

February, 1895.

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THE NEW STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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VOL. III.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1895.

No. 1.

THE FUTURE OF FRUIT GROWING.

In an address at the meeting of the New Jersey Horticultural Society, George F. Powell, Ghent, N. Y., said :

The reports of all the state horticultural societies, from year to year, show a surprising tendency of a serious decline in orchard cultivation,—that trees are becoming diseased, that fungus-attacks are more frequent and destructive, that insect-attacks are making steady advances, and that profits are growing steadily less. While this condition of things, which is all true, is discouraging to many, it is also encouraging to others. There is a bright future to all fruit growers, who will bring to the business what it requires.

Much of the failure of the present time is due to the fact that orchards are being planted upon soil that has been devoted to cereal production for a century or more. Wheat culture is no longer profitable and after the soil has been depleted of its most available plant food, in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and to that extent that grain production can not longer be carried on with profit, these acres are covered with orchards, vineyards, and small fruits, with the expectation of profits that can not be realized. The soil must first be put in condition to grow healthy and vigorous trees. Lost plant food must be restored, and a replevin of clover culture is one of the cheapest means, to be employed for this purpose. Fill the soil full as possible of mature clover roots, then follow with peas, and this will put the soil in the best possible condition in plant food and also mechanically at the least cost for fruit-culture.

After the soil has been thoroughly and deeply prepared by ploughing, including subsoiling on some soils, the success of an orchard will depend on the proper handling and planting of trees.

It is the nurseryman's business to grow trees, the buyer's business to put the trees in right condition for planting. It is all the nurseryman can do, to dig and ship his trees to his customers, for the season in which to do this work is limited. He has to go in and cut off the roots of trees, pull them out, take them to the packing house, grade, box, and bundle, and get them off to his customers. These trees are in no condition to plant as received; the roots are broken more or less, the fine roots are largely destroyed by exposure to air and sun, and the buyer must prepare the trees properly for planting. He needs to shorten in all roots by pruning with a sharp knife from one-fourth to one-third, cutting from the under side of the root as it shall set upon the soil. It is from these points that the tree is to get its new life. In thirty days after planting, in digging down to these roots

there will be found a cluster of fine roots pushing out into the soil from each one of these pruned roots and then the life of the tree is starting at the top actively also. Remove the top branches on all fruit trees, and head down the main stem, according to variety. With this plan of preparing trees at time of planting, there need not be a loss of one tree in one thousand, while in planting as they come from the nursery there is often a loss of thirty per cent. and the nurseryman is blamed, when he is not at all responsible for the loss.

We eastern fruit growers have a competition to meet, that will oblige us to adopt better methods. California fruits are taking a large place in our markets, not because they are liked by consumers, but because they are so much more carefully selected and packed in smaller and attractive form and packages.

We are growing too much inferior fruit and too little of fine quality. We need to fertilize our soil better, cultivate higher, thin the fruit more upon the trees, spray the balance more thoroughly with fungicides to keep in check fungus diseases, and obtain more fair fruit, also use vigorously insecticides to keep down insect-attacks.

Pear culture is threatened with annihilation in some sections by the pear tree psylla, pear midge, and a recent importation in the pear tree flat-headed borer. Unless these insects are vigorously met, pear culture is doomed in all localities where they get a strong hold. Having suffered a loss of \$10,000 in my pear orchards in four years, from the psylla, it was successfully controlled the past season by persistent spraying, with kerosene emulsion, one part to twenty in water, the application made every ten days for two months.

We have the population, markets and wealth at the East; every section in our country, and every foreign nation are aiming to get their products into our best markets in the world, and the future to us is one of sharp competition, but with the finest flavors in our fruits, and with consumers willing to pay for fine fruit, it is for us at the East to produce more of high grade; put up in more attractive manner, when we cannot only sell all we can raise, but can successfully meet competition from any part of the world.

OREGON ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

At the recent meeting of the Oregon Association of Nurserymen, in Portland, there were present Albert Brownell, of Albany, president; F. W. Settlemier, of Woodburn, secretary; A. McGill, M. McDonald, Ward Hicks, W. F. Ohm, C. F. Lansing, Guy Posson, P. H.

Jarish, F. L. Posson, F. V. Shuman, E. C. Morris, and C. H. Welch.

A. McGill read an instructive paper on "Packing and Grading Nursery Stock." He placed great stress upon the necessity of better grading and the better packing of trees shipped to customers. A committee of three, Messrs. McGill, Settlemier and Jarish, was appointed to prepare a system for packing trees to be adopted by the nurserymen of Oregon.

A committee was appointed to confer with the state board of agriculture relative to the formation of a more strict quarantine law, and in regard to the destruction of pests on both nursery stock and orchards.

The Nurserymen's Association was organized two years ago at Salem, and had, until last June, held its meetings in that city. Then the semi-annual meeting was held at Albany. The next meeting will be held at Woodburn, the first Wednesday in June, 1895. The object of the meetings is to promote the interests of the nurserymen in the state; to raise and furnish to customers first-class trees, keep them in good health and condition, and cooperate with the state board of horticulture in suppressing pests, whenever found.

A UNIFORM TARIFF.

Frederick W. Kelsey of New York city, is chairman of a committee of the New York Florists' club, which has presented to Hon. Walter H. Bunn, appraiser of the Port of New York, and to the appraisers of the ports throughout the United States an argument and classification in the interest of a uniform tariff under the present law. The committee argues that a correct classification under the law requires that the chief use of the material in question should determine the question of duty.

The committee says:

Clause 587, free list of the present law, appears to be clear and explicit, that such material as is grown as nursery stock and chiefly used for outside planting should be thus classified and entitled to free entry, while clause 234½ is equally clear that such plants should be dutiable as are chiefly "used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes," as mentioned in the act. With this view the question of classification is simplified and the distinction can be readily and easily drawn as to the chief use of the material, as in the lists submitted.

Orchids and palms are almost invariably used for forcing under glass for decorative purposes, and there can therefore be no question as to classification of these. Lily of the valley *pips* are universally used for forcing, and must be thus classified, while lily of the valley *clumps* are "nursery stock" always, invariably grown in the open ground, thus permanently planted, hence cannot be classed "for forcing under glass" any more than an oak or a pine, or any other hardy plant or tree of that character.

The difference between the hardy nursery grown azaleas—Ghents, mollis, etc., in "Class A," and the indica species in "Class B," of forcing plants, is equally distinct. The former are almost exclusively used for outside permanent planting, and are *neither grown nor used* for forcing, while the latter are *invariably* thus used. The difference between these hardy nursery grown species and the forcing species (the indicas) is readily determined upon examination. The hardy azaleas are mainly deciduous, while the indicas are evergreen, always with foliage, and can be thus classified and readily distinguished in this way.

It is the unanimous opinion of all we have conferred with, that both azaleas and lily of the valley should be in both classes, according to the use of the species, etc., as above stated.

While roses, to some extent, are grown for forcing, a *very large* part of the roses imported have been propagated and grown as nursery stock on the other side, and are not chiefly used for growing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes here.

This is the classification prepared by the committee:

CLASS A.—The following plants, trees, shrubs and vines of all kinds are generally grown and used as nursery stock, principally for planting in the open ground, and are not chiefly "used for growing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes."—*Aconitum autumnale*, *Althæa*, *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, *Andromeda*, *Anemone fulgens*, *Anthericum liliastrum*, *Aristolochia*, *Aucuba*, green-leaved kinds (other than japonica); *Azaleas* (the species known as *amœna*, *Ghenti*, *mollis*, *nudiflora* and *pontica*), *Begonias* (tuberous), *Black Hamburg* grape vines and other fruiting vines and trees, *Calycanthus*, *Cannas*, *Cactus*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Clematis*, *Cornus mascula*, *Cratægus*, *Cytisus* or *Laburnum*, *Daphne cneorum*, *Delphinium* (larkspur), *Deutzia*, *Dielytra spectabilis* (*Dicentra*), *Doronicum*, *Forsythia*, *Gaillardia*, *Hemerocallis*, *Helleborus niger* (Christmas Rose), *Hollyhock*, *Hydrangea*, *Iris* (all species), *Kalmia latifolia*, *Lilacs*, except the varieties *Charles X.*, *Marie La Graye* and *Rubra de Marly*, *pot grown*; *Lily of the valley*, *clumps*; *Lychnis*, *Magnolia*, *Mahonia*, *Manetti stock*, *Multiflora rose stock*, *Pæonia*, *Philadelphus* (mock orange), *Primula*, except the species known as *P. sinensis* and *P. obconica*, *Ptelea*, *Pyrethrum*, *Rhododendron*, *Roses*—*Moss*, *Hybrid Perpetual*, *Hybrid Remontant*, *Rugosa*, etc.; all classes excepting *Tea* and *Noisette*; *Snowball* (*Viburnum*), *Spiræas*, except *Astilbe japonica*; *Staphylea colchica*, *Tarragon plant* (*Artemisia dracunculus*). *Weeping trees*, *Wiegelia*, *Wistaria*, *Yucca*; all deciduous trees—*Maple* (*Acer*) *elm* (*Ulmus*), *huden* (*Tilia*), *horsechestnut* (*Æsculus*), etc.; all evergreen trees—*Spruce* (*Abies*). *Arbor vitæ* (*Thuja*), etc.

CLASS B.—The following orchids, lily of the valley, azaleas, palms and other plants are chiefly "used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes," and are not used to any appreciable extent as nursery stock for hardy outside planting: *Araucaria excelsa*, *Aucuba japonica*, *Azalea indica*, *Camellia*, *Carnations*, monthly, (*Dianthus caryophyllus*), *Cycas*, *Dracæna canes*, *Erica*, *Ferns*, *Lapageria*, *Laurus nobilis*, *Lilacs*—*Charles X.*, *Marie La Graye* and *Rubra de Marly*, *pot grown*; *Lily of the valley*, *pips*; *Marguerite* (*Chrysanthemum frutescens*); *Orchids*—All, such as *Cypripediums*, *Cattleyas*, *Lælias*, *Odontoglossums*, *Dendrobiums*, *Oncidiums*, *Phalenopsis*, *Vandas*, etc.; *Palms*—All, such as *Kentias*, *Latantias*, *Seafortthias*, *Coccos*, *Areacas*, *Phenix*, *Chamærops*, *Rhapis*, etc.; *Primula sinensis* and *P. obconica*; *Roses*—*Tea* and *Noisette* classes; *Spiræa japonica* (*Astilbe japonica*), *Vallota purpurea*.

GROWING TREE SEEDS.

S. H. Linton, Marceline, Mo., asks: "When and how can I plant the Box elder, White ash, Hard maple and Hackberry seed?"

Professor L. H. Bailey of Cornell University says: "There are different practices with different persons for the growing of tree seeds, even of the same species. Seeds which ripen very early in the season, like those of the Box elder, Silver or Soft maple, and others, should ordinarily be sown as soon as they are ripe, directly in nursery rows. Seeds which ripen after midsummer, however, had better be stratified, or buried in boxes of sand and sifted out and sown the next spring. I generally advise sowing the Box elder and Hackberry as soon as they are ripe; but I think that on the whole White ash and Hard maple do quite as well when stratified, as I have suggested, and sown the following spring. Some of my correspondents, however, prefer to sow all the maple and ash seeds early in the fall, and upon soil which does not heave or which is not wet enough to rot the seeds. It may be a good practice."

IN THE MIAMI VALLEY.

TADMOR, O., Jan. 16.—C. W. Hoffman of Little York, O., has sold all his surplus of No. 1 cherry, plum and apple, etc., to one of Miami Valley's leading firms.

Mr. Deaton, representing the Vicksburg Nursery Co. of Michigan, was in Miami Valley's nursery centre a few days ago calling on the Albaugh Nursery and Orchard Co., The Farmer's Nursery Co., The Smiths Nursery Co. and others. The Storrs & Harrison Co. are having good sales on Crosby and indications are that peach of all kinds are being closely looked up at good prices.

The Eureka raspberry, which is rated by the Ohio State Horticultural Society as the greatest acquisition in the raspberry line since Mr. Ohmer introduced the Gregg, is being closely looked up by growers for fruiting. The demand for this variety will be great and prices will be strong for several years, as it makes but few tips the first season after being set. Two firms have lithographed this berry and about all, if not all, of them are in the hands of three of the Miami Valley growers.

We have reliable data for stating that the surplus of good plants of the Greenville strawberry will be scarce by March 1st. In fact it is doubtful if strong plants of other varieties will last through the packing season.

As time passes, it becomes more and more apparent that the Worden is the strongest competitor of the Concord and one of our leading grape growers recently remarked: "From my experience with Worden and Concord, I would sooner pay \$100 per thousand for Worden to the exclusion of Concord, than to plant the Concord, if given me, to the exclusion of Worden, as the Worden is not only as large and productive as Concord, but is of better quality and ripens three or four days earlier, thus commanding a much better price in market." This seems strong, perhaps, but to show the hold on popular favor, F. E. Freeman of Tadmor, O., and F. L. Bowser, representing the Farmer's Nursery Co. in one of Indiana's counties, recently sold 25,000 Worden and 14,000 Eureka raspberries between November 26th and December 28th, these being their specialties, their sales amounting to \$2,900. Bulletin 54 of the Ohio Experimental Station at Wooster, is a valuable treatise on the strawberry. It says "a good rule in selecting varieties is to take only those that have shown the best results in many different sections, rejecting those that appear to be variable and have exhibited weaknesses elsewhere," and further on says: "The following are the best of those that have been thoroughly tested and are the cream of the list: Greenville, Haverland, Warfield, Crescent, Bubach, Lovett, Muskingum, Parker Earle, and Enhance," the last four being staminate. In comments on these varieties the bulletin states in brief that Greenville is unexcelled for home use or near market, and in firmness excels Haverland and Crescent, but it is not equal to Warfield; that Bubach requires care to secure a good stand of plants, and that Parker Earle should have very rich soil, with plenty of moisture to perfect its crop of berries.

OREGON, WASHINGTON, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 18.—The horticultural boards in this section of the country, together with the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association, expected the last of this month to entertain the American Pomological Society but the programme of that society was changed and the trip to Portland was abandoned.

The extensive growing of prune trees and planting of prune orchards has been reduced very largely through the Northwest. There was a large over-production of trees, which brought them down to a cent apiece. The price of the fruit dried is considerably less than that obtained in '92; still it can be grown at a good profit if properly handled. The crop last fall was greatly reduced from the amount usually gathered. The late spring frosts were the cause. In Eastern Washington the apple crop was quite satisfactory. We can grow as fine apples as can be produced any where and the fruit commands good prices in Montana and the Dakotas, where large shipments are made each year.

All of our legislatures here in the Northwest will be asked to pass more rigid quarantine laws than now exist. We hope by this means to rid ourselves of the numerous pests which have in the past destroyed many of our finest orchards. In eastern papers I notice some sections are now being troubled with the San Jose scale. As we know what this means, we would suggest to the eastern nurserymen and orchardists to take active steps to rid themselves of this pest. It spreads with alarming rapidity and early effort to destroy it will save thousands of dollars in orchards and fruit.

Last summer many of our apple orchards were troubled with a new disease. By request of the horticultural boards, Prof. Newton B. Pierce, the government agent, visited these states and made a study of the disease, which was commonly termed "black spot." From the specimens he took to his laboratory at Santa Anna, Cal., he has found it to be a parasitic fungus. He recommends the Bordeaux Mixture as a preventive rather than a curative. We know not whether this is a pest familiar to eastern orchardists. If so, and any remedy is known, the horticultural boards would like the receipt.

The failure and low price of ordinary farm crops has forced many of our farmers into the fruit business and we soon hope to rival California in the shipment of fruit to the eastern markets. The nurserymen here report a small business for the past season, but look for brighter days in the future.

A Cornell University bulletin says: "Grape growing is one of the leading industries of the state and its area is increasing. The extent and distribution of the acreage in Western New York are approximately as follows: Chautauqua region, 26,000 acres; Canandaigua region, 5,000 acres; Keuka region, 10,000 acres; Seneca region, 6,000 acres; Cayuga region, 3,500 acres; scattering, 7,500 acres; total, 58,000 acres.

WESTERN NEW YORK HORTICULTURISTS.

The fortieth annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society was held in Rochester January 23-24. There was a large attendance. Among those present were: George Ellwanger, Irving Rouse, Thomas W. Bowman, Charles P. Barry, John G. Glen, C. M. Hooker, James Vick, A. L. Wood, Rochester; S. D. Willard, Geneva; M. B. Waite, assistant pathologist, department of agriculture, Washington; Nelson Bogue, Batavia; George G. Atwood, Geneva; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; T. S. Hubbard, Geneva; George H. Moody, Lockport; S. Wright McCollum, Lockport; Professor A. M. Prentiss, Ithaca; C. H. Perkins, Newark; E. A. Powell, Syracuse; Professor Roberts, Ithaca; W. P. Rupert, Seneca; Lewis Roesch, Fredonia; C. W. Stuart, Newark; W. Brown Smith, W. Judson Smith, Wing R. Smith, Syracuse; E. Smith & Sons, Geneva; H. S. Wiley, Cayuga; C. P. Whitney, Orleans; Professor Sanders, London, Ont.; C. L. Hoag, Lockport; J. S. Woodward, Lockport; George S. Josselyn, Fredonia.

President Barry in his annual address said:

The outlook for commercial fruit growing is a topic which is always interesting and which can be considered with profit at every meeting. Early in the year the prospects for a large apple crop in this vicinity never were brighter; the trees blossomed full, but when the fruit had attained the size of hickory nuts it dropped; this was probably due to a heavy frost in May; then it was predicted that there would be no apples; however, there has been a crop harvested much larger than was anticipated. Under good cultivation and with careful management many orchards have paid well. Much fruit is at present in cold storage in the expectation that prices will advance later on. I see it stated that Mr. Wellhouse, of Kansas, has marketed 23,000 barrels from sixty-five acres, and that he has produced fourteen crops in fifteen years. We can hardly expect results equal to this, but still the outlook is not so discouraging when we consider how neglectful we have been in many respects. In plain English many of our orchards have been starved. If the proper nutriment be supplied a change will take place. Surface cultivation and application of potash will do more than anything else to make the orchards remunerative; and as regards marketing, selected fruit should be packed with extra care in small packages, boxes or baskets. The time has come when it will not pay to send poor fruit to market in the hope of getting good returns. The large quantities of fruit from California, sent annually to the eastern markets, have made competition keen, and it will become necessary to do as the Californians do—pack selected fruit in small attractive packages. It must be admitted that eastern growers are behind the times in these particulars. Apples and pears instead of being hurried to market can be held in cold storage till prices rise. Shippers in the vicinity of Boston have been making a careful test of packing in cases instead of barrels, and the results are highly satisfactory. To be successful in fruit growing these are the cardinal points: Thorough cultivation and fertilization, judicious pruning and thinning, careful selection and packing. Besides it will not answer to confine our efforts to one kind of fruit. The knowledge and skill which are requisite for success with one crop can be utilized to advantage in raising several, commencing with the strawberry, which matures early, followed by the raspberry, blackberry, cherry, plum, and then the fall fruits in their order from early to very late. Fruit growing should be considered as a business and conducted on business principles. The consumption of fruit in cities is increasing and will increase, and there is a demand which will have to be supplied. Insect pests, diseases, etc., must be controlled and conquered. Obstacles which to many seem almost insurmountable will disappear, and the intelligent, industrious cultivator will achieve results which seem impossible to the negligent, indifferent, uninformed worker. The fertility of our soils has been exhausted, a fact we have to look squarely in the

face. The unsatisfactory condition of fruit growing in this and other localities is mainly due to this cause; with fertility restored and good cultivation the prospects are favorable for profitable crops. The strawberry, the currant the gooseberry, blackberry and raspberry can be produced advantageously. There has been no over supply of the gooseberry, and if we consider how large an amount of fruit is necessary for the making of jelly we can realize what a future there is for currant jelly. I suppose it is a well understood fact that a very large proportion of the currant jelly sold is not composed wholly of the currant as it should be. Manufacturers maintain that sufficient quantity of fruit is not obtainable. Here is an opportunity. Another crop which has not received the attention it deserves is that of nuts. The chestnut, butternut and the English walnut, as well as some of the hickories can no doubt be raised successfully on many soils. Experience in their culture is not great as yet, but wherever they have been undertaken favorable reports have been made. In California there are several large orchards of varieties of European and Japanese chestnuts. Within the last two or three years orchards have been planted in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Michigan. Much interest is being manifested in the Japanese chestnut and its crosses. The butternut is valuable also, and it could no doubt be grown with profit, if a demand were created for it. Land owners should investigate the merits and adaptability of nuts, for there is evidently a future for them. Cherry culture is likewise one which is worthy of more attention than it has hitherto received, especially the acid varieties for canning purposes. The French have long had a reputation for preparing the finest canned cherries; we can excel them if we produce the right kinds. The quality of canned fruit has improved so much during the last few years that the consumption has very largely increased. The ability to preserve the natural quality, flavor, appearance, etc., has done much to make it popular. Large quantities of fruit are evaporated and dried and shipped abroad. In no direction is there any evidence of an intention to diminish the supply; on the contrary, everything indicates a steady increase. Fruit growers should carefully consider all these channels through which their productions are likely to go.

The discussion of the plum scale brought out interesting facts. Professor M. V. Slingerland, assistant entomologist of Cornell university, said that the scale has not been found upon any but fruit bearing trees. Mr. Woodward said he had found what appeared to be the scale on trees one year out of the nursery. This brought several nurserymen to their feet. Nelson C. Smith said that a careful examination of the trees in his nursery had failed to discover a trace of the scale. Linus Woolverton, secretary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, Grimsby, Ont., said the scale had been found on a few trees in Canada, but it was causing little or no alarm there. S. C. Schoon said that if any of the nurserymen had the least suspicion that there might be scale on their trees, they could well afford to spray the trees in trenches before they were allowed to leave the packing ground and thus be enabled to guarantee them free from scale. The trees on an ordinary packing ground could be sprayed in an hour or two. S. D. Willard said that in company with Professor Slingerland he went through his orchards looking for the plum scale, and while a few of the old trees were found to be affected, there was no trace of scale on the young trees. There was no evidence of the scale on Japanese plums. "We should remember, as Mr. Hooker has said, that our climate is not conducive to the growth of this scale," said Mr. Willard. "California is the home of all this scale tribe which flourishes there because of the long dry seasons. Fruit growers of the Pacific coast have imported the rhizobii or ladybirds which have destroyed

the scale in many orchards there. They hope in this way to eradicate the pest. I was in California last month and saw an orange grove, the trees of which two years ago were denuded by the scale. The ladybird was introduced and to-day that grove is flourishing like a green bay tree."

The morning session closed with a lively discussion of the qualities of various kinds of pears. S. D. Willard thought that appearance rather than quality was desirable in a market pear. Mr. Hooker said that for Western New York the most desirable standard pear is the Bartlett; the Duchess among the dwarfs. Anjou is also a good variety. The Kieffer said Mr. Hooker is doubtful. It has done remarkably well in the South. The Clairgeau is dropping off. President Barry said his list would have at the head the Winter Nellis, which is a great bearer, one of the greatest bearers among the pears; it bears every year, and in fact is inclined to overbear. It is one of the favorite pears of California. The Bosc is next in Mr. Barry's estimation. Mr. Barry is inclined to view the pear question in much the same light as does Mr. Willard. He believes that the appearance of the fruit in market causes it to sell, rather than the quality. For this reason Mr. Barry would place the Clairgeau next in his list. This variety, said he, is very showy. And a Clairgeau loaded with fruit is as handsome a sight as a fruit tree can present. The tree is perfect in form. Mr. Barry would add the Anjou, making a list of the best four varieties he can name.

NEW SEED DISTRIBUTION.

The following draft of a bill in regard to the distribution of seeds has been sent to the agricultural committees of both houses of congress by Secretary of Agriculture Morton:

An act to regulate the distribution of seeds by the Department of Agriculture.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That all seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants purchased and propagated by the Secretary of Agriculture as required by law, shall be distributed to the agricultural experiment stations in the several states and territories, to be by them redistributed to such persons as shall engage to make full tests of the same under the direction of the stations, and to furnish the stations with written reports of these tests on blanks to be provided by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall allot to such agricultural experiment stations as make application to him such amounts from any funds appropriated under the provisions of this act as may seem to him advisable to enable the stations to purchase seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants for distribution in the manner aforesaid and to pay the expenses of such distribution, with due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective states and territories.

SEC. 2. The seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants distributed by the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural experiment stations under the provisions of this act, shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States free of charge for postage under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

It is proposed to appropriate \$25,000 for the purchase of seeds.

NEW JERSEY HORTICULTURISTS.

The twentieth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society was held in Trenton on January 2d and 3d. Secretary Henry I. Budd, of Mt. Holly, in his report said: "The most marked successes were where soil has been of the right texture, where the proper kind of fertilizers have been used in liberal quantities, and where the proper insecticides and fungicides have been sufficiently and intelligently applied. The great secret to successful orcharding is care and eternal vigilance. Diseases and destructive insects among trees and plants are on the increase, and will require all the skill of our scientific schools and experiment stations and hearty co-operation of our farmers to successfully combat. We should secure legislation to assist in their extermination."

President E. B. Beebe of Elizabeth in his address said: "Practical experiments are in the line of advancement in horticulture, and of the members of this society each one is expected to contribute something. We are largely benefited by the good influence we exert over our neighbor. Poor goods do not build up a good market, but good products in good packages attract good buyers, and all are benefited.

"Horticulture is the peer of agriculture. Look the state over from Sussex to Cape May; even the hills of Sussex pay better in peach orchards than in grazing cattle. The bogs and sands of South Jersey pay better in cranberries, strawberries and other fruits than in any agricultural product. We must send men to the legislature to represent us. We have thousands of acres in New Jersey yet to be redeemed from waste land, and made to bear the cranberry and strawberry, blackberry, apple, pear and peach. If the increase in these products for the next thirty years shall equal the last thirty, then New Jersey will be the queen, and horticulture triumphant."

An address which was listened to with much interest was one on "Irrigation for Fruit Culture, or the Most Practical Methods to Make Fruit-Growing Profitable," by J. H. Hale, of South Glastonbury, Connecticut. Mr. Hale said that irrigation would undoubtedly pay, where possible. It would be possible where there were high streams. It might be practicable to use city water on small lots adjacent to the city. It required an enormous supply of water every day through the dry season—better none at all than not enough. He did not believe enough could be obtained by windmills. The steam engine, heavy enough, with pipes for a forty-acre farm, would cost \$2,000 to \$4,000.

In a paper on "Intensive Horticulture" Rudolphus Bingham of Camden said: "In soil, water, climate, good roads, general transportation facilities and location as to great centers of population, our state surpasses all others as a grand garden, and the tendency of agriculture is in the direction of horticulture. Properties which within our recollection were in one farm now constitute from two to four, each one of which receives more labor and manure and produces more dollars than when it was in one farm."

Charles Parry, of Parry, an enthusiastic advocate of chestnuts as a commercial crop, read a paper on that subject, in which he predicted large profits from chestnut orchards, with small competition for years to come. He said it was reasonable to expect a bushel to a tree and \$200 of receipts from an acre. He did not claim it would always continue such a bonanza, but at one-half or one-third of the present prices they would be profitable. The orchards would be permanent for generations.

"The Value of Forests to Agriculture" was the subject of a paper prepared by Colonel A. W. Pearson, of Vine-land, and read by the secretary. Colonel Pearson held that their value for wood was their least value. They are useful to mitigate extremes in climate, conserve moisture, induce its precipitation in rain, and restrain too rapid drainage. He held that the profitable culture of crops will be difficult when all the forests are gone, and urged that they should be preserved by state laws.

MINNESOTA HORTICULTURISTS.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society was held at Lake City, January 8-11. President J. M. Underwood in his address said:

During the year of 1894, it is probable that the horticulturist had heaped upon him every experience of an objectionable nature that he had heretofore escaped or would ever be called upon to pass through. This experience was by no means confined to Minnesota, but frosts, storms, drouth, bugs, worms, and blight seemed to hold high carnival without regard to location. Notwithstanding, fruit has been plenty and some of it cheap. With grapes at 16 cents for an eight pound basket, surely every one should have all they could eat and yet there are millions of our inhabitants who probably did not eat a bunch of grapes last year.

At our last annual meeting we touched upon the importance of adopting irrigation to the growing of fruit and vegetables. The drouth of last summer emphasized still more the advisability of intelligent application of this resource.

Is the country bettered by the upheaval of its business interests? Are the conditions changed in the least? It is true the Coxey army is disbanded; the strikers are put down, silver is demonetized, the tariff bill passed, and election is over, but is any one a bit better off than he was a year ago. Are not the conditions of unrest and dissatisfaction just as great? If so, what can we horticulturists do to improve the situation? We can do this—we can carry forward the work of disseminating knowledge regarding our calling, and in many ways we can turn men's attention to our independent, healthful, and pleasant life surrounded by fruits and flowers, our tables laden with fresh vegetables, sweet milk and cream, and honey from our busy bees.

Secretary Latham's report showed that the membership of the society is 600. It was reported that the past season had been very unfavorable for small fruits, excepting grapes, and that the apple crop was light. The Soiree, Peerless, Catharine, Wolf River, Estelline and Pride of Minneapolis apples were given a place in the catalogue of the society. Papers were read by E. H. S. Dartt, of Owatonna, on "Horticultural Frauds"; M. Pearce, of Chowen, on "Nursery and Orchard Trees"; A. J. Phillips, West Salem, Wis., secretary of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, on "Seedling Apples." The date of the annual meeting was changed from the second Tuesday in January to the first Tuesday in December.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURISTS.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was held in Reading January 15-16. Cyrus T. Fox, chairman of the general fruit committee presented a report giving a complete review of the pomological and horticultural results of 1894 as compiled from reports of correspondents in every county in the state. The appearance of new diseases of insects hitherto unknown in the state was reported. The San Jose scale, the most destructive of all insects, has come into the state, it is believed through nursery stock. Specimens of twigs alive with the scale were shown to the meeting. This pest was imported into California from Chili.

In a short talk on plum culture, Howard A. Chase, of Philadelphia, said: "While I would not recommend the extensive planting of plums in Pennsylvania for profit, I see no good reason why every farmer should not grow enough for home use with a moderate margin for nearby markets. The introduction of the Japanese varieties will prove a great boon to this state. The trees are vigorous growers, come into bearing very young and are very productive. As far as tested they are practically exempt from the attacks of the curculio."

The address of State Superintendent Schaffer, in which he advocated the establishment of school gardens and the teaching of the principles of horticulture and agriculture in the public schools, was one of the chief features of the two days' session. There will, undoubtedly, be an agitation of the subject throughout the state.

"Is it desirable to plant an apple orchard in South-eastern Pennsylvania at the present time, and, if so, should early or late varieties be planted?" was answered by Joseph W. Thomas. He thinks it pays to plant as well now as ever, and that various kinds of trees should be planted.

AT NEWARK, N. Y.

NEWARK, N. Y., Jan. 20.—C. H. Stuart, of the firm of C. W. Stuart & Co., was united in marriage on January 18th to Miss Jane Knight of New York.

William Pitkin, of Chase Brothers Co., accompanied by Mr. Phillips, was recently in town on business with Jackson & Perkins, and visiting his brother, James Pitkin.

Mr. Henry of Sears, Henry & Co., Geneva, called upon nurserymen here this week.

AT WESLEY, MD.

WESLEY, MD., Jan. 10.—Last fall's trade at this point was fully up to expectations. Wm. M. Peters' Sons report that while their sales were not as large as last season it was only because they did not have the stock to draw from. While peach trees are a specialty with this firm they are also heavy growers of asparagus roots and berry plants. They have in dormant bud 750,000 peach. They have been in the nursery business 23 years and are now doing a retail as well as wholesale business.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The biennial convention of the American Pomological Society was held in Sacramento, Cal., on January 16-18. Delegates from many of the eastern states were present. The pomologists were welcomed in an address by Hon. George B. Katzenstein on behalf of the citizens of Sacramento, and B. M. Lelong on behalf of the State Board of Horticulture, of which he is the secretary. A response to the welcoming address was made by J. H. Alexander, ex-mayor of Augusta, Georgia, on behalf of the Pomological Society. Following Mr. Alexander's address President P. J. Berckmans of Georgia presented his address to the society, in which he said:

Our general government has given material aid toward advancing our methods of production by diffusing the results of the work of the various scientific departments of the United States Department of Agriculture, but greater benefits have been derived from our state and local horticultural societies, whose work is of more practical value to their immediate sections, and such of our states as have appreciated the value of their fruit products as a source of wealth have wisely given their aid to its progress. Many states by legislative appropriations and legal enactment have so protected the fruit growing industry as to have vastly increased their revenues, their population and advanced their educational and material progress. The magnitude of California's fruit industry is in a great measure due to the liberal course adopted by its state government. The establishing of state experimental stations sustained by Federal appropriation is wise in principle, and where such stations are conducted solely with a view of advancing all methods of culture they have been conducted with good results. Unfortunately, partisan political influences have in several states caused the work of these stations to be of little or no benefit to the people, because of the inefficiency of some of their officers, whose political influence is greater than their scientific attainments. It is therefore hoped that pomologists will unite their efforts in urging their state legislatures to select competent men to be placed in charge of their experiment stations. We number now among us as co-workers our own Burbank, Kimball, Hilgard, Allen, Hatch and Wickson, whose conscientious labors have given California such pre-eminence in fruit products as has never before been achieved. We honor them and gratefully acknowledge their efforts in advancing scientific pomology.

We rejoice at the increased strength of many state horticultural societies, and especially at the liberal appropriations which they receive from their respective state governments, and as many of these legislative grants are gradually increased it is evident that this is because of a corresponding increase in the state's reserves. In this way co-operation of their most active citizens is enlisted and the surest means to improve their productive resources is by a judicious expenditure of public funds. Permit me, therefore, to urge upon every fruit grower the necessity to use his efforts in bringing before their respective state authorities the importance of sustaining their State Horticultural Societies by liberal annual appropriations. It is through such societies that the work of the American Pomological Society can increase in usefulness and this is only possible by mutual co-operation.

On Thursday the pomologists were given a short excursion to Folsom, but the unseasonable weather, California's worst, precluded much enjoyment from the trip, except in a general sense. The vineyards and orchards of R. D. Stephens and other well-known fruit "ranches," including the great Natoma vineyard of 3,000 acres were visited and admired. On Friday Governor Budd of California addressed the meeting. The fruit display at the convention was exceptionally fine.

Among those present were: E. J. Wickson, of California; Jacob W. Manning, of Massachusetts; Silas Wilson, of Iowa; L. R. Taft, of Michigan; Charles H. Shinn, of California; C. V. Riley, of Washington, D. C.; F. M. Hexamer, of New York; Eben Boalt, of California; William B. Gester, of California; H. P. Stabler, of California; George H. Miller, of Georgia; Fred C. Miles, of California; Dr. J. G. Lewis, of Oregon; Benjamin P. Ware, of Massachusetts; George Lombard, of Georgia; J. J. Harrison, of Ohio; William Parry, of New Jersey; James O. Cook, of Massachusetts.



R. G. CHASE.

R. G. CHASE.

Roscoe G. Chase was born in Buckfield, Oxford County, Me. Immediately after the war he engaged with his brothers, George H. Chase and Howard A. Chase, in the sale of nursery stock through agents. They operated for several years as dealers. In 1872 he removed to Geneva, N. Y., and since that time has been at the head of the Chase Nurseries of that place.

Western New York is justly proud of its nursery interests, and Mr. Chase is acknowledged to be one of the most successful growers as well as one of the best cultivators in the business.

He is now president of The R. G. Chase Co., and a director of the Geneva National Bank, and has held various positions of trust in Geneva. No one in the nursery business stands higher as a

practical nurseryman and an honorable business man than Mr. Chase.

RUBUS SORBIFOLIUS(?)

Regarding the frontispiece of this issue, A. Blanc & Co., Philadelphia, say: "Last year we sent a colored sketch of this curious raspberry to several authorities on fruits, who failed to recognize it. Mr. Jackson Dawson thought he had the plant growing from seed brought from China by Professor Sargent; but these plants had not yet fruited. Professor Meehan believes it may be *Rubus sorbifolius*. At the Kew Gardens *Rubus sorbifolius* is said to produce yellow fruits; the fruit of our plant is red, shaped exactly like a strawberry, and, like that fruit, having innumerable drupes. It stands upright singly, and not in bunches. The strawberry-raspberry seems a good definition. Our plants came from China."

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1895.

RECIPROCAL TARIFF SCALE.

In a recent number of this journal it was suggested that the action of the United States government in putting nursery stock on the free list should be met by Canada with a reciprocal tariff scale. On January 25th Congressman John Van Voorhis of Rochester, N. Y., pursuant to a request from the Eastern Nurserymen's Association, called at the state department in Washington to enlist Secretary Gresham's aid in securing the repeal of the duty on nursery stock entering Canada. In 1879 Canada enacted a law placing on the free list plants, trees and shrubs whenever those articles were placed on the free list of the United States. In March, 1883, plants, trees and shrubs were placed on the free list of the United States, but it was not until 1888 that those articles were admitted free into Canada, and even then, not until the matter was brought emphatically to the attention of the Canadian government by the state department in Washington through the British minister. In April, 1890, Canada, presumably in anticipation of the McKinley law, restored the duties on plants, trees and shrubs, to a point equal or exceeding the rates previously in force.

The attention of the state department was called by Congressman Van Voorhis to the fact that the Canadian parliament will meet soon, and it was stated that the nurserymen of the country greatly desired that the Canadian government should enact a law which will conform to that of the United States in this matter. Prompt action by the state department in Washington was urged. In the absence of Secretary Gresham, First Assistant Secre-

tary Uhl said he was sure the department would do all in its power to secure the result desired.

The question is one in which many nurserymen are directly interested. There is no reason why the Canadian government should not adjust this matter at once, and it is believed that it will do so.

THE HORTICULTURAL MEETINGS.

Throughout the country the annual meetings of horticultural societies have been in progress during the last two months. All have been well attended and much interest has been taken in the papers read and the discussions which have followed. It is gratifying to note the extension of the feeling of common interest between nurserymen and fruit growers evidenced at these annual gatherings. It is upon these occasions, as we have said before, that the nurseryman can learn much that will prove of direct benefit to his business. A glance at the list of officers of these societies will show that the presidents and other officers of several societies are nurserymen, a just recognition of ability and an expression of confidence in the tree dealer. The opinion of the nurseryman is sought at these meetings and it is considered expert evidence. His study of the propagation of varieties according to modern methods keeps him ever in touch with the investigations of professors of horticulture and directors of experiment stations. The theories of the scientists have been followed within the year by practical results which attest the value of experiment and investigation. Especially is this true in the case of spraying. This is now an accepted feature of successful fruit-growing.

THE columns of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN are always open for the presentation of matters of interest to the trade. Correspondence regarding business advances, prospective changes, movements of nurserymen and horticulturists, meetings, new introductions and the state of trade in various sections is solicited.

PEACH yellows, says Professor Wiley, is communicated to nursery stock by affected buds and by buds from branches of affected trees which do not yet show signs of the disease. Pits from affected trees may also be expected to propagate the disease.

THE classification of nursery stock and stock for forcing under glass as proposed by a committee of the New York Florists' club, given in another column, seems to be fair and to offer the proper solution of the problems which have arisen.

AT the meeting of the New Jersey and the Western New York Horticultural Societies last month the opinion was repeatedly expressed that it would be wise to go slow on the Kieffer pear. The stock is scarce at present.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

American Pomological Society.—President, Prosper J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-presidents, Charles L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn.; J. A. Alexander, Augusta, Ga.; G. B. Brackett, Denmark, Ia.; W. C. Strong, Brighton, Mass.; T. T. Lyon, South Huron, Mich.; William Parry, Parry, N. J.; Dr. F. M. Hexamer, New York city; George W. Campbell, Delaware, O.; H. M. Engle, Marietta, Pa.; R. A. Wickerham, Winchester, Va.; Luther Burbank, Santa Rosa, Cal.; Fred Wellhouse, Fairmount, Kan.; secretary, George C. Brackett, Lawrence, Kas.; treasurer, Benjamin G. Smith, Cambridge, Mass.

Western New York Horticultural Society.—President William C. Barry, Rochester; vice-presidents, S. D. Willard, Geneva; Wing R. Smith, Syracuse; George A. Sweet, Dansville; C. L. Hoag, Lockport; secretary and treasurer, John Hall, Rochester; executive committee, C. M. Hooker, Rochester; C. W. Stuart, Newark; Nelson Bogue, Batavia; E. A. Powell, Syracuse; H. S. Wiley, Cayuga.

Illinois Horticultural Society.—President, T. A. Goodrich, Cobden; vice-president, J. L. Hartwell, Dixon; secretary, H. N. Dunlap, Savoy; treasurer, Arthur Bryant, Princeton.

Montreal Horticultural Society.—Honorary president, W. Ogilvie; honorary vice-president, Robert Mackay; directors, Thomas Hall, Joseph Bennett, John Walsh, John Doyle, W. M. Ramsay, Jules Betrix, Frank Roy, G. Trussell, D. Williamson; library committee, W. M. Ramsay, John Eddy, Frank Roy, W. Evans, James McKenna; auditors, Messrs. Riddell and Common.

Northern Illinois Horticultural Society.—President, Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo; first vice-president, A. R. Bryant, Princetown; second vice-president, C. A. Getting, Rock Falls; third vice-president, H. R. Cotta, Freeport; secretary, J. L. Hartwell, Dixon; treasurer, L. Woodard, Marengo.

Southern Minnesota Horticultural Society.—President, F. W. Kimball, Austin; vice-president, George H. Prescott, Albert Lea; secretary, Clarence Wedge, Albert Lea.

Iowa Horticultural Society.—President, M. E. Hinkley, Marcus; vice-president, J. M. Elder, Concord; secretary, J. L. Budd, Ames; treasurer, W. M. Bomberger, Harlan.

Minnesota Horticultural Society.—President, J. M. Underwood, Lake City; vice-presidents, (one for each congressional district) E. H. S. Dartt, Owatonna; S. D. Richardson, Winnebago City; Mrs. A. A. Kennedy, Hutchinson; R. S. Mackintosh, Langdon; J. H. Stevens, Minneapolis; Mrs. Jennie Stager, Sauk Rapids; J. O. Barrett, Brown's Valley; treasurer, Titus Day, Farmington; executive committee, for three years, Wyman Elliot, Minneapolis, and J. S. Harris, La Crescent; for two years, Prof. S. B. Green, St. Anthony Park, and Clarence Wedge, Albert Lea; for one year, J. P. Andrews, Faribault, and L. R. Moyer, Montevideo. The secretary is to be elected, in accordance with the new constitution, by the executive committee.

New Jersey Horticultural Society.—President, E. P. Beebe, Elizabeth; vice-president, I. W. Nicholson, Camden; secretary, H. I. Budd, Mt. Holly; treasurer, Charles L. Jones, Newark; executive committee, Dr. J. B. Ward, Charles Parry, I. J. Blackwell, T. F. Baker, D. A. Vanderveer.

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.—President, W. H. Moon, Morrisville; vice-presidents, H. M. Engle, Marietta; Howard A. Chase, Philadelphia, and H. S. Rubb, Shiremanstown; recording secretary, E. B. Engle, Waynesboro; corresponding secretary, W. P. Brinton, Christiana; treasurer, J. Hibbard Bartram, Milltown.

Southwestern Iowa Horticultural Society.—President, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines; vice-president, W. H. Hoopes, Muscatine; secretary, C. W. Burton, Cedar Rapids; treasurer, W. Green, Davenport; superintendent of exhibits, Henry Schroeder, Sigourney.

TWO OR THREE?

Editor of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

There is no American pomologist from whom I should be more loath to differ on any question of orchard lore than T. T. Lyon. Nevertheless, I feel obliged by my experience to do so on the point of removing trees from the nursery to the orchard at one or two years from the root graft, or bud. It is entirely a question to be decided by trial; and by trial I have always had to agree with the long established custom of transplanting at three years. I felt so sure that Mr. Lyon must necessarily be right when he declared that two years, or even one year, was the better age—though contrary to such long and wide practice for so many years—that a year ago the past fall I transplanted from nursery to orchard about 100 very nice and thrifty two year trees as soon as the leaves would strip. They were dug with care to save every root, planted as fast as dug with special care; and there was seemingly nothing unfavorable in the seasons, either spring or fall. Yet these young trees made scarcely an inch of growth before stopping to rest; and although they did considerably better at their second start early in August, the total growth was inferior to spring-set three-year-old trees.

Of course this was only a single trial; but the result agreed with a forty years' experience in nursery and orchard—first in Maine, then for twelve years in Kentucky, and now with nearly thirty years in Northern Vermont. I do not mean that I *never* got a free growth on fall-set trees the first season; but that I have nearly always found that the spring-set trees did the best; and this, too, on trees only out of the ground for a few minutes, and carefully handled. If I am correct, a two years' tree is not so well able to endure removal from nursery to orchard as one three years old, even where the removal is careful, and the trees out of the ground but a short time. With transported trees, it seems to me that the result would generally be even less favorable.

Newport, Vt.

T. H. HOSKINS.

Among Growers and Dealers.

John T. Burrell, Olney, Ill., is out of the nursery business.

L. Green & Son Co., Perry, O., report a prospect for good trade this season.

David Baird, of Manalapan, N. J., is spending a portion of the winter at Lake Worth, Fla.

H. M. Morris, Rantoul, Ill., who left the nursery business for a time, thinks of entering it again.

G. H. & J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn., are propagating native chestnuts on an extensive scale.

The Allen Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., files a report showing capital stock \$6,000, all issued; debts, \$500; assets, \$7,000.

The Diamond Grape Co., Rochester, N. Y., has a capital stock of \$20,000, all issued; debts, \$5,000; assets, \$12,000, according to a report just filed.

The annual report of the Hawks Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., shows: Capital stock all paid in, \$10,000; assets, \$11,000; debts not to exceed \$500.

Robert Cowles Brown, of Brown Brothers Co., Rochester, and Miss Helen Mae French were married January 23d at Plymouth Congregational church by Rev. Myron Adams.

The Maynard & Coon Nursery and Seed Co., of Walker Township, Mich., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000. The incorporators are Jerome C. Maynard, Dennis Coon and Alexander Hamilton.

Daniel D. Herr, Lancaster, Pa., says: "The trade here was better last fall than ever and the prospects for spring are very good. I attribute these conditions largely to the fact that in this section fruit growing pays much better than farming."

The Diamond Vineyard Company, Rochester, N. Y., has elected these directors: George R. Fuller, J. L. Ryno, James F. LeClare, O. G. Wheeler, J. G. Cramer, W. W. Boyer, James B. Williams, D. C. Wheeler, John Charlton, James L. Hotchkiss, L. M. Rappleye.

The Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn., was awarded first premium on single geranium, single begonia, collection of carnations, general collection and floral design, and second on table bouquet, basket of flowers, and collection of roses, at the recent meeting of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society.

The Fresno Nursery Co., of Fresno, Cal., has a paid capital of \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of \$100 each. The directors and stockholders are S. W. Marshall, F. H. Wilson, William G. Uridge, Walter G. Uridge and A. Hall. Mr. Marshall is president; Mr. Wilson, vice-president, and William G. Uridge, secretary and treasurer.

C. J. Carpenter, John S. Pratt, C. M. Hurlburt, S. S. Lewis and C. M. Bailey have incorporated the Grand Valley Nursery and Orchard Co., in Colorado, with a capital stock of \$60,000. These gentlemen are old and

experienced nurserymen from Nebraska. They have been running a nursery plant at Grand Junction for two years.

The Shady Hill Nursery Co., of Cambridge, Mass., has lately increased its capital stock from \$75,000 to \$100,000. This company has greatly developed the nursery trade in New England, and at Bedford, Mass., has the largest plant, devoted especially to ornamental stock, in New England. It is about to locate its central office at 102 State St., Boston, removing from its Cambridge headquarters which it has occupied for a number of years.

The *California Fruit Grower* says: "The *Napa Register*, of January 11th, alleges that Mr. Leonard Coates has sold his large nursery business near that town to parties who will continue the nursery and add to the business the cultivation of flowers on a large scale. The Napa Valley Nurseries are well known all over the Pacific coast, and Mr. Coates has achieved an enviable reputation in the business. If his successors shall keep the standard as high as Mr. Coates has done, they will deserve the highest success attainable in their line of work."

PEACH TREE SCARCITY.

J. H. Hale says in *The Florist's Exchange*: "Last spring, just about in the midst of delivery season, nurserymen of the country awoke to the fact that there were not half enough peach trees on hand to supply the demand, and long before the end of the season it was impossible to buy peach trees at any price, and many nurserymen had to not only decline taking new orders, but refund the money for those received early in the season. The coming spring is likely to see a repetition of this, except that nurserymen are better posted in relation to the situation, and in their spring catalogues are advancing prices from 15 to 30 per cent. above those quoted in fall list. One reason for this shortage is, that seedling stocks were not very abundant throughout the North in the summer of 1893, and the great freeze late in March last year killed down the tender buds in many of the southern nurseries, probably not less than five million trees being killed out in this way south of the Ohio river, one nursery in Alabama alone having lost fully half a million trees.

"Several Western New York nurseries are in market at this time to purchase from 25 to 50 thousand peach trees each, while nearly all of the West Michigan nurseries are looking around for from ten to one hundred thousand trees each. Probably many of these will be disappointed, and those who have sold for agents' delivery on a basis of last fall's prices, are likely to be left to the tune of \$10 or \$15 per thousand, even if they succeed in getting trees at all."

The Buffalo Landscape Gardening Co. has been incorporated, its object being to transact the business of landscape gardening in Buffalo and surrounding territory; capital, \$10,000. Directors, Warren P. King, John A. Reynolds, Mortimer F. Adams, Charles V. Slocum, and John Sedgwick, of Buffalo.

ARE YOU IN LINE?

Indications point to a marked increase in the nursery business during the coming year. The time when a nurseryman could depend upon the reputation of his firm and the demand of the people for his stock, has passed. Competition is lively. It is necessary to know what is going on in the trade. You can obtain that information in no way so readily as by reading THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. It fully occupies the field.

From all sections of the country subscriptions are pouring in. Are you in line? Here is what some of them say:

DON'T WANT TO MISS A COPY.

R. J. BAGBY, TREASURER NEW HAVEN NURSERIES, NEW HAVEN, MO.—“Enclosed draft \$1 to pay subscription. We certainly don't want to miss a copy.”

A FIXTURE OF THE OFFICE.

H. L. BOYD, CHESTERTOWN, MD.—“Enclosed herewith is postal note for THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for one year in advance. The paper has become one of the fixtures of the office. I could not well do without it. To a dealer like myself its value is inestimable.”

FROM A CONTEMPORARY.

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is the organ of the men who grow and market nursery stock. It is artistically made up and beautifully printed, and apparently serves its constituency well. It is published at Rochester, N. Y.—*American Horticulturist*.

A GREAT PAPER.

OKLAHOMA CITY NURSERY CO., E. P. BERNARDIN, GENERAL MANAGER, OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—“Enclosed please find draft for \$1 to pay for your paper for 1895. We think it a great paper.”

BARGAIN SURPLUS SALE OR EXCHANGE.

- 5 to 7 feet, APPLES—Nick Jack, Hames Seedling, Wine Sap, &c.
- 5 to 7 " PLUMS—Rotan, Pissardi, Mariana, Abundance, &c.
- 5 to 7 " Le Conte PEARS, Hicks & Downing MULBERRIES.
- 5 to 10 " SHADE TREES—Silver Maple, Poplars, Box Elder, &c.
- 2 to 5 " " Monymous, Arbor Vite, California Privet, Grapes, Elgs, Strawberries, Pecans, Shrubs and Vines.

Address for terms

SHREVEPORT LOUISIANA NURSERIES.

SHREVEPORT, LA. A CURRIE, Proprietor.

THE PEOPLES NURSERY, ANNA, ILL.,

Have as SURPLUS for Spring, '95,

20,000 Apple Trees, 4 to 6 feet, 2 years, smooth, clean bodies, and fine roots. Would like to close all out at once. Varieties true to name. GET OUR PRICES.

D. W. LEIB & SON.

NURSEYMEN! NOW IS THE TIME TO SORT UP YOUR TOOLS AND SUPPLIES.

Send for one of our Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists which will tell you what you want.

—We are Headquarters for these Goods—

Before you buy get our prices on Spades, Knives, Dibbles, Box Strapping, Pruners, &c., &c.

We are taking orders now for RAFFIA. We advise placing your orders early for this material.

WEAVER, PALMER & RICHMOND, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

MOST VALUABLE THAT COMES.

W. B OTWELL, CARLINSVILLE, ILL.—“Please find enclosed \$1 as payment for THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for '95. I would not like to miss a copy as I consider it the most valuable journal that comes to my office.”

LIKE TO KNOW THE NEWS.

CENTRAL NURSERY, JOHN WRAGG & SONS, WAUKEE, ILL.—“Enclosed please find \$1 for present year. We like to know what the world is doing.”

WANT IT AS LONG AS PUBLISHED.

FLEMER & FELMLY, ROSELLE, N. J.—“We want our subscription continued as long as we are in the business and as long as your paper is published.”

WOULD BE SORRY TO MISS A NUMBER.

EXCELSIOR NURSERIES, G. H. MILLER & SON, ROME, GA.—“Enclosed find \$1. Pardon us for neglecting the matter of renewal as we would be sorry to miss any numbers of your paper.”

CAN'T GET ALONG WITHOUT IT.

C. F. MCNAIR & CO., DANVILLE, N. Y.—“We enclose \$1 for renewal. Can't get along without the journal.”

MANY INQUIRIES FROM THE ADVERTISEMENT.

MAPLE AVENUE NURSERIES, HOOPES, BROTHER & THOMAS, WEST CHESTER, PA.—“We hand you herewith \$1 to renew subscription to THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, which we consider a valuable paper. We have received many inquiries from the advertisement which we had in your paper for several months past.”

EVERY NURSERYMAN OUGHT TO SUBSCRIBE.

G. L. TABOR, GLEN ST. MARY, FLA.—“Herewith I enclose \$1 for renewal of my subscription to THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. I should be very sorry to miss a single issue of the paper. I hope that you may finally have every nurseryman in the United States as a subscriber, as you ought.”

I HAVE A FINE STOCK OF

— Fruit and

— Ornamental Trees,

Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Etc., Etc.,

And am well fixed to supply dealers. I can furnish trees by the car load. Please write and state what you need.

ADDRESS GEORGE ACHELIS, West Chester, Chester County, Pa.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS. FIRST-CLASS AND TRUE TO NAME.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

Also a large stock of high bred SEED POTATOES, Early Ohio, Early June, Ohio Jr., Crown Jewell, Vick's Early Pride, the celebrated Freeman and White Peach Blue.

SPECIALTIES:

EUREKA, PALMER, AND SHAFFER RASPBERRY. . . . GREENVILLE, TIMBREL, AND DAYTON STRAWBERRY.

Price List ready February 1st. Write for Prices.

Address P. D. BERRY, P. O. Box 412, DAYTON, OHIO. When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

SURPLUS FOR SPRING.

THE L. GREEN & SON CO.,

Established 1861

Incorporated 1892

Perry, Lake Co., Ohio. = Wholesale Nurserymen, =

FRUIT TREES.—Apples, Plums, Cherry, Standard and Dwarf Pears.
 SMALL FRUITS—Currants and Raspberries (Cuthberts especially).
 AM. SWEET CHESTNUTS—All sizes, and extra fine stock. *Low.*
 ORNAMENTALS—Full stock.
 SHADE TREES—Leading kinds.
 ROSES.—Large stock, H. P. and Moss; heavy plants, well grown,
 best sorts.

OTHER STOCK IN COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE AND INSPECTION OF STOCK SOLICITED.

Headquarters for

COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY.



Hardy. Prolific.
 Productive. High Quality.
 Fruit Very Large.
 Fine and Excellent Shipper.
 Does not Crumble in Picking.
 Extremely vigorous and resisting drought.
 Propagation by tips, and no suckers.
 Best berry for Canning, retaining size, color and flavor.
 Long season of fruiting and high quality of late fruit.
 Fruit adheres to the stem, not dropping.
 Wonderfully prolific, over 8,000 quarts per acre.

WE WILL FURNISH ELECTROTYPE FOR USE IN YOUR CATALOGUE.

For further information see Vick's Floral Guide, 1895, or write for circular containing testimonials, and for special prices to dealers.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, - - Rochester, N. Y.

They are Fine!

100,000 APPLE SEEDLINGS
 1/4-INCH UP, BRANCHED

SAMPLES AND PRICES
 UPON APPLICATION...

F. W. WATSON & CO.,
 TOPEKA, KANS.

Hoffman © Nurseries.

We have a **SURPLUS** of

Apple, Pear and Plum Trees

OF THE LEADING SORTS, SOME OF THEM EXTRA
 LARGE. WILL MAKE LOW PRICES ON THEM.

Please send us your Want Lists.

E. M. & H. N. HOFFMAN, Elmira, N. Y.

NURSEYMEN!

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY PLANTS.

Do you need any of these plants? I make a specialty of filling
 Nurserymen's orders. My plants are carefully grown, and are
 guaranteed to be true to name. All stock is dug fresh from the
 ground when shipped. Send for Wholesale Price List.

EZRA G. SMITH, - - - Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y.

SURPLUS At the Fairview Nurseries.

100,000 **RASPBERRY PLANTS**, all leading kinds, largely Ohio
 40,000 **2 year CURRANTS**, all leading kinds, largely of White Grape.
 100,000 **STRAWBERRY PLANTS**, leading kinds, largely Greenville.

BLACK WALNUT, ASHLEAF MAPLE,
SILVER MAPLE, CAROLINA POPLAR.

The above stock is strictly first-class. No better in the country, and none
 cheaper. **WRITE FOR PRICES.**

DANIEL D. HERR, - - - Lancaster, Pa.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE AUTOMATIC SELF-REGISTERING
CALIPER noticed in the November number
 of the NATIONAL NURSEYMAN is now offered by the Dayton
 Caliper Co., Dayton, Ohio. It measures the tree, records the
 number of each grade in the block, and places a small color
 mark upon the tree designating the grade to which it belongs,
 all at one operation. Write for descriptive circulars and prices.

DAYTON CALIPER CO., - - Dayton, Ohio.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Reid's Nurseries,
BRIDGEPORT, OHIO.

Introducers of the **TIMBRELL Strawberry** and **ELDORADO**
Blackberry.

WRITE FOR OUR LOW PRICES AND GET THE GENUINE STOCK.
 We have an immense amount of general Nursery Stock to
 offer, including the following:

- 250,000 **Timbrell Strawberries.**
- 50,000 **Eldorado Blackberries.**
- 30,000 **Keepsake Gooseberries.** No. 1 plants.
- 75,000 **Industry** " " "
- 10,000 **Lancashire Lad Gooseberries** " " "
- 5,000 **Crown Bob** " " "
- 50,000 **Downing** " " "
- 40,000 **Houghton** " " "
- 300,000 **Gregg Raspberries.**
- 100,000 **Palmer** " " "
- 75,000 **Progress** " " "
- 40,000 **Older** " " "
- 25,000 **Kansas** " " "
- 80,000 **Lucretia Dewberries.**
- 100,000 **Grape Vines.**
- 75,000 **Apple Trees**, good assortments.
- 125,000 **Pear** " " "
- 100,000 **Plum** " " "
- 125,000 **Peach** " " "
- 250,000 **Currants**—1 and 2 years.

A full assortment of **Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Grape**
Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens,
Hardy Plants and Roses.

Elegant Illustrated Catalogue, with special prices to the trade,
FREE.

Wood Labels OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, for Nur-
 serymen and Florists. Best pat-
 tern, 2 1/2 inch, printed and wired.

"HIGHLY COMMENDED" at Convention American Florists, at
 Atlantic City.

Address **BENJ. CHASE, - - - Derry, N. H.**

I HAVE A
 FINE LOT OF **FAY'S CURRANTS,**

One Year Old, to offer for Spring, 1895.

GET MY PRICES BEFORE ORDERING ELSEWHERE.

F. H. BURDETT, - Clifton, N. Y. - Monroe Co.

50,000 OHMER BLACKBERRY Root Cuttings, in fine condition. Hardy,
 productive, large, excellent, well tested.

30,000 ERIE BLACKBERRY Root Cuttings, strong.

KANSAS RASPBERRY Tips, best early Blackcap.

CAROLINA POPLAR Cuttings, very cheap.

VOLGA POPLAR Cuttings, more hardy and handsome than Carolina.

WRITE AND GET MY PRICES.

Near Indianapolis.

E. Y. TEAS, Manager, Irvington, Ind.

Evergreen Nurseries. Wholesale Only.

Small Evergreens for the Trade. Clay Soil. All Grow.

QUALITY UNEXCELLED.

Pungens Spruce—fine color. Sweet Chestnut Seedlings,
 6 to 10 inches.

Barr's Mammoth Asparagus. No retailing to your customers. Price List ready,
 GET MY PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

C. L. WHITNEY, Warren, Ohio.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

We Have Just What You Want in . . .

APPLE SEEDLINGS AND APPLE ROOT GRAFTS.

Any style graft you wish, *Piece Root* or *Whole Root*.
Straight Roots or Branched Roots . . .

IT WILL PAY YOU TO GET OUR PRICES BEFORE PLACING YOUR ORDERS.

Also, a General Line of Nursery Stock.

ASK FOR WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

W. A. WATSON & CO., - - Normal, Ill.

MEECH'S QUINCE and others, 1 year, 3 to 4 feet, and light 2 year.

50,000 Wilson Early.

50,000 Wilson Jr.

75,000 Early Harvest.

200,000 Barr's Phila. Mam. Asparagus, 2 years.

200,000 Strawberry Plants, leading old and promising new sorts.

Peach Trees, Apple Trees, Carolina Poplars, Silver Maples, Tulip Trees, Evergreens, &c. KEIFFER PEARS, extra fine.

West Jersey Nursery Co., STANTON B. COLE, Bridgeton, N. J.

LEVAVASSEUR & SONS
NURSERIES,

USSY (CALVADOS) AND ORLEANS, FRANCE.

Largest Growers and Exporters of all kinds of

NURSERY STOCKS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Best Grading Quality and Packing.

Send your List of Wants for Special Prices to

BERKHAN & OTGEN,

39 and 41 Cortland St., New York.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.

THE R. G. CHASE COMPANY,
GENEVA, N. Y.,

Offer a FINE STOCK of the following varieties for delivery Spring of 1895, at LOW PRICES. They solicit correspondence and will be pleased to quote prices, either for cash or in exchange for anything that they may need.

APPLES.—Longfield, Pewaukee, Princess Louise, Sutton Beauty, Walbridge.

GRAFS.—Excelsior, Hyslop, Van Wyck.

STD. PEARS.—Flemish Beauty, Idaho, Winter Nellis.

DWF. PEARS. Howell, Idaho, Lawrence, Seckel.

QUINCES.—Orange.

PEACHES.—Champion.

ORNAM. SHRUBS.—Cornus Elegantissima, Deutzia Candida and Gracillia; Spirea Aurea and Collosa, Syringa Garland, Sambucus Golden, Weigelia, Candida and Rosa.

ORNAM. TREES.—Birch Cut Leaf, 7 to 8 feet, 5 to 6 feet, and 4 to 5 feet; Elm (American), 9 to 10 feet; Negundo Maple, 8 to 10 feet; Silver Maple, 8 to 10 feet; Poplar (Carolina), 10 to 12 feet; Oriental Sycamore, 9 to 10 feet.

EVERGREENS.—Norway Spruce, 18 to 36 inches.

EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF
SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

LARGEST STOCK IN OHIO. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Over 3,000,000 Strawberry Plants of new and old varieties, grown from new beds. Special quotations in 50 to 100-thousand lots.

ALSO AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c.

OUR SPECIALTIES FOR 1895:

Greenville and Timbrell Strawberries, Eureka Raspberry, Ohmer and Eldorado Blackberries, North Star Currant.

SPRING PRICE LIST READY FEBRUARY 1st. WRITE FOR PRICES ON WHAT YOU WANT NOW.

W. N. SCARFF, = = New Carlisle, Ohio.

GRAPE IMMENSE STOCK, LARGE ASSORTMENT. VINES

Correspond with us and get samples and prices before placing your orders. Introducers of the new early black grape, . . .

EARLY OHIO, . . .

Ten days earlier than Moore's Early, and three times as productive.

Address, **C. S. CURTICE CO., Portland, N. Y.**

Miller Red Raspberry

Is the coming market variety. EARLY, LARGE, and PRODUCTIVE as any. Perfectly hardy, and the best shipper . . . ever sent to New York and Philadelphia markets . . .

FULL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK. CIRCULARS FREE.

MYER & SON, Bridgeville, Del.

Gogdall Fruitland, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.,

OFFER FOR THE SPRING TRADE,

50,000 Ohio, 30,000 Gregg, 20,000 Palmer, 30,000 Nemeha, 20,000 Soughagan, 20,000 Tyler Raspberry Tips; 50,000 Snyder Blackberry Plants; also a limited number of Freeman, Ohio Jr., World Fair and Rural New Yorker Seed Potatoes.

J. W. COGDALL, Springfield, Ill.

1,000 DUTCHMAN PIPE, STRONG 2-YEAR OLD.

200 VAR. LEAF ALTHEA, 4 TO 5 FEET. FINE PLANTS.

WRITE AND GET MY PRICES.

C. L. YATES, - ROCHESTER, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

2,500 STANDARD AND DWARF PEARS, mostly Keiffer.

10,000 CHERRIES, mostly sour sorts.

ORANGE QUINCE.

Maple and Mountain Ash, Catalpa, Evergreens, Deutzia Creneta, Pirus Japonica.

F. X. HEMM, PIQUA, OHIO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

DIAMOND GRAPE VINES

WE OFFER for the coming SPRING TRADE a choice stock of Diamond Vines, strong 2-year, grown from the original stock. Our grade of selected vines for the retail trade is the strongest in the market.

PRICES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST!

Write us for prices, stating quantity needed.

DIAMOND WHITE GRAPE CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

W. T. HOOD & CO., OLD DOMINION NURSERIES,

RICHMOND, VA.

Surplus: Apple, Standard Pear, Peach; Plums, including Willard, Downing and New American Mulberry; Concord Grapes; California Privet; Fifty Thousand Peach Seedling from Nat. Pits, and general line of Nursery Stock which we can ship on short notice.

100 POUNDS JAPAN PEAR SEED.

WANTED. 20,000 one-year branched XX PEAR STOCK.
10,000 QUINCE, XX.
20,000 Mahaleb medium BLACKBERRIES, GOOSE-BERRIES, &c., &c., &c.

Guaranteed to be free from Aphis or Disease.

WELL GRADED.

Send For Samples and Prices.

LARGE STOCK.

Osage,
Mulberry,
Honey Locust and
SHADE TREES
OF ALL SORTS.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Address, YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Neb.

SNOWHILL NURSERIES

Now Offer for Fall Delivery, 1894,

PEACH TREES, Fine Growth and Strictly Healthy, one year old from buds, and June Buds, all the most popular varieties, including CROSBY and CHAMPION.

- Also, 20,000 1-YEAR OLD APPLE.
2,000 NORWAY MAPLES, 8 to 9 feet.
5,000 CAROLINA POPLARS, 9 to 12 feet.
20,000 1-YEAR OLD GRAPE VINES.
500,000 ASPARAGUS ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old.
TWO MILLION STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

PRICE LIST NOW READY. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
Address,

W. M. PETERS' SONS,

WESLEY P. O., WORCESTER CO., MARYLAND.

STARK BROS

Nurseries and Orchards Co.,

LOUISIANA, MO. (C) ROCKPORT, ILL.

All FRESH land and the very finest nursery soil. A very large general stock. Fruit trees by the million.

Staples, also many new leaders and favorites, including:

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We have an extra fine Stock of the following: Prices on application.

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Fine stock of first-class and extra heavy plants. Lowest rates.

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75,000 APPLE TREES,	25,000 STANDARD PEARS,
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ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

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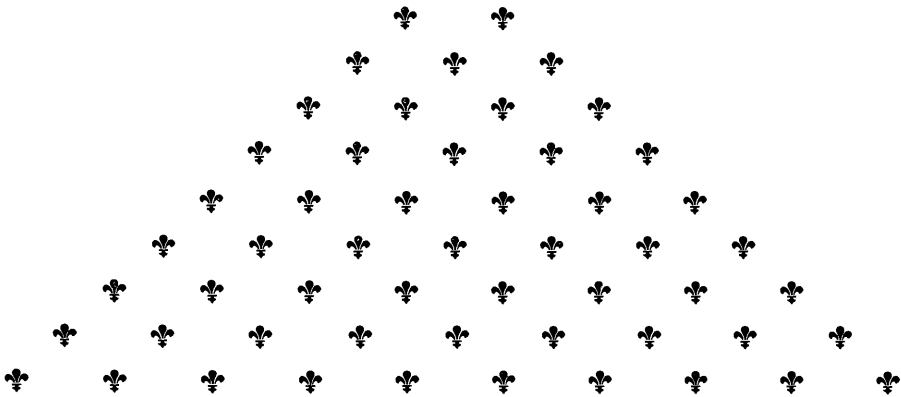
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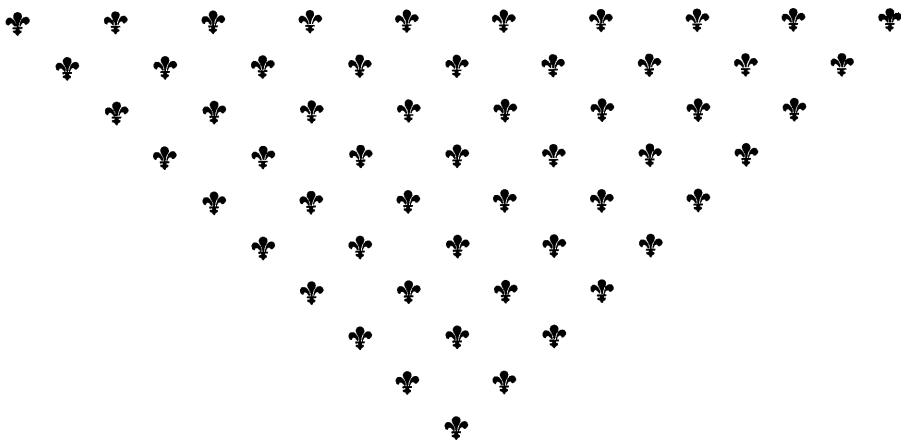
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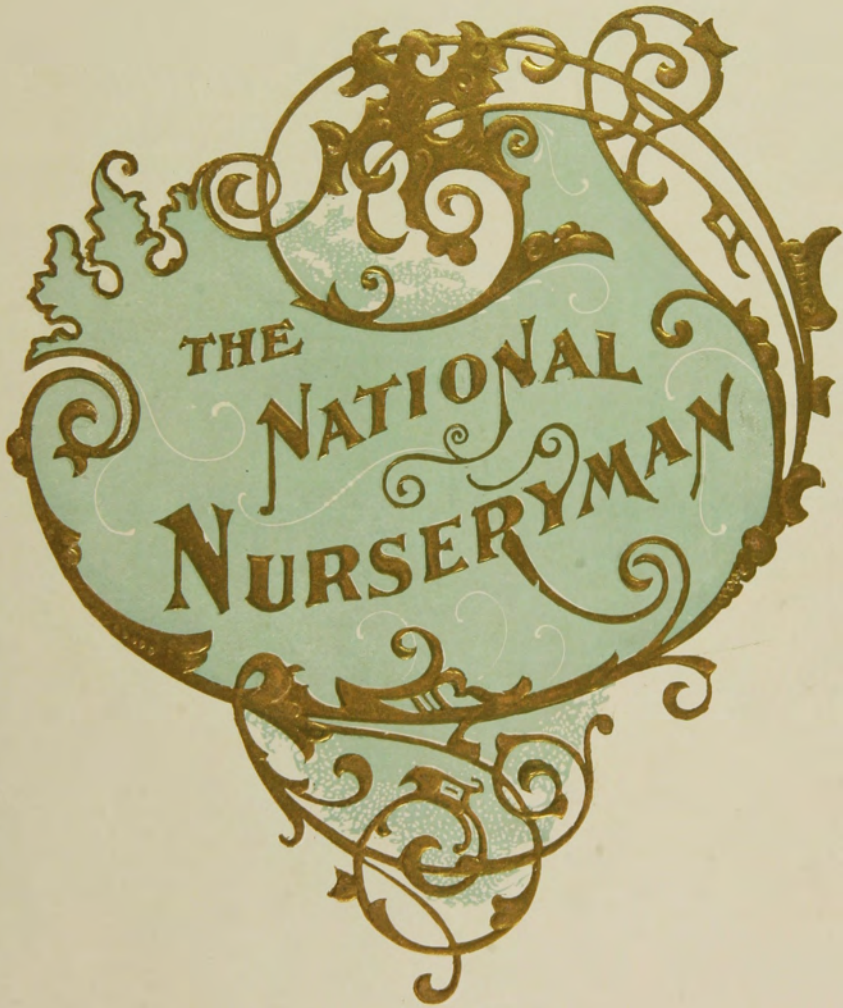
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March, 1895.

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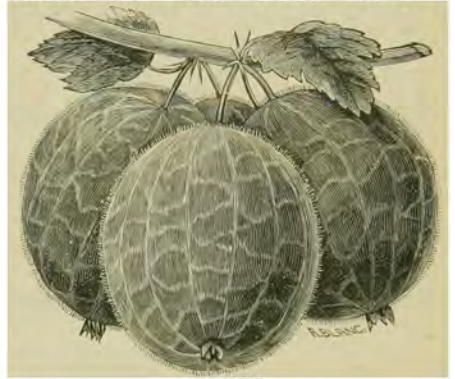
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ALL SIZES.
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Pure stock, carefully
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Well-branched and well-rooted,

HYDRANGEA, p. g., 18-24 in.; very bushy and strong.

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- 5 to 10 " SHADE TREES—Silver Maple, Poplars, Box Elder, &c.
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1,500 Keepsake " 3 " " "
2,000 Whitesmith " NEW, 3 yrs. " "
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4,000 " 2 " Paniculata (new), very desirable.
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40,000 Conover's Colossal ASPARAGUS, etc., etc.
1,000 Cut-leaf WEEPING BIRCH, handsome trees, 9 feet.
900 " " " " 7 to 8 feet.
100 Young's " " nice heads.
1,000 Oak-leaf MOUNTAIN ASH, elegant trees, 8 feet, very cheap.
500 Weeping " " "
2,000 CALYCANTHUS, fine form, 3 t 4 feet.
500 CORNUS ELEGANTISSIMA, variegated, 3 to 4 feet.
300 DUTCH PIPE, stout, heavy plants.
2,000 PAEONIES, Premier collection in Western New York.
500 TREE PAEONIES, 2 and 3 years.
48,000 GRAPE VINES, fine, large, retailing plants.
6,000 Standard PEARS, in fine assortment.
DWARF PEARS, APPLES, PLUMS, Etc., none better.

Althea, Azalias, Berberry purple, Deutzias, Eulalias, Filbert purple, Forsythia, Hydrangea, P. G., Japan Quince, Lilacs in variety, Purple Fringe Strawberry Tree, Snowball, Japan Snowball, Syringa—common, golden, and variegated; Spireas in assortment, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Weigelas in variety, Yuccas, etc., etc. Catalpa, Chestnut Spanish, English Walnut, Judas Tree, Læurnum, Linden American, Magnolia ac., Prunus Pissardii, Purple Beech Silver Poplar, Salisburia Thorns double flowering; Willow, Rosemary, and New American; Akebias, Ampelopsis Veitchii, Begonia, Honeysuckles, Ivy American, Ivy English, Wistaria purple, etc., etc.

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Such as Maples, Alder, Althea, Aucuba, White Birch, Catalpa, Honeysuckles, Nuts, Japan Quince, Deutzia, Ash, Broom, Walnut, Ligustrum, Philadelphia, Acacia, Currants, Willows, Sambucus, Spirea, Lilacs, Tamarix, Viburnum, Weigelia, and all sorts of Fruit Tree Stocks all 1, 2 or 3 years old or stronger plants, now offered at very low prices by

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Surplus for Spring 1895



Immense stock of ASPARAGUS, strong 2-year roots, Palmetto, Barr's Phila. Mammoth, and the Conover's Colossal.

ALL AT LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES

Also, surplus of nice June budded PEACH TREES, chiefly the New Crosby, Champion, and Elberta.

ALEX. PULLEN, - Milford, Del.

Proprietor of the MILFORD NURSERIES.

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East Side Nurseries.

Established 1855.

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I have to offer for Fall 1894, and Spring 1895, the following strictly first-class stock:

75,000 APPLE TREES, 25,000 STANDARD PEARS,
10,000 DWARF PEARS, 15,000 PLUM TREES,
15,000 CHERRY TREES, 10,000 PEACH TREES.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

QUINCE BUSHES, CURRANT BUSHES,
GOOSEBERRIES,
ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES,
TREE ROSES, H. P. ROSES,
SHRUBS AND VINES.

Write and get my prices before ordering elsewhere.

2,000,000 Tennessee Prolific Strawberry Plants.

We are the introducers of this valuable, new berry. We have had upwards of 25 years experience as growers of Strawberries for market, and we consider this the Best Berry we have ever had.

BEST PRODUCER. CARRIES WELL. MOST PROFITABLE.

W. T. HOOD & CO., Old Dominion Nurseries,
RICHMOND, VA.

COPPER TREE LABELS.

An Indestructible Label for Trees, Shrubs, &c.

Will last a lifetime. Writing always distinct.

Sample and price sent on application.

CHESHIRE MFG. CO., - - - WEST CHESHIRE, CONN.

NURSERYMEN! NOW IS THE TIME TO SORT UP YOUR TOOLS AND SUPPLIES.

Send for one of our Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists which will tell you what you want.

We are Headquarters for these Goods:

Before you buy get our prices on Spades, Knives, Dibbles, Box Strapping, Pruners, &c., &c.

We are taking orders now for RAFFIA. We advise placing your orders early for this material.

WEAVER, PALMER & RICHMOND,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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John Waterer & Sons, Limited,
NURSERYMEN,
Bagshot, - England.
~RHODODENDRONS AND OTHER HARDY EVERGREENS.~
Correspondence Solicited.

In Car Load Lots.

Apple, Carolina Poplar,
Cherry, Silver Maple.

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF OTHER STOCK.
PEACH, PLUM, PEAR (Standard and Dwarf), GOOSEBERRIES, CUR-
RANTS, and other SMALL FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES AND PLANTS.

~ Complete List of Varieties;
~ Stock Young, Thrifty, and of Best Quality;
~ Carefully Graded and Handled.

Write for SPECIAL PRICES in CAR LOAD LOTS. Personal in-
spection courted. SPADES—see Trade List.
Trade List ready Feb 15th.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS,
BRIDGEPORT, Marion County, - - - INDIANA.

Ornamental

LARGE TREES,
SMALL

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue
and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

Evergreens.

I have BARGAINS to offer this year in the beau-
tiful Rocky Mountain CONIFERS, PICEA
PUNGENS, the most beautiful of all the Spruces.
DOUGLAS SPRUCE, ENGLEMAN SPRUCE, Concolor and Pinus Ponderosa.
Nurserymen who have not already secured a supply of these fast selling
Evergreens will find it will pay them to do so.
I have also a large supply of all the leading hardy varieties of Evergreens for
the Nursery Trade. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, - - - DUNDEE, ILL.

Capital Nurseries,

PETERS & SKINNER,
Proprietors,

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN.
Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees.
1 YEAR KEIFFER PEAR, 3 to 4 feet.
TUBE ROSE BULBS.

SEEDLINGS:

APPLE, OSAGE,
RUSSIAN MULBERRY,
BLACK LOCUST, HONEY LOCUST.

Write for Prices.
PETERS & SKINNER, - - - NORTH TOPEKA, KAN.

Landscape Architects.

Plans and specifications furnished for the laying out and
planting of public and private grounds.
Correspondence solicited.

E. M. & H. N. HOFFMAN, Elmira, N. Y.

STRAW

Large supply of Raspberry, Black-
berry and other Small Fruit
Plants at Lowest
Prices.
BERRY
Plants at Lowest
Prices.
Largest growers in the West.
Eighteen Acres of Strawberries.
Write for Catalogue.

F. W. DIXON, Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kansas.
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Berlin Nurseries,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

5,000,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS.
500,000 ASPARAGUS ROOTS.
30,000 One-year PEACH TREES.
20,000 June Budded PEACH TREES.

Novelties:

Crosby and Champion Peach.
The Berlin Strawberry.

20-Page Catalogue—FREE.

SEND LIST OF WANTS.

BERLIN NURSERIES, - - - BERLIN, MD.
New Plants well packed in light baskets that will keep TWO WEEKS.

Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries

Offer for Fall '94, and Spring '95,
large stock of the following:

Apple, Peaches, Plum (Japan and others) Apricots, Nectarines, 1-Year
Standard Pear (heavy on Kieffer, Garber and Clapp's Favorite), Grape,
Asparagus, Strawberries, Usage Orange, Shade Trees, Evergreens,
Shrubs, Etc., Etc.

Well-Graded Stock! Prompt Shipment.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Special attention to growing Peach Trees of which we have the usual
quantity. We are prepared to give prices to suit the times.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

"Nice lot of Smock and Promiscuous Peach Pits" for immediate shipment.
PRICES ON APPLICATION

1838. 56. Years. 300 Acres. 1894.

Established 1838.

New Apple, Pear and Nut Trees.



Starr, Parlin, Paragon and other Apples.
Lincoln Coreless, Seneca, Japan, Golden
Russet, Vermont Beauty and other Pears.
Parry's Giant, Pedigree Mammoth, Para-
gon and Numbo Chestnuts.
French, Persian, English, Japan Walnuts.
Pecans, Almonds and Filberts

NOVELTIES.

Eleagnus Longipes, 5,000 Matrimony
Vines, 10,000 Trifoliate Orange, 5,000
Japan Wineberry, Imperial Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherries, Buffalo
Berries, Juneberries, Downing and Hicks Mulberries 1 and 2 years
old in large supply.

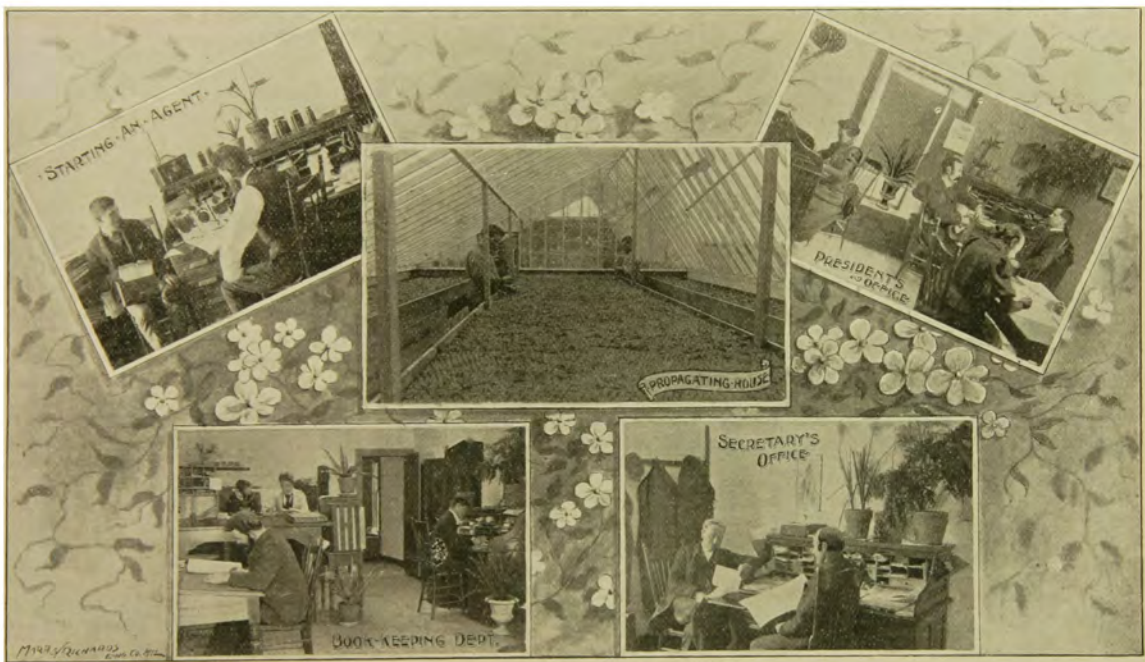
SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

IMMENSE STOCK OF SILVER MAPLES, LOMBARDY AND CAR. POPLARS
AND OTHER SHADE TREES. CATALOGUE FREE.

