimes a faint stroke of red; a celebrated English apple, and succeeds well in Canada. November to February.

Roxburgh Russet.—Medium to large, brown, rough, greenish, covered with russet; a long keeper; second-rate in flavor; very productive. December to July.

Russet, American Golden.—Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh greenish, crisp, and high flavored; bears well; altogether the best of the russets; should be largely grown for market. February to May.

Russet, Canadian Golden, or Sweezie Pomme Grise.—Small size, rather oblong than round; a native of Niagara; one of the best dessert apples grown. Keeps till June.

Russet, English.—Medium size, greenish yellow russet; pleasant sub-acid flavor; a good bearer. Keeps till June.

Swaar.—Large pale lemon yellow, with dark dots; rich and spicy flavor; requires good culture; one of the best apples. December to May.

Seek-no-farther.—Medium to large, striped with dull red, and slightly russet; a good apple and a good bearer. November to February.

Spitzenburg Esopus.—Medium to large, oblong, red, with grey spots, sometimes coated with bloom, flesh yellow; rich, crisp, and excellent; esteemed as one of the best. December to May.

Talnan's Sweet.—Medium size, whitish yellow, slightly tinged with red; productive and excellent for cooking. December to May.

Twenty Ounce.—Large, beautiful, showy, striped with red; excellent for baking; popular for market. October to January.

Waggoner.—Medium to large, deep red in the sun; flesh firm and excellent; a new and excellent variety, recently introduced. December to May.

Wine Apple.—Large, deep red, medium quality; keeps well. Dec. to May.

Scarlet Pearmain.—Shape oblong; red spotted; bears well; first rate for table. October to March.

English Golden Pippin.—Small, yellow apple; one of the best winter dessert.

Gloria Mundi.—Very large, deep green, becoming yellow in February; first class cooking apple.

Wheeler's Russet.—Large, and keeps well; good cooker.

King of Tomkins County.—A fine red apple of the largest size, and finest quality. Tree grows and bears well; very hardy. November to March.

Many additional varieties are also grown and kept on hand; but the foregoing are best adapted for this country.

CLASS IV.—APPLES FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING.

Golden Beauty Crab.—Medium size, pure golden yellow; very ornamental; a prodigious bearer.

Red Siberian Crab.—Small, with scarlet cheek, beautiful; tree vigorous and erect; bears very young. Ripe in September.

Large Red Siberian Crab.—Nearly double the size of the above; the same in appearance and quality; tree grows much larger. Ripe in September and October.

Yellow Siberian Crab.—Large, beautiful yellow, with a red cheek.

Montreal Beauty Crab.—A magnificent fruit, larger than any of the preceding; yellowish red; tree vigorous and upright. Ripe in September.

Cherry Crab.—Very ornamental fruit, about the size of a cherry; tree stiff and dwarfish; when in bloom it looks beautiful.

Double Flowering Crab.—Beautiful when in bloom. Description among ornamental trees.

Transcendent.—Largest and handsomest of all crabs.

The Crabs are all highly ornamental both in blossom and in fruit. They bear when quite young, and in great profusion.

SELECT PEARS.

Mr. Barry, in his Fruit Book, recommends pears to be gathered as follows :
SUMMER PEARS should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe; **AUTUMN PEARS**, at least a fortnight; and **WINTER PEARS**, as nearly as possible about the time the trees stop growing. If left on till the commencement of the fall of the leaf, they will be injured; a pear ripened on the tree is, generally, not fit to be eaten. One of the most important points in the management of pears, is to gather them at the proper time.

PRICES OF PEAR TREES.

Standard Trees, on Pear Stocks, 2 to 3 years old	- - -	50 cents each.
Dwarf and Pyramidal Trees, on Quince, 2 years old	- -	50 "
Yearling Pear Trees (one year from bud), on Quince	- -	35 "

CLASS I.—SUMMER PEARS.

Ananas d'Ete.—A large handsome pear, resembling Bartlett. Ripe about the same time.

Dearborn's Seeding.—Rather below medium size, pale yellow; one of the best early pears. Ripe last of August.

Bloodgood.—An American pear of the first quality, medium size; good bearer. August.

Bartlett.—Large, buttery and melting; one of the best summer pears. September.

Madelaine.—Medium, first quality; very early and productive. Ripe beginning of August.

Osband's Summer.—A medium sized, excellent fruit, half melting, mild and pleasant flavored. Tree a fair erect grower, on both pear and quince, and very productive. Middle of August, origin Wayne Co., N. Y.

Tyson.—Medium to large, sweet and fine flavored; an excellent summer variety. September.

Washington.—Medium size; a beautiful pear; good bearer. September. Second quality.

Summer Belle.—Large, first quality. Ripe in August.

Canandaigua.—Resembles the Bartlett very much, but not quite so large; ripe about the same time; great grower and bearer; hardier than Bartlett.

Brandywine.—Medium size, yellow and russet, first rate, grows well and productive. September.

Beurre Giffard.—A new, excellent variety, and ripening about the same time as Madelaine.

CLASS II.—AUTUMN PEARS.

Andrew's.—Medium size, fair, melting and sweet; tree productive and hardy. Middle of September.

Buffam.—Resembles the White Doyenne; buttery, sweet, and fine flavored; tree upright grower and vigorous. Last of September.

- Beurre Bosc.**—A large and beautiful russet pear, highly flavored and delicious; bears well. September and October.
- Beurre D'Amanlis.**—A large melting pear, resembling the Brown Beurre, and with the same high vinous flavor. September and October.
- Beurre Diel.**—One of the largest pears, buttery, rich, and fine; generally first-rate on the Quince. October and November.
- Beurre Superfin.**—A new, large, fine, melting pear, of sprightly sub-acid flavor, like the Brown Beurre. October.
- Beurre de Waterloo.**—A new, large, handsome pear, of first quality of a honied sweetness, and delicate perfume; good bearer. October.
- Beurre d'Anjou.**—(Ne plus Meuris of the French.) A large, fine pear, buttery, and melting, with a sprightly vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower on both pear and quince. October and November.
- Beurre Langelier.**—Large, greenish, yellow, and red; melting and fine. Tree a superb grower, not an early bearer. December.
- Bergamot Gansels.**—Medium to large size, roundish, skin rough, brown, flesh melting, juicy, rich and high flavoured. October.
- Belle Lucrative.**—Large, melting, and delicious; first quality in all respects. September and October.
- Duchesse d'Angouleme.**—The largest of all our good pears; it attains its highest perfection on Quince. October and November.
- Doyenne White.**—A well known and almost universally esteemed variety, of the highest excellence; tree productive and hardy. October and November.
- Flemish Beauty.**—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. September and October.
- Forelle.**—Medium size, finely speckled, buttery and rich; bears well. November and December.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey.**—A large, beautiful pear, yellow, with a dark red cheek, melting and rich. Succeeds best on Quince; should be in all collections. September and October.
- Maria Louisa.**—Medium size, of first quality; bears well. September and October.
- Napoleon.**—Large, juicy, and of second quality; good bearer. October.
- Seckel.**—The standard of excellence in the pear; small, of the highest flavor. September and October.
- Steven's Genesee.**—A large, roundish, melting pear; highly productive. September and October.
- Swan's Orange.**—A large, high flavored pear; sometimes slightly astringent. October.
- Urbaniste.**—A large, melting, buttery pear, of first quality. October and November.
- Van Mons Leon de Clero.**—A magnificent large pear, melting, buttery, and rich; bears young and abundantly.
- Fulton.**—An excellent native pear, round, russety; succeeds well in the North, where many others are tender.
- Howell.**—One of the finest American pears, large, sweet and melting; tree vigorous, hardy, and productive. September and October.
- Sheldon.**—A new pear of first quality, large, round, russety, melting, rich and delicious; tree, erect and handsome, bears well. October and November.

CLASS III.—WINTER PEARS.

Beurre d'Arenberg.—Medium to large size, melting, with a rich vinous flavor., December and January.

Beurre Easter.—A large, roundish, oval fruit, yellow, with a red cheek, melting and rich; best on the Quince, keeps very well.

Columbia.—Large, melting, and rich; a good bearer. December and January.

Doyenne Sieulle (Sieulle).—Medium size, roundish, an excellent, melting, rich pear; free, upright grower and good bearer; makes a fine pyramid on the Quince. December to January.

Figue d'Alencon.—Medium to large, greenish brown and russet, melting, juicy and good. Tree vigorous, handsome grower, hardy and good bearer. December and January.

Josephine de Malines.—A new Flemish winter pear, medium in size, melting and rich. The tree is a moderate grower, with quite small leaves; succeeds well on the Quince; keeps till Spring.

Jamiette.—Large, roundish, russet, half melting, good. Tree one of the most vigorous and beautiful, with large, rich, glossy leaves. January and February.

Glout Morceau.—A large, excellent pear, very distinct in foliage and habit. December to January.

Passe Colmar.—Large, buttery, and rich; exceedingly productive. December.

Vicar of Winkfield.—A large long pear of good quality; good bearer. November to January.

Lawrence.—A fine melting pear; tree a fine grower, and a regular and abundant bearer. December.

Beurre Gris d'Hiver Nouveau.—A large, first rate, early winter fruit; tree moderate grower, but good bearer. In use in February.

Bergamotte d'Esperen.—Likely to be one of the most valuable winter pears. December to April.

Winter Nellis.—One of the best early winter pears, medium size, melting and buttery, with a rich flavor. November to January.

Bonchretien Flemish.—Medium to large; tree hardy, and a great bearer; growth irregular, best grown as a standard. Keeps through Winter.

Young trees of a number of other varieties can be supplied.

PLUMS.

The plum delights in a strong, clay, loam soil.

For Gardens, low standards, branching at from two to three feet, are to be preferred.