Pomona Nurseries,

WILLIAM PARRY, PARRY, N. J.

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JEWELL NURSERY CO.'S OFFICES,
LAKE CITY, MINN.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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VOL. III.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1895.

No. 2.

SPRING TRADE.

Following are expressions from leading nurserymen regarding the outlook:

NEWARK, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Jackson & Perkins said: "Our trade so far this year has been exceptionally good and while I fear that the retail trade is not nearly as good as it has been in years past, yet we have no reason to complain in our trade, which is almost wholly wholesale trade. We are well sold out. Our propagation this year will be very large in roses, clematis and fine ornamentals. We shall have a large stock of the Crimson Rambler and other specialties in roses and also some fine specialties in clematis and ornamentals."

GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The R. G. Chase Co.: "Regarding the outlook for spring and fall trade, will say that sales for spring trade at retail up to the first of the year were about equal to a year ago, which was the largest we had ever had, but since that time they have fallen off quite materially, largely owing to the bad weather throughout the country. It is evident that sales for next spring will be much less than a year ago. We believe that there will be plenty of stock in the market to supply all demands."

"As to the outlook for next fall's trade, it is a little early to determine. We have faith, however, to believe that business will pick up generally, and hope that wholesale prices will rule higher than they have the past year."

WEST CHESTER, Pa., February 19.—Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas: "We seem to have about the usual demand for nursery stock the coming spring and a larger demand for peach trees than ever before. It is a little early to tell what the prospects for fall will be."

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 20.—W. T. Hood & Co.: "In our southern territory comparatively little stock is planted in the spring. Our spring trade for 1895 is, as usual, light. We do not notice any improvement in our sales, and our trade sales are made at low figures with the exception of peach. Prices for peach are quite satisfactory. We believe that nurserymen generally are over-stocked with apple, pear, grapes and other sorts, and prices are very unsatisfactory."

"Collections in the South in the agency department have not been satisfactory. In our territory, we do not consider that the outlook is especially bright for a revival of business."

"We are in the business and expect to stay in it. We are naturally of a hopeful disposition, but at present while living on hope we are not fattening very rapidly. We naturally expect that when Cleveland has adjusted

the complicated finances of the country and has satisfied every one, he will take hold of the tree business and help us out. We will not wait for Cleveland, however, but offer to our customers in the trade a fine stock very carefully grown; and with the very best of transportation facilities we hope to be favored with our full share of business."

PAINESVILLE, O., Feb. 20.—The Storrs & Harrison Co.: "Spring trade has not opened up much with us yet. Think we have about the usual amount sold at this time of the year. Cannot tell anything about the outlook for next fall."

GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 19.—W. & T. Smith Company: "Indications point to a very heavy trade this spring, and we believe stock will all be needed. We think there will be some surprises when shipping season begins, as we know stock is much less plenty than generally supposed. Our late heavy snows have drifted badly, and many blocks around this place will be badly injured."

BERLIN, Md., Feb. 22.—J. G. Harrison & Sons: "Our strawberry beds are covered with snow; this is something unusual. Last season we were sending out plants by the 15th; now it will be March 1st. The trade is good considering the weather. We are offering five million strawberry plants and half a million asparagus roots. We make strawberry plants and asparagus roots specialties for spring, sending out last season more plants than any other firm in the business in Maryland. We offer this season a new strawberry, the Berlin, of Bubach type."

BRIEGPORT, Ind., Feb. 21.—Albertson & Hobbs: "Owing to the severe cold of the past winter the agents, during the latter part of December, January, and for part of February, made rather slow progress with their sales; so that up to the middle of February their work did not foot up to quite the usual standard. Yet it is picking up nicely now, and it certainly looks much as if good deliveries would yet be worked up for spring."

"The wholesale trade with us is far in advance of what it has ever been at this time of year. The demand for peach especially, is very heavy, and many more orders have been booked for pear than usual. We are also receiving more inquiries for apple than for some years past; so we think, taking it altogether, the outlook for spring trade is very good, and that with anything like a favorable season, and a quieting of the excitement regarding national finances and finances in general, we believe business generally will pick up; and that the outlook for fall trade is certainly as good if not better, than it has been for many years; and that there is most certainly a good show for a profitable advance in prices, especially in

such lines of stock as have been selling below cost of production.

"This is at least the brightest side to look on, and if we do not realize it, we will at least have had the pleasure of anticipation, and the unpleasantness of disappointment will hardly be as great as that of looking at the dark side all summer."

IN NEBRASKA AND COLORADO.

GENEVA, NEB., Feb. 20.—Youngers & Co.: "It is rather early yet to form any definite idea of what spring trade will be. Reference to our files shows that we have now several thousand dollars more of orders booked than we had last year at this time, and reference to our copy books shows that the correspondence is a little more than double last year. This, we think, would hardly indicate that trade would run double last year, but it certainly indicates that people are thinking of planting, and that trade is very liable to run considerably above last year. Comparisons show that we now have in farmers' orders more than double the amount we had on our books at this time last year; our dealers' trade is also about double.

"A great deal depends on the next month. The drouth is still unbroken with us over a large part of Nebraska; the ground is very dry, there having been only about three inches of snow for the entire winter. If we should have a good fall of snow or a heavy rain soon, trade will be very satisfactory; much better, in fact, than we had reason to anticipate last fall. If we do not get the rain or the snow, Nebraska trade will not amount to very much. A very large part of our business is done in the mountain regions of Colorado; there trade is exceptionally good."

IN MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 21.—The outlook for spring delivery in Missouri and Illinois is not the brightest. The retail business has moved more slowly than for some years. In good territory responsible planters are buying very sparingly. In poor territory nursery firms are not pushing business. Within the last two years there has been developed, to a remarkable extent, a desire to purchase at wholesale; nurserymen generally having encouraged this tendency by sending the wholesale price-lists into wider fields than ever before. The result is that salesmen have to meet these new conditions, and instead of retailing, catch the close cash buyer with the wholesale price-list. Everybody familiar with the business inclines to the opinion that nursery stock is going to be higher in price next season. From many causes, principally because of close money matters, planting has been curtailed over a very wide area. This, we believe, to be extensive enough to warrant the opinion that prices will range higher for some time in the near future. At present, the canvass in good territory is being pushed with greater vigor than ever before. In Illinois and Northern Missouri the impression prevails that it will be easier to get cash at time of delivery than last spring or fall.

IN THE MIAMI VALLEY.

DAYTON, OHIO, Feb. 21.—Nothing remarkable is observed in the prevailing business conditions here at this time. The prospects for an active wholesale trade are promising. A number of good orders have been placed with the leading establishments of this valley for early spring shipment, and all report an unusual amount of "nibbling" which will doubtless later materialize into orders, and which may be taken as unmistakable evidence of a demand which will probably not fully manifest itself until the packing and shipping season actually begins. Prices are ruling strong on peach, gooseberries and a few other articles, and about as heretofore on other stock. Dealers and retail men report a steady business, not large perhaps, but equal in volume to any winter canvass of recent years, and very much better than the continued business prostration would seem to warrant.

TADMOR, O., Feb. 20.—The continued cold weather since January 1st, without interruption, has tied up things generally in trade, yet there have been many orders placed within the last month, especially in peaches, with some inquiry for cherries and apples. It is very doubtful if there will be enough peaches to fill the orders this spring, and prices are constantly increasing. All medium and lighter grades will be used very closely.

The cold winter, while it has killed the blossom buds of the peach, sweet cherry and plum, has not injured the trees in the least. Not a mark shows anywhere. The snow covered the buds in the nursery, and they are all in prime condition. While prices are generally low on nearly all varieties of nursery stock, yet the trade is in a healthy condition.

IN THE SOUTH.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 21.—P. J. Berckmans, of the Fruitland Nurseries, said to-day: "Little damage to nursery stock has resulted from the excessive cold weather here lately. I speak for Georgia. With the exception of some few broad-leaved evergreens of which plants were small, we cannot see any material damage. Our Satsuma oranges in open ground have lost their leaves, but are otherwise sound. In Florida, however, the damage is immense, because many plants and trees had already started in growth."

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 22.—James Mott of Orlando Nurseries: "The despatches have told you of the terrible cold that has come over us here in Florida this winter. There is not over one per cent. of the citrus nursery trees alive; they are killed to the ground. I am cutting mine all off to the ground, have grafted a few, but the most of them we will have to wait for a sprout to come from the roots, and bud when large enough, in June I expect. The loss of our nursery stock is a sad blow to the most of us; some that have lost all their labor for years, are discouraged, and will give up; others are believing in a bright future for this section that has given the world the finest oranges and pineapples that are known, and will go

on. Our nursery trees can be worked over and fine trees made in one year. The trunks of the bearing orange trees that are killed can be sawed off at the ground, and from the sprouts that will come, good trees will grow in three years, that will be giving us those fine old seedling oranges again that Florida is famed for. Our pineapple too, if properly handled—though killed to the ground—will send up rattoons and suckers, that when one year old, will give us that luscious fruit, and we are hoping for many prosperous years to come.

“A few old people tell us of a cold wave that reached down over Florida in 1835, that killed nearly all the orange trees, and now it is here again.”

THE FAR NORTHWEST.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 18.—The Oregon State Horticultural Society and the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association held a joint meeting in Portland, beginning Feb. 6th, which lasted three days. The sessions proved interesting as well as instructive to the members; many points of great importance were discussed; the new bills before the state legislatures, empowering the horticultural boards of the several states to quarantine and compel disinfection of nursery stock, orchards and fruit infected with injurious insect pests or scales were approved by the societies. Like every good work, these laws have been pushed through in the face of a great deal of opposition. The general plan outlined in the bills before the legislatures of Washington, Oregon and Idaho is to form quarantine stations; several in each state and at which points all trees and fruits are to be inspected and either clean certificates furnished or the property destroyed if refusal to disinfect is made. In this way we hope to eradicate the pests which have for several years played such havoc with our orchards. The bills carry an appropriation of several thousand dollars with them to carry on the work.

The fruit exhibit, coming mostly from the state of Oregon, was very attractive. Many fine specimens of apples and dried fruits were displayed. Union County, Ore., alone showed a grand display of apples, there being about eighty varieties in the collection. Dr. Lewis deserves a great deal of credit for the enterprise displayed in getting this large collection together. The Hood river apples also attracted a good deal of attention. The general verdict reached by these organizations was to educate the people as to what to plant; how to plant; how to care for their trees and how to pack. We expect good returns to result from these meetings in the above lines.

Dr. J. Guy Lewis, who collected the fruit exhibit in the World's Fair at Chicago, addressed the meeting upon the great importance of keeping up the reputation gained by the Northwest at Chicago. S. A. Clark, the veteran fruit grower of the Northwest, strongly opposed the continuance of the horticultural boards. So much opposition was raised to his resolution that it had to be withdrawn. President Bloss of the Oregon Agricultural College gave a short address upon the co-operation of the colleges with

the boards and it was very desirous that harmony should exist between the two institutions. Addresses were also made by the Hon. T. R. Platt, D. D. Oliphant, president of the Chamber of Commerce, L. A. Porter of Lewiston, Ida. The latter tried to show that Idaho was something more than a “sage-brush desert state” and when water was turned upon its desert lands, the finest of fruit could be produced.

Representatives from the four great railroads of the Northwest were present, each of whom promised co-operation and assistance in securing the lowest fruit rates possible for fruit shipped to the eastern market. The Nicaragua canal was also discussed and it was declared that the completion of this canal would be a great boom for the Northwest.

Dr. J. R. Cardwell, president of the State Horticultural Society, delivered his annual address and dwelt strongly upon the advantage of the continuance of the state horticultural boards. J. R. Anderson, statistician of the Department of Agriculture of B. C., addressed the meeting upon the resources of his province.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. N. G. Blalock; secretary, Hon. T. R. Coon; treasurer, F. L. Ragsdale, of Walla Walla, Wash.; vice-president, for Oregon, S. A. Clark, of Salem; vice-president for Washington, F. E. Thompson, of Zillah; vice-president for Idaho, L. A. Porter, of Lewiston; vice-president for British Columbia, J. R. Anderson, of Victoria.

Walla Walla was selected as the place for the next annual meeting. Dr. J. R. Cardwell, who retired from the office of vice-presidency for the state of Oregon, was presented with a very handsome gold-headed cane by the members of the association. The doctor has been a long and constant worker toward improving the fruit industry of the Northwest.

The winter through this section has been mild and a great deal of work has been done in the orchards. Those who have not been inclined in years past to cleanse their orchards will now be compelled to do so. The Oregon law has passed both houses of the legislature and to make it a law requires only the governor's signature.

In a report on the Western New York Horticultural Society's meeting of recent date there was a statement made to the effect that eastern nurserymen and orchardists need not fear the San Jose scale, as it only spread and continued to exist in mild climates where portions of the year were exceedingly dry. It is true that this pest can be found extensively in such sections of this Pacific coast, but it is gradually traveling eastward and can be found in Eastern Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and some eastern states where it requires something more than the favorable conditions of the elements to eradicate it. Wherever any trees are known to be infested with this disease, the owners of such trees should be compelled to cleanse them forthwith. The people of the East should profit by the experience of the Pacific coast orchardists in dealing with this pest promptly.

OBSERVATIONS BY PRESIDENT HALE.

A recent trip through the Atlantic coast states brought me in contact with a large number of its most progressive nurserymen, and gave me an insight into the business of the present season.

Nearly all of the peach propagators in New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, had an unusually heavy demand during the fall, and shipped out nearly all of their peach trees, and what few were left unsold in the fall were bought up early in January, so there are practically no peaches for sale in this territory at this time, except, of course, the moderate stock for the local trade.

Jersey nurseries still find a tremendous demand for Kieffer pears, but one long-headed nurseryman suggested the idea that it would be well to "stand firm under," as this heavy demand must cease within a few years. There are probably half a million Kieffers in Jersey and Delaware orchards that have not yet come into bearing.

Japan plums for a number of years have been selling rapidly in Delaware and Maryland, but spring frosts seem to be rather too much for the blossoms in that locality, and there will be less planting in the future than there has been in the past: but for latitudes north of Philadelphia, Japan plums are in very great and increasing demand.

J. W. Kerr, of Denton, Md., is introducing a new plum, a cross with one of our native varieties, that promises to be of great value for that section of the country.

Van Lindley, of Pomona, N. C., and Berckmans, of Augusta, Ga., both did a fine fall's business and are doing a lively trade this winter.

Owing to the failure of fruit crops through the South last year there have not been as large local plantings as in former years, so that all the nurseries at Fort Valley, Ga., have shipped a large share of their stock to the North for wholesale trade.

The Hale Georgia Orchard Company sold more than a million Mariana plum stocks, and for six weeks past have been refusing orders.

At present writing there is indication of a big fruit crop all through the South this coming year. If this proves to be true nursery trade south of the Ohio river will be greater in the fall of 1895 and winter of 1896 than ever before. Since my return home I begin to feel the pulse of the retail trade here, and indications are for a grand business this spring.

J. H. HALE.

South Glastonbury, Conn., Feb. 19th.

The Bear River Valley Orchard Company at Ogden, Utah, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$400,000. The incorporators are: Wm. H. Rowe, S. W. Knapp, N. C. Flygare, P. M. Hanley, John Watson, H. H. Rolapp, and J. H. Bennett. The officers are: W. H. Rowe, president; S. W. Knapp, vice-president; and P. M. Hanley, secretary and treasurer.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

In response to an inquiry from THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, Messrs. Stone & Wellington, of Toronto, the largest dealers in nursery stock in Canada, say:

"We think your people are acting under a misapprehension. A few years ago when nursery stock was admitted free into the United States, there was an agreement between the two governments to the effect that when the tariff was taken off goods of any kind by the United States, our government would follow suit. However it was found to be a jug-handled arrangement, as it admitted of your people selecting any articles on which they might have an advantage, and keeping up their tariff on lines where our people might perhaps have a slight advantage. This act was abrogated by the late Sir John McDonald, and there is now no reciprocal arrangement on these lines.

"We think our government would be acting very unfairly to the nurserymen of this country were they to take off the tariff on nursery stock, because we should have to compete against the onslaught of 500 nurserymen or over, whereas in Canada half a dozen will comprise the entire list. There is no stock of consequence exported to the United States from Canada, neither will there be, although there is no tariff. On the contrary, owing to the depressed state of business especially in the nursery line, in the United States, and the low prices, our markets would become a slaughter market for nursery products, and it would just about wipe Canadian nurserymen out of the business, or at least place them in the same condition under which your own nurserymen are suffering at the present.

"In our opinion there is not the slightest intention or likelihood of the present Parliament of Canada making any change in the duties on nursery stock, and any efforts to obtain such concessions would only be wasted. As we understand it the United States are large importers of certain classes of stock from Europe, and the tariff was arranged to suit United States nurserymen without any view of conceding a point to Canada.

"We believe the nurserymen in Canada are unanimous in wishing that the tariff remain as at present; in fact, many of our best fruit growers are of that opinion, because fruit growers of Canada have suffered in the past very seriously from the class of stock introduced by jobbers at low rates, turning out untrue to name, etc., and while admitting that they would probably get stock at a less rate than at present, in a petition which they signed to Parliament, they asked that the duty on nursery stock be restored, and also sent a very strong delegation of both shades of politics with a view to effecting the same."

A syndicate, composed among others of J. N. Perrine and B. H. Butler, Pennsylvania journalists, have purchased about 1,500 acres of land at Southern Pines, N. C., and expect to engage in fruit growing on an extensive scale, says the *New York Fruit Trade Journal*.

Among Growers and Dealers.

The Elgin Ill., Nursery, Seed and Bulb Company has been incorporated. Capital \$10,000. Incorporators: David Hill, George Souster and Frank Harvey.

A. Blanc & Co., Philadelphia, have purchased the entire stock of the Logan berry from James Waters, of Watsonville, Cal., and has secured exclusive right to sell in territory east of the Mississippi.

Leonard Coates has sold the Napa Valley, Cal., nurseries to Messrs. Armstrong, Parker & Co., of Mountain View. Mr. Armstrong was for several years superintendent of Timothy Hopkin's Sherwood Hall nurseries at Menlo Park.

During a recent visit to the greenhouses of Ellwanger & Barry, a representative of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN saw some beautiful specimens of the new rose from Japan, the Crimson Rambler. It has been referred to before and has been illustrated in this journal. The plants at Ellwanger & Barry's are vigorous, and exhibit well the prolific flowering qualities of this promising climber.

Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, of Rochester, England, the father of rose culture in England, said upon his recent visit to Rochester, N. Y.: I have long been devoted to the culture of roses and to the extension of horticultural interests. My book on the rose has reached the twentieth edition. I have found time on this trip to visit a number of the largest rose growing establishments in America. I have been much interested in the new method of forcing roses under glass in use here. Your climate is not favorable to the growth out of doors of many of the best kinds of roses and therefore their culture under glass on an extensive scale in America is necessary. In England we have not adopted these new methods because our climate admits of the culture of the same kinds out of doors. I have visited several large nurseries here also. Mr. Barry of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, showed me a portion of the extensive Mt. Hope nurseries, of which I had heard a great deal. The reputation of this firm is world wide. Wherever I have been on this trip I have been warmly welcomed by the florists and there has not been an hour since my arrival in America when I have not been supplied with the choicest flowers."

S. D. Willard, of Geneva, N. Y., during a recent trip in the West, made an especial study of the problems and the possibilities of irrigation, and being interviewed by a reporter at Denver was quoted at length as to the result of his observations while in Rochester a few weeks ago. Mr. Willard said: "I do not know that it is worth speaking of, but I am a little sensitive when I am represented as saying that the time will come when the people of the state of New York will be compelled to resort to irrigation when I said something so radically different. In the course of my talk with the Denver man I spoke with the greatest enthusiasm of the possibilities of irrigation. I told him that the two elements which make all

culture of the soil possible are heat and moisture. I said that, in the East and even in the state of New York, the time would come when it would be necessary to economize water, to store it and use it as needed, but that it would be impossible in New York to adopt a system of irrigation, for the reason that the conformation of the country presents insuperable obstacles. It was by saying this that I earned the credit of asserting that the time will come when this state will be compelled to resort to irrigation."

DESTRUCTION OF FLORIDA CROPS.

A despatch to the New York *Herald* from Jacksonville, dated February 9, 1895, says: The temperature in Jacksonville at six o'clock this morning was 19, the lowest for the twenty-four hours; in Tampa, 24; Titusville, 22; Jupiter, 26; Key West, 28. Over the extreme southern portion of the Florida peninsula the temperature fell from two to ten degrees lower than Friday morning.

This continuation of freezing weather for nearly forty hours has undoubtedly completed the ruin begun by the cold wave of December 29, which destroyed nearly two million five hundred thousand boxes of oranges, killed many of the younger orange and lemon trees, and cut down to the root nearly every crop of vegetables then growing in the state, besides injuring pine apple plants to such an extent that only about a third or a quarter of a crop is expected this year.

The damage to the vegetable crop, pine apples, strawberries and to orange and lemon trees is inestimable. By some the loss is set as high as \$15,000,000, this computation, of course, including the loss of prospective crops of oranges from trees killed outright, for every tree in good bearing condition at six years of age has heretofore been considered good for twenty-five or thirty crops of fruit. It is said by experts that these orange trees that are not killed outright are more hurt than in December, on account of the sap having in the southern parts of the state started to run freely. Thousands of acres of vegetables, such as egg plants, water melons, tomatoes, peas, &c., will have to be replanted. There was a larger crop of vegetables just coming out of the ground than at any time in the history of the state, as almost every orange grower had resorted to this means to recoup. On the east coast, along the entire Indian river, the pine apple growers are severely hurt, some saying that two-thirds of the plants themselves are killed. On the west coast and in the lake regions tomatoes, which were almost the exclusive crop, were killed outright. Even strawberries are set back and in many places killed.

James A. Harris, of Ocala, who is the best informed orange grower in Florida, estimates the orange crop of 1895-96 at only 100,000 boxes. The average crop for the past three years has been 5,000,000 boxes, and the estimate for next season was 6,500,000. It will be practically impossible to immediately replace the trees killed, as the nursery stock is all destroyed.

From Various Points.

W. H. Green & Son, Byron, N. Y., will plant 1,800 dwarf pear trees on their farm in the spring. They say there is more money in pears at \$1 per bushel than in apples at \$2.

Professor Bailey is out with a new bulletin on peach pruning, in which he favors what he terms the natural method. In this, the tree is allowed to spread its top at will with no heading in.

The Chautauqua and North East Grape Union has been disbanded, and a committee has been appointed to report March 5th upon plans for a reorganization. The Union has received \$419,725 and disbursed \$406,122.

We have had some letters from a firm in Kentucky called, "The Ream Co., Fruit Growers and Nurserymen," says the *Rural New Yorker*. We knew there were four members of this firm, but did not know more about them until this note came from the secretary: "I am a boy of 21 and have been studying apple culture for five or six years. The company consists of the family, father, mother, brother and myself. We have but a small nursery from which to raise our own trees and get the experience to be had in that way."

At the recent meeting of the Ohio Horticultural Society William Miller, of Gypsum; Hon. N. H. Albaugh, Prof. Taft and others thought that while it was all right in theory to plant pits where the trees were intended to grow, it was hardly practicable, and an uneven orchard resulted. Some of the pits might fail to grow, the buds might not take, and the trees might fail to make a good growth, besides requiring the use of the land and care for two years, which could be much easier and better given in the nursery. In practice, the trees make no better growth, and seem no harder than when nursery trees are transplanted.

Charles Wright of Seaford, Del., refers, in *American Gardening*, to an account of the Hoyt Nurseries, New Canaan, Conn., the average daily budding of peaches being 2,500 per man, and says they do better in Delaware, an average day's work being 3,000 to 4,000 buds. Last August a 16 year-old boy put in 4,014 buds in one day, and a few days later, 4,385. This was only his second season at the work. Mr. W. has had men who put in 4,900 buds in a day, and one man budded 5,000 in ten hours. The total budding of peaches in 1893 was 540,000 trees; this year only 273,000, owing to scarcity of pits—*Country Gentleman*.

A despatch from Albany, N. Y., says: "The New York State Agricultural Station at Geneva, obtained an appropriation last year of \$5,000 for the extermination of insect pests on the farms of the produce gardeners of Long Island, and will investigate the scale on Long Island. If the fruit raisers of the state neglect to interfere with the pest, as in the case at present, the legislature will be asked to pass a law allowing state employees free access to nurseries of the state to spray infested trees

with whaleoil soap, which is fatal to the scale. Prof. Lintner will soon issue a cautionary circular on the scale to the fruit growers of the state."

The new Otero County Nursery at Catlin, Colo., will this spring set out 100,000 apple grafts besides a large amount of seed, cuttings and seedlings. The Otero County Nursery now has a test orchard of eighty acres, and a number of acres devoted to young nursery stock set out last spring. Several Colorado Springs men have decided on planting orchards in Delta county, and have already ordered their trees. Among these are F. J. Steinmetz, C. R. Brewer, A. W. Maxwell and another gentleman who have bought 5,000 trees from Youngers & Co., and are going to plant them on Garnet mesa.—*Denver Field and Farm*.

J. M. Rice, of Oklahoma, says in the *Agricultural Epitomist*: "A correspondent in Kansas asks whether to get his trees from the North, South or Central. For the dryer West I should get the thriftiest and most vigorous growth trees that I could find. We need trees with large, coarse roots, the same as to branches with large leaves, and I should buy of a nursery which had soil and climate to produce such. A stunted tree is like a stunted calf. Of course this applies largely as to variety. In the latitude of Southern Kansas I do not think there would be any question but that a southern grown tree would do well, if well ripened when received. I have them from both North, South and Central, and I think it is more a question of the special nursery than anything else."

The past season on Lake Keuka, New York, has, on the whole, been a little more satisfactory to the grape growers than the season of 1893. The average prices were from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. better and the crop, which was supposed to be some 40 per cent. below the yield of 1893, proved to be not over 25 per cent. less than 1893. As the 1893 crop was the largest ever known, and at least 25 per cent. greater than 1892, it leaves the 1894 crop equal to an average with the past five years. The lowest estimate so far obtained, is 12,000 tons shipped; the highest, 20,000. Why such a diversity of opinions exists, it is difficult to determine. The latter figure, was undoubtedly reached by the actual production, which would include waste, home consumption, etc.

Successful peach-growing in Belgium needs an amount of painstaking and persistent attention that can hardly be credited in England. The stock most in use is the red plum, and this has been proved the most satisfactory after a long series of experiments. The necessary addition of lime to the various soils has been exhaustively dealt with, and its application is almost a fine art. To protect the budding trees from severe weather, enormous quantities of mosquito netting are used, and later, when the fruits are swelling, shields of rye straw are placed over them to protect and assist development. These and many other details are unremittingly attended to, and the result is that those market gardeners who make a specialty of peach-growing, supply the home markets and export ripe fruit to the value of some £60,000 annually.—*Gardener's Magazine*.

THEODORE S. HUBBARD.

Theodore Sedgwick Hubbard was born in 1843, in Cameron, Steuben County, N. Y. He is a descendant of William Hulbert, who was among the first settlers of Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, at the academy at Alfred, N. Y., and the commercial college in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In the spring of 1866, he formed a partnership with three gentlemen of Steuben county under the title of T. S. Hubbard & Co., who purchased one hundred acres of land on Prospect Hill, near Fredonia, N. Y., and planted a vineyard of twenty-five acres, and at the same time made his first planting of 30,000 grape cuttings, the beginning of a business which afterwards grew to such proportions that a single year's planting had reached ten million. In 1873 to enable him to devote his time exclusively to the nursery business he sold his interest in the vineyard, moving into Fredonia.

From the beginning he made it a fixed rule thoroughly to grade the stock to a high and uniform standard, and to make certain that it was invariably true to name, guaranteeing the same. He made himself master of the business by extensive travel, reading and careful observation and experiment in the field. These, combined with unswerving honesty, integrity and fair dealing procured him success at the same time that older and better known houses were becoming discouraged and going out of the business. He finally bought out the stock in trade and list of customers and thus absorbed the business of such noted firms as Knox, of Pittsburgh; William and Stephen Griffith, North East; A. S. Moss, Fredonia; Hasbrouck & Bushnell, successors to Dr. Grant, Peekskill; Hoag & Clark, I. H. Babcock and John Crane, Lockport; leaving him for several years the only one in the East who grew grape vines on an extended scale, and placing him at the head of the business in the United States. He took the Wilder medal at a meeting of the American Pomological Society in Boston for exhibit of grapes, 157 varieties, believed to be the largest number ever exhibited in the United States in one collection. He was the chief introducer to the trade of the Niagara grape, but was not connected with the Niagara Grape Company's scheme of selling to vineyard planters for a certain proportion of the fruit. He also introduced the Prentiss and Eaton grapes. In 1887, Mr. Hubbard in order in part to relieve himself from the care of so exten-

tensive a business, and to give him leisure for travel, reading and recreation, organized his business as a stock company under the name "T. S. Hubbard & Co." with a capital stock of \$50,000, E. H. Pratt, a well known and thoroughly-equipped nurseryman, of Rochester, taking a large amount of the stock and becoming secretary and general manager, while Mr. Hubbard removed with his family to Geneva, N. Y., where he now resides. W. L. Hart, his bookkeeper, became treasurer, and L. I. Young, his foreman, became superintendent of propagation.

Mr. Hubbard retains a large interest in the business and gives it a general supervision, spending much of his time at Fredonia. The business under its present management maintains the high standards which Mr. Hubbard established, and notwithstanding the reduced general planting of grapes their sales have never been larger than the past season, and they are still recognized as taking the lead in their specialty.

Mr. Hubbard was actively interested in organizing the American Nurseryman's Association, and early in its organization held the office of president. He is an elder and an active worker in the Presbyterian church, and is prominently connected with the work of the New York State Sunday school association. He married in 1873, Caroline Mills Gilbert, youngest daughter of Dr. John Gilbert, of Fredonia. They have three children, Florence Mildred, now in Wellesley College; Theodore Gilbert, now in Cornell University, and Pomeroy Benton, born respectively in 1875, 1876 and 1878.



THEODORE S. HUBBARD.

A number of eastern nurserymen are looking to Colorado for the location of new nursery and orchard sites. Among these is J. W. Taylor, of Topeka, Kansas, a nurseryman of long experience who expects to plant a big orchard in the Grand valley the coming spring.

Secretary Morton submitted no estimate for an appropriation to purchase seeds for distribution through congressional agencies, which has been in vogue so many years, but instead asked for \$50,000 to publish and distribute farmers' bulletins of interest to that class of people. The committee, however, thought it desirable that the seed distribution should be continued and have provided an appropriation of \$180,000 for that purpose and reduced the estimate for farmers' bulletins to \$20,000.

The New Hampshire Horticultural Society has been incorporated by W. D. Baker of Rumney, G. A. Wason of New Boston, W. H. Stinson of Mount Vernon, Alonzo Towle of Freedom, and John W. Farr of Littleton.

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1895.

THE OUTLOOK.

Reports from all sections of the country speak confidently of the promise of a good trade this spring. While congress has been struggling with the financial question and the continued cold weather has tied up other trades, correspondence between grower, dealer and planter has been passing freely and as a result order books show the average business in the least hopeful case and in the majority of cases a substantial increase. One of the most hopeful signs, the disappearance of the surplus stock, which was beginning to develop last spring and fall, promises to become more apparent with each succeeding month now. It is believed that stock is much less plenty than is generally supposed. Peach, especially, is scarce, and prices are constantly advancing. New conditions, caused by a tendency to purchase at wholesale prices, have been met with considerable difficulty by salesmen in many sections, but in promising territory the canvass has been pushed. For various reasons the amount of planting has been much less than usual, and there is every indication that for a time, at least, there will be no objectionable surplus. There is much inquiry indicating prospective demand for nursery stock, and in several sections large horticultural enterprises are on foot. Capitalists are turning their attention to the South and West, and the nursery trade is sure to feel the effect of the wonderful strides of the spirit of progress which characterizes the present age.

It is the opinion of sound judges that the nursery business is adjusting itself to a most satisfactory condition to meet the general confidence which it is believed will

be consequent upon a settlement of financial matters. In most cases nurserymen have conducted their business upon a conservative basis during the last two seasons, so that although collections have been slow they will prove comparatively sure.

THE United States Division of Entomology announces a new pear pest discovered in New Jersey by Dr. John B. Smith. It is a flat-headed borer of the genus *Agrilus*, which bores between the bark and the sapwood, always in living tissue. Dr. Smith has found that vigorous trees like the Kieffer will repair damages for a while but that even these succumb at last. It was known in Europe in 1790. Of late years, since 1890 it has attracted considerable attention in Germany. R. Goethe, director of the Royal Horticultural Academy at Geisenheim calls this insect one of the most dangerous enemies to fruit trees and expresses astonishment that it is not even mentioned in treatises on injurious insects. Young trees just from the nursery become affected. It is recommended as a means of protection that the trunks of the trees be coated with clay. Dr. Smith finds that the insect was imported from Europe into a nursery in Union county, N. J., not more than ten years ago, and that it is already quite wide-spread in that state, probably also occurring in New York.

THE intense cold of last month was experienced throughout the north temperate zone to a degree seldom equaled. In Italy snow was very heavy, stopping the railway traffic in many localities, and at Rocca di Rapa imprisoning the inhabitants for some time, as the snow was over three feet deep. At Ventimiglia 4 degrees of frost was registered, and at Catania the olive and orange groves are said to be completely destroyed by snow and frost. At St. Petersburg it has been below zero for some days, and huge fires have been maintained at intervals along the principal thoroughfares. At Paris, on one day, the reading was 7 degrees, or 25 degrees of frost, and only four times during the past century has Paris experienced such cold weather. At Berlin 19 degrees of frost was recorded. In London the cold was quite as bitter. It was reported that the thermometer at Lubenham, three miles from Market Harborough, registered 6 degrees below zero, or 38 degrees of frost.

S. M. EMERY, director and horticulturist of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station at Bozeman, has made his first annual report to the governor of Montana. Mr. Emery while connected with the Jewell Nursery Co., at Lake City, Minn., was prominent in nursery matters. The Montana experiment farm comprises a quarter section of land within a mile of the business center of Bozeman. The appropriation of \$15,000 has been expended in the equipment of the farm and in preparation for practical results, some of which have already been attained. Five bulletins have been issued. Director Emery's active service while a member of the American Association of

Nurserymen, as well as in other ways will doubtless lead him to prepare a bulletin soon on the horticultural possibilities of Montana.

SEVERAL large firms in the West have during the last two years disposed of large blocks of apple trees, which they could not sell as nursery stock, by placing them among farmers who planted them under contract to receive a share in the fruit crops, the farmers to have the option of buying the trees at any time. Large orchards have thus been established in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. It is a question whether a demand for nursery stock at cash prices was not thus cut off. On the other hand it may prove that the attention of farmers has been called in this way to the advisability of planting more trees.

In the matter of securing a uniform tariff on nursery stock, the recommendation sent by Secretary Carlisle to the senate finance committee February 26th, advising a change in clause No. 234½ to remove the ambiguity of that clause, with other recommendations in the Secretary's letter, appear to be the direct outcome of the presentment made by the committee of the New York Florists club to the board of general appraisers and Appraiser Bunn of New York.

CONGRESSMAN VanVoorhis of Rochester, N. Y., has found that nothing can be done at Washington to effect a change in the Canadian tariff with regard to nursery stock. A communication from Stone & Wellington the largest nurserymen of Canada, in another column, describes the situation across the border.

ADVANCING TO SALESMEN.

Editor of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I come, not as a kicker, (for I detest kickers in any branch of business,) but to ask our neighbors, nurserymen, why we pay salesmen an advance on orders. This advance business has almost invariably given men dissatisfaction in some way when I come to make our deliveries. I can safely say that fifty per cent. of our salesmen on advance commission has given poor satisfaction at the deliveries, either from forged orders, or by making orders with irresponsible parties. In almost all such cases the salesman is either out and gone, or out of reach in some way. Then, too, the Cheap-John planters of the country soon learn that the nurserymen will have large quantities of trees left—"left," as they call it. These customers are like buzzards, lingering around the place of delivery until they think the nurseryman is very anxious to close out his stock and get away as soon as possible; then they may be seen drawing closer and until finally they swope down with a deceitful expression, pretending to be greatly in sympathy with the nurseryman and at the wind-up the customer will say, "Well, I will give you three dollars for that bill there that is marked at ten dollars; that will

help you out considerably." It would be far better to pile and burn stock in the presence of such people. And we say, before we advance any more to agents we will quit the agent business.

Marceline, Mo.

LINTON, OREN & CO.

DEATH OF GEORGE MOULSON.

George Moulson died of Bright's disease at his home in Rochester on February 16th. He was the senior member of the firm of George & Thomas Moulson, proprietors of the Union Nurseries. George Moulson was born at Broadham, Nottinghamshire, England, December 2, 1817, and came with his parents to Rochester in 1824. In 1835, at the age of 17, he engaged in business with his brothers and continued with them until his majority; he then went to Cincinnati and spent a year in Lane's seminary. He returned to Rochester and engaged for four years in the soap and candle manufacture with his brother, Samuel. They purchased the extensive Pearl Ash and Saleratus works of Dr. Church and Walter S. Griffith. After conducting that business for a few years the manufacturing of white lead was added, and a large business was built up, which was continued until 1861, when, owing to the large consumption of lead by the government, the manufacturing of pure white lead became unprofitable, and he preferred to discontinue the business rather than to make an adulterated article.

In 1864 Mr. Moulson purchased the Union Nurseries of his brother, Charles Moulson. In 1867 his son, Thomas G. Moulson, was admitted into partnership, the business was very much increased, and a branch office was opened in Wisconsin. The office and packing grounds, and the residences of George and Thomas G. Moulson, are on the grounds where the nursery was first established, fifty years ago. In 1875 they purchased the Woodland plantation near Charleston, S. C., of about 900 acres, also the Oakville and part of the Walnut Hill tracts in Colleton county of over 1,000 acres. George Moulson spent the winters of 1877 and 1878 there in forming a land association comprised of colored people, to whom he successfully sold the Oakville and Walnut Hill tracts. The dividing up of large tracts of land among colored people was an innovation in that section at that time. One son, Thos. G. Moulson, his partner in the nursery business, a brother, Samuel, and four grand children, George D. Moulson, Laura A. Moulson, Mary E. Moulson and Charles E. Moulson, survive.

RECIPROCAL TARIFF!

Editor of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

Americans are a remarkably amusing, funny people! Do they expect Canadians or any other level headed folks to shunt their legislative enactments back and forth like a shuttle as they are wont to do? What assurance can Canadians have that the next congress won't do the McKinley act?

Trenton, N. J.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

JEWELL NURSERY CO.

The frontispiece of this issue presents interior views of the offices of the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn., of which J. M. Underwood is president, and J. Cole Doughty secretary. It is one of the largest nursery concerns in the country. Several hundred acres of land and large cellars are devoted to the production and care of nursery stock. The planting last season was: 30,000 ornamental shrubs, 300,000 apple grafts, 60,000 evergreens, 200,000 raspberries, 50,000 blackberries, 75,000 strawberries, 250,000 currants, 25,000 roses, 2,000 pounds tree seeds, 25,000 plum, 40,000 shade trees, 15,000 ornamental trees, 75,000 gooseberries, 75,000 grapes, 30,000 ornamental shrubs, 50 bushels nuts, 50 bushels plumpits. The specialties are the North Star currant and the Okabena apple. The company has a pay roll aggregating over \$20,000 annually. It is the most extensive nursery in the North.

STRAWBERRIES IN MARYLAND.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., referring to strawberry culture on the peninsula, say that from 1885 to 1890 strawberry planting in their county increased rapidly. In 1891 the commission merchants of New York and Philadelphia canvassed the state offering free crates. This caused every one who was a picker to beg plants of the Crescent, "the lazy man's berry," and begin growing for market. The lowering of the standard of fruit which resulted, caused many growers to leave the business. About this time J. G. Tucker, of Connecticut, began growing strawberries in Maryland. He introduced to the growers of that state, Bubach No. 5, Haverland, Warfield and Mitchell's Early. All his berries were shipped in excellent condition with a leaf upon each quart box and a canvas on his wagon load to keep out the dust. He shipped only half his crop, selecting the finest berries. He secured enormous yields, netting 13¼ cents, when half-culled stock did not pay expenses. Mr. Tucker produced seedlings of great value

PREFERS WHOLE ROOTS.

Editor of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I notice in your January number under "Trade in Kansas," and "Kansas Horticultural Society," articles pertaining to the "whole root fraud." My experience in Indiana certainly confirms the theory that the word "whole" should read "piece." I have in orchards about 3,500 trees. My piece root trees have never given satisfaction, they are one-third to one-half smaller, (set at same time in same orchard.) The wind sways them about more readily; many are dead; five to one in favor of the whole root tree and in case the summer is very dry the fruit is nicer on the whole root tree. Our two "Kansas papers" do not seem to be very well organized, the

former "condemns a certain Missouri nursery for broadcasting wholesale sheets, containing prices lower than cost of production;" the latter claims the "whole root" men ask "three" prices. For myself, I shall continue to propagate whole root trees (in my small way) "with roots unclipped," and in no case set piece root trees in the future. Kansas may set her piece root trees if she wishes to. I sincerely wish that Stark Brothers will continue to broadcast their whole root and wholesale literature, for to them I owe my successful orchard foundation. But I have never been a purchaser there. Let nurserymen plant their experimental orchards and cut from them the grafts they use and then we can work together without worthless varieties, and the curse of substitution.

Monrovia, Ind.

WILBUR C. STOUT.

OREGON HORTICULTURE.

The State Board of Horticulture, of Oregon, has issued a report showing that there are 65,000 orchards and vine yards in that state, valued at \$1,950,000; that there are 65 nurseries in the state, comprising 1,200 acres, valued at \$72,000. The value of the nursery stock, at 3 cents per tree, is \$660,000; packing houses, tools, etc., \$20,000. Of the 65,000 acres in orchard 30,000 acres are in prunes.

NEW METHOD OF PROPAGATION.

Editor of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I have devoted 16 years to gardening, and especially to the nursery business, (practically as well as theoretically) this being my eleventh year on a trip through the most civilized countries of the ever progressive gardening-world, and I have been enabled (not without taking great pains) to study the conditions of the nursery trade thoroughly. By virtue of this experience, I beg leave to call your attention to my new method of propagation. I am quite certain that anyone having tried said method of propagation will at once discover the superior qualities, advantages of less manual labor, etc., and will use it in preference to old methods, by reason of its exceedingly good results, which will need no further recommendation. In order to produce the quickest results at the lowest possible cost of any nursery articles, I believe I have made the best progress, for by the application of this method we get the best rooted and healthiest plants, on account of the natural process of ripening of roots, and consequently the surest results after transplanting. I believe that through this method a nursery area of one acre will easily produce as many young plants of certain kinds as were formerly produced on 6, 8 or 10 acres of land, according to the condition of the soil. Another very important factor recommending my new method is its great saving of labor, propagation houses and expenses for wood and coal.

Rochester, N. Y.

HUGO LILIENTHAL.

COLORADO A FRUIT GROWING STATE.

"Colorado's fruit interests are becoming second in importance only to her precious metals," said J. L. Turner of Cañon City. "You remember that Colorado took the World's Fair premium on apples. Well, those were Cañon City apples, and nothing grown on earth can excel them. Peaches, too, are of the best grade and most delicious flavor. I don't believe the people in the East understand anything about what has been accomplished in our state in this direction during the last few years. And it hasn't begun to develop the possibilities in fruit yet. The state has already expended something like \$200,000 in constructing an irrigating canal, and we expect the present legislature will make sufficient appropriation to complete it. When that is done 100,000 acres of fertile land, peculiarly adapted for fruit growing, but at present useless for lack of water, will be planted to orchards. The crop never fails and the quality of it always insures a good price."—*Chicago Times*.

UTAH NURSERY COMPANY RESUMES.

The Utah Nursery Co., which made an assignment on November 12, 1894, has paid or settled all claims against it and is carrying on its business with increased prospects of success. The real estate ventures of the company in Salt Lake City embarrassed it and were the cause of the trouble.

The partnership which has existed between Herman Berkhan and Gustave A. Otgen, New York city, has been dissolved. Mr. Berkhan will continue the business.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

No seed firm is better known than W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia. The "Farm Annual" issued by it is a complete book on seeds. It consists of 174 pages and is illustrated with many cuts, some of which are handsome photo-engravings. The firm has also issued a neat little book entitled "A Year's Work at Fordhook Farm."

The supplementary catalogue just issued by Ellwanger & Barry does credit to this sterling nursery firm of 54 years standing. It is a pamphlet of 32 pages containing descriptions and illustrations of leading novelties and standard offerings. The paper and press work are the best and the photo-engravings represent the highest attainment of the art. It is in the front rank of the many excellent catalogues which are being issued.

The February number of the *Review of Reviews* contains a profusely illustrated article on the Cotton States and International Exposition, contributed by Hon. Clark Howell, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*. The article covers the industrial situation in the Southern States in a comprehensive manner, and shows that the exposition is international in a very broad sense of the term. The exposition will open September 18th, and will close December 31st.

Some time ago attention was called in these columns to that excellent publication by G. P. Putnam's Sons, "The Shrubs of Northeastern America", by Chas. S. Newhall. That is one of the most prominent of the works which have stimulated and popularized the study of botany. A companion volume is Mr. Newhall's "Trees of Northeastern America." The value of these publications cannot be overestimated. The information imparted by them is of unquestioned authority, the arrangement of the subject matter is admirably adapted to systematic study and ready reference and the illustrations are true to nature, from original sketches by Mr. Newhall. The excellent quality of paper and the substantial and handsome binding make these books a decided

acquisition to the working library of the nurseryman as well as to all who are interested in the subjects treated. "The Trees of Northeastern America" describes all the native trees of Canada and the Northern United States, east of the Mississippi river. The descriptions are at once simple, accurate and sufficiently complete to indicate the identity of a particular tree without difficulty. In each case the character of the leaves, bark, flowers and fruit is given, together with the locality in which the tree is found and a general description of its appearance and its uses. The work comprises 250 pages and 116 illustrations. New York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS; Rochester: SCRANTON, WETMORE & CO.

Part 17 of "The Book of the Fair" continues the description of the departments of anthropology and ethnology, to many the most interesting features of the great exhibition. Much might be said of the valuable material here preserved relating to the folk-lore and customs of ancient times among all races of man through all stages, down to the elaborate display descriptive of the advancement of modern times in sanitary science and reformatory measures. Photo-engravings of many of the exhibits, now forever scattered, graphically illustrate the text. The history and description of the famous Spanish convent, La Rabida, is interestingly told. This is one of the distinctively Columbian features of the exposition. Chapter 21, devoted to fine arts, opens in this number and gives promise of full development of the advantages which such a subject can receive in a publication of this magnificence. The title page of the chapter is a beautiful reproduction. The description of this department, like that of all the others, has been written by a master hand and the illustrations represent some of the works of art which were exhibited. Part 17 is illustrated with some general views of the exhibition, prominent among which are a view from the transportation building, looking toward electricity building at night, manufactures building with peristyle, vista from Wooded Island, view from administration building, looking north from Wooded Island, sectional view of the fair, landing before the art palace, and interior of art palace. Chicago: THE BANCROFT CO.

BULLETINS RECEIVED.—Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station: The Grafting of Grapes, E. G. Lodeman; Some Grape Troubles in Western New York, E. G. Lodeman; The Quince in Western New York, L. H. Bailey; Varieties and Leaf-blight of the Strawberry, L. H. Bailey.

RECENT CATALOGUES.—James Mott, Orlando Nurseries, Orlando, Fla.; Vick's Floral Guide, Rochester, N. Y.; J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York city; Moore & Simon, Philadelphia; Alexander & Hammon, Biggs, Cal.; Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.; Boskoop Nursery Association, Boskoop, Holland; C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.; Meehan's Nurseries, Germantown, Pa.; Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Ga.; John Palmer & Son, Annan, Scotland; Fred. E. Young, Rochester, N. Y.; Prospect Hill Nurseries, Athens, N. J.; California Nursery Co., Niles, Cal.; Cottage Gardens, Queens, N. Y.

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NICHOLSON FRUIT PLATE COMPANY.

An action has been commenced by Charles F. Nicholson against the Nicholson Co. to wind up its affairs through a receivership on the ground that it is insolvent. A member of the company said: "The statement that the company is insolvent is false as a reference to our last annual report will show. The company has not been making any money since the hard times came, but that is nothing strange as many older concerns have been in the same plight. The company discontinued the employment of Mr. Nicholson on salary and that is the cause of his dissatisfaction. Since then he has started a business in competition with that of the company of which he was the organizer, and that is another cause of the trouble out of which the litigation has arisen." The business of the company is that of making fruit plates for nurserymen and Rochester is the center for this business in the whole country. The Nicholson Co. was organized with a paid up capital stock of \$6,000 and the other members say that they furnished all the money and that Nicholson's stock was issued for formulas and his experience.

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STRICTLY NO. 1 APPLE TREES BY CAR LOTS, AND RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN APRICOTS AND NATIVE PLUM, ROSES, ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.

Prices Low. No better shipping facilities. We are not surpassed by any in the West in number of acres or quality of stock: We have the only practical Box Clamp in use. Price reduced.

Clematis Paniculata.

Fine stock of first-class and extra heavy plants. Lowest rates.

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HARDY PERENNIALS. Phlox, Iris, Paeonies, Pyrethrums, Gallardina, Poppies, Campanulas, Columbine, Etc., Etc.

LARGE STOCK OF LIGUSTRUM IBOTA, LIGUSTRUM MEDIA, The two, new, perfectly hardy hedge plants.

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The Reading Nursery, JACOB W. MANNING, Proprietor, READING, MASS.

Trade Lists Ready.

WANTED, by an experienced Nurseryman, a POSITION TO HANDLE SALESMEN. Can give the best of reference, and am familiar with the use of Typewriter.—Address, care *National Nurseryman*, 305 Cox Building, Rochester, N. Y.

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WOODLAWN NURSERIES.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

**PEARL GOOSEBERRY.** The most prolific Gooseberry known.

The above is a cut of a branch only three years old. On one bush we estimated that there must have been 2,500 berries,—it averaged eight berries per inch of wood.

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WE offer for the Spring of '95 the largest and most complete collection in the United States, of heavy grade Small Fruit Plants for Nurserymen and Dealers.

Raspberries.—The largest and best assortment of transplants; extra strong suckers and tips; carefully dug and graded.

Blackberries.—Root cuttings, and first-class suckers, with cross root of all leading kinds.

Currants.—400,000 1 and 2 year, a fine lot of strong plants

Gooseberries (2 years).—Pearl, Red Jacket, Chautauqua, and Industry.

Strawberries (eight acres), millions of plants, finest ever grown in New York State; 250,000 of the Great Greenville; all of the old and new varieties true to name. We tied 26 for 25 in every bunch.

Asparagus (2 years), 500,000 —Conover's, Palmetto, and Elmira. We also tied 26 for 25 in every bunch.

Rhubarb.—Myatt, and Victoria, 1, 2 and 3 years.

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Surplus for Spring.

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FRUIT TREES.—Apples, Plums, Cherry, Standard and Dwarf Pears.

SMALL FRUITS—Currants and Raspberries (Cuthberts especially).

AM. SWEET CHESTNUTS—All sizes, and extra fine stock. *Low.*

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ROSES.—Large stock, H. P. and Moss; heavy plants, well grown, best sorts.

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(In Car-load Lots).

Small Fruits: Native and Foreign Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries (English and Native), Raspberries, Blackberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb.

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Evergreens: Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Arbor Vitæ, Junipers.

Ornamental Shrubs and Vines: Altheas, Almonds, Calycanthus, Cornus Elegantissima, Deutzias, Elders, Hydrangeas, Honeysuckles, Ampelopsis, Lilacs, Spiræas, Snowballs, Syringas, Weigelia, Wistarias, etc.

FREE ROSES
.. Hybrid Roses, Tea Roses, Climbing Roses, Moss
.. Roses, Azalias, Rhododendrons, Clematis, Industry
.. Gooseberry.

Send List of your wants for prices.

W. & T. SMITH CO.

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All old and new varieties. Extra quality.

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Also other SMALL FRUITS. Descriptive Catalogue Free.

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Always have in stock their Dry Baled Moss. Same quality in bulk.

The Finest Grade of Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants Ever Offered. Write for Prices.

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NURSERYMEN Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS**. No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.

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GEYER BROS., Growers of Fine Stock.

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Apples, Standard Pears, Cherries, Plums, Dwarf Pears, Grape Vines and Roses

We offer a superior grade of stock that will give satisfaction in every particular. **WRITE FOR PRICES.**

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Growers of fine Fruit Stock, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Ornamentals, etc., in large quantities. All orders carefully executed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special prices on application.

Address all correspondence to our Sole Agents for United States and Canada.

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THE STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.

A curious Chinese Raspberry which appears to be unknown even to Mr. Jackson Dawson. As may be seen by engraving in last number of NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, the foliage is that of a rose; the fruit is decidedly Strawberry-like in every respect, although borne in upright position. Color, bright red, occasionally yellow. Will find ready sale wherever shown. Stock limited. Can offer young plants.

NEW ROSE CRIMSON RAMBLER.

The sensation of the century. Gold medal at Antwerp Exhibition for best new plant introduced in 1893. Three gold medals elsewhere.

This is the rose for American nurserymen. **300 Blooms on One Branch** have been produced on one year old plant. It is a vigorous grower attaining a height of 12 feet in one season, producing enormous bunches of deep crimson flowers, remaining in perfection longer than any other rose known. Sent out in 1891.

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SAGALINE, the New Forage Plant.

As Polygonum Sachalinense this was brought from St. Petersburg to Paris by Mr. Edouard André, and sold since as an ornamental plant. During the severe drought of 1893 it was discovered that cattle were extremely fond of it. *It will grow where nothing else will, in dry, rocky or wet places, and when established will produce 90 to 100 tons of forage per acre. We have sold over 75,000 plants of it this year!! Nurserymen could sell it by the thousand.*

Sixteen-page Sagaline pamphlet on application.



SPIRÆA ANTHONY WATERER.

Although only presented out by Mr. Anthony Waterer in November, 1894, we are already offering it at popular prices. Mr. Golding of the Royal Kew Gardens speaks of it as follows: "An exceptional novelty such as occurs only at rare intervals. Outshines any Spiræa in brilliancy of color, (a bright crimson); a dwarfier, denser grower, much profuser and more persistent bloomer; not out of flower summer or autumn; a rare gem; will be grown exclusively for market; the ideal pot plant for the florist. In September I saw plants not more than 15 inches high with more than 20 flower clusters open at one time and that had been producing blooms in like manner since June." First-class certificate Royal Horticultural Society.

Nice young plants to offer now.

♦ ♦ ♦

VARIEGATED LEAVED SPIRÆA ANTHONY WATERER

This variety originated with us and is quite new. The foliage is beautifully marked with white, bringing out the crimson flowers to much greater advantage.

Have a fine stock of this variety to offer.

Some Valuable Novelties for Nurserymen.

BURBANK'S JAPANESE GOLDEN MAYBERRY.

A raspberry which ripens its fruit before strawberries. This is one of Mr. Burbank's greatest productions. Every nurseryman knows that Mr. Burbank never exaggerates his descriptions. This is what he says of this wonderful new berry:

"The earliest raspberry ever known. The berries are of a golden straw color, as large as Cuthbert, and ripen here in April, a month before Hansell, before strawberries, and before the earliest of the standard raspberries of the past have hardly awakened from their winter rest. The bushes are distinct from all others, growing like trees, 6 to 8 feet high, with spreading tops; and all along the branches large, white, well shaped blossoms are pendent, which are soon followed by the great, sweet, glossy, golden, semi-translucent berries. The plants, when well established, will surprise one with their abundance of fruit."

The original stock, consisting of six clusters and forty suckers, was bought for \$800. It is a most beautiful and delicate foliage plant, fit for any lawn. Nurserymen who have seen it and know its value, such as The Lovett Co., have bought them of us by the thousand.

THE LOGAN BERRY.

A HYBRID RASPBERRY-BLACKBERRY.

Another California production of great value. "Garden and Forest" devotes several columns to its praise and considers it a great novelty. It is said to "ripen with strawberries; that the fruit is larger than that of the Kittatiny blackberry which ripens a month later; to be exceedingly agreeable in flavor, which is that of the raspberry and blackberry combined; very large and elongated; color a bright crimson, very taking." The canes and leaves resemble the raspberry, the canes being covered with "fuzzy thorns and sharp enough to be objectionable." The bushes are very robust in growth, the branches bending over gracefully with their wealth of blossoms and later on with their large quantity of fruits. It is also said to grow and thrive where other Blackberries fail, especially so in the Western States, where this berry in the short space of one year has acquired great renown, while its fame has already spread to the East. We have just bought the originator's entire stock for distribution East of the Mississippi, and will this season offer a part of it in lots of **not less than 25 plants**. There will be an enormous demand for it next season.

We do not handle any other nursery stock than the above, but have a full line of Bulbs for the trade, such as

CANNAS, DAHLIAS, GLADIOLI (1,000 sorts), LILIES, IRISES, PÆONIAS, Etc.

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Also, the largest collection of Electrotypes of Fruit, Plants and Flowers in existence. List of Catalogues on application.

GET OUR PRICES ON ALL THE ABOVE VARIETIES.

A. BLANC & CO., - 314-316 N. 11th Street,
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Headquarters for Colored Plates

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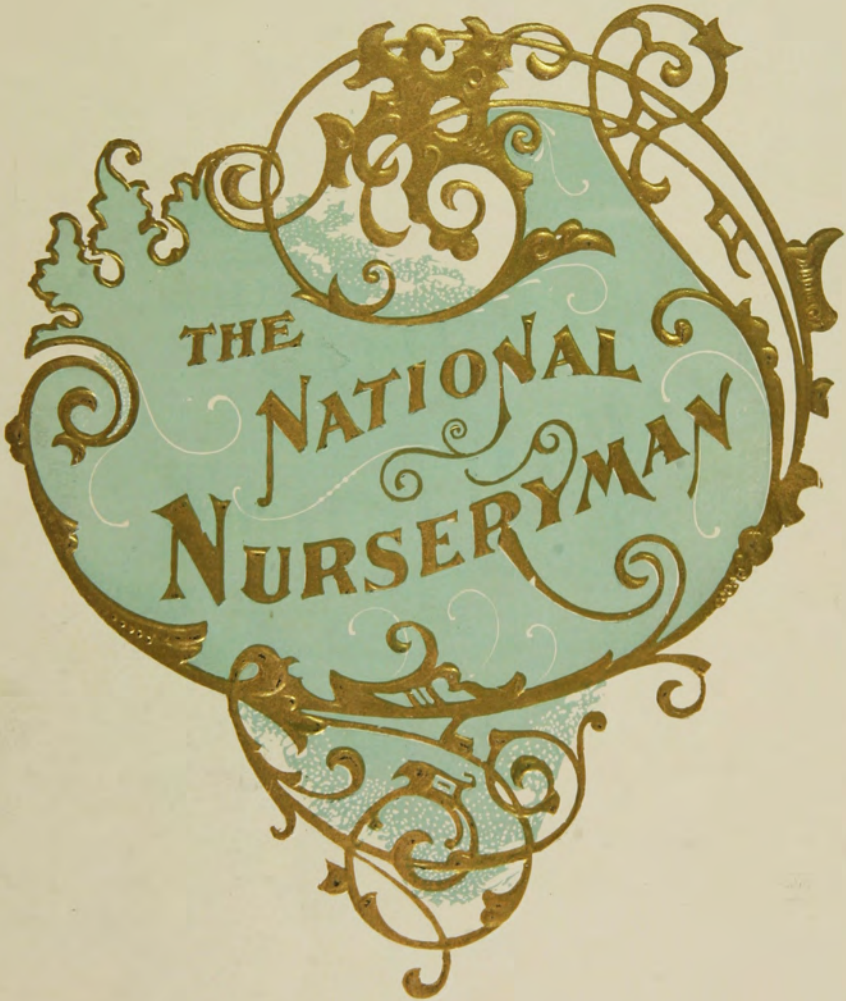
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April, 1895.

PAINESVILLE NURSERIES.

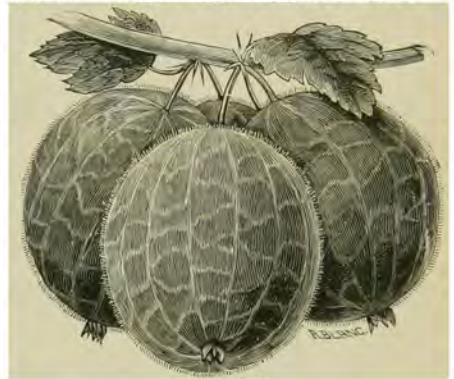
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. ROSES AND SHRUBS.
SMALL FRUITS AND GRAPE VINES. HARDY AND TENDER PLANTS.
VINES AND SEEDS,
BULBS, SHRUBS,

In immense assortment of leading
old and new varieties, in first-class
condition, graded to the highest
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The largest storage cellars and pack-
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equaled facilities for prompt filling
. of all orders.



LANCASHIRE LAD.



INDUSTRY.

Fruit Trees.

Standard and
Dwarf Pears,
Plums,
Cherries,
Quinces,
Apples, &c.

Nut Trees.

ALL SIZES.
Chestnuts,
Walnuts,
Hickories,
Filberts,
Pecans,
Almonds, &c.

Grape Vines.

Large supply, all the
leading kinds.



Small Fruits.

Pure stock, carefully
graded, handled and
packed right.
Strawberries,
Raspberries,
Gooseberries,
Wineberries,
Currants, and
Blackberries.

Ornamentals.

No better stock or
larger assortment of
varieties and sizes—
upright and weeping.

**Deciduous and Ever-
green Trees and
Shrubs.**

We lead in Hardy field grown ROSES, better and cheaper than imported. Hybrid-perpetual, Moss and Climber, the best stock at lowest rates.

Fine lot Holland grown Tree Roses, Hardy Azaleas, Clematis, &c.

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THE LEADING NURSERY OF AMERICA.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Founded 1840.

Hardy Trees and Plants

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FRUIT TREES.

SMALL FRUITS.

GRAPE VINES.

DECIDUOUS, ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.

EVERGREENS.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.

HARDY PLANTS.

HARDY ROSES.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE superbly illustrated,
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FIVE BEAUTIFUL FULL PAGE CUTS OF

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IN CATALOGUE OF

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(OLD P. O. LINVILLE, N. C.)

The Lowest Prices ever quoted are in our ~~catalogue~~

MARCH "SPECIAL."

Nurserymen should not fail to send for it.

STANDARD AND DWARF PEAR,

||| APPLE, PLUM, CHERRY, RUSSIAN APRICOTS,
||| CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

And Low Budded Roses on Manetta Stock.

Prices Low and Stock Good 

 Special Prices on Car Lots.

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..Growers of..

WHOLESALE ONLY.


Choice Specialties for
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EVERGREENS.

Fine thrifty stock, fully up to sizes, symmetrical and of good color.

AUSTRIAN PINES, 2-3 ft. SCOTCH PINES, 2-3 ft.

" " 18-24 in. " " 18-24 in.

 These Pines are on leased land that must be cleared this spring. No reasonable offer for large quantity will be refused.

NORWAY SPRUCE, 2-3 ft. AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ, 2-3 ft.

" " 18-24 in. " " 18-24 in.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Well-branched and well-rooted.

HYDRANGEA, p. g., 18-24 in.; very bushy and strong.

DEUTZIAs, 2-3 ft.; good assortment.

LILACS, 3-4 ft.; extra fine

JAPAN SNOWBALLS, 18-24 in.; very stocky fine plants.

PURPLE FRINGE, 2-4 feet; strong.

SPIREAS, fine stock.

SYRINGAS, 2-3 ft.; extra well grown

CLEMATIS, good medium-grade plants at *one-half usual prices*. Also a few hundred first-class plants unsold.

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE, Extra strong plants; large stock and correspondingly low price.

KILMARNOCK WILLOWS, Extra fine 2 yr. heads.

TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY, extra fine 2 yr. heads.

INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRIES, the finest we ever saw; at low price.

A few hundred choice two-year Apples, principally of Grimes's Golden, Munson Sweet, Rolfe, Stark, Winter Sweet.

Send for surplus list

Let us price your wants.



One of a Thousand

This flower looks attractive—multiply it by 1000 and you will have a good idea of a bush of

ANDORRA'S

LATEST INTRODUCTION

Hypericum Moserianum (St. John's Wort)

A beautiful, evergreen, trailing shrub, covered from June until late Fall with rich, golden flowers, resembling a single rose. With slight protection it has been found perfectly hardy in this country. **Fine, Strong Plants.**

Hardy Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Roses, and Fruit. (Rhododendrons a Specialty.)

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1895.

JOHN CHARLTON,
University Avenue Nurseries,
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Offers for Spring of 1895 at very low prices :

- 10,000 Industry GOOSEBERRIES, 3 years; PRIME PLANTS.
- 1,500 Keepsake " " 3 " " "
- 2,000 Whitesmith " " NEW, 3 yrs. " " "
- 6,000 CLEMATIS, 2 years, Jackmanii, Henryii, Ramona, etc., etc.
- 4,000 " " " Paniculata (new), very desirable.
- 2,000 " " " Coccoloba and Crispa.
- 20,000 H. P. and MOSS ROSES, 2 years.
- 40,000 Conover's Colossal ASPARAGUS, etc., etc.
- 1,000 Cut-leaf WEEPING BIRCH, handsome trees, 9 feet.
- 300 " " " " " " 7 to 8 feet.
- 100 Young's " " nice heads.
- 1,000 Oak-leaf MOUNTAIN ASH, elegant trees, 8 feet, very cheap.
- 500 Weeping " " " " " " " " " " " "
- 2,000 CALYCANTHUS, fine form, 3 to 4 feet.
- 500 CORNUS ELEGANTISSIMA, variegated, 3 to 4 feet.
- 300 DUTCH PIPE, stout, heavy plants.
- 2,000 PÆONIÉS, Premier collection in Western New York.
- 500 TREES PÆONIÉS, 2 and 3 years.
- 48,000 GRAPV VINES, fine, large, retailing plants.
- 6,000 Standard PEARS, in fine assortment.
- DWARF PEARS, APPLES, PLUMS, Etc., none better.

Althea, Azalias, Berberry purple, Deutzias, Eulalias, Filbert purple, Forsythia, Hydrangea P. G., Japan Quince, Lilacs in variety, Purple Fringe Strawberry Tree, Snowball, Japan Snowball, Syringa—common, golden, and variegated; Spirea in assortment, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Weigelas in variety, Yuccas, etc., etc. Catalpas, Chestnut Spanish, English Walnut, Judas Tree, Laburnum, Linden American, Magnolia ac., Prunus Pissardii, Purple Beech Silver Poplar, Salsburia Thorns double flowering; Willow, Rosemary, and New American; Akebias, Ampelopsis Vetchii, Begonia, Honeysuckles, Ivy American, Ivy English, Wistaria purple, etc., etc.

Columbian Raspberry. I am appointed a Special Agent for the sale of this New Prodigy.

NURSERY STOCKS

OF ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES,

Such as Maples, Alder, Althea, Aucuba, White Birch, Catalpa, Honeysuckles, Nuts, Japan Quince, Deutzia, Ash, Broom, Walnut, Ligustrum, Philadelphus, Acacia, Currants, Willows, Sambucus, Spirea, Lilacs, Tamarix, Viburnum, Weigelia, and all sorts of Fruit Tree Stocks all 1, 2 or 3 years old or stronger plants, now offered at very low prices by

TRANSON BROTHERS' NURSERIES

BARBIER BROS. & SON, Succrs.,

For price list apply to

ORLEANS, FRANCE.

KNAUTH, NACHOD & KÜHNE, 13 William St., NEW YORK.

Surplus for Spring 1895

Immense stock of ASPARAGUS, strong 2-year roots, Palmetto, Barr's Phila. Mammoth, and the Conover's Colossal.

ALL AT LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES

Also, surplus of nice June budded PEACH TREES, chiefly the New Crosby, Champion, and Elberta.

ALEX. PULLEN, - Milford, Del.

Proprietor of the MILFORD NURSERIES.

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M. G. WILSON,

East Side Nurseries.

Established 1855.

• • BRIGHTON, N. Y. • •

I have to offer for Fall 1894, and Spring 1895, the following strictly first-class stock :

- 75,000 APPLE TREES,
- 25,000 STANDARD PEARS,
- 10,000 DWARF PEARS,
- 15,000 PLUM TREES,
- 15,000 CHERRY TREES,
- 10,000 PEACH TREES.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

- QUINCE BUSHES,
- CURRENT BUSHES,
- GOOSEBERRIES,
- ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES,
- TREE ROSES,
- H. P. ROSES,
- SHRUBS AND VINES.

Write and get my prices before ordering elsewhere.

CAYUGA NURSERIES.

IMPORT SURPLUS—WILL QUOTE LOW.

- 30,000 APPLE SEEDLINGS, No. 1, 3-16 up.
- 7,000 PEAR STOCK, 1 year branch roots, nice, 5 7 m m
- 25,000 MAHALEB CHERRY No. 1, 5-8 m m
- 15,000 " " " " " " " " " " " "
- 50,000 " " " " " " " " " " " "
- 10,000 MAZZARD " " " " " " " " " " " "
- 10,000 " " " " " " " " " " " "
- 15,000 MYROBOLAN PLUM, 5-8.
- 6,000 ANGERS QUINCE, xxx, 7 12.
- 400 3-year selected INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.
- 60 No. 1 TREE ROSES
- 100 CLEMATIS, New, Mad. Edouard Andre.
- 100 MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA, nice form trees, 3 1/2 to 4 ft.
- 100 " " " " " " " " " " " "
- 100 " " " " " " " " " " " "
- 600 LILAC, good assortment grafts, 6-12 inch.
- 500 WEIGELAS, good assortment fine plants, 18-24 inch.
- 500 ALTHEAS, " " " " " " " " " " " "
- DEUTZIAS and SPIREAS in variety.
- 500 WHITE FRINGE, grafts 6 10 inch.
- APPLES—2 years, 1/2 to 1 inch.
- 400 Fameuse, 300 Gravenstein,
- 200 Tallman Sweeting, 1,000 King xx,
- 400 Astrachan, 500 Pound Sweet,
- 1,000 Yellow Transparent, 1,000 Northern Spy,
- 300 Hendrick Sweet.

Also, 2 and 3 year CHERRY, PLUM, PEAR, and SMALL FRUITS.

Write us for Prices.

WILEY & CO., - - - CAYUGA, N. Y.

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John Waterer & Sons, Limited,
NURSERYMEN,
Bagshot, - England.

—RHODODENDRONS AND OTHER HARDY EVERGREENS.—
Correspondence Solicited.

In Car Load Lots.

Apple, Carolina Poplar,
Cherry, Silver Maple.

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF OTHER STOCK.
PEACH, PLUM, PEAR (Standard and Dwarf), GOOSEBERRIES, CUR-
RANTS, and other SMALL FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES AND PLANTS.

— Complete List of Varieties ;
— Stock Young, Thrifty, and of Best Quality ;
— Carefully Graded and Handled.

Write for SPECIAL PRICES in CAR LOAD LOTS. Personal in-
spection courted. SPADES—see Trade List.
Trade List ready Feb. 15th.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS,
BRIDGEPORT, Marion County, - - - INDIANA.

Ornamental
LARGE TREES,
SMALL

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue
and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

Evergreens. I have BARGAINS to offer this year in the beau-
tiful Rocky Mountain CONIFERS, PICEA
PUNGENS, the most beautiful of all the Spruces.
DOUGLAS SPRUCE, ENGLEMAN SPRUCE, Concolor and Pinus Ponderosa.
Nurserymen who have not already secured a supply of these fast selling
Evergreens will find it will pay them to do so.
I have also a large supply of all the leading hardy varieties of Evergreens for
the Nursery Trade. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, - - - DUNDEE, ILL.

The Horticultural Sensation of the Year.

THE WONDERFUL NEW ROSE.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.

300 BLOOMS ON ONE SHOOT.

FINE PLANTS FROM POTS NOW READY.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES, - ROCHESTER, N. Y.
55th Year.

Landscape Architects. *AK*

Plans and specifications furnished for the laying out and
planting of public and private grounds

Correspondence solicited.

E. M. & H. N. HOFFMAN, Elmira, N. Y.

STRAW Large supply of Raspberry, Black-
1,000,000 for berry and other Small Fruit
Spring Trade of '95. **BERRY** Plants at Lowest
100 Varieties. Largest growers in the West.
Eighteen Acres of Strawberries.
Write for Catalogue.

F. W. DIXON, Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kansas.

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Berlin Nurseries,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

5,000,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS.
500,000 ASPARAGUS ROOTS
30,000 One-year PEACH TREES.
20,000 June Budded PEACH TREES.

Novelties: Crosby and Champion Peach.
The Berlin Strawberry.

20-Page Catalogue—FREE.

SEND LIST OF WANTS.

BERLIN NURSERIES, - - - BERLIN, MD.

New Plants well packed in light baskets that will keep two weeks.

Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries

Offer for Fall '94, and Spring '95,
large stock of the following:

Apple, Peaches, Plum (Japan and others) Apricots, Nectarines, 1-Year
Standard Pear (heavy on Kieffer, Garber and Clapp's Favorite), Grape,
Asparagus, Strawberries, Osage Orange, Shade Trees, Evergreens,
Shrubs, Etc., Etc.

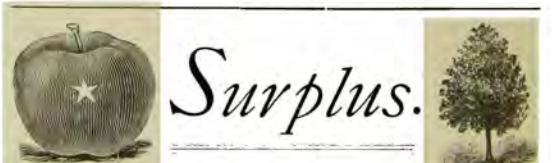
Well-Graded Stock! Prompt Shipment.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Special attention to growing Peach Trees of which we have the usual
quantity. We are prepared to give prices to suit the times.

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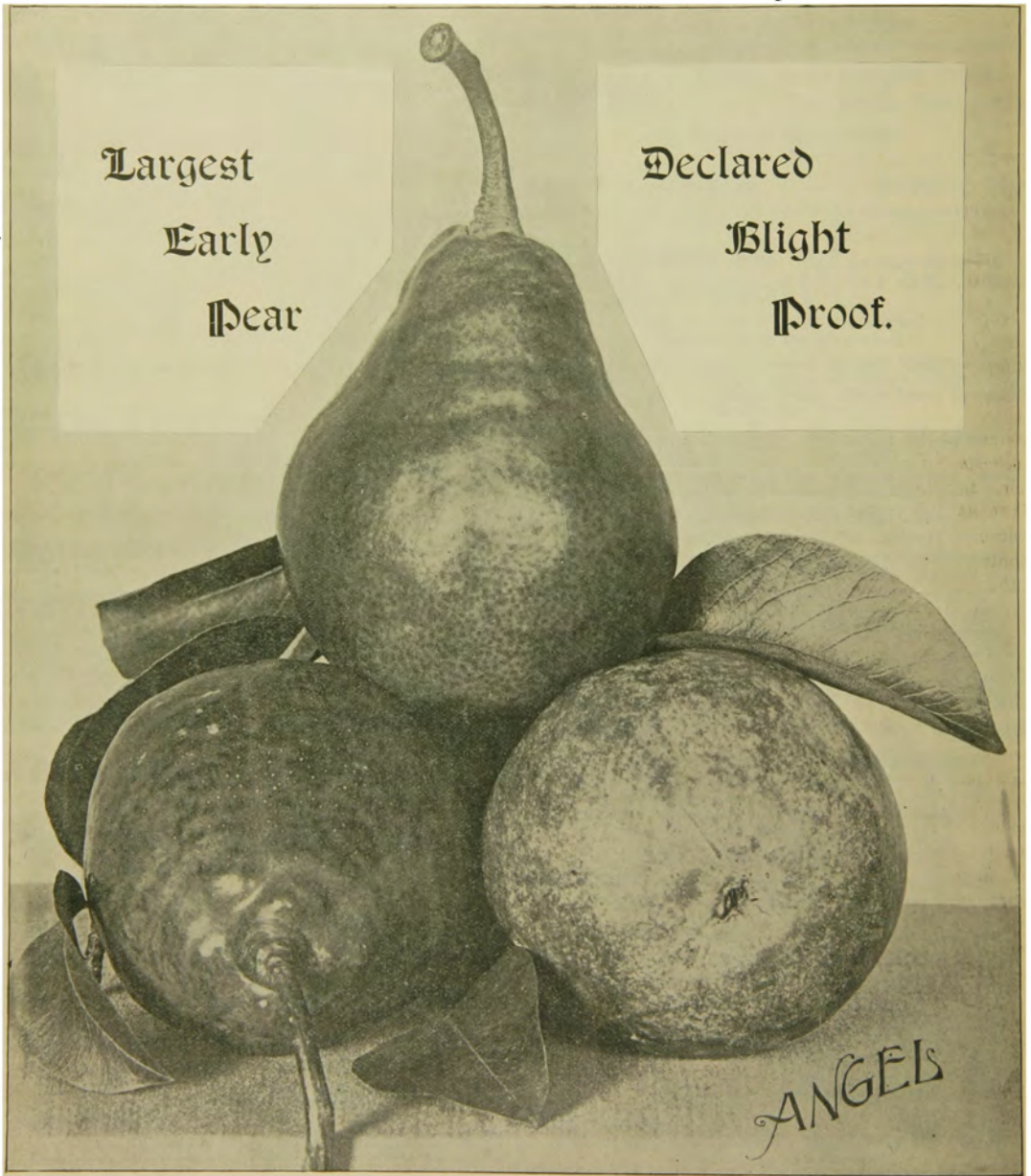
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No. 3.

RUSSIAN NURSERIES.

REMARKABLE ADVANCE IN THE BUSINESS IN THE LAND OF THE CZAR DURING THE LAST DECADE—DUTIES ON IMPORTED STOCK FOSTERED HOME PRODUCTION—QUALITY OF STOCK SUPERIOR TO THAT IN AMERICA—THE WORK OF NOTED RUSSIAN HORTICULTURISTS—FROM THE CAPITAL TO THE CRIMEA.

Hugo Lilienthal, a nurseryman from Warsaw, Russia, came to the United States two years ago to attend the World's Fair. He has remained here since. He is a young man of considerable experience in the nursery business and is well informed concerning the nursery interests of Russia. He has been connected with leading Rochester nurseries most of the time since the World's Fair. In conversation with a representative of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, Mr. Lilienthal said: "I believe I am the only Russian nurseryman in this country. During the Chicago Exposition I was employed in the agricultural and horticultural departments and at the state buildings under commission of the governments of Missouri and Florida. I have had opportunity of observing the methods of American nurserymen and horticulturists and am able, I think, to make an intelligent comparison between them and those employed in my native country. To be frank, I must say that the nurserymen of Canada and the United States do not devote to the propagation of nursery stock the time and care which are given the business in Russia. That which is rated as the best class of nursery stock in America would scarcely pass for second class stock in Russia. Now I do not wish to appear critical. I have not the slightest object in saying this, other than to give you what I believe to be facts. I wish you could see stock of all kinds in nursery rows in Russia, every tree of uniform caliper and height, the result of the most painstaking care for each young tree. Labor is cheap in Russia and its application is not spared. In America when a nurseryman receives an order he goes out to a block of trees and picks here and there to find those of the right size. In Russia the nurseryman fills his order by taking every tree in a row in regular order. Every tree is like its neighbor.

"American nurserymen are far behind those of Russia in growing stock. The idea prevails here that American grown nursery stock is the best in the world. But that is a mistake. American nurserymen are behind in matters of propagation. There are many methods in use by Russian nurserymen which are not known in America. A few general principles have always been practiced in America and all nurserymen adopt them; few go any

further. There is too little care in American nurseries in the use of the pruning knife. It is used like a machine cutting long and short alike, or all of one kind long and all of another kind short, regardless of the characteristics of the individual tree. In Russia the needs of each tree are studied and time is taken to do it. All European countries grow better stock than is grown in America. If the nurserymen would become better informed regarding the details of their business and would apply their knowledge persistently, they would be surprised at the results attained."

DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN NURSERIES.

"What was the origin of the nursery business in Russia and how has it been developed?"

"Ten or twelve years ago the planting of large commercial orchards began. Before that time fruit growing was confined to the wealthy class, the noblemen and those engaged in the practice of the professions. France and Germany furnished the nursery stock then, and much of it came from Sweden. Then the farmers started the growing of orchards. But the heavy duty which was placed on imported nursery stock prevented rapid extension of fruit growing among the medium class. A gold ruble on every 100 pounds of stock brought into the country was the tariff. Then the Russians began to grow their own nursery stock, continuing, however, as they do now, to obtain their pear stock from France. And the greatest care in the growth of the stock was devoted from the first. As a result every tree in every Russian nursery is fit for exposition purposes. Russia now competes most successfully with the French and German nurseries in supplying the demands of all other European countries for nursery stock.

NURSERY CENTERS IN RUSSIA.

"What are the nursery centers of Russia?"

"The great centers for nursery stock are Warsaw and Riga. The largest nurseries are those of Hoser Brothers and Gustav Ulrich in Warsaw and Wagner in Riga. Other large nurseries are those of Christer in Kiew; Schoch in Riga; J. Kesselring in St. Petersburg and Fred Bardet in Warsaw. The largest of Russian nurseries comprise from 300 to 400 acres. The great advance in horticulture during the last decade in Russia is largely due to the earnest work of Edmund Jankowski, of Warsaw, editor of *Ogrodnik Polski*. Since the death of Dr. E. Regel who was associated with Mr. Kesselring, Mr. Jankowski has been the leading botanist and horticulturist of that country. Peter Hoser, of Hoser Brothers, is also a prominent horticulturist and botanist. Mr. Jankowski

traveled extensively throughout the continent and in England, and applied the information he secured to the advancement of horticulture in Russia. He is the founder of the first horticultural society established in Warsaw. Now it is proposed to link the horticultural societies of the country and establish a central horticultural experiment station. Mr. Jankowski has written several books on horticulture. He began in the horticultural business by the purchase of seeds which he sold to the wealthy class at large profit. Then he established a seed store which has rapidly been enlarged to meet the demands of his business, until now he is very wealthy. He is held in great respect by all. All articles signed by him are read with deep interest. Fruits endorsed by him are accepted at once as worthy of propagation. Mr. Jankowski has done more than any other man in Russia to advance horticulture. He has accomplished much of this work through his paper, *Ogrodnik Polski*, and in the same way I believe the interests of horticulture and the growth of the nursery business in America is receiving much benefit through the existence of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN and horticultural publications generally."

VARIETIES GROWN IN RUSSIA.

"What varieties are grown by Russian nurserymen to large extent?"

"All that are grown in America. The climate varies greatly between St. Petersburg and the Black Sea and consequently methods vary widely. In St. Petersburg cherries, pears and peaches are grown in large pots and boxes and the trees are placed in immense cellars in winter. A few Russian kinds of pears are grown out of doors as in America, but although the trees withstand the severe cold, the fruit is small and of inferior quality. I have seen at the large pomological station in St. Petersburg, of which Mr. Kesselring is manager, the finest Clairgeau and Souvenir du Congress pears on trees growing in pots. The gardeners, florists and prominent people of St. Petersburg are invited to come and sample the fruit when it is ripe. Peaches, strawberries and raspberries, grown in large greenhouses are on sale in every store in St. Petersburg all winter.

"In Poland and Germany the standard pears are grown but in Russia the strong winds make it necessary to grow a medium tree. The popular pear tree there is neither dwarf nor standard. Russian horticulturists consider the budded trees the best. These are healthier and of quicker growth than the root-grafted trees, though they do not bear quite as soon as the latter. Most of the Russians will not buy root-grafted trees. In and around Kiev pear trees are grown by the million. The climate of Warsaw is about like that of Virginia. Tea roses are grown out doors. Peaches and apricots if budded on plum stock may be grown in Russia, planted on the south side of buildings and fences and covered in winter. The highest prices are paid there for peaches and apricots.

"The most valuable fruit at present in Russia is the Antonowka apple. It is sought by all and it is being

planted in large quantities. In Russia it is a fall or winter apple, in Poland a late summer apple and in South Germany and France it is an early summer apple. It grows readily in soil which is considered unfavorable for other apples. The fruit is remarkably fine. The Antonowka grows in Canada and in some of the western states of this country. It commands a high price in European countries and lately it has been much used for canning. But the Russians do not understand very well the art of preserving fruits in cans. They dry much of their fruit.

"In Southern Russia, in the Crimea and the Caucasus mountain district there are immense vineyards where the European varieties of grapes are grown successfully. The planting of grape vines increases rapidly. Russia for some time has competed with Germany and France in the production of wine. The Black Sea districts are particularly favorable to the growth of the grape. The climate is like that of Italy.

"The outlook for horticulture in Russia is good. But already the Russians are afraid that American enterprise will encroach upon them. They say, 'Look out for America. She will send over here and monopolize our markets.'"

QUARANTINE LAWS IN THE EAST.

Entomologist L. O. Howard of the United States Department of Agriculture says, in the last issue of *Insect Life*:

"Readers of *Insect Life* are aware, from items which have been published from time to time, of the fact that the state of California has in force a quarantine law which operates against the importation of nursery stock affected by injurious insects or plant diseases new to California. Similar regulations are in force in New Zealand and some of the Australian colonies. In Idaho a law was enacted at a recent session of the legislature which, while it is primarily an inspection law, authorizes the entrance of horticultural commissioners into packing houses, storerooms, and salesrooms, in addition to orchards and nurseries, and thus operates to a certain extent as a quarantine regulation. The necessity for similar regulations in our eastern states has never been greater than it is to-day, and is every year emphasized by the importation of new insect enemies from abroad, while destructive species from the West and South are encroaching upon and entering northern and eastern territory. The importation into eastern orchards of the San Jose scale, to which we have referred in Nos. 1 and 2 of this volume, and the introduction of the pear agrilus from Europe into New Jersey orchards, as pointed out in the present number, are cases in point. The state legislatures should take this matter in hand. They will do it at the instance of state horticultural societies and other societies of agriculturists or horticulturists. The excellent California and Idaho laws will serve as models upon which to frame laws for other states."

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS IN NEW JERSEY.

In a paper read by Emmor Roberts of Fellowship, N. J., before the New Jersey Horticultural Society Mr. Roberts said:

"Is it advisable to plant commercial orchards of apples in New Jersey, and the best varieties?" These are the questions assigned me. To the first part of the question I would answer, that it would depend upon the conditions of the case, and largely upon the personality of the management. If a man has a suitable soil, that is one naturally well drained and of fair fertility, a love for the business of fruit-growing, industry, liberality, courage, patience, perseverance, is a quick observer, up with the times, prompt to act, with sufficient business ability to devise and adopt means to accomplish his purposes, and to gather, ship and market his fruit to the best advantage, the planting of commercial orchards of apples in New Jersey, would in his case probably be a success. But should his soil be unsuitable, or any of the enumerated characteristics be lacking, the outcome would be likely to be impaired in proportion to the shortcoming.

"It would seem that the day had passed, when a man could plant apple orchards in New Jersey, leave them to care for themselves, and gather satisfactory crops of perfect apples, save in exceptional years. To succeed we must be liberal with and watchful of our trees, must cultivate them well, fertilize them generously and intelligently, must guard them from the scale, the aphid, the curculio, the codling moth, the caterpillar, the borer, the fungus and the blight; from domestic animals, from rabbits and from mice. Eternal vigilance is the price of satisfactory crops of perfect apples.

"The opening question would seem to imply that some other place, would be better for commercial apple orchards than New Jersey. It is doubtful if such place can be found. It is undoubtedly true that insect, fungoid and parasitic enemies have got a more substantial foothold in New Jersey than they have in some more newly settled localities, but any immunity these may now enjoy from these pests is believed to be but temporary; on the other hand, much of the soil of New Jersey is unexcelled for the purpose, we are surrounded by the best markets, are just beside the seaboard, and our facilities for marketing cannot be surpassed. Prices that would give us fair profits would be ruinous to those who have to make long shipments. Perishable varieties that we can place upon the market in good order, distant growers cannot market at all, without resorting to cold storage, thereby adding materially to the expense, and at the same time impairing the quality. It is an open question whether even the very pests which annoy us, do not inure to the profit of the resolute grower who has the courage and persistence to face and overcome them, and although at first sight yet appeared to which we are not in a good degree equal, some have seemed irresistible, it is believed that none have

"From time immemorial, apples have been popular, both

for the table and for culinary purposes, and it is not at all probable that they will ever be superseded. The demand for them may be considered assured. Years have been when the demand has exceeded the market requirements, and no doubt other such years will come. But the same is true of almost every crop grown, not even excepting that staff of life, wheat. And the man who has the enterprise, patience and perseverance to raise apple orchards that will affect the general market, will not be apt to be discouraged by one year of low prices, and two such years seldom come together.

"To sum up. If a man has a love for the business, a suitable soil, is willing to give years of patient care and labor, be liberal of fertilizers, give close and unflagging attention, to wage relentless warfare on all attacking enemies I would encourage him to plant commercial orchards of apples for profit in New Jersey, but not otherwise. The question also asks, 'The best varieties.'

"Perhaps no two growers could agree on a list of ten varieties that each would consider the best. I will therefore simply name ten varieties, nearly all of which are old and well tried friends. Williams' Early, Early Hazloe, Wealthy, Gravenstein, Grimes' Golden, Plumb's Cider, Smith's Cider, Baldwin and York Imperial. These make a succession for the whole season and are all good growing, good bearing, good sized, good colored and good selling fruit.

The Princess, Early Harvest, Sweet Bough, Sour Bough, Yellow Transparent, Red Astrachan, Edgar Red Streak, Duchess of Oldenburg, Orange, Carver, Benoni, Maiden's Blush, Fall Orange, Fallwater, Rome Beauty, Nero, Ben Davis, Newtown Pippin and Ridge Pippin, are all good market varieties, and I am sensible that there are others equally good, and in some districts superior, that we have not proven, or have overlooked."

A BLACK HILLS FRUIT FARM.

At a recent meeting of the South Dakota Horticultural Society at Vermillion, H. C. Warner read a paper which is thus summarized by *American Gardening*:

It was a revelation to the people of this state to know that their state contains an orchard of 9,000 trees, 7,000 of which are in bearing. This is nestled in one of the valleys of the Black Hills on what is known as Box Elder Creek. Here the trees were "loaded down with fruit," as one of our friends puts it, trees only three years set were breaking with their load, and older ones were carrying two to two and one-half barrels each. A portion of the orchard is irrigated, but aside from the growth of the trees themselves little difference could be noted, early in the season, between the fruit carried by the irrigated and non-irrigated trees. Beside the product of this orchard, Mr. Thompson, its owner, estimates his gooseberry crop at 300 bushels, and his currant crop at 200 bushels. For one of the states classed among the arid regions of the great Northwest, this compares favorably with many of the older eastern states.

MINNESOTA NURSERY METHODS.

Following is an extract of a paper read at the recent meeting of the Minnesota Horticultural Society by M. Pearce, Chowen, Minn: "Over forty years' experience in growing fruit trees and plants in Minnesota, convinces us beyond all doubt that apples and crabs of good quality can be grown in Minnesota in great abundance. In making the above statement it must not be understood to imply that all will make a success of growing apples; such is not the case in any country. Well qualified, long experience, or advice from those who are able to impart it are the best guarantees to success. Add to these energy and close observation, and you will succeed.

"For a number of years we have been deeply interested in the results of numerous experiments we have conducted with roots of all kinds on which the apple and crab are worked, also grafting special kinds of apples and hybrids on special roots and then double working them with other varieties. In all of our experiments, we have had special objects in view, such as preventing the blight, making the trees more hardy to withstand drought and cold, a larger and better class of roots than are usually found on fruit trees. In some of these experiments, our success has gone far beyond our expectations; in others it is too soon to state what the result may be.

"Our nursery has been conducted for some years as follows—and we have no desire to return to old methods: The ground on which we intend to set grafts in the spring is plowed in fall. The plow is followed with a sub-soiler, the ground is then harrowed level. If any part lacks fertility, we give it a light dressing of well-rotted manure. The following spring we go over it with cultivator and harrow until it is in perfect condition. The grafts are set to a line not less than a foot apart in the row. Rows four feet apart. Our scions are all cut late in the fall, packed in moist sawdust and placed in a cool cellar. Roots on which we intend to graft are packed away in the same manner. Our grafting is usually done in March at which time we also do our top working in the orchard. In putting up apple grafts we are very particular to get them on pure apple roots. We use but one cut of the apple root, which is about five inches long from the crown down, the balance of the root being thrown away. Wealthy, Charlemoff, and some other varieties are double worked on Tonka, Beech's Sweet and Virginia Crab. We first work those on the roots and then the Wealthy and other varieties. It can be done very successfully. We did not lose more than one per cent. The grafts are packed in moist sawdust and placed in a room where the temperature is about fifty degrees. We put them out when the buds on the fruit trees just begin to swell. By this time, the roots are all calloused and the splices grown together. We aim to keep the ground on which we set the grafts free from weeds. The grafts are not disturbed until they have made a growth of a few inches and are well rooted. We then commence cultivating with a light harrow or cultivator and the hoe or scraper is also brought

into use. The cultivation of all our nursery trees is very thorough until the first of August, when we discontinue all work in the nursery till the first of September; then we resume cultivation for a short time. No weeds or grass are allowed to grow and the ground is clean when the trees go into winter quarters. We use no protection about the roots of the trees whatever. We have not lost a single tree for years from root killing. It is the least of our fears either in the nursery or in the orchard. We never trim the first year the grafts are set out, except to destroy all seedlings that may start with the grafts. The trimming is done the second year after the grafts are set out. We trim three times, the first in May, the second in June, the third in July. At the first trimming we remove only one-third of what is to be taken off. At the next trimming we remove another third, and finish the trimming complete the third time. We never strip or remove the leaves from the stems of the trees.

Q. Why are you so particular to use apple roots on which to graft the apple? A. I find the pure apple root to be perfectly hardy and it will not kill unless the trees are set in soil naturally wet in which event they will winter kill.

Q. Why do you use only the first cut of the root? A. Because it contains the principal portion of the starch in the root, produces heavy roots and a good growth of wood.

Q. Why do you trim three times in place of one? A. It does not check the growth of the trees, renders them more stocky, and creates a better root system.

CHAUTAUQUA GRAPE BELT.

S. S. Crissey writes in *The Grape Belt*: "Some time ago we made an approximate estimate of the entire land available for grape planting in northern Chautauqua and made the total in seven towns touching Lake Erie as 50,000 acres. Since then the frost limit of safe vine planting has been pushed further up towards the summit, and we shall have to increase our estimate to 75,000 acres. This estimate is made by figuring the square miles per township, the product of this by the number of acres per square mile, and deducting the amount necessary for creeks, highways, buildings, gardens and orchards already set. If we are correct in the amount, one third is already occupied. We refer to this because however widely extended may be the markets and their future development, the annual export yield of the Chautauqua grape belt will probably never treble that which it already has. Another point is that grapes are only one of the many fruits that are annually consumed in the American markets. Many of those fruits we can successfully grow here. While our natural adaptation may be pre-eminent for the grape, the question arises as to how far it is best to take up available territory."

J. H. Hale, of South Glastonbury, has been elected president of the Connecticut Pomological Society.

FORESTRY AND HORTICULTURE.

In the course of a paper on "The Relation of Forestry to Horticulture," read before the Minnesota Horticultural Society, J. S. Harris said:

"The subject of forestry in America is a problem that will not be put down. The interest in the subject is increasing every day, not only here, but throughout all North America; and the best and greatest minds of the country are giving the subject investigation, and bestowing upon it the thought and labor of their lives. It is a well known fact that the best fruit regions of North America have always been, and still are, in close proximity to large bodies of water. It is equally well known that some of the once best fruit regions have deteriorated greatly, where once it only required the planting of the trees and protecting them against stock until they got old enough to take care of themselves to secure bountiful and unfailing crops of fruit. This was the case in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The result of the destruction of forest trees in Ohio is that many of the old orchards there are only producing leaves and blossoms every season, but fail to mature fruit of any consequence, so that the crops are nearly always failures. No doubt there is more than one cause for this effect, but the prime cause seems to be the excessive and injudicious demolition of the forests, giving in their seasons alternating cold and dry hot winds an undisputed chance to sweep over the regions thus made barren. Sixty years ago the desirability of extra hardiness in any variety was hardly thought of; to-day extreme hardiness is one of the most desirable requisites of a tree.

"In this state there exists a very intimate relation between forestry and horticulture in all its branches; yes, and every other branch of agriculture. Whether we ever become one of the apple states on the American continent and hold our reputation on the production of the small fruits, vegetables and grains, depends very much upon the system of forestry pursued.

"For the orchard alone I think a broad and rather open break of evergreens and deciduous trees mixed would prove the best, for most other purposes close planting of evergreens is probably the best."

CORNELL HORTICULTURAL WORK.

In a paper read by Michael Barker before the Florists' Club of Boston, there was the following reference to horticultural work at Cornell University: "It has been my good fortune to see and know something of all the more important horticultural institutions in England and the United States, and last July in looking over with Professor Bailey the material for instruction at Cornell, I was much surprised to find that a work of such superior quality had been going on quietly for years quite unknown to a large majority of the gardeners and florists throughout the country. The Horticultural Department of

Cornell University has no delusive ancient history with which it might decoy those in search of knowledge to its fold; it is new in conception, modern in appliances and methods, and practical in all its work. The department was established in 1889, and its growth since that time has been healthy and rapid. The students have abundant opportunity to become expert in the general work of the farm, garden and greenhouse. They are expected to do something more than make a compilation of notes in the lecture halls. In the extensive orchards they have ample experience in planting, spraying, pruning, budding and grafting. Spraying has of late years become a most important matter in farm and garden work, and as in all other divisions of instruction the fullest and best practice and information is given under this head. The collection of spraying machines and contrivances, fungicides and insecticides, is one of the most complete to be found anywhere, and all new appliances and remedies are added as they appear and are tested repeatedly. The expert in spraying, Mr. E. G. Lodeman, is well known in this country and Europe to be one of the leading authorities on insects and fungi injurious to vegetation, as well as for the facility with which he can prescribe a remedy for any known pest."

BILL NYE TALKS BACK.

"The following disgusting attack on the late Mr. Gould and myself" says Bill Nye "deserves a severe rebuke. It is taken from a low, coarse, gooseberry publication, but cannot be ignored:

"Trees good enough for Secretary Morton are good enough for most of us. An eastern nursery has been making a deal of noise because, forsooth, they sold a few trees each to Bill Nye and to the late Jay Gould. No one ever heard that these bragged of customers were judges of trees or horticultural authorities in any sense. They doubtless knew their own business, but that business was not horticulture. But J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, knows trees from experience. March 26, 1894, Secretary Morton wrote us for "one thousand full rooted (not piece root grafted) apple trees; 250 Akin, XX," etc."

"I have visited Mr. Gould's home at Irvington, choosing that delightful season of the year when he was on the Mediterranean in his yacht and the gardener visiting his cousin at Spuyten Duyvil, in the dark of the moon, and I can say that my mouth waters yet when I think of his Bellflowers and Bartlett pears. For myself I need say nothing. I am willing to let my work show for itself, so far as horticulture goes. There is really, however, no ground for attack on me by the rhubarb editor of this nursery catalogue simply because I do not see fit to get my pie fruit and bulbs of him. Suffice it to say that hereafter any 20 ounce pippin editor attacking me through the hophouse columns of his nursery price list and making gooseberry tart remarks about me will be held up to public scorn by the hind leg. I will not brook it."

THE ANGEL PEAR.

The frontispiece of this issue presents an illustration of the Angel pear which originated in Columbia county, N. Y. The original tree, about sixty years old, stands in a meadow, and has never been known to blight. Each year it is loaded down with large handsome fruit. The pear is named for William Angel, who first brought it to notice. The tree is a very strong, quick grower. During last year when there was so much blight in some orchards, during the very long season of rainy weather, there was not so much as a twig blighted on the Angel. The crop is borne all through the tree, so that it is able to stand the heavy load, and bears more with less "show" than some varieties do where the fruit is on the ends of the branches and apparently loaded, even with a small amount of fruit.

The season is with the earliest pears and as it is from two to four times as large as any other pear ripening at the same time, it has no competition in market. The fruit is very large, handsome golden yellow, with a red cheek and the best quality for a large very early pear. It is very solid and an excellent shipper. The tree bears young. Its chief points are strong, thrifty growth of tree, freedom from blight, regular, heavy bearer, large size and handsome fruit, firmness, good shipper, and the longest keeper among early pears.

The Angel pear is endorsed by Ellwanger & Barry, Emmor Roberts, Wilmer Atkinson and E. S. Carman, editor of *Rural New Yorker*. Regarding its freedom from blight George T. Powell says: "One of the trees known as the Angel pear has stood near the highway on the place adjoining my own where I have been able to observe it as long as I can remember, and I do not recall ever seeing any blight of any kind upon it. The tree seems so bear its fruit with great regularity. I have frequently taken the fruit and shipped it for the family and it is uniformly fair and good in size."

The Angel pear is offered by The Rogers Nursery Co., Moorestown, N. J.

TREE DEALERS AND THEIR METHODS.

The following, said to have originated in Illinois, has been going the rounds of the press:

When on a recent visit to one of the nursery centers of the West, where tree dealers congregate every fall and spring to buy stock for filling their orders, I was very much impressed by their conversation as indicative of their methods. A few characteristic statements may serve as an illustration: "If you can only get one of the leading men booked for a good-sized order you will have clear sailing after that." "Yes, I use that scheme lots of times. Sometimes I find it pays to get a man to take a bill of trees as a gift if he has some influence. I can then go to some of his neighbors and show them the list, and tell them what he is taking, and they nearly always bite." "I never want to work the same territory twice. When I have delivered a bill of goods and got the money for it

I don't want to ever see or hear from the buyer again. I don't care whether his trees live or not. In fact, I think it would be better for the next man who comes along if they don't." "The first winter I sold trees I cleaned up \$800 for my winter's work." "After paying all expenses?" "Yes, sir; paid everything and had that much left."

In talking the matter over with one of the leading nurserymen, I spoke of some of these conversations, and remarked that it looked as though some of the dealers would do almost anything short of actual robbery. He replied, "I get so disgusted with the whole business of selling trees through these dealers that I don't know what to do. I sometimes think I won't let another dealer have another tree. But don't you know the farmers themselves are the ones who are to blame for the way these things are run? If a man tries to do an honest business with them, he fails to do anything. It is only when you make him believe you have some great thing with which he can make his fortune, and you are doing him a special favor by letting him have it, that you can do anything with him. I know two young men, brothers, who began selling trees, determined to do an honest business. They stuck to it for two years, and during that time they didn't make expenses. Then they went to town, got a fine suit and a plug hat apiece, fixed up some big stories, and since then they have just coined money. What is needed is better business sense on this whole subject of fruit and fruit-growing among the farmers themselves. Why, I could sell them stuff worth a great deal more than they get through these dealers, and at one-fourth the price, but they won't come to me."

In many of these cases the tree agent or dealer is as guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses as any other sharper, and the only trouble about a successful prosecution is to find the man after you become convinced you are swindled. Why could we not have a law compelling all traveling salesmen to give bond for honest dealing in the counties in which they propose to work? Yet what's the use of laws concerning a matter where every one can readily protect himself? If farmers are determined to be caught law can't stop it.

The *American Agriculturist* gives this advice to its readers:

"At fruit exhibits the same apple is often shown under a variety of names. The trees were bought, perhaps, from the same tree peddler, and each exhibitor supposes his to be the true one. When shown that he has been humbugged, there is no recourse left but for him to grin and bear it and—buy more trees of the same agent, as is frequently the case. During a recent session of the state pomological society, the question was brought up and the substance of the discussion is comprised in this simple statement: Buy your trees direct from an honest and responsible nurseryman, at large discounts from the prices charged by agents, and obtain a warrant that any tree not proving true to name, will be replaced free, or its cost refunded."

W. T. HOOD.

W. T. Hood was born at Parkersburg, Pa., September 28, 1846. In the winter of 1865 he began work for the late Samuel C. Kent, in the latter's nursery, at \$150 per year and board. On March 17, 1866, he ploughed the first furrow to start the Richmond nurseries of Franklin Davis & Co. The second year he received \$200, and the third year \$400, with promotion to the position of foreman. When he began budding it was considered a good day's work to bud 1,500 to 1,800, and exceptional work when the 2,000 mark was reached. The third season Mr. Hood beat the record by budding 4,300, which was 600 more than any other of the five budders had accomplished.

Mr. Hood continued as foreman of the out-of-doors department until January, 1876, when he bought a one-third interest in the Richmond Nurseries, with which he was connected until February 1, 1887, when he became associated with C. W. Winn, under the name of Hood & Winn, Old Dominion Nurseries. Two years later, Mr. Winn withdrawing to go into the tobacco business, the nursery business was continued under the style of W. T. Hood & Co. In speaking of his early life, Mr. Hood said: "I give credit to Mr. Kent for my coming to Virginia, my intention having been to go West; and I cannot say too much in praise of him and his good wife, with whom I made my home until their return to Pennsylvania in 1887."

Mr. Hood has always been temperate, having never tasted wine; and as a boy he would not even move the jug about in the harvest-field. He obtained a start by being very saving during his early business life. He has always been very successful in managing colored labor, accomplishing more than most men with the "hands." "I have never regretted coming to Virginia," said he, "as I know of no place in which I had rather live." Mr. Hood has been married for thirteen years, and has one child, a boy, ten years old.

Directors of the old Chautauqua and North East Grape Union, and other leading grapemen, met at Brocton, N. Y., last month and organized the Chautauqua Grape Co., with a capital of \$20,000 and 12 stockholders. Jonas Martin, of Brocton, is president; Otis M. Hall, Pomfret, secretary. Whenever it is possible to form a union that will control 85 per cent. of the acreage, this new company will disband it its favor.

BILTMORE FOREST SYSTEM.

The first practical application of forest management in the United States has been initiated in North Carolina, known as the Biltmore estate, owned by George W. Vanderbilt and superintended by Gifford Pinchot. It covers 7,282 acres. An illustrated exhibit of it occupied a prominent position at the Columbian Exposition in the forestry building. Mr. Pinchot is a well posted forester and understands what he is about. His report of the first year's work, commenced May 1, 1893, on this estate is very creditable. It gives an elaborate description of the locality on the French Broad river in the western part of that state, its configuration, its geological deposits, its meteorological peculiarities, its natural species of trees, its injured-forest condition, arising from haphazard cutting of the better trees, frequent fires and the browsing of cattle. Mr. Pinchot says that "at the time when the forest management was begun on the estate, the condition of a large part of the forest was deplorable in the extreme."

By cutting such trees as were necessary to begin the improvement amid the widespread chaos, and selling the same for lumber, cord wood and railroad ties, there was realized a balance, net, of \$392 40, the first year. It is presumptive that with judicious and economic management, the profits will augment from year to year, and instead of raiding the forest for money considerations, it is fitting it to be a profit investment for all the years to come.

A nursery has been established on the estate, already containing more kinds of trees and shrubs than there are in the botanical gardens at Kew, near London,

and the number is being steadily increased. It is the intention to plant these along a line of a road to be called the "Arboretum Drive." This road, about five miles in length, will run through some of the most beautiful portions of the estate, and will be lined for a hundred feet on either side by the plants of the collections, making this arboretum the finest in existence.—*Minnesota Horticulturist.*

BROWNELL & MORRISON, ALBANY, ORE.—"We cannot afford to be without THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, if we are a long way from Rochester."

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, GERMANTOWN, PA.—"We appreciate the work THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is doing and believe that the nursery business is all the better for having such a trade journal. We hope it may continue to prove successful."



W. T. HOOD.

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1895.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

The New York *Sun* has been devoting considerable attention to the publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, which it considers an unwarranted waste of public money. The trenchant pen of the editor of the leading American daily makes out an apparently strong case in support of this argument. The *Sun* says:

We acknowledge the receipt from the Department of Agriculture of four more useless and impudent publications. The biggest is labeled Bulletin No. 43 of the Division of Chemistry, and contains the Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. The secretary of the association is Mr. Harvey W. Wiley. He is also the editor of the proceedings. He is also Chief of the Division of Chemistry. In these capacities he writes to the acting secretary of agriculture, asking that the proceedings be published, and published they are in an octavo of 403 pages, surely the heaviest for its size that ever was carried out of a printer's shop on a truck. A volume full of fascination, no doubt, to the professional agricultural chemist and expert in fertilizers. A volume that will help many of these excellent analyzers in their business and their professional lectures and researches. A volume as good as another and better than many to prop up a crippled sofa with or to manufacture into tapers. A volume from which the studious farmer in the winter nights can get such helpful hints as that "the trisaccharosate of lead formed on the addition of ammoniacal lead subacetate to an aqueous sugar solution, is insoluble in water;" and that " $\frac{C_2}{2} = \frac{390}{2} = 0.146\%.$ " and that "when amin, furfuraldehyde, and an alcoholic solution of acetic acid are mixed, a very intense red color immediately appears." When times are hard, a course of reading on the manganese dioxide method, on dextrorotation and levorotation, and on ammonium phosphomolybdate may have a tranquilizing effect upon the farmer's mind. And also when times are as hard as they were in 1894, when money is so hard for the farmers to come by, it seems a cruel imposition to spend the money of the people in paying for the publication of a work intended for the benefit of a few hundred specialists.

It is not our purpose to attempt to justify the publica-

tion by the Department of Agriculture of such bulletins as are referred to above. But clearly there is a difference between such publications, treating in a technical manner the results of scientific research, and those valuable publications which have done so much to enlighten the public generally upon subjects pertaining to horticulture, to the interests of which this journal is devoted. So far as horticulture is concerned the publications of the department have been in language easily intelligible to the fruit grower. They have treated of experiments and discoveries together with applications which have been of great value. *Insect Life* and the *Journal of Mycology*, for instance, while treating of special subjects, are of much interest and value to a large class. And the publications indicated in that valuable compilation, the *Experiment Station Record*, cover so wide a field of subjects as to be of almost universal interest. If the wise suggestions of Secretary Morton were heeded there would be little cause for complaint upon the part of the most critical. A readjustment of the plan of issuing the publications of the department might result in the production of such as are of more general interest and these could be limited in their distribution to recipients who would be directly benefited.

SAN JOSE SCALE IN NEW JERSEY.

For some time there have been published statements that the San Jose scale had been found in one or two New Jersey nurseries. *The Rural New Yorker* finally investigated the statement that one of these nurseries was that of the Lovett company. The services of Professor J. B. Smith, entomologist of the New Jersey Experiment Station were enlisted. Professor Smith located the scale on pear and apple stock in the Lovett nurseries last fall. It was found on the recent visit that those trees had been destroyed and satisfactory apparatus for treating the nursery stock had been provided. Professor Smith found the scale again on a number of young apple and pear trees. Mr. Lovett agreed to destroy the entire block in which the scale was found. He has guaranteed to destroy every infected tree in his nursery.

The insect looks like a gray spot on the bark, says Professor Smith. The scales are really the covering under which the insect passes the cold weather. The principal fruits attacked are apples, pears, plums and cherries. It is more dangerous than the codling moth because the latter attacks the fruit only, while the scale insect destroys the tree. It is really a louse. The insect cannot travel far, and in bearing orchards would not, of itself, spread rapidly. It crawls upon winged insects, ants or the feet of birds and in this way may be carried long distances. On nursery stock where the trees are crowded close together, the insects can readily pass from one tree to another. For nursery stock, the best treatment is to expose the trees to the fumes of hydrocyanic gas. The trees are put in an air-tight tent or box. One ounce of cyanide of potassium, one fluid ounce of sulphuric acid and three ounces of water are put into a bowl or deep

plate and placed in with the trees—the whole being then covered up. The gas at once begins to rise, and displaces the air. The gas is death to all animals, and should not be breathed. One hour's exposure to this gas will usually kill the scale insects. The ounce of cyanide is for 150 cubic feet of air space. All suspected stock might well be treated in this way as it comes from the nursery.

A bill for enforcing the destruction of the San José scale, is before the New York state senate. It provides that whenever the state entomologist shall learn of the existence of this scale within the state, he shall notify the commissioner of agriculture, who is to appoint experts to examine the infested locality. If it is found, the owner of the grounds where it occurs, after proper notification, must within 10 days, take steps to destroy the scale and prevent its distribution. In case the owner will not act, the agent of the department is empowered to enter upon any or all premises and employ reasonable means to destroy the scale. The sum of \$5,000 is to be appropriated to be used in enforcing this law.

THE Rochester Clearing House Association has decided to charge for the collection of checks payable outside of Rochester, New York and Boston. Nurserymen dealing with Rochester firms will confer a favor by remitting only by New York draft or postal money order.

THE publishers of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN have no occasion to announce "special numbers." Every issue of the journal contains an accumulation of matter which has been condensed to the smallest compass, and in subject matter and appearance every issue is a "special number."

PROFESSOR Bailey's advice to horticulturists is that the best crop to grow in an apple orchard is apples. "Spraying apple orchards is a secondary operation. We cannot make our orchard productive unless the soil is in proper condition. The best way to treat a portion of our old orchards is to plant new ones."

REPORTS from the large fruit growing districts of California show that recent frosts have caused great damage to the cherry, apricot, almond, peach and prune crops. In Vacaville alone, the damage to cherries and apricots is placed at \$250,000. All through the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys frost has caused a heavy loss.

THE International Exhibition at Amsterdam, Holland, during the current year will include a horticultural section, of which the programme is now before us. This section will comprise a permanent exhibition extending from May 1st to November 1st, and four temporary displays. The permanent exhibition will comprise trees and shrubs, roses, clematis, dahlias, cannas, phloxes, lilies and other ornamental plants, annuals, tuberous begonias, and summer flowering plants generally. Isaac Bulk, of Amsterdam, is secretary of the horticultural department.

REGULATIONS FOR AGENTS.

Editor of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I want to echo the sentiment expressed in the March number by Linton, Oren & Co., of Marceline, Mo. Yes, why have we been so stupid as to advance commission on orders and offering a premium for rascality and misrepresentation, putting our goods as a sacrifice to a merciless people. I for one have established the rule of hiring my agents outright, by the month or year, or arranging with responsible men to sell strictly at my catalogue prices and guarantee me usually 60 per cent. net cash when the goods reach the delivery point. By making the retail prices fair and offering no ironclads or novelties at fabulous prices, I have no trouble in securing good men to handle my goods.

I have gone much farther in this reform movement but as yet without success. But I do not despair. I have at two different times endeavored to get our state horticultural society to make a demand on our legislature for a law compelling tree agents to pass a rigid examination before a commission and to receive a certificate of qualification if found worthy and qualified to represent and sell nursery goods; for in nine cases out of ten the planter accepts the agent's recommendations as to hardiness, quality, etc., and in many cases allows the agent to select the site for an orchard or garden. Too often the agent will choose or recommend a poor and undesirable location with the greatest assurance, saying that it is just the place, because it will take lots of trees to fill the field or something equally in the agent's favor.

Now, if men were compelled to know something of the business and be horticulturists, so to speak, or at least not allowed to misrepresent one of the grandest industries in America, there would be far less dissatisfaction on both sides, less loss, better sales at better prices, more confidence in the business, and much more fruit grown at a less cost to the planter—for he would not have to pay fabulous prices for nonsensical novelties—and a greater price for poor advice and misplaced confidence.

A. D. BARNES.

Waupaca, Wis.

THE KIEFFER PEAR.

President J. S. Harris, said at the meeting of the Peninsular Horticultural Society at Dover, Del.: "Kieffer is a pear for profit; growing in favor in market. Bears more regularly than Duchess. My orchard of Kieffer, 11 years old, has yielded \$150 to \$200 per acre. Howell is a good pear. My 6 year Kieffer, 3,000 trees, averaged 3 baskets a tree in 1893; prices 45c to \$1.25 per basket. Kieffer was marketed largely in Europe. Should be kept until mellow. Its reputation has been damaged by being put on the market unripe. The main thing is to give them time; early in the season it is not good. Kept until late in October it is a good eating pear. In November they are as fine flavored as most pears of the season; has then a flavor and quality equal to Duchess. The supply of Kieffer the last year has not been equal to the demand in Baltimore and elsewhere, for canning purposes."

From Various Points.

French nurseries and market gardens give employment to 232,220 persons, of whom 94,338 are masters, 7,147 skilled workmen, and 130,735 laborers.

A series of tests made at the New York Experiment Station showed that the Pomona, Cuthbert and Royal Church late red raspberries were most productive.

The Rhode Island Horticultural Society has elected these officers: Vice-presidents, Levi W. Russell, Thomas K. Parker; secretary and treasurer, Charles W. Smith.

George T. Powell, of Ghent, N. Y., writing from Milford, Del., says: "I have been discussing horticultural work in Delaware for two weeks. Peach culture is ruined to a great extent here by the yellows."

The apple that commands the highest price in both home and foreign markets is the Newtown Pippin, says F. G. Fowler. When Baldwins and other choice varieties sell at \$3 per bbl. at Liverpool, the Newtown Pippin sells at \$9, and the same proportion holds true in our domestic market. The fruit often retails as high as \$2 or \$15 per bbl.

Statistics recently issued by the Treasury Department at Washington show that during the last fiscal year the exports of plants and nursery stock were valued at \$140,415, and of cut flowers \$1,588, going principally to the Dominion of Canada. The imports of plants and nursery stock were valued at \$124,143, principally from France, England, Holland and Canada.

The horticultural commissioners of San Bernardino county allege that Oregon and Washington nursery stock, especially apple trees, have been attacked by a new fungoid disease, hence recommend that trees from that part of the country be not planted in California. The commissioners also announce that all nursery stock coming to that county which was grown outside of California will be quarantined.

There was a tempting display of California fruits and plants at the meeting of the Farmers' club of the American Institute in New York City on March 20th. Dr. F. M. Hexamer, one of the vice-presidents of the American Pomological Society, is president of this club. Regarding the shipment of California dried and green fruits eastward during the last five years it was stated that there were nearly 30,000 carloads shipped in 1894, against only 16,000 in 1890. The weight of the shipments of dried fruit was estimated at about 140,000,000 pounds. Despite the wonderful increase of the orange crop, estimated at 2,000,000 boxes this year, the orange industry is secondary to that of dried fruit, which is regarded as yet in its infancy, notwithstanding its present vastness.

The glib tree agent is out on his annual rounds and is telling larger tales than ever. Over on the western slope an agent is working and his specialty is the old Weaver plum, a Wild Goose sort as common as sin, but still he insists that it is worth \$2 a tree and is getting that price for it. It has been selling for years at from twenty-five

to thirty-five cents at retail and \$2 is simply highway robbery. This trick is about equal to that of a Missouri nursery firm which a few years ago was putting out that measly old Mariana plum at \$1.50 each. Thousands of trees were sold at this outlandish price and it took the buyers several years to discover the fraud. The only use to which the Mariana is put is for root stock on which to graft better sorts. There ought to be a law against the imposition of such frauds on an unsuspecting people.—*Denver Field and Farm.*

Regarding imports of fruit for February, the *Gardeners' Magazine* of London, England, says: "Apples show a remarkable increase both in quantity and value, for we imported 311,062 bushels, of the value of £84,566, against 186,332 bushels, of the value of £51,018, in February, 1894. Plums, although—as might be expected—imported in small quantities, showed a much larger relative increase, for 85 bushels were imported in February, as compared with four bushels in the corresponding month of 1894, and two bushels in that of 1893. Liberal consignments of pears were received, the total imports being 2,529 bushels, of the value of £1,385, as compared with 2,609 bushels, of the value of £1,334, in February, 1894. Grapes show a drop of about 25 per cent., the actual quantities received being 383 bushels, of the value of £525, against 499 bushels, of the value of £503, in the corresponding month of last year. The imports of unenumerated fruits amounted to 27,589 bushels, of the value of £15,622, or an increase in quantity of 6,247 bushels, and in value of £2,899."

Professor L. H. Bailey, in recommending the fall planting of fruit trees, says: "In fall planting, however, it is important to insist that the trees shall be thoroughly well matured. In order to move stock quickly, it is the practice of some nurserymen to "strip" the trees before the growth is completed; that is, the leaves are stripped off, the growth stopped, and the trees are put upon the market for September deliveries. This process weakens the trees, and I am satisfied that many failures which I have seen in young plantations in the state, are attributable to this cause. Such trees may die outright, especially if set in the fall, and a hard winter follows; or they may live to make a dwindling growth for the first few years. Like early-weaned calves, they lack vitality and push. If I were setting an orchard in the fall, I should place my order for trees in August or September, if possible, with the express stipulation that the trees should stand in the nursery rows until the leaves begin to die and fall. It should be said that there seems to be a tendency amongst nurserymen, to urge fall planting in order to push sales; and there are many good planters who consider fall planting hazardous. It is true that unless the conditions are right, spring planting is the safer course; and farmers who have many fall crops to harvest, will also find more time for tree setting in the spring.

GIVES A GOOD MANY POINTS.

T. C. KEVITT, ATHENIA, N. J.—"THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is just what I like. It is a trade journal. It gives a good many points."

Among Growers and Dealers.

Peter Youngers, jr., of Nebraska, has returned from a trip to Washington and Oregon.

C. H. Schechter and S. F. McLane have begun the nursery business at Owatonna, Minn.

Sneed Brothers of Alabama have bought land near Roswell, New Mexico, and are going to set out a nursery.

Gilbert Costich, of Rochester, long and favorably known in the wholesale trade, has opened a retail office in this city.

The warehouse of C. W. Gurney & Son, Yankton, S. D., was destroyed by fire last month. Loss \$5,000; insurance \$1,000.

The Central Washington Nursery consists of about 35 acres of good, substantial nursery trees. Mr. Simpson, with his brother, located at North Yakima in 1889.

The Cleveland Nursery, Rio Vista, Va., managed during the last twelve years by M. T. Thompson, Sr., has changed hands, Mr. Thompson's sons continuing the business.

President J. H. Hale, of the American Association of Nurserymen, estimates that in the last five years nurserymen have planted orchards of their own, aggregating 5,000,000 trees.

Manager Isaac C. Rogers of the Rogers Nursery Co., Moorestown, N. J., says: "We have a heavy increase in our trade this year. Cash sales are \$3 to \$1 compared to this date a year ago, and the season is two weeks behind time. The demand for trees is heavier than we ever heard of before, beyond our highest expectations."

L. Green & Son Co., Perry, O.: "We notice in your March issue an article about a day's work in budding and think that we can go it one better. We have in our employ a man who budded in 10 hours 6,040 peach seedlings and has on numerous occasions set from 5,500 to 6,000 buds in the same length of time, a correct count being made by one of our firm."

Dall DeWeese, of Canon City, Fremont county, writes to *Denver Field and Farm*: "Two years ago I built a cold storage house which now contains 300 barrels of first class winter apples that are keeping finely. I have been offered \$4.50 a barrel for these apples but am holding them for \$5. We have never had a better winter for fruit buds. They all matured last fall and we have had no warm winter weather to start them. A big crop is a sure thing this year."

THE ABSENCE OF HEDGEROWS.

That well-known authority on horticultural topics, George H. Ellwanger, of Rochester, says in reply to a query in *American Gardening*: "Though the hedgerow does not occur nearly as frequently as it should, and the double hedgerow of the English lanes is almost unknown with us, one may still see splendid and numerous examples of California privet and Osage orange hedges enclosing fine private domains in and about Long Branch,

New Jersey. The California privet, however, owing to its comparatively low growth, is more suitable for an ornamental hedge than as a hedge for protection. There can be no doubt that the hedge should be more frequently employed than is the case in America; not only for its grace and sightliness in the landscape, but for the protection it affords to man against the winds, and the shelter and harbor it offers equally for birds and game.

"With regard to the material for hedges, it may be said that the beech, both the American and European varieties, as well as the hornbeam, form an excellent means for protection, in proper soil. But it should be remembered that these are of slow growth; a fine beech hedge belongs to posterity. Like the beech and hornbeam, the American hawthorn, buckthorn, honey locust and Osage orange are among the best subjects that may be employed for purposes of protection; though the two latter scarcely possess that refinement which belongs either to the beech, the hornbeam or the hawthorn. Still in favored soil and where the pruning-knife has not been spared, the Osage orange and the honey locust form most pleasing hedges. In the case of nearly all hedges, pruning should be begun at the planting, and continued from year to year. A good hedge, moreover, should be trained so that it is wider at the bottom than at the top, in order to receive the full benefit of rain and sun. The American Hawthorn, notably the cockspur, is preferable to its English namesake for hedge purposes with us, the latter being less robust and less capable of withstanding our severe summer heats. The buckthorn grows rapidly and luxuriantly, forming a thick screen. The honey locust and Osage orange are also of rapid growth, flourishing in almost any soil. For an ornamental deciduous hedge, there can be nothing finer than the Japan quince, in the flowering season.

"Among evergreens, the Norway spruce and the American and Siberian arbor vitæ offer the best materials for hedge purposes. The evergreen hedge is, of course, an advantage in winter, both on account of its green and its excellent protection. But it needs to be judiciously employed, as too many evergreens, especially where used in the quantities an extended hedgerow demands, tend to impart a certain monotony and sombreness to the landscape. It is, perhaps, needless to observe that the English Yew is not adapted for hedges in this country. I do not consider the blackberry, elder and honeysuckle suitable for hedges. The honeysuckle and elder where they exist usually occur as occasional examples in the English hedgerow, or rather more frequently amid the tangle of the double hedgerow of the lanes. A cockspur hedge intermixed with the honeysuckle, elder, dog-rose, sweet briar, wild clematis, nightshade and other flowering climbers, would be most picturesque, and would present a most pleasing change from the formal line of the close-clipped hedgerow. But good hedges, as a general rule, require annual, and sometimes semi-annual pruning; and well-trimmed hedgerows in the right place, composed of suitable material, add largely to the variety, comfort and charm of one's surroundings."

DEATH OF S. W. HOOVER.

Rev. S. W. Hoover, the senior member of the Hoover & Gaines Co., of Dayton, O., died of paralysis on March 10th while preaching in his pulpit in the Brethren church in Dayton. Rev. Mr. Hoover organized the Brethren church in 1889, and he had been its pastor since. He was 58 years of age. His widow and two sons, Rev. O. P. Hoover and Rev. W. I. T. Hoover, survive. Mr. Hoover was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, April 16, 1837. In the spring of 1869 he entered the employ of Kinsey & Gaines, nurserymen, nine miles north of Dayton. Two and a half years later he purchased Mr. Kinsey's interest, became a partner under the firm name of Hoover & Gaines and at once assumed charge of the office department of the business. In 1879, the land now occupied by the Hoover & Gaines Co., in the north-western suburbs of Dayton, was purchased. The Hoover & Gaines Co. was incorporated in January, 1883, and Mr. Hoover was elected president. Soon afterwards Mr. Hoover, at his own request, was relieved from the more active duties of the business. He was a member of the Montgomery County Agricultural society, president of the Mathias Planing Mill Co. of Dayton, and was actively interested in the American Association of Nurserymen and the Nurserymen's Protective Association.

WESTERN MICHIGAN FRUIT GROWERS.

At the recent joint convention of the Western Michigan Fruit-growers' Society, the Grand River Valley Horticultural Society, and the Grand Rapids Fruit-growers' Union in Grand Rapids, there were present over 250 fruit-growers. The chair was occupied by J. A. Pearce, president of the Grand River Valley Horticultural Society. Fruit prospects for the coming season were discussed. A. S. Packard, of Covert, gave an encouraging report from his district, but Roland Morrill said the outlook around Benton Harbor was not so good; that fully 25 per cent. of the peach buds had been destroyed, and about three-fourths of the more tender varieties had been killed. Allegan, Shelby and Grand Rapids reported little damage, with prospects for a big crop. Hon. J. N. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, discussing "The Plum," said he had been successful with only about one-third of the fancy varieties sold by tree agents. He recommended the standard varieties—Lombard, Green Gage or Reine Claude, Bradshaw and McLaughlin. He thought it advisable to spray plum trees with Bordeaux mixture as soon as the blossoms begin to fall as a cure for curculio and rot, with the use of mineral paint for black knots after cutting the knots off. Plum trees are liable to overbear, but he thought the best way to care for them was to keep the trees well thinned, fertilized, and, in the dry season, watered. The legislative bills requiring the spraying of fruit trees under certain conditions and preventing the increase of rabbits were endorsed. A. Adams, of Shelby, declared that peach growing is not being overdone.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The proceedings of the fortieth annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society have been issued by the secretary John Hall. The frontispiece is an excellent likeness of the late Patrick Barry. A picture of John J. Thomas, the first president of the society, who died in Union Springs, N. Y., February 22d, is also given.

The transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society for 1894 comprise the proceedings of the state society and those of the Northern Central and Southern district societies and a number of county societies. The volume is a valuable compendium of the results of horticultural research in the state of Illinois during 1894. It is edited by the secretary, Henry M. Dunlap, Savoy, Ill. T. E. Goodrich is president of the state society; Henry Augustine of Normal, of the central society.

Lack of space alone has prevented earlier mention of that excellent manual of grapes, prepared by Bush & Son and Meissner, Bushberg, Mo. The fourth edition comprises over 300 pages devoted to a description of American grapes. It has been declared by competent judges to be the most complete, comprehensive and valuable list yet published. The manual is endorsed by the veteran grape culturist, George W. Campbell, the originator of the Delaware, who says: "The article upon grafting the grape vine is full and complete, the most approved methods being so well described and illustrated as to insure success if carefully studied and practiced. Training and culture describe the practice of the most successful vineyardists, with many illustrations of their various forms of trellis now in use. The diseases of the grape, with the latest and most approved remedies for prevention, are briefly, yet fully and clearly treated by Prof. B. T. Galloway, Chief of the Division of Vegetable Pathology in the United States Department of Agriculture. The descriptions of insect enemies, with full illustrations, have been revised by Prof. C. V. Riley, the distinguished entomologist. Nothing of real interest to the student, the amateur or the practical grape grower and vineyardist seems to have been omitted, and the entire work can be honestly recommended as valuable and reliable, for every one in any way interested in grapes or their culture in the vine-growing regions of our country."

There has recently been issued from the press of Macmillan & Co., an attractive volume, "The Book of the Rose," by Rev. A. Foster-Melliar, rector of Sproughton, England, a gentleman of large experience in the culture of the rose. This book is proof that Rev. S. Reynolds Hole is not the only clergyman in England who finds time to devote to the queen of flowers and to write about it. Indeed Mr. Melliar says: "I may perhaps be excused for thinking that rose growing as a special pursuit and a hobby is particularly adapted for country parsons." Mr. Melliar is an enthusiast. "I write for enthusiasts" says he, "for those who make a regular hobby of their roses, and think of them as fondly and almost as fully in January as in June." Mr. Melliar thus expresses his idea of rose-culture: "I do not consider the rose preeminent as a decorative plant; several simpler flowers, much less beautiful in themselves, have, to my mind, greater value for general effect in the garden; and even the cut blooms are, I imagine, more difficult to arrange in water, for artistic decoration, than lighter, simpler and less noble flowers. A good rose should stand in a vase by itself as a queen should; then let any other flower or combination of flowers rival her if they can. So with all the best roses I should not wish or expect any general display at a distance, but come close and be content if I can find but one perfect bloom. For elegance in trailing blossoming beauty some of the best and most vigorous of the climbing roses would indeed hold a high place among decorative plants; but for masses of grand color as viewed from a distance, no rose effect can equal that of the rhododendrons; and for unwearied continuance many ordinary bedding plants make a richer and more permanent display. No; the value of the rose is in the glory of its individual flowers; and in these pages, at least, the idea is not the rose for the garden, but the garden for the rose." The book contains 350 pages with handsome illustrations and is comprehensive in its treatment of situation and soil, planting, manures, pruning, stocks, propagation, pests, roses under glass, exhibiting, manners, and customs, selections and calendar of operations. It is an interesting and valuable volume; price \$2.75. New York and London: MACMILLAN & CO.

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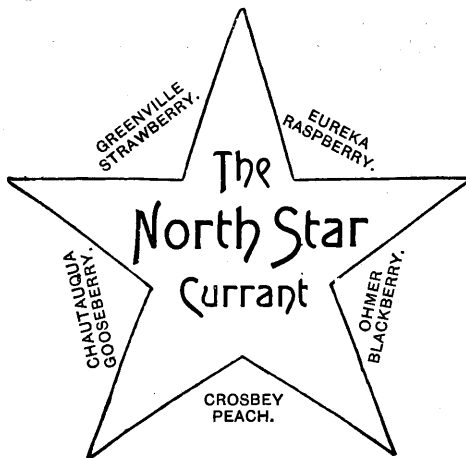
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FREE ROSES Hybrid Roses, Tea Roses, Climbing Roses, Moss
Roses, Azalias, Rhododendrons, Clematis, Industry
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The SPARTA NURSERIES Always have in stock their
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The Finest Grade of Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants
Ever Offered. Write for Prices.

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stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS**. No
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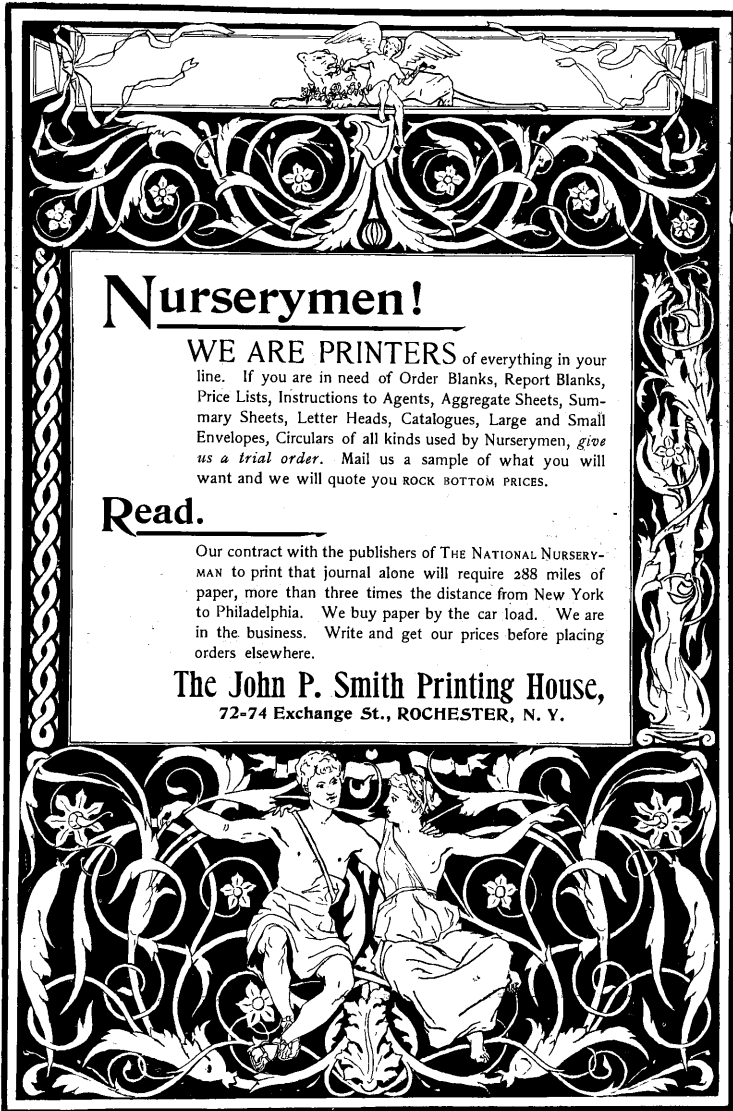
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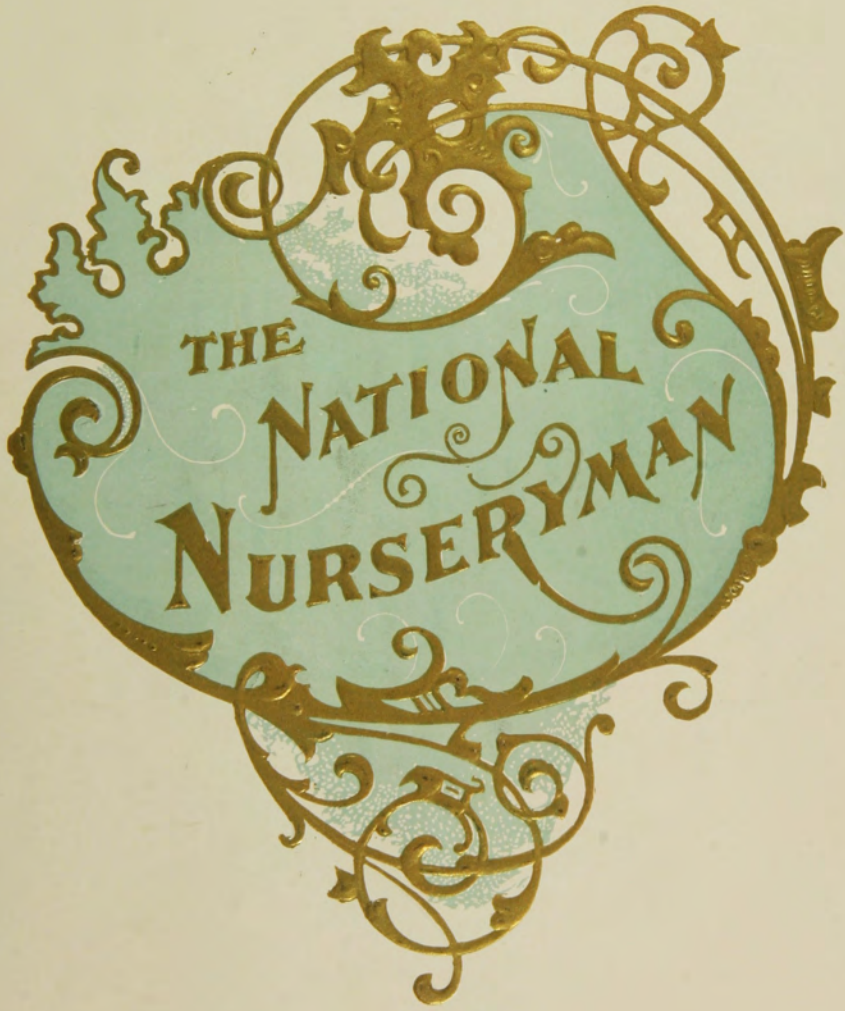
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May, 1895.

PAINESVILLE NURSERIES.



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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. ROSES AND SHRUBS.
SMALL FRUITS AND GRAPE VINES. HARDY AND TENDER PLANTS.
VINES AND SEEDS,
BULBS, SHRUBS,

In immense assortment of leading
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standard

The largest storage cellars and pack-
ing houses in the U. S. give us un-
equaled facilities for prompt filling
of all orders.



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Standard and
Dwarf Pears,
Plums,
Cherries,
Quinces,
Apples, &c.

Nut Trees.

ALL SIZES.
Chestnuts,
Walnuts,
Hickories,
Filberts,
Pecans,
Almonds, &c.

Grape Vines.

Large supply, all the
leading kinds.



Small Fruits.

Pure stock, carefully
graded, handled and
packed right.
Strawberries,
Raspberries,
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Blackberries.

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No better stock or
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varieties and sizes—
upright and weeping.

Deciduous and Ever-
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Shrubs.

We lead in Hardy field grown ROSES, better and cheaper than imported. Hybrid-perpetual, Moss and Climbers, the best stock at lowest rates.

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THE LEADING NURSERY OF AMERICA.

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ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Founded 1840.

Hardy Trees and Plants

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.

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STANDARD AND DWARF PEAR,

||| APPLE, PLUM, CHERRY, RUSSIAN APRICOTS,
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For the Season of 1895-96.

Roses.

An immense stock of strong plants on *own roots*. Grown on new land, and especially fine. All the best hardy varieties.

Large stocks of CRIMSON RAMBLER, the wonderful new Polyantha and MARGARET DICKSON, the finest white H.P. yet introduced. Write for plates and circulars.

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A fine stock of all the leading kinds; Jackmanni, Henryii, Ramona, Paniculata, and many others.

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A large assortment including especially fine lots of Hydrangea p. g. (*Tree-form* and Bush) Japan Snowballs, Tea's Weeping Mulberry, Ampelopsis Veitchii, Paeonies, &c., &c.

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Grape Vines.

An extra large lot. Grown with *heavy tops* as well as roots.

Fruit Trees.

Fine thrifty blocks of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, &c. All young, *clean looking* stock.

Our Trade List will be out in June. Wait for it before placing orders.

FOR THIS SPRING it is not yet too late to set Evergreens. We still have a fine lot of Norway Spruce, Austrian and Scotch Pines at low prices.



One of a Thousand

This flower looks attractive—multiply it by too and you will have a good idea of a bush of

ANDORRA'S

LATEST INTRODUCTION

Hypericum Moserianum (St. John's Wort)

A beautiful, evergreen, trailing shrub, covered from June until late Fall with rich, golden flowers, resembling a single rose. With slight protection it has been found perfectly hardy in this country. **Fine, Strong Plants.**

Hardy Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Roses, and Fruit. (Rhododendrons a Specialty.)

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Designed and Plated by ROCHESTER LITHOGRAPHING CO.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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VOL. III.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1895.

No. 4.

SPRING SALES.

Reports from Various Points Regarding the Season's Trade.

SEASON TWO WEEKS BEHIND—RETAIL BUSINESS HOLDS ITS OWN, WHILE WHOLESALE BUSINESS IS INCREASED—SATISFACTORY RETURNS IN MOST CASES—GENERAL EXPRESSION OF FAITH IN CONTINUED REDUCTION OF SURPLUS STOCK AND CONSEQUENT ADVANCE IN PRICES—THE ABUSE OF WHOLESALE LISTS—TRADE PARTICULARLY ACTIVE IN THE WEST—ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK FOR FALL—THE SITUATION IN CANADA—SALES REDUCED IN THE SOUTH.

Reports from packing grounds throughout the country indicate at least the usual amount of trade in most places and in many instances a material increase. Wholesale trade has been livelier than retail. The reduction of surplus stock has continued and in the opinion of the best judges the outlook for the nursery business is favorable. Following are reports from the main centers:

IN THE EAST.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 11.—E. L. Beard, president of the Shady Hill Nursery Co., said to-day: "The season being at least two weeks behind that of last year, orders have been kept back during March, but with somewhat warmer weather, the usual spring activity begins to assume a normal form.

"There is every prospect that the amount of business will run as large as last year which was the worst known in this section for many years, and there is a prospect that '95 will be a grain better. The natural explanation for the present steadiness of the nursery business in the New England states, is that ornamental planting is largely on the increase, and the demand for all kinds of ornamental stock bids fair to grow greater each year. The demand for fruit is also on the increase, and farmers seem to be enlarging their planting of all kinds of fruit.

"The worst feature in the nursery business is the abnormally low prices which the nurseryman secures for his stock. Nothing like it was ever known. It is largely due to the nurserymen themselves, who seem to have lost their head, and their grip. In this they are their own worst enemy. Wholesale lists are sent to retail buyers, indiscriminately; stock is offered to retail buyers at less than wholesale prices; the tree agent gets his stock at any price he chooses to offer, and in the general scramble

for business, the nurserymen seem to forget that with more firmness and courage they could maintain prices, at a paying level, instead of throwing open their business to the mercy of every buyer who has been educated within a short time to think that nursery stock is worth just what the buyer chooses to give for it. One cannot predict where it is to end, but none the less it is a disgrace to the nursery trade. The large nursery interests of this country are not so antagonistic to each other, but that they might combine against this sort of wrecking, and to a large extent, protect themselves from the modern cut-throat style of business. Every nurseryman who does any business knows this to be a fact but few are ready to speak out frankly about it. It is about time they did."

READING, Mass., April 11.—Jacob W. Manning, Jr.: "The spring opening of trade is rather slack owing we believe to the prevalent cold weather. Doubtless we shall have fair to good trade, though it will be unusually hurried by the probably advanced season."

WEST CHESTER, Pa., April 9.—Hoopes, Brother and Thomas: "We are still in the midst of our spring packing and of course, know nothing as to the outlook next autumn; but we have no doubt before the spring is over all of the surplus nursery stock in this vicinity and elsewhere will be gone and we know of nothing to complain of except that prices are not remunerative and if a change does not take place in that direction, we think that in the next year there will be many less firms in the business."

MORRISVILLE, Pa., April 9.—Samuel C. Moon: "The prospect for spring trade is good, thus far, although it is too early yet to speak too positively. The season was two weeks later than last year in opening and there is always a rush of wholesale orders for the first few weeks. We are receiving an encouraging number of orders for expensive ornamental stock of large sizes which count into money, and we feel encouraged to believe that this season's trade will be at least as good as last spring's. This appears to be the general belief among the nurserymen here. I have been very agreeably surprised in finding that the general business depression of the last two years has not effected nursery trade as seriously as I anticipated it would, and as compared with other industries think we have no just cause to complain."

BRIDGEPORT, O., April 13.—Reid's Nurseries report spring sales as being up to about the regular average. The season opened up somewhat late owing to the severe winter and sales were slow at the early part of the season, but since the middle of March sales have increased very rapidly and the indications are that they will be fully up to if not more than those of last year.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., April 17.—James M. Kennedy: "Spring here opened up very late, owing to the long winter and so much frost in the ground to contend with. Nurserymen here could not dig until about the first of April and in some soils and locations could not dig until the 8th. But when the frost did come out every nurseryman was in a rush. The late spring caused a good many countermands of orders. Some nurserymen here packed a good many of their cars at night to save time and to get their stock off on time. The weather thus far has been characterized by much rain and cold.

"Thos. Kennedy & Sons have shipped this spring 115 cases and several car loads, an increase over last spring; prices ruling lower than last spring. Our railroad agent informs us that at least 150 cars loaded with trees in bulk and boxes will leave Dansville this spring, an increase over last spring. The demand for stock has been very good, but the prices very low, in fact, lower than cost of production. We think about all the surplus will be taken up except some varieties of apple, cherry and plum. We feel safe in saying that no nursery stock in this locality has been injured by the winter to amount to anything. Last year's budding is looking fine.

"George A. Sweet, Morey & Son, Ed. Bacon, Bryant Bros. and C. F. McNair have made their usual sale, with an increase over last spring. Little stock has been planted yet.

"The prospects for next fall and spring as far as can be judged are that prices will not advance much from last fall. Several large sales have already been made for next fall's delivery. The amount of stock that will be planted here this spring will be 20 to 30 per cent. more than last spring, as nurserymen are in hopes of better prices when this year's planting comes in market."

WARREN, O., April 17.—C. L. Whitney: "Business here is about as usual this season. Sales in Norway Spruce have dropped off somewhat, but they are quite heavy in some other sorts of evergreens. Trade in chestnut trees is very good. While the sales this year are not quite up to former seasons, they may be considered very good. Prospects for future business probably as good as usual."

PORTLAND, N. Y., April 21.—This has been one of the busiest seasons in this section for a number of years. Owing to the fact that severe freezing weather lasted so much later than usual, many large shipments that are usually got out of the way in March, could not be shipped with safety until April, thereby making a much larger proportion of business to be handled during the same length of time.

Prices of grape vines, especially Concord, have ruled below the cost of production. All varieties are cleaned up very close, and while planting was reduced quite a percentage last spring, there was a surplus of Concord vines carried over from the previous year, and evidently every nurseryman believed there was a big surplus, but at this date there is scarcely a Concord vine of any grade to be had in this section, showing that it would have been possible to realize much better prices, had the nurserymen

taken a sensible view of the case and held their stock for fair prices. In fact, we believe more profit would have been realized to have sold one-half of the stock at a fair profit and burned up the balance. We are unable at this date to give an intelligent estimate of the planting for spring.

The Chautauqua Nursery Co. are the only firm doing a retail business at this point, and their spring packing is about double that of one year ago. They have already shipped away six car loads, and with favorable weather expect to finish packing by the 27th inst., the late spring making them somewhat later in getting out than usual.

PERRY, O., April 23.—L. Green & Son Co.: "Our business has been very satisfactory indeed this spring, much better in fact than we anticipated. We think as far as we have heard that it has been good throughout this section."

IN THE MIAMI VALLEY.

DAYTON, O., April 20.—The character of the trade in this section this spring is peculiar in many respects. It opened up sluggishly—more so than the number of previous inquiries led most nurserymen to expect. There was an evident disposition to defer ordering until the last moment so that only actual needs may be supplied, rather than take any chances on ordering a surplus, however small. As a result almost all the orders were placed and shipments made within an incredibly short time.

Wholesale orders were, as a rule, unusually numerous and likewise unusually small on an average. The retail sales throughout the country were evidently light, owing to the prevailing hard times. Yet it is encouraging to note that even with light sales most of the smaller establishments were obliged to buy more or less stock resulting in the large number of small orders above referred to. With the exception of cherry, stock is generally sold, very little surplus being left on hand and that mostly of odd varieties.

In view of the light retail sales it is quite evident that the activity in the wholesale trade this spring is largely due to the growing scarcity of most lines of stock, the usual demand for which would certainly have exceeded the supply.

Another peculiarity of the trade this spring was the fact that while prices were fairly well sustained until shipments began, yet the bulk of the sales were made on a declining market, brought about by the unusually late orders and nervousness of holders rather than by any excess of stock.

The aggregate planting throughout this country has been continually reduced for several years, and a very ordinary trade this summer will reveal that fact with startling vividness next fall. By way of prophecy, we believe the nursery business will be the first to experience a revival in trade and prices.

TADMOR, O., April 9.—N. H. Albaugh: "Our sales for spring have been larger than usual, and this is the case generally, with the nurserymen of the Miami Valley. The outlook for next fall's trade is much better than last year."

IN THE WEST.

ELGIN, Ill., April 10.—E. H. Ricker, manager Ricker National Nursery Co.: "We have traced back on our books taking in the cash sales received during January, February and March, 1892, '93, '94, '95. We find that March of this year there was received, in new cash orders \$448.98 more than the same period of 1892, in 1893 during the same time we received \$290.82 more than the same period this year. During this year we have received \$1,203.74 more than was received during the same period of 1894. As to the orders which have been received, where cash did not accompany the orders, we think we have many more this year than we have had other years. During January of this year we received more cash than in the same time in any of the previous years, and more in February, with the exception of February, 1893, which was only \$34.28 ahead of our receipts for February of this year.

"We think the outlook for the evergreen business for this spring is fair, and expect to receive fully the average number of orders from this on. Our trade is somewhat later than that of those in the fruit business. We generally continue shipping until the middle of May. Within the last few days orders have been on the increase. We are hoping for a better future in the nursery trade."

FORT SCOTT, Kan., April 11.—President C. W. Combs of the Hart Pioneer Nursery Co. said to-day: "Never in our experience for the last ten years have we seen such a demand for nursery stock of all kinds. We started out in the forepart of the season with an immense stock of everything, particularly grape vines; in fact, a larger stock of everything than ever before, and to-day we are completely sold out of everything, except perhaps a few plum, which we have no doubt will go in a week or two. We have been out of grape vines for two weeks and it is almost impossible to find them anywhere in the West. Not alone with us is this condition of affairs, but also with most of our brother nurserymen, from what we can learn from their reports.

"Our retail sales have been about the usual amount, but our wholesale and transient cash sales have increased twice their usual amount. Our collections so far are about up to the usual standard, and taking it altogether, our past season has been more than satisfactory with no expectations of putting a single tree on the brush pile that don't belong there."

BRIDGEPORT, Ind., April 13.—Albertson & Hobbs: "Since the opening up of the packing season, which was unusually sudden with us, we have been so crowded day and night that we have not had time to think much about, let alone prepare an account of our spring business. In a general way we would say that we have never gone through a busier or more crowded season, this now being only the fourth week since we could commence handling trees, and the weather has been so warm that the buds have begun to swell, yet stock that has been dug and heeled in is in good condition. As a whole, trade has

been much heavier than we expected, especially has this been the case in apple and in all small fruits, though the demand for pears and plums has not been quite up to what we expected, judging from the past year or two, and the tendency in prices has seemed to be downward rather than upward, as was expected. The small order and agents' trade has been smaller than usual, though the commercial planting demand has been much heavier. Considering the severity of the winter and the general financial condition of the country, our trade has been most satisfactory, and while we have some surplus stock, it is by no means what we had reason to expect.

"Messrs. Simpson & Co. of Vincennes, reported a much heavier trade than they expected when packing season opened up, but we have no reports from other nurserymen, though from the way their orders have been coming in we certainly think the trade generally has been very satisfactory, and as there is every indication now for a good pear and apple crop throughout the state, we think the outlook for the coming season's trade is better than it has been for years and believe that the winding up of the business for 1895 and '96 will show less surplus stock in the country than there has been for years and we hope very material advances in prices."

LOUISIANA, Mo., April 13.—C. M. Stark, president Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards Co.: "This is our busy time. We grow stock in quantity to sell and sell it we do. But now for a while longer is the time for action, vigorous action, rather than theory or opinion. Besides, results tell and when satisfactory, as they are, speak for themselves. The season has been most favorable for spring work. Young stock was never in finer condition. Trade conditions are reviving and with good crops, which now promise well, a prosperous season is ahead. There is an awakening, a revival in almost all lines and those who work hard enough will always get their share of trade. In brief, we have grown more stock; we have sold more stock."

GENEVA, Neb., April 20.—Youngers & Co.: "We have done a considerably larger business than last year. Although the prices realized have not been what we hoped they would be, or what they ought to have been, yet considering the general condition of the country, they have been very fair. The demand has run largely for a better class of goods. There has been quite a revival in the demand for ornamental and shade tree stock, and an increased tendency on the part of all buyers to want a better class of stock. We are also pleased to report that collections have been exceptionally good, running more than 50 per cent. ahead of last year at the same season.

"Our shipping commenced somewhat later than is usual with us, and the great bulk of our business was done in two weeks' time. Still, trade is holding up very well now, and is liable to continue for two weeks to come. So far as we have been enabled to inform ourselves, our neighbors are enjoying the same increase of trade that we report.

"Since writing you last the drouth has been broken and we have been thoroughly soaked up, which, of course, stimulated planting all over the country. Stocks of all sorts are starting their growth early and are remarkably vigorous. The prospect, so far as we are able to judge at this time, is flattering for the coming season. There is a tendency toward a stiffening of prices on quite a number of the staples—principally apples, pears and plums."

MONROE, MICH., April 24.—The trade at this point aggregates a volume of sales 25 per cent. higher than last spring. Collections come in promptly. The weather has been very favorable for the handling of trees, being moist and mild most of the time. As usual, shipments were made in great part to this state, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and a small amount to nearly every state in the Union, in which a mail trade has been established by the extensive advertising of Greening Brothers. Some goods were also sent to Canada, where there is a growing trade fostered in a degree, or rather less impeded, by a modification of the tariff rates.

The Conrath raspberry, introduced by a firm here, cut quite a figure in the matter of sales, over 150,000 plants being sold. This variety is very popular and has evidently come to stay. It is a very meritorious article, as may be seen by consulting the agricultural station reports.

Nurserymen here as elsewhere were cut short on their importation of pear stocks this year. Greening Brothers have land prepared for 200,000 roots but have only 150,000 to put in.

This will be a good point to look to for ornamental stock in a year or two, as a large amount is being planted.

IN CANADA.

ARZENA.

TORONTO, April 9.—Stone & Wellington: "Although times have been unusually hard, we have by hard work brought our business up to a higher point than it has ever yet reached, we think, both wholesale and retail. We cannot say that the outlook is very good, although if money were more plentiful we believe there would be plenty of business, as people are beginning to awaken to the fact that it is necessary to go into fruit growing to help them out with their other farming operations. We, in common with others, hope that the worst of the business depression has been reached, and that there will be a gradual improvement. If that is the case we don't see why the nursery business should not improve in common with other lines.

"Prices have been low, mainly caused by the low wholesale prices in the United States, which have induced jobbers to go into the business, and that has caused slashing of prices. We think if American nurserymen could get over their panicky feeling and settle down to decent wholesale rates, it would be a benefit all round, for of course we are materially affected here by prices in the United States."

IN THE SOUTH.

DENISON, Texas, April 13.—T. V. Munson: "Owing to the very dry weather through the fall and winter de-

livery season, the low price of cotton and the consequent scarcity of money, sales of nursery stock were much reduced this year in comparison with last year. So far as I can learn, this is generally the case in the South. During February and March sales were quite good. Our season properly closes here in March."

WASHINGTON NURSERY LAW.

Following are additional sections of the law relating to nursery stock, passed by the legislature of the State of Washington:

§ 5. No person, firm or corporation shall engage or continue in the business of selling within the state, or importing fruit trees, plants or nursery stock into this state, without first having obtained a license to do business in this state, as in this act provided.

§ 6. Any person, firm or corporation, may obtain a license to engage in the business of selling fruit trees, plants or nursery stock within this state, by filing with the secretary of the state board of horticulture a bond with sureties to be approved by the said board of horticulture in the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) conditioned, that the principal will faithfully obey the provisions of this act and the laws of the State of Washington and that the said principal will pay the cost of inspection and destruction of all infested nursery stock or other material or goods imported into or sold within this state, by the said principal or his or their agent. Licenses granted under this act, shall be for two years or less, at the discretion of the commissioner.

§ 7. It shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation licensed to do business under this act to notify the secretary of the state board of horticulture of his intention to ship an invoice of fruit trees, plants or nursery stock from one point to another in this state, or from any point without this state into this state. The said notice shall contain the name and the address of both the consignor and consignee and the invoice of the goods to be shipped, the freight or express office at which the goods are to be delivered and the name or title of the transportation company from whom the consignee is to receive such goods. Such notice shall be mailed at least twenty-four hours before the day of such shipment.

§ 8. Any person, firm or corporation who shall sell within this state or import into this state, any fruit trees, plants or nursery stock in violation of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined, for each offense in any sum not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

§ 9. Any person who shall offer for sale or solicit persons to purchase from him any fruit trees, plants or nursery stock belonging to any firm not licensed under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100). All fines imposed for the violations of the provisions of this act shall be paid to the treasurer of the county wherein the violation was committed and be placed to the credit of the school fund of such county.

A UNIFORM TARIFF.

The following circular has been issued by the U. S. Treasury Department :

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs :

For the purpose of securing uniformity at the various ports in the classification of imported nursery stock, and of plants chiefly used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes, attention is invited to paragraph 234½ and 587, of the Act of August 28, 1894, which provide as follows :

Paragraph 234½. Orchids, lily of the valley, azaleas, palms, and other plants used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes, ten per centum ad valorem.

Paragraph 587. [Free list.] Plants, trees, shrubs and vines of all kinds, commonly known as nursery stock, not specially provided for in this act.

The following lists of plants, Class A, covering nursery stock entitled to free entry under paragraph 587, and Class B, covering plants, either specially provided for in paragraph 234½, or recognized by florists to be chiefly used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes, and dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem, are published for ready reference, and for the guidance of collectors in the classification of such importations.

This subjoined list is copied from a list which was submitted to the Board of General Appraisers and approved by them :

CLASS A.

The following plants, trees, shrubs and vines of all kinds are generally grown and used as nursery stock, principally for planting in the open ground, and are not chiefly "used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes:" (Free of duty, paragraph 587.)

Aconitum autumnale, Althæa, Ampelopsis Veitchii, Andromeda, Anemone fulgens, Anthericum liliastrum, Aristolochia, Aucuba, green leaved kinds (other than japonica), Begonias, tuberous, Black Hamburg grape vines and other fruiting vines and trees, Calycanthus, Cannas, Clematis, Cornus mascula, Cratægus, Cytisus or laburnum, Daphne cneorum, Delphinium (larkspur), Deutzia, Dielytra spectabilis (Dicentra), Doronicum, Forsythia, Gaillardia, Hemerocallis, Helleborus niger (Christmas rose), Hollyhock, Hydrangea, Iris (all species), Kalmia latifolia, Lilacs, except the varieties Charles X, Marie la Graye, and Rubra de Marly, pot grown, Lychnis, Magnolia, Mahonia, Manetti stock, Multiflora rose stock, Pæonia, Philadelphus (mock orange), Pinks, hardy, Primula, (except the species known as P. sinensis and P. obconica), Ptelea, Pyrethrum, Rhododendron, Snowball (viburnum), Spiræas, except Astilbe japonica, Staphylea colchica, Tarragon plant, (Artemisia dracunculus), Weeping trees, Wiegelia, Wistaria, Yucca.

All deciduous trees : Maple (Acer), elm (Ulmus), linden (Tilia), horse chestnut (Æsculus), etc.

All evergreen trees : Spruce (Abies), arbor, vitæ (Thuja), etc.

CLASS B.

The following "orchids, lily of the valley, azaleas, palms, and other plants" are chiefly "used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes," and are not used to any appreciable extent as nursery stock for hardy outside planting : (Dutiable, 10 per cent. ad valorem, paragraph 234½).

Araucaria excelsa, Aucuba japonica, Azaleas, Cactus, Camellia, Carnations, monthly (Dianthus caryophyllus), Chrysanthemums, Cycas, Dracæna canes, Erica, Ferns, Lapageria, Laurus nobilis, Lily of the Valley, Marguerite (Chrysanthemum frutescens).

Orchids, all, such as Cypripediums, Cattleyas, Lælias, Odontoglossums, Dendrobiums, Oncidium, Phalænopsis, Vandas, etc.

Palms, all such as Kentias, Latanias, Seaforthia, Arecas, Cocos, Phoenix, Chamærops, Rhaps, etc.

Primula sinensis and P. obconica, Roses, all kinds, Vallotta purpurea, Lilacs, Charles X., Marie la Graye, and Rubra de Marly, pot grown, Spiræa japonica (Astilbe japonica).

C. S. HAMLIN, Acting Secretary.

These lists with the exceptions noted below were those prepared by a committee of the New York Florists Club of which the well-known nurseryman and florist, Frederick W. Kelsey, was chairman. The following items were taken from Class A, as prepared by the committee, and were placed on the dutiable list : Azaleas : The species known as amœna, Ghent, mollis, nudiflora, and pontica, Cactus, Chrysanthemum, Lily of the Valley *clumps*. Roses : Moss, Hybrid Perpetual and Remontant, Rugosa, etc., all classes excepting Tea and Noisette.

Europeans traveling in America are surprised at the great wealth of variety in trees and shrubs over the list in their own countries—English travelers especially, says *Meehan's Monthly*. It is not that American trees will not grow, but that English nurseries do not keep them. A few English gentlemen are getting them direct from America, and seem thoroughly astonished that they should cross the ocean in perfect condition. When American nurserymen have to pack trees often for a four or five week's journey in their own country, it would be strange if the short trip across the Atlantic had any difficulties.

Among the prominent horticulturists and botanists who have died within the present year are : John J. Thomas, of Union Springs, N. Y., author of "The American Fruit Culturist," and first president of the Western New York Horticultural Society; John H. Redfield, conservator of the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia; Isaac Sprague, of Wellesley Hills, Mass., an associate of Professor Asa Gray and an illustrator of several works on botany; William S. Kimball, of Rochester, N. Y., one of the most prominent orchid collectors in the country.

EARLY NURSERY BUSINESS.

In an article on "The Nursery Business" in *The Florist's Exchange*, Professor L. H. Bailey says:

It is impossible to fix a date for the beginning of the nursery business in America. Trees were at first grown in small quantities as a mere adjunct to general farm operations. Governor John Endicott, of the Massachusetts Colony, was one of the best fruit growers of his time, and he grew many trees. In 1644, he wrote to John Winthrop as follows: "My children burnt mee at least 500 trees this spring by setting the ground on fire neere them;" and in 1648 he traded five hundred apple trees, three years old, for two hundred and fifty acres of land. The first nursery in Maine is thought by Manning to have been that of Ephraim Goodale, at Orrington, established early in the present century. Other early nurserymen of Maine were the brothers Benjamin and Charles Vaughan, Englishmen, who settled at Hallowell in 1796. The first nursery in South Carolina was established by John Watson, formerly gardener to Henry Laurens, before the Revolution. In Massachusetts there were several small nurserymen towards the close of last century, amongst others John Kenrick, of Newtown, whose son William wrote the "New American Orchardist" published in 1833, and which passed through at least six editions. The trees were generally top-grafted or budded, sometimes in the nursery and sometimes after removal to the orchard. Deane writes, in 1797, that "the fruit trees should be allowed to grow to the height of five or six feet before they are budded or grafted." Stocks were sometimes grafted at the crown, and even root-grafting was known, although it is generally said that this operation originated with Thomas Andrew Knight, of England, in 1811. But I am not clear as to the exact nature of this root-grafting of the last century, and it may have had little similarity to the method now in vogue. One of the most popular trees a hundred years ago was the Lombardy Poplar, which was then a new comer. John Kenrick had two acres devoted to it in 1797; and Deane writes that "the Lombardy Poplar begins to be planted in this country. * * * To what size they will arrive, and how durable they will be in this country, time will discover." The tree is said to have been introduced into America by William Hamilton, of Philadelphia, in 1784. Deane speaks of raising apple trees as follows: "The way to propagate them is, by sowing the pomace from cyder-mills, digging, or hoeing it into the earth in autumn. The young plants will be up in the following spring. And the next autumn, they should be transplanted from the seed bed into the nursery, in rows from two to three feet apart, and one foot in the rows, where the ground has been fitted to receive them." Nothing is said about grafting the trees in the nursery.

But the first independent nursery in the New World, in the sense in which we now understand the term, was that established by William Prince at Flushing, Long

Island, and which was continued, under four generations of the same family. The founder was William Prince. The second Prince was also William, the son, and author of the first professed American treatise upon horticulture, 1828. The third generation was William Robert Prince, whose work and writings occupy a very high place in American horticultural literature. He was the author of "A Treatise on the Vine" (1830), "The Pomological Manual" (1831), and "Manual of Roses" (1846). In the first two he was aided by his father William, the second. This William Robert Prince is the one who first distinguished the types of the prairie strawberry into the two species, *Fragaria Illinoisensis* and *F. Iowensis*. From a large catalogue of William Prince second, published in 1825—and which contains, amongst other things, lists of 116 kinds of apples, 108 of pears, 54 of cherries, 50 of plums, 16 of apricots, 74 of peaches, and 225 of geraniums—I select the following account of the founding of this interesting establishment: "The Linnæan Garden was commenced about the middle of the last century, by William Prince, the father of the present proprietor, at a time when there were few or no establishments of the kind in this country. It originated from his rearing a few trees to ornament his own grounds; but finding, after the first efforts had been attended with success, that he could devote a portion of his lands more lucratively to their cultivation for sale, than to other purposes, he commenced their culture more extensively, and shortly after published a catalogue, which, at that early period, contained several hundred species and varieties, and hence arose the first extensive fruit collection in America." The elder Prince died in 1802 "at an advanced age."

Amongst the nurseries which were prominent from 1820 to 1830 were Bloodgood's, Wilson's, Parmentier's, and Hogg's, near New York; Buel and Wilson's at Albany; Sinclair and Moore's at Baltimore. David Thomas, a man of great character and possessed of scientific attainments, was the earliest horticulturist of Central or Western New York. His collection of fruits, at Aurora, upon Cayuga Lake, was begun about 1830. His son, John J. Thomas, nurseryman and author of the "American Fruit Culturist," which first appeared in 1846, died at a ripe old age a month ago, and in his removal the country loses one of its most expert and conscientious pomologists. Between 1840 and 1850 arose the beginnings of that marvelous network of nurseries which, under the lead of Ellwanger & Barry, T. C. Maxwell & Brothers, W. & T. Smith, and others, has spread the name of Western New York throughout North America. In 1857, Prosper J. Berckmans, who had then been a resident of the United States seven years, removed to Georgia and laid the foundation of what is now the best known nursery in the South.

HIS ADVERTISEMENT DID IT.

A. PULLEN, MILFORD, DEL.—"Continue our advertisement one year. One responsible dealer from Maryland called at the office one day last week and placed his order for ninety-five thousand asparagus roots. Shipment this week. Said he saw advertisement in THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN."

FRED G. WITHOFT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Baltimore, Maryland, of German parents. In 1849 they removed to Osborne, Ohio, where he received a common school education. In the winter of 1866-67 he graduated at Wilt's Commercial College. His father was engaged in the manufacturing business and to make himself valuable in that line he started at the machinist trade and served three years with W. P. Callahan, builders of engines and mill machinery. His father having died suddenly while here at work and the close confinement indoors beginning to tell on his health, after six years at the trade, he concluded to engage in some outdoor work. He engaged with his uncle in the nursery business as traveling salesman. In a few years he worked himself up to a partnership and manager of the salesmen. In 1888 desirous of placing himself in direct dealing with the farmers and fruit growers and having dealt largely with the well-known firm of N. H. Albaugh & Sons, at Tadmor, O., he urged to that end the formation of a large nursery company for the purpose of growing trees, etc., and selling them through its salesman directly to the customer on the guaranty of genuineness. He was the prime mover in the incorporation of the Albaugh Nursery and Orchard Co.; he interested therein about thirty prominent capitalists from Dayton, O., and vicinity. At the organization of the company he was elected its vice-president and manager of salesmen. The business of the company has been very successful. They employ many salesmen, some of whom have been with Mr. Withoft in the business for fifteen to eighteen years. The company has large orchards in Ohio, Kentucky and Georgia, and is planting many orchards on the share plan with some of its customers in selected localities.