The *Curculio* is the greatest enemy to the plum. It commences to puncture the fruit when about the size of a pea, leaving a small crescent shaped wound. The most efficient and practical remedy that can be recommended to those who cultivate only a few trees in their fruit gardens, is to go over them once or twice a day, and shake or jar off the insects, with a quick powerful movement, into a white sheet or cloth spread underneath to receive them; the cloth is then taken up and all the insects destroyed. The morning is the best time,

while all the insects are somewhat torpid, but it should be done twice a day. All fallen fruit should be carefully gathered and destroyed. Where trees are large and in full bearing, it is well to pave underneath or beat the ground firmly, as this not only prevents the insects from entering the ground, but admits of all fallen, punctured fruit, &c, being cleanly swept off daily. This method is recommended by all leading Horticulturalists in this country.

PRICE OF PLUM TREES.

Standard Trees	50 cents each.
Dwarf Trees	50 " "

Bradshaw.—[Large Black Imperial.]—A very large and fine early plum, dark violet red, juicy and good; very productive.

Bingham.—Fine oval shape, deep yellow, dotted with red spots, flavor very rich; tree productive. September 15th.

Bleeker's Gage.—Medium size, roundish yellow; fine fruit and good bearer. September 1st.

Coe's Golden Drop.—Large oval, light yellow; flesh firm and sweet; tree very productive. End of September.

Columbia.—Large, handsome, roundish, purple, flesh yellow, juicy and rich. Middle September.

Denison's Superb.—Large, round, yellowish green, with purple dots; rich, and parts from the stone. End of August.

Duane's Purple.—Very large, oval, reddish purple, flesh juicy and sweet; tree productive. September 1st.

Diamond.—Large, purple; hang long on the tree. End of September.

Goliath.—Large, purple, productive and good for cooking. Middle of Sept.

Green Gage.—Medium size, green; the best grown for dessert. Middle of August.

Huling's Superb.—Large, round, yellowish green, handsome, fine flavor; very productive. Middle of August.

Imperial Gage.—Large, oval, greenish; flesh juicy, rich, and delicious; parts from the stone; one of the most productive and best of plums. Middle of August.

Jefferson.—A fine new variety, yellow, with a red cheek; tree dwarf grown, but very productive; excellent. Beginning of September.

Lawrence's Favorite.—Large, roundish, yellowish, green; flesh juicy and melting; very productive. End of August.

Lombard.—Medium size, oval, violet red; a great bearer, and well adapted to light soils. End of August.

Red Egg.—Large, egg shape, violet red, second quality; good for cooking. End of August.

Yellow Egg.—A very large and beautiful egg shaped yellow plum, excellent for cooking; tree vigorous and productive. September.

Orleans, New.—Medium size, round, purple; early and good.

Orleans, Smith's.—Large, oval, reddish purple, with a thick coat of bloom, flesh yellow, firm and rich; productive. September.

Peach Plum.—Large, round, reddish. End of August.

Peter's Yellow Gage.—New, said to be very fine.

Prince of Wales.—Large, purplish, said to be excellent for dessert and preserving.

Bryanston Gage.—A new English plum of excellent quality, greenish, yellow, sweet; tree of great vigor, and productive.

Pond's Seedling.—A magnificent English plum, form of Magnum Bonum, light red, changing to violet; tree a good grower and great bearer; attractive. September.

Orange.—One of the largest varieties, oval, yellow, rather coarse; tree vigorous and very productive. September.

Reine Claude de Bavay.—Large and fine flavor, roundish, green, marked with red; very productive. End of September.

Royal Hative.—Medium, round, violet purple; good. Middle of August.

Washington.—Large, round, yellowish green, marked with red, juicy and rich; exceedingly productive; one of the best plums. End of August.

Yellow Gage.—Large, oval, yellow, juicy, and rich; an excellent and profitable variety. Middle of August.

NOTE.—Plums should be planted at a distance of from twelve to fifteen feet apart.

CHERRIES.

Cherries are usually divided into three or four classes.

1. **Heart.**—Fruit more or less heart shaped, and flesh sweet and tender.

2. **Bigarreau.**—Distinguished from the preceding only by the flesh being firm.

These two classes are of a rapid growth and fine foliage; attain to very large size; are very ornamental on the lawn or door yard. In all cases I would recommend low standards and dwarf for our climate.

3. **Duke and Morello.**—Are of a dwarf stiff upright growth, fruit round, thin skinned, juicy and sweet.

Dry, sandy, or gravelly loam is the best soil for the Cherry, it is useless to plant in heavy moist soils.

PRICE OF CHERRIES.

Standard Trees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 cents.
Dwarf Trees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 "

CLASS I.—HEART CHERRIES.

American Amber.—Medium size, shaded and mottled with bright red; sweet and good; very productive. Middle of July.

Black Heart.—A good old variety, large, tender and rich. Beginning of July.

Sweet Montmorency.—Small, light red, tender and sweet. Tree vigorous erect and productive; ripens about the same time as Sparhawk's Honey, or a few days later.

Black Eagle.—Large, tender, juicy, and rich; high flavored; one of the best. End of July.

Black Tartarian.—Very large, black; flavor mild and pleasant; a good grower and bearer, rather tender for the North. Middle of July.

Downton.—A fine large English variety, whitish red; fine flavor. Ripe first of July.

Downer's Late Red.—Large, light red, slightly bitter before fully ripe; very productive. First of August.

Early White Guigne.—Small, very tender and sweet. End of June.

Governor Wood.—Clear, light red, tender and delicious; new; very fine.

Knight's Early Black.—Large, tender, juicy and excellent. Middle of July.

Elton.—Large, heart shaped, skin pale yellow, nearly covered with light red, tender, juicy and excellent; tree irregular, shoots pendulant, very productive. One of the best for Canada.

Elkhorn.—Black fruit, very large, heart shaped, skin glossy, very solid, late, and hangs long on the tree.

Sparhawk's Honey.—Pale amber color, fruit medium size, heart shaped, juicy and rich; tree hardy and productive.

Belle d'Orleans.

CLASS II.—BIGGAREAU.

Biggareau, the, or Yellow Spanish.—Large, pale yellow, sometimes with a red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, and delicious; one of the most popular cherries.

Black Biggareau.—Glossy black, flesh firm. End of July.

Cleveland Biggareau.—Large, clear, red and yellow; sweet and rich. First of July.

Flesh Colored Biggareau.—Large, pale yellow; productive and good. Middle of July.

Napoleon Biggareau.—A magnificent cherry of the largest size, with a handsome red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy, and sweet; a great berrer. End of July.

Rockport Biggareau.

CLASS III.—DUKE AND MORELLO.

Belle de Choisy.—Medium size, amber, shaded and mottled with red, melting, sweet and rich. July.

Belle Magnifique.—A fine, large, red, late cherry, excellent for cooking, and fine for table, tender, juicy and rich. August.

Carnation.—Large, light red, and mottled with orange, tender and juicy. End of July.

May Duke.—An old, well known, English Variety, large dark red, sub-acid. Middle of July.

Morello English, or Imperial Morello.—Large, dark red, juicy, sub-acid. August.

Plumstone Morello.—Large, dark red, rich and fine; best of all Morellos. August.

Reine Hortense.—Large, bright red, juicy and sweet. End of July.

Early Richmond.—Very early, dark, acid. Valuable for cooking.

The ornamental varieties of the Cherry are: Large Double Flowering, Large Weeping, and Dwarf Weeping.

For description and prices of which, see "Deciduous Ornamental Trees."

PEACHES.

The following is a list recommended after the experience of the last eighteen years, as containing all the early and hardy varieties adapted to our climate. Careful cultivation and suitable locality, will, in most years, ensure productiveness, and the varieties grown in this nursery, have been selected with a special view to that object. Dry sloping ground is the most suitable place; twelve to fifteen feet apart is the proper distance. To promote the health, vigor and fruitfulness of the trees, attention must be given to the following points:—

1st.—Keep the ground around the trees clean and mellow, giving occasionally a dressing of wood ashes.

2nd.—The head should be low, not branching higher than two and a half to three feet.

3rd.—Cut back and shorten the shoots of the previous year's growth, weak shoots one-half, strong one-third their length. All sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut clean out.

From the middle of August to the end of September is generally the season in which the fruit should ripen.

PRICE OF PEACH TREES.

Peach Trees,	25 cents each.
On Plum Stocks,	50 "

Alberage, Yellow.—Large, deep yellow, with a dull red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. 1st September.

Eergen's Yellow.—Large, yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and tender. 1st September.

Cole's Early Red.—Medium size, clouded and mottled with red; flesh pale and delicious. End of August.

Cooledge's Favorite.—An excellent variety, skin white, mottled with red; flesh pale and juicy. August.

Crawford's Early.—An excellent yellow peach, of good quality; very productive, and one of the most popular orchard varieties. 1st September.

Crawford's Late Melocoton.—Really a superb yellow peach, very large and productive. Ripening about the end of September.

Early York.—Medium size, large, greenish white, with a purplish red cheek; flesh juicy and excellent, one of the best early varieties. End of August.

Early Tillotson.—Medium size, white and red; flesh white and juicy. The tree and fruit are both liable to mildew. End of August.

Early Royal George.—Large, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh white, juicy and rich. End of August.

George IV.—Large, white, with a red cheek; flesh pale, rich and juicy. End of August.

Grosse Mignonne.—Large, dull white, with a red cheek; flesh pale and delicious. End of August.

Hain's Early.—Large, white, with a red cheek; flesh pale, juicy and delicious. End of August.

Jacques' Rare-ripe.—A rich yellow peach; exceeds "Crawford's Early." September.

Lemon Cling.—A beautiful lemon shaped variety, light yellow, red in the sun; flesh yellow, excellent for preserving.

- Noblesse.**—Large, white with a light red cheek; high flavored. September.
Snow.—Medium size, skin and flesh clear and creamy white; one of the best for preserving. September.
Double Flowering Peach—See "Deciduous Ornamental Trees."

APRICOTS.

The general treatment of the Apricot is the same as that of the Peach.

PRICES OF APRICOT TREES.

On Peach Stocks	- - - - -	50 cents each.
On Plum Stocks	- - - - -	75 "

- Breda.**—Small, round, dull orange, marked with red in the summer; flesh orange, juicy and vinous. August.
Early Golden.—Small, pale, flesh orange, juicy and sweet. July.
Large Early French.—Large, orange, with a red cheek; flesh rich and excellent August 1st.
Moorpark.—Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh orange, juicy and rich. August.
Peach.—Large, handsome, exceeds the "Moorpark."
Turkey.—Large and rich. Later than the "Moorpark."