Mr. Withoft is also largely interested in the great Georgia, Kentucky and North Carolina orchards in the South, being president of the Ohio Fruit Land Co., Fort Valley, Ga., which owns the largest peach and pear orchards in the world. He is also treasurer of several other of the large southern fruit corporations. In these states are orchards containing over five hundred thousand peach trees in bearing, ten thousand pear, and other varieties of fruit. He is a member and officer of the Montgomery Horticultural Society and one of its most active members, taking part in all its discussions; also a

member and constant attendant at the meetings of the State Horticultural Society. His knowledge of horticulture is wide and nothing of interest in the horticultural world escapes his notice. His two eldest sons, after passing through college, have found prominent positions, one in the county treasurer's office at Dayton, and the other as the assistant manager of the southern orchards, he having devoted a large part of his studies at the Ohio State University to horticulture.

Mr. Withoft is not unknown in politics. He was nominated for state senator in his district in 1889 and received the largest vote of any candidate on the state ticket, but it being an off year for republicans, the whole ticket was defeated. He has been director of the Dayton Work House six years. He is a member of the City Tax Commission, director of the Miami Building and Loan Association, of several manufacturing concerns, and of the *Evening Press*. He is prominent in the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Commercial Travelers circles.

For recreation and to gain further horticultural knowledge he arranges yearly excursions to the South, to California, Cuba, Mexico and other places. On these trips he and his amiable wife have made a host of friends, both at home and abroad, and this extensive traveling has made their acquaintance so large that there is not a week some of their friends are not calling upon them from a distance, when in the vicinity of Dayton. In remodeling his home last year he dedicated a room to his friends, where they are always welcome and made to feel at home.



FRED G. WITHOFT.

Among the pears in market the Winter Nellis, with its beautiful gray-russet coat, fine-grained, buttery flesh and rich aromatic juice, is still to be found in limited supply, says *Garden and Forest* of April 10th. Easter Beurre, though not so beautiful, is much larger and is always prized for its melting quality and rich flavor, and good pears of this variety now sell for \$1.50 a dozen. P. Barry is hardly yet at its best. It is a large and beautiful fruit with a vinous flavor, but its flesh is somewhat stringy, so that it can hardly be called a pear of the very finest quality. It commands as good a price as Easter Beurre, however, and will be the leading pear in the market when all others are past their season. The finest apples here now have been coming from Vermont and have sold for exceptional prices.

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

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Six Months,	- - - - -	.75
Foreign Subscriptions, in advance,	- - - - -	1.50
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Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

Entered in the Post-Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class matter

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1895.

THE SEASON'S TRADE.

The conservative, straightforward reports from the nursery centers published in another column give the best information available of the condition of the trade. Leading nurserymen do not hesitate to recognize the fact that hard times have affected the retail trade and that prices are still at the remarkably low ebb where they have been for some time. But a marked activity in the wholesale trade is noted in all sections. A scarcity of stock is reported from various points and this fact in connection with the continual reduction in the amount of planting of late should indicate a stiffening of prices next fall and spring. It is reported that collections are improving. The practice of sending wholesale lists to retail buyers and its results are referred to with commendable frankness by President Beard of Cambridge, Mass.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The twentieth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen will be held in Indianapolis on June 12th. Secretary George Seager, of this city, has been arranging a programme, and although this is not yet complete, there is evidence in the list of papers already promised, that the meeting will be of interest and profit to all who attend. It is expected that at the opening of the convention speeches will be made by Governor Matthews, Mayor Denney, of Indianapolis, and ex-President Harrison. There will be an address by President J. H. Hale. Papers upon the following subjects by the gentlemen named will be presented: "The San Jose

Scale," Professor F. M. Webster, Ohio Experiment Station; "The Retail Nursery Trade," A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.; "Roses," William C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; "The Nomenclature of Fruits," Hon. T. T. Lyon, South Haven, Mich.; "Testing and Introducing New Fruits and Plants," C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; "Japanese Plums," W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.; "The Hardiness of Trees and Tree Seeds," Robert Douglas, Waukegan, Ill.; "Reflective Impressions of the Nursery Business," Professor L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.; "The Culture of the Peach," N. H. Albaugh, Tadmor, O.

There will also be papers by George A. Sweet, of Dansville, Charles J. Brown, of Rochester, and others, the subjects of which have not yet been announced.

It is proposed to have a question box, from which will be taken for discussion several topics which may prove as interesting and lively as the tariff discussion at the Niagara Falls meeting.

Reduced rates on all railroads to Indianapolis have been secured. There is some talk of a special car for the nurserymen from the East. Those who desire such an arrangement should correspond at once with the secretary.

The headquarters of the association in Indianapolis will be at the Dennison hotel where unusually attractive accommodations have been secured. The firm of Albertson & Hobbs will extend a cordial welcome to the nurserymen. A large attendance will make the twentieth convention as interesting as any in the history of the association. The badge book will be mailed to members June 1st.

THE CALIFORNIA QUARANTINE.

Governor Budd of California has vetoed the appropriation of \$20,000 for the support of the State Board of Horticulture for the next two fiscal years. This leaves the board practically powerless to carry on its work. Regarding the veto the *California Fruit Grower* says: "Every one knows that it has been only by the most vigilant watch kept upon imported trees and plants that many destructive pests have been prevented from getting a foothold in the state which would have caused thousands if not millions of dollars damage to the horticulture of California. With our efficient quarantine system wiped out, as it has been by the governor's action, we are at once exposed to the invasion of countless hordes of insect pests from all parts of the world. During the last fiscal year, 81 vessels arrived at the port of San Francisco with plants on board, only part of which were in fit condition to be landed. Many were destroyed by the quarantine officer of the State Board of Horticulture, and many others required to be thoroughly cleansed before shipment out of the city. In fact, had it not been for the effective quarantine system of the State Board of Horticulture, it is absolutely certain that we should now have a great number of destructive fruit pests to contend with."

The *Rural Californian* says: "The two petitions con-

cerning the Board of Horticulture sent to Sacramento two years ago, one protesting against any more money being given it with which to continue the search for predaceous and parasitical insects, containing more than seven hundred names, and the other, containing the names of over twelve hundred fruit growers, petitioning Governor Markham to call for the resignation of commissioners comprising the board, is evidence conclusive that it has lost the confidence and respect of the growers in this section of the state. And though the legislature at the eleventh hour did pass the board's appropriation, it is a sad commentary on its standing among fruit growers that the bill was fathered by senators and assemblymen who represent the mining counties and the city of San Francisco rather than fruit-producing localities."

CALIFORNIA nurserymen are canvassing Florida for the sale of orange trees. Thus, the southern state will receive practical aid in place of the good-natured rivalry which it has expected from the Golden Gate. J. H. Cammack, of East Whittier, Cal., recently shipped 600 choice orange trees to Florida. The *Florida Agriculturist* suspiciously remarks: "Florida has no law to protect the orange growers against the importation of injurious insects, and we suppose there is nothing to do but grin and bear it. We wish to caution our orange growers, however, to proceed with great caution. A grove afflicted with the San Jose scale, or some other insect equally as dangerous, is about as bad as no grove at all." And the *Rural Californian* with characteristic watchfulness exclaims: "Indeed! The joke is that the San Jose scale never attacks citrus trees. Next!"

UNDER the present arrangement each congressman is allowed for distribution to his constituents 16,000 packages of vegetable seeds, 1,700 packages of flower seeds, 82 quarts of corn, beans and grass seeds, besides Dutch bulbs, grape vines, small fruits, hedge plants, etc. It is said that often congressmen from the country districts trade their government publications for more seeds from the congressmen representing the city districts. It is also reported that some congressmen have sold their allowance of seeds for \$75. The cost to the government in each case is estimated at \$250.

THE TREE DEALER.

Editor of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I wish to say a few words in regard to the tree dealer. I like to see a man praise the bridge that carries him safely over the stream. There are few nurseries that could dispose of their stock if it were not for the tree dealer and agent. We are constantly receiving their wholesale trade lists urgently soliciting our trade. And yet these same nurserymen are trying to play the honest John by abusing the tree dealer and trying to lead people to think that nurserymen are all honest and the agents are all rascals, when the fact is we learned our tricks in trade of the nurserymen themselves.

Petersburg, Ind.

W. E. McELDERRY.

UNEXPECTED COMPETITION.

Editor of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

If you happen to know of anyone wanting a well established nursery business, just send him around here, please, for we think it is about time to "close out." We don't mind competition—but when it comes to this it is time to think of "looking for another job." What do you think of the following "ad." which appeared in the advertisement of one of the largest retail dry goods stores of Philadelphia. The rose advertisement was first placed last season. We suppose its success was so great that it has been decided to go a step further this year.

Germantown, Pa.

THOMAS B. MEEHAN.

The advertisement which was inserted in a Philadelphia daily by one of the largest dry goods houses in the country, is as follows:

ROSE BUSHES—If the day is clear there'll scarcely be enough of the 50,000 Rose Bushes left to advertise again! We sold 20,000 last season; now 50,000 will have gone in about three weeks. Hardy; get them in the ground at once, 15c; 2 for 25c; \$1.25 a dozen; too big to mail. A few of the sorts: Perle Blanche, Jules Margottin, Gloire de Dijon, Mrs. John Laing, Paul Neyron, Ulrich Brunner, Gen Jaqueminot, Magna Charta, Madam Gab Luizet, Baroness Rothschild, Persian Yellow.

SHRUBS.—A nurseryman had a surplus of shrubs; we bought the lot at a price and they are on sale this morning—fine, large, healthy shrubs. They are so well known and popular that no description is necessary. The sorts: Althea, Ampelopsis, Deutzia, Purple Fringe, Honeysuckle, (Hall's Japan); Hydrangea, grandiflora—fine; Lilac, assorted; Spirea—white; Syringia—white; Clematis.

The prices are the same as for rose bushes. If we can make as much as the grower loses we shall be doing well

According to *L'Illustration Horticole* the plant exports from Ghent, Belgium, to the United States increase largely year by year. In 1885 the plants sent from that district to New York amounted to \$4,200; in 1895 it amounted to 495,000 francs, or nearly \$100,000. Azaleas formed a large part of this export, their value, during the year last named, amounting to \$40,000, palms \$25,000, araucarias \$13,000, and begonias \$7,000.

SOMEWHAT PERSONAL.

Sample copies of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN have been sent regularly for a time to many nurserymen for the purpose of showing them the advantages of having a trade journal.

If those nurserymen wish the journal continued they should remit the subscription price at once as the mailing list is being revised.

The price of the journal, \$1 per year, is ridiculously low for a journal of this class. It is only by the hearty support of the nurserymen that it can be maintained.

The publishers have produced a trade paper which the nurserymen have declared is what they want. Those who have wanted it continued have subscribed promptly.

Send on \$1.00 at once, and continue to receive the journal.

Among Growers and Dealers.

Oakley Apgar, Califon, N. J., died on March 14th of pneumonia, at Paterson.

P. J. Berckmans has charge of the planting of the grounds for the cotton exposition in Atlanta.

Remer & Richmond, of Aulne, Kan., have dissolved partnership, J. R. Remer buying out the interest of J. G. Richmond.

J. Fred Lee, who has been superintendent of the Rochester Lithographing Co., has accepted a position with the Stecher Lithographing Co.

The Chase Nursery Co., of Riverside, Cal., sold 6,000 apricot trees to be planted on land owned by Mr. Williams at Banning. That section is favorable both for growing and drying deciduous fruits; hence planting is extensive.

Peter Youngers says: "By planting Dyehouse, Early Richmond, Early Morello, Large Montmorency, Ostheim, English Morello and Wragg, a constant succession of cherries may be obtained in Nebraska from June 5 to August 5—two full months of ripe cherries."

Of Frederick W. Kelsey of New York, the *New York World* says: "One of the foremost advocates of the adoption of the Essex county park scheme is Frederick W. Kelsey, who is vice-president of the department and one of the most progressive and earnest of the commissioners. Mr. Kelsey lives in Orange, where he has made a record for himself as a sincere and intelligent advocate of necessary reforms and public improvements. He was the leading figure in the local fight for adequate remuneration for street railway franchises, and on other important questions has won admirers by his fearless and capable defense of popular interests. As a park commissioner Mr. Kelsey has further distinguished himself by his energy and progressive ideas. He is an enthusiast on the park question.

The *Daily Tribune* of Fort Scott, Kan., says: "The Hart Pioneer Nursery company, of this city, has been reorganized and will henceforth be under the management of W. F. Schell, one of the original organizers of the company and a nurseryman of many years' experience, who has purchased an interest in the business. This institution is one of the largest nurseries in the West and its patronage has extended all over the United States. The original business was organized in 1865 and derives its name from the fact that it was the pioneer nursery of Kansas. It has experienced a gradual healthy growth, until to-day under the reorganization it is one of the most substantial institutions of any kind in the state. The grounds of the plant contain 640 acres of fertile land, suitable for the growing of fruit trees, shrubbery, ornamental trees, small fruits and everything usually carried in such large nursery stocks as they carry. The new manager, Mr. W. F. Schell, was the first vice-president of the company and is widely known throughout the state as a skilled nurseryman. He was born in Geneva, New

York, which is known as "the home of nurseries," where he served an apprenticeship and was engaged in the business ten years. He then came to Kansas and was foreman of the Lawrence Commercial Nurseries for several years, later owned and operated a nursery in Wilson county, and then became identified with the Hart Pioneer company. He has been eminently successful, due to his thorough knowledge of every detail of the science of propagating nursery stock, and his ability as a financial manager."

EVERGREENS FROM SEED.

Charles F. Gardner, of Iowa, writes as follows in the *Michigan Farmer*: "I have often thought what means should be adopted to cause the greatest number of people to engage in planting forest trees, especially evergreens. There are comparatively few nursermen in the United States who make a success financially of growing conifers from the seed. There are a few, however, who have mastered the situation and grow them by the million. With but few exceptions, nurserymen who write on this subject, and nearly all horticultural writers, advise farmers not to attempt to grow them from the seed, but to buy plants of those who have made a success of the business. I know of farmers' boys who at sixteen to eighteen years of age have grown these trees from the seed as successfully, in a small way, as any nurserymen on this continent. Young men, and in fact some young ladies, seem to grapple with this problem and to understand better the conditions that are necessary to observe in order to successfully solve it, than those who have passed the meridian of life. I am writing this article simply and solely in the interest of the people who own land in the country where such trees are to be desired. Suppose every farmer who owns land should make a bed for growing evergreens in the spring of 1895, making the bed eight feet long and four feet wide, and that he shades it with two lath frames, each four feet square, lath one-half inch apart, and that he plants four feet of the bed with Scotch Pine seed and the other four feet with Norway Spruce, using one ounce to each kind of seed. The beds to be made and planted strictly according to the way described in my article 'Growing Evergreens from Seed,' with the exception that he uses lath frames for shade, placed 12 inches high on the south side and eighteen inches high on the north side. Then get common white sheeting and cover the whole bed with it, over the lath and coming down to the ground where it is fastened all the way around. I leave this cloth on until the trees are up, and then in a damp spell of weather raise the cloth from the sides first, and then in a day or so remove it entirely. If directions are carried out fully and completely, at the end of the season each person will have at least two thousand trees of each kind mentioned. Let them remain in the seed beds two seasons and transplant the following spring. I will say, that if you feel as I do in regard to this subject, that independent of the nurserymen of this country, who at present seem to enjoy

a monopoly of this business, if every intelligent land owner who do as I have directed, evergreen groves would spring up as by magic all over our land. The time has come for horticultural writers to stop telling farmers that they cannot do this work; they must tell them how to do it. It is the only way to cover our land where necessary, in the shortest possible time, with beautiful conifers. Too many articles are written on this subject by men who never grew one from seed in all their lives. We want the experience of the men who have made it a success. I will close by saying that, with my experience of over a quarter of a century, I know of no case where one has followed the directions given to the letter but he has met with complete success in our soil and climate."

FRUIT PROBLEM IN ENGLAND.

In discussing the future of fruit-growing for market in the current issue of the *Journal* of the Royal Agricultural Society, Mr. Lee-Campbell, of Glewston Court, expresses the opinion that every thoughtful man must view with feelings akin to consternation the increasing dependence of our population on foreign supplies of food, and proceeds: "There seems something radically wrong as well as sad in the reflection that our acres should be lying idle, and our population unemployed, while we are pouring out our millions of money annually in enriching other nations and giving employment to their populations." There is undoubtedly "something radically wrong," but without pausing to discuss what that "something" is, we turn to what Mr. Lee-Campbell has to say with regard to the question of bringing about a more satisfactory state of things. He tells us that much of our fruit may be supplied from home sources. He also holds the opinion, and properly so, that our soil and climate are admirably suited for the growth of apples, plums, and certain other hardy fruits; but he is careful to warn those who have not the necessary qualifications against engaging in what to them would be a disappointing enterprise. Mr. Campbell is evidently in full agreement with the views we have urged from time to time, for he states, in no halting manner, that to achieve success in the production of fruit for market a thorough acquaintance with the details of cultivation and of marketing the fruit is essential. The necessity of a soil and climate suitable for the fruit it is intended to cultivate is insisted upon, and as might be expected, the planting of inferior varieties and indifferent trees is strongly condemned. We are not surprised that Mr. Campbell should have expressed himself strongly in favor of bush trees, for when we had the pleasure of walking through his remarkable orchards in the autumn of 1894 he pointed out to us, that while his bush trees had borne full crops for some five or six years, the standards planted at the same time were only producing their first crop. In answer to the question, "Who are to be the fruit growers of the future?" Mr. Campbell replies that it will not be the farmer, as he has not the technical knowledge, and that the landlord can hardly be

expected to risk his capital in a venture which largely depends upon the aptitude of the tenant. The only hope he holds out is that a race of practical fruit growers may spring up either possessing capital themselves, or associated with others who are more fortunate in this respect. It is quite certain that fruit growers, to be successful, must be well qualified by previous training; and we have no doubt, that with security of tenure and equitable compensation, the desired race of fruit growers will be forthcoming.—*Gardeners' Magazine*.

NEW BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

A Bordeaux mixture first suggested by M. Michel Perret, at a meeting of the National Agricultural Society of France, was designed to remove certain objections to the use of the old mixture. It has the advantage over that famous mixture in being less injurious to foliage, less liable to be washed away by rains, and less likely to choke the nozzle of the spraying machine. The new formula is as follows: Quicklime, 4 lbs. 6 oz.; molasses, 4 lbs. 6 oz.; sulphate of copper, 4 lbs. 6 oz.; water, 22 gallons. The essential difference between the new and old formulas is the presence of the molasses, which has a greater influence than would at first be expected. The prescription, as given by M. Perret, is to add the molasses to 13 gallons of water, then slack the lime and add 4½ gallons of water to form a milk of lime. Pour this slowly into the sweetened water, stirring briskly in order to mix intimately. Next, in a third (wooden) vessel, dissolve the bluestone and pour this into the previous mixture, stirring well. In this blending of materials chemical changes are taking place. When the milk of lime and sweetened solution are intimately mixed together, then saccharate of lime is formed. Next, when to this is added the solution of sulphate of copper, a double decomposition takes place, sulphate of lime is formed on the one hand and soluble saccharate of copper on the other. This saccharate of copper is only formed in presence of an excess of lime, and its formation is indicated by the mixture assuming a beautiful greenish tinge. Thus the mixture is rendered alkaline, and the acid is neutralized by the lime.

The history of the world for all time proves that treeless regions suffer most greatly from the extremes of drouth and storms, and present Iowa people yearly have ocular proof of that fact on the barren plains of neighboring states and territories adjacent thereto, says the *Iowa State Register*. Iowa safety and fertility are involved in greatly increasing our timber and pond areas. This spring now promises to be unusually favorable for successful tree planting, and all the trees in the home nurseries of the state should be planted on the farms, orchards and lawns of Iowa during the next two weeks; and the timber area be increased many times by the general planting of trees, which can be obtained without price in almost every neighborhood in the state.

THE GAULT RASPBERRY.

The frontispiece of this issue represents the Gault raspberry which is offered by Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O. Many good qualities are claimed for it. It is uncommonly prolific, thus making it valuable as a market berry. The berries are large, of good color and quality, and very firm. It is late in ripening, prolonging the season even beyond the Gregg. These characters fit it for market purposes, especially for long shipment, and for evaporating.

Florists report an increase of 25 to 30 per cent. in the Easter trade over that of last year.

The American Dahlia Society has been organized in Philadelphia, with Robert Kift as president; L. R. Peacock, secretary; Frank C. Burton, treasurer, and A. Blanc, chairman of executive committee.

If the Central Park Floral Co., of Los Angeles, Cal., gets one third of the \$400 freight charges on their venture of supplying Chicago with Easter flowers, they will do well, says the Chicago correspondent of the *Florist's Exchange*. Of the 17,000 callas shipped possibly 20 per cent. arrived in fair order, the balance being worthless. Of the five or ten thousand yellow Marguerites, 75 per cent. came good, but they did not seem to take. There were also 420 fan palms which were of no use; 36 large and 850 small date palms, some of which sold, and they would probably have all sold if in time for Palm Sunday. The pepper tree and eucalyptus branches were not wanted. As there were enough home grown callas for the demand, California ones stood a poor show.

CAN'T AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

G. T. KINSEY, PAXTON, ILL.—“Enclosed please find \$1, my subscription to THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. No true nurseryman can afford to be without it. You have kindly sent me several copies. I cannot afford to read it any longer without paying for it. I wish you every success.”

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Handsome catalogues are issued by John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex., the Elm City Nursery Co., New Haven, Conn., and the Framingham Nursery Co., South Framingham, Mass.

The twenty-sixth annual report of the Fruit Growers Association of Ontario, covering the proceedings and investigations of 1894, prepared by the secretary, L. Woolverton and published by order of the Legislative Assembly, contains much valuable information regarding horticulture in Canada.

A revised edition of “Gray's School and Field Botany” has just been issued by the American Book company. The work consists of the “Lessons in Botany” and the “Field, Forest and Garden Botany,” in one volume, forming a comprehensive botany for beginners and advanced classes, suitable in agricultural colleges and schools and as a hand book either for classes or individuals. In fact, its admirable arrangement leaves nothing to be desired in the form of a botany for general study. It is both a grammar and dictionary of botany and comprises the common herbs, shrubs and trees of the southern as well as the northern and middle states, including the commonly cultivated as well as the native species in fields, gardens, pleasure grounds or house culture, and even the conservatory plants ordinarily met with. The second part, “Field, Forest and Garden Botany,” has been revised and extended by Professor L. H. Bailey of Cornell University who says

that three motives have dominated the course of the revision: To preserve, as far as possible, the method of the original, making it still Asa Gray's botany; to make it a companion to “Gray's Manual;” to make it primarily a school book. Professor Bailey was for two years assistant to Professor Gray and he was therefore peculiarly fitted to revise this book. His work in this connection is characterized by that careful attention to detail for which he is noted and by the fruits of long and earnest study. The book will be found of great value. The typography and arrangement are excellent. New York, Cincinnati, Chicago: AMERICAN BOOK CO.

A year ago reference was made in this column to the Standard dictionary, the first volume of which was then issued by the publishers, The Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York. The second volume of this great work has now appeared and it fully substantiates what was said of the undertaking based upon an examination of the first volume. The thought which continually accompanies a study of the work is: What an immense amount of time, labor, intellectual ability and money was put forth in its production. The publication of the Standard dictionary places before the reading world a work that, for many reasons, is deserving of extended mention. In the first place it is the very latest publication in a field in which there is already the Century, Webster's, Worcester's, the Imperial and Stormonth, besides smaller and more special works. Being the latest it has had the advantage of the work represented by its predecessors. Then too; a work upon the production of which its publishers have risked a million dollars certainly must have claims to serious attention. A careful examination of the dictionary and a comparison in detail with the Century and Webster's, its two principal competitors, proves in the most convincing manner, that its merits amply justify its entrance into a field that to an uninformed observer might seem to be already filled.

The Standard has a vocabulary of more than 300,000 words, by actual count, as against 325,000 in the Century 125,000 in the International (Webster's), 105,000 in Worcester's, and 50,000 in Stormonth's. This increase, of 75,000 words over a dictionary published so recently as the first named of these, indicates much more than appears on the surface. It means while there are comparatively few unimportant terms treated, that all literature has been ransacked for its unrecorded important terms, and that all the trades and the arts have been laid under contribution (in electricity alone something like 4,000 new terms have been entered and described.) The book is a striking example of what may be done by judicious condensation and system. The idea of grouping related words and terms is not altogether new, but in no other book of the kind has the plan been carried so far, or so carefully systematized and with such excellent results in the way of clearness of presentation and breadth of scope as in the Standard.

The spelling of every one of the 300,000 words has received the attentive consideration of the eminent philologist, Professor F. A. March, LL. D. The matter of correct pronunciation was referred to an advisory committee of fifty persons, composed of representative scholars in all parts of the world. This committee was selected to aid in their work, thus giving the editor in charge of the department the advantage of the widest possible consensus of opinion.

The dictionary is illustrated with over 5,000 pictures including full-page lithographs of the finest quality by Prang & Co. Several hundred pages are devoted to an appendix giving in one vocabulary order all countries, states, counties, and cities in the English-speaking world down to about 1,500 population outside of that, countries, states, provinces, rivers, etc., and cities down to about 10,000 population. In the same list are also included the noted names of fiction, all names of persons (not living) of any note, all Biblical names (for pronunciation), together with other miscellaneous information of great value. The only point on which the Standard seems open to criticism is the fineness of its type. But this, again, is compensated for by the admirable clearness of the printing.

It is doubtful if any other book has been received with such universal praise by competent critics and the press of England and America. J. Norman Lockyer, editor of *Nature*, London, says: “It passes the wit of man to suggest anything which ought to have been done that has not been done to make this dictionary a success.” Critics have not hesitated to say that it will be accepted as the standard. It is sold by subscription only and at reasonable rates, from \$12 to \$22, according to binding. New York, London, Toronto: FUNK & WAGNALLS CO.

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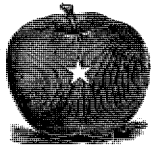
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15,000 EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA,

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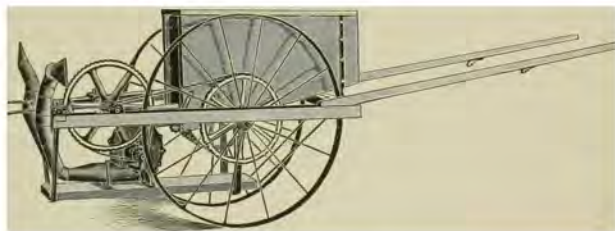
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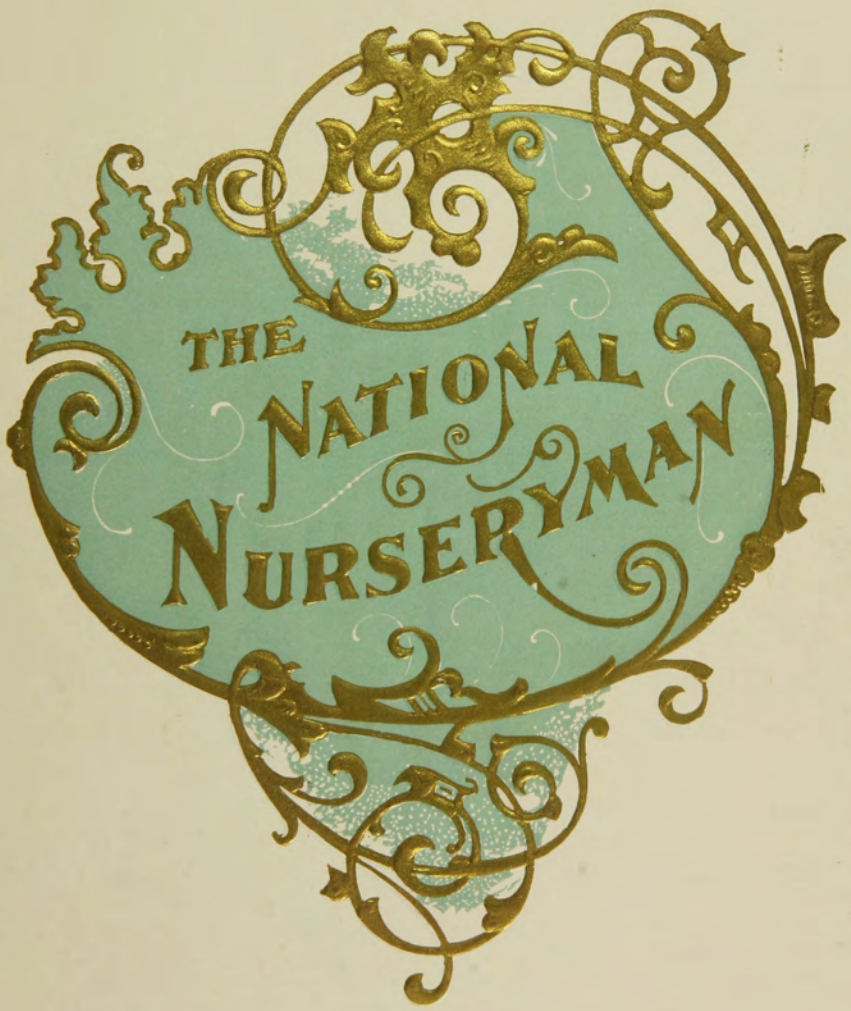
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June, 1895.

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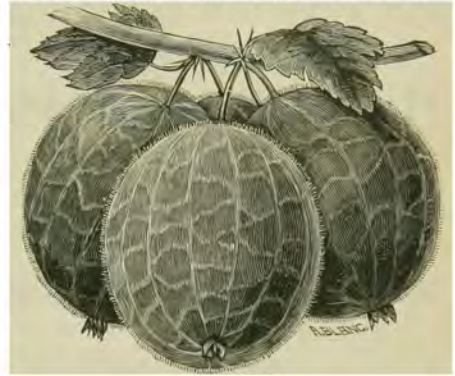
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In immense assortment of leading
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ALL SIZES.
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Large supply, all the
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Pure stock, carefully
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Strawberries,
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Currants, and
Blackberries.

Ornamentals.

No better stock or
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upright and weeping.

Deciduous and Ever-
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Shrubs.

We lead in Hardy field grown ROSES, better and cheaper than imported. Hybrid-perpetual, Moss and Climbers, the best stock at lowest rates.

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This flower looks attractive—multiply it by 1000 and you will have a good idea of a bush of

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- 300,000 Black Locust, 1 year.
- 200,000 Soft Maple, 1 year.

- 50,000 Elm, 1 year.
- 2,000 Mountain Ash, 4 to 5 ft. and 5 to 8 feet.
- 1,000 Cut Leaf Birch, 4 to 5 feet and 5 to 6 feet, fine.
- 5,000 Soft Maple, 4 to 5 feet, 5 to 6 feet and 7 to 8 feet.

Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Blackberries, Raspberries, Evergreens, Asparagus, Pieplant, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

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We Guarantee Satisfaction.

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PLUMS, CHERRIES, and a General Assortment.

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- 50,000 Deciduous Trees of Leading Varieties.
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- 10,000 Rosa Wichuriana.
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2,000 NORWAY MAPLES, 8 to 9 feet.
5,000 CAROLINA POPLARS, 9 to 12 feet.
20,000 1-YEAR OLD GRAPE VINES.
500,000 ASPARAGUS ROOTS, 1 and 2 years old.
TWO MILLION STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

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JAPANESE GOLDEN MAYBERRY.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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No. 5.

JAPANESE GOLDEN MAYBERRY.

The frontispiece of this issue presents the Japanese Golden Mayberry, a raspberry which ripens its fruit before the strawberry. Luther Burbank says of it: "The earliest raspberry ever known. The berries are of a golden straw color, as large as Cuthbert, and ripen here in April, a month before Hansell, before strawberries, and before the earliest of the standard raspberries of the past have hardly awakened from their winter rest. The bushes are distinct from all others, growing like trees, 6 to 8 feet high, with spreading tops; and all along the branches large, white, well-shaped blossoms are pendent, which are soon followed by the great, sweet, glossy, golden, semi-translucent berries. The plants, when well established, will surprise one with their abundance of fruit. The history of this variety is as follows: Some ten years ago I requested my collector in Japan to hunt up the best wild raspberries, blackberries and strawberries that could be found. Several curious species were received the next season, and among them a red and also a dingy yellow unproductive variety of *Rubus palmatus*. One of these plants, though bearing only a few of the most worthless, tasteless, dingy yellow berries I have ever seen, was selected solely on account of its unusual earliness, to cross with Cuthbert and other well-known raspberries. Among the seedlings raised from this plant was this one, and, though no signs of the Cuthbert appear, yet it can hardly be doubted that Cuthbert pollen has effected some of the wonderful improvements to be seen in this new variety."

Regarding a recent criticism of the Mayberry by the *Rural New Yorker*, that the pictures of this variety exaggerate its size and do not accurately show its manner of bearing, Mr. Burbank says: "The criticisms in a late *Rural New Yorker* in regard to some of the cuts used to represent the Japanese Mayberry, seem to be just, unless its habits change somewhat under eastern conditions. The true Mayberry, so named by myself, does not grow here under common field cultivation as large as the cuts mentioned indicate, but, perhaps, may under special cultivation; but as it has already fruited in the East, no doubt that matter can be easily settled. Not having a single plant of the original in my possession, I cannot send a sample branch to show the manner of growth, but send a twig of the wild *Rubus palmatus* showing the berries growing one only at each leaf, as in the Mayberry, and never more, so far as seen. The true Mayberry bears some fruit of small or medium size, nearly as soon as other berries, but does not come to full perfection of size and productiveness until a year or two later. The berries

(as large as Cuthbert) are very firm, but still keep remarkably; are exceedingly sweet; of a clear, golden, straw color, with seed not much larger than those of the strawberry; often ripening here while apples, pears, cherries and strawberries are in bloom, and before most other raspberries and blackberries commence to bloom. The wild *Rubus palmatus* has been sold in some cases for the Mayberry. Though a unique, handsome bush, my experience would indicate that it is utterly worthless for fruit. No doubt seedlings and crosses from the Mayberry or the wild *palmatus* may be produced which will far excel the Mayberry; I sincerely hope so. The blooms from which it originated were pollinated with Cuthbert, and the improvement over the wild plants received some 12 years ago from Japan, was surprising; yet I cannot state, and never have stated, that it was a cross-bred berry, though the immediate and marked improvement led me to suppose such might be the case."

MINNESOTA TRADE.

LAKE CITY, Minn., May 6.—Secretary J. Cole Doughty of the Jewell Nursery Co. said: "Business has been dull in the Northwest for the past six months, owing largely to the extreme drought prevailing throughout the year 1894. We have, however, been having a most excellent mail order trade and the months of March and April have been exceptionally good.

"We find an extremely heavy demand for what are known as iron-clad varieties of apples and hybrids and a ready sale for plum of the American type. Our sales of pear and cherry, which we market principally in Illinois and Iowa, have been very light.

"While we are hopeful of a good season, we do not anticipate any considerable revival of trade in the nursery line until financial matters are so adjusted that our people have regained their confidence. There is money enough in this section, but the people simply will not spend it, and many of our foreign born citizens are hoarding up gold whenever they can secure it.

"All these things have a bearing upon general business and upon the nursery business in particular, as that always feels a depression quicker and rallies more slowly than any other line we know of.

"Our stock has never wintered better and the ground is in excellent condition for a good season's growth; in fact everything is favorable for a large season's business, except a disposition to buy on the part of the public and this we trust will mend as soon as they see a prospect for a good crop."

THE FROST IN WISCONSIN.

WAUPACA, Wis., May 13.—Well, here we are at the close of the busiest season I ever experienced. Operations commenced early for us and continued for six weeks without rain. There were hot sun and dry winds until last Friday. Water and earth froze in some places Saturday night. There was snow Saturday evening. Everything was in full leaf; cherries, plums, pears and currants set full of fruits; apples in full bloom. I never saw a better prospect than on Saturday, but I think the frost of Sunday morning and this morning has fixed us hard and plenty. I don't think there will be fruit enough in this section to amount to much, excepting strawberries, and possibly blackberries, which had not blossomed out. Such is the life of a nurseryman and orchardist in this upper country. But our hearts are strong and our courage is good and where we do get a good crop we get a good price.

We are glad to hear such pleasant reports from our brother horticulturists, and we hope you will all have a pleasant and profitable time at Indianapolis. But this freeze-up has made our cake all dough and we will have to forego the pleasure of the contemplated convention.

I think we are a little out of place up here, anyhow, and had better drop the nursery and fruit business and go into something surer—like the ice business. I hope I may be pardoned for the change, for I tell you it makes one feel chilly to the bottom of his feet to have 2,000 trees in full blossom with every blossom frozen stiff. Best wishes for the nurserymen and my brother horticulturists who have a more favored location. A. D. BARNES.

PEACH BUDS INJURED.

VINCINNES, Ind., May 16.—H. M. Simpson & Sons, of the Knox Nurseries, said: "The freeze Monday night killed our peach buds back and we will be compelled to cut them close to the stub. Many we think will not survive. Strawberries were about half killed and almost all of the blackberries, raspberries, grapes, etc. Tree fruits were not injured to any extent, we think. Many complain that most of the apples here have fallen, especially the Wine Sap. This was before the freeze. Hope other nurserymen have fared better than we."

MARYLAND PROSPECTS.

BERLIN, Md., May 16.—J. G. Harrison & Sons, of the Berlin Nurseries said to-day: "Our spring trade has been extra good in wholesale and retail, prices averaging much better than last season, on strawberry plants, asparagus roots and peach trees which are our specialties. Our strawberry beds are in good shape for a heavy crop, but the berries will not ripen until June 1st. Peach orchards promise a heavy crop. Our buds in nursery row are starting out with great vigor. Our weather has been too cool. As a whole prospects for all fruits were never better."

MIAMI VALLEY TRADE.

TADMOR, O., May 10.—The spring trade in this vicinity as compared with last spring has probably been close to the average, possibly a little below.

The George Peters Co., at Troy, O., have done about their usual amount of business.

The Albaugh Nursery Co., of Tadmor, O., have not had as heavy a trade as usual. Neither has Peter Bohlender had his usual amount.

Byron Weldy, of West Charleston, has commenced wholesaling and done some business in that line this spring.

The Farmers Nursery Co., of Tadmor, O., have had as large a retail trade as usual and considerably more dealers' trade, while their wholesale trade has at least trebled itself. Their new storage building and other facilities for neat and rapid handling of stock, combined with judicious advertising, have been leading factors in obtaining this largely increased trade.

THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN has given better results as an advertising medium than any other.

The Smiths' Nursery Co., of New Carlisle, O., fell short of their usual trade. While W. N. Scarff of New Carlisle who has had a fair trade usually, through issuing of catalogues, has this season more than doubled his sales. Mr. Scarff is wide awake and is bound to win a leading place in his line of trade.

NOTES FROM GENEVA, N. Y.

GENEVA, N. Y., May 18.—Our shipping season opened about April 3d, two weeks later than last year, and the bulk of the spring business was done in less than four weeks. A large quantity of stock was moved, we judge fully as much as ever from this locality. Prices ruled low, but all prices are low, a thousand pears or a thousand apples will buy as much of most merchandise or land as when these same trees were worth 100 per cent. more. Wages are the same as for several years past. The cost of selling stock increases from year to year, and these two items of expense are too large a percentage of what is netted from the stock sold. So much stock was on the market that the scramble to sell was a cause of low prices and the low prices owing to general depressed business conditions did not increase the demand for stock of any kind. When will nurserymen learn this and stop advertising "surplus" at less than a normal rate?

Right here we want to thank THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for not filling its advertising columns with pages of printed prices; it is an injury to the trade to do so, and the thanks of the fraternity are due this journal for refusing to print prices in advertisements.

Special gains should be, in our business, as in others, a matter of secrecy, and any firm that throws broadcast to sellers and buyers alike a list of low prices, does itself but temporary benefit and the trade an unjust and irreparable injury.

We are glad to report that Dr. Collier of the experiment station is improving from a long and very serious illness. We learned while at the station that experts have recently visited Geneva and after a thorough canvass have found no San Jose scale in the orchards or nurseries of this section.

The weather for the past ten days has been cold and some nights we had frost, but little or no injury is visible on nursery stock.

Some of us had too many dwarf pears and cut leaf birches, but, aside from these two items, first class stock was used up sufficiently close to prevent overgrown stock for the fall trade.

Growers of roses and shrubbery have had their experience this spring with the effects of "free trade" on this department of their business. Three years ago when this subject was agitated we believed the effect of taking the duty off all nursery stock would be injurious; now we know it. We do not mind fair competition with our fellow countrymen, but we cannot compete with the long seasons and low wages of France and Holland, and do not the frugal Dutchmen tell us they are getting more and more trade in the United States and do they not tell us they are increasing their plants so as to supply us still more? Have pity on the national treasury and put duties where they were.

Do retail merchants in other lines of business set prices for the producers? Why do the producers of nursery stock let prices be set by the retailers in this our favorite business?

ANON.

CAUSE OF NEW BUGS AND BLIGHTS.

A writer in the *Rural New Yorker*, referring to his interviews with Professor Bailey of Ithaca, N. Y., says:

Now, the first thing I asked Professor Bailey was a point that has bothered me for a long time. "Why do we hear of so many new bugs and blights nowadays? Every year seems to bring half a dozen new ones. Why didn't they show up in old times?" I'll guarantee that many of our readers have asked themselves that question. In fact, so many new bugs, blights and bulletins have appeared upon the scene, that some farmers have actually gone so far as to say that the scientists have brought these things in to give themselves a chance to talk and work.

Professor Bailey's explanation of this was simple and interesting. As an illustration, he took the potato beetle—which we all know. Sixty or more years ago, that insect was found only in the Rocky Mountains, living on certain wild plants—nothing but a great curiosity to scientific men. It was few in number because its food was limited. When people began to raise potatoes in Colorado, this bug developed a great fondness for potato vines. It left the wild mountain plants and went to the potato fields. This increase of food meant an increase of insects, and it spread from one field to another all over the country. It was simply an increased food supply and better opportunity that spread the bug. If potatoes had never been

grown in Colorado, there would probably never have been any potato bugs in your field. No doubt, there are dozens of other insects now comparatively harmless simply because their food supply limits their increase. A borer that works on apple trees affords another illustration. This insect formerly worked on oak trees entirely. It liked apple better, and as orchards became more and more numerous, this insect left the oak for the apple, and became a dangerous pest. That is the way it goes. New methods of culture, new crops and new farm areas give these insects and plant diseases a new lease on life, and newer and easier means of transportation enable them to be carried about more readily. This is a reasonable explanation.

NURSERY PRUNING.

George Trigg, Richland, Ia., writes to the *Iowa State Register* as follows: "Will you please inform me in regard to nursery pruning? When should it be done, and how? I think my three-year-old nursery trees have been pruned too much, as they have slim stems and some of them are top-heavy. Does it make any difference whether we cut our scions from the nursery rows or from bearing trees as to time of coming into bearing?"

The *Register* replies: Nursery pruning is not understood in the West as generally as it should be. When the root graft or budded stock starts into growth the growth should be confined to one shoot. The leaf bracts on the little stem are nature's protection and are aids to growth. In no case should they be rubbed off. About the middle of May of the second year chip off the forks and side limbs of the stem and start the top with a central ascending stem with radiating branches, but do not rub off the protecting leaf bracts of the stem. The third spring, after the leaves are two-thirds grown, keep the side limbs from the stem and favor proper shape of the top, but still retain the leaf bracts of the stem and main branches. Never forget that the weak stem is caused by the too common method of rubbing off the leaf bracts. This makes a clean stem that buyers like, but not good trees for orchard planting. Scions of Longfield, Oldenburg, or any other hardy early bearing variety, will come into bearing as early when cut from nursery as from bearing trees if the wood in both cases is well ripened with strong healthy buds. But experience has demonstrated that the upright points of growth of nursery or orchard trees are better for scions than the side limbs, as in nursery they will make stronger and more upright trees.

The International Horticultural Exhibition at Paris, to be held under the auspices of the National Horticultural Society of France from May 22d to May 28th, in the fine gardens of Tuileries, promises in every way to be a great success. Entries from exhibitors are already very numerous, both from French and foreign horticulturists. The jury has at its disposal upwards of 30,000 francs to be awarded as prizes.

KANSAS AS A FRUIT STATE.

Phil S. Creager, Topeka, writes as follows in the last annual report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, regarding the Wellhouse apple orchard, the largest in the world:

"Kansas is no fruit country," was the old cry of people, both in and out of the state. It was started before there had been tests to prove or disprove it, and has been kept up to a greater or less extent since orchards and vineyards and small-fruit plantations have, by their bountiful crops, given it the lie direct. It is echoed even yet by the few uninformed individuals who are not aware of the fact that Kansas ships strawberries to Nebraska, Missouri and Colorado; grapes to New Mexico and Arizona; peaches (sometimes) to the distilleries of St. Louis, St. Joseph and Lincoln; pears to the most critical and exacting of eastern markets; and apples by the car load to "Ould England" and other European countries.

"Kansas is no fruit country!" Perhaps not; but she has many men who have made fair fortunes raising fruit on her fertile prairies. She has orchardists by the hundred who realize more net cash from their plantations each year than the land on which they are planted would be worth with the trees removed. She has orchards whose product, by going into competition with the fruit from those regions, has made the commercial orchards in the famous apple-growing states of Michigan, New York, Illinois and Wisconsin practically valueless except for firewood, while the Kansas orchards still yielded their owners most remunerative returns. She has an 800-acre orchard in Reno county, a 500-acre orchard in Greenwood county, scores of 100-acre orchards in Doniphan, Atchison, Brown, Leavenworth, Douglas, Johnson, Miami, Wyandotte, Wilson and other eastern counties; and, most important of all, the largest apple-orchard plantation, under one management, in the world.

The last-mentioned plantation is owned by Fred Wellhouse & Son, of Fairmount, and is located partly in Leavenworth and partly in Osage county. Mr. Wellhouse was one of the first men to attempt commercial orcharding on a large scale in Kansas, and he has made so flattering a success of it that he is known throughout America as the "Apple King of Kansas." His orchards now comprise about 1,500 acres, of which 440 acres in Leavenworth county are in full bearing, 800 acres in Osage are just beginning to bear, and the remainder, divided between the two counties mentioned, have yet to yield their first fruit.

The original plantation was an orchard of 120 acres, established near Fairmount, Leavenworth county, in 1876. Two years later, this looked so promising that another 160 acres was planted, making an acreage that was again increased in 1879 by the planting of another quarter section. The first fruit, 1,594 bushels, was gathered in 1880, four years after the first planting. In 1889, 1890 and 1891, the plantations were more than doubled in extent by the setting to trees of an 800-acre tract near Wakarusa, Osage county. Since that, smaller additions have been made to

the orchards, until now the total area in trees is 1,500 acres.

YIELDS AND PROFITS.

During the fourteen years since the orchards came into bearing, there have been but two failures—in the seasons of 1892 and 1893—and the unfruitfulness of the trees for these two years is not chargeable to the unfavorableness of Kansas soil or climate, for the failure was general throughout the country, even in the most favored fruit-growing regions.

The following is an accurate statement of quantity of marketable fruit that has been gathered each year: 1880, 1,594 bushels; 1881, 3,887; 1882, 12,037; 1883, 12,388; 1884, 11,726; 1885, 15,373; 1886, 34,909; 1887, 33,790; 1888, 20,044; 1889, 11,952; 1890, 79,170; 1891, 63,698; 1892, failure; 1893, failure; 1894, 47,374.

The largest profit realized during any one year, as Mr. Wellhouse informs me, was from the 1890 crop of 80,000 bushels. The actual expenses that year were a trifle more than \$13,000, and the gross receipts from the sale of apples were \$52,000. The 1891 crop of 63,698 bushels sold for \$16,493, and the cost of gathering and marketing was \$8,853, leaving a net profit of \$7,640. The 1894 crop is not all sold at this writing (February 4, 1895), but its value, calculating from actual receipts and present market value, was \$18,716. As the cost of gathering and marketing was \$6,400, there is left a net profit of \$12,316. The total yield up to date has been 351,235 bushels. The gross sales have amounted to \$160,327. The cost of gathering and marketing has amounted to \$59,991. The net return has been \$100,336. This percentage of profit will unquestionably be vastly increased as the plantations which so far have been solely a source of expense come into full bearing. So far, the apples, culls and all, have cost about 25 cents per bushel, and as the average selling price has been 53 cents, the net profit has been the handsome one of 28 cents per bushel.

VARIETIES.

The variety which Mr. Wellhouse has planted most extensively is the Ben Davis. This does not indicate that he considers it the best apple, but that his experience has been that its cultivation yields the greatest profit. The thrift, hardiness and early-bearing habit of the trees making it possible to quickly establish a paying orchard; the tendency towards heavy and reliable yield making the aggregate crop during the life of a plantation large; and the size, color, freedom from blemish, and outward attractiveness of the fruit, making it ready of sale, combine to make the Ben Davis, in Mr. Wellhouse's estimation, easily first in the list of commercial varieties.

But there is another variety, the Gano, which seems to be making its way into the place heretofore occupied by the Ben Davis, which it strikingly resembles, and of which variety many authorities claim it is but an improved strain. The Gano is as large as the Ben Davis, of even finer color, and the trees are as thrifty and as reliable in yield. Of the 270 acres which were added to the Wellhouse orchard

last spring, 100 were of Gano. Leaving out the Gano, which has not been tested in large quantity, nor for a long time, Judge Wellhouse's second choice for a commercial variety is the Missouri Pippin, which in yield has so far been a trifle ahead of the Ben Davis. The Missouri Pippin bears very early and yields somewhat of profit before the Ben Davis has begun to yield any fruit, but its prime, decline and decay come early as well, and in later years it loses the advance over other varieties.

The proportion in which Mr. Wellhouse has planted other varieties very nearly indicates his preference for them in a commercial way. His orchards contain of Ben Davis, 620 acres; Missouri Pippin, 320 acres; Jonathan, 360 acres; Gano, 100 acres; York Imperial, 95 acres; Winesap, 60 acres; Maiden's Blush, 16 acres; Cooper's Early White, 16 acres.

Cooper's Early White is the only variety that has not paid. Neither it nor Winesap are being planted any more. York Imperial, though not thoroughly tested as yet, is looked upon with special favor as a commercial variety. The tree is thrifty, hardy and very productive, although difficult to raise in the nursery. The fruit is of good and uniform size, well colored, a good keeper, and preserves its quality as to crispness and flavor as long as it lasts, never becoming spongy or flat.

METHOD OF PLANTING.

Mr. Wellhouse sets his trees so that the north and south rows are thirty-two feet apart with the trees sixteen feet apart in the rows. There are three main reasons for adopting this plan: (1) With the trees so close together they form their own wind-break, making hedges or belts of timber unnecessary. (2) The dense shade makes the evaporation of moisture from the soil less rapid, and the danger from sun scald of the trunks and branches less imminent. (3) It is easier to secure a good permanent stand by the close planting, and the excess of trees, if there is any, can be removed as is desirable.

Trees are always set in trenches, rather than in holes, for several reasons. It is a more rapid and less expensive method, and it insures better drainage to the trees. Besides this, it loosens the soil to a greater distance around the trees than is the case where the holes are dug, as ordinarily. Mr. Wellhouse's plan is to strike out a "land," about four ordinary furrows wide, where each row of trees is to be. From this land he turns two furrows each way, leaving a "dead" furrow. In the bottom of this "dead" furrow an ordinary listing plow is run, to a depth of fourteen inches from the surface, if possible. Very little digging is required in this trench to prepare for the setting of each tree.

Trees are never bought of nurseries, but are raised. The advantages of this course are that the proprietor always knows just what is being planted; the trees are always on hand when wanted, and in the best possible condition, and they can be grown for a small part of the amount they would cost if purchased from a nursery. Mr. Wellhouse says that trees of the common varieties

can be raised to two years old from the graft for less than 2 cents each.

Grafts are always made on "piece" roots, "whole" root grafts never having given satisfaction. It is the endeavor to get a tree on its own roots as soon as possible, and this is accomplished only by using "piece" roots.

CARING FOR THE TREES.

Trees are always headed very low and the heads kept as dense as possible to protect the trunks and branches from sun scald. Mr. Wellhouse says that he invariably refuses employment to men who will confess to any knowledge of horticulture, for such persons always persist in disobeying orders in regard to pruning. They insist on trimming the body of the tree up high and thinning out the head, which is not desired under any circumstances. Men who know nothing about pruning do as they are told. Sparing the pruning knife also promotes early bearing, in hastening the maturity of the trees. Missouri Pippin and Ben Davis have always been made to bear the fourth year after setting through allowing them to grow practically at will.

There are two other strong reasons for heading the trees low: The heavy prairie winds have less opportunity to whip them about and injure them, and the fruit is much more readily gathered where it is borne near the ground.

Young trees are never wrapped to protect them from damage by rabbits, dependence being placed upon the use of traps. Two or three box traps per acre, built upon a plan invented by Walter Wellhouse, who is associated with his father, and costing 15 to 20 cents each, insure immunity at a tithe of the expense attached to wrapping. The traps are about twenty-two inches long, six inches wide, and six high. They are built of inch lumber, that which has been weather-beaten being much preferred as it is less likely to arouse a rabbit's alarm. One end is nailed shut, and the other is fitted with a wire door, hinged at the top and so arranged that it will be "tripped" at the slightest touch of a spindle inside. No bait is needed, as a rabbit will go into a dark hole anywhere. The rabbit when going in brushes against the delicately adjusted spindle, the door falls, and his days of girdling apple trees are over.

Young plantations are kept cultivated in corn until they begin to bear. They are then seeded to clover and none of the growth removed from the land. After the clover goes to seed each year the ground is run over with a cutter devised for the purpose, which cuts all the clover and weeds and leaves them for mulching. The action of the cutter is also to cover much seed, which insures a new growth of clover. The cutter is built on a plan very similar to that of the ordinary stalk cutter.

GATHERING AND PACKING.

The gathering of the apples is done by men in gangs of twelve to fifteen, each gang in charge of a foreman. An ordinary two-bushel grain sack, swung over the shoulder and kept open by a hoop in the mouth, is used by each

man. He fills his sack as full as it can be conveniently carried, and empties into boxes on a wagon which is kept conveniently near. As soon as a wagon is loaded it is driven to the packing-house and another takes its place. Two or three wagons are required to haul away the fruit gathered by each gang of men; thirty to forty bushels per day is about the average made by the pickers. Fully five-sixths of the apples are within easy reach of the ground.

The foreman's duty is to see that the wagons keep pace with the pickers, so that there is no unnecessary carrying; to see that the men do not become too widely scattered, nor yet too much "huddled" to work to advantage; to see that the apples are picked "clean" and handled without bruising, and to keep the time of the men.

As soon as the apples are taken to the packing-houses, of which there is one for each block of trees, they are sorted into three, and sometimes four grades. Those of the first grade, or "shippers," as they are called, are placed directly into barrels and packed in the usual way, by "facing" the bottom, filling and forcing the head in with a screw press. The division between first and second-grade apples is made only in size, both grades including only sound fruit. The third-grade apples are small ones and those which, while not sound, are still usable. The fourth-grade apples are left in the field or fed to hogs. It takes almost as many men to sort and pack the fruit as it does to pick it.

SPRAYING.

One of the most potent factors in making the Wellhouse orchards profitable is the scientific and carefully conducted system of spraying for insects and fungus pests. By the proper use of London purple, at an aggregate cost for the season of less than 25 cents per acre, the ravages of the codling moth worm, the leaf-roller and the tent caterpillar are reduced to an almost inappreciable minimum, and the canker worm is made practically harmless. Apple scab is also controlled, to some extent, by the use of a solution of copper carbonate before the blossoms open in spring. The trees in these orchards are sprayed three times: Once before the blossoms open, with a solution of six or eight ounces of copper carbonate to 150 gallons of water; once as soon as the blossom leaves fall, with a similar solution, to which has been added a pound of London purple; and a third time, ten days later, with a solution of a pound of London purple to 150 gallons of water.

To apply the spray, Mr. Wellhouse employs a machine of his own invention. It consists of a tank, mounted on wheels, and equipped with a pump. The pump is driven with a sprocket wheel, which gets its motion from the movement of the bearing wheels. A nozzle at one side of the machine directs a volume of finely divided spray onto a row of trees as the machine is drawn along. As there is no means of stopping the spray while passing the intervals between the trees, of course there is some waste, but the cost of the spraying solution is so trifling that

this is scarcely worth considering. Almost any of the smaller spraying machines does as satisfactory work, but where there is so vast a number of trees to be treated, such a machine as is in use in the Wellhouse orchards is indispensable.

The nineteen years' experience that Mr. Wellhouse has had in commercial orcharding in Kansas has served to confirm him in the opinion that Kansas can grow apples as certainly, as easily and as profitably as they can be grown in any state. He has often asserted, and repeated to the writer within two days, that "when we learn what varieties are best adapted to our soil and climate, and learn how to take care of our trees, Kansas will be the apple orchard of this country. We shall grow more apples than any other state in the Union."

When he set his first plantation, and during the first years of his experience, it was much of a question in his mind whether the land would stand heavy cropping of apples without a manifest deterioration in the size and quality of the yield. The past few years have set his mind entirely at rest in regard to that point. He says that the crops borne by the trees set in 1876, nineteen years ago, are as large and of as fine a quality of fruit as when they first began to bear. The finest Ben Davis apples he ever raised were borne this year on trees that had already yielded twelve crops since 1880. Neither do the trees show any signs of decrepitude or decay, and there is nothing as yet to indicate that they may not go on bearing profitable crops indefinitely.

FROST IN MICHIGAN.

MONROE, Mich., May 21.—There does not seem to be any damage by the frost to nursery stock, which circumstance is attributable to the fact that the nurseries here are near the lake. The grape crop is entirely ruined, and currant plantations, where not protected, are 25 per cent. black. Farmers coming in from sections away from the lake report that hickory and catalpa leaves are a little singed. In this immediate vicinity bearing plantations of strawberries, gooseberries, peaches, plums, pears and apples are unharmed. C. V. Heikes, Troy, Ohio, reports the peach blocks there entirely killed. August Rhotert, of New York, passed through Monroe after visiting Painesville, and he reports that very little damage was done at that point.

ARZENA.

CHAUTAUQUA GRAPE CROP.

PORTLAND, N. Y., May 28.—Regarding the outlook for the grape crop, the damage will be very much less than was indicated by first reports sent out. Careful estimates now indicate that we will have in this belt nearly 50 per cent. of a crop and possibly more. The town of Portland seems to have suffered less than towns on either side of us. The loss is very unevenly distributed, some vineyards being completely wiped out, while others escaped with very little injury.

FREDERICK W. KELSEY.

Monroe county, New York, is Mr. Kelsey's native place and former home. He was born in Ogden, this county, and resided there until at the age of twenty he was employed by Ellwanger & Barry. It was with that establishment he obtained his first practical knowledge of, and initiation into, the nursery business.

Not content with being in the employ of others, he began business on his own account the second year, and has conducted a successful business since. He is one of the few men that have had the ability or good fortune (or both) of continuing a profitable nursery business in a large commercial city. Mr. Kelsey went to New York some eighteen or twenty years ago. Although the last place one might think favorable to the nursery business—and as many have by experience found it—he soon established a valuable trade and acquaintance among the best class of purchasers of nursery material in the country. Many of his first customers are still on his books.

Besides Mr. Kelsey's regular business in nursery stock he has the account of Messrs. Colombe Brothers of Ussy, France, whose business in French seedling stocks here is constantly increasing. Of his own stock Mr. Kelsey's specialty is fine ornamentals. Probably some of the largest single orders for this class of material ever given in this country have been placed with him.

His catalogues sent out every season are effective and well calculated to attract a desirable class of patrons. The new No. 34 edition for the present year has attracted much attention and is considered one of the finest nursery catalogues published. Mr. Kelsey is a persistent worker and a firm believer in the theory that all things will *not* "come to him who waits" unless in the meantime the waiting is accompanied with hard work;—that success in most cases is earned,—not the gift of fickle fortune.

The recent nursery and plant classification made by the New York Florists' Club committee, of which Mr. Kelsey is chairman, was with but slight exceptions adopted by the Treasury Department and instructions were sent in April to the different custom houses of the country to collect duty, or pass free, material as classified in that list. It was the first systematic effort made toward co-operation with the government to secure a correct and uniform classification for nursery and plant material, and its adop-

tion will greatly lessen, if not entirely prevent, the injustice of conflicting rulings under which heretofore the same kind of material has at some ports of entry been dutiable and at other places been passed free.

The list was printed in full in *THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN* for February and copied in many of the leading horticultural journals, including the *Gardener's Chronicle* of London.

Mr. Kelsey has other interests outside of his nursery business, but has found time to devote considerable attention to both local and public questions. His home is at Orange, N. J. As chairman of a committee of representative property owners he was largely instrumental in defeating the schemes of the traction companies in their efforts to destroy the few remaining broad avenues in

Essex county. He was also the chairman of the committee that framed the excellent New Jersey Street Tree Planting Law, a synopsis of which was given in *THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN* of June, last year. The principal features of this law have been copied in other states, and should be encouraged by every nurseryman in the country.

Perhaps the most important public work Mr. Kelsey has yet accomplished was the formulation of the original plan of the Essex County Park enterprise. Although this was but a little more than a year ago the plan was everywhere approved, and the present commission, of which Mr. Kelsey is a member, has now the requisite authority to establish the park system and an appropriation of \$2,500,000 available for the purpose. The bill providing for this loan and giving the new commission ample



FREDERICK W. KELSEY.

power to inaugurate and develop the system passed the New Jersey Legislature without a dissenting vote in either House, and was approved by a majority of over 8,000 by the electorate of Essex county at the spring election in April. In the May number of *THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN* reference was made to this great undertaking and Mr. Kelsey's part in it, and the Newark papers editorially refer to him as the "father of this later movement for public parks in Essex county." Mr. Kelsey is active in the duties of good citizenship.

The Newark *Advertiser* said editorially: "Judge Depue discharged his duty under the new park law by appointing the Essex county park commissioners to-day. The selections he has made could not be improved upon and they will commend themselves to the approval of the entire county."

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1895.

THE NURSERYMAN'S GUARANTEE.

The distribution of injurious insects has been so great that it is difficult in many cases to ascertain the original home of many species. Horticulture is the greatest sufferer from these insects and within a few years the necessity of combating them in systematic manner has forced itself upon all who are interested in the production of fruit. State legislation has been secured to provide inspection of orchards and nursery stock and the success of such measures has resulted in the extension of the plan. The determined efforts upon the part of state boards of horticulture to adopt stringent methods to check the advance of injurious insects must be taken into consideration by the nurserymen.

It is generally admitted that the difficulties in the way of establishing an official quarantine on the border of every state in the Union are too great to be overcome and that the main thing for federal and state governments to do is to give liberal support to the scientific study of injurious insects and plant diseases. The State of New York has just taken a pronounced step in this direction. Other states are favorable to such investigation. Professor L. O. Howard, entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, says: "The immediate adoption by all eastern states of a law which shall declare, as does the Idaho law, that it is the duty of every agriculturist to adopt and apply, from time to time, proper methods for the destruction of insects; which gives the governor or ruling body of the State Board of Agriculture power to

appoint county commissioners upon proper request, and which shall further provide that these commissioners shall have the power to enforce remedial work when horticultural interests are threatened through the neglect of individuals, be the details what they may, should be urged by all prominent bodies of horticulturists. Another necessity is the passage of a law providing a penalty for the knowing sale of nursery stock or fruit affected by injurious insects, although the necessity for such a regulation will be obviated to a great degree if horticulturists will demand a written guarantee of non-infestation with every invoice of nursery stock purchased. There is no doubt that the prime agent in the distribution of injurious insects, particularly scale insects, is the nurseryman. Too frequently an orchard is handicapped from the start by the negligent planting of stock which bears some destructive scale insect, or contains some injurious borer, or bears the eggs of leaf-feeders or other enemies. Not a single tree should be set out without the most careful examination, and in fact we may almost go so far as to say that no stock should be planted without having been thoroughly washed with some strong insecticide, or, better, fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas. At the very least, as I have suggested before, require from the person from whom the nursery stock is bought, a clean bill of health, a guarantee of freedom from injurious insects. With such a guarantee it is reasonable to suppose that damages can be gained if the stock should subsequently prove to be infected. No nurseryman could do a wiser thing than habitually to give such a guarantee, and to advertise the fact that all stock has been thoroughly fumigated before it is sent out. Had such a custom prevailed in the past it is safe to say that a very large proportion of the damage which has been done by injurious insects to orchard trees all over the United States would have been absolutely prevented, and the spread of scale insects in particular would have been limited almost to insignificance. With such a custom prevailing in the future, these centers of infection, which gather new injurious insects from all parts of the world and distribute them broadcast upon young plants, will then cease to perform this destructive office, and a large measure of the danger to which every fruit grower is now subject will have been wiped out."

It is probable that the question of guaranteeing nursery stock to be free from injurious insects will confront the nurserymen very soon. In cases where the San Jose scale has been discovered this has already been necessary, and there is opportunity to increase confidence upon the part of the planter by guaranteeing stock free from injurious insects. As was recently pointed out the cost of spraying and examining stock in nursery rows is not great and it is probable that the guarantee would increase sales sufficiently to more than pay this cost.

As the result of investigations at the nurseries of William Parry in New Jersey, professional horticulturists say that it is safer to buy treated stock than untreated stock from a nursery supposed to be free,

MUCH good will undoubtedly result from the action of the legislature of the State of New York, appropriating \$16,000 to be expended in the interest of horticulture in the sixteen counties lying north and west of Cayuga lake. This fund is to be expended in conducting investigations and experiments in horticulture; in discovering and remedying diseases of plants, vines and fruit trees; in ascertaining the best means of fertilizing vineyard, fruit and garden plantations and of making orchards, vineyards and gardens prolific; in disseminating horticultural knowledge by means of lectures or otherwise; and in preparing, for free distribution the results of such investigations and experiments and such other information as may be deemed desirable and profitable in promoting the horticultural interests of the state. This work is to be prosecuted by Cornell University under the general supervision and direction of the commissioner of agriculture. This bill places at the disposal of the horticulturists of Western New York, experts and scientists upon whom they may freely call for information. It is of direct advantage to the nurserymen to have such substantial support to horticulture upon broad and practical lines. In such legislation the importance of horticulture is recognized and the art is fostered.

IMPORTANT testimony regarding plant importations was taken before the New York Board of Appraisers last month. Frank R. Pierson, C. H. Joosten, Frederick W. Kelsey and others argued that *Azalea indica* and *Azalea mollis*, for instance, should not be classed together; that the former is imported solely for forcing under glass, while other kinds are known as nursery stock, grown out of doors. With regard to roses the gentlemen named endeavored to show that all roses, except *Teas* and *Noisettes*, should be classed as nursery stock. Mr. Pierson testified that since the advent of large roses, of which *American Beauty* was the type, cultivation of *H. P.* roses under glass was constantly decreasing; that there were but few varieties of that class which were forced under glass, and that undoubtedly 75 per cent. and possibly 90 per cent. of all the roses now imported were for outdoor planting.

C. S. PLUMB, of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., believes that in the near future the cheap lands of New England, the abandoned farms, may be valuable as timber preserves. He recently purchased for \$700 one of these farms containing 361 acres, 225 acres of which were in woodland. Here is a farm, within four miles at its nearest point of a station on the Boston and Albany Railroad, on a decent highway, with a fair set of buildings, with plenty of good arable land and excellent future timber resources, selling at a lower price than land can be bought for anywhere in the West to-day—and this in the very heart of civilization. The scenery gives spacious views of the character well known in Berkshire county. A beautiful mountain lake is only half a mile away. Lenox and Stockbridge are each less than fifteen miles distant.

FROSTS in several states last month seriously affected the grape crop. It is believed that in comparatively few cases was other fruit damaged. Nursery stock did not suffer materially.

THERE is prospect of a usually interesting convention of the American Association of Nurserymen in Indianapolis, on June 12th and 13th. The headquarters of the association will be at the Denison hotel. Reduced rates have been secured on all railroads leading to Indianapolis.

SOME CULTURAL QUERIES.

Editor of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

What is the method of propagating what are called "transplants" in red raspberries?

In budding pear, cherry, plum and peach is the wood generally left in the bud or removed before inserting?

What is the best way to propagate *Hydrangea*, p. g? Can it be done by layers or from green wood cuttings in cold frame?

Canada.

G. A.

A. L. Wood, Rochester, probably the largest grower of small fruits in the country, says: "Transplants of red raspberries are grown from small suckers, plants that come up from an old plant, and transplanted in nursery rows, three feet by four feet in the row, and then cut down even with the ground to put all the strength in the root. We also transplant what we call May plants, that is, young plants that come up in May from the old plants. They are harder to make grow than the suckers. They should be planted as fast as they are dug and should be kept from the sun. The best time to plant them is toward night or after a rain. The May plants will make the strongest transplants. Nearly all the large nursery firms use transplants when they can get them. They are larger than the common sucker plants, and they have much better roots. They will stand more handling than the sucker plants."

Regarding the budding of pear, cherry, plum and peach Professor Bailey says: "There is some discussion as to whether the wood should be left upon the bud, but no definite experiments have been made to show that it is injurious to the resulting tree. Some budders remove the wood with the point of the knife or by a deft twist as the bud is removed from the stick. But buds appear to live equally well with wood attached or removed." Dr. Sorauer says: "In the case of budding, the healing process can practically take place at all the points of contact. As the bark of the old stock has been split in the cambial region, the youngest splint wood remains on the surface of the wood, the youngest bast cells line the lapets of the bark. From both the regions normally new layers of cells will arise which tend to fill up the interstices between the scion and the stock. Later on the scion itself will take part in the healing process, sending out similar callus

like rows of cells from its inner surface, just as was done from the bast of the wild stock. If the bud has some wood attached to it, the healing process can only take place by means of the narrow cambium zone bounding the scion. In this respect budding with wood is less favorable, as the scion offers less surface for fusion of tissues to take place. But this of little importance in the case of strong wild stock, as it will form healing callus so rapidly that the participation of the scion in this process may be neglected. On the other hand, this method of budding is much more easy in the case of wood from which the bark cannot readily be peeled, and is therefore much more successful at the hands of an unskilled operator. For it often happens in separating the bark from the wood that the fibro-vascular bundles of the bud remain attached to the wood in the form of a small conical protuberance, and the bud is only represented by a hollow cap, which does not grow out even when the bark has united to the stock."

Hydrangea, p. g., can be grown from layers but it is doubtful that it can be grown from green wood cuttings in cold frame. The common way with cuttings is to grow them in beds with bottom heat. John Charlton, Rochester, says: "Hydrangea, p. g., can be propagated readily from green wood in hotbed, as soon as the young wood is of proper firmness. Many growers propagate it by layering of green wood in nursery rows, and taking off the layers late in the fall, before digging the plants layered from. Either way is successful."

ELECTRICITY IN PLANT CULTURE.

In a recent discussion of the use of electricity in plant culture, before an English society, G. W. Fairall stated that ten years ago he made experiments upon lettuces, tomatoes, and other vegetables, with the object of ascertaining the value of electricity as an agent in plant cultivation. Although the results of his own experiments were eminently satisfactory, as also those of other and more favored investigators, it would be unwise to generalise too prematurely upon the value and extent of that form of assisted cultivation. Scientists were never justified in asserting, generally and positively, conclusions arrived at by the examination of single or few cases under certain and limited conditions. He then proceeded to refer to the results of experiments carried on by M. Barat, a French scientist who had devoted considerable time to patient investigation of electro-culture, supplementing those by his own experiences in the same field of observation. Mr. Fairall then described M. Barat's method of applying electricity to the cultivation of potatoes, tomatoes and hemp plants indicating unbiased selection. A row of hemp subjected intermittently during its growth to the action of an electric current not only matured earlier, but measured eighteen inches longer in stalk than that of another row cultivated under otherwise similar conditions. Potatoes were similarly treated, some being grown in the path of a current, others being cultivated

under normal conditions. One kilogramme of seed potatoes produced 21 kilogrammes of well-conditioned tubers in the first case, whilst in the latter only 12 1-2 kilogrammes were produced, the tubers being by no means so large or healthy as in the former case. Like results were obtained by the treatment of tomatoes, the fruit ripening eight days earlier. Siemens proved that fruit like strawberries ripens quicker aided by the electric light, and had Barat combined that knowledge with his own experiment on tomatoes, the results would probably have been more wonderful. Mr. Fairall considered that electricity could be applied successfully in many cases to the cultivation of plants, and his position with regard to electro-culture was one of hope for the future, although as yet sufficient and satisfactory data were not known to enable one to generalise with freedom.

Dall DeWeese, of Canon City, Colo., has recently formed a partnership with O. W. Dye from the Miami Valley, Ohio.

According to the *Detroit Tribune*, from 150,000 to 200,000 fruit trees were set out this spring in Western Michigan. They were mostly peaches, but more pear and plum trees were planted than ever before in a single season. One Berrien county farmer set 13,000 trees, and there were many new or replaced orchards of 1,000 to 1,500 trees. Most of the plantings were in the fruit belt along the lakeshore counties, but in the interior, north of Grand Rapids, farmers are going into plums, pears, cherries and apples, the winters being too uncertain for peaches.

C. W. Garfield said at the March meeting of the Grand River Valley, Mich., Horticultural Society: Reports are going broadcast telling of the sad outlook for Florida and its productions. Western Tennessee and Missouri are also said to have a dismal outlook for peaches, at Georgia and Delaware have received a set back. Men come home from California and declare Michigan to be the ideal spot for fruitgrowing. We ought to emphasize the fact that we are surely in a country where extensive fruit culture is reasonably certain to give good returns; and now, while we are planting, and we may plant unhesitatingly, let us congratulate ourselves that it is our good fortune to be here in the center of so great a fruit region. Only a little of the available land is under cultivation. Here we are in a peach paradise. Let us grasp the opportunity and reap our reward."

INDISPENSABLE SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

C. H. JOOSTEN, NEW YORK CITY.—"Enclosed find \$2.50 to renew subscriptions. I think THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is an indispensable source of information in its special field, and a necessity to every one connected with the nursery interests."

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E. E. COX, ENSEL NURSERIES, ENSEL, O.—"I do not wish to miss a number of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Enclosed you will find \$1. I would have it if it cost \$3."

TOUCHES THE RIGHT SPOT.

THE L. GREEN SON & CO., PERRY, O.—"Enclosed see \$1 subscription for THE NURSERYMAN. It just touches the right spot."

Among Growers and Dealers.

P. H. Foster, Babylon, L. I., 83 years of age, is in failing health.

A. Blanc, Philadelphia, writes extensively to the *Horticultural Trade Journal* in support of the forage plant, Sacaline.

Articles of incorporation of the Smith's Villa Greenhouse and Nursery Co., Sioux City, Ia., were filed May 8th. The capital stock is \$5,000 with \$2,000 paid up. The incorporators are William Smith, H. A. Smith and E. J. Stason.

J. O. Kelly & Sons, Jeff, Ala., send samples of a new early cherry which is considerably earlier than the Early Richmond. It is of dark red color and mild flavor. The tree is a prolific bearer. The new cherry promises to be a valuable addition to the southern list, which is not extensive.

A. C. Griesa & Bro., Lawrence, Kan., are pushing the Bokara No. 3 peach vigorously. This promises to prove one of the staple varieties for trying situations. It is claimed by J. Wragg & Son, Wauke, Ia., that the Bokara stood 20 degrees below zero and furnished a crop. The fruit has a yellow flesh and a free stone.

The many friends of J. Fred Lee, whose face has become so familiar to all the nurserymen who attend the conventions or horticultural meetings, will be glad to learn that he has taken charge of the plate department of the Stecher Lithographic Co., where he will be pleased to receive any correspondence relative to plates or nurserymen's supplies of any description. As this is a decided advancement for Mr. Lee, his friends wish him every success in his new position.

C. F. McNair & Co., Dansville, write: "Our spring sales were about the same as a year ago. The demand for stock kept up until very late. This was especially noticeable with apples, which have heretofore been so dull. Prices on all stock have been very low; in fact, in many cases less than the cost of production. The season was an unusually short one, with a great deal of bad weather and much frost to contend with. Owing to a much less amount of planting in the past two seasons, we are in hopes of realizing better prices in the future."

Linton, Oren & Co., Marceline, Mo., say: "We have just closed one of the most successful spring trades that we have had for years. We consider our success this spring due wholly to our management in selling. We employed none but honest respectable salesmen. We honored none but responsible orders, we sold at fair prices, and offered nothing but first-class stock, handled with great care, securely packed and protected in such manner, that there was no reason for complaint or objections. We were compelled to dig everything that was ready for the trade, and could have sold more, if we had had it. Good prospects for fall and spring."

Clarence Wedge, Albert Lea, Iowa, writes to the *Iowa*

State Register: "We have tried both budding and collar grafting our standard northern varieties of plum on both the native plum and the sand cherry. We find budding much the most satisfactory, and think we shall prefer the sand cherry to the native plum. The bud takes as readily, starts as easily, makes a stronger growth, and is much less likely to split from the stock. The use of the Mariana, Myrobolan or other foreign stocks for northern planting, should be stopped immediately, as it is injuring the reputation of our grand varieties. Our nurseries will serve their customers and their own reputation far better by selling no plums at all, than by sending out such a worthless and disappointing article."

The Rogers Nursery Co., Moorestown, N. J., writes to the *Rural New Yorker*: "We have a letter from a fruit grower in Madison County, N. Y., saying that his Japan plums have come through all right, both Abundance and Burbank. It seems strange that some people say they have winter-killed, while others write to us that theirs have come through all right, with a temperature of 24 below zero last winter. Could it be that those that have died are on peach roots? We know that it is the impression among many nurserymen, and I think Professor Bailey states that they are equally valuable on peach roots; however, most of our customers do not want any plums on peach roots. There must be some local cause for the Japan plums not living in some sections, while they are thriving in other sections that are more unfavorable."

Israel E. Ilgenfritz, well known to the older nurserymen of Western New York and many others in the country, died at his home in Monroe, Mich., April 9th. The *Monroe Commercial* of recent date says: "Two hundred years ago a sturdy German felt within himself the possibilities of betterment of his fortunes in the new world, and became an emigrant. He was virile and energetic, and founded a line of descendants who were all active and influential factors in their circles. Of these Israel E. was born in Little York, Pa., August 24, 1824. He was one of a family of nine, only two of whom, Mrs. Ressler of Chicago, and William Ilgenfritz of New Carlisle, Penn., survive him. Like his ancestor he followed the westward star, and after his marriage to Miss Mary Fishburn, which occurred December 24, 1846, he left the rocky hills of the Keystone State and came overland to the fair level lands of Michigan. Monroe was at that time a busy, bustling mart, the terminus of several lines of steamboats, the center of a large tributary territory, and here he set his stakes and started to build up a fortune. He was a nurseryman by natural instinct, and the first money he had made in his boyhood was by raising and selling some mulberry trees; and when he came to Michigan the wagon in which he brought his earthly possessions had as part of its little freight a box of young trees. At first he had no money with which to buy land, and for a makeshift started a meat market with his father-in-law and his brother-in-law, P. W. Fishburn. He soon left this and began his life's

work by buying 40 acres of land at Waterloo and from that beginning has grown the magnificent concern which now uses nearly 700 acres of land, at times employs 200 men in its operations and has the largest winter cellars and packing houses of any nursery in the country. Mr. Ilgenfritz was a man of massive mold, and he planned and worked in a large way. In 1871 the Methodist church in this city—the church of his love and devotion—was built, and into this he put his whole soul and energy, contributing nearly \$15,000, and thus that noble edifice may almost be regarded as his monument, for without his gifts its present proportions would not have been possible. His business experience was not all sunshine. In the 70's some severe winters damaged his stock badly, and later a great hail storm battered down the labor of years. But through all adversities he was serene and confident, and the house he founded is now one of the most flourishing institutions of its kind in the United States. In 1880 the firm of I. E. Ilgenfritz & Sons was formed. The deceased left a widow, six sons and five daughters."

HONEST MEN HONORED.

A few years ago, writes E. M. C., Sing Sing, N. Y., in *Rural New Yorker*, I sent to a leading nursery for a Lombard plum tree; this variety was not so common or cheap as now. From it I grafted some 20 large trees; last season they bore for the first, and the fruit was no more like a Lombard than a Baldwin. They are poor enough, and now I am grafting them over again; it's terribly provoking as well as a loss. Another fact has perplexed me much: I have several times sent to leading nurseries for certain kinds of trees, and if they happened to be out of that particular kind, some other was substituted. If that is an honest way of dealing, I fail to see it. If I pay for a horse, I don't want a goat. This spring, I sent to R. M. Kellogg, of Michigan, for plants; he was all out of the variety ordered, and he returned the money; there's a square-dealing man. Last fall, I sent to the Rogers Nursery Co., of New Jersey, for a lot of trees; part of them were sent at once, the rest this spring. A finer lot I never received; but those received in the fall were all winter-killed, owing to the extreme cold. I wrote, requesting them to be sure to let me know when they shipped this spring, as the first lot had been killed, and I wished to make sure of the rest. They sent back word that they would refill the order. I wrote them, no; if they would send me a few (for I had none of that variety), I would be entirely satisfied; but they refilled the order, and put in enough extra trees to pay all expenses. I write this in order that others buying quite largely, may know that here is a company whose business is squared by the Golden Rule.

BEST OF ITS CLASS.

STORRS & HARRISON CO., PAINEVILLE, O.—"THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is the best of all papers of its class. It is an excellent advertising medium."

BEAUTY OF THE LANDSCAPE.

I have just read a few extracts from a report upon a park system in which the remarkable admission is made that the selection of the planting material is after the ponding of water, "practically the only work which can be done for the enhancement of the beauty of the landscape!" Everything comes to him who waits, but I declare I can scarcely credit what I have read, so very different is the dicta to much of the observed practice. Why, for upwards of twenty years, I have half scolded in every letter I have written on landscape matters, and have hinted as broadly as I thought any journal would print, that I believed there was almost an entire absence of any intelligent selection of material whatever, that the material received little or no consideration, except that of dollars and cents. Ah! here we are, Pitch, Pine, "Cedar," (whatever that may mean) Juniper and Hemlock, these are samples of proposed selection, and even they must wait upon the building, or at least the "planning" of the permanent roads and paths.

Really to me it all reads very funny. You see I am not a road architect to any eminent extent beyond what a professional gardener should be. I have "built" many miles at one time or another, however, some of it I am sure in as difficult country for roading as there is anywhere, but the planting could never afford to wait—that would have meant the curtailment of a considerable revenue from crops. Things were managed by a sort of professional instinct in those days I think, for simple and direct means were taken to study the topography by living amidst it, and then the roads along the sides and round about the mountains were leveled just as simply, and following close behind came enough labor to "trace" them, as we called it, not upon paper but upon the ground. The only roads we thought it necessary to widen and construct permanently and at once, were those leading to the building sites. The so-called traces were really bridle paths. So you see the very first essentials were means of communication. No, there was no great amount of drawing involved; we soon found that the best efforts of engineers and draughtsmen were utterly inadequate to convey a sufficient idea of either the topography or the scenery, no matter how much they exhausted themselves. We could level and construct our roads, do the blasting, the bridge building, build the revetments and such like, in something less time than it took them to prepare their gauges, make the surveys, do their studying, and get out drawings. They fumed around a little, and no doubt felt a little hurt at first, but they soon ended up by wanting to know "what can *we* do with such men as those?" Oh, yes! the scenery. Well, you see the fact of the matter was that a road could not be taken anywhere without encountering the scenery, so we soon ceased to worry ourselves about it. Sometimes where a road was shut in between a pair of high hills, and we wanted to make things interesting, quite a good deal of "selected material" was planted, but we never once

dreamed of using or "selecting" material which could be seen on every hill-side in the land.

No doubt our tastes were awfully depraved, but we planted things which were known to be adaptable, yet just as uncommon as we could get them. The operations were not picayune by any means, a vast deal of planting was done, enough in many cases to entirely change the aspect of very extensive tracts of country. Yes! there were water scenes too, and they were produced just as simply as the rest. A dam was built beneath a bridge and the stream flooded quite an extensive area of land, and a portion of the banks was planted, not with the common water weeds of the country, but with *Richardias* and *Florentine Irises*. I imagine we must have been pretty stupid kind of people to be continually aching after select effects in that manner, but wise or stupid we unquestionably did succeed in making them just as select as we called them, and I believe we preserved and even enhanced the beauty of the landscape, which was by no means easy where everything was beautiful.