NECTARINES.

The culture and management of the Nectarine is precisely similar to that of the Peach, from which it differs only in having a smooth skin, like the Plum. It is peculiarly liable to the attacks of the *Curculio*. The same remedy must be applied as recommended for the Plum.

PRICES OF TREES, - - - - - 50 cents each.

- Elruge.**—Medium size, greenish yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh greenish white, highly flavored. September.
Early Violet.—Medium size, dark yellow, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, highly flavored. August.
Early Newington.—Large, pale green, red in the sun; flesh pale red, rich and juicy. August.
Red Roman.—Large, yellow, tinged with red; excellent flavor. September.
Stanwick.—New, best of all.

THE QUINCE.

This is a small irregular growing tree, bearing an excellent fruit for preserves and jellies, and giving an additional flavor to apples. The variety producing the best fruit, and most extensively cultivated for the purpose, is the *Apple shaped, or Orange*; fruit large, roundish, of a bright golden color and very productive.

PRICE OF TREES, - - - - - 25 to 50 cents each.

- Portugal.**—The fruit of this variety is equal to the preceding; but it is a shy bearer, and unless in favorable years, seldom maturing.
Chinese and Japan.—See "Deciduous Ornamental Shrubs."

GRAPES.

The limits of a catalogue prevent the giving of minute instructions for the proper training of hardy out-door Grapes; but the following brief hints may not be unacceptable. The vines themselves are ornamental, and may be advantageously planted where the shade is required, and on the sides of buildings or arbors, trellises, or summer houses.

PRUNING.—It is presumed that the vines will be planted in a sunny exposure, and, from the luxuriant growth of some sorts, it is necessary to apply the knife freely to keep them in moderate bounds. The *fruit* is borne towards the base of the present year's wood, which must, therefore, be annually replaced by cutting back late in the fall the wood of the previous year, leaving only two or three eyes.

A top dressing of well rotted manure, should be regularly applied round the roots of vines.

CLASS I.—HARDY NATIVE VARIETIES.

PRICES.—Vines two or three years old, - - - - 50 cents.
One year old, - - - - - 25 "

(Except where noted.)

Clinton.—Berries medium size, black, juicy, and fair quality; bunches small and compact; free bearer. Very excellent.

Catawba.—Bunches large and loose, berries of a dark red color, sweet and juicy; excellent for wine.

To-Kalon.—Bunches large; berries large, round; color very dark red, profusely covered with bloom; fruit sweet and juicy, without pulp. Vine hardy, and, with good treatment, an abundant bearer. Ripens a little earlier than "Isabella." \$1 each.

Creveling.—A Grape held in high repute in Pennsylvania, where it originated; in general appearance it closely resembles the "Isabella," but is superior to it in many respects, and, to a great extent, has superseded that variety where it has become known. Flesh melting, juicy and very sweet. A hardy, strong grower and abundant bearer, and ripens from two to three weeks earlier than "Isabella." \$1 each.

Adirondac.—A new grape of much promise, which originated on the banks of Lake Champlain; bunch large, compact; berries large, round; color dark purple, with a blue bloom; flesh sweet, juicy, very little pulp, with a flavor similar to Black Hamburg; ripens at Plattsburgh, N. Y., two weeks before the Delaware. \$2.00 each.

Concord.—A large purple grape, exceeds the Isabella, being a week or two earlier; very productive.

Delaware.—A medium size, red, clear, beautiful grape of fine quality, and very early; bunches very compact. One of the best, 50 cents to \$1 each.

Diana.—A new variety, resembling the Catawba, but ripening two weeks earlier; one of the most valuable grapes for Canada.

Isabella.—Bunches large and loose, berries large, oval, purple, juicy and sweet; one of the best hardy varieties.

Rebecca.—A new, hardy white grape, from Hudson, N. Y., quality good; bears well, and ripens about the same time as the Isabella.

Hebermont.—A hardy variety, native of Ohio, brownish purple color; bunches medium size and compact. Esteemed at Cincinnati.

Canadian Chief.—New, native of Hamilton, C. W., introduced by Mr. Fearman. A white grape resembling the White Sweet Water.

Dewe's Seedling.—Also a native of Hamilton; berries black, sweet and juicy; considered a good out-door grape.

Hartford Prolific.—Of great value in northern localities, new, bunches large and compact, black, exceedingly productive, ripens two weeks before Isabella.

Anna.—Varying in color from light amber to white, new, said to be hardy and valuable.

Ontario.—A new Canadian variety, originated at Port Dalhousie, berries large and black, covered with rich bloom, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, and very early.

Early York.—Said to be fine.

Union Village.—Branches and berries very large, flesh juicy, tender and sweet, with a flavor of Isabella; black, great bearer, better for a slight protection in winter.

Logan.—Very early, berries medium size, black and sweet, vine hardy and good grower. \$1.00.

Chippewa.—New.

Iona.—A variety originated by Dr. Grant, near Peekskill, which he describes as a large bunch, with large translucent berries, of a wine color; flesh of uniform consistency quite to the centre, and as sweet at the centre as at the outside. It ripens two weeks before the Isabella, hangs long upon the vine, and is not injured in its flavor or texture by severe frosts. \$2.00 each.

Rogers' Hybrids.

Allen's Hybrids.

CLASS II.—SELECT FOREIGN VARIETIES.

All attempts at cultivating these varieties in the open air, in Canada, have proved unsuccessful.

Under very favorable circumstances, some of the more hardy varieties, such as the Black Cluster, Black Hamburg, or White Sweet Water, produce a few bunches for the first year or two after they are planted, but they soon become worthless—the attacks of mildew, and the other effects of an ungenial climate.

Their culture under glass, *without fire heat*, is very simple and successful, and is now attracting much attention.

PRICES. —Two years	75 cents each.
One year	50 "
Per dozen	\$4 to \$6 00

Black Cluster.—Small, roundish, oval, black and sweet; bunches small and compact; sometimes does well in the open air. 50 cents.

Black Prince.—Large berries, bunches long; good bearer.

Black Frontignan.—Berries medium size, bunches long; flavor rich and musky.

Black Hamburg.—Bunches very large, berries deep black, with beautiful bloom. The best.

Black Hamburg, Wilmot's.—Berries and bunches very large. First rate.

Black St. Peter's.—Bunches large, berries large, late, hangs well after it gets ripened. Valuable.

Frogmore.—New.

Golden Chasselas.—A large, handsome grape, early, productive, and excellent.

Grizzly Frontignan.—Berries large, beautifully colored red and white, has a rich musky flavor. Early.

Muscat of Alexandria.—Bunches very large and loose; berries large, oval, white and amber; firm and rich, high flavored.

Muscat Cannon Hall.—Of great repute in England. New.

Maoready's Early White.—Excellent grape, hardy and productive.

Royal White Muscadine.—Large bunches and berries; whitish. One of the best.

White Syrian.—Bunches very large and beautiful; a late grape.

White Sweet Water.—Bunches medium size, becoming slightly brown colored in the sun, sweet, and watery. Sometimes producing good crops in the open air.

White Frontignan.

Barbarossa.—A large, new, purple grape of fine quality. \$1.00

Zinfindal.—Bunches large, berries medium size, very prolific and hardy. 50 cents.

Bowood Muscat.—A magnificent new variety, bunches large, berries very large, oval, greenish yellow, flesh juicy.

Chasselas Musque.

Muscat Sunninghill.—50 cents.

Rose Chasselas.—A beautiful large red grape; excellent; a sure and abundant bearer.

A large number of other excellent varieties.

SMALL FRUITS.

BLACK CURRANTS.

Black English.—Esteemed for jellies, &c.; an old well known variety; 12½ cents each. \$1.50 per dozen.

Black Naples.—New, large, handsome; finest variety in cultivation; ripening late. 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

RED CURRANTS.

Red Dutch.—An old well-known sort; great bearer. 12½ cents each; \$1 25 per dozen.

Champagne.—A distinct flesh colored variety, productive and good. 15 cents each; \$1 50 per dozen.

Cherry.—The largest of all red currants; bunches short; very productive. 20 cents each; \$2 00 per dozen.

Magnum Bonum.—A large red variety; new and very productive. 15 cents each; \$1 50 per dozen.

Red Victoria.—Very large; bright red; bunches very long; late; productive and valuable. 15 cents each; \$1 50 per dozen.

Red Grape.—A very large variety of best quality, and good bearer. 15 cents each; \$1 50 per dozen.

Goliath.—Recently imported from England; red.

Prince Albert.—A very large, light red; late; distinct variety; an immense bearer; valuable. 20 cents each; \$2 00 per dozen.

Short Bunched Red.—A strong, upright grower, large berries. 20 cents each; \$2 00 per dozen.

La Versaillaise.—A new French sort. Bunches and berries large; color red; handsome and productive.

WHITE CURRANTS.

Dutch.—Well known. 15 cents each; \$1 50 per dozen.

Grape.—A very large variety; the plant is quite distinct from the other white sorts, being of low spreading habit and dark green foliage, and much larger fruit. First class in every respect. 20 cents each; 1 50 per dozen.

Victoria.—Large, fine fruit. 15 cents each; \$1 50 per dozen.

For Ornamental Varieties, see "Deciduous Shrubs."

GOOSEBERRIES.

Over one hundred varieties are grown in this nursery, and thousands of the best and newest sorts are annually imported from England. The gooseberry generally thrives best in strong clay, thoroughly deepened by trenching, and enriched with good cow dung and lime. The bushes should be thoroughly pruned every season.

Prices of Gooseberries 20 cents; \$2 00 per dozen.

RASPBERRIES.

CULTIVATION.—Plant in rows three feet apart each way. The fruit is produced on the preceding year's canes. Early in spring, therefore, all the weaker shoots should be cut out even with the ground, leaving five or six of the strongest of last year's shoots for the present year's bearing. In exposed situation the canes are liable to be killed by frost; to guard against this the canes may be pinned down to the ground and covered over with a little earth or manure, or even evergreen boughs.

Antwerp, Red.—Cane stiff and short; berry large, dark red, rich and juicy; very early. 10 cents, or \$1 00 per dozen.

Antwerp, White or Yellow.—Fruit large, whitish pale yellow; a beautiful fruit. 10 cents each; \$1 00 per dozen.

Cornwell's Victoria.—Cane very strong, large red fruit, larger than "Red Antwerp." 10 cents each; \$1 00 per dozen.

- Fastolf.**—Large, round, red berry, larger than "Red Antwerp," very hardy and productive. 15 cents each; \$1 50 per dozen.
- Franconia.**—Fruit large, purplish red, canes strong, hardy and productive. 15 cents each; \$1 50 per dozen.
- Large Fruited Monthly.**—Ripens in August and bears till frost.
- Orange.**—(Bruckle's). Berries large, orange color; quality first-rate; a strong grower, prolific and hardy. Very desirable. \$2 00 per dozen.
- Carter's Prolific.**—New, imported from England. 25 cents each.
- Merville des 4 Raisons.**—Large, bright red, very productive and valuable. \$2 00 per dozen.
- Belle de Fontenay.**—Very large, purplish red, very luxuriant foliage. \$2 00.
- Prince of Wales.**—New. \$2 00 per dozen.

STRAWBERRIES.

	per doz.	per 100.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Alpine or Wood. —With runners red and white, very hardy and prolific, of small size; flavor agreeable	25	2 00
Burr's New Pine. —Medium to large; light colored; productive, delicious	25	2 00
British Queen. —A celebrated English variety; magnificent when well grown	25	2 00
Early Scarlet. —Medium size, bright scarlet, very high musky flavor; very productive. The best of all for fertilizing*	25	2 00
Hooker. —Large, very dark, fine flavored, and productive	25	2 00
Hovey's Seedling. —A large, handsome, light crimson berry; a good grower; productive	25	2 00
Longworth's Prolific. —Large, handsome, good, hardy and productive; very valuable; new	25	2 00
Princess Alice Maud. —Very large, very early, and said to be excellent; English	25	2 00
Trollope's Victoria. —A new English variety; very large and highly flavored	25	2 00
Triomphe de Gand. —Bright crimson; very large, conical; abundant bearer; fine flavor; one of the best	25	2 00
Wilson's Albany. —Dark crimson; acid flavor; very large and roundish; valuable for marketing; one of the best	25	2 00
Austin Shaker.		
Downer's Prolific.		
Kitley's Goliath.		

ADDITIONAL STRAWBERRIES.

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| <p>Myatt's Prolific.
 Royal Pine.
 Princess Royal.
 Myatt's Fertilized.
 Compte de Paris.
 Emperor.</p> | } | New. 50 cents per dozen. |
|---|---|--------------------------|

* Every person planting Strawberries should have a few Early Scarlet in his collection.

The best seasons to plant strawberries are the middle of April to the middle of May and August and September, during showery weather.

BLAKCKBERRIES.

New Rochelle.—(Lawton)—The largest of all blackberries; flavor sweet and good, when fully ripe. A very strong grower and enormous bearer. 25 cents each; \$2 00 per dozen.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Asparagus.—Giant, or Reading; the largest and best in cultivation.

Two years old..... \$1 50 per 100.
One year old..... 1 00 "

HORSE RADISH.

10 cents each; \$1 00 per doz.

SEA KALE.

10 cents each; \$1 00 per doz.

RHUBARB.

Cultivated for its large leaf stalk; much esteemed and universally used for pies, sauces, tarts, &c.

Cahoon's Mammoth.—50 cents each. Largest; very fine.

Giant.—20 cents each; \$2 00 per doz. Recommended to Market Gardeners.

Leslie's Seedling.—20 cents each; \$2 00 per doz. Raised from seed of Royal Albert; large, rich, and free from superfluous acidity,

Mammoth.—25 cents each; \$2 00 per doz. Very large and good.

Mitchell's Royal Albert.—20 cents each; \$2 00 per doz. New, early and high flavored.

Myatt's Linnæus.—20 cents each; \$2 00 per doz. The most highly esteemed in England.

Victoria.—20 cents each; \$2 00 per doz. Good in all respects. Very large.

Parties purchasing 100 or more roots for future propagation, or for sale, will be charged for an assorted variety, \$12 00 per 100.

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES.

The usual price for Scions, is, for one dozen, the same as for a tree of the

same variety. Large quantities of the leading varieties ordered in winter will be supplied at the following rates :

Apple	\$1 00 per 100.....	\$3 00 per 500.....	\$5 00 per 1000.
Pear	1 50 "	4 00 "	6 00 "
Plum	2 00 "	6 00 "	10 00 "
Cherry	1 50 "	4 00 "	6 00 "

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The prices charged are for trees of an ordinary or fair size, say from five to eight feet. Extra large trees for immediate effect, or for street planting, will be charged from 75 cents upwards, according to size. The following comprise all that are hardy and suitable to our climate. All tender ones have been discarded.

	EACH.	EACH.
Acacia .—Pink Flowering (gum) 4 to 6 feet high	\$0 25	to \$0 50
Do Yellow (common Locust) from 5 to 8 feet.....	0 25	.. 0 50
Do Three thorned; not very hardy, 3 to 4 feet	0 25	
Alder .—European; of rapid growth, 5 to 7 feet	0 50	
Abele .—Chinese, or silver-leaved, of rapid growth; foliage snow-white underneath, dark glossy green on the surface; 6 to 8 feet	0 25	.. 0 50
Almonds .—Single Flowering, fast growing, of fine form and foliage	0 37½	
Do Double Flowering; beautiful blossoms; 3 to 4 feet.....	0 37½	
Ash .—American Mountain; 5 to 8 feet	0 25	.. 0 50
Do European Mountain; have erect, regular, compact heads, in winter their large clusters of scarlet berries looking very pretty; 6 to 9 feet	0 25	.. 0 50
Do American Black; native; 6 to 9 feet.....	0 25	.. 0 50
Do English; an elegant lofty tree; 6 to 9 feet ...	0 25	.. 0 50
Do Golden Barked; a beautiful golden yellow bark, branches incline to droop; rather tender	0 75	
Do Golden Barked Weeping; rather tender in some localities	1 00	.. 1 50
Do English Weeping	0 75	.. 1 00
Do Mountain Weeping; all the branches quite pendant; 6 to 9 feet, clear stem	0 75	.. 1 00
Beech .—White; well adapted for lawns; 5 to 6 feet.....	0 50	
Do Purple; singular; leaves dark glossy purple	1 00	.. 1 25
Birch .—European Weeping; does not assume its weeping habit till of several years growth; 5 to 9 feet	0 50	
Do White; native; showy, white bark; 5 to 9 feet.....	0 37½	.. 0 50
Do Cut leaved; a beautiful tree	0 50	.. 0 75

	EACH.	EACH.
Catalpa. —Leaves very large; will not stand the winter in exposed situations.....	\$0 37½	to \$0 75
Cherry. —Large and Dwarf Double Flowering, are of rapid growth and fine form; productive, beautiful; double white blossoms like small roses; 5 to 7 feet... 0 50		
Do Large weeping; new; branches quite drooping; bears fruit; from 6 to 8 feet	1 00	
Do Dwarf Weeping; myrtle like leaves, a dense compact head and slender branches; 5 to 7 feet.....	1 50	
Elm. —American; the finest tree of our forest; 6 to 8 feet... 0 37½..	0 50	
Do English; a stately, small leaved variety; 6 to 9 feet ..	0 75	
Do Scotch, or Wych; of rapid and vigorous growth; one of the finest shade trees; 6 to 8 feet	0 37½..	0 75
Do Weeping American; native; very beautiful and ornamental; 6 to 9 feet, clear stem	1 00	
Do Weeping Scotch; a fine Scotch variety, large foliage, strong grower	1 00	.. 1 50
European Larch. —A rapid grower, has a fine pyramidal shape, from 4 to 7 feet.....	0 25	.. 0 50
American Larch	0 25	.. 0 50
Euonymus, or Strawberry Tree. —American; beautiful foliage, like lemon, with beautiful red berries that hang on the tree all winter	0 25	.. 0 37½
Do European; rose colored berries	0 37½	
Do White fruited*	0 37½	
Horse Chestnut. —White Flowering; a general favorite; very hardy; beautiful foliage; flowers in large spikes in June; 6 to 8 feet.....	0 37½	.. 0 50
Do Scarlet Flowering, like preceding, but foliage of a darker green; 4 to 6 feet.....	0 75	.. 1 00
Do Ohio Buckeye; flowers yellowish and of smaller size than the two preceding; 5 to 7 feet	0 25	.. 0 50
Do Double Flowering; new and very scarce; grafted on the others	1 00	
Kentucky Coffee Tree. —Stiff blunt shoots, resembling the Sumach; 3 to 4 feet.....	0 75	
Laburnum. —(In varieties) small sized tree, with beautiful light green foliage, and long yellow bunches of flowers	0 50	
Linden, or Lime. —European; a fast growing tree of compact symmetrical form and fine foliage; fragrant; from 5 to seven feet	0 25	.. 0 50
Do American, or Basswood. —Is inferior to the preceding, but makes a fine shade tree; 6 to 8 feet	0 25	.. 0 50
Do Cut Leaved. —Cut leaves, new and beautiful... 0 50		
Do Weeping. —Large foliage; beautiful	1 00	

* These are very ornamental in Autumn and Winter.