Trenton, N. J.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

THE PEAR-TREE PSYLLA.

This formidable enemy of pear culture will doubtless extend its destructive work over a wide territory the coming season, and cultivators of this fruit should be prepared to meet it promptly, or their orchards will be seriously injured, if not completely ruined, says George T. Powell in the *Rural New Yorker*. As the warm days come on, eggs will be laid about the bases of the terminal buds, and in the creases of old bark. As soon as the leaves begin to open, these eggs will hatch, and the young insects will begin to suck the sap from the axils of the leaves and stems of the forming fruit. Unless active measures be taken at this time to destroy the psylla, in 30 days most of the fruit will drop off, and what is left will be worthless, and the trees will be seriously injured at the end of the season.

The treatment is to spray with kerosene emulsion as soon as the leaves begin to open. This should be thoroughly done to destroy the first brood; if this be done, they will give comparatively little trouble for the rest of the summer. The following formula I have found effective: one-half pound of hard soap, one gallon of water, two gallons of kerosene. Dissolve the soap in hot water, and add the kerosene while the water is at the boiling point. Churn thoroughly until a complete emulsion is formed. Use one gallon of the emulsion to 20 of water, spray thoroughly, and this very serious pest can be annihilated. Within the next two weeks, another very thorough spraying again done so that every part of the tree is wet, will insure a good growth of new wood, and not only will the present crop of fruit be saved, but one assured for next year. Fruit growers must examine closely, and if they see any evidence of this insect, must spray at once, and save their trees and fruit.

From Various Points.

Greenhouses and nursery stock were damaged by a severe hail storm in Rochester on May 10th.

Hertfordshire, Devonshire, Norfolk and Worcestershire are the principal apple-growing counties of England.

The Delaware school children have, by a large majority, selected the peach blossom as the state floral emblem.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Association will be held in the Russell House, Detroit, Mich., June 11th to 13th.

The semi-annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society will be held at Willow Springs, Mo., on June 4th, 5th and 6th. J. C. Evans, of North Kansas City, is president; L. A. Goodman, of Westport, secretary.

It is reported that the fruit crop of California will be considerably shortened by excessive dropping due to late frosts in April and excessive moisture along the rivers where much fruit is grown. Sunshine and warm weather are needed.

There have been eighty-one carloads of fruit trees received thus far at Delta, Colorado, this season and the stock has been planted in that vicinity. With the local grown trees this means that more than a million trees have been planted in the county this spring.

It is stated that there are 26,000,000 acres of waste land in England, and about one-fourth of that expanse might be easily made available for planting out with trees, and that beyond all doubt there are a great many areas in England which would be more profitable to plant with trees than to use for other purposes.

Jonas Martin, one of the largest grape growers in the Chautauqua region, has just finished tying up 150 acres of vines with wire instead of with twine. Many growers are using No. 19 annealed wire cut $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and say that it is cheaper than twine, and that twice as much ground can be covered in a day as when twine is used.

Claude Meeker, American consul at Bradford, England, reports to Secretary of Agriculture Morton: "Fruits are imported from nearly all fruit-growing countries. The amount produced here is exceedingly small. At the same time the demand for fruit is continually growing, many physicians recommending the American custom of eating fruit for breakfast as exceedingly wholesome and the general consumption of fruit in season as healthful in every way. The climate and seasons in this part of England not being suitable for fruit culture, the people have not, as a rule, any particular desire for it. The American apple, however, is in especially high favor, particularly the Newtown Pippin. Immense quantities of these apples are shipped here every autumn. The Bradford fruiterers get the American fruit from both London and Liverpool. Despite the great quantity received, the supply practically fails about the middle of February in

each winter. At the present time the choice Newtown Pippins and other winter apples command at retail about 5 or 6 cents each. If the high railroad rates which discriminate against fruits could be broken down, the consumption in almost all the interior cities would be quadrupled and a great market would thus be opened."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The ninth biennial report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has been issued under the direction of the Secretary, F. D. Coburn, Topeka. In his introductory President Potter says: "A State evolved within a third of a century from a wilderness, and which, in the two most unpropitious years of her history as to both agricultural and financial conditions, produces from her soil the necessaries and luxuries of life to the extent of \$286,000,000, has small occasion to feel humiliated, but on the other hand has demonstrated once for all the tremendous resources of her soil and people, and even under circumstances the most adverse." The report contains 537 pages covering in descriptive and tabulated form all the facts connected with the agriculture and horticulture of this important state. Topeka: HAMILTON PRINTING CO.

A book of more than ordinary interest to nurserymen is "A Popular Treatise on the Physiology of Plants," for the use of gardeners or for students of horticulture and of agriculture, by Dr. Paul Sorauer, director of the experiment station at the Royal Pomological Institute in Proskau, Silesia. The work is a translation by Professor F. E. Weiss of Manchester, England. It treats in detail the structure of plants with special reference, as the title indicates, to the needs of gardeners and horticulturists.

The structure, nutrition and treatment of the root, the stem, leaf and shoot, the use of shoots for propagating, the theory of watering the flowers, fruits and seeds are subjects handled by a master. The book is interesting as well as instructive. The ordinary processes of horticulture are discussed in such a manner as to point out clearly the reasons for them. The illustrations are accurate and elaborate and they add greatly to the value of the book. Nurserymen, florists, horticulturists and gardeners will find this work of much value. London and New York: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.

The sixth annual report of the board of trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden has been issued under the direction of Dr. William Trelease, the director. A large amount of interesting matter is presented in the usual excellent manner, with half-tone engravings and plates of varieties described. On the open Sunday last June, 20,159 visitors were noted; on the open Sunday in September, 15,500. The most generally attractive features added to the grounds last year are a series of new granitoid lily ponds, one of which was planned for the growth of the Victoria regia, the Amazon water lily. Improvements have also been made in the fruticetum. During the year 950 packets of seeds and 1,000 plants were received by donation or exchange and 850 packets of seeds and some plants were distributed. The herbarium now consists of 231,527 specimens. The library contains 7,631 books and 9,822 pamphlets which, with the 110,000 index cards are valued at \$29,630.23. The course of study for garden pupils covers a wide field. The report contains the following illustrated scientific papers: Revision of the North American species of Saggiaria and Lophotocarpus; Leitneria Florida; studies on the dissemination and leaf reflexion of Yucca aloifolia and other species; notes and observations of new and little known species; notes on the mound flora of Atchison county, Missouri. St. Louis: BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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Fruit Trees: Standard Pears, Dwarf Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Quinces, Nectarines.
(In Car-load Lots).

Small Fruits: Native and Foreign Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries (English and Native), Raspberries, Blackberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb.

Ornamental Trees: Imperial Cut-leaf Alder, Purple Beech, Cut-leaf Birch, Catalpas, Elms, Horse Chestnuts, Lindens, Magnolias, Maples, Mountain Ash, Poplars, Walnuts, Willows.

Evergreens: Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Arbor Vitæ, Junipers.

Ornamental Shrubs and Vines: Altheas, Almonds, Calycanthus, Cornus Elegantissima, Deutzias, Elders, Hydrangeas, Honeysuckles, Ampelopsis, Lilacs, Spireas, Snowballs, Syringas, Weigelias, Wistarias, etc.

FREE ROSES Hybrid Roses, Tea Roses, Climbing Roses, Moss
Roses, Azalias, Rhododendrons, Clematis, Industry
Gooseberry.

Send List of your wants for prices.

W. & T. SMITH CO.

GRAPE NIAGARA VINES

All old and new varieties. Extra quality.

Warranted true. Lowest Rates. Introducing the

EATON.

Also other SMALL FRUITS. Descriptive Catalogue Free.

T. S. HUBBARD CO., Fredonia, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Phoenix Nursery Co., 600 Acres.
13 Greenhouses.
(SUCCESSORS TO SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO.)

NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS Wholesale and Retail.

Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.
Send list of wants for prices. Salesmen wanted.

P. O. BOX 1215.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

The SPARTA NURSERIES Always have in stock their
Dry Baled Moss. Same
quality in bulk.

The Finest Grade of Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants
Ever Offered. Write for Prices.

Sparta, Wis., Aug 1, 1894.

Z. K. JEWETT & CO.

NURSERYMEN Should read this, I have just
what you want. Always in
stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS**. No
delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large
car load shipped the first day received.

L. G. THOMPSON,

Write me for easy terms and prices.

TOMAH, WIS.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

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ESTABLISHED 1780.

BRAUT & SON, Directors,
ANGERS, FRANCE.

SPECIALTY OF NURSERY STOCK.

AZALEAS, CAMELIAS, RHODODENDRONS,
MAGNOLIAS, LILAC, ETC.

AGENT FOR
UNITED STATES AND CANADA,

ANDRE L. CAUSSE,

105 and 107 Hudson Street, New York City.

GEYER BROS., Growers of

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Fine Stock.

Apples, Standard Pears, Cherries, Plums, Dwarf Pears, Grape
Vines and Roses.

We offer a superior grade of stock that will give satisfaction in every particular.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Orleans Nursery Co.

ORLEANS, FRANCE.

Growers of fine Fruit Stock, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Orna-
mentals, etc., in large quantities. All orders carefully exe-
cuted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special prices on application.

Address all correspondence to our Sole Agents for United States and
Canada.

HERMAN BERKMAN,

89 and 41 Cortland Street,

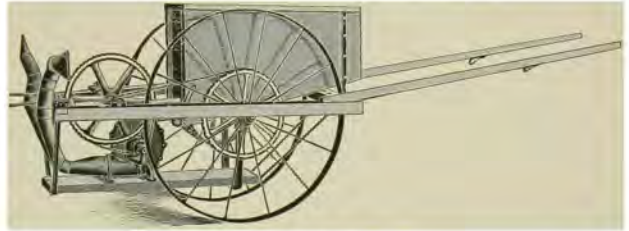
New York.

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...THE SIROCCO



For Nurseries.
 For Gardeners.
 For Fruit Growers.
 For Cranberry Growers.
 For Cotton “
 For Tobacco “
 Etc., Etc.



PATENT APPLIED FOR.

The cut here shown represents a machine for throwing Lime, Sulphur, Caustic preparations of any kind, Copper Sulphate preparations for Mildew, Rust, &c., and any and every kind of Insecticide or Fungicide.

WHAT WILL IT DO?

It will save 70 per cent. of material used over any other method of application known. The machine will go between the closest of nursery rows, will go in wet, sticky ground, as tires are wide, and though only 2 feet 4 inches in width, cannot upset, as the force is applied near the ground and the whole is enclosed in a guard that has no projections to catch or injure trees or other plants; being slightly narrower at front than main body, the wheels cannot run over or injure any tree out of line, as frame will push it aside.

DEATH TO PEAR TREE SLUGS.

Now, what we claim for this is that it will do more work and better work than any twenty men can do; a boy, driving this machine can easily do six acres a day. Slugs come fast at times on pear and other trees, but this machine loaded with lime will destroy them thoroughly, as not a leaf is left untouched by the cloud of dust this machine throws.

SPECIAL OFFER.

As an evidence that we believe what we say, we will send one of our machines to any reliable nurseryman anywhere in the United States, subject to approval, and in any town where there is more than one nursery, we will send the machine and our agent to show it up, though there is not much showing, except hitch a horse on it and start to work, and the machine does the rest. It has never failed to give absolute satisfaction, and no nursery can do without this necessary tool, once its merits are realized. It will save any nursery of importance its cost in one week. Orders will be filled in the order received and we will not guarantee to fill any orders under ten days after May 1st; so if you want one on approval or otherwise please order early.



The Sirocco Co., UNIONVILLE, LAKE CO.,
OHIO.

Headquarters for Colored Plates

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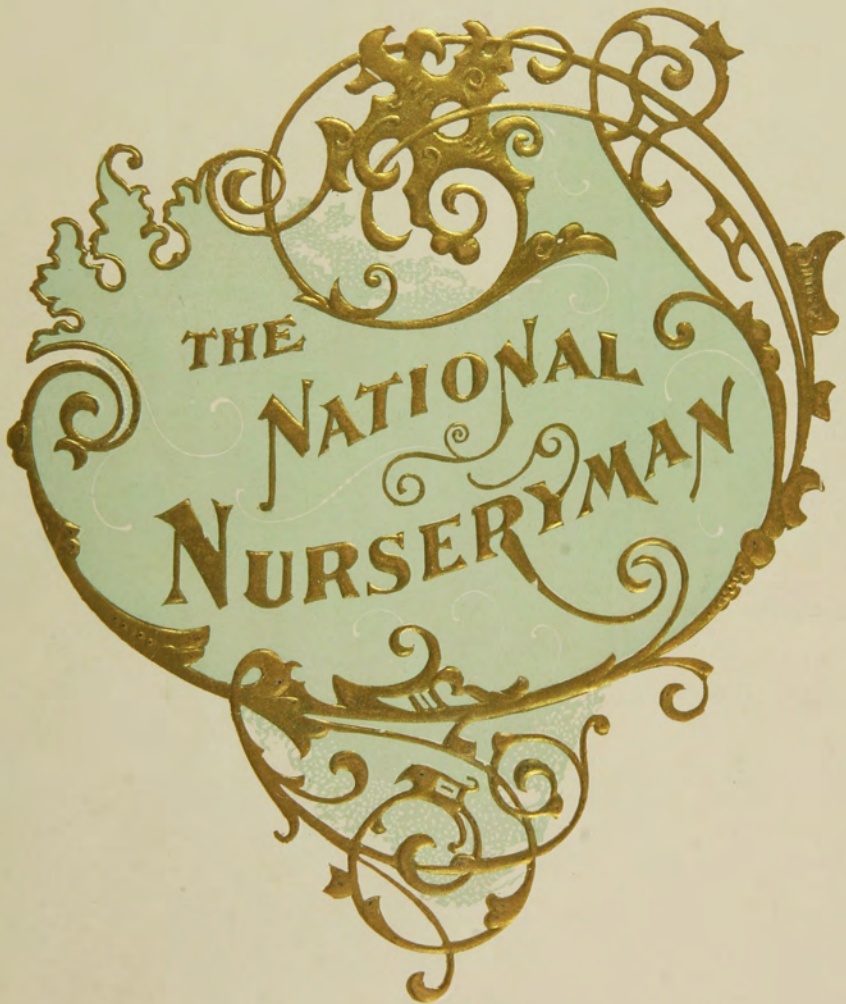
∴ Nurserymen's and Florists' Supplies. ∴



STECHER LITHOGRAPHIC Co.,

NORTH ST. PAUL STREET,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



July, 1895.

PAINESVILLE NURSERIES.

Gault Perpetual Raspberry.

A valuable market variety. A perpetual bearer. Ripens a crop of berries at time of Gregg, producing more fruit; continues bearing on young wood until killed by frost,—not a few scattering berries but frequently 80 to 100 on a single tip. Berries fine quality, extra large and firm; plant a vigorous grower, extremely hardy, going uninjured through past winter where many kinds were killed.

Special inducements to large buyers for Spring, 1896.

—CIRCULARS, COLORED PLATES, ETC., AT LOW RATES.

Our usual immense assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Roses, Shrubs, Bulbs,
Hardy and Tender Plants, Etc.,

All young thrifty stock, carefully grown and graded to the highest standard.

FRUIT TREES

Especially fine Standard and Dwarf Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot, &c.

SMALL FRUITS

Large stock leading old and new varieties. Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, Dewberries, Raspberries, &c., grown from pure stock, graded and handled right.

ORNAMENTALS

Of all kinds, handsome blocks of well grown trees Deciduous and Evergreen, upright and weeping. Largest and finest lot of Carolina Poplars on the market. Splendid stock of Silver, Norway Schwedlerli and Ash leaf Maples, European and Cut leaf Birch, Catalpas, Lindens, Horse Chestnuts, Flowering Thorns, Tulips, Willows, &c.



GAULT RASPBERRY, FROM PHOTO OF CLUSTER
PICKED IN SEPTEMBER.



INDUSTRY.

SHRUBS

A splendid stock of well-grown plants in large assortment of varieties.

ROSES

We lead the world in field grown Roses. Immense stock field grown Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, &c., budded low on Manetti. Best plants at lowest rates. Fine block of Holland grown Tree Roses for Fall delivery.

BULBS

All the varieties for Fall planting direct from the best French and Holland growers

Largest, most complete and best equipped cellars and packing houses. Stock stored for Spring delivery when desired. Facilities for prompt and accurate filling of orders are unsurpassed.

YOUR INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED AT ANY TIME.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE.

41st YEAR. 1,000 ACRES. 29 GREENHOUSES.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

THE LEADING NURSERY OF AMERICA.

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Founded 1840.

Hardy Trees and Plants

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FRUIT TREES.

SMALL FRUITS.

GRAPE VINES.

DECIDUOUS, ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.

EVERGREENS.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.

HARDY PLANTS.

HARDY ROSES.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE superbly illustrated,
also Wholesale List for the Trade—FREE.

Surplus for Spring 1895

Immense stock of ASPARAGUS, strong 2-year roots, Palmetto,
Barr's Phila. Mammoth, and the Conover's Colossal.

ALL AT LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES.

Also, surplus of nice June budded PEACH TREES, chiefly the
New Crosby, Champion and Elberta.

ALEX. PULLEN, - Milford, Del.

Proprietor of the MILFORD NURSERIES.

STANDARD AND DWARF PEAR,

APPLE, PLUM, CHERRY, RUSSIAN APRICOTS,
CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

And Low Budded Roses on Manetta Stock.

Prices Low and Stock Good

Special Prices on Car Lots.

JAY WOOD,

KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

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JACKSON & PERKINS,

Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.

...Growers of...

WHOLESALE
ONLY.

CHOICE SPECIALTIES FOR...
NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS.

For the Season of 1895-96.

Roses. An immense stock of strong plants on own roots. Grown
on new land, and especially fine. All the best hardy
varieties.

Large stocks of CRIMSON RAMBLEE, the wonderful
new Polyantha and MARGARET DICKSON, the finest
white H.P. yet introduced. Write for plates and circulars.

Clematis. A fine stock of all the leading kinds; Jackmanni,
Henryii, Ramona, Paniculata, and many others.

Ornamentals. A large assortment including especially fine
lots of Hydrangea p. g. (Tree-form and
Bush) Japan Snowballs, Tea's Weeping
Mulberry, Ampelopsis Veitchii, Paeonies, &c., &c.

Gooseberries. Industry, Downing, Houghton, Smith's Im
proved. Fine, strong plants.

Grape Vines. An extra large lot. Grown with heavy tops as
well as roots.

Fruit Trees. Fine thrifty blocks of Apples, Pears, Plums,
Cherries, &c. All young, clean-looking stock.

Our Trade List will be out in June. Wait for it before placing orders.

FOR THIS SPRING it is not yet too late to set Evergreens. We still
have a fine lot of Norway Spruce, Austrian and Scotch Pines
at low prices.



Surplus.



PLUMS.—5,000 Willard, Abundance, Spaulding and Lincoln.

PEARS.—5,000 Koonce, Kieffer, Seneca, Lincoln Coreless, Japan
Golden Russet.

APPLES.—A heavy stock of standard sorts. A limited supply of
Starr, Parlin and Flora.

NUTS.

CHESTNUTS.—Alpha. Opens Sept. 5 to 10, without frost.

Parry's Giant, 4 to 6 inches around; the largest known
chestnut.

Pedigree Mammoth, Paragon, Gumbo, Ridgeley, &c.

WALNUTS.—French, Persian, Japan and English.

PECANS, ALMONDS, FILBERTS, SHELLBARKS.

NOVELTIES.

10,000 Eleagnus Longipes; 5,000 Matrimony Vines; 25,000 Trifoliata

Orange, 1, 2 and 3 year; 10,000 Japan Wineberry; Japan Mayberries;
Logan (Raspberry Blackberry); Strawberry-Raspberry.

15,000 Imported Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry, 1 and 2 year.

10,000 Childs' Tree Blackberry—green plants, pot-grown.

10,000 Eldorado " " " "

10,000 Lovett's Best " " " "

A heavy stock of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries,
Gooseberries and Currants.

Shade Trees—POPLARS AND MAPLES.

SEND FOR SPECIAL PRICES.

All stock disinfected and free from insect or disease.

WM. PARRY, Pomona Nurseries,

PARRY, - - NEW JERSEY.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

BREWER & STANNARD, The Ottawa Star Nurseries, OTTAWA, KANSAS,

OFFER

- 45,000 Pear, Std., very fine, strictly 2 years, will grade largely $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and up, general assortment.
- 30,000 Pear, Dwf., 2 years, a fine lot in every respect.
- 80,000 Cherry, strong 2 year, good supply of northern sorts.
- 75,000 Plum on Plum, 1 and 2 years, very fine, general assortment, including Willard, Burbank and Forest Rose.
- 150,000 Peach, good supply of Crosby, Champion and Elberta.
- 15,000 Apricot, Russian and American sorts.
- 500,000 Apple, 2 years, good supply of northern sorts.
- 2,000,000 Apple Seedlings.
- 75,000 Quince Stocks, Angus.
- 200,000 Mariana Stocks.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1,500,000 Osage Hedge, 1 year. | 50,000 Elm, 1 year. |
| 500,000 Russian Mulberry, 1 year. | 2,000 Mountain Ash, 4 to 5 ft. and 5 to 6 feet. |
| 200,000 Box Elder, 1 year. | 1,000 Cut Leaf Birch, 4 to 5 feet and 5 to 6 feet, fine. |
| 100,000 Ash, 1 year. | 5,000 Soft Maple, 4 to 5 feet, 5 to 6 feet and 7 to 8 feet. |
| 300,000 Black Locust, 1 year. | |
| 200,000 Soft Maple, 1 year. | |

Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Blackberries, Raspberries, Evergreens, Asparagus, Pieplant, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

TRY US on PEAR, CHERRY and PLUM,
and compare our stock with that from other parts of the country.
We Guarantee Satisfaction.

COLOMBE BROTHERS, USSY, (Calvados), FRANCE. Growers and Exporters of French Stocks.

Mahaleb, Mazzard, Myrobalan, Apple, Pear, and Quince by the 10 thousand or 100 thousand at lowest prices for carefully graded, well-grown stock. Also full assortment of leading Ornamentals. Reliable Stock. Superior packing. Large fine stock this season.
Order early before sizes and varieties are exhausted. For Price Lists, etc., address **FRED. W. KELSEY,** Sole Agt. for U.S. and Canada, 146 Broadway, N.Y.

Mount Hope Nurseries. Established 1869.

We solicit Wholesale and Dealers Trade, and are Headquarters for the **HARDY NEW PEACH BOKARA,** 28 degrees below zero, and a crop. Send for descriptive circular, and price of Trees and Buds. Endorsed by Prof. J. L. Budd and others.

A. C. GRIESA & BBO., - - - LAWRENCE, KAN.

THE KINSEY NURSERIES ESTABLISHED 1852.

We have for the Trade, Fall 1895, a fine stock of the following items:

Plum on Plum, Cherry, Peach, Quince, Apple, Standard Pears, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Asparagus, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Climbing Plants, &c., &c.

Having a R. R. side-track running into our packing grounds, we are in a position to do car-load packing in the most thorough manner.

We solicit the correspondence of Nurserymen and Dealers, and will always endeavor to meet competing prices.

We guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders.

SAMUEL KINSEY & CO., - - - KINSEY, OHIO.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

In Car Load Lots.

Apple, Carolina Poplar,
Cherry, Silver Maple.

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF OTHER STOCK.
PEACH, PLUM, PEAR (Standard and Dwarf), **GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS,** and other **SMALL FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.**

- Complete List of Varieties;
- Stock Young, Thrifty, and of Best Quality;
- Carefully Graded and Handled.

Write for **SPECIAL PRICES IN CAR LOAD LOTS.** Personal inspection courted. **SPADES**—see Trade List. Trade List ready Feb 15th.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS,
BRIDGEPORT, Marion County, - - - INDIANA

Ornamental LARGE TREES, SMALL

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

COMPLETE STOCK. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SHENANDOAH NURSERY Offers to the trade a large stock of Apple Trees, 1st-class, strong on northern sorts.

Apple, Cherry, Plum Seedlings, Apple Cherry, Plum SCIONS,
Apple Grafts Made to Order.

Cherries, Grapes, Shade Trees (large and small), Evergreens, Roses, Etc. Plum on Plum (Native and European varieties).

PRICES LOW. Correspondence solicited. Address **D. S. LAKE, Prop.,** Shenandoah, Iowa.

THE WILLIAM H. MOON CO., MORRISVILLE, BUCKS CO., PA.,

Offer for Fall, 1895.

- 1,000,000 Asparagus Roots, 2 years old, Palmetto, Barr's and Conover's.
- 5,000 Paragon and Numbo Chestnuts, 1 and 2 years, grafted.
- 20,000 Sugar and Silver-Leaved Maples, 8 to 14 ft.
- 10,000 Carolina Poplars, 8 to 15 ft.
- 2,000 Purple-Leaved Beech.
- 50,000 Deciduous Trees of Leading Varieties.
- 500,000 California Privet, 1 and 2 years old, very stocky.
- 100,000 Flowering Shrubs, including a full assortment of leading varieties.
- 10,000 Rosa Wichuriana.
- 20,000 Horeysuckles—Climbing.
- 20,000 Climbing Vines—Assorted.
- 30,000 Dahlias—Finest Collection.

Special quotations on application. Correspondence with the trade solicited in reference to their wants in the Ornamental Line.

Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries

Offer for Fall '94, and Spring '95, large stock of the following:

Apple, Peaches, Plum (Japan and others) Apricots, Nectarines, 1-Year Standard Pear (heavy on Kleffer, Garber and Clapp's Favorite), Grape, Asparagus, Strawberries, Osage Orange, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Etc., Etc.

Well-Graded Stock! Prompt Shipment.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Special attention to growing Peach Trees of which we have the usual quantity. We are prepared to give prices to suit the times.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

"Nice lot of Smock and Promiscuous Peach Pits" for immediate shipment.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

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KNOX NURSERIES.

Established 1851.
 . . .

Fruit Trees for Fall of '95 and Spring of '96.

800,000 APPLE. All the leading and hardier sorts.

150,000 PEACH. Crosby, Champion, Elberta, Etc.

PLUMS, CHERRIES, and a General Assortment.

Correspondence solicited.

Send us your Want-List.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, Vincennes, Ind.

LEVAVASSEUR & SONS NURSERIES,

USSY (CALVADOS) AND ORLEANS, FRANCE.

Largest Growers and Exporters of all kinds of

NURSERY STOCKS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Best Grading Quality and Packing.

Send your List of Wants for Special Prices to

HERMAN BERKHAN, Sole Agent,

39 and 41 Cortland St., New York.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.

ONE HUNDREDTH SEASON. LOUIS LEROY'S NURSERIES,

(ESTABLISHED 1795.)

ANGERS (M. & L.) FRANCE.

GROWER AND EXPORTER OF

FRUIT, FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL TREE STOCKS,
CONIFERAE, SHRUBS, ETC.

AZALEAS, CAMELLIAS, CLEMATIS LILAOS, MAGNOLIAS,
RHODODENDRONS, ROSES, ETC., ETC.

ORDERS NOW BOOKED AT LOW PRICES

SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA.

AUG. RHOTERT,

26 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

SNOWHILL NURSERIES

Offer for Fall Delivery, 1895,

What now, June 6th, 1895, promises to be not only the largest stock of Peach Trees, one year old, from bud, in Delaware and Maryland, but strictly free from every taint of disease whatever. Come and investigate for yourselves, it will be to your interest so to do, especially if you purchase in car load bulk.

BUDS FOR SALE AFTER JULY 10TH, 1895.

STRICTLY HEALTHY AND TRUE TO NAME.

Correspondence Solicited.

W. M. PETERS' SONS, - Wesley, Md.

GRAPE

IMMENSE STOCK, LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Correspond with us and get samples and prices before placing your orders. Introducing of the new early black grape, . . .

EARLY OHIO, . . .

Ten days earlier than Moore's Early, and three times as productive.

Address, C. S. CURTICE CO., Portland, N. Y.

VINES

Miller Red Raspberry

Is the coming market variety.

EARLY, LARGE, AND PRODUCTIVE AS ANY.

Perfectly hardy, and the best shipper ever sent to New York and Philadelphia markets.

FULL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK.

CIRCULARS FREE.

MYER & SON, - - - Bridgeville, Del.

I AM A BOOKBINDER!

I don't sell fruit plates nor wooden labels, but I can bind your plate books and folios right and at prices that will suit you. Give me a trial. Write for prices and sample.

HERBERT J. WILSON, Aqueduct Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

POSITION as Manager of Agents in Retail Nursery business desired. Ample experience connections with established firm of growers preferred.

Address, "J. C. B.,"

917 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.



Electrotypes and Cuts

OF FRUIT TREES,
PLANTS, ORNAMENTALS FOR

Nurserymen, Florists, Seedsmen.

CATALOGUE OF FRUIT AND TREE CUTS FREE.

SEND FOR LIST OF OTHER CATALOGUES. 100 PAGES.

Engravings of New Fruits made at Low Prices.

A. BLANC, Horticultural Engraver,

314 NORTH 11TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ANGEL

The Largest of all Early Pears.

The earliest, most handsome, best paying large Pear. A money maker and a mortgage lifter. Strong grower, early bearer, free from blight.

Rural New Yorker, says:—"A remarkably early pear. Large and beautiful. More showy than Clapp's."

Farm Journal, says:—"Large, handsome, solid. Better than the Lawson."

ELWANGER & BARRY, say:—"Certainly a handsome early pear."

HAS BE N SHIPPED 400 MILES AND KEPT 17 DAYS.

Grafts for sale now; Buds in season; Trees in Fall.

Leading Nurserymen are "in it"—How is it with you?—Write about it.

THE ROGERS NURSERY CO., - - -

- - - MOORESTOWN, N. J.

PEAR



THE PALMER RASPBERRY.
IRVIN INGELS, LA FAYETTE, ILL.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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VOL. III.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1895.

NO. 6.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING AT INDIANAPOLIS.

VICE-PRESIDENT ALBAUGH IN THE CHAIR—VALUABLE PAPERS ON
A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS—SAN JOSE SCALE—JAPANESE PLUMS
—RECLAIMING NURSERY LANDS—CONSERVATION OF MOISTURE
—MEMBERS PRESENT—WELCOME BY EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON
AND GOVERNOR MATTHEWS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—TO
MEET IN CHICAGO NEXT JUNE.

The twentieth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen was held at the Denison hotel, in Indianapolis on June 12th and 13th. Pleasant weather, excellent accommodations and a representative, though not large attendance, characterized the meeting. In the absence of President J. H. Hale, who was detained in Georgia by his orchard interests, Vice-President N. H. Albaugh presided:

The following were present:

N. H. Albaugh, Tadmor, O.; H. Augustine, A. M. Augustine, Normal, Ill.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; George Arnaudeau, France; Robt. Aedes, Rochester, N. Y.; Alabama Nursery Co., Huntsville, Ala.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.; Herman Berkhan, New York City; Peter Bohlender, Tadmor, O.; L. W. Bragg, Kalamazoo; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; E. W. Buechly, Greenville, O.; R. J. Bagley, New Haven, Mo.; W. P. Bundy, Dunreith, Ind.; J. J. Barnes, E. L. Barnes, Martin Barnes, Groesbeck, O.; W. Bennett, LaFayette, Ind.; Samuel Buffington, Kessler, O.; David Baird, Manalapan, N. J.; Chas. Buttrick, Cascade, Mich.; R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; Benjamin H. Brown, Oxford, O.; A. Barnes & Co.; Pleasant Run, O.

Andre L. Causse, New York City; C. S. Curtice, Portland, N. Y.; L. B. Cochran, Greensburg, Ind.; A. Currie, Shreveport, La.; H. S. Credlebaugh, New Carlisle, O.; E. G. Cox, Eusee, O.; Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H.; R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Decatur Downing, Clinton, Ind.

J. B. Evans, Bluffton, Ind.; W. J. Edmonson, Perry, Ia.

Wm. Fell, Hexham, England; H. W. Freeman, Tadmor, O.; George D. Ferrell, Humboldt, Tenn.; M. B. Fox, Rochester, N. Y.; F. A. Fissell, New Carlisle, O.; J. H. Ford, Ravenna, O.

H. C. Graves, Lee's Summit, Mo.; T. E. Griese, Lawrence, Kan.; W. E. Gould, Villa Ridge, Ill.; L. Groves, Indianapolis; W. E. Galeener, Vienna, Ill.; F. D. Green, Perry, O.; W. A. George, Olden, Mo.; J. W. Gaines, Dayton, O.

J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; W. W. Hoopes, West Chester, Pa.; D. Hill, Dundee, Ill.; W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va.; L. F. Hoffman, Little York, O.; C. W. Hoffman, Little York, O.; C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.; W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.; C. V. Heikes, Troy, O.; Horace Hooker, Rochester, N. Y.

Irvin Ingels, LaFayette, Ill.; C. A. Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich.

Z. K. Jewett, Sparta, Wis.; Wm. H. Johnson, Ivesdale, Ill.

L. G. Kellogg, Ripon, Wis.; Harlan P. Kelsey, Kawana, N. C.; S. R. Kramer, Kingston, O.; Horace Klinglesmith, Cecilia, Ky.; Gustav Klarner, Irving, Ill.

D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; J. Fred Lee, Rochester, N. Y.

Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.; E. G. Mendenhall, Kinmundy, Ill.; G. E. Meissner, Bushberg, Mo.; Jacob W. Manning,

Reading, Mass.; C. J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y.; Edward C. Morris, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas M. Morris, Clinton, Ind.; Daniel H. McCarthy, Lockport, N. Y.; J. Horace McFarland, N. Y. City; Wm. E. McDerry, Petersburg, Ind.

A. O. Nysewander, New Carlisle, O.

E. H. Pratt, Fredonia, N. Y.; Alexander Pullen, Milford, Del.; C. T. Perrine, W. S. Perrine, Centralia, Ill.; W. J. Peters, Troy, O.; Virgil Popham, New Fruit, Ky.; J. W. Poole & Co.

E. H. Ricker, Elgin, Ill.; August Rhotert, N. Y. City; J. S. Randolph, LaFayette, Ind.; J. S. Robertson, Cootesville, Ind.; E. H. Reid, Bridgeport, O.; Lewis Roesch, Fredonia, N. Y.; Alonzo Ratcliff, Little York, O.; Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind.

F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; Wing R. Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. M. Simpson, Vincennes, Ind.; W. W. Scarff, New Carlisle, O.; John Siebenthaler, Dayton, O.; R. H. Swartz, Harrisburg, Pa.; C. W. Shriver, Benton Harbor, Mich.; A. J. Shedaker, Troy, O.; J. B. Spaulding, Irving Spaulding, Spaulding, Ill.; C. M. Stark, W. P. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; J. Austin Shaw, N. Y. City; J. H. Skinner.

E. Y. Teas, Irvington, Ind.; O. E. Tifield, Benton Harbor, Mich.

J. VanLindley, Pomona, N. Carolina.

F. W. Watson, W. A. Watson, Topeka, Kan.; H. S. Watson, Normal, Ill.; A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.; F. G. Withoft, Dayton, O.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Frank A. Weber, Nursery, Mo.; J. H. Wallace, Creston, Ia.; N. A. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill.; Thomas J. Ward, St. Marys, Ind.; Allen L. Wood, Rochester, N. Y.; Byron Weldy, West Charleston, O.; M. J. Wragg, Wankee, Ia.; Ernest Walker, New Albany, Ind.; R. A. Wickerham, Winchester, Va.; A. E. Windsor.

C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Horace Zimmerman, Bridgeport, Ind.

It was expected that the nurserymen would be greeted in speeches by Governor Matthews, Mayor Denny and ex-President Benjamin Harrison, but the governor and the mayor were out of the city and ex-President Harrison asked the members to call upon him at his residence in the afternoon. The convention proceeded at once to business after opening remarks by Vice-President Albaugh. These committees were appointed: Exhibits—Henry Augustine, J. W. Gaines, Z. K. Jewett; necrology—J. J. Harrison, C. M. Hobbs, Jacob W. Manning; programme—C. L. Watrous, Jacob W. Manning, Irving Rouse.

These vice-presidents were elected;

H. S. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; Geo. P. Murrell, Austin, Ark.; George J. Spear, Greeley, Colo.; Thos. B. Bohlender, Chico, Cal.; J. II. Hale, S. Gastonbury, Conn.; George A. Whiting, Yankton, S. Dak.; Alex. Pullen, Milford, Del.; Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Dist. of Columbia; G. L. Taber, Glen St. Mary, Fla.; P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; Henry Augustine, Normal, Ill.; E. Y. Teas, Irvington, Ind.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; Horace Klinglesmith, Cecilia, Ky.; Andrew Croosie, Shreveport, La.; Herbert A. Jackson, Portland, Me.; Howard Davis, Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Manning, Reading, Mass.; J. Cole Doughty, Lake City, Minn.; O. E. Fairfield, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Dr. H. E. McKay, Madison, Miss.; G. E. Meissner, Bushberg, Mo.; H. G. Bryant, Fremont, Neb.; David Baird, Manalapan, N. J.; Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. VanLindley, Pomona, N. C.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; M. E. Morris, Welland, Ont.; J. H. Settlemeier, Woodburn, Ore.; W. W. Hoopes, West Chester, Penn.; G. D. Ferrell, Humboldt, Tenn.; T. V. Munson, Denison, Tex.; D. J. Camp, E. Randolph, Vt.; W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va.; L. G. Kellogg,

Ripon, Wis.; C. L. Whitney, Walla Walla, Wash.; S. S. Lewis, Boise City, Ida.; Benjamin G. Chase, Derry, N. H.

The report of the treasurer showed that during the year there had been an increase of \$177.07, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,558.92.

At the opening of the afternoon session the executive committee recommended the election of the following officers: President, Hon. Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; vice-president, George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, N. A. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill.; executive committee, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga. The recommendation was unanimously adopted.

It was decided, without a dissenting voice, to meet next year in Chicago, upon the suggestion of the executive committee.

Mr. Augustine: "It has been suggested that our meetings of two days in Chicago be held upon a boat on the lake. It has been found that this plan would not be more expensive than to go to a hotel in Chicago. I suppose this matter could be left with the executive committee, yet I would like an expression from those present. I am sure that most of us would enjoy such a plan. For the purpose of an expression I move that it be the sense of the convention that if satisfactory arrangements can be made our meetings next year be held upon a boat on the lake near Chicago."

There were ayes and noes in response to the question. The chair declared the motion carried.

Mr. Rouse: "We have about \$1,500 in the treasury. The executive committee would like to know whether, in case a boat ride is determined upon, the members would approve the expenditure by the committee of a portion of this money for the expense of the boat."

Mr. Albaugh: "If the expense would be the same as at a hotel there would be no need to draw upon the treasury."

Mr. Watrous: "I move that in case a boat ride is decided upon and a little more than the hotel rate is needed, the executive committee be authorized to use enough money from the treasury to reduce the total to what the hotel rate would be, provided the amount so needed is reasonable."

This motion, amended so that not more than one-half of the money in the treasury be so expended, was adopted.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

The committee on programme endorsed the programme which had been prepared and published. Vice-President Albaugh called for the reading of the first paper "The San Jose Scale" by Professor F. M. Webster, entomologist of the Ohio Experiment Station, at Wooster. Professor Webster referred to the trouble caused by the scale on the Pacific coast and said that its introduction east of the 100th meridian and its suppression meant more study and overcoming of the pest. It appeared to him that a test case had been presented. "Can a republican govern-

ment," said he, "composed of separate state governments protect its orchards? What can be done and who will be the ones to do it? Is this pest not but the straw showing which way the wind blows? In Massachusetts they have been fighting another imported pest. These are the two at present most important introductions of pests. But others may come. Now the nurserymen may be disseminators of these pests not alone among themselves but to others. So I view it as a most difficult problem in your future business."

Professor Webster outlined the history of the introduction of the San Jose scale and referred to its appearance in New Jersey nurseries. "The scale was found in the nursery of William Parry, of Parry, N. J." said Professor Webster. "Mr. Parry said it had been found upon stock shipped by John Rock, San Jose, Cal., to Stark Brothers, Louisiana, Mo., and by the latter to Mr. Parry. I cannot find words to express my opinion of the manner of introduction of this scale from California. It was gross carelessness upon the part of at least four nurserymen, but carelessness only up to the time it went into the Parry nurseries, for Mr. Parry used every effort to eradicate it and willingly furnished a list of purchasers who were likely to have received infected stock. What more could he have done? Soon afterward the nursery of J. T. Lovett & Co., Little Silver, N. J., was found to be infested. This was known in 1894. In December last the scale was found on orchard trees in Clairmont, O., trees which had been purchased from the Lovett nursery. Dr. Lintner asked for a list of purchasers who might have received stock infected by the scale, but the Lovett Co. replied that the list could be had for \$250. The entomologist of the New Jersey Agricultural College Experiment Station and a representative of the *Rural New Yorker* found that great carelessness had characterized the care of the stock in this nursery. Then the San Jose scale was found on Long Island. There Dr. Lintner found the same diversity of character as in New Jersey. Of the nine nurseries three were infested. The proprietors of two of the three nurseries offered every assistance in locating and eradicating the pest, but in the third case, that of the nursery of Parsons & Sons Co. the opposite course was taken. The Messrs. Parsons would disinfect their stock if they had time, they said. But they did not find time. There was strong evidence that this firm was scattering the scale over the country. The *Rural New Yorker* asked for an exposure. When this came the Messrs. Parsons pleaded ignorance, but they had been warned in time.

"I am afraid of the nurseryman who sends stock to indiscriminate purchasers," continued Professor Webster. "It is important first to prevent the importation of infested stock. Second, to find out where the pest is and stamp it out. It seems to me we need a United States law. Let nurserymen guarantee their stock. Many think this would be a hardship. Within the next ten years every reputable nurseryman will spray his stock with insecticides and fungicides. I am opposed to quarantining against areas instead of individuals. There may be but one

nursery in a state infested, yet if that nursery is not named all the nurseries in the state suffer. I have been obliged to warn Ohio orchardists against purchasing stock in New Jersey and Long Island, before the names of the nurseries infested and not rid of the pest were made known. I hope you will indicate some method of dealing with this important subject. The relations of the United States with other countries from which we may receive new and serious pests are rapidly extending. With the present facilities of communication and transportation, infested stock may be brought into the country in from four to six weeks. You by necessity and not by choice are the first to disseminate such stock and you should be the first to apply a remedy. The San Jose scale can be wholly eradicated from a nursery or an orchard in one year."

Mr. Watrous: "I think that a paper which deals so wisely and fairly with so important a subject calls for a vote of thanks to the author. I move that this convention extend to Professor Webster a vote of thanks and our approval of the course he has laid down." The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Stark: "I wish to explain the circumstances under which we handled the stock from San Jose, Cal., reference to which was made in Professor Webster's paper. The stock was sent to us as stated, but as it was not according to specifications we rejected it. Then word came to us from California to ship the stock to Mr. Parry in New Jersey. We had not unpacked the stock. The deal was between Mr. Rock and Mr. Parry and not with us."

Mr. Albaugh: "I am glad to have the explanation. The only way to treat this matter is to have nothing hidden under a bushel basket."

Mr. Manning: "A professor of Amherst college has just been all through the Reading, Mass., Nurseries and has found no indication of the presence of the scale."

Mr. Watrous: "Suppose a nurseryman has been so unfortunate as to have received a bundle of infected trees from another nurseryman. What is to be done?"

Professor Webster: "Send the trees back to the nurseryman."

Mr. Watrous: "Is there any way one can, by disinfection, cure those trees?"

Professor Webster: "Great carelessness has characterized the treatment of stock in California and this has resulted in failure to cure trees. But the remedy used in California is not efficacious in the East."

Mr. Augustine: "If the scale is found in a corner of a nursery will it spread rapidly?"

Professor Webster: "The scale of itself will not spread rapidly, but it will be carried by the wind and upon the feet of birds. The trees upon which it is found, and a few in the vicinity, should be burned. It can be stamped out. I am inclined to think that the scale can be carried on California fruit to the East."

Professor Bailey upon being asked his opinion of the scale, said: "I have had no experience with the San Jose scale. I have not much fear of it. I doubt that it

will prove to be more injurious than indigenous insects. I am not sure that we need at present a law to check the sending of trees to and fro. The character of a good many of our most serious pests cannot yet be determined. A law is of no effect unless it is backed by public sentiment. That was lacking in Senator Caminetti's bill which did not become a law. It was supposed to be necessary to have a peach yellows law in Michigan, but at present there is no need of such a law because the people are educated to the necessities of the case. It may be that a temporary law is needed to serve as a means of education. What we need is such papers as this one of Professor Webster, bulletins, agricultural and horticultural press articles upon the subject, and above all honesty upon the part of the nurserymen."

JAPANESE PLUMS.

At the opening of the second day's session the convention proceeded with the unfinished portion of the previous day's programme. W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala., said he had not had time to prepare a paper on the subject allotted to him, "Japanese Plums." "Most nurserymen well know the Japanese plums," said he. "In the South these plums have done remarkably well. All the trees there are bending with fruit. I have no doubt that the Japanese plum is one of the greatest acquisitions in the line of fruits in the last ten years. Wherever the English plum does not succeed, the Japanese plum is especially valuable. It will not take the place of the English plum, but it will ripen before any of the English plums are ready for market. The best tested varieties are the Abundance and the Burbank. The Willard is rather new. It has only been tested in Western New York, but it has succeeded well there. It is three weeks earlier than the Abundance and is a very valuable sort. The Willard is about the size of the Lombard. The Abundance and Burbank are larger. The Japan plums are mostly of a bright crimson color. The varieties not so well known are yellow. The varieties must be tested in various localities before any particular variety may be recommended for a section."

Mr. Chase of Alabama, Mr. Poole of Indiana, Thomas Morris of Fairfield, Ind., and W. E. Gould, Villa Ridge, Ill., endorsed the Japanese plum. E. W. Reid, of Bridgeport, O., said: "I find the Japanese plum not as hardy as many kinds, yet it is more hardy than the peach. The Abundance and Burbank sold heavily this season. When we have a good crop of peaches we also have a good crop of plums. When the Japanese plums become thoroughly known they will be planted extensively south of Indianapolis."

Mr. Buttrick, Cascade, Mich.: "Our sales included 500 Japanese plums. It is hardy, but I am not yet satisfied concerning its characteristics."

Mr. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.: "We have had much experience with the Japanese plums, and have found them hardy and reliable. We have received good reports of their use in Africa,"

Mr. Johnson, Ivesdale, Ill.: "In Central Illinois we have found the Japanese plums tender. They rarely fruit there. We have several varieties in orchard. We have no Japan in fruit, but plenty of Wild Goose and Pottawattamic."

Mr. Heikes: "Mr. Johnson may have varieties of Japan plums not suited to his section."

GOVERNOR MATTHEWS' WELCOME.

At this point Governor Claude Matthews arrived and was introduced to the convention. Governor Matthews extended a cordial welcome to the nurserymen, whom as a farmer he had frequently patronized. "No class of gentlemen," said he, "are entitled to receive a warmer welcome in any state in which you may be pleased to hold your meetings. I am particularly interested in the subject of forestry. In my last message to the legislature I referred to this subject. The magnificent forests, which at one time covered our own state have been destroyed to make homes for our citizens. To-day it is almost equally important that these forests be replaced. Such an assembly as this is a proper one to give this subject attention. The result might be attained by the exemption of taxes for a few years to those who will use efforts to replace the forest trees. At least no additional tax should be imposed by reason of increased valuation of forest planted lands. I extend to you all a Hoosier welcome, and especially to those who have honored your convention by crossing the water to attend."

Vice-President Albaugh responded to Governor Matthews remarks, and then announced the following paper by Professor Liberty H. Bailey:

REFLECTIVE IMPRESSIONS OF THE NURSERY BUSINESS.

It often happens that one who is not actively engaged in any given business or profession, but who has opportunities to observe the methods and the men concerned in it, may form impressions of certain features of it which may possess quite as much value as those opinions which are held by men who are constantly absorbed in its details. At all events, this is my excuse for coming before this body of nurserymen; and if the impressions which I present to you are wholly irrelevant or even unfounded, you may still be interested to know how certain phases of the nursery business strike an outsider.

In the first place, I look upon the nursery business as the foundation of our fruit-growing; and if my remarks seem to have a fruit-grower's bias, it is because I am most fully conscious of the great importance of nursery-culture to the evolution of our agriculture. The old type of farming is gradually crumbling away, and new and special industries are growing upon its ruins. The dominant type in this newer movement in the older states is fruit-culture. At the present rate of tree planting, the northern half of Western New York, for example, will be a continuous orchard by the middle of the coming century. Now, all these trees come from nurseries of one kind or another, and the variety of fruit which the pomologist plants is determined very largely by what the nurserymen can supply. The buyer, of course, makes a choice of varieties, but his range is limited, for the number of varieties which the nurserymen of any locality sell is really very small as compared with the number of known meritorious kinds. If so much of the merit or demerit of our fruit-growing depends upon the nurseryman, we must first ask what it is that determines the selection of the varieties which he grows.

The nurseryman contends that he grows the varieties which the planters want,—those for which there is a demand. As a matter of fact, he largely forces the demand by magnifying the value of those varieties which are good growers in the nursery. The nurseryman's

business ends with the growing of the young tree, and the tree which makes the straightest, most rapid and cleanest growth is the one which finds the readiest sale. Now, it by no means follows that the variety which is cheapest and best for the nurseryman to grow is the best for the fruit-grower. Probably every apple-grower is now ready to admit that the Baldwin has been too much planted, whilst Canada Red and various other varieties which are poor growers in the nursery row have been too little planted.

The blame for this condition of things does not rest wholly with the nurseryman, although it is partly his fault. The original difficulty lies in the fact, it seems to me, that our conception, and consequently our definition, of what constitutes a first-class tree is at variance with the truth. We conceive a first-class nursery tree to be one which grows straight and smooth, tall and stocky, whilst we know that very many—perhaps half—the varieties of apples and pears and plums will not grow that way. In order to make our conception true, we grow those varieties which will satisfy the definition, and, as a result, there is a constant tendency to eliminate from our lists some of the best and most profitable varieties.

All this could be remedied if people were to be taught that varieties of fruit trees may be just as different and distinct in habit of growth as they are in kind of fruit, and that a first-class tree is a well-grown specimen *which has the characteristics of the variety*. It seems to me that it is time for nurserymen to begin to enforce this conception upon the public. Why may not a catalogue explain that a tree may be first-class and yet be crooked and gnarly? Why not place the emphasis upon health and vigor, and not upon mere shape and comeliness? And why may not a nurseryman give a list of those varieties which are comely growers and another list of those which are wayward growers?

I am by no means convinced that the time has come for the extended production of many of these excellent but poor-growing varieties which the nurseryman has practically discarded because of their unpleasant habit; but I believe that a beginning should be made in this direction. The question really resolves itself into this: Are nurserymen now growing and pushing the varieties which are most useful to fruit-growing? Looking at the question from my own point of view, I cannot escape the conviction that the common staple or commercial varieties are not always the best for the fruit-grower. If this is true, then the remedy is education for the grower, that he may select the varieties which are best for his purposes and conditions; but this education, it seems to me, should at least be fostered by the nurseryman, inasmuch as his ultimate success is determined by the success or profitability of fruit-growing. It is a common notion that we already have too many varieties of fruits, but I think that it is nearer the truth to say that we have too few, or, at least, that we grow them with too little discrimination as to their uses and the soils and places to which they are adapted. At the World's Fair meeting of this association, I presented a paper upon "Horticultural Geography" in which I tried to point out that the collection of fruits at the Exposition showed that every well-marked geographical region soon comes to have a type of varieties of its own, and I endeavored to prove that the wholesale growing of many ill-sorted varieties by any one nursery and the indiscriminate dissemination of them over the country is opposed to the best experience in older countries and to the best science. Every well-informed fruit-grower knows that varieties which are worthless with him may be valuable to one of his neighbors, and the experiment station reports upon new varieties show a remarkable diversity of opinion. These facts mean that varieties have local adaptations, and that the best fruit-grower, other things being the same, is the one who most clearly discerns the adaptability of varieties to his own conditions. As countries grow older, these local varieties become more numerous, because more varieties have originated and because sufficient time has elapsed in which their merits, or adaptabilities, have been discovered. We may expect, therefore, that the future will see a still greater diversification in varieties, and a greater attention to the selection of varieties for particular regions and special uses on the part of nurserymen,—a condition of things which impresses the American horticulturist when he visits the nurseries and fruit plantations of Europe. If all this is true, the present standard of excellence or merit in nursery stock is fictitious and must gradually pass away.

Another question which I wish to urge upon you is this: How far is the current nursery practice responsible for the barrenness of orchards?

We know that much of the failure of orchards to bear is due to insects and fungi, and some of it to neglect of cultivation and lack of plant food: but there are orchards in which none of these causes seem to be responsible for the fruitlessness. Such orchards seem to be sterile by habit. Now, it is well-known that no two trees of the same variety, and standing side by side, will bear equally, any more than they will grow equally. That is, every tree has an individuality, by which it differs from all other trees, and this individuality may consist quite as much in variation in productiveness as in any other character. Furthermore, it is well established that scions or buds tend to perpetuate the features of the plant from which they are taken. Scions from a normally unproductive or non-bearing tree may be expected to yield less productive progeny than those from habitually productive trees. It is also asserted that scions from young unbearing trees, particularly from nursery stock, give later bearing trees than those taken from old bearing trees, and there is much reason for believing this to be often true. At all events, we cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of careful selection of buds and scions for the propagation of nursery stock. Florists know that the choice of a parent plant is a very important consideration in selecting cuttings for the making of floriferous stock, and they are even particular about the part of the plant from which these cuttings shall be taken. Experienced grafters always prefer to take scions from habitually prolific trees, and they even exercise a choice between the branches of the same tree, always avoiding water-sprouts and preferring the hard well-ripened wood from the upper part of the tree. All scientific considerations commend these practices, for we are bound to look upon every branch as in some sense a distinct individual, since it is unlike every other branch and it is capable of living or of being propagated when severed from the colony of the tree to which it belongs. I will not say that the barrenness of our orchards is ever due to an unwise selection of scions or buds by which they were propagated, but I am so well satisfied in my own mind that such may be true that, in an apple orchard which I am now planting, I am expecting to top-work all the trees from trees which I know to have been productive. It would certainly be a good and safe stroke of business for a nurseryman to select his scions, so far as possible, from trees of known excellence and prolificacy, and to let the fact be known.

CONSERVATION OF MOISTURE.

At the conclusion of his paper, Professor Bailey spoke extemporaneously on the importance of the use of water and the conservation of moisture in the growth of nursery stock. "Last year," said he, "we had an experience with drouth. I am asked what percentage of phosphoric acid or of nitrogen is needed for plant growth. What is needed is not nitrogen so much as water. I am convinced that nurserymen and horticulturists overlook the importance of water. Your fertilizer might as well be in the bags as in the ground if there is not sufficient water to put it into solution. The more commercial fertilizer you put on land the more you must do to get the full value. Especially is this true on nursery plantations. Young stock is composed of from 40 to 60 per cent. water. Now a great deal of the water that falls in rain is wasted. During a year from three to four feet of water falls in New York State. It is found that cropping land makes it poor. What is virgin land? Why, it is land that for millions of years has grown hundreds of forest trees. That is the nearest to virgin land. You think that nursery stock takes a great deal of plant food from the soil. It would take 3,000 years to exhaust the potash and 1,500 years to exhaust the phosphoric acid. Yet you find you cannot get two good crops from the same land. Nursery trees take more nitrogen than potash or phosphoric acid, in proportion, than other crops. There is practically no

limit to the amount of nitrogen in the air, yet one crop from a piece of land is all that you get. One trouble is lack of moisture. In order to procure desirable and saleable stock it is necessary to force the growth of the young trees, so more moisture is needed than in the case of the natural growth of a young tree.

"The treatment of the soil with regard to moisture," said Professor Bailey, "is very important. By the rolling of corn land at the wrong time much moisture is lost. No machine in my opinion is so complicated as the field roller. None requires so much skill in its use. The importance of a mulch on ground is overlooked. The capacity of a soil to retain water increases with increasing fineness of the particles. What is needed is a mulch of some kind, cut grass, manure or even fine soil, to prevent the escape by evaporation of the moisture in the ground beneath. By the unwise planting of extra crops in our orchards and the treatment of the land surrounding the trees we draw out the moisture more completely than if we used a windmill and pump. And then we complain that our orchards do not bear. They ought not to bear. The worst weed in the orchard is the orchard tree. The worst weed in the corn field is the corn. What we need is a thinning out of crops. The Russian thistle may prove a blessing; so also the apple scab, by taking the place of too much crop or thinning where the horticulturist has neglected his duty."

CULTURE OF THE PEACH.

"The Culture of the Peach" was the subject of a paper allotted to Hon. N. H. Albaugh. Mr. Albaugh spoke entertainingly upon the subject with which he is so well acquainted. "Commercial peach orcharding in this latitude," said he, "is too uncertain. So we go into such regions where we can be reasonably sure of a crop. We do not plant a large nursery tree nor one in dormant bud, but we find the best success with a one-half inch, three foot tree with all the side branches off. The great enemy of the peach in large commercial planting is the peach borer. We have tried all remedies and find only one specific—a boy with a well sharpened wire. After a year or two pinching in or pruning is needed. Peach trees in the North make a much stronger growth than those in the South. We have the head within 2 1-2 feet of the ground. We cultivate with a disc harrow. We do not expect much of a crop under the fourth year. In the northern states are several dozen cities with populations of 100,000 or more filled with mouths that are watering for the peach and that will have it. Whether we select the regions along the lakes, the Ohio river, the Kentucky hills or on the broad plains of the West there will always be a fair prospect for remuneration in planting the best class of orchards, remembering that as long as there are mouths and stomachs there will be a demand for good palatable fruit."

Mr. Albaugh said his company had planted 6,000 acres of Elberta which is hardy and bears young. Mountain Rose, Crawford, Stump and Old Mixon were recommended.

TESTING AND DISSEMINATION OF NEW FRUITS.

C. L. Watrous read the following paper:

It used to be said in the forests of my boyhood, that old dogs are good to teach young ones how to hunt bear. This, on the theory, of course, that the memory of scratches teaches to beware of the claws. If this was a wise saying, these young men may be patient with a little advice from an old one. Young men reach out after new things. Reading glowing accounts of behavior of new plants, they naturally and rightfully desire to give these benefits to their customers. Nurserymen should be the first to test all promising fruits and plants. They must also bear the responsibility of putting these novelties into the orchards and vineyards and gardens of the people, or of withholding them because of unworthiness, and the last is as important as the first. It may be true, as some claim, that there is no place of punishment hereafter, but, if there is none, one ought to be made for the punishment of those men who, having learned the worthlessness of a tree or plant, refuse to tell the truth, but continue to inflict it upon the people. In forecasting the probable future behavior of any novelty lies a broad field for the exercise of judgment. The wisdom of that judgment must be according to the broad or narrow basis of scholarship and experience of the individual; for, it is not possible or advisable to hold back every new variety until experience has fully demonstrated its strength or weakness. That would be to deprive our customers for too long a period of its possible benefits. This is true, because the highest authorities agreed that experience cannot have fixed the value of a new variety until it has been tested in any botanical region during a period of at least as long as the ordinary lifetime of an individual of its species. There can be no doubt of the truth and wisdom of that maxim. Foreign trees and plants often flourish in youth but show decrepitude sooner than natives. The Scotch pine and White pine are instances where a foreign tree has been well tested in comparison with a native. I speak especially of their behavior in our prairie regions. For the first ten years the foreign tree outstrips the native in health and strength of growth, but after twenty years the foreign tree shows sign of old age and decrepitude follows apace, while the native has just begun a long life of vigorous usefulness. A foreign peach was introduced into Iowa and its introducer had so much confidence in its value that he published a statement that a certain promising native was none other than his foreigner. But mark the sequel. The reports show, this spring, the native alive and vigorous, while, from the place whence the foreigner was sent out, the simple and true report comes "The trees are all dead." Similar instances could be multiplied. The reason is plain to the student of geographical botany. He learns that every region has its own vegetation exactly as it has its own races of men and animals. Dr. Draper, in the introduction to his history of our civil war, says that it takes at least four generations of men for a race to become physically adapted to the environments of life in a different climate and, moreover, that when the adaptation has been accomplished profound changes in constitution and physical habit will be found to have taken place. These changes in constitution, he tells us, are not effected without great losses of life, especially to the young, during the process. What is true of men is much more true of trees, since men are able to modify the effects of climatic changes by changes of clothing, food and habits of life, while the tree or plant must abide in nakedness all the blasts that blow.

The life of the nurseryman is full of anxiety and labor, but when he has leisure for the study of the natural sciences underlying his hard work, he enters one of the most fascinating fields of human inquiry. How do the vegetable growths of different regions vary from each other? Which are similar? Which are unlike, and why? Modern transportation is constantly bringing to our doors novelties from all quarters of the globe at high prices, justified by glowing descriptions and promises. The young man who gives his leisure hours to the studies I am urging will soon have a mass of facts by which to test the probable truth or falsity of these highly colored prospectuses. There is no other class of men than the nurserymen upon whose shoulders lies so heavily the responsibility of knowing the reasonable probability in these cases and of being willing to walk in the paths of conservatism and truth, even at the risk of losing a few immediate dollars. At the World's Fair it was instructive to note that the apples of our Atlantic region came back from the Pacific coast essentially new fruits. Rome

Beauty, Wagener and Newtown Pippin came back from Australia under not only new names, but under such disguises of color, form and general appearance, that the masquerade was not detected for many days. In due time, men will select seedlings grown there that will serve them much better than these changlings. Why do all our Japan plums bloom too early for our seasons, though Japan extends further north than we are? I never could see exactly why, until a chance letter from a horticultural acquaintance, dated Yokohama, January 16th, mentioned casually, "The plum trees are in full bloom here now." That moist and sea-girt isle is not afflicted with our late frosts and the trees have found it safe to bloom early, while ours have learned from bitter experience to keep their winter flannels on later. By crossing and breeding we shall, of course, in due time have varieties of plums having many of the good qualities of the Japanese, but with the American habit of reasonably late blooming. The failure of most European fruits and plants in Atlantic America is because they have been modified through countless generations by a warm Gulf Stream on their west, while ours have been buffeted by cold blasts from the lofty heights of our interior mountains. Ignorance of these studies has cost vast sums of money, paid out for Russian fruits for planting, not only in an entirely different climate, but, at least a thousand miles nearer the equator than their place of origin. It is our misfortune that these studies are so much neglected, even by those to whom we have a right to look for knowledge and light. A certain class of plums was condemned by the united verdict of the best horticulturists of a prairie state, west of the Mississippi, and a professor in charge of a government experiment station offered as a ground why this verdict should be set aside an article from a newspaper in Vermont, giving the experience of some correspondent there, saying complacently, this tells the true story. The fact that a thousand miles might be expected to change the behavior of fruits was either unknown, or ignored by this blind leader of the blind. Ignorance is the most charitable excuse.

My advice, in brief, to the young nurseryman is, look with reasonable suspicion upon the claims of every novelty from any region, foreign or domestic, whose botanical aspects are different from your own. Gather up carefully every promising new seedling of your own region. It has been found at the exhibits of the American Pomological Society through all the years of its existence that the prize fruits have generally been grown in the region of their origin. It is safer to test a new candidate for favor with an excess of caution than to risk your reputation in recommending it to your customers before you know its strength and its weaknesses.

Allow me, in closing, to express one aspiration. May you all find it easy at the pearly gates to answer the questions of St. Peter touching your conduct while you lived a nurseryman on earth.

WRONG HORTICULTURAL LAWS.

The paper of Charles J. Brown, Rochester, was as follows:

I have chosen this topic because I believe the average nurseryman little realizes the threatened injury from local laws regarding the dissemination of nursery stock. All retailers have had to contend with the old law requiring license which has run its course in many of the states; far worse, however, are the laws enacted by the states of Oregon and Washington. All nurserymen should read these laws as affording a good illustration of what unwise legislators may do when backed up by constituents who want office, or who are too shortsighted to realize the ultimate harm and injustice of such laws, and the true remedy for the evils they seek to remedy.

A few years ago we were attracted to the Pacific coast as a most promising fruit country—one in which we would do well to establish ourselves early and by careful work we expected ultimately to build up a good trade. All went along nicely until the states began to discuss legal remedies for their horticultural troubles.

First came the law requiring all stock to be disinfected under most exacting regulations, and all absolutely under the control of local men, many of whom had no sense of justice and no knowledge of trees or their enemies.

(Continued on page 82.)

SILAS WILSON.

Silas Wilson was born at Moundsville, Marshall County, W. Va., May 16, 1846. He served his country in Co. A, 7th W. Virginia Infantry, second army corps, commanded by the gallant Hancock; is a member of Gen. Sam Rice Post, No. 6, Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic. He received a gunshot wound at the battle of Hatcher's Run in the siege of Petersburg, from which he has never fully recovered. At the close of the civil war Mr. Wilson took Horace Greeley's advice, went West and grew up with the country. He located at Winterset, Iowa, after which in a few years he moved to Atlantic Ia., his present home.

Mr. Wilson began the nursery business on four acres of land. By industry and well directed efforts his business has grown until now he has one of the largest and best nurseries west of the Mississippi river. He is one of the largest grape propagators in the United States, having grown in a single year as high as 2,750,000 vines by actual count. The Silas Wilson Co. was incorporated June 13, 1893. Silas Wilson is president and general manager. Mr. Wilson has, perhaps, the largest personal acquaintance of any nurseryman west of New York State. He was president of the Iowa State Horticultural Society four years also treasurer of the same society for a number of years. He was called upon to represent his district in the twenty-first general assembly of Iowa, and so distinguished himself that he was renominated without opposition and re-elected by increased majority. He was made chairman of the railway committee of the twenty-second general assembly. His committee introduced and secured the passage of the great railway law of Iowa, known as House file 373, perhaps the best railway law of any state in the Union, in which the great question of state control was involved. The contest in the assembly was long and bitter, lasting about seven weeks. For this faithful and efficient service Mr. Wilson was the third time renominated by acclamation and re-elected by increased majority. This action of the people of his district gave him such prominence that he was the unanimous choice of the Republicans for speaker of the twenty-third general assembly. His selection of committees gave such general satisfaction that it made him the leading candidate for representative in the fifty-second congress from the ninth congress-

ional district of Iowa. After having a decided majority in the convention the postmasters and politicians combined together and defeated his nomination after one hundred or more ballots had been taken, he receiving within one and one-third enough votes to nominate. Such action resulted in the loss by the Republicans of the congressman in the ninth district, which is a strong Republican district. Mr. Wilson married Miss Edna Aylesworth of Cass County, Iowa, in September, 1875. They have two boys, aged 16 and 12 years.

THE SEASON AT WESLEY, MD.

WESLEY, MD., June 18.—William M. Peters' Sons: "The season just closed has been a very satisfactory one to us, in all respects. While it has been a very cool, wet spring, we never had a better percentage of buds to start, and they are now looking vigorous. We have been growing peach here for 25 years; one block containing 300,000 is as handsome a sight as the writer ever beheld, at this season of the year. Other smaller blocks look equally as good, but the size of the former naturally attracts attention. The strawberry crop is now drawing to a close; it has not been a very satisfactory one, late frosts in connection with the wet cool weather being very much against them. Young patches planted this spring are now starting off very nicely on our grounds. Lady Thompson is showing the best growth at this time. Grape and plum cuttings, of which we planted 150,000 this spring, are starting reasonably well. In fact up to the present time I see no reason why the stock for this fall



SILAS WILSON.

and next spring trade with us, should not be equally as good in quality of growth, and as far as quantity is concerned, it will be more than double that of last season. The prospect for a large crop of peaches and apples in this county is very poor. There will be some fears if nothing comes to destroy them from now on."

Secretary Samuel Reynolds of the Douglas County, Kan., Horticultural Society, in a plea for the planting of apple trees, says: "Trees are cheaper now than they may be for many years to come, and the Kansas soil is now in excellent condition for planting and we have good, honest nurserymen all around us, who strive to maintain a good reputation, therefore plant more apple trees."

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1895.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL.

The twentieth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen was marked by no special feature of great interest or importance, but a programme along the usual lines was pleasantly fulfilled in the main. The first disappointment came in the announcement that the president of the association could not be present, but his place was ably filled by Vice-President Albaugh. Professors Webster and Bailey presented important subjects, their necessarily brief treatment of which was listened to with manifest interest by all. The papers prepared by others treated of subjects directly bearing upon the trade.

These annual meetings are a source of much pleasure and more or less profit to the members of the association. The programmes of the meetings are intended mainly to hold the attention of the nurserymen to subjects of general interest connected with their business during brief sessions on the two days of the convention. It is understood by all that the meetings are principally for the purpose of renewing old and forming new acquaintances and the discussion of topics upon which all have been working during the year in which the members have been widely separated.

That one of the prime objects of the meetings is to secure rest and a mild form of recreation for the members is evidenced by the proposition to hold the sessions of the convention next year upon a steamer on the lake near Chicago, the place chosen. There was some demurring to this proposition at the Indianapolis meeting, but it was not openly manifested. There was also a difference of

opinion upon the choice of meeting place for next year, but in this case also no open objection was made. The western members were in the majority and it was argued in executive committee that Chicago is a central point. In the opinion of a large number of members there should be no reason why the convention of 1897 should not be held in the East, and it is probable this will be the result.

The convention honored with the presidency for this year one who by his signal service in the legislature of his state has brought honor upon the business he represents.

WORLD'S HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It is probable that the idea of a World's Horticultural Society will have to be given up, at least for the present. An organization was formed during the World's Columbian Exposition, with the following distinguished gentlemen as officers: President, Prosper J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-president, Henri L. de Vilmorin, Paris, France; secretary-treasurer, George Nicholson, curator of the Royal Gardens, Kew, England. Later the president appointed William F. Dreer, Philadelphia, vice-president for the United States, and Mr. Dreer appointed Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., secretary-treasurer for the United States. A constitution was prepared, translated into French, German and Spanish, and sent to the agricultural and horticultural press of the world.

Strong efforts were made by Professor Bailey at the cost of considerable time and money to effect organizations in the chief horticultural countries of the world, but with only a small measure of success. It has been impossible to interest a sufficient number of horticulturists in other countries in the movement to warrant further effort at the present time. Through the efforts of President Berckmans, Vice-President de Vilmorin, and Secretary-Treasurer Bailey, organizations were perfected in Liberia, Guatemala, the United States of Colombia, Switzerland and a few other countries.

It was designed that the purpose of the society should be the collection and publication of information in the form of directories, statistics and abstracts to facilitate business or aid inquirers and students, the publications to be made in four languages. Such an organization would be of great value to its members and it is to be hoped that the project may eventually be fulfilled.

Under the act of legislature of New York State, appropriating \$16,000 to be expended in the interest of horticulture in the sixteen counties lying north and west of Cayuga lake, Professors Bailey, Lodeman and Slingerland are conducting experiments in seventy-five points in Western New York, from which it is hoped soon to derive valuable results which will be published in bulletins. Some of these experiments have been in progress in Dansville for the purpose of determining methods of reviving land

upon which nursery stock has been grown. The trees have been analyzed and their chemical constituents determined. An endeavor will be made to determine what is needed to supply necessary plant food. Professor Bailey's talk upon this subject at the convention was one of the most valuable and interesting features of the proceedings.

THE PALMER RASPBERRY.

The frontice-piece of this number represents a photograph of a small trial planting of the Palmer raspberry furnished us by Irvin Ingels, LaFayette, Ill., who is propagating this variety extensively for the wholesale trade. This variety is entirely free from anthracnose or any leaf trouble and as can be seen by the photograph, is a beautiful grower. It is probably the earliest of the black caps to ripen and of remarkably short season. It originated several years ago in Western Ohio, where it has been planted extensively ever since. In the report of the Illinois Horticultural Society of 1892, the Palmer raspberry is given as having been tested at six of the leading experiment stations of the state and pronounced by all to be the earliest, most prolific and hardiest of all the black cap varieties, entirely free from anthracnose and leaf-blight. The berry is of the same size as the Gregg, with a glossy black color and very little bloom; seeds small.

A large number of raspberry growers who have been growing such varieties as Gregg, Mammoth Cluster, Early Ohio, etc., have greatly reduced their plantings or have stopped growing cap varieties altogether on account of the fungi of different kinds so prevalent on these varieties. In Northern Illinois the Gregg planted alongside of the Palmer was injured so by the severe cold of last winter that it only leaved out half way up the canes while the Palmer was uninjured.

Mr. Ingels is a very enthusiastic nurseryman and fruit culturist and has tested many varieties of small fruits and especially raspberries. His grounds are situated in one of the richest prairie regions of Illinois, in Stark county, midway between the cities of Peoria and Rock Island, near the lines of the R. I. and P. and C. B. and Q. R. R. The soil produces the finest rooted plants perhaps of any place in the United States. He is also an extensive grower of blackberry and strawberry plants of the leading varieties and does a general retail nursery business, enjoying the reputation of honest and square dealing and of furnishing everything true to label and of a No. 1 grade, with up to date methods of handling and packing.

At the thirteenth annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Association in Detroit on June 11th, these officers were elected: President, S. E. Briggs; first vice-president, T. W. Wood; second vice-president, Alex. Rogers; secretary and treasurer, A. L. Don; executive committee, D. I. Bushnell, W. P. Stokes, S. D. Crosby, Irwin B. Clarke, S. F. Leonard.

Among Growers and Dealers.

Philip Smith of Pomona, Ga., has retired from the nursery business there.

President Silas Wilson of Atlantic, Ia., and F. D. Green, of the L. Green & Son Co., Perry, O., visited Rochester, Geneva and Dansville nurseries last month.

F. G. Withoft, Dayton, O.: "We will have at least 100 to 150 carloads of peaches this year on our young trees in Georgia. The oldest trees are four years."

The capital stock of the Utah Nursery Co., Salt Lake City, has been increased from \$50,000 to \$125,000. The place of business has been removed to Sugar House.

Robert Williamson, Sacramento, Cal., and J. M. Ogle, formerly of the Puyallup Nurseries at North Yakima, Wash., and now of Grant's Pass, Ore., are out of the nursery business.

M. A. Thayer, Sparta, Wis., saved one hundred acres of strawberries from destruction by frost on May 14th when the thermometer registered 24, by covering the plants with hay from stacks nearby.

A. R. Pennell, Honeoye, N. Y., says: "Our spring sales never hung on so long as they did this year, nor did we ever before clear every tree from the trenches. But prices are too low. We have done our usual planting."

Charles E. Smith, a member of the firm of Edward Smith & Sons, of Geneva, N. Y., which owns nearly 1,000 acres of fruit lands in Western New York, died at Southampton, England, May 26th, aged 35 years.

John Hall, Rochester, N. Y., secretary of the Western New York Horticultural Society, who has been connected with Brown Brothers Co., has severed his connection with that firm and is now the resident manager of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Dr. A. E. Ford of this city, has gone to Phoenix, Arizona, to engage in the nursery business with a view to producing the trifoliatum stock for orange groves. He has put out 400,000 scions of this plant. The trifoliate orange makes hardy stock upon which to bud the orange of commerce and Arizona culturists have found that they must depend entirely upon the trifoliatum stock if they would have their young trees come through the winter all right and produce fruit.—*Denver Field and Farm.*

GRAPE GROWERS' UNION.

PENN YAN, June 10.—A new grape marketing company has been organized in this section to succeed the defunct Western New York Grape Growers' Union, all of the prominent members having been connected with the latter organization. The members are Hon. Everett Brown and James A. Thayer of this place, Trevor Moore of Hammondsport, and Charles C. Wilcox of Canandaigua. Grapes grown in the section including Canandaigua, Seneca, Keuka lakes will be handled by the company.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from page 78.)

In most cases these men seemed bent on exterminating the foreign nurseryman rather than his insect pests.

Being on the ground, we dealt with them with some degree of success, but it went hard with nurserymen at a distance. We were making the best of this and gaining ground slowly, when on top of this came the Washington law requiring \$3,000 bond with much red tape, such as notifying the Secretary of State Board of Horticulture of the intention to ship an invoice into the state, with name of consignee. Also fine or imprisonment for sending woolly aphis or other insects into the state and abundant fees for the inspection of each consignment.

Also the Oregon law, which went into effect May 4, 1895, made up of stringent exactions which render it unsafe, if not almost impossible, to work there. Every consignment has to be inspected at final destination, subject to the following fees for the inspection of apple, pear, plum, peach, nectarine, prune, cherry, apricot and nut-bearing trees: Of all consignments numbering under one hundred trees, \$2; one hundred trees and under two hundred and fifty, \$2.50; two hundred and fifty and under five hundred, \$3, and for every five hundred or fraction thereof over five hundred, \$1 additional.

For other nursery stock fees shall be \$2.10 on \$25 in value or fraction thereof; \$3.50 on any consignment over \$25 and up to \$50 in value; and 5 per cent. additional on value over \$50.

When stock is found to be infested with insect pests or diseases, a charge of fifty per cent. will be added to the foregoing rates to pay expenses of the quarantine officers.

These laws are in my possession for inspection by any who may be interested.

We therefore abandon the territory. Much stock from Western New York, and doubtless still more from the more western nurseries has found an outlet in this territory; now the trade is wiped out.

One nurseryman informed us that his entire sale in Nova Scotia had been condemned by local inspectors this spring.

There is danger of the spread of this kind of legislation. Nurserymen and fruit growers must work together and be on the alert to check it. Such laws discourage enterprise, retard the growth of the section in which they exist and create sectional feelings rather than a regard for the entire country as *one* country in whose welfare, to its most remote outposts, we are all interested. If the Pacific coast would extend open arms to eastern business men and capital the country would be a success.

Let local legislators know that what is needed is more intelligence among the people regarding the care of their stock, in keeping it free from insects and disease and in thrifty growing condition. Laws regarding the transportation of stock simply burden the section covered by them, prevent free exchange with natural fields of trade and make bad feelings, lead to retaliation and disturbance.

Neglected stock always encourages insects and all the other rewards of neglect. In Oregon it is the almost universal rule to find the fruit trees covered with moss and insects. With their mild, damp climate, these insects propagate rapidly. The few aphis, or other insects that might be taken into the state on the young trees are nothing as compared with what they already have.

Let every member of this association, wholesale and retail, watch this matter and see to it that no stone is left unturned to prevent in any section the enactment of any law looking to the discouragement of the nursery industry. We should have a committee to keep the trade posted through our trade journal and otherwise and to publish facts in any endangered field looking to the prevention of such legislation.

THE RETAIL NURSERY TRADE.

A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., read the following paper:

Having been solicited for a paper on the above subject, I will give you a few thoughts from the practical side of the question under consideration. The retail trade is in this business greatly the most important, for make the wholesale trade as great and important as you will, if the retailer fails to place the stock in the hands of the ultimate purchasers the wholesaler must fail. Therefore all

are interested in the success of the retail trade, and all look forward with anxiety to its success.

In the discussion of this subject we shall draw largely from our own personal experience in the hope that some one may be benefited. In the early years of our experience we believed advertising to be valuable and thought no advertisement could be better than well-kept grounds filled with thrifty growing stock, but as year by year passed and people who passed our grounds at least weekly bought their goods of traveling salesmen, and went by our place to get them and carried or hauled them by our place to go home, while few came in to buy of us, we concluded people cared very little for well-kept grounds and thrifty stock growing almost at their own door, and something else must be done to get trade.

We tried low prices; the people were supposed to want to save money and low prices would do it, it would be better to come to us and pay 7 to 10 cents each for apple trees than to pay 12 to 15 cents for trees to traveling salesmen, and besides trees fresh from the nursery are supposed to be better than trees from a distance. To those who lived in the country there was not only the saving in cost, but the satisfaction of patronizing a home industry. But after repeated attempts to secure trade in this way and on all the plans I could think of, I concluded that the people were not struck on low prices, and so far as patronizing a home industry goes this matter is sometimes overlooked. And now after many years of experience I believe if you put a full stock of the best assorted trees ever grown in Kansas at the most convenient market town in the county and offer them at 5 cents each the mass of the people will buy of traveling salesmen and pay 25 cents each for trees of less value. One is sometimes tempted to say with the late P. T. Barnum, "The American people like to be humbugged."

Advertising by newspapers, hand bills, posters, catalogues, etc., undoubtedly has its place, but in my experience is unsatisfactory. The sales I have been able to make by these means have been so few as to be hardly worth mentioning. Some years ago, believing sales could be made in this way, I published what I thought to have been the finest catalogue sent out by any nursery in the state, and when they were received I sent out a quantity; I think about five or six hundred, to parties from whom I had received orders through traveling salesmen the year before, and as I remember now this did not bring me one order. I also selected three newspapers of good general circulation in different counties convenient to ship to from Ottawa, and advertised in them for two or three months, including February and March, that I would send on application to parties desiring to plant trees the finest catalogue published by any nursery firm in Kansas. These three advertisements cost me \$14 and brought applications for two catalogues and no orders, and it did not seem profitable to pay \$7 each for names to send expensive catalogues to that brought no orders. I am now advertising in two papers and have received from them

applications for catalogues at a cost of about \$1.50 each and have received one order of \$8.33 for about \$30 worth of advertising.

We have been utterly unable to get any satisfaction whatever out of any of the above lines of effort to secure trade. Now please do not understand me to lightly estimate the value of well-kept grounds in the nursery business. If you do business you want stock, good stock, healthy stock, thrifty stock; it can be obtained from well kept grounds: proper care and cultivation are of the utmost importance, but don't depend on them as an advertisement to draw trade, for they will not draw. Catalogues have their place and in their place are very useful, but do not depend on them; newspaper advertising may have its place but I don't think I have found it yet; other forms of advertising are no doubt of value, but I have only limited experience with them and so will not discuss them here.

We now come to the last means for promoting the retail nursery trade we shall discuss, viz: The use of traveling salesmen. There are numerous and serious objections to them to promote business; I have heard some of them will lie, and some are accused of various misdemeanors, and I know some of them will rob their employers, but the facts are they sell trees and most of them are pretty good fellows. There seem to be three plans for employing salesmen. First—by the payment of salary and expenses. I have tried this plan to some extent but with very little satisfaction; very few seem to retain their interest in the business for a considerable time when on a salary, expenses get heavy and sales get light. I have however one man who has been with me on a salary about five years and he continues to do well, but he is the only one. Second—by payment of commission, and many of the salesmen on commission do very well. With this class of men there is a constant reminder that if they do not work they do not receive any pay, and this I have found at all times and for all men a better plan than to pay a salary. Third—the deal plan. Perhaps the best plan for a good man is to send him out as a dealer. This plan of work seems to afford better promise for good returns than others; if good work is done, men on this plan seem to feel more interest in their work and they will secure a larger amount of sales, so there seems to be encouragement to increase effort along this line. My experience has been such I have about concluded if I want a man's order I must send somebody after it.

I did think I would say a word about stock, but as you are all supposed to furnish good stock, well packed, and get it to customers on time, and pack with such care that no inferior plants are sent out and no shortages ever found, this may perhaps not be necessary.

And now a word about customers, my experience as a whole has been quite satisfactory. There are men, and we sometimes find them, who seem to take delight in trying to show how mean a man can be when he tries, but these are exceptions; many are poor calculators and are blessed with more expectation than cash and of course

that brings disappointment and loss to the nurseryman. yet I have made deliveries where crops were short and money scarce and had very good returns. Sometimes I have had complaints which I believed were dictated by a spirit of pure meanness, but most customers have been satisfied and pleased when the obligations made with them have been fairly met. And so I would say, if you want a man's order send a live man after it and you will probably get it, and then fill it honorably; and if you want his order next year send again, and so you may continue year by year and you will have a regular and successful trade.

THE EXHIBITS.

The committee on exhibits made the following report: "The Colorotype Company, New York City, made an interesting exhibit of photographs, showing natural colors of objects by photography alone. This process will be very useful to nurserymen in the introduction of new fruits and plants.

"H. J. McFarland Co., Harrisburg, Pa., exhibited specimens of catalogue work. It was a meritorious exhibit.

"Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H., had an unusually fine display of tree and plant labels in great variety and of very superior quality and finish, plain, printed, wired, etc.

"Stecher Lithographing Co., Rochester, N. Y. Extensive and excellent display of plates and plate-books for nursery salesmen.

"Credlebaugh & Nysewander, New Carlisle, O. Exhibit of plant and tree labels.