EACH.		EACH.	EACH.
	Maple, Sugar. —A native tree of stately growth and fine form; from 6 to 8 feet.....	\$0	50
o \$0 75	Maple, Scarlet. —A well known native of rapid growth and early red flowers; from 5 to 7 feet..	0	37½ .. 0 50
	Do Silver Leaved. —Of very elegant foliage; from 5 to 7 feet.....	0	37½ .. 0 50
	Oak, English	0	25 .. 0 50
	Do Turkey	0	25 .. 0 50
. 0 50	Poplar, Lombardy. —Grows quickly and perfectly erect; from 8 to 10 feet.....	0	20 .. 0 50
	Do Balsam. —Large, handsome, glossy leaves, quite fragrant; one of the best ornamental shade trees; from 6 to 10 feet	0	25 .. 0 50
. 0 75	Do Weeping. —Small leaved, white bark, drooping; new and magnificent; from 6 to 9 feet, clear stem	1	00
. 1 50	Sycamore, English. —A fine shade tree, large foliage, compact head.....	0	25 .. 0 37½
. 0 50	Service Tree. —A beautiful ornamental tree, with large, heavy white foliage; is allied to the Mountain Ash, on which it is grafted; from 5 to 7 feet, clear stem	0	50 .. 1 00
. 0 50	Tulip Tree. —A majestic American tree, with very large saddle shaped leaves, and tulip like flowers; 5 to 7 feet.....	0	50 .. 1 00
0 37½	Thorn, White. —Single flowering.....	0	37½ .. 0 75
	Do do Double flowering	0	37½ .. 0 75
0 50	Do Pink flowering	0	37½ .. 0 75
	Do Scarlet flowering.....	0	37½ .. 0 75
1 00	Do Double red flowering, or Superb.....	0	37½ .. 0 75
	Do Cut leaved	0	37½ .. 0 75
	Do Medlar leaved	0	37½ .. 0 75
0 50	Do Maple leaved	0	37½ .. 0 75
	Willow, Huntingdon, fit for baskets or packing.....		
	Do Golden, looks showy in winter and spring.....	0	25
	Do Ring-leaved, has curious curled leaves.....	0	25
	Do Common Weeping, well known and very graceful ..	0	25
	Do New American Weeping, very beautiful; from 5 to 8 feet, clear stem, grafted.....	0	75 .. 1 00
	Do Kilmarnock Weeping; a new variety, imported from England; the best of the class	0	75 .. 1 00
	Do Purple Bark. } New.		
	Do Scarlet Park. }		

The following beautiful varieties of Ornamental Trees are recently imported, and will not be ready to send out for a year or two:

Linden.—White leaved.

Do Fern do.

Do Gold barked.

Chesnut.—Red, flowering.

Do Silver, striped.

Æsculus Lyoni.

Do Flora plena hypocaustanum.

Do Pallida.

Pavia Reflecta.**Elm.**—Ulmus, Corrish.

Do do fastigiata viminalis stricta.

Do Nana.

Do Purpurea.

Do Crispa.

Sycamore.—Purple leaved.

Do Striped.

Fagus.—Macrophylla, large leaved, Beech.

EVERGREEN TREES.

PRICE, according to size, from 25c. to \$1 25.

Arbor Vitæ, Chinese.—A small, elegant tree, with light green foliage.

Do American or White.—Large pyramidal tree; can be trimmed to any shape, excellent for hedges.

Do Siberian.—Exceedingly hardy, and keeps its color well in the winter.

Tamarix, Africa.—A splendid upright grower; foliage of a bluish green.

Do India.

Pine, Austrian.—New, hardy, striking and distinct.

Do Red or Norway.—A fine native species, with reddish bark, and dark green foliage.

Do Scotch.—Leaves of a silvery green; growth rapid; habit robust.

Silver Fir, European.—One of the finest of all evergreens.

Do American, or Balsam Spruce.—Lofty, pyramidal and sombre.

Spruce, Norway.—A magnificent tree.

Do Hemlock.—Native evergreen.

Do Black.

Do White.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS.

	EACH.
Althea, Rose of Sharon.—Single, white and purple.....	\$0 37½
Do Double.—Variegated, blue and red.....	0 50
Acacia, Rose or Moss Locust.—Beautiful, pea like, blossoms all summer, grafted, 3 feet high.....	50c to 0 75
Almond, Dwarf Double Flowering; in early summer profusely laden with small double rosy blossoms.....	37c. to 0 50
American Holly. —Glassy, dark foliage, red berries.....	0 50
Amorpha. —Shrubby (fruticosa); has long spikes of violet purple flowers in July; requires slight protection.....	0 25
Berberry, (Berberis) Common European (Vulgaris)—Red fruited, used for preserves.....	0 25
Do Purple Leaved, (Purpurea.)—A beautiful variety with violet purple leaves and fruit.....	0 50

	EACH.
Berberry , Sweet fruit, (Dulcis)	\$0 50
Do Gracilis, }	
Do Umbellata, } New	1 50
Do Wallichiana, }	
Bladder Senna , Yellow flowering.—Delicate foliage.....	0 37½
Backthorn .—Popular hedge plant; a fine robust hardy shrub	0 25
Do Broad leaved	0 50
Calycanthus , Florida.....	0 50
Do Glaucus	0 50
Do Precox, new	1 00
All the species and varieties of the Calycanthus are very desirable.	
The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of a rare, chocolate color, and have a peculiarly agreeable odor.	
Corchorus , Japonica.—Slender, green branched, with globular yellow flowers.—From July to October.....	0 25
Cornus Sanguinea (Dogwood)	0 25
Do Florida	0 25
Do Variegated	0 37½
Currant , (Ribes).—Crimson flowering (Sanguinea)	0 50
Do do do double	0 50
Do Albidum, White flowering, new	0 50
Do Yellow flowering, very fragrant	0 25
Do Gordon's.—A beautiful hybrid, with pendant branches of crimson and yellow flowers in May; hardy.....	0 25
Deutzia , Seabra	0 37½
Do Canescens	0 50
Do Gracilis	0 25
Do Sanguinea, new.....	1 00
These are the most beautiful, profuse, flowering shrubs in cultivation, and quite hardy.	
Elder , Variegated leaved; large showy shrub	0 37½
Forsythia Viridissima .—Deep green; a fine shrub with beautiful yellow flowers.....	0 25
Fringe Tree , Purple.—Much admired for its curious fringe, or hair-like flowers.....	0 37½
Do White	0 50
Do White grafted, 4 to 5 ft. high, very beautiful for lawns	0 50
Hawthorn , White, pink and scarlet; single and double, very fragrant	0 50
Horse Chestnut , Dwarf; white, flowers in August.....	0 37½
Hydrangea Hortensis ; a well known plant with elegant, globular, rose-coloured flowers, usually grown in pots, and requires protection in winter.....	0 50
Do Japonica; a beautiful variety with rich green foliage, spotted with white, very showy.....	0 75
Do Arborescens; a showy plant, with large spikes of whitish flowers; hardy	0 37½
Honeysuckles , Upright or Tree Honeysuckles	
Do Red Tartarian	0 25
Do White do	0 25
Do Blue berried.....	0 25

	EACH.
Honeysuckles , Pink flowering; very showy	\$0 25
All are hardy beautiful shrubs, and bloom profusely in the early spring, having a very beautiful effect. The wood of the two first is white in winter, and has fine effect among red or dark-barked trees.	
Lilac , Common Purple	0 25
Do Common White	0 30
Do Charles X.; large shining leaves, and flowers of a reddish purple	0 30
Do Josikea; a fine, distinct species, with dark, shining leaves, and purple flowers	0 30
Do Persian Purple	0 25
Do do White	0 50
Do Siberian; reddish purple, resembling the Persian	0 37½
Do Ekenholom	0 50
Do Charlemagne	0 50
Do Croix de Braby	0 50
Do Noisettiana (White)	0 50
Do Colmarensis (White)	0 37½
Do Sinensis (Pink)	0 50
Mezereon , <i>Daphne</i> , Pink; blossoms very early, fragrant	0 37½
Do do White; new and rare, white flowers	0 50
Privet , Common, } Have pretty spikes of white, followed by bunches Do Box-leaved, } of black berries; make beautiful hedges ..	0 25
Potentilla , Shrubby; yellow flowering	0 25
Pyrus Japonica , Japan Quince; bright scarlet flowers, has a splendid appearance	0 50
Pyracantha , a low bushy plant, retaining its foliage all winter	0 50
Silver Bell Tree : small, bell-shaped, flowers bloom early	0 50
Silver Tree , (<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>); striking silvery foliage	0 37½
Sloe , Double flowering; a large shrub, covered in spring with double daisy-like flowers, succeeded by small dark purple fruit	0 50
Snow-Ball or Guelder Rose	25 cents to 50
Snow-Berry , White; well known, large white berries, that hang on the plant most of the winter	0 25
Do Red Fruited	0 25
Do Variegated; a variety of the preceding, with green and yellow leaves	0 37½
Spiraea , Double flowering, plum-leaved; has flowers like white daisies	0 25
Do Callosa; a handsome variety, from China	0 25
Do Douglassi; new, flowers very purple	0 37½
Do Ulmifolia: a large, strong growing species, white flowers ..	0 50
Do Sorb Leaved; leaves like the mountain ash, with large masses of creamy-white flowers	0 25
Do Lance leaved: narrow pointed leaves, and large clusters of white flowers	0 25
Do Californica: new	0 50
Do Belleadiere: new	0 50
Do Japonica: new	0 50
Do Laviegata	0 50
Do Salicifolia	0 25

	EACH.
Spiraea, Reevesii	\$0 25
Do Arisaefolia	0 25
Syringa, Garland or Mock Orange : a well known shrub, with pure white, sweet scented flowers	0 25
Do Hoary leaved : has large downy leaves, and large white flowers, a most magnificent shrub	0 50
Do Double flowering	0 37½
Do Dwarf (Nana) , low and bushy	0 25
Do Carolina	0 25
[All the Syringas have white flowers, are very fragrant and quite hardy.]	
Viburnum, Early White : delicate, pale green foliage, early white flowers	0 25
Do High or High-bush Cranberry : covered with scarlet fruit in Autumn. The fruit makes excellent preserves.....	0 25
Weigelia Rosea , Rose-colored: a new and handsome Chinese shrub.	0 50
[One of the best hardy shrubs yet introduced.]	
Do Amabilis : new	0 50
Do Lutea	0 50

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Ashberry , (Mahonia) Holly-leaved (Acquifolia): a distinct shrub, with purplish, prickly leaves, and beautiful yellow flowers in May.....	0 50.
Box, Dwarf : the well known sort used for edging, 80c. per hundred..	
Tree Box, Common25 to 0 50
Do Gold Striped Leaved25 to 0 50.
Do Silver Striped Leaved25 to 0 50.
Do Broad Leaved (latifolia)25 to 0 50.
[The Tree Box are beautiful lawn shrubs, well adapted to small places.]	
They flourish best when partially shaded during winter.	
Tamartx, African , } Beautiful shrubs with small leaves like the Juniper	
Do Indica , } per, flowers in spikes	0 25.