"David Hill, Dundee, Ill. Exhibit of well-grown and well-packed specimens, illustrating seventeen distinct species and varieties of evergreens.

"N. H. Albaugh Co., Fort Valley, Ga. Well matured specimens of Alexander and Schumaker peaches; also specimens Burbank plum, Kieffer pear, etc.

"George D. Ferrell, Humboldt, Tenn. Exhibit of Sneed peaches in good eating condition.

"W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala. Fine display of Japanese plums, including Abundance, Burbank, Ogon, Chobot, also St. John and other peaches."

A display of strawberries was made by S. Buffington, Miami Valley Fruit Farm, Kessler, O.

NECROLOGY.

The committee on necrology presented the following report:

"Resolved, That this association hereby expresses its appreciation of the high character and services, and our great loss in the death of our fellow members, S. W. Hoover, president of the Hoover & Gaines Co., Dayton, O.; J. E. Ilgenfritz, head of the firm of J. E. Ilgenfritz & Co., Monroe, Mich., and George W. Peffer, nurseryman and originator of new fruits, Pewaukee, Wis. S. W. Hoover died at his home at Dayton, O., March 10, 1895, aged 57 years. J. E. Ilgenfritz died at his home at Monroe, Mich., April 9, 1895, aged 70 years. George P. Peffer died at his home at Pewaukee, Wis., January, 1895, aged 82 years.

"Resolved, That we hereby express our sorrow and tender our sympathy to the families of these departed co-workers."

CONVENTION NOTES.

Thomas B. Meehan sailed for Europe soon after the convention, to be absent six weeks.

Jacob W. Manning, Reading, Mass., has attended every meeting of the association since its organization twenty years ago.

William Fell, Hexham, England, the only representative of Great Britain at the convention, returned to England the week following the Indianapolis meeting.

A committee on final resolutions, Messrs. Watrous, Stark and Bennett, presented appropriate acknowledgment of the accommodations provided and the hospitality of the citizens of Indianapolis.

At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the first day the members of the association accepted the invitation of Ex-President Harrison and called upon him at his residence and shook hands with Mr. Harrison upon introduction by Vice-President Albaugh.

Members of the association to the number of thirty-five visited the nursery of Albertson & Hobbs, nine miles from Indianapolis, on the day previous to the opening of the meeting, upon invitation of the members of that firm. Others visited the nursery on the morning of June 12th, and twenty-five others went out to the nursery on June 13th.

Papers on the following subjects were prepared by the gentlemen named, but were not read at the convention: "Nomenclature, Description and Characterization of Fruits," T. T. Lyon, South Haven, Mich.; "Wrong Horticultural Laws," Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; "Competition in the Nursery Business," Charles Green, Rochester, N. Y.

The Nurserymen's Mutual Protective Association elected these officers: President, Hon. N. H. Albaugh, Tadmor, O.; vice-president, William C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary and treasurer, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; executive committee, W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.; D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia., Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.

The annual meeting of the American Nurserymen's Protective Association was held on the evening of June 12th. The following officers were elected: President, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; vice-president, George Meissner, Bushberg, Mo.; secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.; treasurer, A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill.; executive committee, George B. Thomas, Westchester, Pa.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.

A NECESSITY.

A. R. PENNELL, HONEOYE, N. Y.—"Please find enclosed \$1 to settle for journal for 1895. Would not know how to get along without it."

DESERVES HEARTY SUPPORT.

WILLIAM M. PETERS' SONS, SNOW HILL NURSERIES, WESLEY, MD.—"THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN in our estimation deserves the hearty support of every nurseryman, all over this as well as foreign countries."

THE DESCRIPTION, CHARACTERIZATION AND NOMENCLATURE OF FRUITS.

T. T. LYON, SOUTH HAVEN, MICH.

If we are to realize the obvious ambition of many of its modern devotees, to secure the acknowledgement of pomology as a science, in the appropriate sense of the word; it appears essential that steps be taken to rid it, as far as practicable, of a mass of worse than worthless material; including much of coarseness, vulgarity and even superstition, with which, during the many centuries of its development, it has come to be cumbered; as well as of the more modern pretensions and sensational names, which may be due to the ambition of originators, or to the desire of disseminators to promote sales.

So far as descriptions are concerned, intended, as they are, for the use of the masses; it is doubtless wise, and even indispensable, that they be framed in our vernacular, rather than in a dead language, as in botany, entomology and other sciences generally.

Simplicity of description and nomenclature, especially for popular use, is exceedingly desirable. In this respect pomological practice must be conceded to be decidedly in advance of that of the sciences mentioned; recognizing, as it does, but a single name for a variety of fruit; and remanding all others to the rank of synonyms; while in other sciences, in ignorance of previous discovery and naming, it is not infrequently the case, that a subsequent discoverer imposes a new name, with the result that, when either name is quoted, it becomes necessary, in order to avoid confusion, that the name of the author be also quoted—a necessity which, under pomological practice, cannot arise.

To fill the requirements of science, the description of a variety of fruit should be so concise and accurate, that a specimen of such variety may be certainly identified by means of such description—a requirement which, owing to variations of form, size, color and even flavor, due to climate, soil, vigor and even to peculiarities of the seasons, it has, so far, been impossible to realize, save in the cases of a few peculiar or unusually distinct varieties.

As a more accurate method of determining the size of specimens, Prof. Heiges, of the Division of Pomology, has proposed that it be measured by means of the displacement of water. This, though susceptible of accurate results, involves the necessity of using a graduated vessel—an article which few persons are likely to possess; or to procure for such purpose.

Considering, therefore, that the weight of a fruit will generally more accurately express its real value, the writer has proposed that weight, rather than size, be taken as the measure of the comparative values of specimens; expressing this in ounces, in case of the larger fruits; and in fractions of an ounce, or the number of specimens in an ounce, in case of the smaller fruits. This method has been submitted to several prominent pomologists, with approval, so far. Having been approved by Professor L. R. Taft, the horticulturist of the Michigan State Experiment Station, it is to be used at the South Haven Fruit

Testing Station in giving the comparative values of specimens, in its annual bulletin.

In the matter of form, we may be allowed the query whether this may not be indicated directly to the eye, even more accurately, by the use of a few typical forms, in type, or by combinations thereof; much after the manner in which the positions of counties, in the state, are now frequently indicated.

The variations of color, on account of soil, climate and even in different specimens upon the same tree, from exposure or other cause, are such that there seems little hope that it can ever become more than an incidental assistance in identification.

Of all the characteristics of a variety of fruit, beyond question, that of quality is of primary importance.—Fruits are mainly valuable for one or more of the three purposes: dessert, cooking and market; and in a greater or less degree for each. The popular mode of expressing their relative values, as "good, very good or best;" (which is also that of the books), gives but an indefinite expression of actual value; while it affords no indication of the rise to which each may be specially adapted.

For the purpose of designating quality more accurately; and at the same time indicating the purpose for which each is specially desirable; in the Michigan Horticultural Society's catalogue, (as well in some others,) such a system has been in use for many years; expressed in a column headed "Use and Value;" which includes three sub-columns, respectively headed "Dessert," "Cooking" and "Market;" and the value of each variety is graded under each head, upon the scale of one to ten with space at the margin, for explanatory remarks; and a system of starring, for the localities represented. Such a catalogued list of the fruits of a locality becomes a *vade mecum*, for such locality, for the planter with a definite purpose in view; enabling him to select varieties with reference to his special purposes.

Probably no other branch of the subject presents a problem more difficult of solution than does that of determining the season of ripening of a variety, with reference to the entire region within which it may be successfully grown. If we take the Early Harvest apple as an illustration; it may be successfully grown at the extreme South and ripened in June, or even in May; while in Northern Michigan, in latitude 45 degrees, it may be gathered and kept through the winter; coming out in spring, in good condition. In Upper Michigan, Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, if grown at all, it becomes a veritable winter apple. Under such conditions, unless the locality where grown is stated, the date given affords little definite knowledge of its actual season. To avoid this difficulty, it has been proposed to adopt a medial line, (perhaps the 40th parallel,) and to give the date of ripening upon such line, in all cases; and by the means of a series of comparisons, to determine the rate of variation, both North and South; the same to be added or subtracted, as the case may be, to give the season for any given locality.

Complicated as such a problem must necessarily be, it is quite possible, not to say probable, that upon any such medial line, the variations, due to the different climates of the seaboard and the Appalachians; the Mississippi valley and the Rockies; the Sierras and the Pacific coast region would prove too great, as well as too complex, for the utility of such plan.

Probably the most important, and at the same time one of the most difficult problems in this combination of important particulars, is that of determining and indicating, in some direct and practical manner, the measure of the success of varieties in different localities. The plan of starring and the general arrangement of the catalogue of the American Pomological Society, which was due largely, if not in fact mainly to the, even then, accurate knowledge, wide experience and keen perception of the late Patrick Barry, will doubtless long remain a monument to his memory.

Still the pomological field has developed immensely since his plan of catalogue was devised; and the time may have arrived, when not a change, but rather the amplification of his plan is desirable. To pomologists, it has long been obvious that the success of varieties is by no means limited by state or provincial lines; and that the rapid increase of the number of political subdivisions is constantly rendering the catalogue more cumbrous, and less convenient for study or consultation.

In view of these and other conditions, which need not now be mentioned, it is proposed to divide the entire fruit-growing portion of the continent into districts, regardless of state or other governmental lines; but rather in accordance with pomological and climatic peculiarities; with the purpose to, by such means, largely simplify the process of starring, by reducing the number of columns necessary for such purpose.

As an illustration of the condensation possible under such arrangement, while Northern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and perhaps the upper peninsula of Michigan would doubtless be districted with portions of British America, the remainder of New England, New York, and Michigan, together with at least portions of the four states adjoining at the South, would fall naturally into a single district. The necessity to disregard state lines will, of course, be rendered greater by the modifying influence of ocean exposure, and by that of the several mountain ranges; which cut up states into singularly varied climatic districts.

The process employed by the American Pomological Society of appointing committees in each state for the collection of facts for the revision of the catalogue has not proved satisfactory. Indeed, during the past two years, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the general chairman, the matter collected for this purpose has proved so limited that the catalogue will be omitted in the current volume of transactions.

In pursuance of action taken at the session of the American Pomological Society, held last winter at Sacramento, Cal., it seems probable that measures will be

taken to insure concerted and harmonious action in kindred matters between that society and the Pomological Division of the National Department of Agriculture; and furthermore, that those having the revision in charge may be permitted to draw upon the extensive records and other facilities of the division for facts needful for each revision and not otherwise readily obtainable; the purpose of the revisers being to be able to report to the society at its next biennial session a complete revision, embodying the requirements of modern pomology.

In the matter of nomenclature, the early practice of American pomologists was to adhere to established names, not tolerating even the translation of foreign ones, however objectionable. It was under such practice and with the consequent assumption that they would only be applied to varieties to be subsequently named, that the society's present "Rules of Pomology" were framed. It was therefore with much satisfaction that we noted their application to old varieties by W. C. Barry in the subsequent revision of the society's catalogue, and the ready acceptance of such application by pomologists generally. We are happy to know also that the reservation in rule second is being rigidly applied by the Division of Pomology, and that, too, with the happiest influence upon the simplicity and purity of recent additions to our nomenclature.

The foreshadowings from the future indicate the need of special care and thoughtfulness in preparing the forthcoming edition of the American Society's catalogue, for reasons which subsequently appear.

The rapid expansion of our descriptive text books and catalogues has already placed their revision and republication beyond the sphere of profitable private enterprise; while the present activity in the pomological field renders the necessity of frequent revision all the more urgent.

The Pomological Division of the National Department of Agriculture has been for some time engaged upon the task of rectifying, purifying and simplifying our American nomenclature of fruits, doing the work in such manner that practical revision will be kept constantly up to date, while a plan of co-operation between the division and the society is in contemplation as a means of ensuring harmonious action between them respecting nomenclature and other matters of common interest.

The catalogue of the society has long been recognized as authority both in this country and in Europe, while under present conditions it can only be published in number adequate to supply members of the society.

It is understood to be the purpose of the division that its work of renovation shall ultimately include all the classes of fruits adapted to our varied climates, and that when such work shall be sufficiently advanced, a select and classified list of the valuable varieties shall be published as a bulletin of the division for general circulation.

Such being the purpose it has been understood that the division may be disposed to accept the society's catalogue for this purpose, and to publish and distribute it as such

bulletin, thus giving it the wide circulation due to a work so carefully prepared, and of such universal interest.

In these matters, however, it is to be distinctly understood that the writer speaks solely upon his own responsibility and in no sense as the representative of either the society or the division.

THE SITUATION IN KANSAS.

Hon. Thomas M. Potter, president of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, in his introduction to the ninth biennial report of the board says:

"The biennial period to which it relates has been, for Kansas, in common with all her sister states, one of less than usual prosperity. This has been due not alone to the two unfavorable crop seasons which in succession have been common to so many portions of the Union, but also to the general depression existent in nearly all business channels throughout the world. Yet, in spite of so many extraordinarily adverse conditions, Kansas, as a whole, has not failed in the production of tremendous quantities of the great staples, which conduce to comfort and prosperity at home and command gold in the markets of the world.

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Ornamental Shrubs and Vines: Altheas, Almonds, Calycanthus, Cornus Elegantissima, Deutzias, Elders, Hydrangeas, Honeysuckles, Ampelopsis, Lilacs, Spiræas, Snowballs, Syringas, Weigelas, Wistarias, etc.

FREE ROSES
. Hybrid Roses, Tea Roses, Climbing Roses, Moss
. Roses, Azalias, Rhododendrons, Clematis, Industry
. Gooseberry.

Send List of your wants for prices.

W. & T. SMITH CO.

GRAPE NIAGARA VINES

All old and new varieties. Extra quality. Warranted true. Lowest Rates. Introducing of the

EATON.

Also other SMALL FRUITS. Descriptive Catalogue Free.

T. S. HUBBARD CO., Fredonia, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Phoenix Nursery Co., 600 Acres.
13 Greenhouses.
(SUCCESSORS TO SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO.)

NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS * Wholesale and Retail.

Correspondence solicited and promptly answered. Send list of wants for prices. Salesmen wanted.

P. O. BOX 1215.

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PEACH HEADQUARTERS FOR SELECTED NATURAL SEEDLING. PITS.

Grown in the mountains of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, where yellows and diseases of any kind are unknown, and where there are no grafted or budded peach trees. No pits taken from green or immature fruit.

PRICES VERY LOW. Send us your order for a two years' supply at once.

THE KENNESAW NURSERIES, - - - - - **MARIETTA, GA.**

NURSERYMEN Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS.** No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.

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TOMAH, WIS.

Write me for easy terms and prices.

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Andre Leroy Nurseries

ESTABLISHED 1780.

BRAULT & SON, Directors,
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SPECIALTY OF NURSERY STOCK.

AZALEAS, CAMELIAS, RHODODENDRONS,
MAGNOLIAS, LILAC, ETC.

AGENT FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

ANDRE L. CAUSSE,

105 and 107 Hudson Street, New York City.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Fine Stock.

Apples, Standard Pears, Cherries, Plums, Dwarf Pears, Grape Vines and Roses.

We offer a superior grade of stock that will give satisfaction in every particular.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

Orleans Nursery Co.

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Growers of fine Fruit Stock, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Ornamentals, etc., in large quantities. All orders carefully executed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special prices on application.

Address all correspondence to our Sole Agents for United States and Canada.

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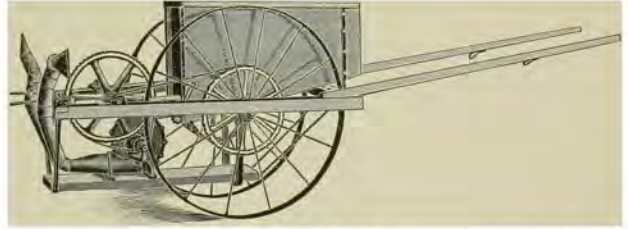
89 and 41 Cortland Street, - - - - - **New York.**

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...THE SIROCCO



- For Nurseries.
- For Gardeners.
- For Fruit Growers.
- For Cranberry Growers.
- For Cotton “
- For Tobacco “
- Etc., Etc.



PATENT APPLIED FOR.

The cut here shown represents a machine for throwing Lime, Sulphur, Caustic preparations of any kind, Copper Sulphate preparations for Mildew, Rust, &c., and any and every kind of Insecticide or Fungicide.

WHAT WILL IT DO ?

It will save 70 per cent. of material used over any other method of application known. The machine will go between the closest of nursery rows, will go in wet, sticky ground, as tires are wide, and though only 2 feet 4 inches in width, cannot upset, as the force is applied near the ground and the whole is enclosed in a guard that has no projections to catch or injure trees or other plants; being slightly narrower at front than main body, the wheels cannot run over or injure any tree out of line, as frame will push it aside.

DEATH TO PEAR TREE SLUGS.

Now, what we claim for this is that it will do more work and better work than any twenty men can do; a boy, driving this machine can easily do six acres a day. Slugs come fast at times on pear and other trees, but this machine loaded with lime will destroy them thoroughly, as not a leaf is left untouched by the cloud of dust this machine throws.

SPECIAL OFFER.

As an evidence that we believe what we say, we will send one of our machines to any reliable nurseryman anywhere in the United States, subject to approval, and in any town where there is more than one nursery, we will send the machine and our agent to show it up, though there is not much showing, except hitch a horse on it and start to work, and the machine does the rest. It has never failed to give absolute satisfaction, and no nursery can do without this necessary tool, once its merits are realized. It will save any nursery of importance its cost in one week. Orders will be filled in the order received and we will not guarantee to fill any orders under ten days after May 1st; so if you want one on approval or otherwise please order early.



The Sirocco Co., UNIONVILLE, LAKE CO., OHIO.

Headquarters for Colored Plates

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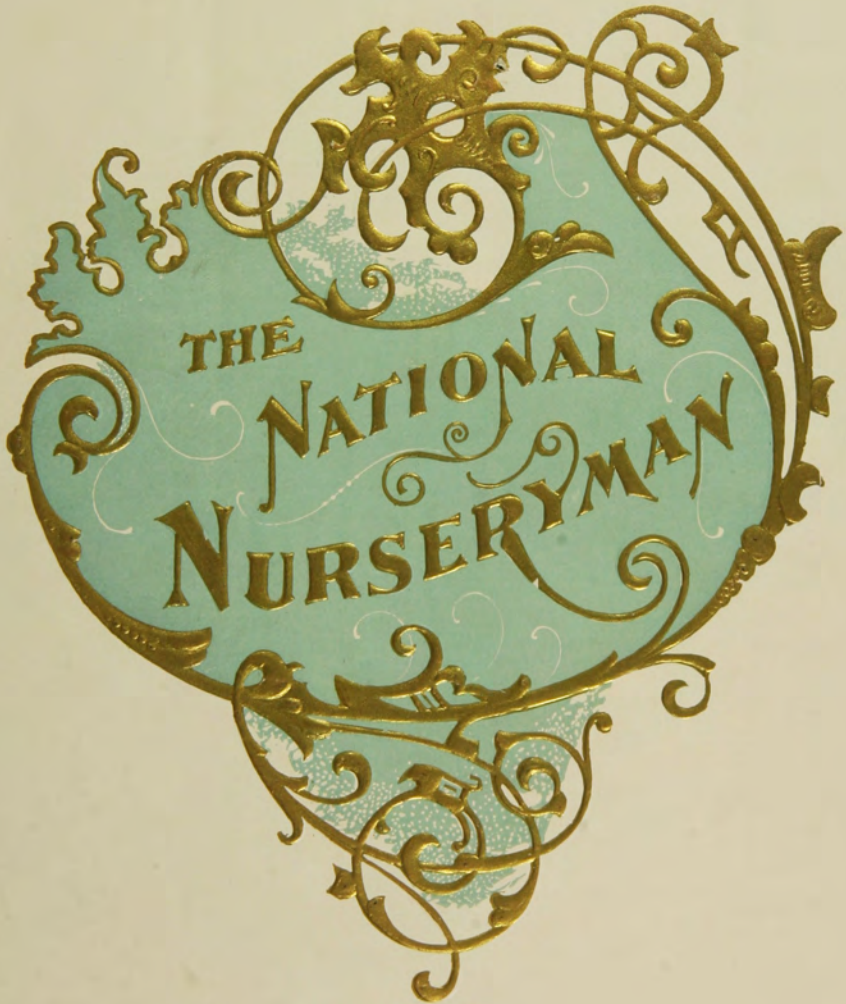
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STECHEER LITHOGRAPHIC Co.,

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.



August, 1895.

PAINESVILLE NURSERIES.

Gault Perpetual Raspberry.

A valuable market variety. A perpetual bearer. Ripens a crop of berries at time of Gregg, producing more fruit; continues bearing on young wood until killed by frost,—not a few scattering berries but frequently 80 to 100 on a single tip. Berries fine quality, extra large and firm; plant a vigorous grower, extremely hardy, going uninjured through past winter where many kinds were killed.

Special inducements to large buyers for Spring, 1896.

—CIRCULARS, COLORED PLATES, ETC., AT LOW RATES.

Our usual immense assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Roses, Shrubs, Bulbs,
Hardy and Tender Plants, Etc.,

All young thrifty stock, carefully grown and graded to the highest standard.

FRUIT TREES

Especially fine Standard and Dwarf Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot, &c.

SMALL FRUITS

Large stock leading old and new varieties. Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, Dewberries, Raspberries, &c., grown from pure stock, graded and handled right.

ORNAMENTALS

Of all kinds, handsome blocks of well grown trees Deciduous and Evergreen, upright and weeping. Largest and finest lot of Carolina Poplars on the market. Splendid stock of Silver, Norway, Schwedlerli and Ash leaf Maples, European and Cut leaf Birch, Catalpas, Lindens, Horse Chestnuts, Flowering Thorns, Tulips, Willows, &c.



GAULT RASPBERRY, FROM PHOTO OF CLUSTER
PICKED IN SEPTEMBER.



INDUSTRY.

SHRUBS

A splendid stock of well-grown plants in large assortment of varieties.

ROSES

We lead the world in field grown Roses. Immense stock field grown Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, &c., budded low on Manetti. Best plants at lowest rates. Fine block of Holland grown Tree Roses for Fall delivery.

BULBS

All the varieties for Fall planting direct from the best French and Holland growers

Largest, most complete and best equipped cellars and packing houses. Stock stored for Spring delivery when desired. Facilities for prompt and accurate filling of orders are unsurpassed.

YOUR INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED AT ANY TIME.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE.

41st YEAR. 1,000 ACRES. 29 GREENHOUSES.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

THE LEADING NURSERY OF AMERICA.

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Founded 1840.

Hardy Trees and Plants

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FRUIT TREES.

SMALL FRUITS.

GRAPE VINES.

DECIDUOUS, ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.

EVERGREENS.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.

HARDY PLANTS.

HARDY ROSES

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE superbly illustrated,
also Wholesale List for the Trade—FREE.

1895 Fall Planting 1895

450,000 Peach Trees Offered of the leading old and new varieties. Carefully grown, healthy and true to name All sizes, and at lowest wholesale rates consistent with the times.

70,000 Elberta,
50,000 Crosby,
40,000 Champion, and
290,000 of other desirable varieties.

Large Stock of PALMETTO and other ASPARAGUS roots, one and two year.

Correspondence Solicited.

ALEXANDER PULLEN,

"MILFORD NURSERIES."

Milford, Delaware.

STANDARD AND DWARF PEAR,

APPLE, PLUM, CHERRY, RUSSIAN APRICOTS,
CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

And Low Budded Roses on Manetta Stock.

Prices Low and Stock Good

Special Prices on Car Lots.

JAY WOOD,

KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

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JACKSON & PERKINS, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.

...Growers of...

WHOLESALE ONLY.

CHOICE SPECIALTIES FOR NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS.

For the Season of 1895-96.

Roses. An immense stock of strong plants on *own roots* Grown on new land, and especially fine. All the best hardy varieties.

Large stocks of CRIMSON RAMBLER, the wonderful new Polyantha and MARGARET DICKSON, the finest white H.P. yet introduced. Write for plates and circulars.

Ornamentals. A large assortment, including especially fine lots of Hydrangea p. g. (*Tree-form* and Bush.) Japan Snowballs, Tea's Weeping Mulberry, Ampelopsis Veitchii, Paeonies, &c. &c.

Grape Vines. An extra large lot. Grown with *heavy tops* as well as roots.

Fruit Trees. Fine thrifty blocks of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, &c. All young, clean looking stock.

IF YOU HAVE NOT YET RECEIVED OUR TRADE LIST, WRITE FOR IT BEFORE PLACING ORDERS.

Small Fruit Plants.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS by the 1,000,000, all grown from new beds. Largest stock of Golden Queen, Shaffer's Colossal, Brandywine, and Thompson's Early Raspberry, in the State of Ohio.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

BLACKBERRY, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANTS, RHUBARB, HORSERADISH, Etc.

Our Specialties: Brandywine and Staple Strawberries, Eureka Raspberry.

Address **P. D. BERRY,**

P. O. Box 412.

DAYTON, OHIO.



PLUMS.—5,000 Willard, Abundance, Spaulding and Lincoln.

PEARS.—5,000 Koonce, Kieffer, Seneca, Lincoln Coreless, Japan Golden Russet.

APPLES.—A heavy stock of standard sorts. A limited supply of Starr, Parlin and Flora.

NUTS.

CHESTNUTS.—Aloha, Opens Sept. 5 to 10, without frost.

Parry's Giant, 4 to 6 inches around; the largest known chestnut.

Pedigree Mammoth, Paragon, Gumbo, Ridgeley, &c.

WALNUTS.—French, Persian, Japan and English.

PECANS, ALMONDS, FILBERTS, SHELLBARKS.

NOVELTIES.

10,000 Eleagnus Longipes; 5,000 Matrimony Vines; 25,000 Trifoliate Orange, 1, 2 and 3 year; 10,000 Japan Wineberry; Japan Mayberries; Logan (Raspberry-Blackberry); Strawberry Raspberry.

15,000 Imported Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry, 1 and 2 year.

10,000 Childs' Tree Blackberry—green plants, pot-grown.

10,000 Eldorado " " "

10,000 Lovett's Best " " "

A heavy stock of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries and Currants.

Shade Trees—POPLARS AND MAPLES.

SEND FOR SPECIAL PRICES.

All stock disinfectant and free from insect or disease.

WM. PARRY, Pomona Nurseries,

PARRY, - - NEW JERSEY.

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BREWER & STANNARD, The Ottawa Star Nurseries, OTTAWA, KANSAS,

OFFER

- 45,000 Pear, Std., very fine, strictly 2 years, will grade largely $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and up, general assortment.
- 30,000 Pear, Dwf., 2 years, a fine lot in every respect.
- 80,000 Cherry, strong 2 year, good supply of northern sorts.
- 75,000 Plum on Plum, 1 and 2 years, very fine, general assortment, including Willard, Burbank and Forest Rose.
- 150,000 Peach, good supply of Crosbey, Champion and Elberta.
- 15,000 Apricot, Russian and American sorts.
- 500,000 Apple, 2 years, good supply of northern sorts.
- 2,000,000 Apple Seedlings.
- 75,000 Quince Stocks, Augers.
- 200,000 Mariana Stocks.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1,500,000 Osage Hedge, 1 year. | 50,000 Elm, 1 year. |
| 500,000 Russian Mulberry, 1 year. | 2,000 Mountain Ash, 4 to 5 ft. and 5 to 6 feet. |
| 300,000 Box Elder, 1 year. | 1,000 Cut Leaf Birch, 4 to 5 feet and 5 to 6 feet, fine. |
| 100,000 Ash, 1 year. | 5,000 Soft Maple, 4 to 5 feet, 5 to 6 feet and 7 to 8 feet. |
| 300,000 Black Locust, 1 year. | |
| 200,000 Soft Maple, 1 year. | |

Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Blackberries, Raspberries, Evergreens, Asparagus, Pieplant, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

TRY US on PEAR, CHERRY and PLUM,
and compare our stock with that from other parts of the country.
We Guarantee Satisfaction

COLOMBE BROTHERS, USSY, (Calvados), FRANCE.

Growers and Exporters of French Stocks.

Mahaleb, Mazzard, Myrobolan, Apple, Pear, and Quince by the 10 thousand or 100 thousand at lowest prices for carefully graded, well-grown stock. Also full assortment of leading Ornamentals. Reliable Stock. Superior packing. Large fine stock this season. Order early before sizes and varieties are exhausted. For Price Lists, etc., address Sole Agt. for U.S. and Canada, 145 Broadway, N. Y.

Established 1869. **Mount Hope Nurseries.** Established 1869.

We solicit Wholesale and Dealers Trade, and are Headquarters for the HARDY NEW PEACH BOKARA, 28 degrees below zero, and a crop. Send for descriptive circular, and price of Trees and Buds. Endorsed by Prof. J. L. Budd and others.

A. C. GRIESA & BRO., - - - LAWRENCE, KAN.

THE KINSEY NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1852.

We have for the Trade, Fall 1895, a fine stock of the following items:

Plum on Plum, Cherry, Peach, Quince, Apple, Standard Pears, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Asparagus, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Climbing Plants, &c., &c.

Having a R. R. side track running into our packing grounds, we are in a position to do car-load packing in the most thorough manner.

We solicit the correspondence of Nurserymen and Dealers, and will always endeavor to meet competing prices.

We guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders.

SAMUEL KINSEY & CO., - - - KINSEY, OHIO.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

In Car Load Lots.

Apple, Carolina Poplar,
Cherry, Silver Maple.

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF OTHER STOCK.
PEACH, PLUM, PEAR (Standard and Dwarf), GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, and other SMALL FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.

Complete List of Varieties;
Stock Young, Thrifty, and of Best Quality;
Carefully Graded and Handled.

Write for SPECIAL PRICES IN CAR LOAD LOTS. Personal inspection courted. SPADES—see Trade List. Trade List ready Feb 15th.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS,
BRIDGEPORT, Marion County, - - - INDIANA.

Ornamental LARGE SMALL TREES,

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

COMPLETE STOCK. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SHENANDOAH NURSERY Offers to the trade a large stock of Apple Trees, 1st-class, strong on northern sorts.

Apple, Cherry, Plum Seedlings, Apple Cherry, Plum SCIONS,
Apple Grafts Made to Order.

Cherries, Grapes, Shade Trees (large and small), Evergreens, Roses, Etc. Plum on Plum (Native and European varieties).

PRICES LOW. Correspondence solicited. Address D. S. LAKE, Prop., Shenandoah, Iowa.

THE WILLIAM H. MOON CO., MORRISVILLE, BUCKS CO., PA.,

Offer for Fall, 1895.

- 1,000,000 Asparagus Roots, 2 years old, Palmetto, Barr's and Conover's.
- 5,000 Paragon and Numbo Chestnuts, 1 and 2 years, grafted.
- 20,000 Sugar and Silver-Leaved Maples, 8 to 14 ft.
- 10,000 Carolina Poplars, 8 to 15 ft.
- 2,000 Purple-Leaved Beech.
- 50,000 Deciduous Trees of Leading Varieties.
- 500,000 California Privet, 1 and 2 years old, very stocky.
- 100,000 Flowering Shrubs, including a full assortment of leading varieties.
- 10,000 Rosa Wichuriana.
- 20,000 Honeysuckles—Climbing.
- 20,000 Climbing Vines—Assorted.
- 30,000 Dahlias—Finest Collection.

Special quotations on application. Correspondence with the trade solicited in reference to their wants in the Ornamental Line.

Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries

Offer for Fall '95, and Spring '96, large stock of the following:

Apple, Peaches, Plum (Japan and others) Apricots, Nectarines, 1-Year Standard Pear (heavy on Kleffer, Garber and Clapp's Favorite), Grape, Asparagus, Strawberries, Osage Orange, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Etc., Etc.

Well-Graded Stock! Prompt Shipment.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Special attention to growing Peach Trees of which we have the usual quantity. We are prepared to give prices to suit the times.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

"Southern Natural Peach Pits" in season.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

KNOX NURSERIES.

Established 1851.

Fruit Trees for Fall of '95 and Spring of '96.

800,000 APPLE. All the leading and hardier sorts.

150,000 PEACH. Crosbey, Champion, Elberta, Etc.

PLUMS, CHERRIES, and a General Assortment.

Correspondence solicited. Send us your Want-List.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, Vincennes, Ind.

LEVAVASSEUR & SONS NURSERIES.

USSY (CALVADOS) AND ORLEANS, FRANCE.

Largest Growers and Exporters of all kinds of

NURSERY STOCKS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Best Grading Quality and Packing.

Send your List of Wants for Special Prices to

HERMAN BERKHAN, Sole Agent,

39 and 41 Cortland St., New York.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.

ONE HUNDREDTH SEASON.

LOUIS LEROY'S NURSERIES,

(ESTABLISHED 1786.)

ANCERS (M. & L.) FRANCE.

GROWER AND EXPORTER OF

FRUIT, FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL TREE STOCKS, CONIFERAE, SHRUBS, ETC.

AZALEAS, CAMELLIAS, OLEMATIS, LILAOBS, MAGNOLIAS,
RHODODENDRONS, ROSES, ETC., ETC.

ORDERS NOW BOOKED AT LOW PRICES

SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA,
AUG. RHOTERT,
26 BARCLAY STREET, - - - NEW YORK.

SNOWHILL NURSERIES

Offer for Fall Delivery, 1895.

What now, June 6th, 1895, promises to be not only the largest stock of Peach Trees, one year old, from bud, in Delaware and Maryland, but strictly free from every taint of disease whatever. Come and investigate for yourselves, it will be to your interest so to do, especially if you purchase in car load bulk.

BUDS FOR SALE AFTER JULY 10TH, 1895.

STRICTLY HEALTHY AND TRUE TO NAME.

Correspondence Solicited.

W. M. PETERS' SONS, - Wesley, Md.

GRAPE VINES

IMMENSE STOCK, LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Correspond with us and get samples and prices before placing your orders. Introducing of the new early black grape, . . .

EARLY OHIO, . . .

Ten days earlier than Moore's Early, and three times as productive.

Address, **C. B. CURTICE CO., Portland, N. Y.**

WE Grow for the Wholesale Trade.

1 and 2 Yr. PLUM ON PLUM. 1, 2 and 3 Yr. APPLES—Budded. 1 and 2 Year CHERRY—Sweet and Sour. 1 and 2 Yr. STD. PEARS. 1 and 2 Yr. DWF. PEARS.

The finest stock in this country. Orders for Car Load Lots solicited. Let me price your want list.

F. M. HARTMAN, Dansville, N. Y.

I have a fine lot of extra strong 2 year

Fay's Currants

To offer at reduced rates.


GET MY PRICES BEFORE ORDERING ELSEWHERE.

F. H. BURDETT, Clifton, Monroe Co., N. Y.

I AM A BOOKBINDER!

I don't sell fruit plates nor wooden labels, but I can bind your plate books and folios right and at prices that will suit you. Give me a trial. Write for prices and sample.

HERBERT J. WILSON, Aqueduct Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.



Electrotypes and Cuts

OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ORNAMENTALS FOR Nurserymen, Florists, Seedsmen.

CATALOGUE OF FRUIT AND TREE CUTS FREE. SEND FOR LIST OF OTHER CATALOGUES. 1000 PAGES. Engravings of New Fruits made at Low Prices.

A. BLANC, Horticultural Engraver, 314 NORTH 11TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ANGEL PEAR

The Largest of all Early Pears.

The earliest, most handsome, best paying large Pear. A money maker and a mortgage lifter. Strong grower, early bearer, free from blight.

Rural New Yorker, says:—"A remarkably early Pear. Large and beautiful. More showy than Clapp's."

Farm Journal, says:—"Large, handsome, solid. Better than the Lawson."

Edwards & Barry, say:—"Certainly a handsome early pear."

HAS BEEN SHIPPED 400 MILES AND KEPT 17 DAYS.

Gifts for sale now; Buds in season; Trees in the Fall.

For Leading Nurserymen are "In It."—How is it with you?—Write about it.

THE ROGERS NURSERY CO., - - - MOORESTOWN, N. J.



RHODODENDRON DELICATISSIMUM.

JOHN WATERER & SONS, BAGSHOT, ENG.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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VOL. III.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1895.

No. 7.

NURSERY BUSINESS IN JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June, 1895.—So many people are aware that Japan has been, in recent years, one of the most productive countries in the world from a horticultural point of view, that comment on its resources would seem almost superfluous. Nevertheless it is as well to state that the islands which constitute the empire have wonderful advantages in the matter of soil, situation and climate. The people love nature for its own sake, and to a newcomer the country itself seems an interminable garden, especially just now in the spring time when nearly every plant and tree is green or smothered in sweet-scented and gaily-colored blossoms. At this season especially do the floral shrubs and trees add particular beauty to the landscape by the variety and profusion of their flowers.

From a professional horticulturalist's standpoint, however, Japan differs from all the rest of the world as much as do its people. The nursery business is comparatively a new thing over here, and prior to the arrival of our senior partner, Mr. Louis Boehmer in the country, 25 years ago, was practically non-existent. That the business will in time extend, there can be no doubt; but the unhappy proclivities of the natives to palm off worthless seeds, roots, plants, etc., on foreigners is a tremendous handicap. The native Japanese will sell any man anything, whether they have got it on hand or not, and this habit is seriously detrimental to legitimate nurserymen who depend for custom upon exporting bulbs, etc., in every way up to catalogue specifications. Many shippers in Japan purchase bulbs, seeds, etc., from natives and export them to the States and elsewhere without having any idea of the quality of the goods or the proper mode of packing, and these proving worthless when tested abroad, do much to injure the legitimate nurseryman's business in this country.

The principal exports are lily bulbs, iris and pæony roots, forest and ornamental trees; seeds of novelties in the florists' line, such as the climbing cucumber, the free land melon, sacaline, etc., also large quantities of conifer tree seeds which are readily purchased by big landholders and government bureaus in the States and Europe for forest purposes. The *Cycas revoluta* or Sago palm and dried fronds of the same, and *Eulalia Japonica* grass are exported principally to Germany where they are used extensively in the construction of so-called "Makart" bouquets and cheap funeral wreaths.

Regarding the bulk of our business, and at the present moment Boehmer & Co. are the only Europeans in the export horticultural trade in Japan, so there are no rivals

to make invidious comparisons about, our principal markets are, of course, America and Europe, including England. In fact through our London agent the bulk of trade is done; the custom house lists show that from three to four millions of lily bulbs are exported annually. These are packed in clay balls—one bulb in each ball—and about a score of women coolies are employed on this task all through the season, which lasts from the end of August until January. The bulbs are cultivated by farmers all through the country, some of whom have acres under such and others only small patches. Different varieties of bulbs require different soils and conditions, and therefore the business is carried on by people all over the islands. The auratum variety is grown principally in the vicinity of Yokohama, as we have here a soil particularly adapted to its growth. The growers have to get advance payments in the spring, and in many instances young bulbs have to be delivered for planting on contracts that do not come due until the fall. Even after such advance payments, etc., they frequently fail to fulfill their promises.

At one time the chrysanthemum export trade was one of the most important branches of the business, but as the plants have been disseminated all over the world we now only send out new varieties that are discovered from time to time, such as the "Louis Boehmer," the "Uncle Sam," the "Golden Wedding," etc., etc. We could dilate through many columns of your valuable paper on the divers branches of the business, the troubles, trials and tribulations that beset it, and the occasional heavy losses sustained through the negligence of transport companies in "stewing" the bulbs or plants by stowing them near the boilers, which is always expressly provided against in our contracts; but withal the business has its occasional rewards and pleasures, some of which we may be able to inform you about in some future article.

A. UNGER, (of Boehmer & Co.)

WESTERN WHOLESALE ASSOCIATION.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 1.—The semi annual meeting of the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen was held June 25th at the Centropolis hotel in this city. It was attended by about twenty-five members. It was held behind closed doors for the reason that trade secrets were discussed. The morning session was devoted to hearing the individual reports, the outlook and the conditions of trade generally in the different parts of the country. During the afternoon there was a discussion of freight rates and classification of fruit trees and other general matters concerning which there is a lively interest felt by wholesalers.

The meeting was presided over by President H. T. Kelsey, of St. Joseph, and the veteran secretary, U. B. Pearsall, of Fort Scott, was at his post. The individual reports showed that, taking the country over generally, there was a sufficient amount of stock on hand to meet the reasonable requirements of the trade for the coming year, and yet there was at no point a surplus. As was stated by one of the old-timers, if there is a corn crop in the West they will have a market for every tree on hand or can get, but if there is a short crop or a scarcity, then there is certain to be some stock left over. Taking a reasonable and safe view, it was evident the stock on hand was as great as business prudence warranted. The outlook is good, but, of course, is based largely on the growing crops. There are strong indications that prices are to advance, certain they will in case there is a good crop and a strong demand for stock.

During the afternoon the secretary, U. B. Pearsall, of Fort Scott, presented his resignation, but the association promptly decided not to accept it. On the contrary, he was urged to remain where he was, and, as an evidence of the appreciation with which the association regarded his services, he was presented a fine gold watch with an appropriate inscription. He has recently been appointed store-keeper in the state penitentiary at Lansing, and for that reason is going out of the active work of the nursery. He has held the office for four years and handled the business in such a manner that the members were not willing to dispense with his services.

Resolutions of sympathy for the family of the deceased member, John Mentch, of Winfield, Kan., were adopted. His is the only death in the association during the past year.

One feature of the business that has afforded no small amount of trade and satisfaction to the members of the association is the large number of commercial orchards that are being planted in different parts of the country. The eastern part of Nebraska is fortunate in getting a large number of them, and in various parts of the State of Kansas there are several of them planted some years since that are now getting in shape for producing great crops. One of the largest orchards of that class in the state is at Eureka, and is owned by George Munger of this city. He has 1,000 acres of fine trees just coming into bearing and will have a large crop this year, which is the first one. There are others scattered over the state in many places that are doing nicely, and each year others are being planted.

There is a general improvement in the business all over the country, for the reason that the farmers are taking greater interest in the cultivation of their fruit and are taking better care of their new trees. Formerly they planted them and depended upon seasonable weather and good luck to get the trees to bearing. Now trees are cultivated and given proper care and in every case are showing their owners how pleasant and lucrative is the fruit business. The commercial and financial significance of

the matter are being watched and studied, and better and finer fruit are the legitimate results.

The following firms were represented at the meeting yesterday: R. H. Blair & Co., and Blair & Kaufmann, of Kansas City; J. A. Bayles, of Lee's Summit, Mo.; A. L. Brooke, Topeka; A. C. Griesa & Bro., and A. H. Griesa, of Lawrence, Kas.; W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.; W. T. Kelsey, St. Joseph; R. H. Ragby, New Haven, Mo.; Oklahoma City Nursery Company, Oklahoma City; Peters & Skinner, Topeka; J. W. Schuette, St. Louis; W. T. Schell, Fort Scott, Kan.; E. S. Welsh, Shenandoah, Ia.; A. B. Combs, Fort Scott, Kan.; A. Willis, Ottawa, Kas.; Peter Young, Geneva, Neb.; Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.; H. C. Graves, Lee's Summit, Mo., and Brewer & Stannard, Ottawa, Kas.

The next meeting is to be in this city on December 19th.

OREGON ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

ALBANY, ORE., July 15.—The Oregon Association of Nurserymen held its fifth semi-annual meeting at Woodburn, on Wednesday, June 5th, the vice-president, P. H. Jarisch of Oswego, presiding. After disposing of regular routine business, reports of special committees were adopted, establishing a standard for first-class trees, viz: One-year-olds shall be from 4 to 6 feet in height, and calliper $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, 2 inches above bud or graft; two-year-olds shall be from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet in height, and calliper $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, 2 inches above bud or graft; and favoring the boxing of all long distance shipments in preference to baling.

The secretary was instructed to correspond with the box factories of the state, with a view of making a saving in the cost of boxes to the members of the association by concentrating their orders.

A resolution was adopted petitioning the State Board of Horticulture to lower their charges for inspection of nursery stock, and to shorten the time it shall be held in quarantine.

It was decided that the association should make a display of properly named fruits at the state fair next September, with a view of correcting the many local and incorrect names under which varieties have been grown on this coast, and A. McGill, C. F. Lansing and Will. Kirk, of Salem; F. W. Settlemeir, of Woodburn, and J. A. Hyman, of Albany, were appointed a committee to have charge of the work.

Reports from different parts of the state show a very unsatisfactory condition of business for the past two years. Large stocks, with prices below cost of production, and collections extremely slow, have induced many to go out of the business. But with reduced stocks, the prospect of an immense crop throughout the Northwest and the better feeling through the whole country, there is a prospect that the worst is past.

After thorough discussion it was decided to hold the next meeting of this association at Salem, during the state

fair, invitations to be issued to all nurserymen on the Pacific coast, including those of British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, California, Utah, Nevada and Arizona, to meet with us at that time to form a Pacific Coast Nurserymen's Association. M. McDonald, Salem; H. W. Settlemeir, Tangent, and Albert Brownell, Albany, were appointed a special committee to arrange for such meeting.

HARDY FRUIT TREE FOR THE NORTH.

C. V. Hartman of the Botanic Garden, Stockholm, Sweden, writes to *Garden and Forest*: "Vast territories of the North American continent, such as Northern Canada, British Columbia and Alaska, comprising tracts as extensive as several European kingdoms, are outside of the geographical range of the common fruit-trees. No practical method has yet been proposed for the acclimatization of fruit-trees in the high North, and hitherto there has not been much prospect of the discovery of any new fruit-tree especially adapted for these cold regions. Fortunately, we have a new fruit-tree for the coming orchard of the high latitudes. I can write with much confidence about the tree because it has been tried for several seasons in the high latitudes of Europe above the limits of other hardy fruit-trees.

The tree is a form of the Mountain Ash, *Pyrus aucuparia*. The fruit, so far from being acid and rough, has a deliciously sweet-sourish taste, and is twice as large as that of the common type. Ten years ago, I accidentally saw an account of this new fruit-tree in an Austrian horticultural paper, and in the belief that it would prove a desirable acquisition for the Scandinavian peninsula, Finland and Russia, where the same cold climate prevails as in the northern countries of the New World, I drew the attention of the Director of the Horticultural Department of the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture, Mr. Erik Lindgren, to this valuable novelty and proposed its cultivation. The tree was introduced in Sweden in 1885, and has proved to be absolutely hardy, having ripened its fruit even as far north as Pitea in latitude 66°, where no other fruit-trees can be cultivated.

"The home of this fruit-tree is the high mountain region of northern Machren, in Austria. The Mountain Ash is a characteristic tree of the mountains of Machren and also of Schleisen, and appears there in such masses that forests are formed of these trees. About ninety years ago, some boys who were watching cattle near the small village of Peterwald discovered that a certain Mountain Ash in the forest had unusually large and sweet fruit. A farmer, Christof Harmuth, who had some knowledge of horticulture, made an experiment and grafted this form upon a young wildling near his farm. When the grafted tree had grown up and produced fruit, he found, to his satisfaction, that it was even larger and better than that of the mother tree. New grafts from this improved form gave a still finer quality of fruit. The new fruit-tree soon became popular in the neighborhood of Peterwald, and trees

were planted on nearly every farm. The climate of Peterwald is very cold.

"In the United States this fruit-tree will prove a valuable acquisition to many large mining towns in the high altitudes of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, Nevada, etc. In the small gardens here, where only vegetables and flowers are now grown, whole orchards may be planted. No improvement of the soil is needed for this fruit-tree, that deserves attention for use even as an ornamental park-tree. The light greenish tint of the leaves is always beautiful, and the white flowers in the spring, as well as the large clusters of brilliant red fruit in the fall, are very attractive. The fruit will serve for the same purpose as the expensive cranberries brought from the East. It can also be used as a preserve, in pies, etc. Served as a dessert fruit it is showy and attractive in glass, and it compares favorably with many other small fruits. Through continued culture and careful selection, still finer varieties will undoubtedly be obtained from the present form, as has been the case with all other fruits. The fruits of the Sweet Mountain Ash are almost pear-shaped; the leaves are larger than those of the common Swedish form, the segments longer and narrower."

RHODODENDRON DELICATISSIMUM.

The frontispiece of this issue is a representation of a single plant of *Rhododendron delicatissimum*, one of the hardiest as well as one of the most beautiful of the named varieties. It is worthy of note that upwards of 2,000 heads of bloom were in full flower on the plant at the time the photograph was taken. The dimensions of the plant may be seen by comparison with the figure in the foreground which represents the senior member of the firm of John Waterer & Sons, Bagshot, England. This firm devotes 100 acres of its nurseries entirely to the cultivation of rhododendrons, and a very large percentage of the named varieties of these plants originated with this well-known firm. The Messrs. Waterer have besides rhododendrons 150 acres of nursery, which are devoted to all kinds of hardy evergreens, deciduous trees, conifers, etc., their specimen hollies being an exceptional feature.

A member of this firm comes to America every year. Many of the rhododendrons used so freely in Philadelphia, Boston and in the New England cities generally come from these nurseries at Bagshot.

An organization has been formed at Cornell University to be known as the Cornell Horticultural League, to act as a correspondence bureau, to obtain horticultural facts from all parts of the country. Among the charter members are: Professors Bailey and Lodeman, Ithaca; Jared Van Wagner, Jr., Lawyersville; H. Hicks, Westbury Station, L. I.; W. M. Munson, Orono, Me.; F. L. Mulford, Edgewood, Pa.; F. W. Rane, Morgantown, W. Va.; C. W. Mathews, Lexington, Ky.; F. H. Barnette, Baton Rouge, La.; F. W. Card, Lincoln, Neb.; L. C. Corbett, Brookings, S. D.

RUSSIAN FRUITS.

Editor of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

The address of Hon. C. L. Watrous, published in your July issue on test and dissemination as far as relates to nurserymen's work directly with the planting public is most excellent advice; but as a veiled attack before that worthy body on Professor J. L. Budd and his work with Russian fruits at Ames, Iowa, it is unjust, as is a so his characterizing him as a "blind leader leading the blind," and charging that "ignorance is only a charitable excuse" for his work, which is not a minor chord in his address, and makes it smack loudly of being but a personal thrust at our distinguished Iowa worker.

This makes singular reading, after just having returned from a visit to the Ames, Iowa, station, where we walked for miles along experimental rows of fruits, counting up into hundreds of varieties from nearly every state in the Union, as well as from many foreign countries, but most largely from Russia. We took extensive notes in the Russian orchard, planted early in the '70s, finding there about 200 varieties of apples in bearing. Most of the trees were loaded and we judge there are not less than 1,000 bushels of apples on from seven to ten acres. We found no less than thirty sorts of cherries in full bearing, of all ages from two years transplanting to seven or eight years old. A large number of the citizens in the city had yards full of Russian cherry trees, which were loaded with fruit, and not a tree of the Richmond or sour sorts was in sight. We asked a picker on the elegant residence grounds of Professor Curtis, how many he had gotten from the tree he was working on. "Fifty-two quarts," was the reply, "and I am not done yet." I think the tree was planted six years ago; it is about 12 feet in height. On the residence grounds of Professor Budd, which were planted and developed during the past three seasons, two being continuous drought, he had trees in full bearing, five to nine feet in height. On my home grounds we have at this writing, black sweet cherries yellow sweet cherries and a lengthened season double over that gotten from the Dukes and sour sorts, the only sorts beside these Russians it has been possible yet to grow here in Western Iowa.

The Ames station shows most extensive work in plums. We took notes on about 200 varieties, largely western natives and crosses. We found fruits of this sort here from every western state, from Texas, California, Burbank's hybrids, Germany, Italy, France, Japan, China. This is a most wonderful and interesting department of experiment and test, and when we consider that a large share of the present list of natives found so valuable over the West and now widely grown, is largely the result of Professor Budd's work and the work of this station, just as valuable results await the public in the future in plums from the Ames station. We will mention but one, which is the Wyant plum, claims of which the professor has urgently pressed lately.

We found in nursery rows seedlings in number and over

100 crosses, probably nearer two hundred apple that were crosses, made most carefully by himself and students; also hundreds of crosses between French roses and Rosa rugosa, and the wild prairie rose; large quantities of crosses between Manitoba wild strawberries and Parker Earl, Bubach, Warfield, Beder Wood, best varieties for western planting. By no means is his work narrowed down to introducing fruits from Russia, neither are Russian fruits a lamentable failure as has been reiterated by our worthy Iowa representative before the American Association of Nurserymen, or other bodies in which he has of late years lifted his voice. Omitting items of interest in ornamentals, shrubs, small fruits and trees, we will only add a word as to method of experiment.

Ames is only the central station. Considerable stock is propagated and distributed to substations as well as to regularly established stations under the direction of the Iowa State Horticultural Society. Of the latter there are sixteen, and of substations there are nearly one thousand, composed largely of enthusiastic amateur planters and farmers, often the best experimenters. Plants are forwarded with respect to location, adaptability and hardiness, and their behavior is reported to the Ames station. This gives data for a sifting process, large numbers of varieties being under trial; so it is possible in time to get down to varieties of value and the real facts.

In the '70s when large interest was taken in the Russian experiment by nurseries, some went headlong into propagating trees for sale, and propagated indiscriminately. Worthless sorts blighted heavily in nurseries and extensive fraud was practiced by indiscriminate labeling of everything Russian where it could be worked to make sales, and as a result, widespread disappointment occurred and odium attached to all Russian fruits. But under the able direction of Professor Budd these stations have continued their work and they are widely distributed over all the western states, very thickly in Iowa, and valuable results have been reached. Data is now known of value to Northern Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Northern Nebraska, where all common tree fruits are in severe straits and rarely a success. In tree fruits Oldenburg and Wealthy apples only are principally grown. To this now is added a list that is not perfectly free from all faults, but gives good satisfaction for family orchards. As to blighting, as the age of Russian apple trees increases they blight less. On the old orchard at Ames the last week in June, the worst season for it, when it was murky and wet and the ground was saturated, we could have carried all blighted twigs off the ground in a half-bushel basket. On an orchard set five or six years ago there was more blight, in college nurseries still more, but not particularly damaging.

Liberal premiums are offered by the Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota state fairs, as well as Sioux City and county and district fairs in the West, and for a number of years very liberal offers brought out large exhibits of Russian apples; and wonderful exhibits have been made of

Russian apples from private orchards and substations and especially from the Ames station. The fruit exhibit has been largely under my care at the Iowa state fair for a few years and it is quite common for exhibits to be displayed in Russian apples ranging from a dozen, twenty, sixty, eighty, to the Ames exhibit ranging from sixty to one hundred and twenty varieties. And Hon. C. L. Watrous has repeatedly examined these exhibits.

During the past winter, Professor Budd, being advanced in years, and being of ill health, spent the winter in Florida and Cuba, studying the flora of those countries, and in his absence was re-elected secretary of the Iowa State Horticultural Society, against the opposition on this as an issue led by Mr. Watrous, and was re-elected with little opposition at one of the largest gatherings ever held by the organization, the bare minority being represented by the twenty-six reporting adversely to his plum inquiry mentioned in his address before the association.

We deem it a good thing that a prejudice now exists against all Russian fruits, and while our Iowa representative does injustice to our distinguished Iowa worker, it has the good in it to prevent rapid and widespread propagation of Russian fruits.

As the local value of these fruits becomes known at the professor's substations, fruit growers are propagating and planting and fruiting them. We find large fruit growers visiting different stations with respect to their specialties and propagating and planting trees of them by the thousands. There may be many other lines of experimental work valuable and lasting, but with our examination of his work and test of Russians and extended correspondence as horticultural editor of the *Iowa Homestead* over the western states and the professional and amateur planters at these substations who send us fruits and exhibit them largely at our Iowa state fair under my supervision, I cannot call them a failure. If properly sifted down and for the cold North, we are compelled to look upon them with favor, and at this stage of experiment with them we can plainly see they have a future. Both older and younger members in the nursery business will find, we think, the questions of St. Peter easier to answer at the pearly gates if all testing and dissemination of new fruits is done as St. Paul orders, along this line of "Proving all things and hold fast to that which is good."

W. M. BOMBERGER.

AN AID TO NURSERYMEN.

With the advancement in nursery methods comes an important addition to the nurseryman's outfit, in the form of a sprayer for spreading lime and any form of fungicide or insecticide upon nursery stock. During last month the attention of leading nurserymen in Ohio and Western New York has been called to the operation of the Sirocco sprayer, an illustration of which appears in another part of this journal. Where it has been successfully operated it has received hearty commendation. For a new invention along lines not heretofore considered in mechanical

devices for the destruction of insect pests and the curing of fungus-covered vegetation by the application of fine smoke-like dust, it has evidently filled an expressed want. This machine has been highly endorsed by the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., and by the L. Green & Son Co., Perry, O. The latter said: "We are working the Sirocco with the best results. It saved its cost in one week. We believe every up-to-date nurseryman cannot afford to be without one."

George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y., said: "Our nurserymen here at Dansville were all greatly pleased with the Sirocco dust sprayer. It seemed to do the work to perfection. Some of them will be purchased here for next season's use."

Smiths & Powell Co., Syracuse, N. Y.: "From what we have seen of it we think it is a good thing, but we have not yet operated it."

W. L. McKay, Geneva, N. Y.: "I saw the exhibition of the Sirocco and there is no question whatever but that it spread thoroughly the entire rows between which I saw it operate with a mixture of ashes and lime which was used on that occasion. It deposits a very fine dust over the entire plant, both under and upper side of the leaf being thoroughly and evenly covered. I know nothing whatever as to the effect of a dry spray, if I may so call it, either on insects or plant disease, but if such a spray is efficient against either disease or insects, it seems to me that the Sirocco puts it on to perfection."

Morey & Son, Dansville, N. Y.: "The Sirocco is without question a valuable machine. In our judgment the machine is well worthy of praise and recommendation. We should say that a man and a horse could cover about eight acres a day, and it unquestionably saves a large amount of material."

Thomas Kennedy & Sons, Dansville, N. Y.: "The sprayer is what the nurserymen want. It is far superior to anything we have seen. Such a machine is needed."

Should the future work of this sprayer bear out the good things said of it the nurserymen are fortunate in securing so valuable a machine.

IOWA PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

ATLANTA, IA., July 12.—Silas Wilson said to-day: "The outlook for field crops never was better at this season of the year; a good hay crop and an extra crop of corn and oats, we know means an increased nursery trade. Nursery stock of all kinds looks fine. We have had plenty of rain. The fruit crop is large and of fine quality. The prospect for this fall and next spring never was better."

Regarding the growth of Scotch Pine in the West, Charles A. Keffer, of Washington, says: "It is safe to assume that, once the trees have survived their first year in their prairie home, no conifer that has thus far been largely tested gives better results in the West than the Scotch Pine."

Among Growers and Dealers.

E. P. Smith has begun a nursery plantation of 100 acres at Juliette, Ida.

A. J. Perkins, of Jackson & Perkins, Newark, N. Y., spent April, May and June on the Pacific coast.

B. S. Williams & Son, of Upper Holloway, England, have been appointed nurserymen and seedsmen to the queen.

Herman Berkhan, New York City, returned last month from a trip to the Pacific coast upon which he started at the close of the Indianapolis convention.

D. B. Garvin, of D. B. Garvin & Son, Wheeling, W. Va., died July 13th. He had been in the nursery business eight years and was well and favorably known.

Isaac C. Rogers has resigned the position of manager of the Rogers Nurseries, Moorestown, N. J., which he held for five years, and has started in the nursery business at Dansville, N. Y.

Ex-President U. B. Pearsall of the American Association of Nurserymen, who was for years connected with the Hart Pioneer Nurseries, Fort Scott, Kan., is now storekeeper of the Kansas State Penitentiary.

Among the growers and dealers who visited Rochester, Dansville and Geneva nurseries last month were: J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; Fred. D. Green, Perry, O.; Edward C. Morris, Chicago.; L. L. May, St. Paul.

Among the exhibits at the Indianapolis meeting of the American Association, was one of lithographic plates by the Rochester Lithographing Co. of this city, which was represented at the convention by Marsden B. Fox.

Eugene Schaettel, representing the firm of Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris, will arrive in New York on August 11th, on steamship "La Normandie" on his usual trip through the United States. His address is care of Aug. Rhotert, sole agent for Messrs. Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., 26 Barclay Street, New York City.

Arthur J. Collins, Moorestown, N. J., sends a sample of the Koonce pear, which originated in Illinois. It is said to be as early as the earliest; fruit medium to large, surface yellow, one side carmine and dotted; stem medium to short, quality good, juicy, sweet and spicy; does not rot at the core, does not blight, is very productive and an annual bearer.

Morey & Son, Dansville, N. Y.: "Stock in Dansville was never better than at the present time. We have had an especially good growing season. It was feared at first that only a small percentage of the spring planting would bud, but the abundance of rain during the last six weeks has been of great benefit to the stock. There will be about the usual percentage budded."

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.: "Our peach buds were not damaged nearly so much as we at first thought. We cut them back to the stub and they came out nicely, and will make very nice trees. They are making a fine growth now and promise well. Any rumor

to the contrary is a mis-statement. Our apples are making a fine growth."

A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan., writes: "I send you a sample seedling of Russian apricot which we esteem par excellence for quality and other merits, as a tree for planters who love the best fruits. It has been tried here by many and all pronounce it the best. One firm which has a new variety they desire to introduce, said it was not as good quality as this, nor was there any other kind that is. I have not fruited the Harris, so I will except that till I know."

M. J. Henry, Vancouver, B. C., says: "Noticing your cut of Japanese mayberry, I take the liberty of mailing you samples of our native salmon berry, both the yellow and crimson variety, and hope they will reach you in good shape. These plants grow wild on the Pacific coast as far north as Alaska, and propagate themselves from suckers as do the red raspberries. They resemble your description of the mayberry quite a little. They are a bright, handsome looking berry, but tasteless and insipid, and the more cream and sugar you use and less berries, the better your dish."

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., write: "We have had for ten days all the rain required to keep our stock in good shape. The 25 acres in strawberries set this spring in scarlet clover sod are showing the value of the nutritious food for plants there is in the clover; there is nothing better. The peach trees are doing all in growth we could ask for, being on virgin soil and free from any taint of disease. We are now preparing to cut a quantity of buds for shipment by express. The stand of seedlings this spring is not good; not more than half a stand."

Remer Brothers, Aulne, Kan., send samples of fruit from a seedling Russian apricot which appears to be well worth propagating. The seedling produces wine-colored fruit, wine-colored to the pit. In size, shape, color and taste it is similar to a plum. The fruit is of good quality, and the tree is a prolific bearer. The drouth has affected the size of the fruit. Remer Brothers have sent specimens of the fruit to Professor S. B. Heiges of the United States Division of Pomology to be named. Remer Brothers are pushing the Keeper apple, dark green in winter, turning to a golden yellow in spring; flesh firm, juicy, mild. The tree is a heavy bearer and hardy.

Allen L. Wood, of this city, proprietor of the Wood-lawn Nurseries, is enthusiastic over the Pearl gooseberry which he is introducing. It is a wonderfully prolific berry. Each branch is loaded with fruit to the tip. It is stated that the fruit averages eight berries per inch of wood. Mr. Wood last month brought from Canada to Rochester a number of samples of the Pearl which excited the admiration of nurserymen and fruit growers. The fruit is much like the Downing; it is one-third larger than that variety. Good judges have pronounced in favor of the quality, size, productiveness and freedom from mildew of the Pearl. Mr. Wood has disposed of all his stock of the Pearl for this year.

F. D. GREEN.

F. D. Green, of Perry, Ohio, the subject of this sketch, is president of the L. Green & Son Co., one of the most active and progressive wholesale concerns in the United States. Mr. Green was born on the grounds that he now occupies, in 1863, and, while a young man, has been the chief factor in building up the now extensive business and good reputation which this company enjoys. For the past eight years Mr. Green has made pear growing his leading specialty, and the trees which the company produces and furnishes to the trade are pronounced by their patrons to be beyond all competition. Mr. Green is a thoroughly wide-awake business man in the fullest sense of the word, and is always in the lead with anything of value or interest to the trade, as well as in the section of the country in which he resides. He is one of the most prominent and influential Odd Fellows in Ohio, having held some of the most responsible and honorary positions in the order. Mr. Green is a jovial, social fellow, enjoys a good story and makes friends where ever he goes.

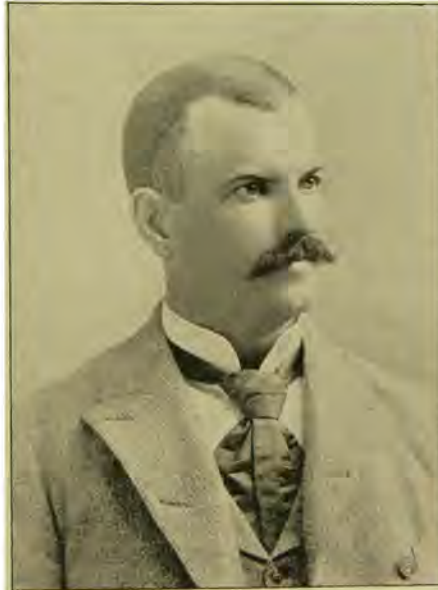
A. H. Griesa, of Lawrence, Kan., writes to the *Kansas Farmer*: "There are trees and plants adapted to every locality, and such should be selected with care. In this selection experiment stations should direct attention, also discourage such trees and plants as are known to be unsuitable. Nurserymen could and should lend a hand, but often in their zeal trees and plants are recommended which they know are unfit. Among these is the Japanese wineberry. It is pictured and puffed to sell plants at a good price, while it cannot produce anything but leaves and disappointment to the planters. These plants I have had growing for six years and never enough berries, if sold at \$1 each, to pay the cost of plants. They are reported to give like results over a large area of country, and it is safe to let it alone. Another of similar lack of value is the tree blackberry. It is no more a tree than any other, no more fruitful and not larger than the Snyder. The trifoliate hardy orange is more hardy than the tropical fruitful orange, but not hardy enough to stand the Kansas climate. The Otahite orange for pot culture is not as was promised. They seldom bloom, and it is safe to not plant them unless you enjoy disappointment."

P. H. Foster, of Babylon, N. Y., died July 21st, aged 85 years.

A WONDERFUL RASPBERRY.

On July 16th, a party of Rochester nurserymen under the direction of John Charlton, visited the raspberry plantation of J. T. Thompson, at Oneida, N. Y., for the purpose of seeing the Columbian raspberry in the fruiting season. Mr. Thompson is the originator and propagator of this wonderful berry. The party was shown the original bush, which is 9½ feet in height. The bush is a seedling of Cuthbert planted ten years ago and hybridized by the Ohio. Mr. Thompson has 5 acres of six-year-old bushes, 6 acres of two-year-old bushes, and 4 acres of young stock. Over ten acres are in full bearing. Picking was begun on July 9th; it will continue until August 15th. Nine thousand quarts of berries had been picked from the fields since July 9th, and no impression seemed to have been made

upon the full-fruited bushes. The bushes do not sucker. They are propagated from tips and are planted in hills. The fruit is nearly twice the size of the Cuthbert. It is of the color and flavor of the Shaffer, but it is as firm as the Cuthbert. It is an excellent shipper. Mr. Thompson has 100,000 transplants. The berry has excited the admiration of all who have seen it. One Rochester nursery firm is selling 600 plants of the Columbian every week, and only one to each customer, it is said.



F. D. GREEN.

"Improved Chrysanthemums, Extant and Essential," to be opened by E. G. Hill, Richmond, Ind., and a paper by Professor J. F. Cowell, Buffalo, N. Y., on "The Society's Influence in Popular Horticultural Advancement." The Florists' Hail Assembly of America, the Florists' Protective Association, the Telegraph Delivery Association, the American Rose Society and the Chrysanthemum Society of America will meet during the dates named.

In the *Horticultural Advertiser* of London, Eng., appears the following: "If any nursery stock has at any time been injured by brickyard fumes, the nurseryman is particularly requested to communicate with Messrs. Pennell & Sons, of Lincoln, who are suing a brick company for injury to their stock."

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1895.

THE FRUIT CROP.

A marked decline in the condition of the fruit crop is shown by the July report of the United States Department of Agriculture. The condition of apples has been materially lowered since the report of June. Losses have been especially marked in important states having already low conditions, viz: The New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the Piedmont region the outlook is decidedly more favorable. In Missouri and contiguous states the decline has been light, not above 3 per cent. in any case, but the conditions are not quite as high as in the Piedmont orchards. On the Pacific coast conditions fell about 11 per cent., but the prospects there are still good. Frost at time of bloom, subsequent droughts and heavy droppings are the main causes of the impaired prospects. The peach crop returns are also unfavorable. Georgia and Connecticut alone of the leading commercial states have now a high percentage, the former having moved up to 106, a gain of 1 point, the latter declining to 90 from 94. New Jersey has lost 12 points and now stands at 73; Delaware 13, standing at 70. Maryland has advanced from 63 to 66. The condition of Virginia, 59, is lower than in June by 13 points. Michigan has prospect of a fair crop, while Ohio is 22, lowest of all. In California the condition figures declined from 88 on June 1st to 77 on July 1st.

There is consolation that the general condition might have been much worse. Apples will not be as scarce as in 1893, but the yield will be much below that of last

year. Peaches and pears are promising in states where they are largely grown. In the South and in California large quantities have already been marketed. Small fruits were seriously affected by the frosts following a severe winter. Young orchards in northern states were affected by the same causes, and many of them were winter-killed. In the middle Atlantic and central states grape vines were cut down by the frost, but the second growth has done much to repair the damage.

In New England, with the exception of Maine, there is promise of a fair crop of apples, although the young fruit has dropped badly.

In the middle states there was a rich promise early, then a relapse and then a gain attending the rains of June. In New York State there will probably be but two-thirds of a crop of apples, pears and plums. The states immediately South escaped severe frosts, but cold and raw winds did some damage. As in Western New York, frost did much damage to the grape crop of Northern Ohio, and notwithstanding a copious rainfall Ohio will make a poor showing in grapes, cherries and berries. In the Western Reserve it is estimated that only a quarter of an apple crop will be secured. The outlook in Pennsylvania and the states immediately South of it is uneven and not at all high. Frost damaged apples and peaches in New Jersey. It is estimated that the Delaware peach crop will be 3,500,000 baskets, about three-quarters of a normal crop. The bulk of this year's crop lies about Georgetown, Milford, Farmington, Bridgeville and Felton in Kent and Sussex counties, Del. The crop in Kent, Queen Anne's and Dorchester counties, Md., is very light. The Caroline County, Md., crop is reduced by reason of the voluntary destruction of trees by discouraged farmers. The crop will be heavy on high lands in Sussex County, Del. A curious fact noted in the spring is that peaches near the bays suffered from frost more than those further inland. It is supposed that a season of dense fogs, followed by freezing weather, did the damage. These fogs lie near the coast and envelope lowland orchards.

The South has produced peaches this year as never before. The Michigan crop is a good one. From one point in the Michigan fruit belt on July 22d, there were shipped 23,000 baskets of peaches to Chicago and Milwaukee markets, more than twice the usual aggregate shipments of the entire month of July for that section.

Frost and drought affected the states of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys in an irregular manner. In Missouri, Arkansas and Eastern Kansas early fruits have yielded well and the outlook for the later varieties, including apples, peaches, pears and grapes is better than it is farther North and East. In the lake sections of Indiana and Illinois late varieties of apples will be lighter in yield than usual.

In Canada the Niagara district was affected by frost, grapes and small fruits suffering most. In Western Ontario the outlook for apples is uncertain, but from Toronto eastward a fair yield is promised, especially of winter varieties.

Drought has seriously affected the fruit crop in England and other countries of Europe. During the six months ended June 30th, the total rainfall in London was only 5.26 inches.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

It is probable that the supply of nursery stock in the country is much less than at any time for many years. This is with reference to fruit rather than ornamental stock which has not been very materially decreased. The demand, however, is evidently much lighter on ornamentals than on fruits. Just what the demand for stock in general will be is yet uncertain. It will not require a heavy trade to consume the supply.

It is believed that the present inactivity in the wholesale business will be followed by an active trade when the shipping season arrives, and will leave for spring a small surplus of most kinds of stock.

In Canada it is estimated that the supply will exceed the demand, which has been seriously affected by the severe drought in the province of Ontario, where most of the nursery stock is sold. Times in general have improved in Canada, as in the United States, and the outlook at the beginning of the season was bright. But the weather has seriously affected the nursery business and the prospect is that the sale of nursery stock in the provinces will be less than during the last three or four years.

J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O., when asked to name the best six pears, said: "Bartlett, Angouleme, Kieffer, Howell, Lawrence and Clairgeau." N. H. Albaugh would plant Tyson and Clapp's Favorite; he would also plant largely of Bartlett. He had sufficient faith in the Kieffer to plant 10,000 trees in one orchard in Georgia, and some neighbors of his had faith to believe that a single crop from these 10,000 trees would sell for \$25,000. George W. Campbell would plant Angouleme, Lawrence, Bartlett, Tyson, Howell and Anjou.

Secretary of Agriculture Morton, having secured an opinion from the attorney general that the law provides only for the free distribution of rare seeds for scientific purposes, will make no general distribution of common seed next year. Intelligence in seed growing would be rewarded if the government would buy a really good variety when introduced, and distribute it the first year. The originator would thus obtain something of what is due him.

Albert Brownell, of the Albany Nurseries, Albany, Ore., says that the season has been unusually favorable for the growth of nursery stock, and with the extra care they have given they are certain of the finest stock they have grown for years.

The state and local horticultural societies of Missouri will make a display of fruit at the St. Louis Exposition, September 3d to October 19th.

COMPETITION IN NURSERY BUSINESS.

The following paper was prepared for the Indianapolis convention by Charles A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.:

The loss of business arising from competition is more often imaginary than real. Take for instance the worst case that can be imagined, that of a small village nursery, the trade of which consists almost entirely of the local sales to the villagers and near-by community. The establishment of a rival nursery on this limited field would at first seem to mean annihilation to one or the other of the enterprises. However, we can imagine the older firm on finding that it is losing its local trade, branching out into a wider territory through agents or otherwise, until ultimately they shall cover every state in the Union. Thus comes the old saying, "Competition is the life of trade."

If one firm could purchase of the government the monopoly of the nursery trade, both wholesale and retail of the entire country, allowing no foreign importation, this firm might become prosperous, but the chances are that it would abuse the privilege, charging such extravagant prices as to restrict its trade and reduce profits.

Since we can not monopolize business, the next best thing is legitimate competition.

Traveling through the country we are surprised continually at the small number of orchards and berry fields which we see in those states where fruit growing is most successful. The traveler is impressed with the thought that not one tree or plant is sold where hundreds should be planted. It is evident that our people need education continually on the subject of fruit growing and the necessity of a family supply. Every catalogue which is sent out by the 10, or 20, or 30 thousand, every newspaper which contains a department of horticulture, and every good nursery agent is a missionary in the field of horticulture. The more of these the better, providing they are of the right sort. People need stirring up on the subject of planting and these messengers accomplish that important object.

When E. P. Roe died and his plant business was discontinued, rival nurseries may have felicitated themselves with the thought that they would secure a portion of E. P. Roe's business, and that much as they deplored the death of so accomplished a horticulturist, their private interests must be profited thereby. I do not share this opinion. The death of E. P. Roe, and the discontinuance of his plant business, was a direct loss to every nurseryman, retail or wholesale, local or continental. A large portion of the patrons of E. P. Roe may have purchased no plants since Mr. Roe's death. The work Mr. Roe accomplished through his catalogue and literary work created an interest in the business, which has not been obliterated to the present hour.

But what shall we do with the "Cheap Johns" in the trade? Will they not depress prices, and is not their competition to be feared? No. No man can sell nursery stock who has not a reputation for fair dealing, and

for good stock, true to name. A "Cheap John," that is a man who sells poor stock at low prices, can never build up a large business. If by the name "Cheap John" reference is made to men who by careful management are able to sell superior stock, true to name, at a lower price than competitors, we have here to deal with a man of more than average business ability. Surely we may expect that such a man will get his full share of trade, and he ought to do so. But such a man does not come under the head of "Cheap John" any more than such dry goods stores as John Wanamaker's or others in every large city, who will sell as cheap as they can afford, and yet make money rapidly. Wanamaker and many others of his stamp have the ability to furnish their customers with reliable goods at reduced prices, adopting new schemes and systemizing, economizing, and yet continually extending.

This is a good-sized country. There are a number of states in the Union and the most of them are of considerable magnitude. The number of nurseries on the other hand are few in proportion to the amount of territory covered. I see no reason why a nurseryman with good fair business ability should not be prosperous.

I am certain that competition brings good results; that the reliable tree agent paves the way for sales by those who rely solely on catalogues, and that a good descriptive catalogue interests purchasers so that the agent makes a sale more readily when he finds one in the house of the individual he calls upon. The main point is to get people interested in the subject of orcharding and fruit gardening. To this end we should encourage national, state and local horticultural societies, farmers' institutes and all that educates along these lines.

MAHALEB AND MAZZARD STOCKS.

R. J. Bagley, Mexico, Mo., writes to the Southern Illinois *Agricultural Visitor*: "Many of us remember when the much-abused tree agent began to tell how the cherry trees that he offered to sell were grown on stocks imported from Europe. He insured that the cherry trees that he sold would never make a lot of troublesome sprouts. The Mahaleb stock was then becoming known and was extensively used by all the large nurseries. It soon became popular with nurserymen all over the country, and probably at this writing over ninety-five per cent. of the cherry trees growing in nurseries are on Mahalebs. One Missouri firm has planted an orchard of Mahalebs from which to raise seed. The writer visited this thirty acre orchard of Mahalebs last June. The trees seem to be about eight years of age. They are dwarfish in appearance, and taken altogether are certainly not a healthy, thrifty lot of trees. If this orchard becomes of practical value to the owners for the crops of seed, the Mahaleb stock will have come to stay. The Mahaleb comes to us from France, usually. If it is properly planted in light sandy clay soil, it grows well and makes splendid roots. It can be budded from June till October, and if we keep at them, a good set of

buds will be secured. The stocks pass through the coldest winters uninjured, if they are not in low wet land. It makes up nice stock in both sweet and sour varieties, and the trees go into the hands of planters in a thrifty, healthy condition. The orchardist has a right to expect the very best results. The trees in orchard bear early and abundantly. There are splendid orchards all over this country of young bearing trees, that would perhaps never have been planted if Mazzards alone had been depended on.

"We are all acquainted with the Mazzard. If the fruit is sometimes of no value, we must admire the strong vigorous growth, making as it does, a splendid shade tree. It is probably seldom injured by cold if the thermometer does not go more than 15 degrees below zero. A few days ago we measured a large Mazzard, the body of which would make a good cut for a saw mill, being over seven feet in circumference. The fruit of this tree is of most excellent quality, and the average crop of this one tree for several years past has exceeded ten bushels of cherries per year. These old Mazzards planted by the early settlers to Mo. from Va., are to be found in many parts of the state, still vigorous old trees. As a stock, it transplants well and makes very satisfactory roots in the nursery. If we undertake to propagate by budding, we often have much difficulty in getting a good set of buds. Cherry trees can be grown on Mazzards safely and cheaply by grafting on the whole root before transplanting the stocks. By this manner of propagation the variety grafted will root from the scion, and can be safely planted wherever cherries are grown."

TREES FOR WESTERN PLANTING.

Charles A. Keffer, of Washington, D. C., writing to *Garden and Forest*, says: The principal deciduous trees that succeed in the West are Cottonwood, Box Elder, Russian Mulberry, Silver Maple, Catalpa, Black Locust, Honey Locust, White Elm, Green Ash, Black Walnut, Wild Cherry and Burr Oak. Besides these, White and Red Oak and Chestnut grow well in certain localities, principally toward the eastern part of the region south of the Dakotas. In addition to these, several other well-known species can be successfully grown in the plain region. The Hackberry, or Nettle-tree, has a natural distribution almost as wide as that of the Box Elder, being found throughout Nebraska and South Dakota, and along the streams of Northern Kansas. It grows rapidly under cultivation, and succeeds very well on high land. It endures shade well, at least while young, and can be used for mixing with Box Elder and other shade-enduring species.

Ailanthus was recommended almost without qualification in the early days of Kansas tree-planting, but the past few dry seasons have proved that it is worthless on high land, and of little value in any locality. Grown as coppice—that is, to be cut to the ground every few years—it makes a great deal of fuel, but in close plantation it

can hardly be grown as a timber-tree. The species is too tender for Northern Nebraska and the Dakotas.

A few Kentucky Coffee-trees at Hutchinson, Kansas, are doing well, and as this species is native throughout Eastern Kansas, there should be no difficulty in its cultivation, except in high localities. Its large decomposed leaves make it an interesting tree for lawn planting.

Very fine specimens of Sycamore were also seen at Hutchinson, but this tree is not successful on high ground and cannot stand northern winters. Strong two-year-old trees were killed to the ground at Brookings, South Dakota, after making a good summer growth.

The Russian Poplars and Willows have been quite extensively planted in South Dakota, but it is doubtful if they are acquisitions of special value. James Smith planted them extensively at Cresbard, Faulk County, South Dakota, in 1883 and 1884, and for several years they were very promising, but the attacks of the Cottonwood-leaf beetle, *Lina scripta*, followed by the excessive drought of the past few years, have completely destroyed his plantation. *Populus Certinensis* was largely planted at Brookings, where it failed when grown side by side with Cottonwood, a good proportion of which survived. *Salix fragilis*, a Russian Willow, has produced a great mass of branches, and cannot be grown in tree form, though introduced as a forest-tree.

The Laurel-leaved Willow, where protected from the beetle, is a beautiful small-sized tree that can be grown throughout the West.

The Basswood, or Linn, is native along all the streams in the eastern part of the plains, and would, doubtless, be successful under cultivation in places not too dry. There are few farm uses to which the wood can be put, however, so that its principal value in western planting would be to add variety to lawn or grove. Few of our native trees have such large clean leaves, and the sweet fragrance of its flowers, combined with its luxuriant foliage and clean growth, should make it an acceptable lawn-tree. The Hawthorns grow well in eastern Nebraska and Kansas, but these can hardly have a place in artificial planting, as every purpose they could fill would be much better served by the plums.

The plum is one of the native trees of the West, and every farmer should plant plum-pits in the margin of his shelter-belt, not only for the excellent fruit which he is likely to get if he plants selected seed, but because the plum, being a low bushy grower, brings the branches of his plantation down to the surface of the ground, and is, therefore, effective in keeping out winter winds. The Nebraska Choke Cherry, *Prunus Besseyii*, and even the Sand Cherry, can be grown in the same way, and the Sand Cherry, besides bringing the fine branches close to the soil, affords a bundant supply of food for birds. The tree is harder than the Russian Mulberry, and it can, therefore, supplant that variety in the North.

A. M. LEONARD, PIQUA, O.—“I am well pleased with THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. It is a high-toned and readable paper.”

AN OLD NURSERY.

White's (late Hayward's) Nursery at Worcester is situated at St. John's, not far from Messrs. R. Smith & Co.'s nursery-grounds, and is one of the oldest in the kingdom. It was started in the year 1756 by John Boughton, who was a gentleman's gardener, and purchased the ground for the establishment of a nursery; and at his death his son continued the business, and on his retirement from trade, about 1844, Mr. Hayward, who had been an apprentice to Mr. Boughton and remained in his service, succeeded to the management. At Mr. Hayward's death in 1885, the business was left by his will to his cousin, Mr. J. H. White, the present proprietor, who had been associated with him for twenty-two years as an apprentice and assistant.

This nursery is on the site of the famous battle of Worcester. The battle raged around this spot, and old relics have occasionally been met with in turning up the soil. A very interesting souvenir of the early history of the nursery is in the possession of Mr. White, and forms one of the many interesting objects to be seen in his house; a copy of this we give here:—

was invented by Lawrence John Koster

His hoary Frost. His Fleecy Snow,
Descend and cloath the Ground,
The liquid Streams forbear to flow,
In icy Fetters bound.

—*Psalm cxxviii.*, ver. 16, 17.

JOHN BOUGHTON,

Worcester. Printed upon the Frozen Severn.
January 24, 1795.

The Art of Printing

and brought into England

by Caxton and Turner in the Year 1468.

Fruit trees are extensively grown here, and in good old nursery style, good training and pruning having proper attention, and the young trees are what they ought to be, and fruit was abundant when I visited the nursery in August last. The Black Pear of Worcester was in fruit, and is the best of stewing pears, but the Uvedale's St. Germain is often sent for it. A large standard tree of Pitmaston Duchess was heavily cropped, and amongst plums Rivers' Monarch, a large late purple, was bearing most freely.