CLIMBING, OR TRAILING SHRUBS.

A most useful class of plants for this country, for covering cottages, verandahs, walls, trellises, &c. Plants 25c. to \$1.

Ampelopsis, or Virginian Creeper.—A very well known rapid grower: like the Bignonia and Ivy, it throws out roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches.

Birthwort.—(Aristolochia Siphon) a very rapid climber, with very large, dark green foliage, 5 to 8 inches diameter, curious pipe shaped, yellowish brown flowers.

Bignonia Radicans, or Trumpet Flower.—A splendid climbing plant, with large, trumpet shaped, scarlet flowers in August.

Celastrus, or Staff Tree.—A very fine climber or twining plant, with fine large leaves; it grows ten to twelve feet in a season.

Clematis, or Virgin's Bower.

- Do Sweet scented (*flammula*) small, white flowers.
 Do *Hendersonia*; large blue.
 Do *Gravolins*; small yellow flowers; hardy, extra fine.
 Do *Azurea Grandiflora*; very large, azure blue flowers, very showy and new; tender. 50 cents.

Clematis Sieboldi: large, blue and white, like the passion flower, very showy, new and tender. 50 cents.

Grape Vines: The American hardy varieties being of such rapid growth, and having large foliage, are well adapted for covering arbors and unsightly places.

Honeysuckles: monthly, fragrant, beautiful variegated flowers, bloom all the summer.

- Do Woodbine or English, a strong, rapid grower, flowers red and buff.
 Do Chinese Twining and Japonica, naturally evergreen, if grown in a greenhouse, requires protection to get it to bloom.
 Do Scarlet Trumpet, a strong, rapid grower, bright scarlet flower, blooms all the summer.
 Do Yellow Trumpet, a very robust, rapid grower, yellow flowers, blooms all the summer.
 Do Late Dutch, a profuse flowering variety of the monthly, fragrant. 50 cents.

Ivy, (Hedera,) Irish, the well known old sort.

- Do (*Regneriana*, a new hardy variety, with very stiff and compact leaves. 50 cents.

Ivy, (Hedera argentea variegata) a variety with beautiful variegated green and white leaves.

Roses, Prairie, Boursault, Ayrshire and evergreen or sempervirens, 50 cents.

Vinca or Periwinkle, a creeping plant with shining dark green foliage, light blue flowers.

Wistaria Sinensis, one of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants, has long clusters of pale blue flowers, requiring protection to grow it well to bloom; \$1.

HEDGE PLANTS.

A hedge has certain advantages over a common wood fence, which natives of Britain can easily appreciate. These are its beauty, its durability, its perfect protection against cattle, and the consequent additional value it confers on land. The main difficulty consists in finding plants adapted for the purpose. Native American Thorns, and English Hawthorns, have been repeatedly tried, and in almost every case turned out a complete failure. Different kinds of native thorns grow well in the woods shaded by trees of larger growth; but when raised from seed, and transplanted into ridge rows, they, like the English, in two or three years become burnt up and blighted in the leaf early in summer, and are subsequently attacked by numerous insects, which soon annihilate their vitality. Two plants have been found against which these operations do not prevail. These are the "Osage Orange," and the "Buckthorn;" of the former nothing need be said here, except that it is too

tender for this climate, although in certain favoured localities it may do well. A few remarks on the Buckthorn, however may be found desirable.

In a hedge plant is wanted vigor, hardiness, and leaves, and bark offensive to cattle and insects. These qualities are possessed by the Buckthorn. It can moreover be easily transplanted, is perfectly hardy, and thrives in the poorest soil. It has no thorns, properly speaking, but every shoot terminates in a sharp point. Three years after being transplanted, if properly cut back every spring, it will offer stout resistance to every intruder.

The elegance of a privet hedge for gardens and in exposed places cannot be surpassed.

The great beauty of evergreen hedges has long been acknowledged, but few persons are aware that the native American Arbor Vitæ, or White Cedar, will form the best screen with the least trouble, and most perfect certainty and durability of any evergreen used for such purposes. It is readily transplanted about the first or middle of May, and with a little care and shearing annually, may be made of great service as a screen to buildings or unsightly objects, a protection from cutting winds, or a division fence when not much exposed to cattle. If kept clear of weeds for a foot or two on each side of the hedge for the first few years, it will materially help the growth of the plants. Hemlock and Red Cedar also make beautiful evergreen hedges, which, after the lapse of a few years become quite impervious. Of a Hemlock hedge, a much admired specimen may be seen on the grounds.

PRICES OF HEDGE PLANTS.

	per 100	per 1000
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Berberry, two years.....	1 25	
Buckthorn, one year old.....		6 00
Do two years old.....		10 00
Privet, two years.....	2 00	16 00
American Arbor Vitæ, or White Cedar, 1½ to 2 feet.....	8 50	
Do Do from 2 to 4 feet.....	12 00	
Red Cedar, 1½ to 2 feet.....	10 00	
Hemlock, 1 to 2 feet.....	10 00	

PLANTS FOR WALK EDGING.

- Dwarf Box Wood, 80c. per 100
- Thrift, or Sea Pink, 25 cents per yard.
- Polyanthus, Dwarf Iris, &c., 25 cents per doz.



ROSES.

It is universally understood that the Rose is the Queen of Flowers. Of all the hardy shrubs and climbers that ornament the garden, none commands more admiration than the Rose. We do not intend to admit a worthless variety into our collection. We have in a great degree discontinued the cultivation of the June or once a year blooming varieties, except such as are very superior, as there has been a total change in public taste since the introduction of so many inestimable perpetual varieties. It costs the same in every respect to cultivate a Rose which blooms only once a year, as it does to cultivate a Rose possessing the valuable property of displaying its floral beauties from the opening of Spring to the suspension of vegetation. To have fine flowers and a profusion of them, the ground must be made deep and rich with an annual manuring spaded around the plants. For Pillar Roses the ground must be made extra deep and rich.

HARDY SUMMER ROSES.

PRICE per plant - - - - - 37½ cents.
 " dozen, my own selections - - - \$3 00

- Aureti.**—Fine dark velvety purple; fine form
Aurora.—Crimson purple, striped white.
Chenedelle.—Large, vivid, crimson, extra fine.
George IV.—Velvety, crimson, large and double.
Cabbage, or common Provence, Rose color, large, double and very sweet.
London Pride.—Bright pink changing to purple.
Marsellana.—Purple rose.
Russleyanum.—Red, blooms in clusters.
Cabbage Provence.—The well known old sort.
Napoleon.—Deep rose color; perfect form; large and double.
Ohl.—Superb; bright crimson; very fine.
Unique, or White Provence.—A superb white rose.

CLIMBING ROSES.

These, from their perfect hardiness, rapid growth, and immense profusion of flowers, recommend themselves to all lovers of flowers. They are admirably adapted to covering arbors, walls, old trees, unsightly buildings, and are extremely ornamental in any situation.

PRICE, per plant, except otherwise noted 37½ cents.
 " " dozen, varieties selected \$4 00.

AYRSHIRE ROSES.

- Dundee Rambler.**—White and edged with pink.
Myrrh Scented.

- Pink Double.**—Pink, a great grower.
Queen of the Belgians.—Pure white; very double.
Splendens.—Very fine; creamy white.

Price..... 37½ cents each, or \$4 00 per dozen.

BOURSAULT ROSES.

- Blush.**—Blush, with pink centre.
Crimson.—Purplish crimson.
Gracilis.—Bright pink.

PRAIRIE ROSES.

- Baltimore Belle.**—Large, pale, incarnate to white.
Pride of Washington.—Rose and lilac; fine.
Queen of the Prairies.—Large, deep pink; fine form.
King of the Prairies.—New; said to be very beautiful and fragrant.
Anna Maria.—Rose pink, double; large clusters.
Madame Caradora Allen.—Splendid.

AUSTRIAN BRIARS.

- Harrison's.**—Double yellow, very showy, 50 cents.
Persian Yellow.—Very deep double golden yellow, extra, 50 cents.

PERPETUAL, OR AUTUMNAL ROSES.

(Blooming at intervals from June to November.)

MOSS ROSES.

The following list comprises the best and most distinct varieties in cultivation; they require a cool place; heat destroys them.

- Agathe.**—Flesh color; blooms in large clusters.
Celline.—Red, changing to violet; extra fine.
Countess de Murinals.—Pure white; large, in clusters.
Common Red.—Full and double; grows freely.
Crimson.—Double bright crimson; very mossy.
Laneil.—Rosy, crimson, with purple; large and full.
Jean Bodin.—Rose large and full.
Luxembourg.—Crimson, with purple tinge.
Princess Adelaide.—Very vigorous grower. Purple red; full.
Princess Royal.—Rosy, incarnate, vigorous.
White Bath.—White, globose, delicate growth.
Crestata.
Maria de Blois.
Princess Alice.
Glory of the Mosses.
Duchess d'Istrie.
Duchesse d'Abrants.
Partout, or Moss Moss.—Covered profusely with moss on all parts.

ADDITIONAL MOSS ROSES.

Decandolle.

Madame le Roi.

Wm. Lobb.

Blanche Perpetual.—Perpetual, pure white, often with a pink stripe, blooms freely and in clusters.

Salet.—Perpetual, large, full, bright rose at the centre, and clear rose at the edges; a free grower and vigorous bloomer.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

PRICE 50 CENTS EACH, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.—\$4 PER DOZEN.

This class is really the perfection of Roses, perfectly hardy, vigorous and robust growth, luxuriant foliage, and large rich and fragrant flowers; they require a deep rich soil, well drained, to grow them fine.

Adele Mauze.—Fine roseate, large and full.

Alexandrine Bachmetoff.—Bright rose.

Amande Patenotte—Deep rose, very fragrant.

Antigone.—Dark rose.

Auguste Me.—Large brilliant roseate.

Baron Hallez.—Large, bright red, fine.

Baron Prevost.—Deep rose, vigorous and deep bloomer.

Caroline de Sansal.—Clear, flesh color edges, blush, large and full.

Count Bobrinski.—Bright crimson scarlet.

Comtesse de Luchatel.—Rich rose, and good form.

Cornet.—Delicate blush, large and full.

Compte de Derby.—Bright rosy blush, very large and beautiful.

Crimson du Roi.

Doctor Arnal.—Crimson, large, free bloomer.

Doctor Marx.—Rosy carmine, superb.

Doctor Roque.—Clear rosy blush, shaded with purple; one of the best of this color.

Duc d'Amaule.—Fine purplish crimson.

Duchess de Cambaceres.—Bright rose, free grower.

Duchesse de Nemours.—Delicate rose, full; in clusters.

Duchess of Sutherland.—Bright rose, large and fragrant.

Doctor Lindley.—Bright red, large.

Genie de Chateaubriand.—Very large, dark crimson; shaded with purple. 75 cents.

Giant des Batailles.—Brilliant rich crimson, fine form.

General Jacqueminot.—Large, bright red, fine form. 75 cents.

Gigantesque.—Bright carmine, very large.

Gloire de France.—Large, shaded crimson, fine.

Jacques Lafitte.—Large, rosy carmine.

Joasine Hanet.—Reddish crimson, full and double.

Jules Margottin.—Carmine purple, very large, beautiful.

La Reine.—Very large, rose like, superb form.

L'Enfant du Mont Carmel—Large, purplish red.

Lion des Combats.—Large, deep red, shaded.

Louis Napoleon.—Dark rosy crimson.

- Ludovio Leland.**—Light rose, fine form.
La Fontaine.
Lady Stewart.—Flesh color, very large and full, superb.
Mrs. Elliott.—Large, deep rose, fine form.
Mrs. Rivers.—Deep rose, full.
Madam Hardy.—White.
Madam Laffay.—Rosy crimson and fragrant.
Madam Damene.—Rose, fine.
Marquis of Allsa.—Rosy carmine, large and full.
Marquise Bocella.—Pale blush.
Marshal Soult.—Rosy purple, full and perfect; vigorous grower.
Madam Lamoriclere.—Bright pink, beautiful form, very distinct.
Napoleon.
Ornament des Jardines.
Pæonia.—Cherry red. 75 cents.
Palais de Crystal.—Bright, shaded rose.
Portland Blanche.—Pure white.
Panaché d'Orleans.—Blush, striped with rose and purple, very showy.
Prince Albert.—Deep rose, almost violet.
Plus the Ninth.—Reddish crimson, large.
Pomponne Marbre.—Semi-double; rose spotted, white.
Princess Alice.
Queen Victoria.—(Paul's. Fine clear flesh color, with rosy tinge, superb. 75 cents.
Reine des Fleurs.—Rosy pink, large and fine.
Robin Hood.—Brilliant rosy carmine.
Rose du Roi.
Souvenir de la Reine des Belges.—Brilliant rose; very fine, free bloomer.
Standard of Marengo.—Brilliant crimson, fine form.
Sydonie.—Large light pink. One of the finest in the fall.
Shakespeare.
Victorie d'Austerlitz.
William Griffith.—Large, lilac rosy, perfect form. 75 cents.
William Jesse.—Large, deep roseate.
William Aude.
Yolande d'Aragon.—Rosy blush, full and double, blooms in clusters.
- Additions to the above list are continually being made by importations from Europe, and selections from the largest stocks on this Continent.



CHINESE HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

These are showy, beautiful, easily cultivated plants, that should be in every ones garden. They are mostly very fragrant and form the most brilliant appendage of the garden at their season of flowering, which is in June and July. The most of the species being natives of Siberia and Chinese Tartary, will stand the severest Canadian winters. Some of the sorts not having bloomed here yet, I have no description of them.

Albicans Plena. —Double, blush white	\$0 37½
Albiflora Lilacena Plena. —Fine white anemone, quilled centre..	0 50
Duchesse de Nemours. —Fine large rosy violet	0 37½
Bellata. —Extra fine rosy violet.....	0 50
Edulls, or Fragrans. —Rose scented, rosy violet.....	0 25
Elegans. —Extra fine quilled rose	0 25
Elegantissima. —Extra fine double pink.....	0 50
Elegans Supervissima. —Large, snow white, very distinct.....	0 50
Formosa. —Creamy white, yellowish centre, very large and extra fine	0 50
Globosa Grandiflora Alba. —Very large, white and double, extra fine.....	0 50
Henicartiana. —Exterior rosy, violet centre, rosy and salmon.....	0 37½
Humeii. —Large roseate without stamens	0 25
Humilis. —Dwarf, bright rose, single	0 25
Lowii	0 50
Latipetala Rosea Alba	0 50
Lilacea Elegans. —Fine rosy white	0 25
Lilacea Superb. —Rose yellow centre	0 25
Margerata. —Fine large rose.....	0 25
Odorata. —Creamy white rose, stamens extra fine.....	0 50
Plenissima. —Variegata.....	0 50
Plenissima Rosea Superba. —Fine roseate extra	0 50
Pottsi. —Deep purplish crimson, peculiar.....	0 50
Pulcherrima Alba	0 50
Rosea Delecta	0 50
Do Fine old rose	0 25
Do Superb.—Large rose	0 25
Do Pulli Pulchilla —Large rose.....	0 25
Rose de Ghentbrugge. —Very large double deep rose.....	0 50
Reine Hortense. —Extra fine rose.....	0 50
Rubra Pleno. —Extra fine rose.....	0 25
Sestwa. —Extra fine white.....	0 50
Tricolor. —Real pinky rose.....	0 50
Tricolor Grandiflora. —Rosy violet, centre salmon	0 50
Tenuifolia. —Ferule leaved, crimson.....	0 37½
Versicolor. —Large, beautiful shaded	0 50
Victoria Modeste. —Large, pure rosy violet, central petals, veined with salmon.....	0 50
Victoria Tri-Color. —Pale pink, centre straw colour, with red veins	0 50

TREE PÆONIES.

- Pæonia Papaveracea*.—Very large, single white, with crimson centre. \$1 00
Pæonia Banksii.—Rosy blush, centre purple, very large and sweet 1 00

DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS.

This much neglected flower has now gained as much attention from florists as the Dahlia, and they now comprise the same varieties of color, are as well raised up in the centre, and very numerous named varieties. Their culture is precisely the same as with the Dahlia. The Hollyhock withstands our heats and colds much better, and does not require quite as much attention as the Dahlia; to keep them dwarf and bushy, merely pinch out the leading shoots after planting, and to get fine large blooms, thin the bloom buds. They are quite hardy, merely requiring a covering of leaves or straw during winter, they also require to be removed every season to fresh soil to keep them from degenerating.

I can furnish a collection of fine double named sorts of all colors 25 cents each. \$2 per dozen.

SELECT PHLOXES.

The Phloxes stand at the head of all hardy perennials; the increase of new varieties has added largely to their value, by great improvements in habits of growth, size, and form of flowers, and brilliancy and variety of colours. They are perfectly hardy, and flourish in any soil.

PRICE 25 CENTS EACH, TWO DOLLARS PER DOZEN.

- Abdel Medjid Khan*.—White, with light purple marks, very large, dwarf.
Antagonist.—Sweet scented, white superb shape, dwarf.
Epidon.—Rose and lilac mottled very large, dwarf.
Argus.—Purplish white with crimson eye, DWARF.
Arsina.—White rosy eyed.
Countess Chambord.—White.
Decussatta.—Lilac, pencilled, crimson eye.
Esmeralda.—Rose crimson centre, dwarf.
Gracilis.—Slender and dwarf, habit blush crimson eye.
Gabrielle.—Cherry red dark eye.
Jeanne Rouillard.—White, rose centre.
Insignis.
La Comete.—Shaded Rose, white star centre, large and showy.
Lilac.—In Antique Perfecta: Clouded lilac.
Madom Lierval.—Blush tinted with purple.
Do Nerard.—Blush and white, with a crimson eye, dwarf.
Do Poivre.—Clear lilac and rose.
Mon. Rical.—Deep rose, bright cherry centre.
Roi de Roses.—Very fine rose, with crimson eye, dwarf.
Rubra Compacta.—Purplish red, very showy.
Surprise.—White rosy lilac, pencilled, crimson eye, dwarf.

Standard of Perfection.—Blush white, tinged and striped with purple.

Triomphe de St. Trond—Purple and white, crimson eye, dwarf.

Theresa.—White, mottled with rosy lilac, dwarf.

Picta.

Admiral Linols.—Rose with crimson Centre.

Atropurpurea.—Extra fine, deep purplish Rose.

Colonel Dundas.—Rosy purple, the largest and best formed flower yet introduced.

La Nymphe.

Madam Rendatler.—White, purple centre.

Do de la Hayne.

Do Rougier.

Do Cambaceres.—Rosy lilac, crimson centre.

Do Blenil.

Do Albertine.

Marquis Gourlon St. Cyr.—Lilac, veined with rose.

Mignonette.—Blush striped with purple.

Primuliflora.—White with fine large eye, extra fine.

Roi Leopold—White and rose striped.

Victorine Vabel.—White tinged with lilac.

Marshal de St. Arnaud.—Rosy crimson.

Monsieur Vilmorin.

Decussata Alba.

Hendersonii.

President Payen.

DAHLIAS.

A few hints may be acceptable to many persons who have little or no experience in the culture of Dahlias, which will account for their unsuccessful efforts to make them bloom as freely as seen in Europe. The Dahlia being a native of a far more sultry climate than ours, and they having been improved and altered in their nature to Hybrids and Crosses in a more temperate and moist climate, require in this country more attention and artificial culture than they do where they have been raised.

The Dahlia will grow well in any fresh soil, neither too light or heavy, but which will retain moisture, this being the grand desideratum, as the roots require keeping moist and cool; this fact, if attended to, will, with the following directions ensure success.