Damsons also are extensively grown here, and had good crops. Frogmore Prolific is an excellent flavoured early variety, and King of the Damsons is a great cropper and very sweet. The Old Prune damson is a good old variety, and the Old Shropshire damson has large fruit, but as it is so late in ripening Mr. White is beheading them all and grafting with other varieties.—S. H. B., in *Gardeners' Magazine*, London.

MUST HAVE IT.

A. M. SMITH, ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Enclosed find \$1 for THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN which I cannot well do without.

MUCH PLEASED WITH IT.

DR. ISAAC S. CRAMER, FLEMINGTON, N. J.—“I am very much pleased with the paper and do not want to be without it.”

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The *Montana Fruit Grower*, is a new horticultural monthly, published at Missoula, Montana.

Bulletins 98 and 94 of the Cornell University Experiment Station are on "The Cigar-Case-Bearer," and "Damping Off."

Recent publications of the United States Department of Agriculture include Bulletin 2 of "The World's Markets for American Products" series, the German Empire; *Experiment Station Record*, Vol. VI., No. 9; *Insect Life*, Vol. VII, No. 4; Part IV. of *Bibliography of the More Important Contributions to American Economic Entomology*.

The Southern Illinois *Horticultural Visitor*, a quarterly journal devoted to the horticultural interests of Illinois in general and the southern portion in particular, has been started by E. G. Mendenhall of Kinmundy, Ills. Mr. Mendenhall is prominent in the West in horticultural matters. The first number of his journal promises a periodical whose influence cannot fail to benefit the cause which it has undertaken to support and extend.

The Month of Roses was celebrated by a special edition of *American Gardening* devoted to roses and rose growing. Prominent amateur and professional rosarians assisted in making this the finest and most attractive number of the kind ever issued. A beautiful supplement, lithographed in eleven colors, illustrating one of the best and most popular of the new roses, was given away with each copy. This special rose number was also profusely illustrated by half-tone engravings. New York: AMERICAN GARDENING.

The second biennial report of the Washington State Board of Horticulture has been issued under the direction of the secretary C. H. Tonneson. The work contains valuable reports and statistical matter and much information relating to horticulture in the state of Washington. Insects, pests and fungus and remedies are treated extensively. There are articles on nut culture, hop culture, celery culture and various other articles of special interest. Olympia Wash.: O. C. WHITE, STATE PRINTER.

In part eighteen of "The Book of the Fair," chapter twenty-one, devoted to fine arts, so auspiciously opened in part seventeen, is continued. Reproductions of canvases by Turner, Harrison, Millet, Meissonier, Daubigny, Carot, Rousseau and a long list of others, embellish the interesting descriptions. Engravings, etchings, pastel, pen and charcoal drawings, and beautiful reproductions of the wonderful works of architecture which were admired at the Exposition, are presented. This number, like its predecessors, is a work of art in itself. Chicago: THE BANCROFT CO.

In the lead of the agricultural weeklies of the country is THE CULTIVATOR AND COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, devoted to farm crops and processes, horticulture and fruit growing, live stock and dairying. It has departments treating of entomology, greenhouse and grapery subjects and a summary of the news of the week. Its market reports are unusually complete and much attention is paid to the prospects of the fruit and other crops. It is liberally illustrated and contains a large amount of reading matter. The subscription price is \$2.50 per year. Special inducements are offered in clubbing rates. The recent issues of the weekly show constant improvement. Albany: LUTHER TUCKER & SON.

Remarkable improvement has been made recently in the production of American catalogues, but the palm is still accorded to a foreign concern. Probably the daintiest and at the same time most elaborate catalogue issued by any firm this year is that of Boehmer & Co., Yokohama, Japan. It is certainly the most unique. It is a duodecimo of 88 pages, printed on rice paper, each leaf double and printed upon but one side, enclosed in a brilliantly illustrated cover and embellished with colored illustrations of appropriate design. Half a dozen full page photogravings, giving views of Boehmer & Co.'s packing houses and lily fields, add interest to the catalogue. The contents include an extensive list of the many popular varieties of lily bulbs, iris and other flower roots, fruit trees, Japanese fancy trees, Japanese orchids, palms, bamboos, seeds and new fodder plants, handled by this firm. A telegraph code and the shipping lines are given. Tokyo, Japan: T. HASEGAWA.

A revised edition of one of the most valuable books a nurseryman or horticulturist can procure, "The Horticulturist's Rule-Book," by Professor L. H. Bailey, has been issued by Macmillan & Co., neatly bound in flexible board cover. This is a compendium of useful infor-

mation for nurserymen and fruit growers. Professor Bailey in his preface says: "The book has been thoroughly renovated in all its departments and it has been much extended to meet the needs of the many inquiries which are born of the recent teaching and experimenting in rural affairs. A chapter has been added upon greenhouse work and treating and another upon the current literature of American horticulture. In its completed form, therefore, it is hoped that the volume will serve to codify and epitomize the best part of the scattered and disconnected horticultural advice, and practices of the time." It is a 12mo. of 300 pages and contains twenty-two chapters devoted to an authoritative discussion of insecticides, fungicides, waxes and grafting, seed and planting tables, computation tables, methods of keeping fruits, collecting and preserving specimens for cabinets or exhibition, rules, literature, statistics, analyses and a glossary, besides many other subjects. The price of the book is seventy-five cents. New York and London: MACMILLAN & CO.

An interesting and valuable work is "A Manual for the Study of Insects," by John Henry Comstock, professor of entomology in Cornell University, and Anna Botsford Comstock, member of the Society of American Wood Engravers. It supplies a demand for a concise compilation of information concerning those species of insects that are of economic importance. The nurseryman and the horticulturist will find it invaluable in the study of this subject. The author in his preface says: "For many years the most pressing demand of teachers and learners in entomology in this country has been for a hand-book by means of which the names and relative affinities of insects may be determined in some such way as plants are classified by the aid of the well-known manuals of botany. But as the science of entomology is still in its infancy, the preparation of such a hand-book has been impossible. Excellent treatises on particular groups of insects have been published, but no general work including analytical keys to all the orders and families has appeared. It is to meet this need that this work has been prepared." John Henry Comstock is a naturalist of wide renown. He was born in Wisconsin 46 years ago, and was graduated at Cornell University in 1874, where from 1873 until 1877 he was instructor. In 1877 he was made assistant professor of entomology at Cornell. In 1879-81 he was United States entomologist at Washington. In 1882 he became professor of entomology and invertebrate zoology at Cornell. Among his published works are, "Notes on Entomology," "Annual Reports of Entomologist," "Report on Cotton Insects," "Second Annual Report of the Department of Entomology of Cornell University," a monograph on "Diaspinæ," and the article on "Hymenoptera" in the "Standard Natural History." The "Manual for the Study of Insects" consists of 711 pages and is illustrated by 797 figures in the text and six full-page plates, one of which is beautifully colored. Nearly all the figures have been engraved especially for this work, the price of which is \$3.75. Ithaca, N. Y.: COMSTOCK PUBLISHING CO.

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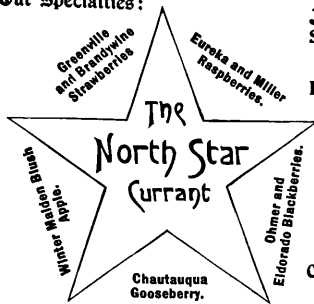
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THE FARMERS NURSERY CO.,
TADMOR, OHIO.

NURSERY STOCKS

OF ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES,

Such as Maples, Alder, Althea, Aucuba, White Birch, Catalpa, Honeysuckles, Nuts, Japan Quince, Deutzia, Ash, Broom, Walnut, Ligustrum, Philadelphus, Acacia, Currants, Willows, Sambucus, Spirea, Lilacs, Tamarix, Viburnum, Weigella, and all sorts of Fruit Tree Stocks, as 1, 2 or 3 years old or stronger plants, offered at very low prices by

TRANSON BROTHERS' NURSERIES

BARBIER BROS. & SON, Succrs.,

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Our Wholesale Price-List is now ready, and may be had free on application to
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**PEAR.
PLUM.**

FAY'S CURRANTS
Large Stock. Low Rates.

E. MOODY & SONS,
Niagara Nurseries.
Established 1839.
LOCKPORT, N. Y.

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CHERRY.**

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SEND estimated list of your probable wants and get our special early quotations, which will be the lowest. All the leading and best new sorts of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c., &c. Very fine Downing and Industry Gooseberries, Holland Clematis, June Roses, &c. The largest stock of ornamentals in the West.



Downing's Winter Maiden's Blush Apple.

Choice Nursery Stock.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the "trade" to our large and splendid stock, consisting of

- GREEN MOUNTAIN GRAPE VINES, 1 to 3 years.
- APPLE SEEDLINGS, 2 years, never finer or healthier.
- PEACH TREES, 1 year, including "Crosby."
- APPLE TREES, 2 to 4 years old.
- CHERRY, La Versailles, and Fay's Currants, 2 years.

✠ Sugar, Norway, Sycamore, Ash-Leaved and Silver-Leaved Maples. ✠

- MOUNTAIN ASH, TULIPS, LINDENS, PURPLE BEECH, CUT-LEAF BIRCH, CAROLINA AND LOMBARDY POPLAR, SHRUBBERY, EVERGREENS, CALIFORNIA PRIVET, &c., &c.

This is all prime A No. 1 Stock, and will be graded to please customers.

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NEW CANAAN, CONN.

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ATLANTIC, IOWA.

GRAPE VINES and NEW PLUMS.

- TATGE**, the best plum in the world, having stood sixteen winters in Northern Iowa, and bore heavy crops of fine fruit.
- MILTON**, the *earliest plum* in the world, three weeks earlier than Wild Goose, and much more productive.
- CHAS. DOWNING**, the most *beautiful plum* in the world; color resembling a cranberry; ripens with Wild Goose, and better in quality.
- NEW PEACH BOKARA**, No. 3, the best peach for Northern limit of peach growing, has stood 28 degrees below zero and produced a crop.

TREES AND BUDS OF THE ABOVE FOR SALE.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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200,000 PEACH TREES.

20,000 RASPBERRY PLANTS,

Including MILLER and all new varieties, Lady Thompson, Ideal, Oriole.

Strawberries: Maxwell, Eldorado, Ohmer, Lucretia.

A Full Line of Nursery Stock at Low Rates.
OUR WHOLESALE LIST WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

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TEN ACRES OF THE WONDERFULLY POPULAR Greenville Strawberry.

(Grown by the originator and introducer.)

- 30,000 Trees of Downing's Winter Maiden Blush Apple
Like its parent, Fall Maiden Blush, but keeps all winter.
- We are growing these specialties for the trade and are prepared to render the best of service. For terms, plates, &c., apply to
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Offers for Fall, '95, 20,000 Cherry.
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Strictly first-class Stock. Correspondence solicited.
Write for price to

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- Offers to the Wholesale trade for the Season of '95 and '96
- 100,000 APPLE, 2 and 3 yr. 5,000 Europ. and Jap. PLUMS.
- 100,000 SHADE TREES, large and small. 10,000 DWARF JUNE BERRIES.
- 5,000 CRANDALL CURRANTS.

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Grower of

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ORNAMENTALS.—Cut-leaf Weeping Birch XX., Purple Beech, Purple Birch, Oak-leaf Mountain Ash, Weeping Mountain Ash, Weeping Willows, Maples, Poplars, &c., &c.

CLEMATIS in large quantities, Coccinea, Crispa, Henryii, Jackmanii, Paniculata, Ramona, and the WONDERFULLY FINE NEW CRIMSON VARIETY Mad. Ed. Andry.

ROSES in assortment. A large lot, finest kinds.

SHRUBS.—A choice collection. Elegant plants.

TREE PAEONIES, and Herbaceous. Premier collection of Western New York.

CURRENTS, 2 yrs., Cherry, Fay's, Prince Albert, North Star, White Grape, Champion, and Lee's Prolific.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Downing's, Golden Prolific, Industry—a large lot, Smith's Improved.

GRAPE VINES.—Diamond, Eaton, Moore's Early, Niagara, Rogers Nos., Worden, &c., &c.

I am the oldest grower in the trade.

Columbian Raspberry,

The greatest Raspberry introduction for years.

I am SPECIAL AGENT at Mr. Thompson's prices to the trade.

Descriptive Circulars and Colored Plates now ready.

GREAT REDUCTION!

Horticulturist's Rule Book.

SECOND EDITION.

BY PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

This work retains all the good points of the original edition, and adds many new recipes, formulas, and facts, although it has been condensed into a somewhat smaller space. Every insecticide and fungicide which has gained prominence in the country is given, together with descriptions of all the leading diseases and insects of fruits, vegetables and flowers. In this direction the book is an epitome of all recent experiment and practice. IT IS ONE OF THE MOST INVALUABLE GUIDES TO THE MODERN METHODS OF SPRAYING FOR INSECT AND FUNGUS TROUBLES. Thousands of facts are crammed in the 221 pages of this little volume, among which are such as pertains to the Times for Sowing, the Quantities of Seeds Required for Given Areas, Planting Tables, the Longevity of Seeds, Recipes for all leading Grafting Waxes, and for Mortars, Cements, Paints and Glues, Longevity of Various Fruit Trees, Tables of Weights and Measures, Weather Signs, Indications of Frost, Ways of Grafting and Budding, Average Yields of Various Crops, Stocks Used for Fruit Trees, Laws Relating to Measures and Weights of Horticultural Produce, Statistics, Capacities of Pipes and Tanks, Rules of Nomenclature and for Exhibitions of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, Postage Rates, Methods of Collecting and Preserving Plants and Insects, Making of Perfumery, Printing Leaves and Flowers, Analysis of Leading Fertilizing Materials, Names of Vegetables and Fruits in Foreign Languages, Origin of Cultivated Plants, Glossary, and many other subjects of immediate interest to every one who lives out of doors. It is the only book of its kind, and no cultivator can afford to be without it. It is just what its name implies—a rule-book. Price, in flexible cloth binding, 75 cents.

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ESTABLISHED 1865.

East Side Nurseries, - - Brighton, N. Y.

I have to offer for Fall, 1895, the following strictly first-class stock:

75,000 APPLE TREES,	25,000 STANDARD PEARS.
10,000 DWARF PEARS,	15,000 PLUM TREES,
15,000 CHERRY TREES.	10,000 PEACH TREES.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Quince Bushes, Currant Bushes, Gooseberries, Ornamental and Shade Trees, Tree Roses, H. P. Roses, Shrubs and Vines.

Write and get my prices before ordering elsewhere.

White Roman Hyacinths

And all other Bulbs from the south of France on request.

For quantity of 50,000 to 100,000 bulbs we request nurserymen and seedsmen to write us for special price.

References of the highest class in Europe at their disposal.

ROMAN HYACINTHS, Early White	11 to 12	<small>SIZES IN CENTIMETERS.</small>
ROMAN HYACINTHS, " "	12 to 15	
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FREESIA, Ref. acta Alba, Extra Choice, first size.			

Good, sound merchandise, safe sale, F. O. B., Marseilles. Package to be paid over draft three months against best reference, or bills of lading against letter of credit with 5 per cent. discount.

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NURSERY, NEAR HYERES (VAR).

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We sell better goods at lower prices than any house in the country.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List mailed on application.

Box Strapping and Nails for your Fall Packing.

WEAVER, PALMER & RICHMOND,
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Take Notice!

That we again offer heavy stocks of

Apples, Cherries and Kieffer Pears, at greatly reduced prices.

These are all exceptionally fine, and a visit to our extensive blocks of trees will amply repay purchasers before placing their orders.

The beautiful

Purple-Leaved Maple

(*Acer Schwedlerii*)

is represented here by several hundred carefully grown specimens, just ready for creating marked effect in landscape adornment.

Having been adding largely to our facilities for supplying

Flowering Shrubs,

we now invite attention to our very heavy blocks of all leading kinds, in the belief that no finer or more extensive collection exists either in this country or abroad.

We again offer our usual immense stock of

California Privet

in carefully graded sizes to suit purchasers. The remarkable health and vigor of our plants are universally recognized.

Later advertisements, to which we invite special attention, will particularize many articles of great value.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,

Maple Avenue Nurseries.

WEST CHESTER, PA.

P. SEBIRE & SONS, Nurserymen, USSY, Calvados, France.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobalan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Etc. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for U. S. America and Canada,

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MANAGER WANTED, for a Nursery business doing a trade of \$20,000 to \$30,000 per year. Must be well up in all departments, and well recommended. A good opening for the right man.—Address "MANAGER," Box 172, Moorestown, New Jersey.

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Woodlawn Nurseries,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ALLEN L. WOOD, Prop.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

GROWER OF

Small Fruit Plants for Nurserymen and Dealers.

WE offer for the Fall of '95 and the Spring of '96, the largest and most complete collection in the United States of high grade small Fruit Plants for Nurserymen and Dealers. Special attention is directed to the following Raspberries in large quantities:

Transplants and strong Suckers.

Cuthbert, Carolina, Brandywine, Brinkle Orange, Golden Queen, Herstine, Marlboro, Rancocas, Thompson's Early Prolific. Also an immense lot of Columbia, Doolittle, Gregg, Johnson's Sweet, Kansas, Lovett, Mammoth Cluster, Ohio, Palmer, Souhegan, Shaffer's Colossal and Tyler, of extra heavy tips for Fall.

Blackberries, root cuttings.

A large lot of Agawam, Ancient Briton, Early Harvest, Erie, Eldorado, Kittatiny, Lawton, Lucretia Dewberry, Minnewaski, Taylor, Snyder, Wachusett, Wilson Early and Wilson Jr.

Currants, 1 and 2 yrs.; extra fine plants,

of the following: Blk. Naples, Cherry, Blk. Champion, Red Dutch, Fay's Pro., La Versailles, North Star, Lee's Pro., White Grape, Victoria, and Prince Albert.

Gooseberries, 2 yrs.; extra fine plants.

Pearl (New), Downing, Golden Prolific, Red Jacket, Smith's Imperial, Triumph, Houghton, Chautauqua.

Strawberries, for early Fall Trade.

Millions of Plants of all the leading kinds.

Asparagus, 2 year Roots.

Millions of the following varieties: Conover's Colossal, Palmetto and Elmira.

Rhubarb, 100,000 Myatt and Victoria.

Extra fine plants. Also large stock 2 yrs. Grape Vines of all the leading kinds.

For miscellaneous stock look at Wholesale Price List for Fall, ready August 1st. Free.

GILBERT COSTICH,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Fall, '95.

STD. AND DWF. PEAR, APPLE, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOTS, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Lowest Prices Given on Application.

GILBERT COSTICH, Rochester, N. Y.

R. H. BLAIR & CO.,

Office Northwest cor. 11th & Walnut Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Proprietors of Lee's Summit Nurseries.

Established in 1866 by Blair Bros.

Wholesale and Retail.

STRICTLY NO. 1 APPLE TREES BY CAR LOT, AND RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN APRICOTS AND NATIVE PLUM, ROSES, ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.

Prices Low. No better shipping facilities. We are not surpassed by any in the West in number of acres or quality of stock. We have the only practical Box Clamp in use. Price reduced.

Clematis Paniculata.

Fine stock of first-class and extra heavy plants. Lowest rates.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

HARDY PERENNIALS. Phlox, Iris, Pacones, Pyrethrums, Gall-Indians, Poppies, Campanulias, Columbinas, Etc., Etc.

FINEST COLLECTION IN AMERICA

LARGE STOCK OF LIGUSTRUM IBOTA, LIGUSTRUM MEADIA, The two, new, perfectly hardy hedge plants.

HEAVY WHOLESALE LOTS of Lonicera Morrowi, Red Cornelia, Forsythia americana, Golden Poplars, Norway Maples, Golden Russian Willow, Etc., Etc.

The Reading Nursery, JACOB W. MANNING, Proprietor,

READING, MASS.

Trade Lists Ready.

FOR SALE.

Prairie Queen Nursery,

WEST UNION, IOWA.

For description and full particulars write,

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Old Dominion Nurseries—350 acres.

PEACH, (including Crosby, Champion, Sneed) }
STANDARD PEAR, } In
APPLE, } Large Stock.

A FULL LINE OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.

JAPAN PEAR SEEDLINGS.
NATURAL PEACH SEED.

Very large packing sheds. Cold storage barn. The best facilities for proper packing, and prompt shipping.

W. T. HOOD & CO., - - RICHMOND, VA.

Guaranteed to be free from Aphis
or Disease.

WELL GRADED.

Send For Samples and Prices.

LARGE
STOCK.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

ALSO
Osage,
Mulberry,
Honey Locust and
SHADE TREES
OF ALL SORTS.

Address, YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Neb.

Berlin Nurseries.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PEACH AND APPLE BUDS

Furnished in good shape and at a low price,
including

Crosby, Champion, and Elberta.

Perfectly healthy and true.

20,000 Apple Trees. | 999,999 Asparagus Roots.
200,000 Peach " | 6,999,999 Strawberry Plants.

Contracts made now for June Budding.

500 Bushels Scarlet Clover Seed.

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BERLIN, MD.

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Stark Bros.' Nurseries & Orchards Co.,

LOUISIANA, Mo. ☼ ROCKPORT, ILL.

GO WEST FOR PEARS.

Our 2-year Standard Pears are the admiration of all visiting nurserymen. The blocks for fall comprise the product of 412,000 imported branched root French pear stocks.

Dwarf Pears, 2 year, for fall, are also in good supply.

Cherry, 2-year, for fall, are remarkably fine. Especially would we direct the attention of our brother nurserymen in the Mississippi basin to the *Abbesse* cherry; both nurserymen and planters in this region would to-day be far better off, had all the sweets sold during past twenty years been *Abbesse*—for there would be fruiting trees in plenty, whereas not one in a hundred of the sweets sold has ever borne or ever will bear a cherry. *Abbesse* is the most vigorous, hardiest and heaviest cropper of all the Dukes. Unquestionably the cherry of finest quality that can be grown where the sweet fall: in brief, it is a sweet in fruit, a Duke in vigor, and a Morello in hardness.

But we cannot begin to enumerate the good things we offer in our great specialty—**FRUIT TREES**—Apple, Pear (Standard and Dwarf), Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Crab, Quince.

A general stock of Ornaments, Grapes, Small Fruits, etc.; especially fine lots of Hardy Northern Pecans, 2 and 3 years, Poplars (3 varieties), 2-year Roses, Shrubs, &c.

Stark Bros.' Nurseries & Orchards Co.

C. M. STARK, Pres. E. W. STARK, Vice-Pres.
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General Offices, - - - Louisiana, Mo.

☞ Visitors Welcome.

The Sparta Nurseries Always have in stock their Dry Baled Moss. Same quality in bulk.

The Finest Grade of Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants ever offered. Write for Prices. Z. K. JEWETT & CO. Sparta, Wis., Aug. 1, 1895.

PAINTED POT Labels and Moss, In Bales.
WIRED TREE Labels and Moss, In Cars.
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PLAIN

Special Prices in quantities for summer orders. Save time and money by ordering now. Dealers wanted. Send for samples and prices, Cash Discounts, &c.

WILLIAMS & SONS CO., - - - - - BATAVIA, ILLINOIS.

C. F. MCNAIR & CO., DANVILLE, N. Y.

Choice Standard APPLES for Sale AT REASONABLE RATES

F. JAMES, Nurseryman,
USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE,
Offer in large quantities all kinds of young
FRUIT AND FOREST TREE STOCKS; ALSO, CONIFERAE AND ORNAMENTS.

The firm was established in 1860.
No trouble to give special low quotations on your list, please send it directly on to
ROBERT JETTER, 105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK CITY.

MY STOCK OF ROSES is the finest grown. Will offer for the Fall packing only the following varieties:
Baltimore Belle, Paul Neyron,
Genl. Jack, La France,
Queen of Prairie,

All 2-year on their roots. As usual, the best on the market.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

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THE GENEVA NURSERY,

W. & T. SMITH CO., Geneva, N. Y.

Fruit Trees: Standard Pears, Dwarf Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Quinces, Nectarines.
(In Car-load Lots).

Small Fruits: Native and Foreign Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries (English and Native), Raspberries, Blackberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb.

Ornamental Trees: Imperial Cut-leaf Alder, Purple Beech, Cut-leaf Birch, Catalpas, Elms, Horse Chestnuts, Lindens, Magnolias, Maples, Mountain Ash, Poplars, Walnuts, Willows.

Evergreens: Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Arbor Vitæ, Junipers.

Ornamental Shrubs and Vines: Altheas, Almonds, Calycanthus, Cornus Elegantissima, Deutzias, Elders, Hydrangeas, Honeysuckles, Ampelopsis, Lilacs, Spireas, Snowballs, Syringas, Weigelias, Wistarias, etc.

FREE ROSES Hybrid Roses, Tea Roses, Climbing Roses, Moss
Roses, Azalias, Rhododendrons, Clematis, Industry
Gooseberry.

Send List of your wants for prices.

W. & T. SMITH CO.

GRAPE NIAGARA VINES
All old and new varieties. Extra quality. Warranted true. Lowest Rates. Introducing of the
EATON.
Also other SMALL FRUITS. Descriptive Catalogue Free.
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ESTABLISHED 1852
Phoenix Nursery Co., 600 Acres.
13 Greenhouses.
(SUCCESSORS TO SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO.)
NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS Wholesale and Retail.
Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.
Send list of wants for prices. Salesmen wanted.
P. O. BOX 1215. BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

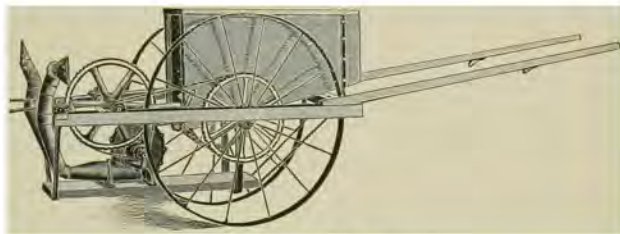
PEACH HEADQUARTERS FOR **PITS.**
SELECTED NATURAL SEEDLING.
Grown in the mountains of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, where yellows and diseases of any kind are unknown, and where there are no grafted or budded peach trees. No pits taken from green or immature fruit.
PRICES VERY LOW. Send us your order for a two years' supply at once.
THE KENNESAW NURSERIES, - - - - MARIETTA, GA.
NURSERYMEN Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS.** No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.
L. G. THOMPSON,
TOMAH, WIS.
Write me for easy terms and prices.
When writing to advertisement mention The National Nurseryman.

Andre Leroy Nurseries
ESTABLISHED 1780.
BRAULT & SON, Directors,
ANGERS, FRANCE.
SPECIALTY OF NURSERY STOCK.
AZALEAS, CAMELIAS, RHODODENDRONS,
MAGNOLIAS, LILAC, ETC.
AGENT FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA,
ANDRE L. CAUSSE,
105 and 107 Hudson Street, New York City.

GEYER BROS., Growers of
ROCHESTER, N. Y. Fine Stock.
Apples, Standard Pears, Cherries, Plums, Dwarf Pears, Grape Vines and Roses.
We offer a superior grade of stock that will give satisfaction in every particular.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

Orleans Nursery Co.
ORLEANS, FRANCE.
Growers of fine Fruit Stock, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Ornamentals, etc., in large quantities. All orders carefully executed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special prices on application.
Address all correspondence to our Sole Agents for United States and Canada.
HERMAN BERKMAN,
39 and 41 Cortland Street, - - - - - New York.
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...THE SIROCCO



PATENT APPLIED FOR.

The cut here shown represents a machine for throwing Lime, Sulphur, Caustic preparations of any kind, Copper Sulphate preparations for Mildew, Rust, &c., and any and every kind of Insecticide or Fungicide.

WHAT WILL IT DO?

It will save 70 per cent. of material used over any other method of application known. The machine will go between the closest of nursery rows, will go in wet, sticky ground, as tires are wide, and though only 2 feet 4 inches in width, cannot upset, as the force is applied near the ground and the whole is enclosed in a guard that has no projections to catch or injure trees or other plants; being slightly narrower at front than main body, the wheels cannot run over or injure any tree out of line, as frame will push it aside.

Now, what we claim for this is that it will do more work and better work than any twenty men can do; a boy, driving this machine can do in a day as many acres as a horse can walk over. Slugs come fast at times on pear and other trees, but this machine loaded with lime will destroy them thoroughly, as not a leaf is left untouched by the cloud of dust this machine throws.

This machine is the latest addition to the nurseryman's outfit, and is of utmost value in combating all forms of insect life so injurious to vegetation, especially with nurserymen, cotton planters, &c. It is a reliable and trustworthy implement—Moth and Rust do not follow in its wake. This is its first season, and so far its cloud of dust has been seen in many of the finest nurseries in the United States. Its success is gratifying to us. One well known firm wrote us: "It paid for itself in one week in their establishment." Do you suffer from insects eating terminals?—buy a Sirocco. Do slugs annoy you and damage your pear and other trees?—the Sirocco is your remedy—quick, economical. It is worth all we ask for it, for the sense of security you feel against the natural enemies of the nurseryman—both insect and fungus. If you have not already bought a Sirocco, order one, and encourage this enterprise that has produced the most valuable tool used by nurserymen.



The Sirocco Co., *Unionville, Lake Co.,*
Ohio.

Headquarters for Colored Plates

=====AND=====

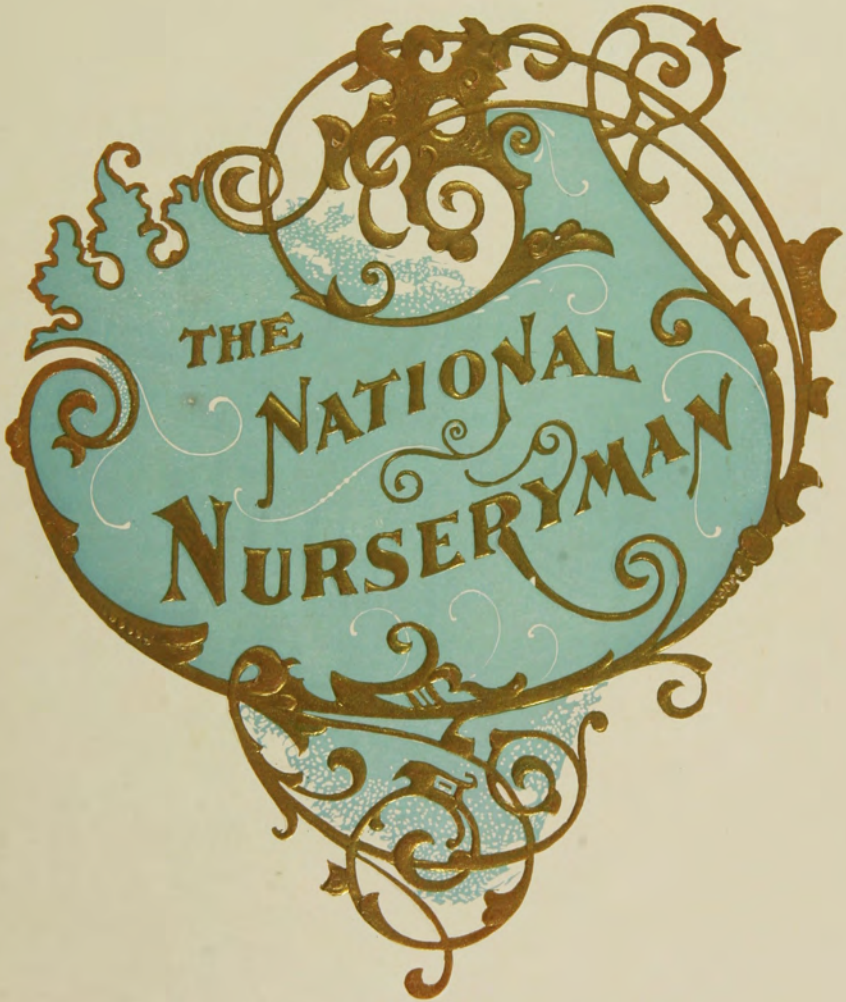
∴ Nurserymen's and Florists' Supplies. ∴



STECHER LITHOGRAPHIC Co.,

NORTH ST. PAUL STREET,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



September, 1895.

PAINESVILLE NURSERIES.

Gault Perpetual Raspberry.

A valuable market variety. A perpetual bearer. Ripens a crop of berries at time of Gregg, producing more fruit; continues bearing on young wood until killed by frost,—not a few scattering berries but frequently 80 to 100 on a single tip. Berries fine quality, extra large and firm; plant a vigorous grower, extremely hardy, going uninjured through past winter where many kinds were killed.

Special inducements to large buyers for Spring, 1896.

—CIRCULARS, COLORED PLATES, ETC., AT LOW RATES.



GAULT RASPBERRY, FROM PHOTO OF CLUSTER PICKED IN SEPTEMBER.

Our usual immense assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Roses, Shrubs, Bulbs,
Hardy and Tender Plants, Etc.,

All young thrifty stock, carefully grown and graded to the highest standard.

FRUIT TREES

Especially fine Standard and Dwarf Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot, &c.

SMALL FRUITS

Large stock leading old and new varieties. Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, Dewberries, Raspberries, &c., grown from pure stock, graded and handled right.

ORNAMENTALS

Of all kinds, handsome blocks of well grown trees Deciduous and Evergreen, upright and weeping. Largest and finest lot of Carolina Poplars on the market. Splendid stock of Silver, Norway Schwedleri and Ash leaf Maples, European and Cut leaf Birch, Catalpas, Lindens, Horse Chestnuts, Flowering Thorns, Tulips, Willows &c.

SHRUBS

A splendid stock of well-grown plants in large assortment of varieties.

ROSES

We lead the world in field grown Roses. Immense stock field grown Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, &c., budded low on Manetti. Best plants at lowest rates. Fine block of Holland grown Tree Roses for Fall delivery.

BULBS

All the varieties for Fall planting direct from the best French and Holland growers.

Largest, most complete and best equipped cellars and parking houses. Stock stored for Spring delivery when desired. Facilities for prompt and accurate filling of orders are unsurpassed.

YOUR INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED AT ANY TIME.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE



INDUSTRY.

41st YEAR.

1,000 ACRES.

29 GREENHOUSES.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

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Our Specialties: Brandywine and Staple Strawberries, Eureka Raspberry.

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 - 30,000 Pear, Dwf., 2 years, a fine lot in every respect.
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- Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Blackberries, Raspberries, Evergreens, Asparagus, Pieplant, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

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and compare our stock with that from other parts of the country.

We Guarantee Satisfaction.

Established 1869. Mount Hope Nurseries. Established 1869.

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A. C. GRIESA & BEO., - - - LAWRENCE, KAN.

5,000 CLEMATIS. Strong Plants. Jackmanii, Ramona, Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince of Wales, Star of India, Alexander, etc.

20,000 H. P., Mosses and Climbers ON OWN ROOTS. Jack, Paul Neyron, P. C. d' Rohan, Coquette des Alpes and Blanches, U. Brunner, Magna Charta. Mrs. J. Laing, LaFrance, and other standard varieties. Write for prices.

GEORGE BROS., E. Penfield, N. Y.

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ESTABLISHED 1852.

We have for the Trade, Fall 1895, a fine stock of the following items:

Plum on Plum, Cherry, Peach, Quince, Apple, Standard Pears, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Asparagus, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Climbing Plants, &c., &c.

Having a R. R. side-track running into our packing grounds, we are in a position to do car-load packing in the most thorough manner.

We solicit the correspondence of Nurserymen and Dealers, and will always endeavor to meet competing prices.

We guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders.

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In Car Load Lots.

Apple, Peach, Plum, Carolina Poplar,
Cherry, Pear, Etc. Silver Maple.

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF OTHER STOCK, SUCH AS GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, and other SMALL FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.

- Complete List of Varieties;
- Stock Young, Thrifty, and of Best Quality;
- Carefully Graded and Handled.

Write for SPECIAL PRICES in CAR LOAD LOTS. Personal inspection courted. SPADES—see Trade List. Trade List ready Sept 1st.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

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LARGE SMALL TREES,

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

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COMPLETE STOCK. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. SHENANDOAH NURSERY Offers to the trade a large stock of Apple Trees, 1st-class, strong on northern sorts.

Apple, Cherry, Plum Seedlings,
Apple Grafts Made to Order.

Apple, Cherry, Plum SCIONS.

Cherries, Grapes, Shade Trees (large and small), Evergreens, Roses, Etc. Plum on Plum (Native and European varieties).

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Offer for Fall, 1895.

- 1,000,000 Asparagus Roots, 2 years old, Palmetto, Barr's and Conover's.
- 5,000 Paragon and Numbo Chestnuts, 1 and 2 years, grafted.
- 20,000 Sugar and Silver-Leaved Maples, 8 to 14 ft.
- 10,000 Carolina Poplars, 8 to 15 ft.
- 2,000 Purple-Leaved Beech.
- 50,000 Deciduous Trees of Leading Varieties.
- 500,000 California Privet, 1 and 2 years old, very stocky.
- 100,000 Flowering Shrubs, including a full assortment of leading varieties.
- 10,000 Rosa Wichuriana.
- 20,000 Honeysuckles—Climbing.
- 20,000 Climbing Vines—Assorted.
- 30,000 Dahllas—Finest Collection.

Special quotations on application. Correspondence with the trade solicited in reference to their wants in the Ornamental Line.

Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries

Offer for Fall '95, and Spring '96, large stock of the following:

Apple, Peaches, Plum (Japan and others) Apricots, Nectarines, 1-Year Standard Pear (heavy on Kieffer, Garber and Clapp's Favorite), Grape, Asparagus, Strawberries, Osage Orange, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Etc., Etc.

Well-Graded Stock! Prompt Shipment. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Special attention to growing Peach Trees of which we have the usual quantity. We are prepared to give prices to suit the times.

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"Southern Natural Peach Pits" in season. PRICES ON APPLICATION.

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800,000 APPLE. All the leading and hardier sorts.

150,000 PEACH. Crosby, Champion, Elberta, Etc.

PLUMS, CHERRIES, and a General Assortment.

Correspondence solicited. Send us your Want-List.

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USSY (CALVADOS) AND ORLEANS, FRANCE.

Largest Growers and Exporters of all kinds of

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GROWER AND EXPORTER OF

FRUIT, FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL TREE STOCKS, CONIFERAE, SHRUBS, ETC.

AZALEAS, CAMELLIAS, CLEMATIS LILAOS, MAGNOLIAS,
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SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA,
AUG. RHOTERT,
26 BARCLAY STREET, - - - NEW YORK.

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Offer for Fall Delivery, 1895,

What now June 6th, 1895, promises to be not only the largest stock of Peach Trees, one year old, from bud, in Delaware and Maryland, but strictly free from every taint of disease whatever. Come and investigate for yourselves, it will be to your interest so to do, especially if you purchase in car load bulk.

BUDS FOR SALE AFTER JULY 10TH, 1895.

STRICTLY HEALTHY AND TRUE TO NAME.

Correspondence Solicited.

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GRAPE IMMENSE STOCK, LARGE ASSORTMENT. VINES

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EARLY OHIO.

Ten days earlier than Moore's Early, and three times as productive.

Address, **C. S. CURTICE CO., Portland, N. Y.**

WE Grow for the Wholesale Trade.

1 and 2 Yr. PLUM ON PLUM. 1, 2 and 3 Yr. APPLES—Budded. 1 and 2 Year CHERRY—Sweet and Sour. 1 and 2 Yr. STD. PEARS. 1 and 2 Yr. DWF. PEARS.

The finest stock in this country. Orders for Car Load Lots solicited. Let me price your want list.

F. M. HARTMAN, Dansville, N. Y.

I have a fine lot of extra strong 2 year

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To offer at reduced rates.

GET MY PRICES BEFORE ORDERING ELSEWHERE.

F. H. BURDETT, Clifton, Monroe Co., N. Y.

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I don't sell fruit plates nor wooden labels, but I can bind your plate books and folios right and at prices that will suit you. Give me a trial. Write for prices and sample.

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The earliest, most handsome, best paying large Pear. A money maker and a mortgage lifter. Strong grower, early bearer, free from blight.

Rural New Yorker, says:—"A remarkably early pear. Large and beautiful. More showy than Clapp's."

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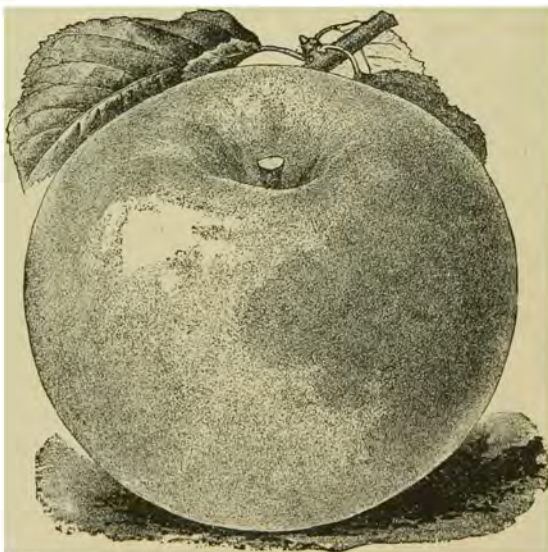
ELLMAN & BERRY, say:—"Certainly a handsome early pear."

HAS BEEN SHIPPED 400 MILES AND KEPT 17 DAYS.

Grafts for sale now; Buds in season; Trees in the Fall.

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THE ROGERS NURSERY CO., - - - MOORESTOWN, N. J.



DOWNING'S WINTER MAIDEN BLUSH.
E. M. BUECHLY, GREENVILLE, O.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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VOL. III. *

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1895.

No. 8.

PARKS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.

So many utterly false ideas are persistently paraded before the public on the formation and management of parks, recreation grounds and gardens, in engineering and architectural magazines, and every possible opportunity taken to emphasize them before the commissions who control such matters, that I consider it a public duty to direct attention to their fallacy, without a particle of feeling other than a love of truth. It is persistently stated broadly, and implied constantly, that no one is competent to arrange a park, for instance, but a "landscape architect," whatever that may mean. The assertion is so ridiculously untrue, that I venture to say the very term, "landscape architect," is unknown outside the United States. Now there is a vast amount of literature on the subject of landscape in the English language, but I wish to point to this burning truth—that every word of it has its foundation and its origin in the work of the gardener; for there is absolutely nothing of nature's planting in the whole United Kingdom to afford a theme.

Whately, Price, Repton, Gilpin, Loudon, and a half hundred others as writers, drew all that is best in their writings from the ground, the rocks, the water, and the embellishments which gardeners alone had suggested as appropriate clothing. Some of these managed to immortalize themselves, as Langley, Switzer, Brown, and still later, Paxton, Marnock, Eyles, and Gibson. The last named was the most original, daring and useful innovator who ever practiced, and the most subtle in his tastefulness and appropriateness. I doubt greatly if anyone who had been denied his advantages could either copy or properly appreciate him. He could employ the banana where it would not be out of place even beside the barberry, which is not necessarily "foreign." In fact one of the most striking combinations among a hundred such of his, was a group of large-leaved bananas, backed up by cotoneasters in all their extreme of colour, size of foliage, and habit of growth, but only apparent geographical impossibility. Gibson knew of possible conjunctions in nature's grouping, which were utterly denied to many of far more facility with the pen or the pencil, but utterly lacking in his power of concentration, utterly devoid of his knowledge or his taste, no matter though they control the whole press of their country. His work, his object lessons, spread like wildfire from one end of the earth to the other, and I mention it because it is well-known to numbers of men now living.

Harry Veitch, of Chelsea, once remarked to me that Gibson did more to advance horticultural taste and trade than any man who ever lived, not only in specialties, but

because his work called out the whole material of embellished landscape. I have mentioned these few men, because they or their works are more or less known, and because they were none of them eminent either as writers or draughtsmen. Plans are useful and even essential sometimes, especially working plans and memoranda, but when it comes to submitting a nicely pointed hypocrisy, which can never be so seen on the ground, to a set of commissioners, no one of whom know a tree by name, or to analyze a single component of landscape either natural or artificial or to evidence the merest iota of taste, or to display plain every-day sense in management, beyond the selection of the first chainmaker or coachman who can secure a few votes, for the execution of such plans, it is time to point out very plainly to the American people that there is something radically wrong with the system which not only is wasteful and extravagant to a degree, but which deliberately points out that "most of the superintendents of parks in the United States have been trained either as horticulturists (fruit growers, perhaps!) or engineers, but it is not necessary or even desirable that such should be the case. Probably the best results will be achieved by men who, possessing the organizing faculty and a realizing sense of the importance of their work, shall, with the assistance of an engineer and a plantsman labor to execute faithfully designs which they thoroughly understand and approve."

Very good. Now, how does it work, good people? Right here where I write a plan was submitted to a pie-baker and a cigar maker and one or two others and duly approved. One at least of the parties was interested in the development of adjacent property. From the chairman of the commission down to the German gardener, laborer, through the engineer, botanist and coachman superintendent there has never been a single man who knew a thing about the commonest rudiments of parks, their scenery, their purposes or their management. No self-respecting gardener would serve them.

How does it work, ask you? It can only work in one way—in double the needful expenditure for very, very stupid and extravagant work. The very elements of park scenery, the grass and the trees (nicely painted green in the plan, of course), have been neglected in their keeping, in their selection, and in their planting. Nearly 28,000 trees and shrubs in thirty-four varieties or so! and largely poplars at that! planted helter skelter in a belt two feet and four feet apart—a perfect jungle! without beauty, without a particle of taste, without affording a single item of interest or instruction. This, when \$1,000 would have provided a specimen species of every tree and shrub hardy in the climate, and wooded the whole ground in time—

however much temporary thickening might have been resorted to for immediate effect.

But no; a belt of poplars is the highest plane to which these public commissioners have ascended. Plenty of expenditure on unused roads—for posterity, perhaps! interest on expenditure constant! useless bridge building, proposed tunneling, air lines to still more taxes, refectories, bear pits, rustic observation towers, monkey houses and merry-go-rounds!

Such is the outcome of the plan advocated by engineering magazines and practicing architects. Work so planned and so executed could not, I believe, be inflicted on any white race other than Americans, and not on them if they had time to think.

Do look to Pittsburg and to Washington, and to anywhere in Europe, or think a little, before you believe any such absurd idea as that which proclaims the architect and the engineer better fitted to embellish God's earth than the educated, progressive and versatile gardener or even insinuates it.

J. MCP.

Trenton, N. J.

HARVESTING PEACHES IN GEORGIA.

The foundation of the orchard of the Hale Georgia Orchard Co., Fort Valley, Ga., was an old cotton plantation of 900 acres, purchased in the summer of 1890, and six hundred acres were planted with a little over 100,000 peach trees in the winter of '91 and '92, writes J. H. Hale in the *American Agriculturist*. It is all laid out in blocks 1,000 feet long and 500 feet wide, with avenues running north and south, named after the peach-growing states of the Union, and streets running east and west, named after leading horticulturists of the country. A resident superintendent, 30 or 40 negro assistants and 16 mules have kept up most thorough culture for the past three years.

There was a full bloom on the orchard in the spring of '94, but a heavy frost the last of March destroyed all the fruit prospects. This year, the fourth summer after planting, all the trees set a full amount of fruit, and during April and May 40 to 50 hands were employed in thinning out the surplus. Extra tenement houses, great packing sheds, 15 heavy spring wagons, 50,000 crates and 300,000 fruit baskets were provided during May and June, and by the 20th of the month began the first harvest. We were picking and packing about 4,000 crates daily, and to do this work 350 hands and 60 mules were kept constantly employed from daylight in the morning until dark at night. No ten-hour system anywhere in this section of the South, the farm bell ringing always ten or fifteen minutes before sunrise. The destruction of the orange crop in Florida last winter has brought here a great number of extra workers on fruits, and we have been overrun with applications for labor; so we have had our pick of the very best, and everything went along like clockwork.

The fruit is carefully picked by gangs of men, who have an instructor over each party of eight or ten. It is then

hauled to the great packing shed in low-down spring wagons, and here all over-ripe, ill-shapen, or fruit that is scarred in any way, is rejected and carted off to the extent of 300 bushels daily. All of the perfect fruit is graded into two sizes, by deft-fingered women and girls, and then by others packed in four-quart baskets, six of which fill one crate, called a carrier. Each one of these baskets is labeled, as are also both ends of the crates. These are hauled to the railroad station in spring wagons with canvas covers to protect the fruit from heat, dust and rain. At the railroad station they are loaded into refrigerator cars, which hold from 525 to 600 crates each, and shipped to northern and western markets. The cost of picking, packing, crates, cartage, freight and refrigeration, amounts to about \$500 on each car, and with a total output of about 80 cars, which we have had this season, the total cost of marketing the crop from this one orchard was over \$40,000.

The leading peach in this section is the Elberta, but rather too many of this one kind are planted in this and all surrounding orchards. The extra early sorts, like Alexander, are grown to great extent in this section of the South, but the first really good peach is the Tillotson, which in ordinary seasons ripens about the 5th of June, but this year did not come on until the 20th. Following this the best peaches are St. John, Mountain Rose, Lady Ingold, Elberta, Belle of Georgia, and Late Crawford, which round out the season about the first of August. The peach crop in Houston county alone is giving employment to fully 3,000 people, and all the streets leading to railroad stations are, during the picking season, daily lined with wagons and carts of all sizes and description hauling fruit to market. Buyers from nearly every city in the Union are here.

FRUIT PLANTING IN THE EASTERN STATES.

The San Francisco *Call* and some others of the boom sheets published in this state allege that fruit growing is "played out" in the states east of the Rocky Mountains, and that California will have but little competition. Readers of the *California Fruit Grower*, however, know better, and know also in spite of frosts and other drawbacks fruit growing was never so vigorously prosecuted in the East as now. Advices from Michigan show that there will be over 500,000 fruit trees planted in the western part of that state alone this season, and that for sometime the number has been from 100,000 to 200,000 annually planted in new orchards. The same activity prevails in a dozen other states; and the outlook is that California will have the sharpest kind of competition from now forward. But we must produce better fruit than our eastern friends and get it into their markets in good condition. Here is where we must expect to reap our rewards—not in the lack of competition from eastern growers.—*California Fruit Grower*.

From Various Points.

The park board of Kansas City, Mo., has decided upon three new parks.

Official reports state that there are 16,000 acres of olive trees in California.

G. M. Kinner, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "Half a crop of grapes in the Chautauqua section is all that can be expected this season."

The acreage of orchards in Great Britain is 214,000, an increase of 2,527 acres this year. The area of small fruits is extending, reaching 68,415 acres.

Belgium stands first in the exportation of apples to Great Britain; Canada is second, the United States third; Holland fourth and France fifth.

Horticulture will be one of the twenty-four divisions of the Berlin Industrial Exposition to be held at the German capital May to October, 1896.

A National Cactus Society has been formed in England. According to a circular published by the society, there are 210 collectors and growers of cacti in that country.

The bonds for the Essex County, N. J., park system, which will cost \$2,500,000, will be issued at 3.65 per cent. interest. It is thought the first issue of \$750,000 can be floated for par at that rate.

A. A. Miller of Mesa County, Col., estimates his fruit crop at 10,000 cases—apples, peaches, pears and prunes. He will probably be the largest individual shipper in the Grand Junction association.

The white-marked tussock moth, *Notolephus leucostigma*, has been attacking apple orchards in New York State. One grower reports that 25 per cent. of his apple crop has been ruined by this insect.

Last year one peach orchard in Berkshire county, Pennsylvania, yielded 10,000 baskets of fruit. It is estimated that in Lehigh county over 20,000 peach trees have been planted during the past two years.

There will be no department of horticulture at the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta. The forestry building will have a handsome exhibit of all things pertaining to forestry, but there will be no special exhibit of horticulture.

"How the neighbors laughed when a farmer at the age of 60 years began to set out a large apple orchard," says the *Massachusetts Ploughman*. "He is now over eighty, and for some years he has sold a crop of four or five hundred barrels of apples. That is better than life insurance, he thinks."

G. L. Taber, the well-known nurseryman at Glen St. Mary, Florida, is reported as having no fear of pear blight. He treats the disease wholly by excision. He cuts off well below the affected places all twigs or limbs as soon as seen to be troubled by the disease, and burns the parts so removed.

The Bitter Root Orchard Company, composed of Oregon and Butte capitalists, has purchased 300 acres of fine bench land about three and a half miles south of Hamilton, Oregon, and planted 10,000 apple trees upon the land. The company intends to plant 24,000 more apple trees this fall, which will make it the largest single apple orchard on the Pacific coast.

The first consignment of California fruit for this year was sold at auction in Covent Garden Market, London, July 19th. It consisted of 245 boxes of Bartlett pears, 311 boxes of plums and 206 half boxes of pears. Owing to the drought in England and France fruit is scarce. On the whole, the fruit was pronounced to be much better than any of the 1894 shipments.

Samuel Miller, Bluffton, Mo., says: "The new M. K. & T. R. R. runs within fifty yards of one of my orchards and whenever there is a south wind, the smoke from the locomotives is wafted across the trees and vines, which I deem of no little value. I believe it drives out insects, and the sulphurous smoke may keep off injurious fungicides. I mention this, as it may be a hint to those who have land similarly situated to take advantage of it. I am satisfied that it helps to keep off grape rot."

At the annual meeting of the National Apple Shippers' Association in Chicago on August 1st, with delegates present representing all apple-growing states from Maine to Colorado, it was announced that the July report of the department of agriculture, indicating a short apple crop, is entirely misleading. Local information in their possession shows that in New England the crop is one of reasonable proportions, and in New York, while light in some districts, the aggregate exceeds last year, both in quality and quantity. West of the Allegheny mountains the crop is declared the largest grown in any recent year, the only exception being in limited districts in Ohio and Michigan and in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Those in attendance at the meeting unite in declaring the outlook to be for the largest aggregate crop of best quality in recent years.

Massachusetts has gone far ahead of all her sister states in the solution of the problem of good roads, and she is now about to take the initiative in an important experiment upon a kindred question to that of highways. Her highway commission will soon begin a practical study of the planting of road shade trees. As the estimated expense has been placed at half a million dollars, the value which will accrue from this experiment to the benefit of other commonwealths may easily be appreciated. It is the custom in parts of Europe to plant the roadside with trees which yield profitable crops. For example, in France and Germany cherry trees abound along the waysides. In those countries the yield of the trees belongs to the neighboring land-owners, and their product is well guarded by law. The adoption of such a plan in America, even with a community ownership in roadside trees, would be, seemingly at least, out of the question. Nevertheless, some such innovation may yet arise out of the experiment of the old Bay State.

Among Growers and Dealers.

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., are in the market for 50,000 plums.

S. D. Willard thinks the Wilder currant is superior to the Fay's Prolific, because it is less acid and is more productive.

J. W. Van Horn, of San Leandro, Cal., has given up the nursery section of his business and will devote his attention to raising flowers for the San Francisco market.

E. P. Reid, Bridgeport, O., visited Western New York nurseries in the early part of August. He purchased 50,000 gooseberries. He says he will require 90,000 to supply his trade.

Robert H. Asher, of San Diego, Cal., has started growing bulbs and plants at La Mesa, near San Diego. He is the son of the oldest nurseryman in San Diego County and has had some experience as a collector.

The John Wragg & Sons Co. was incorporated July 12th with the principal place of business at Waukeg, Ia., and the capital stock \$25,000. John Wragg is president, M. J. Wragg, secretary, and N. C. Wragg, treasurer.

Nanz & Neuner, Louisville, Ky., on July 31st., made an assignment. Liabilities are estimated at \$25,000; assets, \$50,000. They state that the business will be continued without interruption. The assignee is the Fidelity Safety Vault and Trust Co.

D. M. Moore of Ogden, Utah, has fifteen acres of nursery within the corporation limits of the city and reports a good trade this season, says the *Denver Field and Farm*. He has been at the business for seventeen years and his nursery compares very favorably with many larger nurseries of the East.

Prince Hiller Foster, North Babylon, L. I., whose death was announced in the last issue of this journal, began the nursery business at Babylon in 1856. He was an expert florist and gardener and he had few superiors as a grower of nursery stock. Three years ago with S. R. Williams, he established the Amityville Nursery.

C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., says: "I would almost as lief be without a plow in a nursery and fruit garden as without a modern spraying outfit. I hope the time will soon come when it will be considered as wanton a neglect of opportunity to allow a crop of apples to be infested with codlin moth, as it is to-day to allow a field of corn to be over-run and throttled with grass and weeds."

William Parry, Parry, N. J., sends a sample of the Starr apple. It is certainly a remarkably fine early apple. The sample measured twelve inches in circumference. It was perfect in form, of a fresh green color with delicate blush upon one side. It was fully ripe on August 5th. The flesh is crisp and firm, juicy and of remarkably pleasant flavor. It is sub-acid and the flesh is of smooth creamy texture. Its cooking qualities are declared to be excellent.

James Vick's Sons send samples of the Rathbun black-

berry, which are of large size, fine appearance and superior quality. The flavor is rich and the flesh firm yet juicy. This variety originated on the farm of Alvin Rathbun, near Silver Creek, Chautauqua County, N. Y., and has been cultivated by him for several years. The plant is a strong, erect grower, and produces but few suckers. It sends up a strong main stem, which branches freely, and these branches curve over and bend downward, and later in the season the tips, touching the ground, take root, thus propagating like the black-cap raspberry. Previous to last winter the hardiness of this variety had been so tested as to show that it could stand a temperature of 15 to 18 degrees below zero without special injury. Last winter with a temperature 20 degrees below zero, the Rathbun suffered less than most other varieties.

C. Steinman, Mapleton, Ia., writes to the *Iowa State Register*: "There are so many things in horticulture not understood rightly. My Wolf River apple trees, 16 years old, hardly bore an apple. Yellow Transparent, said to be an early bearer and some of my trees out fourteen years, did not bear one dozen apples to the tree. Whitney No. 20, out fifteen years, bore not a peck to the tree. Tallman Sweet never saw a full loaded tree yet. Alexander is in so many catalogues. I have had it forty years and never saw a peck of those apples. So many of the New York State winter apples are here only fall apples. Who brought sweet cherries to town, or those hardy peaches raised in large lots on the other railroads? Old reliable varieties are ignored and new untried sorts are sold for four prices in order to drop them again! Home nurseries are passed by to go East or South. I removed two apple trees I got as a premium from Rochester. One had good seedling roots and the other had roots killed; neither had roots from the grafted wood. Often editors lean where the dollars come from. Would honesty and more truth in this line of business not be a good thing?"

S. L. Watkins, Grizzly Flats, Cal., says: The First and Best raspberry, is a type of red raspberry, but quite distinct from other varieties, because in early spring, before it starts to leaf out, it is covered with buds, ready to blossom at the first approach of warm weather; in fact, it is a raspberry that blooms at the same time as strawberries do, and if not killed by frosts, will give fruit extremely early; as early as many varieties of strawberries. I have a large collection of raspberries, but in all my collection I have nothing that is anything like the First and Best, in its habits of blooming. The plants are rapid, beautiful growers, and give enormous crops of fruit; the berries are a brilliant red, very deliciously flavored, and of fair size; they are most excellent shippers, and a splendid berry every way, for market and home use; it is quite possible that this red raspberry, under favorable conditions, will ripen its fruit before strawberries. If this remarkable berry will hold its earliness in all sections, then it will be the champion early red raspberry of the world, and a great money maker. It is an accidental seedling, and originated in Eldorado County, Cal. It has been tested here for three years."

WIZARD OF HORTICULTURE.

The name and fame of Luther Burbank are world-wide. He was born in Lancaster, Worcester County, Mass., on March 7, 1849. His father was a farmer and manufacturer, and his mother, now living at the age of eighty-two, always possessed, as does Luther, in a high degree, a subtle intuitive perception, by which results are more or less clearly foreshadowed without the usual necessary mental processes; this power combined with good judgment and a love for the work has produced results in horticulture not dreamed of a few years ago. From his continued successes in producing new forms of living plants in unexpected directions he is often called "The Edison of plant life" and "The wizard of horticulture." In childhood with one of his cousins—a naturalist and friend and associate of Agassiz—he took long walks and the thirst for a better knowledge of nature was thus to some extent gratified, and many happy hours were spent in the woods and fields studying rocks, trees and flowers.

At eighteen years of age, after having received a liberal education Mr. Burbank went to Worcester, Mass., to learn wood-turning and pattern making for the Ames Plow Co. After three years and finding the dust and confinement not suited to his tastes, he purchased a twenty-acre farm in Lunenburg, Mass., where he could continue to study, investigate and experiment with the variations of plants, and this was where the "Burbank" potato originated and where many other experiments were instituted some of which have since resulted in valuable fruits, flowers and vegetables.

Finding the climate of New England too severe for some of the plants with which he was working he removed to Santa Rosa, California, where he has since lived and where his creative work in producing new fruits, flowers, vegetables, trees shrubs and grasses has made his name famous; the benefits conferred by this work will be better known a generation hence, for it is a pioneer work and the life of one man is too short to show the full results. Unusual patience, diligence and perseverance are necessary to perceive and follow valuable variations which to less trained eyes would seem insignificant.

The work which Mr. Burbank is now doing would seem to be enough to occupy the time and abilities of a dozen men, and not being satisfied with the hardness or halts of the material which can be produced through the channels of the general trade, he takes journeys of many

thousand miles to the mountains in the far North where plant life has to struggle with a brief summer and a winter temperature of 60 to 80 degrees below zero. Desert and mountain top, swamp and field, each have to contribute to his omnivorous plant workshop, and when the finished product is turned out in the form of a grand new hardy cross-bred plum, a frost-resisting berry, or a charming new rose or lily, he finds ready sale for it at prices which seem fabulous to those who do not know the cost of time, thought and labor necessary for its production.

Mr. Burbank's most extensive operations are conducted near Sebastopol, where he has a large tract of land exactly suited to his purposes. He also has capacious greenhouses and ample ground facilities at his superb residence on Petaluma avenue, in Santa Rosa.

From the multitude of seedlings raised each year he selects a very few which by their growth show improvement over others of their species theretofore cultivated. These are tested for several years before their characteristics can be definitely ascertained. The seeds of these improved specimens are planted, and, a promising variation of the last generation of seedlings having been produced, several improvements may be expected in the next generation. The best of these are, in their turn, selected for producing still others, and, after a time, by this careful selection, great improvement is the natural result. Another means employed is to select the best varieties and cross them with others. By this plan valuable varieties are sometimes obtained.

This devotee of a delightful and most beneficent science has received letters from nearly all the prominent horticulturists in America, Europe, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and even a few from Asia, commending his work in the highest possible terms and expressing hearty appreciation of the invaluable benefits which he has contributed to horticultural science.

Thomas Wilson, Brighton, N. Y., sends fine samples of the Weaver plum, one of the best of the natives. It is hardy and prolific and the fruit is juicy and of excellent flavor.

"Kieffer or 'Keiffer' pear.—In the appendix of Downing's fruit book, this famous pear is spelled 'Keiffer,' while the proper orthography should be 'Kieffer.' There is no use naming anything in honor of another unless the name be correctly spelled."—*Meehan's Monthly*.



LUTHER BURBANK.

But, however much attention is directed to the cotton states and their immediate neighbors, the great West can suffer little, for large interests are at stake there and the successful methods employed in southern enterprise will be adopted in the West. Improved irrigation methods are opening up hitherto undeveloped land over broad areas, and though it is charged that irrigating corporations have expended millions in the development of certain districts and have not settled those districts, the settlement will take care of itself. Arid lands made fertile will speedily attract settlers.

There is room for the development of both the West and the South. And closely following the land agent must come the nurseryman.

IOWA'S FRUIT FACILITIES.

Editor of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

We are glad to notice in the columns of your valuable paper that many northern men and syndicates with characteristic northern push and energy are going into the South to develop the fruit interests of that region. But may it not be just possible that there are fully as good openings here? We have the market, and the soil; and the results that are being achieved leads one to believe that a proper selection of varieties, systematic, intelligent and intensive cultivation will produce results of which we never dreamed. As object lessons along this line we have only to speak of Hon. John Y. Stone's eight hundred-acre apple orchard, in Mills county; Mr. Bacon's nearly two hundred-acre plum orchard, and the model fruit farm of Hon. Jas. G. Berryhill near Des Moines, consisting of four hundred acres. Here we find what careful selection and intensive culture will do on the soils of Iowa. Mr. Berryhill's plum orchard of native varieties, worked on American stocks four years old, were a grand sight. Never had we seen trees so heavily laden. Such varieties of oriental plums as Abundance, Burbank, and Willard surprised us by their crops. There were thousands of plum trees, three thousand apple, consisting of natives and Russians, the latter not showing a particle of blight; twenty acres in vineyard; sixteen acres of blackberries in one field; one-sixth of an acre of gooseberries that produced fruit valued at \$30; a large cherry orchard of natives and Russians, with heavy crops. More trees are being planted each year. Mr. Berryhill is also largely interested in growing fruit in Texas; but he says he wants to demonstrate that proper selection and intensive cultivation with liberal fertilizing will make it unnecessary to go to Texas or Missouri to grow fruit, and that right here in Iowa we can do our share toward supplying the markets of the world.

F. E. PEASE.

Des Moines, Ia.

Professor T. V. Munson has raised over 100,000 seedling grapes—the work of fifteen years of zealous, painstaking care, study and labor.

ARIZONA FRUIT INDUSTRY.

C. B. Jeffries, Fresno, Cal., writes to the *California Fruit Grower*: "Arizona has some very fine apricot orchards. The Arizona Improvement Co. has an apricot orchard of 100 acres at Glendale. This is the finest orchard I have ever seen. The Arizona apricots, for some reason are small, and did not do very well in the eastern market this year, as they had two weeks of cold weather, which brought them in at the same time as the California shipments. The Early Newcastle variety can be shipped from there in car lots by the 15th of May. This year they were not ready to ship, and had to be dried.

"The fruit industry in Arizona is limited to grapes and apricots. There are some very fine orange orchards in that section, but I was not there during the orange season and am not able to say what they amount to.

"They have a four and a half day service from Phoenix by way of the Santa Fe to Chicago, and my reports from Chicago are that the fruit arrived there in elegant condition, and that some of the grapes were on the market four days after arriving, being still in fine condition. Arizona seems to be the home of the Thompson Seedless grape, as I never saw finer berries or clusters than in that section."

CASE OF SUBSTITUTION.

Twenty-six years ago we ordered a thousand pear trees from a prominent nursery in this state, says the *Fruit Growers' Journal* (Illinois). The choice of varieties was probably not a very wise one, as the knowledge was not here at the time that was essential to a judicious selection. That, however, has no bearing on the case. The varieties ordered were the ones we wanted. Right or wrong we ordered what we wanted, but didn't get them. The nurseryman was honest enough to label them correctly. There were probably a hundred trees of the kinds ordered, the rest were without value. Some months later the bill came, and so many trees as were of the varieties ordered, were paid for and a refusal made to pay for the others. The trees were all planted out and cared for, and the nurseryman notified that we were taking good care of his trees and he could have them whenever he wanted them. The bill came with great regularity for three or four years and the same answer returned each year. The trees are not yet paid for, and for twenty years we have heard nothing about the pay. Possibly in accepting the trees and planting them out we became liable, but the nurseryman did not care to risk the exposure that would follow a trial. If every purchaser would follow the same course a check would be given to the dishonest practice of substitution. The *American Garden* thinks the practice of substitution is not as prevalent as regards trees as formerly; probably it is not, but in the manner of seeds the practice is in full blast.

The W. S. Little Co. of this city, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000. A. D. Pratt is manager.

DOWNING'S WINTER MAIDEN BLUSH.

This fine apple was produced from the seed of the Fall Maiden Blush by Jason Downing, in Darke County, Ohio, in the spring of 1874. It made a vigorous growth, and at the age of seven years it bore some excellent fruit.

E. M. Buechly, of Greenville, Ohio, first brought this fine new apple into public notice by exhibiting it at the Ohio State Horticultural Society meeting, held at Dayton, Ohio, in December, 1886, and also at Troy, Ohio, in 1888, where it attracted marked attention. The original tree is now 23 years old and is very vigorous and healthy. The frontispiece of this issue is a reproduction of a photograph of a specimen of fruit, natural size. "The trees of this variety, of which we have one tree now ten years planted," says Mr. Buechly, "and several younger trees in bearing, are well loaded with fruit this season, and of the hundreds of young trees in orchard and the thousands in nursery rows, all are showing great vigor and healthy foliage. Nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially invited to inspect this variety on our grounds."

The fruit is large, irregular, sometimes slightly flattened, and at other times slightly elongated, inclining to conic; generally angular, skin light waxen yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun; stock short, usually projecting half as high as cavity, though in a few specimens it projects to its surface and beyond, inserted in a deep cavity, often surrounded with russet; calyx small, basin of moderate depth, flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy, fine-grained, with a very pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. It has a fragrant odor; quality very good. Season, December to April. Tree a good grower and bearer.

N. H. Albaugh, of the Albaugh Nursery Co., Tadmor, O., says: "I have sampled the Winter Maiden Blush apple handed me by you, and find it of magnificent form and appearance, greatly resembling the Autumn Maiden Blush, smooth and nice and of fine flavor. If the tree is hardy, certainly an important addition to our fruits."

Samuel Miller, Bluffton, Mo.: "We all pronounce the apple excellent. It is a most beautiful fruit and suits my taste exactly."

Geo. W. Campbell, Delaware, Ohio: "I think the apple a handsome, pleasant-flavored and good one."

TEXAS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The ninth annual meeting of the Texas Horticultural Society was held at Bowie, Texas, on August 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Among those present were: President T. V. Munson, Denison; John S. Kerr, Sherman; Secretary E. L. Huffman, Fort Worth; E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney; J. M. Howell, Dallas; C. Falkner, Waco; Nat Stevens, Forney; Prof. F. W. Mally, Hullen; H. B. Hillyer, Belton; Dr. J. T. Whitaker, Tyler; C. W. Wood, Swan; Joseph L. Cline, Galveston; A. Vogt, Willow Springs.

The Bowie *Cross Timbers* says: "Thousands of people from home and abroad saw the great display and all were surprised and pleased. Before the big meeting our town only appeared as a little black dot on the map. Now we

appear in the eyes of the world as a fruit center, undeveloped, but rich and inviting to the man possessed of skill and money. This fact should make us as a people feel proud."

Much attention was given to the display of fruit which was very large. These expressions were heard: President T. V. Munson, in his address Wednesday, said: "This is the finest exhibit the Texas Horticultural Society has had since its organization, nine years ago." John S. Kerr: "This is the finest exhibit of fruit we have ever had at any of our meetings." J. M. Howell, Dallas: "I am delighted with this grand exhibit of fruits. It proves that you have one of the best of fruit soils. There is no telling to what extent your people can advance the fruit industry if they will only try."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The *Horticultural Review* is a semi-monthly started at Jackson, Tenn., in the interest of horticulture in the South, by the Review Publishing Company.

"Forcing-house Miscellanies," is a valuable bulletin by Professors Bailey and Lodeman, issued by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Garden Flowers and Plants," by J. Wright, assistant editor of the *Journal of Horticulture*, England, is an entertaining little primer for amateurs. It is a compilation of lectures delivered under the auspices of the country council of Surrey, England, and contains information of interest over a much wider field than that to which it especially refers. Its title aptly indicates its contents. Pp. 144; price 35 cents. New York: MACMILLAN & Co.

The description of the remarkable exhibition of paintings and statuary at the World's Exposition is continued in part nineteen of the "Book of the Fair." The selection of examples of the work of great artists has been made with due regard to beautiful and interesting subjects and variety. The photographic reproductions are of the highest class. Forty-nine subjects are illustrated. Here is preserved as in no other way a view of these great works which were gathered from all countries and which are now scattered again and probably will never be seen together again. The descriptive matter accompanying the photo-engravings has been prepared by a masterhand. It is absorbingly interesting. Chicago: THE BANCROFT Co.

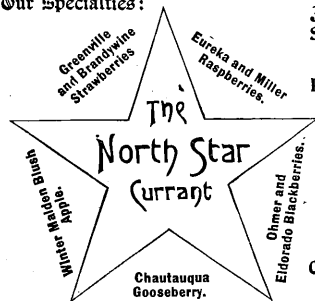
F. E. L. Beal, assistant ornithologist of the Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy, in Washington, has prepared a bulletin on the food of woodpeckers, and F. A. Lucas, curator, Department Comparative Anatomy, United States National Museum, a bulletin on the tongues of woodpeckers. The stomachs of 679 woodpeckers, representing seven species, all from the Eastern United States, were examined by Mr. Beal who finds that in the majority of cases more good was done by the birds in eating insects than in eating fruit and destroying the bark of trees. He says: "Judged by the results of the stomach examinations of the Downy and the Hairy woodpecker and the Flicker, it would be hard to find three other species of our common birds with fewer harmful qualities. Not one of the trio shows a questionable trait, and they should be protected and encouraged in every possible way." The Yellow-bellied woodpecker shows one questionable trait, that of a fondness for the sap and the inner bark of trees.

Funk & Wagnalls are about to issue a series of standard school books, including "The Student's Standard Dictionary," "The Student's Standard Synonyms," "The Student's Standard Speller" and "The Standard First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers." Of the first named the publishers say: "The vocabulary will be richer by many thousand terms than that of any other similar dictionary in English, and it is the only school dictionary that has all the words in the English classics prescribed for study in the schools. Definitive exactness, in contrast to synonymic looseness, characterizes the definitions of the work, as in the Standard Dictionary, which is one of the original features that has won for the complete unabridged work such unbounded praise. Synonyms, antonyms and etymology are given in

extent and quality beyond what are given in any other school dictionary. For pronunciation, this book has followed the Standard in using the Scientific Alphabet which has been prepared with great care by the leading philologists of the English-speaking world, and which is indorsed by the Philological Association of America and the Philological Society of England.

"A Handbook of Systematic Botany" is the title of a most valuable work by Dr. E. Warming, professor of botany in the University of Copenhagen. There is a revision of the fungi by Dr. E. Knoblauch of Karlsruhe. The whole is translated by M. C. Potter, M. A., F. L. S., professor of botany in the University of Durham College of Science, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is a work of 620 pages and contains 610 illustrations. Dr. Warming's work has long been recognized as an original and important contribution to systematic botanical literature. Professor Potter, in his preface, says that the translation is from the third Danish edition of 1892 and from Dr. Knoblauch's German edition of 1890. Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding a satisfactory rendering of several terms which have no exact equivalent in English, but this difficulty seems to have been admirably surmounted. To the student of the kinds of plants and their relationships this book affords great satisfaction. It is a subject of fascinating interest and time spent in its pursuit with so eminent authorities as those mentioned is indeed improved. The work will have an extended sale in this country. The price is \$3.75. New York: MACMILLAN & Co. Rochester: SCRANTON, WETMORE & Co.

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Ready by SEPTEMBER 1st.

Raspberries.
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Splendid assortment of well-rooted plants. Transplants of Snyder, Early Harvest, and Lucretia Dewberry.

Currants and Gooseberries.
One and two years old; good; well-graded plants.

Grape Vines, Very Cheap.

RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS, HORSE RADISH, ETC.

Very Respectfully,

W. N. SCARFF,

New Carlisle Ohio.

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**DECIDUOUS,
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For large orders send list of wants for special low prices.

SURPLUS STOCK of Scotch Pine, 5 to 6 feet, and Norway Spruce, 1 to 2 feet, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

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**SMITHS AND
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Are offering this year, as usual, an elegant lot of

STANDARD APPLES,

STANDARD AND DWARF PEARS.

PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, QUINCES, &C.,

As well as an elegant lot of

HEDGE PLANTS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS, VINES, ROSES, &C.,

OF ALL THE LEADING AND POPULAR VARIETIES.

THEY are offering this season the new "Worden-Seckel" Pear,— an exceedingly choice and rare variety, a decided acquisition to the already long list of Pears which they grow, and one which bids fair to become a universal favorite.

They also respectfully invite the attention of the public to their Horse and Cattle departments, both of which are very superior.

NURSERY STOCKS

OF ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES,

Such as Maples, Alder, Althea, Aucuba, White Birch, Catalpa, Honeysuckles, Nuts, Japan Quince, Deutzia, Ash, Broom, Walnut, Ligustrum, Philadelphus, Acacia, Currants, Willows, Sambucus, Spirea, Lilacs, Tamarix, Viburnum, Weigelia, and all sorts of Fruit Tree Stocks, as 1, 2 or 3 years old or stronger plants, offered at very low prices by

TRANSON BROTHERS' NURSERIES

BARBIER BROS. & SON, Succrs.,

Our Wholesale Price-List is now ready, and may be had free on application to
ORLEANS, FRANCE.
KNAUTH, NACHOD & KÜHNE, 13 William St., Nw York.

**PEAR.
PLUM.**

FAY'S CURRANTS
Large Stock. Low Rates.
E. MOODY & SONS,
Niagara Nurseries.
Established 1839.
LOCKPORT, N. Y.

**PEACH.
CHERRY.**

The Hoover & Gaines Co.

DAYTON STAR NURSERIES,

= = = = = Dayton, Ohio.



SEND estimated list of your probable wants and get our special early quotations, which will be the lowest All the leading and best new sorts of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c., &c. Very fine Downing and Industry Gooseberries, Holland Clematis, June Roses, &c The largest stock of ornamentals in the West.



Downing's Winter Maiden's Blush Apple.

Choice Nursery Stock.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the "trade" to our large and splendid stock, consisting of

- GREEN MOUNTAIN GRAPE VINES, 1 to 3 years.
- APPLE SEEDLINGS, 2 years, never finer or healthier.
- PEACH TREES, 1 year, including "Crosby."
- APPLE TREES, 2 to 4 years old.
- CHERRY, La Versailles, and Fay's Currants, 2 years.

♣ Sugar, Norway, Sycamore, Ash-Leaved and Silver-Leaved Maples. ♣

- MOUNTAIN ASH, TULIPS, LINDENS, PURPLE BEECH, CUT-LEAF BIRCH, CAROLINA AND LOMBARDY POPLAR, SHRUBBERY, EVERGREENS, CALIFORNIA PRIVET, &c., &c.

This is all prime A No. 1 Stock, and will be graded to please customers.

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SILAS WILSON CO.,

ATLANTIC, IOWA.

GRAPE VINES and NEW PLUMS.

TATGE, the best plum in the world, having stood sixteen winters in Northern Iowa, and bore heavy crops of fine fruit.

MILTON, the earliest plum in the world, three weeks earlier than Wild Goose, and much more productive.

CHAS. DOWNING, the most beautiful plum in the world; color resembling a cranberry; ripens with Wild Goose, and better in quality.

NEW PEACH BOKARA, No. 8, the best peach for Northern limit of peach growing, has stood 28 degrees below zero and produced a crop.

TREES AND BUDS OF THE ABOVE FOR SALE.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Silas Wilson Co., - - Atlantic, Iowa.

TREES AND PLANTS WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

- 200,000 PEACH TREES,
- 2,000,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS,
- 100,000 BLACKBERRY,
- 500,000 RASPBERRY.

Ideal, Oriole and Lady Thompson Strawberry, Miller, Loudon, Cuthbert, Columbian Raspberries, Eldorado, Maxwell, Leader Blackberries.

All the old and new varieties, fine stock, low prices. Our catalogue free will save you money.

MYER & SON, - Bridgeville, Del.

TEN ACRES OF THE WONDERFULLY POPULAR Greenville Strawberry.

(Grown by the originator and introducer.)

30,000 Trees of Downing's Winter Maiden Blush Apple
Like its parent, Fall Maiden Blush, but keeps all winter.

We are growing these specialties for the trade and are prepared to render the best of service. For terms, plates, &c., apply to

E. M. BUECHLY, - - GREENVILLE, OHIO.

Star Nurseries, Quincy, Ills.

GUSTAV KLARNER, Proprietor.

Offers for Fall, '95, 20,000 Cherry.
or Spring, '96,

Strictly first-class Stock. Correspondence solicited.
Write for price to

GUSTAV KLARNER, - - - - QUINCY, ILLS.

The Sedgwick Nurseries, SEDGWICK, KANSAS.

Chauncey A. Seaman, Proprietor,

Offers to the Wholesale trade for the Season of '95 and '96

- 100,000 APPLE, 2 and 3 yr. 5,000 Europ. and Jap. PLUMS.
- 100,000 SHADE TREES, large and small. 10,000 DWARF JUNE BERRIES.
- 5,000 CRANDALL CURRANTS.

All as fine as ever grow. Wholesale Price List for Fall ready July 15th. Special quotations on large lots. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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CLEMATIS in large quantities, *Coccinea*, *Crispa*, *Henryii*, *Jackmanii*, *Paniculata*, *Hamona*, and the WONDERFULLY FINE NEW CRIMSON VARIETY *Mad. Ed. Andry*.

ROSES in assortment. A large lot, finest kinds.

SHRUBS.—A choice collection. Elegant plants.

TREE PAEONIES, and **Herbaceous**. Premier collection of Western New York.

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GRAPE VINES.—*Diamond*, *Eaton*, *Moore's Early*, *Niagara*, *Rogers Nos.*, *Worden*, &c., &c.

I am the oldest grower in the trade.

Columbian Raspberry,

The greatest Raspberry introduction for years.

I am SPECIAL AGENT at Mr. Thompson's prices to the trade.

Descriptive Circulars and Colored Plates now ready.

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ESTABLISHED 1856.

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75,000 APPLE TREES,	25,000 STANDARD PEARS.
10,000 DWARF PEARS,	15,000 PLUM TREES,
15,000 CHERRY TREES.	10,000 PEACH TREES.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Quince Bushes, Currant Bushes, Gooseberries,
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Tree Roses, H. P. Roses, Shrubs and Vines.

Write and get my prices before ordering elsewhere.

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PRICES REDUCED AT HEADQUARTERS.

Our present prices will enable you to handle this beautiful shrub at a very good profit.

Put it into the hands of your agents, and work up fall and spring trade.

Largest Stock in the Country--all grades.

Recommended for the beautiful, bronze coloring of its leaves in the late summer and autumn as well as for its regular sprays of beautiful flower heads, covering the plant in late spring. Particularly showy when planted in a group.

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That we again offer heavy stocks of

Apples, Cherries and Kieffer Pears,
at greatly reduced prices.

These are all exceptionally fine, and a visit to our extensive blocks of trees will amply repay purchasers before placing their orders.

The beautiful

Purple-Leaved Maple

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Having been adding largely to our facilities for supplying

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we now invite attention to our very heavy blocks of all leading kinds, in the belief that no finer or more extensive collection exists either in this country or abroad.

We again offer our usual immense stock of

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in carefully graded sizes to suit purchasers. The remarkable health and vigor of our plants are universally recognized.

Later advertisements, to which we invite special attention, will particularize many articles of great value.

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Transplants and strong Suckers.

Cuthbert, Carolina, Brandywine, Brinkle Orange, Golden Queen, Herstine, Marlboro, Ranocosa, Thompson's Early Prolific. Also an immense lot olumba, Doolittle, Gregg, Johnson's Sweet, Kansas, Lovett, Mammoth Cluster, Ohio, Palmer, Souhegan, Shafer's Colossal and Tyler, of extra heavy tips for Fall.

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Gooseberries, 2 yrs.; extra fine plants.

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Strawberries, for early Fall Trade.

Millions of Plants of all the leading kinds.

Asparagus, 2 year Roots.

Millions of the following varieties: Conover's Colossal, Palmetto and Elmira.

Rhubarb, 100,000 Myatt and Victoria.

Extra fine plants. Also large stock 2 yrs. Grape Vines of all the leading kinds.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Fall, '95.

**STD. AND DWF. PEAR, APPLE, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOTS,
SHRUBS, EVERGREENS AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.**

Lowest Prices Given on Application.

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Office Northwest cor. 11th & Walnut Sts.,

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Proprietors of Lee's Summit Nurseries.

Established in 1866 by Blair Bros.

Wholesale and Retail.

**STRICTLY NO. 1 APPLE TREES BY CAR LOT, AND
RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN APRICOTS AND NATIVE PLUM.
ROSES, ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.**

Prices Low. No better shipping facilities. We are not surpassed by any in the West in number of acres or quality of stock. We have the only practical Box Clamp in use. Price reduced.

Clematis Paniculata.

Fine stock of first-class and extra heavy plants. Lowest rates.

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HARDY PERENNIALS. Phlox, Iris, Paeonies, Pyrethrums, Gal-
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FINEST COLLECTION IN AMERICA.

LARGE STOCK OF LIGUSTRUM IBOTA, LIGUSTRUM MEADIA,
The two, new, perfectly hardy hedge plants.

**HEAVY WHOLESALE LOTS of Lonicera Morrowii, Red Cornels, Forsythia sus-
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Trade Lists Ready.

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A FULL LINE OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.
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Very large packing sheds. Cold storage barn. The best facilities for proper packing, and prompt shipping.

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Guaranteed to be free from Aphis
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 Perfectly healthy and true.