Procure healthy roots or plants, or cuttings struck from the old roots, which will bring forth finer blooms and bloom more freely. After selecting either the border or square where they are to be planted, stake off the ground and make holes, say 15 or 18 inches square, and the same depth, then fill up the holes with decomposed cow or hot-bed manure, or where the soil is old and exhausted, the top-spadeful of any old pasture that has been laid up to rot

for a time, incorporate the soil thrown out of the holes with the manure or compost, when done, there is little trouble, as with a trowel or the hand, plant the root or plant, pressing firmly with the hand, and then give a good watering with a rose watering pot, to settle the soil before leveling off the ground.

If very dry weather, it is advisable to muleh round the hole with moss or short litter, to retain the moisture of first planting.

They should be staked with permanent stakes at once, this prevents injury to the young roots, which grow very rapid when a week or two established. As the plants grow, the laterals or side shoots require to be cut off, until the desired head is attained; leave always a good leader to make the plant, or by cutting out the centre leader and leaving three, just as the party fancies, but each shoot requires a stake, this keeps the heart open, allowing both heat and air to circulate amongst the branches; frequent stirrings or deep hoeing to draw moisture to the roots are indispensable; also in very dry weather, an occasional watering, as soon as the bloom buds show; when full grown, watering once a week with liquid manure water will greatly benefit the color and fineness of the bloom; also in very hot days, a little shade over any particular fine bloom will retain it much longer. By following the above, Dahlias may be grown to perfection. Strong plants in pots in May.

PRICE—Plants in pots 25 cents each, \$2 50 per dozen, except where noted.

“ Dry Roots, 35 cents each, \$3 per dozen, except where noted.

Agnes.—Finest white (extra fine), 50 cents.

Andromeda.—Buff, tipped with pink.

Archbishop of Canterbury.—Crimson maroon, shaded purple extra fine, show flower, 50 cents.

Baron Alderson.—Scarlet, tipped with white (extra fine), 50 cents.

Belle of Paris.—Blush, tipped with lavender.

Crocus.—Fine yellow.

Duckess of Kent.—Yellow, tipped with white

Duke of Cambridge.—Silver lilac, fine.

Duke of Wellington.—Orange scarlet, extra fine.

Exquisite.—Salmon, tipped with red, 50 cents.

Florence Nightingale.—Buff, tipped white, beautifully quilled, 50 cents.

Gaiety.—Large, showy flower, bronze.

Jenny Lind.—Purple and white tip.

John Keynes.—Salmon pink, extra fine show flower, 50 cents.

J. Sickman.—Rosy purple, tipped and quilled with white, 50 cents.

Lady Cullum.—Yellow and white.

Lady Granville.—Red and white.

Lady of the Lake.—Blush, tipped with lavender, (fine.)

Laura Livingston.—Fawn, tipped with white, (extra) 50 cents.

Louis Phillippe.—Dark Maroon.

Miss Compton.—Amber edged.

Miss Caroline.—White, tipped with purple, one of the best, 50 cents.

Miss Frampton.—Blood color, tipped with white, superb, 50 cents.

Mrs. Sparry.—Buff, tipped with white, constant, extra, 50 cents.

Mrs. Seldon.—Finest yellow.

Madam Bresson.—Violet purple.

Madam Zahler.—Buff, edged with amber, very showy, extra large flower.

Mr. Francois.—Orange scarlet.

- Nigger.**—(Turner's.)—The darkest flower in cultivation, extra fine, 50 cents.
Queen of Beauties.—White, tipped and cupped with rose.
Queen of Primroses.—Sulphur yellow, superb.
Queen Victoria.—Yellow, margined with red, good form.
Richard Cobden.—Rich shaded crimson.
Rival Phidias.—Yellow, striped and mottled with red.
Ringleader.—Bright ruby, one of the best and constant show flowers, 50 cts.
Sir F. Bathurst.—Crimson.
Sir J. Franklin.—Buff, extra fine, 50 cents.

ADDITIONAL DAHLIAS.

- Acme.***
Belle of Jersey City.
Boquet.—Lilac.
Bob.
Conqueror.*
Emperor.—Crimson.
Exquisite.
Enchantress.*
Earl of Shaftesbury.*
Flower of the Day.*
George Elliot.*
Lilac Queen.*
Lady Taunton.*
Lady Elcho.
Lady D. Pennant.
Lord Fielding.—Very dark.
Mrs. H. Vyse.*
Mrs. Wheeler.
Maria Carter.—White edged, crimson.
Minnie Dodds.
Norfolk Hero.*
Permanent.
Perfection.
Pandora.—Shaded, claret.
Perle de Baune.
Perle.—Cream white, edged purple.
Scout.*
Santley.*
Mr. Strachan.*
Warrior.*

Those marked with * are English varieties, which have been imported within the last two years, and are all first class. Price of the latest English varieties, \$3 per dozen.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

These comprise an assortment of species and varieties the most showy and of easy culture, and of various seasons of flowering, from May to October.

PRICES OF ASSORTMENTS.

12 Species and Varieties, - - - - - \$2 00
25 cents each, except otherwise noted.

Achillea, Ptarmica Pleno.—Double white.

Aconitum.—(Monkshood,) tall, blue, very showy.

Do **decorum.**

Do **laxiflora.**

Do **variegata.**

Alyssum.—Saxitela: (Sweet Alyssum,) very dry, color yellow; suitable for small borders and rock work.

Anchusa Italica.—(Bugloss,) a tall, showy plant, with purple flowers.

Anemone Japonica.—A dwarf plant, with beautiful semi-double pink flowers, yellow centre, fifty cents.

Antirrhinum.—The Snapdragon, (of different colors.)

Aquilegia.—(Columbine) a good collection, of all colors.

Aster Sorts.—Tall and late bloomers, small flowers.

Astrogalus Leucophans.

Baptisia.—Cerulea: a large, showy plant, with dark blue pea blossomed flowers.

Bellis Ferennis.—(Daisy.)—Double, red, white and variegated, 50 cents per dozen.

Campanula.—(Bellflower); a dwarf, blue variety.

Do **Persicifolia:** peach-leaved, dwarf, white.

Do **Pyramidalis;** tall, blue, fine habit.

Carnations.

Chrysanthemums.

Chelone.—Barbata Coccinea, tall, handsome plant, with smooth leaves and scarlet trumpet flowers.

Convallaria Magalis.—(Lily of the Valley,) with large foliage, much esteemed for its foliage.

Delphinium.—(Larkspur); several beautiful varieties, white and different shades of blue; blossoms nearly all summer.

Do **Hendersonii;** double blue, new.

Dianthus.—(Pink); barbatus, Sweet William. In immense variety.

Do **Hybrida;** mule, pink.

Dictamnus Frazinella Alba.—White.

Do do **Rubra.**—Red.

Dodecatheon Media.—American cowslip. White.

- Dielytra Spectabilis**.—A new, curious, heart-shaped flowering plant, roots somewhat bulbous, very discernible; 25 cents; quite hardy.
- Euphorbia Elegans**.
- Funkia**.—(Day Lily). Very luxuriant foliage.
- Geum Coccineum**.
- Gentiana**.—Several varieties.
- Gomphrena purpurea**.
- Hemerocallis**.—(Day Lily) *caerulea* blue.
Do *Flava*; Yellow.
Do *Fulva*; Copper-colored.
- Hollyhocks**.—See bedding plants.
- Iris, or Fleur de Lis**.—Several varieties, dwarf and tall.
- Myosotis Alpestris**.—Forget-me-not. } Blue.
Do *Palustris*. }
- Monarda Coccinea**.—(Bergamot). Bright scarlet.
- Lychnis Chalcedonica**.—Tall scarlet.
- Lychnis Flos-Cuculi Pleno**.—(Ragged Robin). Double crimson.
- Lilium**.—(Lily).
Do **Auranticum**.—Orange Lily.
Do **Candidum**.—White Lily.
Do **Canadianum**.—Canadian Lily.
Do **Tigrillum**.—Tiger Lily.
- Lobelia Cardinalis**.
- Lythrum roseum superbum**.—Rosy scarlet.
- Pæonies**.—See general collection.
- Papaver orientalis**.
- Penstemon**.—Several varieties.
- Pansy**.—A fine collection of proved sorts.
- Phlox Verna**.—Dwarf, early flowering, good for edging.
Do Tall, late, purple and white varieties.
Do For general collection of named sorts, see page 39.
- Polemonium**.—Jacob's ladder.
- Primula**.—Primroses, Polyanthus, Cowslips and Auriculas.
- Pyrethrum Eximium**.—(Double feverfew). Double white blossoms, dwarf.
- Ranunculus**.—(Crow foot). Replens pleno; double yellow.
Do **Aconitifolius**.—(Bachelor's buttons).
- Salvia Spelmina**.
- Saponaria Officinalis**.—(Soap wort).
- Saxifraga Umbrosa**.—(London pride). Suitable for rock-work.
Do **Crassifolia**, and others. Pink in compact clusters.
- Sedum Sieboldium**.—A low creeping plant, suitable for rock-work, &c. with purple flowers.
- Statice Maritima**.—(Thrift) for edgings; \$1.00 per 100. Rosy lilac.
- Spirea**.—(Meadow sweet).
Do **Filipendula**.—Dwarf, white drooping.

Spiraea.—Filipendula Flora Plena.—Dwarf double, drooping.

Do **Lobata.**—Pale, with long spike of yellow.

Do **Ulmaria.**—Queen of the meadows; white.

Do do **Flora Pleno.**—Double.

Tradiscantia.—(Spiderwort).

Do **Virginicum.**—Blue.

Do do White.

Verbascum Phœnicums.

Veronica.—(Speedwell).

Do **Spicata** and others.

Viola.—Sweet violet, double.

Yucca filamentosa.

With 30 or 40 other new varieties.

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Crocus.

Crown Imperials.

Hyacinths.

" **Grape.**

Jonquills.

Narcissus.

Polyanthus Narcissus.

Snowdrops, &c.

Tulips.—A few choice collections imported, and for sale every autumn.

ANNUALS.

Double Balsam.

China Aster.

German 10 week Stock.

" " " —Miniature (*new*.)

Phlox Drummondii.

Double Zinnia.

&c., &c., &c.

Good strong plants of the above can be had up to the 10th of June; price 50 cents per doz., all grown from best imported seed.