20,000 Apple Trees. | 999,999 Asparagus Roots.
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Our 2-year Standard Pears are the admiration of all visiting nurserymen. The blocks for fall comprise the product of 412,000 imported branched root French pear stocks.

Dwarf Pears, 2 year, for fall, are also in good supply.

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But we cannot begin to enumerate the good things we offer in our great specialty—**FRUIT TREES**—Apple, Pear (Standard and Dwarf), Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Crab, Quince.

A general stock of Ornamentals, Grapes, Small Fruits, etc.; especially fine lots of Hardy Northern Pecans, 2 and 3 years, Poplars (3 varieties), 2-year Roses, Shrubs, &c.

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The Sparta Always have in stock their Dry Baled Moss. Nurseries Same quality in bulk.

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USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE,
 Offer in large quantities all kinds of young
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The firm was established in 1800.
 No trouble to give special low quotations on your list, please send it directly on to
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I have a few **VAR.-LEAF ALTHEA**, 5 ft., very fine, also
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Fruit Trees: Standard Pears, Dwarf Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Quinces, Nectarines.
(In Car-load Lots).

Small Fruits: Native and Foreign Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries (English and Native), Raspberries, Blackberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb.

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FREE ROSES
.. Hybrid Roses, Tea Roses, Climbing Roses, Moss
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Send List of your wants for prices.

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Warranted true. Lowest Rates. Introducers of the

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Fine Stock.

Apples, Standard Pears, Cherries, Plums, Dwarf Pears, Grape Vines and Roses.

We offer a superior grade of stock that will give satisfaction in every particular.

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Growers of fine Fruit Stock, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Ornamentals, etc., in large quantities. All orders carefully executed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special prices on application.

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FOR EARLY FALL SHIPMENT.

Also a fine lot of 2-year Own root Roses,
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There's Nothing Like It.
The Best of Its Class.
Business the Better For It.
Deserves Nurserymen's Hearty Support.

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Recommended by Advertisers.
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Headquarters for Colored Plates

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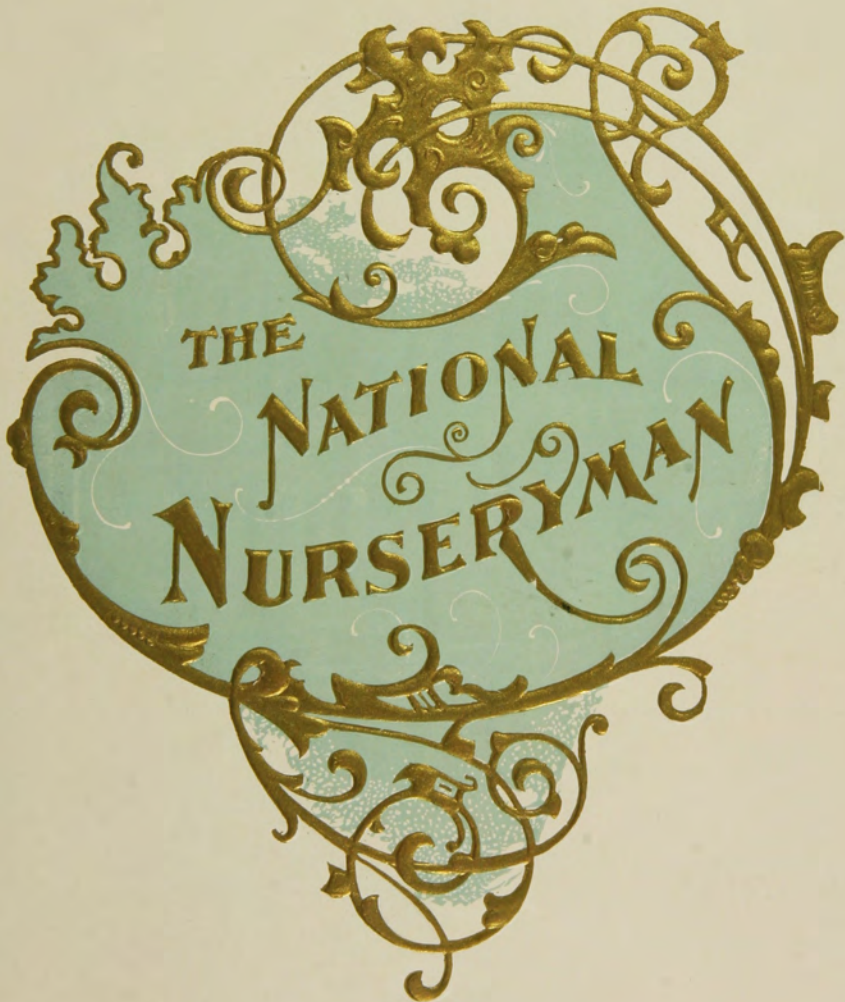
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NORTH ST. PAUL STREET,

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October, 1895.

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A valuable market variety. A perpetual bearer. Ripens a crop of berries at time of Gregg, producing more fruit; continues bearing on young wood until killed by frost,—not a few scattering berries but frequently 80 to 100 on a single tip. Berries fine quality, extra large and firm; plant a vigorous grower, extremely hardy, going uninjured through past winter where many kinds were killed.

Special inducements to large buyers for Spring, 1896.

—CIRCULARS, COLORED PLATES, ETC., AT LOW RATES.

Our usual immense assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Roses, Shrubs, Bulbs,
Hardy and Tender Plants, Etc.,

All young thrifty stock, carefully grown and graded to the highest standard.

FRUIT TREES

Especially fine Standard and Dwarf Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot, &c.

SMALL FRUITS

Large stock leading old and new varieties. Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, Dewberries, Raspberries, &c., grown from pure stock, graded and handled right.

ORNAMENTALS

Of all kinds, handsome blocks of well grown trees Deciduous and Evergreen, upright and weeping. Largest and finest lot of Carolina Poplars on the market. Splendid stock of Silver, Norway Schwedlerit and Ash leaf Maples, European and Cut leaf Birch, Catalpas, Lindens, Horse Chestnuts, Flowering Thorns, Tulips, Willows, &c.



GAULT RASPBERRY, FROM PHOTO OF CLUSTER
PICKED IN SEPTEMBER.



INDUSTRY.

SHRUBS

A splendid stock of well-grown plants in large assortment of varieties.

ROSES

We lead the world in field grown Roses. Immense stock field grown Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, &c., budded low on Manetti. Best plants at lowest rates. Fine block of Holland grown Tree Roses for Fall delivery.

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All the varieties for Fall planting direct from the best French and Holland growers.

Largest, most complete and best equipped cellars and packing houses. Stock stored for Spring delivery when desired. Facilities for prompt and accurate filling of orders are unsurpassed.

YOUR INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED AT ANY TIME.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE

41st YEAR.

1,000 ACRES.

29 GREENHOUSES.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

THE LEADING NURSERY OF AMERICA.

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Founded 1840.

Hardy Trees and Plants

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FRUIT TREES.

SMALL FRUITS.

GRAPE VINES.

DECIDUOUS, ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.

EVERGREENS.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.

HARDY PLANTS.

HARDY ROSES.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE superbly illustrated,
also Wholesale List for the Trade—FREE.

1895 Fall Planting 1895

450,000 Peach Trees Offered of the leading old and new varieties. Carefully grown, healthy and true to name. All sizes, and at lowest wholesale rates consistent with the times.

- 70,000 Elberta,
- 50,000 Crosby,
- 40,000 Champion, and
- 290,000 of other desirable varieties.

Large Stock of PALMETTO and other ASPARAGUS roots, one and two year

Correspondence Solicited.

ALEXANDER PULLEN,

"MILFORD NURSERIES."

Milford, Delaware.

STANDARD AND DWARF PEAR,

APPLE, PLUM, CHERRY, RUSSIAN APRICOTS,
CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

And Low Budded Roses on Manetta Stock.

Prices Low and Stock Good.

Special Prices on Car Lots.

JAY WOOD,

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JACKSON & PERKINS, Newark,
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...Growers of...

WHOLESALE ONLY.

CHOICE SPECIALTIES FOR..
NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS.

For the Season of 1895-96.

Roses. An immense stock of strong plants on *own roots*. Grown on new land, and especially fine. Try Margaret Dickson with your agents. It is the finest White H. F. yet introduced. Plates and circulars supplied.

Clematis. The Trio, Jackmann, Henryii, and Ramona. Mme. Ed. Andre, the new red. Graveolens, yellow. A large assortment, including especially fine lots of Hydrangea p. g. (*Tree-form* and Bush.) Japan Snowballs, Tea's Weeping Mulberry, Ampelopsis Veitchii, Paeonies, &c., &c.

Gooseberries. An extra large lot. Grown with heavy tops as well as roots. An overstock this season—better take advantage of it. Columbus, Downing and Houghton.

Grape Vines. An extra large lot. Grown with heavy tops as well as roots. Grown on *Pear land*, and fine thrifty young stock. They come out with the roots on their top.

If You have not yet received our Trade List, write for it before placing orders.

Small Fruit Plants.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS by the 1,000,000, all grown from new beds. Largest stock of Golden Queen, Shaffer's Colossal, Brandywine, and Thompson's Early Raspberry, in the State of Ohio.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

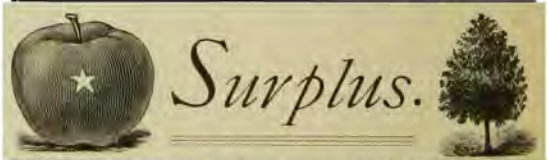
BLACKBERRY, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANTS, RHUBARB, HORSE RADISH, Etc.

Our Specialties: Brandywine and Staple Strawberries, Eureka Raspberry.

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PLUMS.—5,000 Willard, Abundance, Spaulding and Lincoln.

PEARS.—5,000 Koonce, Kieffer, Seneca, Lincoln Coreless, Japan Golden Russet.

APPLES.—A heavy stock of standard sorts. A limited supply of Starr, Parlin and Flora.

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CHESTNUTS.—Alpha, Opens Sept. 5 to 10, without frost.

Parry's Giant, 4 to 6 inches around; the largest known chestnut.

Pedigree Mammoth, Paragon, Gumbo, Ridgeley, &c.

WALNUTS.—French, Persian, Japan and English.

PECANS, ALMONDS, FILBERTS, SHELLBARKS.

NOVELTIES.

10,000 Eleagnus Longipes; 5,000 Matrimony Vines; 25,000 Trifoliate Orange, 1, 2 and 3 year; 10,000 Japan Wineberry; Japan Mayberries; Logan (Raspberry-Blackberry); Strawberry-Raspberry.

15,000 Imported Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry, 1 and 2 year.

10,000 Childs' Tree Blackberry—green plants, pot-grown.

10,000 Eldorado " " "

10,000 Lovett's Best " " "

A heavy stock of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries and Currants.

Shade Trees—POPLARS AND MAPLES.

SEND FOR SPECIAL PRICES.

All stock disinfected and free from insect or disease.

WM. PARRY, Pomona Nurseries,

PARRY, - - NEW JERSEY.

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OFFER

- 45,000 Pear, Std., very fine, strictly 2 years, will grade largely $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and up, general assortment.
- 30,000 Pear, Dwf., 2 years, a fine lot in every respect.
- 80,000 Cherry, strong 2 year, good supply of northern sorts.
- 75,000 Plum on Plum, 1 and 2 years, very fine, general assortment, including Willard, Burbank and Forest Rose.
- 150,000 Peach, good supply of Crosby, Champion and Elberta.
- 15,000 Apricot, Russian and American sorts.
- 500,000 Apple, 2 years, good supply of northern sorts.
- 2,000,000 Apple Seedlings.
- 75,000 Quince Stocks, Augers.
- 200,000 Mariana Stocks.

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| 1,500,000 Osage Hedge, 1 year. | 50,000 Elm, 1 year. |
| 500,000 Russian Mulberry, 1 year. | 2,000 Mountain Ash, 4 to 5 ft. and 5 to 8 feet. |
| 200,000 Box Elder, 1 year. | 1,000 Cut Leaf Birch, 4 to 5 feet and 5 to 6 feet, fine. |
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Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Blackberries, Raspberries, Evergreens, Asparagus, Pieplant, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

TRY US on PEAR, CHERRY and PLUM,
and compare our stock with that from other parts of the country.

We Guarantee Satisfaction.

Established 1869. **Mount Hope Nurseries.** Established 1869.

Large growers of **APPLE, CHERRY, PEAR, PLUM, and PEACHES.**
The NEW PEACH BOKARA No. 3, 28° below zero and a peach. The Hardest Peach known. For Prices
Fire an inquiry to

A. C. GRIESA & BRO., - - - LAWRENCE, KAN.

A FEW HUNDRED CLEMATIS. Strong Plants. Jackmanii, Ramona, Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince of Wales, Star of India, Alexander, Flamua, etc.

15,000 H. P., Mosses and Climbers ON OWN ROOTS.
Jack, Paul Neyron, P. C. d' Itohan, Coquette des Alpes and Blanches, U. Brunner, Magna Charta, Mrs. J. Laing, LaFrance, and other standard varieties. Write for prices.

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Meeche's Orange Champion
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Quinces. 30,000 2-year, very fine.

Crosby Champion
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50 other kinds

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Transparent Ben Davis Gano and others

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Wilson Jr.
Wilson Early
Early Harvest
150m good plants

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200,000 BARR'S MAMMOTH ASPARAGUS, 3 years.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS, Greenville, Timbrell, Gandy, Lady Thompson, and others.
SHADE TREES, EVERGREENS, ETC.

West Jersey Nursery Co., Bridgeton, N. J.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

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Write for SPECIAL PRICES in CAR LOAD LOTS. Personal inspection courted. SPADES—see Trade List. Trade List ready Sept. 1st.

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BRIDGEPORT, Marion County, - - - INDIANA.

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LARGE TREES,
SMALL

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

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COMPLETE STOCK. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SHENANDOAH NURSERY Offers to the trade a large stock of Apple Trees, 1st-class, strong on northern sorts.

Apple, Cherry, Plum Seedlings, Apple Grafts Made to Order.	Apple, Cherry, Plum SCIONS.
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Cherries, Grapes, Shade Trees (large and small), Evergreens, Roses, Etc.
Plum on Plum (Native and European varieties).
PRICES LOW. Correspondence Address D. S. LAKE, Prop., Shenandoah, Iowa.
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THE WILLIAM H. MOON CO., MORRISVILLE, BUCKS CO., PA.,

Offer for Fall, 1895.

- 1,000,000 Asparagus Roots, 2 years old, Palmetto, Barr's and Conover's.
- 5,000 Paragon and Numbo Chestnuts, 1 and 2 years, grafted.
- 20,000 Sugar and Silver-Leaved Maples, 8 to 14 ft.
- 10,000 Carolina Poplars, 8 to 15 ft.
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- 50,000 Deciduous Trees of Leading Varieties.
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- 100,000 Flowering Shrubs, including a full assortment of leading varieties.
- 10,000 Rosa Wichuriana.
- 20,000 Holesuckles—Climbing.
- 20,000 Climbing Vines—Assorted.
- 80,000 Dahlias—Finest Collection.

Special quotations on application. Correspondence with the trade solicited in reference to their wants in the Ornamental Line.

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Offer for Fall '95, and Spring '96,
large stock of the following:

Apple, Peaches, Plum (Japan and others) Apricots, Nectarines, 1-Year Standard Pear (heavy on Kieffer, Garber and Clapp's Favorite), Grape, Asparagus, Strawberries, Osage Orange, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Etc., Etc.

Well-Graded Stock! Prompt Shipment.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Special attention to growing Peach Trees of which we have the usual quantity. We are prepared to give prices to suit the times.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

"Southern Natural Peach Pits" in season.

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Fruit Trees for Fall of '95 and Spring of '96.

800,000 APPLE. All the leading and hardier sorts.

15,000 PEACH. Crosby, Champion, Elberta, Etc.

PLUMS, CHERRIES, and a General Assortment.

Correspondence solicited.

Send us your Want-List.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, Vincennes, Ind.

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Largest Growers and Exporters of all kinds of

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GROWER AND EXPORTER OF

FRUIT, FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL TREE STOCKS,
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AZALEAS, CAMELLIAS, CLEMATIS LILACS, MAGNOLIAS,
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AUG. RHOTERT,

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Offer for Fall Delivery 1895,

What now, June 6th, 1895 promises to be not only the largest stock of Peach Trees, one year old, from bud, in Delaware and Maryland, but strictly free from every taint of disease whatever. Come and investigate for yourselves, it will be to your interest so to do, especially if you purchase in car load bulk.

BUDS FOR SALE AFTER JULY 10TH, 1895.

STRICTLY HEALTHY AND TRUE TO NAME.

Correspondence Solicited.

W. M. PETERS' SONS, - Wesley, Md.

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IMMENSE STOCK, LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Correspond with us and get samples and prices before placing your orders. Introducing of the new early black grape, . . .

EARLY OHIO, . . .
Ten days earlier than Moore's Early, and three times as productive.
Address, C. S. CURTICE CO., Portland, N. Y.

VINES

WE Grow for the Wholesale Trade.

1 and 2 Yr. PLUM ON PLUM. 1, 2 and 3 Yr. APPLES—
Budded. 1 and 2 Year CHERRY—Sweet and Sour.
1 and 2 Yr. STD. PEARS. 1 and 2 Yr. DWF. PEARS.

The finest stock in this country. Orders for Car Load Lots solicited. Let me price your want list.

F. M. HARTMAN, Dansville, N. Y.

I AM A BOOKBINDER!

I don't sell fruit plates nor wooden labels, but I can bind your plate books and folios right and at prices that will suit you. Give me a trial. Write for prices and sample.

HERBERT J. WILSON, Aqueduct Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

I have a fine lot of extra strong 2 year

Fay's Currants

To offer at reduced rates.

GET MY PRICES BEFORE ORDERING ELSEWHERE.

F. H. BURDETT, Clifton, Monroe Co., N. Y.



Electrotypes and Cuts

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PLANTS, ORNAMENTALS FOR

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The Largest of all Early Pears.

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Rural New Yorker, says:—"A remarkably early pear. Large and beautiful. More showy than Clapp's."
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ELLWANGER & BARRY, say:—"Certainly a handsome early pear."
HAS BE N SHIPPED 400 MILES AND KEPT 17 DAYS.
Grafts for sale now; Buds in season; Trees in the Fall.

Leading Nurserymen are "in it."—How is it with you?—Write about it.

THE ROGERS NURSERY CO., - - - MOORESTOWN, N. J.

PEAR



Clematis Madame Edouard Andre.

INTRODUCED BY LEVAVASSEUR & SONS, ORLEANS, FRANCE.

THIS PLATE MADE BY
ROCHESTER LITHOGRAPHING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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VOL. III.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1895.

No. 9.

REGARDING RUSSIAN FRUITS.

Editor of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I have read the attack on me in your July issue by a Mr. Bomberger. It is unfortunate that any man's personal obligations should force him to attack a paper written wholly in the interest of intelligence and morality in business and try to destroy its force by impugning the motives of its author. His chief objection is directed to an illustration of an especially flagrant violation of a moral rule insisted upon in the paper. The violation of the rule is admitted, but he says the matter was cured by a certain election of officers. What, except obliquity of moral ideas, or lack of them, could lead a man to that attitude, is not apparent. The claim that the value of a species of fruit can be settled by securing the election of certain men and defeating others by setting things up a la Tammany, is a dangerous one. If he is correct, then Tammany was right and Parkhurst and the churches were wrong, as long as Tammany could carry the ward elections. In fact, this was Tammany's claim for twenty years wherein they actually did carry the ward elections. By the same easy rule of morality and logic, the churches will be wrong and Tammany right if it can succeed in carrying the ward elections next year. He denounces the illustration, impersonal though it was, and invites an examination of Professor Budd's record. "What is writ is writ" and I take up his challenge. The official reports of the Iowa State Horticultural Society, of which Professor Budd has been secretary almost continuously for twenty-five years, cannot be objected to. These reports show that as long ago as 1871 the horticulturists of Iowa had become aware that their fruits, of eastern and southern origin, were not fitted to endure prairie conditions. They were looking anxiously for other fruits. In 1871 the secretary of this society received from Washington scions of sixteen varieties of Russian apples, to be grown and distributed to the society. See report 1872, page 14. On page 218, report for 1874, it is recorded that "C. L. Watrous as chairman of a committee made report as follows: 'Resolved that the secretary be authorized to open a correspondence with Dr. Regel, Director of the Imperial Botanic Gardens, St. Petersburg, Russia, with a view of importing scions of varieties of Russian apples and other fruits for trial on the grounds of the State Agricultural College and that, if a favorable response be received, the funds of the society may be used for that purpose to an amount not to exceed \$100, said importation to be made in the fall of 1875.'" Resolution adopted by unanimous vote. That resolution, with its unanimous adoption, lights up the situation in Iowa. On page 299,

report 1877, it is recorded that this appropriation of cash was renewed by resolution of the board of directors. This resolution was offered also by C. L. Watrous. We were all anxious for Russian fruits then. In the meantime, Professor Budd raised public expectation to the highest by accounts of some Russian apples already on trial in America. In report for 1878, page 80, Secretary Budd, in a paper, said: "The Belle de Boskoff and Yellow Transparent apples, for instance, compare favorably with the English Golden Russet and Yellow Harvest in quality." "The absolute hardness of these varieties is a desideratum covering a multitude of deficiencies." "The words absolute hardness mean more than ability to live through our winters." "It (the tree) must be able to start into growth the fruit the ensuing spring." Upon this unqualified recommendation I procured and planted both in nursery. Belle de Boskoff killed to the snow-line like a peach and I think I never got a tree fit for market. Many others suffered the same loss. Yellow Transparent has never been fully hardy at Des Moines and blights di-astrously, besides. I fail to find where Professor Budd has ever acknowledged his error in these recommendations and warned planters of the absolute unreliability of the Boskoff in Iowa. Why this failure?

I quote again from Secretary Budd, page 265, report 1878: "The State Horticultural Society has imported for trial on the grounds of the Iowa Agricultural College about twenty varieties of pears successfully fruited on the steppes around Moscow and St. Petersburg Russia," and in the next sentence he breaks forth into triumphant prophecy, "beyond a shadow of doubt all these varieties will prove hardy on our most exposed prairies." I hopefully planted all, or nearly all of these in a most favorable situation at Des Moines and all are dead but one sort. Many froze down to the ground and others blighted to death. Other men suffered in the same way. I cannot find where Professor Budd has published these failures and warned planters of their danger. Why this failure?

Again on page 474, report 1878, the professor says: "The advantage we reach in importing fruits from Russia is that they are absolutely hardy." These last words he put in capitals. In the same connection he states: "We have on the college farm over two hundred Russian varieties in nursery and orchard." Yet most of them have been blackened and killed by winter, at Des Moines and elsewhere over the state and losses have been heavy. I find no retraction of this sweeping recommendation; no list of rejected varieties from the professor. Why this failure? Remember this was in 1878. On page 476 of the same volume he says: "I have not the least doubt that every one of these thirty varieties (of apples) will,

like the Borsdorf, Red Queen and others tested, prove winter apples about the same in season as in their native country" Out of that thirty not one is a winter apple in Central Iowa. A change in latitude of a thousand miles ripens them all prematurely. In report for 1879, page 123, the professor says that of scions imported for the society: "About forty varieties of winter apples have been received from near Moscow and have grown with almost perfect uniformity top-grafted in the experiment orchard." These forty sorts have never been shown at our winter meetings, nor any explanation of the failure given, and it is now fifteen years. Again, why not?

In report for 1881, page 374, Professor Budd says: "We wish to say a good word for *Prunus Simonii*. In exposed positions it endured our past severe winter, where Weeping Birch and other trees, supposed to be hardy, were badly injured or killed. We believe it will prove a valuable fruit and a fine ornamental tree in the northern half of the state." It winter-kills badly at Des Moines, while the birch is entirely hardy, yet I find no correction of his statement by the professor, and a good deal of money was wasted in consequence. Why has he failed?

In the summer of 1882 Professor Budd accompanied Charles Gibb of Canada, on a visit to Russia and returned with, if possible, more confidence than ever in Russian fruits. This confidence he based upon the supposed similarity of physical conditions in Russia and in Iowa. His confident recommendations caused his importations to be propagated and planted to an immense extent and with immense disappointment and loss. The money loss must have been in the hundreds of thousands and the loss in confidence and hopefulness can never be estimated in dollars.

On page 76, report for 1882, he says of his Russians: "Our nurserymen need not hesitate to propagate and distribute them as rapidly as possible." Then follows a list of twenty-six sorts, described and recommended through a half dozen pages. I think I tested them all; lost most by winter-killing or blight and dropped all but one as worthless. These sorts have substantially disappeared from our nurseries. Many of them were recommended to "keep through the winter." Not one has fulfilled the promise. I find no report by the professor setting forth these facts.

On page 82 of the same volume, the professor strongly recommended twenty-two other varieties from Poland and Hungary as winter-keepers and worthy. I propagated them all and lost them all by winter-killing and blight. I find no report from the professor of the failure of these sorts. Why has none been published? Other members of the society having similar experiences began to murmur and question, but they were silenced by more enthusiastic believers in the Russians. From this time matters have assumed a sort of personal, almost theological cast, and those who reported unfavorably of the Russians, did so in fear and were treated as heretics and infidels have always been treated.

On page 103, report for 1883, the professor says of pears imported by him: "Yet if our people will believe in them, we can soon have Bessemianka and Russian Bergamots over the whole northern part of the continent." Yet the Russian pears have proved dismal disappointments in Iowa and, in the last Minnesota report, Mr. Cook of the Windom Experiment Station, says: "My best trees of these Russian pears are going out without bearing a specimen of fruit. I had some hopes of the Russian plums, but after some ten years' trial of several of the best varieties selected by Professor Budd, I don't believe they are worth the ground they occupy. In grubbing out trees this spring I find them nearly all dead." Why does Professor Budd refuse to publish a report setting forth the exact facts; the failures as well as the successes of these fruits? I can find none.

On page 89 of same report he says: "The sooner we relinquish the common impression that the winter apples Orel, Voronesh, Saratov and other provinces of Central Russia in the region of the Volga will not keep fully as well with us, the better it will be for our horticultural interests." If that statement does not show ignorance of the commonest laws of nature, what does it show? Those regions are seven hundred to one thousand miles further north than Central Iowa. Will Mr. Bomberger explain? On the same page the professor says: "A large ledger has been already provided in which are entered statements received concerning each variety sent out. We have already sent these fruits to about one thousand parties in all parts of Iowa and to some extent, in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota, Wyoming, etc." Therefore, the facts for and against their successes must have been known long since, if the ledger ever existed, for that was twelve years ago.

On pages 311 and 312, report 1885, a list of seventeen sorts is recommended on account of their promising behavior at Ames. Not one of them is now recommended as useful over Iowa by any reputable nurseryman or fruit grower that I know. Where is the professor's report of their having failed to give full satisfaction everywhere?

In report for 1886, page 436, the professor says: "The work at Ames consists chiefly in testing new varieties from Europe and elsewhere. These new fruits are exceeding our expectations already." Why have not the failures been published even more widely than the successes? All civilized governments place lights on rocky coasts and shoals to warn mariners of danger.

In report for 1888, page 404, Professor Budd, in a discussion relating to making a list of reliable Russian apples, said: "I have been keeping ledger accounts with these varieties, but have not had time to sum up my accounts." Why? In report for 1892, page 307, Professor Budd read a paper on "Valuable Russian Fruits." A few quotations will be interesting: "This is a subject for a large book rather than a brief report." "A summarized report made up from our experimental ledger would alone do justice to the title." "As this cannot be done (Why?) we will comment on a few varieties which have attracted

special attention over great areas of the West and North." Then follow glowing descriptions and recommendations of thirty-four sorts of Russian apples, with the claim that they are only a few out of many, equally valuable. Among these over twenty sorts are specifically stated to be "winter" apples, "late winter," and "very late winter." This was said to be from the famous ledger. Many times and often these winter apples have been shown in profusion by the professor at our state fairs in August, but in all these years I have never seen a peck of Russian apples at any of our state society exhibits in December and January. Professor Troop of Indiana Agricultural College Experiment Station reported that his winter apples from Professor Budd of Ames, Iowa, all ripened early, some in August. The editor of the *American Garden* had much the same experience.

Will Mr. Bomberger tell us what he thinks of these glowing and unqualified recommendations from the chief horticulturist of the state, with no hint of any failure, and the other facts that our best nurserymen dare not risk their reputation and money by growing and selling them with any such guarantees. I find in the later volumes no modifications by the professor of these extravagant recommendations of Russian fruits, but I find plenty of evidence that the consciences of some of our best members have revolted, and that they have entered protest after protest against such wholesale statements, begging for impartial reports, including failures as well as successes. Our society that stood as a unit in brotherly love and enthusiasm twenty years ago, is now divided into two hostile camps. It is like the pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties in the American congress before the civil war, and it has been as dangerous to speak against Russian fruits as it then was to doubt the divinity of human slavery. To doubt that this has happened because of Professor Budd's personal course regarding these Russian fruits and the reports concerning them is as if one should deny that slavery was responsible for our civil war. If a nurseryman had pursued this course in the trade would he be eulogized in the fraternity as "our distinguished worker;" or would he be reported as a notorious "worker?"

Since Mr. Bomberger, after a day's consultation and note-taking, has forced this public trial, there can certainly be no more ideal forum than the pages of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, nor any jury more competent than the nurserymen of America.

These quotations, already too many, must close. They are but a few culled out of many. No volume would suffice for all and to go into newspaper articles and personal letters of a similar character would fill a library. If a public officer living upon public taxes is not under obligation to be impartial in publishing all results of his experiments conducted at public expense, I am wrong. If instead of being an impartial judge, he ought to be an attorney making the utmost of everything on one side and hiding or denying all evidence on the other, then am I wrong again. If a professor paid to experiment and

advise the public afterwards of all the results, without fear or favor, has performed his duty by announcing in advance what the results of his experiments will be and afterwards publishing only the scraps of evidence that tend to justify his theories, then am I wrong again, and my paper was wholly wrong.

Des Moines, Ia.

C. L. WATROUS.

MME. ED. ANDRE—JACKMANNI RED.

This clematis, which is of a beautiful bright red velvet color, was dedicated by Levavasseur & Sons to Mme. Ed. Andre, wife of the well-known French landscape gardener. It comes from a seed of Jackmani (hybrid of Patens) and took first prize gold medal at the horticultural exhibition at Tours in 1892, and later in Paris. It is of the most free-blooming variety, remontant or ever-blooming, being in bloom all summer, making the finest effect with its beautiful color and large abundant flowers. The frontispiece of this issue well illustrates it.

THE GRAPE SITUATION.

A. S. Watson, Westfield, N. Y., writing to the *Grape Belt*, says:

The conditions now existing are such as fully warrant obtaining for the grape growers of this section a net return for their grapes of an average of fully 22 1-2 cents per basket. This means selling many cars at commencement at 28, 27 and 25 cents on track here. Ohio has already sold car loads at 30 cents on track. The conditions existing are these: Little, if any, more than one-half of a crop on the vines, fruit extra fine quality and early, the entire country practically returned to a prosperous condition, with labor fully employed at advanced wages, one-half crop, double demand, growers will be disappointed, the grapes are not on the vines, there is no possible excuse or reason for taking 15 cents for our grapes. Ohio is universally conceded to be out of competition. Their highest estimate is 25 per cent. of a crop. Fifteen cents per basket is cost price and not a fairly remunerative price even with a full crop, much less with one-half crop.

SEPTEMBER CROP REPORT.

The September crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture says:

Both apples and peaches show an improvement, the former of 1.6 points and the latter of nearly 1 point. The sections where the crop is a failure and where abundant were pointed out particularly in the August report. The present percentages sufficiently indicate these localities. Drought has caused dropping and the too-rapid maturity of apples, and somewhat lowered the quality of peaches in localities here and there, but whatever damage has been done has not been sufficient to alter the general average for the country. The average condition of apples is now 72.8, and of peaches 84.1. Grapes range from one-half to a full crop in the Eastern and Middle states, about three-fourths the normal product being reported from New York. Figures are generally high in the South. The indications in Kansas and Nebraska are for about three-fourths the usual product. In the Mountain and Pacific states conditions are generally high. Improvement since last month is noted in the latter region, except in California, where a decline of 12 points is reported. The Department's Californian agent reports the quality of the crop fully up to the average, but the quantity in many sections from 15 to 25 per cent. short.

Among Growers and Dealers.

John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex., has been elected president of the Texas State Horticultural Society.

E. A. Wood, South Denver, Colo., has been re-elected president of the Chrysanthemum Society of America.

C. H. Joosten, New York city, visited Western New York nurseries last month in the interest of the Spineless gooseberry.

Ethan Chase of Riverside, Cal., while on an eastern trip last month called upon Western New York friends and relatives.

H. C. Kerman, Grimsby, Ont., and E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind., were recent callers upon Western New York nurserymen.

Dr. Herman Schroeder, Bloomington, Ill., this year gathered large crops from his 3,000 pear and 500 plum trees. He is 76 years of age.

Ellwanger & Barry took several prizes for fruits at the seventy-fifth annual fair of the Rhode Island State Fair Association at Narragansett Park.

George Leslie & Son, Leslie, Ont., proprietors of the Toronto Nursery, one of the oldest in Canada, have made an assignment. The liabilities are stated to be \$65,000.

The Albaugh Nursery Co., Dayton, O., exhibited at the Ohio State Fair a bushel of Murdy plums, said to be three weeks later than the Pond's seedling and very much like it.

R. M. Kellogg, Ionia, Mich., thinks the peach orchard of President Roland Morrill, of the Michigan Horticultural Society, in the Benton Harbor district, is the finest in the world.

The Sedgwick Nursery Co. has been incorporated at Wichita, Kan., with a capital of \$10,000 by Chauncey A. Seaman, Charles Schafer, S. B. Shirk and Messrs. Schermerhorn and Bartley.

Remer Brothers, Aulne, Kan., write: "Four weeks ago we had promise of a big winter apple crop, but the fruit has fallen so that the crop is ruined. All the fruit is wormy."

Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New Canaan, Conn., have brought suit in Philadelphia against the J. T. Lovett Co., Little Silver, N. J., for alleged infringement upon the trade mark "Green Mountain" grape.

H. V. Hobbie and M. L. Culver of the firm of Hobbie & Culver, of this city, last month confessed judgment in a small amount. The affairs of the concern were placed in the hands of Marsden B. Fox, secretary and treasurer of the Rochester Lithographing Co., as receiver.

Frederick W. Kelsey, New York, says: "There would appear to have been already sufficient experience to demonstrate the fact, which many have heretofore considered a theory, that drought during the summer has as much, or more, to do with the loss of rhododendrons and other evergreen plants as the cold in winter."

Harlan P. Kelsey, Kawana, N. C., on August 17th, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Thomas F. Parker is assignee. Mr. Kelsey says he hopes the difficulty is but temporary. He has been retained by the assignee to assist in the management of the business. Orders received will have his personal supervision.

The W. S. Little Co., of this city, recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000, marks the establishment of a retail department in connection with the wholesale business of William S. Little & Co. The incorporators of the retail company are Hiram W. Smith, Charles Little, Samuel C. McKown and John W. Smith, all of this city.

Nelson Bogue, Batavia, N. Y., entertained members of the Patrons of Husbandry at his nurseries on August 23d. Among those present were Professors Roberts and Bailey of Cornell University. The latter in an address said that he thought one reason for non-bearing fruit trees is that nurserymen do not use buds from trees which are regular and constant bearers.

Referring to the sale of Essex County, N. J., park bonds, Frederick W. Kelsey, New York, says: "Instead of \$750,000 at par, as mentioned in September NURSERYMAN the bids aggregated over six millions, and one million was awarded to Vermilye & Co., New York, at 100.77 or \$7,700 net premium for the million. This is the highest price I think any county bond has ever sold for in this country."

C. F. McNair, of Dansville, N. Y., has accepted the management of the Rogers Nursery Co., Moorestown, N. J., in place of Isaac C. Rogers, resigned. Mr. McNair has had active experience in the nursery business for 17 years and is thoroughly competent to attend to every department. Mr. McNair's own business in Dansville will be conducted under the care of his partner for the present.

Judging from samples of the fruit of the new Tatgi plum sent by the Silas Wilson Co., Atlantic, Ia., this promises to be one of the best of the Japanese varieties. The fruit is small this year and it lacks the dark purple bloom which characterizes it usually. This is said to be caused by the hard frosts of last May, but the quality appears to have remained uninjured. The flesh is firm, wine-colored, very juicy and of a delicate and most agreeable flavor. Mr. Wilson thinks it better than the Lombard.

John Wragg, Waukeo, Ill., writes: "We send you sample of our new native plum, the Stoddart. The fruit is not full size owing to the severe drought. We think this plum will prove the finest native ever brought to notice. We are fruiting forty-eight varieties and this is the finest of all. We have just had a fine rain, the heaviest for years. The indications are for a fair trade this fall and next spring." The Stoddart plum is indeed an excellent fruit. It is of fine appearance. The flesh is firm and very juicy, and the flavor is remarkably fine.

HERMAN BERKHAN.

The subject of this sketch was born at Charleston, S. C., May 26, 1857. He left school at 14, and following his inclination started in to learn the drug business. He attended the Medical College of the State of South Carolina two years and graduated in pharmacy in 1877. He was in the retail business, at the head of the prescription department in the one position until 1881, when he decided to seek a new field. He went to New York and took a position in a wholesale drug house, which he held until 1885. He then accepted a position with a gentleman who represented several nursery firms, with whom he remained until 1893, calling annually upon the nurserymen and attending their conventions.

In February, 1893, he resigned his position, formed a partnership with a former school-mate, also a druggist, and sailed the same month for France, visiting the principal cities, extending his trip through Italy and Sicily, securing nursery agencies and returning in April, the partnership continuing until February, 1895, when he purchased his partner's interest, assumed all obligations and continued business alone.

Mr. Berkhan is agent for a number of old established reliable firms in France, Germany, Italy, Sicily, Turkey, England, Holland and Belgium, and is headquarters for the various goods produced in these countries, for which he takes import orders, among which may be mentioned: Nursery stock, gelatines, vanilla beans, opium, crude drugs, essential and olive oils, marrons, dried and candied fruits, gums, garden and flower seeds, etc.

He is sole agent for the United States and Canada for Levasseur & Sons of Ussy and Orleans, France, a first class, progressive and up-to-date house, growing their own stocks and supplying their trade from where they are grown to the best advantage and whose interests are ably and well looked after at this end by Mr. Berkhan, who is a hard worker and knows his business, and who is well known in all sections, having the confidence of and being on the best of terms with the nurserymen of this country and all others with whom he has dealings, making no promises which he cannot fulfill and gaining new friends and customers on each annual trip, which sometimes extends as far as California for nursery stock, all other lines being confined to the importers in New York city. He has built up a good business and for his pluck and energy deserves the success which attends him.

FRUIT GROWING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

J. Van Lindley, Pomona, N. C., writes: "More attention is now given to fruit growing in North Carolina by far than ever before. At Southern Pines, in Moore county, this state, can be found some of the largest orchards and vineyards in the South. One peach orchard contains over 50,000 trees. Besides peach, pear, etc., there are nearly one million grape vines in bearing condition. This is comparatively a new fruit section, just coming into public notice. Peaches from Southern Pines have sold for more money per carrier in New York city this season than any other peaches on the market. Considerable interest is also being taken in apple culture in the mountains of Western North Carolina, where all the showy market varieties grow to perfection. There is no reason why Western North Carolina should not grow all the apples used in the South and it is only a question of time when she will do it."



HERMAN BERKHAN.

A deputation of French nurserymen, members of the Lyons Syndicate, viz., Messrs. Antoine Rivoire, George Thibaud, Joseph Thibaud, Jaquier fils, Biersy, and Combiere, have recently made a tour through Holland, Belgium and England, visiting such nurseries and public gardens as were likely to prove of interest. These gentlemen attended the usual monthly meeting of the French Horticultural Society of London, one of whose members, M. Delanoue, acted as their guide and interpreter during the stay of the deputation in the metropolis. M. A. Rivoire, in expressing satisfaction at their visit, and approving of the work of

the society, begged leave, in his own name and in that of the other members of the deputation, to become members of the society. This request was unanimously granted.—*Gardener's Magazine*.

W. D. Chase & Son, Fitchville, O., write as follows to the Stecher Lithographic Co., the well-known nursery printers, of this city: "We have received the last shipment of new plate books and must say they are the finest we have ever had from any firm. Agents are more than pleased with them. You may expect another order from us."

Hon. E. B. Moses of Kansas, was elected president and Colonel Hines of California, secretary of the national committee of the National Irrigation Congress at Albuquerque, N. M., on September 16th. Phoenix, Ariz., is the place of meeting next time.

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1895.

WIDE DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

A lively controversy has arisen between Hon. C. L. Watrous, of Des Moines, and W. M. Bomberger, horticultural editor of the *Iowa Homestead*, over the subject of Russian fruits in America. It was precipitated by an allusion in Mr. Watrous' paper read before the Indianapolis meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen. Mr. Bomberger in a communication published in the August issue of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, championed the cause of Professor J. L. Budd of the Iowa State Experiment Station, to whom he applied the impersonal reference in Mr. Watrous' paper. In the present issue we give Mr. Watrous' reply to the statements of Mr. Bomberger.

The gentlemen are equally confident of their widely different opinions. Mr. Bomberger, fresh from a visit to the Ames, Iowa, station, where Professor Budd presides, thinks Mr. Watrous' declaration, that vast sums of money have been wasted in an endeavor to make Russian fruits grow successfully a thousand miles nearer the equator than their place of origin, makes singular reading when he has just walked for miles along experimental rows of fruits counting up into hundreds of varieties from nearly every state in the Union, as well as from many foreign countries, but most largely from Russia. Mr. Bomberger's personal observation leads him to assert that at the Ames station Russian fruits have proved a grand success. Mr. Watrous, on the other hand, has had considerable experience in the propagation of Russian fruits

himself and he finds the failures far in excess of the successes. His queries as to the neglect of the Ames station to comment on the failures which have been reported by various experimenters with Russian fruits are certainly to the point.

While Professor Budd, as the result of special study of the Russian fruits, may have been able to produce results where others have failed, we would be pleased to reproduce any warning which the professor may have given for the purpose of preventing waste of money by those who, perhaps, may not so well understand the peculiar characteristics of Russian varieties.

Great credit is due Mr. Watrous for the principle laid down in his paper before the American Association. He says:

Nurserymen should be the first to test all promising fruits and plants. They must also bear the responsibility of putting these novelties into the orchards and vineyards and gardens of the people, or of withholding them because of unworthiness, and the last is as important as the first. It may be true, as some claim, that there is no place of punishment hereafter, but if there is none, one ought to be made for the punishment of those men who, having learned the worthlessness of a tree or plant, refuse to tell the truth, but continue to inflict it upon the people.

Such advice tends to maintain the standard of the nursery business to which all honorable nurserymen look.

In connection with this subject of Russian fruits we cannot refrain from noticing the following statement published in the edition of August 30, 1895, of the *Iowa Homestead*:

Some doubt the value of the Russian experiment, and denounce it, but with results such as these before us, and their wide test, there is something for Doubting Thomases to pause and consider. A large share of opposition comes from two sources, first, indiscreet planting, and second, from nurserymen. During the earlier stages of the experiment it was very indiscreet to propagate and sell the Russian fruits before they were tested, no matter what was claimed for them. It made a heavy sale of nursery stock under the Russian name, but it was neither wise nor honest to have agents, as was common, send out Russian fruits before they had been tested. Much stock sent out was only of the common sorts labeled to suit the demand during the boom, and when these came into bearing and were found to be either common fruits already in cultivation or discarded Russian varieties, it only served to render Russian fruits unpopular. The opposition from nurserymen comes largely from the fact that of late some of these fruits are found to be of considerable value and are so widely scattered at the sub-stations which Professor Budd has established that any one can secure trees and stock easily for propagating purposes from these stations. This fact largely destroys the nursery trade for the sale of high-priced novelties which are usually made "leaders" by salesmen in canvassing. This has caused the National Nurserymen's Association, which is a trust, to make an open attack on Professor Budd this season.

As the official journal of the American Association of Nurserymen, THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN protests against the accusation that the association is a trust. It is no more a trust than is any state, district or county horticultural society, or the experiment station at Ames, Ia. A trust, in a commercial sense, is "a combination of interests for the purpose of regulating and controlling, by means of a common authority, the use, supply or disposal of some kind of property." The constitution of the American Association of Nurserymen states that the object of the association is "to promote the general inter-

ests of its members in: First, relaxation from business; second, the cultivation of personal acquaintance with others engaged in the trade; third, the exhibition of fruits, flowers, plants or manufactured articles used in the business; fourth, exchange and sale of stock." There is no combination here for the purpose of controlling by common authority the use, supply or disposal of any kind of property. The association exists for the mutual advantage of its members, exactly as does any horticultural society, and all nurserymen in good standing are eligible to membership. There is no trust as regards the trade itself and so far as the general public is concerned, the paper of Mr. Watrous which provoked this discussion and from which an extract has been given herewith, is a fair exposition of the attitude of the association.

DON'T SELL NURSERY STOCK SO CHEAP.

Under date of August 20th Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia., writes: "I have traveled six or eight thousand miles in the last two months. Have visited thirteen of the states east of the Rocky Mountains that are the largest producers of nursery stock in the Union, and I am fully satisfied that there is no more nursery stock in the country than there will be a good demand for at fair prices before the season is over. All the apple, pear, plum and cherry can be sold at fair prices long before the season closes next spring. There is not more than 60 per cent. of grape vines in the country that there were last year. Nurserymen, don't give away your stock. Ask and get a reasonable price for it. I regret very much to see some good nurserymen offering stock for about what it cost to grow it. The nursery business is looking up. Ask fair prices for your stock. Selling stock two or three cents a tree less will create no special demand for it, when it is already too low."

Two months ago we called attention to the fact that there were indications of an active trade when the shipping season arrived, and that this would leave for spring but a small surplus of most kinds of stock. The advice of President Wilson is timely.

TEXAS FRUIT PROSPECTS.

J. M. Howell, Dallas, Tex., writes: "Great interest is shown in horticulture, in all sections of Texas. This growing interest is attributable to the State Horticultural Society and the state fair at Dallas. The State Horticultural Society offers \$500 in premiums at every meeting and the horticultural department of the state fair offers from \$1,000 to \$1,500 in premiums every season. The summer meetings of the state society and the autumn meetings of the state fair bring out splendid displays of Texas products. We hope to see, in a few years, the horticultural resources of Texas developed to the extent of attracting the attention of horticulturists in other states."

From Various Points.

A. S. Fuller says that the pecan and other species of the hickory can be successfully propagated by root cuttings.

A writer in *American Gardening* says there are probably 10,000 private gardeners in this country and suggests a convention.

Professor C. V. Riley, late entomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, died last month from the effects of a bicycle accident.

C. W. Garfield of Michigan, suggests that the results of the deliberations of the American Pomological Society be disseminated in bulletins by the division of pomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Secretary John Hall of the Western New York Horticultural Society recently visited the extensive fruit farm of B. J. Case of Sodus. He says the results fully justify the care which has made this one of the finest farms of the kind in the country.

The Western New York Horticultural Society received the first prize of \$200 at the New York State Fair this year for the largest and best display of fruits. All the horticultural societies of the state were represented by exhibits. This is the third time in succession that the Western New York Society has won this prize.

The San Jose scale has reached Connecticut orchards, to the disgust of orchardists. It spreads entirely from nursery stock, and those purchasing trees should see that they are entirely free from this pest before setting them. If they are found to be infested, the trees should be treated as recommended in our last issue.—*Michigan Farmer*.

The Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station has issued a bulletin from which the following practical conclusions are drawn: Trees in cultivated ground have darker and more vigorous foliage than those in sod ground, with less yellowing, dropping of leaves, or wilting in hot, windy days. Apples averaged 14 per cent. greater weight on cultivated than on pasture land, and 17 per cent. greater than on mowed land. As to moisture, for every 100 barrels of water in twenty inches depth of soil or sod land, there were 140 in cultivated land. Evaporation, as any one might suppose, was found proportionate to velocity of wind.

According to the *New York Sun*, there are four or five places in Connecticut where white huckleberries, or "albinos," as they are called, grow wild. One of these is the town of Bozrah, six miles west of Norwich, another is Salem, adjoining Bozrah; another is in Hartford county, and another in Windham county. Mr. F. B. Crandall of Bozrah, recently brought in five quarts of the "albinos" to Norwich and sold them for twenty cents a box. They were large, firm of texture, sweet and luscious, and about as white as milk, though like all albinos, whether of the animal or vegetable world, they have a faint pink hue, seemingly from a light glowing within the rind.

The National Apple Shippers association suggests that apple growers generally adopt a uniform size of package for shipping apples, a full size flour barrel with heads $17\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter and staves $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, holding three bushels of apples. It also suggests that the grade No. 1 shall be divided into two classes, A and B. That the standard for size for class A shall not be less than two and a half inches in diameter and shall include such varieties as the Ben Davis, Willow Twig, Baldwin, Greening and other varieties kindred in size. That the standard for class B shall not be less than two inches in diameter and shall include such varieties as Romanite, Russets, Winesap, Jonathan, Missouri Pippin and other varieties kindred in size. And further, that No. 1 apples shall be at times of packing practically free from the action of worms, or defacement of surface or breaking of skin, and shall be hand-picked from the tree.

It is proposed to change the name of the Washington Navel orange. "California Seedless" has been suggested. William A. Taylor and Professor H. E. Van Deman, suggesting the name Bahia, say: "The variety reached this country in 1870 from Bahia, Brazil, in the form of twelve unnamed trees that had been propagated and grown there for the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. William Saunders, the superintendent of gardens and grounds of the department, through whose efforts the trees were secured, named the variety Bahia in the absence of any known varietal designation. Under this name trees were propagated, labeled and distributed to various growers in Florida and California. The first of these trees to attract public notice were those sent to Riverside, California, where the name 'Riverside Navel' became attached to the variety. Not until its popularity outgrew the bounds of Riverside and the fact of its importation by the Department of Agriculture became known did it acquire the designation 'Washington Navel.'"

AMERICAN GRAPE VINES IN RUSSIA.

United States Consul General John Karel, at St. Petersburg, has presented a report on Russian viticulture in which reference is made to the ravages of the phylloxera and the experiments with American grape vines imported in the hope of overcoming the disease, American stocks having been found capable of withstanding the attacks of the insect. Mr. Karel says:

"Russian viticulture is most advanced in the Caucasus, Bessarabia, and the Crimean regions. Among other vine diseases, the phylloxera, the greatest enemy of the vine, first appeared in Russia, in the Crimean region, in 1879, a year later in the Caucasus, in Bessarabia in 1886, and in the Kutais government in 1889. Every effort to prevent its spread was made. A phylloxera commission was established, and phylloxera committees appointed in every direction. Every preventive known in Europe against the pest was tried, but, in spite of the energetic measures on the part of the government, all efforts proved fruitless.

Large sums of money were expended by the Russian government for that purpose, and the present appropriation amounts to 4,015,000 rubles, (\$1,417,295), of which 2,160,000 rubles (\$762,480) will be distributed this year in equal shares between all the affected regions. The present fight with the phylloxera cannot be considered successful, and the future may prove to be still worse. To prevent as much as possible the import of different diseases with the American vines a number of preventive measures have been suggested and approved. The vine grafts imported must be packed in closed boxes and disinfected by the agent of the phylloxera institution, and the officers of the same institution must see that the grafts are planted only in the localities for which they were imported. The same rules are to be applied to the vine grafts imported from Europe.

In order to learn the culture of the American vine, and also the different ways and measures for the extermination of the phylloxera, it was decided to establish disinfection nurseries in localities where vines are raised, and to found an experimental phylloxera station in Bessarabia, where, in all probability, it will soon be necessary to have recourse to American vines. The station will consist of a nursery and a laboratory, and its establishment will be intrusted to a commission under the presidency of J. B. Cristi.

It was decided, also, to establish nurseries for European vines on government lands in order to spread good stock among peasants possessing vineyards, the number of which is large, especially in the Kherson government, and from the nurseries, which will be exclusively under the control of the phylloxera commission, the vine branches will be distributed to private persons, with the privilege of planting nurseries of their own, but only with the permission and under the control of the commission.

THE SPINELESS GOOSEBERRY.

C. H. Joosten of New York, is sole agent for the United States and Canada for the Spineless gooseberry which has been declared a novelty of great merit. It is of robust growth and produces a heavy crop of large early fruit of excellent quality. The berries are of a deep ruby red color, very large, oblong, measuring 1-1.8 inches in depth.

Mr. Joosten says he has positive assurance from the introducer of the Spineless that it is entirely free from mildew in France, the country of its origin.

STORRS & HARRISON DO NOT WANT PLUMS.

Upon what was believed to be excellent authority, we were led last month to publish a statement that Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., were in the market for 50,000 plums. It appears the statement was not exactly in accordance with the facts in the case. They inform us that they have a fine block of two-year plum trees from a planting of 75,000 stocks, which will yield nearly the amount of trees their trade will require.

CULTURAL QUERIES

A correspondent asks the following questions:

"When is the best time to layer climbing roses?"

"When is the time to plant Yucca lily seed?"

"Are H. P. roses best propagated by layers or cuttings? And when is the best time to do either?"

"Can Mountain Ash be budded on American White Ash?"

John Charlton, of this city, a grower of wide experience, says: "We usually commence to layer climbing roses and other plants the first week in July, or when the young wood is moderately firm; then it will layer without rotting.

"Yucca seed may be sown in fall or early spring outdoors in drills three inches deep. Sow in light, rich soil and they will make fine plants the first season.

"H. P. roses are usually increased by stooling at the same time as the climbers are layered. Cuttings of the H. P. are, I suppose, meant to be propagated from hard or ripe wood, in cold frame; if so July and August would be the proper time to do it. I doubt if one would have much or any success from cuttings of H. P. roses planted out doors.

"Mountain Ash may possibly be budded successfully on the White Ash. I, however, doubt it, although I have never tried it. Seedlings of the European Mountain Ash (Sorbus) are so very cheap I do not see any utility in trying to bud it on the common ash (Fraxinus)."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Funk & Wagnalls will soon publish a revised edition of the "Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations."

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., issue a neat folder giving a list of bulbous plants flowering in early spring, and other plants for fall planting, and incidentally calling attention to one of their special drives, the Crimson Rambler rose.

The California Fruit Grower, one of the brightest and best of periodicals devoted to the interests of horticulture, recently appeared in a new dress of type which is of the most modern style, and is certainly very becoming. A large special edition was issued last month.

Secretary Morton of the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a year book for 1894, which includes the scientific reports and other useful information designed for the instruction of the ordinary citizen, while the business matter of the department has been left for publication as a part of the message and documents communicated to congress. It is believed that future numbers of this year book will still more fully justify the new department.

The thirty-seventh annual report of the State Horticultural Society of Missouri has been issued by the secretary, L. A. Goodman, Westport, Mo. It has 400 pages and contains a full report of the proceedings of the summer and winter meetings of the society in 1894 at which many subjects of interest not only to the members but to horticulturists generally were discussed; reports of county societies; miscellaneous

papers, and a descriptive list of the trees, shrubs and vines of Missouri by B. F. Bush. Jefferson City, Mo.: TRIBUNE PRINTING CO.

In part twenty of "The Book of the Fair" is concluded the extended description of the treasures which were exhibited in the palace of fine arts. A section of World's Fair miscellany, which is a feature of the entire work, gives interesting statistics and comment on this department. Then follows chapter twenty-second devoted to the state exhibits. It is most attractively arranged. The special industries and resources of the states as exhibited in the state buildings, as well as the buildings themselves are treated without unjust discrimination. By reason of the magnificence of the New York building as well as the position of the Empire State in the Union, this is given first notice. Excellent engravings of the exterior and interior portions of the beautiful building illustrate the text. In attractive manner are presented views of the other state buildings accompanied by entertaining and instructive descriptive matter. Several full-page engravings embellish this number. Chicago: THE BANCROFT CO.

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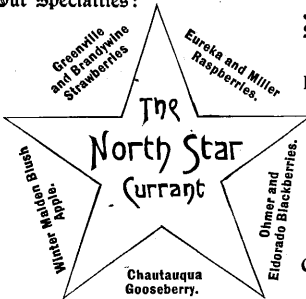
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EVERGREEN NURSERY CO., Proprietors.
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Evergreens a Specialty,

IN GREAT VARIETY,
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Also a fine stock of
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Stock Warranted to be Good!

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**SMITHS AND
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Are offering this year, as usual, an elegant lot of

STANDARD APPLES,

STANDARD AND DWARF PEARS.

PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, QUINCES, &C.,

As well as an elegant lot of

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OF ALL THE LEADING AND POPULAR VARIETIES.

THEY are offering this season the new "Worden-Seckel" Pear,— an exceedingly choice and rare variety, a decided acquisition to the already long list of Pears which they grow, and one which bids fair to become a universal favorite.

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OF ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES,

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SEND estimated list of your probable wants and get our special early quotations, which will be the lowest All the leading and best new sorts of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c., &c. Very fine Downing and Industry Gooseberries, Holland Clematis, June Roses, &c. The largest stock of ornamentals in the West.



Downing's Winter Maiden's Blush Apple.

Choice Nursery Stock.

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- APPLE SEEDLINGS, 2 years, never finer or healthier.
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✻ Sugar, Norway, Sycamore, Ash-Leaved and Silver-Leaved Maples. ✻

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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30,000 Trees of Downing's Winter Maiden Blush Apple

Like its parent, Fall Maiden Blush, but keeps all winter.

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GRAPE VINES.—Diamond, Eaton, Moore's Early, Niagara, Rogers Nos., Worden, &c., &c.

I am the oldest grower in the trade.

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The greatest Raspberry introduction for years.

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75,000 APPLE TREES,	25,000 STANDARD PEARS.
10,000 DWARF PEARS,	15,000 PLUM TREES,
15,000 CHERRY TREES.	10,000 PEACH TREES.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Quince Bushes, Currant Bushes, Gooseberries, Ornamental and Shade Trees,

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CHERRIES and **KIEFFER PEARS** of unsurpassed excellence, and as low as the lowest for first-class stock. **ERIE BLACK-BERRIES** of strong growth and in perfect health, can be supplied in large or small lots.

Among **ORNAMENTAL TREES** we call especial attention to our beautiful stock of the **Weeping Dog Wood**, which is certainly the most valuable drooping lawn tree in our list of hardy specimens. In **MAPLES**, we offer all sizes of **Norway, Sugar, Silver, Red, Wier's Cut-Leaved, and Schwedler's Purple-Leaved**, in quantities to suit purchasers. These are all remarkably thrifty, in perfect health, and well-formed. Also, **Silver-Leaved Lindens** and **Kilmarnock Willows** of handsome form and at very low rates.

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We offer for the Fall of '05 and the Spring of '06, the largest and most complete collection in the United States of high grade small Fruit Plants for Nurserymen and Dealers. Special attention is directed to the following Raspberries in large quantities:

Transplants and strong Suckers.

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Strawberries, for early Fall Trade.

Millions of Plants of all the leading kinds.

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Extra fine plants. Also large stock 2 yrs. Grape Vines of all the leading kinds.

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Lowest Prices Given on Application.

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STRICTLY NO. 1 APPLE TREES BY CAR LOT, AND RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN APRICOTS AND NATIVE PLUM, ROSES, ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.

Prices Low. No better shipping facilities. We are not surpassed by any in the West in number of acres or quality of stock; We have the only practical Box Clamp in use. Price reduced.

Clematis Paniculata.

Fine stock of first-class and extra heavy plants. Lowest rates.

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Phlox, Iris, Paeonies, Pyrethrums, Galliardia, Poppies, Campanulas, Columbines, Etc., Etc.

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The two, new, perfectly hardy hedge plants.

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Guaranteed to be free from Aphis
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LARGE
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Osage,
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RED JUNE, the coming Japan Plum.

After fruiting Red June, four seasons, it proves to be worth more than all the other twenty odd Japs we have fruited put together. Large size, most beautiful red color, good quality, etc. But above and beyond all, very early and very hardy in bud and blossom. Loaded down with magnificent plums this year when Abundance, Burbank, etc., in same orchard were a failure—killed in bud. Ripens so early it also escapes that other twin-enemy of the Japs—the fruit-rot. Ripened this year June 28; was ready to ship several days earlier; colors perfectly even if picked when just turning; juicy, of good quality and a delicious canning plum, with, as President Berckmans says, "a Damsion" flavor. Tree very vigorous and hardy; large orchard trees of Red June and Burbank are perfectly sound and healthy, while Abundance, Maru, etc., show injury from the severe winters; and Satsuma, Berckman's (Sweet Botan), etc., are badly winter killed.

Four years ago we said, "Red June seems, without doubt, the most valuable market plum produced up to this time." Read "is" for "seems" and you have our present opinion. Nor are we alone. We have many testimonials, but no need to add to these letters received from the three greatest authorities on the Japanese plums:

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PEACH, fine lot, etc., etc.

ORNAMENTALS, including Bechtel Double Flowering Crab, Birch, HARDY Pecan, Poplar (Boleana, Carolina, Lombardy); Shrubs, Climbers, 2-year Roses, etc.

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Offer in large quantities all kinds of young
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AM. ARBORVITÆ, all sizes.

Have had best success with fall planting of evergreens, the ground is warm, and air cool.
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Send List of your wants for prices.

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Offer the trade for season of '95 and '96,

CHOICE APPLE, 2 to 3 years.

PEACH TREES, 1 year.

Our Peach Trees are entirely free of yellows and rosette. Stock first-class and of various grades. Prices given on solicitation.

We especially call attention to **ELBERTA PEACH** and **BEN DAVIS APPLE** in large lots.

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Fine Stock.

Apples, Standard Pears, Cherries, Plums, Dwarf Pears, Grape Vines and Roses.

We offer a superior grade of stock that will give satisfaction in every particular. WRITE FOR PRICES.

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Growers of fine Fruit Stock, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Ornamentals, etc., in large quantities. All orders carefully executed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special prices on application.

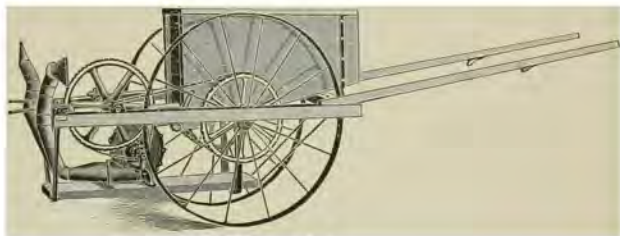
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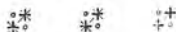
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It will save 70 per cent. of material used over any other method of application known. The machine will go between the closest of nursery rows, will go in wet, sticky ground, as tires are wide, and though only 2 feet 4 inches in width, cannot upset, as the force is applied near the ground and the whole is enclosed in a guard that has no projections to catch or injure trees or other plants; being slightly narrower at front than main body, the wheels cannot run over or injure any tree out of line, as frame will push it aside.

Now, what we claim for this is that it will do more work and better work than any twenty men can do; a boy, driving this machine can do in a day as many acres as a horse can walk over. Slugs come fast at times on pear and other trees, but this machine loaded with lime will destroy them thoroughly, as not a leaf is left untouched by the cloud of dust this machine throws.

This machine is the latest addition to the nurseryman's outfit, and is of utmost value in combating all forms of insect life so-injurious to vegetation, especially with nurserymen, cotton planters, &c. It is a reliable and trustworthy implement—Moth and Rust do not follow in its wake. This is its first season, and so far its cloud of dust has been seen in many of the finest nurseries in the United States. Its success is gratifying to us. One well known firm wrote us: "It paid for itself in one week in their establishment." Do you suffer from insects eating terminals?—buy a Sirocco. Do slugs annoy you and damage your pear and other trees?—the Sirocco is your remedy—quick, economical. It is worth all we ask for it, for the sense of security you feel against the natural enemies of the nurseryman—both insect and fungus. If you have not already bought a Sirocco, order one, and encourage this enterprise that has produced the most valuable tool used by nurserymen.



The Sirocco Co., *Unionville, Lake Co.,*
Ohio.

Headquarters for Colored Plates

=====AND=====

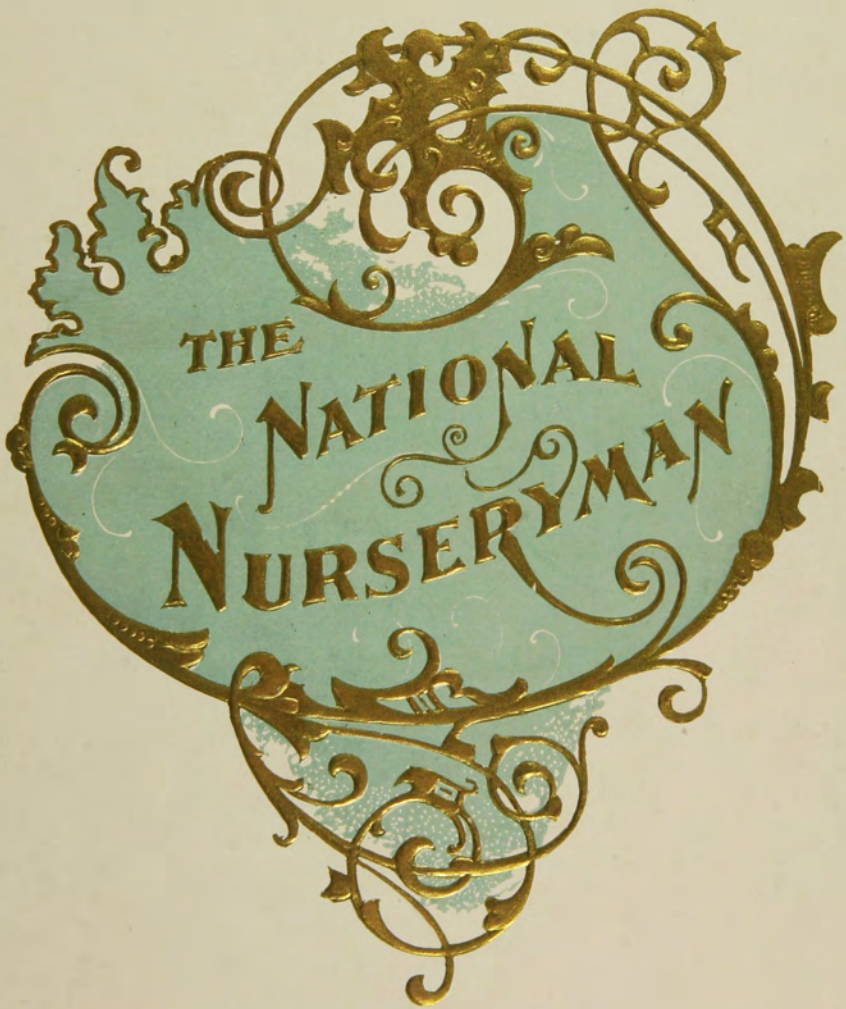
∴ Nurserymen's and Florists' Supplies. ∴



STECHER LITHOGRAPHIC Co.,

NORTH ST. PAUL STREET,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



November, 1895.

PAINESVILLE NURSERIES.

Gault Perpetual Raspberry.

A valuable market variety. A perpetual bearer. Ripens a crop of berries at time of Gregg, producing more fruit; continues bearing on young wood until killed by frost,—not a few scattering berries but frequently 80 to 100 on a single tip. Berries fine quality, extra large and firm; plant a vigorous grower, extremely hardy, going uninjured through past winter where many kinds were killed.

Special inducements to large buyers for Spring, 1896.

—CIRCULARS, COLORED PLATES, ETC., AT LOW RATES.

Our usual immense assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Roses, Shrubs, Bulbs,
Hardy and Tender Plants, Etc.,

All young thrifty stock, carefully grown and graded to the highest standard.

FRUIT TREES

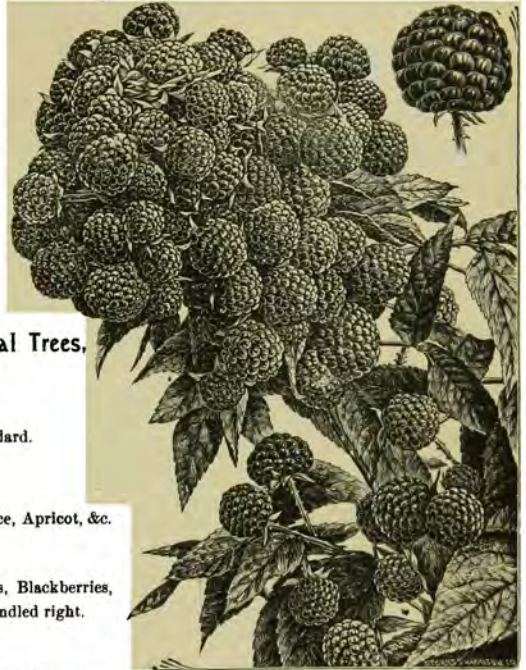
Especially fine Standard and Dwarf Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot, &c.

SMALL FRUITS

Large stock leading old and new varieties. Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, Dewberries, Raspberries, &c., grown from pure stock, graded and handled right.

ORNAMENTALS

Of all kinds, handsome blocks of well grown trees Deciduous and Evergreen, upright and weeping. Largest and finest lot of Carolina Poplars on the market. Splendid stock of Silver, Norway Schwedlerii and Ash leaf Maples, European and Cut-leaf Birch, Catalpas, Lindens, Horse Chestnuts, Flowering Thorns, Tulips, Willows, &c.



GAULT RASPBERRY, FROM PHOTO OF CLUSTER
PICKED IN SEPTEMBER.



INDUSTRY.

SHRUBS

A splendid stock of well-grown plants in large assortment of varieties.

ROSES

We lead the world in field grown Roses. Immense stock field grown Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, &c., budded low on Manetti. Best plants at lowest rates. Fine block of Holland grown Tree Roses for Fall delivery.

BULBS

All the varieties for Fall planting direct from the best French and Holland growers.

Largest, most complete and best equipped cellars and parking houses. Stock stored for Spring delivery when desired. Facilities for prompt and accurate filling of orders are unsurpassed.

YOUR INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED AT ANY TIME.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE

41st YEAR.

1,000 ACRES.

29 GREENHOUSES.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

THE LEADING NURSERY OF AMERICA.

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Founded 1840.

Hardy Trees and Plants

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FRUIT TREES.

SMALL FRUITS.

GRAPE VINES.

DECIDUOUS, ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.

EVERGREENS.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.

HARDY PLANTS.

HARDY ROSES.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE superbly illustrated,
also Wholesale List for the Trade—FREE.

1895 Fall Planting 1895

450,000 Peach Trees Offered of the leading old and new varieties. Carefully grown, healthy and true to name. All sizes, and at lowest wholesale rates consistent with the times.

- 70,000 Elberta,
- 50,000 Crosby,
- 40,000 Champion, and
- 290,000 of other desirable varieties.

Large Stock of PALMETTO and other ASPARAGUS roots, one and two year.

Correspondence Solicited.

ALEXANDER PULLEN,

"MILFORD NURSERIES."

Milford, Delaware

STANDARD AND DWARF PEAR,

APPLE, PLUM, CHERRY, RUSSIAN APRICOTS,
CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

And Low Budded Roses on Manetta Stock.

Prices Low and Stock Good.

Special Prices on Car Lots

JAY WOOD,

KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

JACKSON & PERKINS, Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y.

...Growers of...

WHOLESALE ONLY.

CHOICE SPECIALTIES FOR...
NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS.

For the Season of 1895-96.

Roses. An immense stock of strong plants on *own roots*. Grown on new land, and especially fine. Try Margaret Dickson with your agents. It is the finest White H. P. yet introduced. Plates and circulars supplied.

Clematis. The Trio, Jackmanni, Henryii, and Ramona.

Ornamentals. A large assortment, including especially fine lots of Hydrangea p. g. (*Tree-form* and Bush.) Japan Snowballs, Tea's Weeping Mulberry, Ampelopsis Veitchii, Paeonies, &c., &c.

Our price on Japan Snowballs is too low to publish, and our plants are the finest.

An overstock this season—better take advantage of it.

Gooseberries. Extra fine industry, for Spring, at English prices.

Grape Vines. An extra large lot. Grown with heavy tops as well as roots.

Pears. Grown on *Pear land*, and fine thrifty young stock. They come out with the roots on them too.

IF YOU HAVE NOT YET RECEIVED OUR TRADE LIST, WRITE FOR IT BEFORE PLACING ORDERS.

Home-Grown Myrobalan Plum Stocks.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF HOME-GROWN STOCKS READY FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT. SEND FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES.

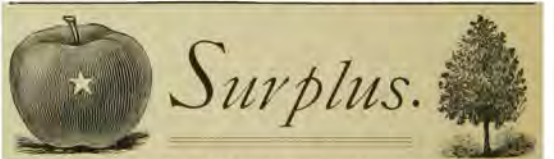
FRENCH PEAR SEED FOR FALL SOWING.

We carry a full line of NATIVE and IMPORTED FRUIT STOCKS and SEEDS. Write for complete Price List.

GENERAL NURSERY STOCK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; 75 ACRES.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, - - Germantown, Pa.

WANTED.—Position as manager of retail trade with large enterprising firm. Several years in present position; personal reasons for wishing a change. If preferred, would manage business for share of profits, or would enter into partnership with responsible grower and establish a retail trade.—"M," care *National Nurseryman*.



PLUMS.—5,000 Willard, Abundance, Spaulding and Lincoln.

PEARS.—5,000 Koonce, Kieffer, Seneca, Lincoln Coreless, Japan Golden Russet.

APPLES.—A heavy stock of standard sorts. A limited supply of Starr, Parlin and Flora.

NUTS.

CHESTNUTS.—*Alpha*. Opens Sept. 5 to 10, without frost. Parry's *Giant*, 4 to 6 inches around; the largest known chestnut.

Pedigree Mammoth, Paragon, Gumbo, Ridgeley, &c.

WALNUTS.—French, Persian, Japan and English.

PECANS, ALMONDS, FILBERTS, SHELLBARKS.

NOVELTIES.

10,000 Eleagnus Longipes; 5,000 Matrimony Vines; 25,000 Trifoliate Orange, 1, 2 and 3 year; 10,000 Japan Wineberry; Japan Mayberries; Logan (Raspberry-Blackberry); Strawberry-Raspberry.

15,000 Imported Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry, 1 and 2 year.

10,000 Childs' Tree Blackberry—green plants, pot-grown.

10,000 Eldorado " " " "

10,000 Lovett's Best " " " "

A heavy stock of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries and Currants.

Shade Trees—POPLARS AND MAPLES.

SEND FOR SPECIAL PRICES.

All stock disinfected and free from insect or disease.

WM. PARRY, Pomona Nurseries,

PARRY, - - NEW JERSEY.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

BREWER & STANNARD, The Ottawa Star Nurseries, OTTAWA, KANSAS,

OFFER

- 45,000 Pear, Std., very fine, strictly 2 years, will grade largely $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and up, general assortment.
- 30,000 Pear, Dwf., 2 years, a fine lot in every respect.
- 80,000 Cherry, strong 2 year, good supply of northern sorts.
- 75,000 Plum on Plum, 1 and 2 years, very fine, general assortment, including Willard, Burbank and Forest Rose.
- 150,000 Peach, good supply of Crosby, Champion and Alberta.
- 15,000 Apricot, Russian and American sorts.
- 500,000 Apple, 2 years, good supply of northern sorts.
- 2,000,000 Apple Seedlings.
- 75,000 Quince Stocks, Angers.
- 200,000 Mariana Stocks.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1,500,000 Osage Hedge, 1 year. | 50,000 Elm, 1 year. |
| 500,000 Russian Mulberry, 1 year. | 2,000 Mountain Ash, 4 to 5 ft. and 5 to 8 feet. |
| 200,000 Box Elder, 1 year. | 1,000 Cut Leaf Birch, 4 to 5 feet and 5 to 6 feet, fine. |
| 100,000 Ash, 1 year. | 5,000 Soft Maple, 4 to 5 feet, 5 to 6 feet and 7 to 8 feet. |
| 300,000 Black Locust, 1 year. | |
| 200,000 Soft Maple, 1 year. | |

Currents, Gooseberries, Grapes, Blackberries, Raspberries, Evergreens, Asparagus, Pieplant, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

TRY US on PEAR, CHERRY and PLUM,

and compare our stock with that from other parts of the country.

We Guarantee Satisfaction

Established 1869. **Mount Hope Nurseries.** Established 1869.

Large growers of **APPLE, CHERRY, PEAR, PLUM, and PEACHES.**
The **NEW PEACH BOKARA** No. 8, 28° below zero and a crop. The Hardest Peach known. For Prices Fire an inquiry to

A. C. GRIESA & BRO., - - - LAWRENCE, KAN.

SEND in your Subscription if you wish the journal sent you regularly. Only **ONE DOLLAR** per year.
THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

Meeche's Orange Champion Rea's Mammoth

Quinces. 30,000 2-year, very fine.

Crosby Champion Alberta 50 other kinds

Peach. 125,000 from Natural Pits.

Transparent Ben Davis Gano and others

Apples.

Wilson Jr. Wilson Early Early Harvest 150m good plants

Blackberry.

200,000 BARR'S MAMMOTH ASPARAGUS, 3 years.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, Greenville, Timbrell, Gandy, Lady Thompson, and others.

SHADE TREES, EVERGREENS, ETC.

West Jersey Nursery Co., Bridgeton, N. J.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

In Car Load Lots.

Apple, Peach, Plum, Carolina Poplar,
Cherry, Pear, Etc., Silver Maple.

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF OTHER STOCK, SUCH AS GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, and other SMALL FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.

- Complete List of Varieties;
- Stock Young, Thrifty, and of Best Quality;
- Carefully Graded and Handled.

Write for SPECIAL PRICES in CAR LOAD LOTS. Personal inspection courted. SPADES—see Trade List. Trade List ready Sept 1st.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS,
BRIDGEPORT, Marion County, - - - INDIANA.

Ornamental LARGE TREES, SMALL

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

COMPLETE STOCK. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SHENANDOAH NURSERY Offers to the trade a large stock of

Apple, Cherry, Plum
Apple Grafts Made to Order.
SCIONS.

Cherries, Grapes, Shade Trees (large and small), Evergreens, Roses, Etc.
Plum on Plum (Native varieties).

PRICES LOW. Correspondence solicited. Address D. S. LAKE, Prop., Shenandoah, Iowa.

THE WILLIAM H. MOON CO., MORRISVILLE, BUCKS CO., PA.,

Offer for Fall, 1895.

- 1,000,000 Asparagus Roots, 2 years old, Palmetto, Barr's and Conover's.
- 5,000 Paragon and Numbo Chestnuts, 1 and 2 years, grafted.
- 20,000 Sugar and Silver-Leaved Maples, 8 to 14 ft.
- 10,000 Carolina Poplars, 8 to 15 ft.
- 2,000 Purple-Leaved Beech.
- 50,000 Deciduous Trees of Leading Varieties.
- 500,000 California Privet, 1 and 2 years old, very stocky.
- 100,000 Flowering Shrubs, including a full assortment of leading varieties.
- 10,000 Rosa Wichuriana.
- 20,000 Honeysuckles—Climbing.
- 20,000 Climbing Vines—Assorted
- 30,000 Dahlias—Finest Collection.

Special quotations on application. Correspondence with the trade solicited in reference to their wants in the Ornamental Line.

Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries

Offer for Fall '95, and Spring '96, large stock of the following:

Apple, Peaches, Plum (Japan and others) Apricots, Nectarines, 1-Year Standard Pear (heavy on Kieffer, Garber and Clapp's Favorite), Grape, Asparagus, Strawberries, Osage Orange, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Etc., Etc.

Well-Graded Stock! Prompt Shipment.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Special attention to growing Peach Trees of which we have the usual quantity. We are prepared to give prices to suit the times.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

"Southern Natural Peach Pits" in season.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

STAN^{d.}

FOR EARLY FALL SHIPMENT.

Also a fine lot of 2-year Own root Roses,
H. P's., Mosses and Climbers.

Write for Prices to W. S. LITTLE & CO., - - ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROSES

1851.

1895.

Knox Nurseries.

APPLE.—2-year and 3-year. Good assortment. Large Stock of BEN DAVIS.

PEACH.—Elberta, H. Cling, Stump, Crosby, Champion, and O. M. Free.

CHERRY.—2-year. Early Richmond, &c.

PLUM.—1-year, on Peach. Wild Goose, S. Damson, and Robinson.

Souhegan and Ohio Raspberry Tips (*Cheap*).

Snyder Blackberry—Root Cuttings.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,
VINCENNES INDIANA.

LEVAVASSEUR & SONS NURSERIES.

USSY (CALVADOS) AND ORLEANS, FRANCE.

Largest Growers and Exporters of all kinds of

NURSERY STOCKS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Best Grading Quality and Packing.

Send your List of Wants for Special Prices to

HERMAN BERKHAN, Sole Agent,

39 and 41 Cortland St., New York.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.

ONE HUNDREDTH SEASON. LOUIS LEROY'S NURSERIES,

(ESTABLISHED 1795.)

ANGERS (M. & L.) FRANCE.

GROWER AND EXPORTER OF

**FRUIT, FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL TREE STOCKS,
CONIFERAE, SHRUBS, ETC.**

AZALEAS, CAMELIAS, CLEMATIS LILAOS, MAGNOLIAS,
RHODODENDRONS, ROSES, ETC., ETC.

☞ ORDERS NOW BOOKED AT LOW PRICES ☞

SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA,

AUG. RHOTERT,

26 BARCLAY STREET, - - - NEW YORK.

SNOWHILL NURSERIES

Offer for Fall Delivery 1895.

What now, June 6th, 1895, promises to be not only the largest stock of Peach Trees, one year old, from bud, in Delaware and Maryland, but strictly free from every taint of disease whatever. Come and investigate for yourselves, it will be to your interest so to do, especially if you purchase in car load bulk.

BUDS FOR SALE AFTER JULY 10TH, 1895.

STRICTLY HEALTHY AND TRUE TO NAME.

Correspondence Solicited.

W. M. PETERS' SONS, - Wesley, Md.

GRAPE

IMMENSE STOCK, LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Correspond with us and get samples and prices before placing your orders. Introducers of the new early black grape, . . .

. . . EARLY OHIO, . . .

Ten days earlier than Moore's Early, and three times as productive.

Address, **C. S. CURTICE CO., Portland, N. Y.**

VINES

I AM A BOOKBINDER ! ≡ ≡ ≡

I don't sell fruit plates nor wooden labels, but I can bind your plate books and folios right and at prices that will suit you. Give me a trial. Write for prices and sample.

HERBERT J. WILSON, Aqueduct bldg., Rochester, N. Y.



Electrotypes and Cuts

OF FRUIT TREES,
PLANTS, ORNAMENTALS FOR

Nurserymen, Florists, Seedsmen,

CATALOGUE OF FRUIT AND TREE CUTS FREE.
SEND FOR LIST OF OTHER CATALOGUES. 1000 PAGES.

Engravings of New Fruits made at Low Prices.

A. BLANC, Horticultural Engraver, 814 NORTH 11TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ANGEL

The Largest of all Early Pears.

The earliest, most handsome, best paying large Pear. A mowly maker and a mortgage lifter. Strong grower, early bearer, free from blight.
Rural New Yorker, says:—"A remarkably early pear. Large and beautiful. More showy than Clapp's."
Farm Journal, says:—"Large, handsome, solid. Better than the Lawson."
ELLWANGER & BARRY, say:—"Certainly a handsome early pear."
HAB BEEN SHIPPED 400 MILES AND KEPT 17 DAYS.

Grafts for sale now; Buds in season; Trees in the Fall.

☞ Leading Nurserymen are "in it"—How is it with you?—Write about it.

PEAR

THE ROGERS NURSERY CO., - - - MOORESTOWN, N. J.



The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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VOL. III.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1895.

No. 10.

FALL SALES.

FOLLOWING ARE SPECIAL REPORTS TO THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN FROM VARIOUS POINTS REGARDING THE FALL TRADE:

WEST CHESTER, Pa., October 11.—Hoopes, Brothor & Thomas: "We have about as much inquiry as usual and presume when the season is over, the amount of trees handled will be even greater than in most years, but prices are ruling lower than stock can be grown for and we think that if nurserymen would stiffen up a little, and drop this throat-cutting in prices, they would get something for their trouble. We do not believe that any more stock is sold because these prices are so low, and feel sure that the end of next spring will find a shortage in most stock and we all might have realized at least a competence out of our business."

MORRISVILLE, Pa., October 12.—Samuel C. Moon: "Up to this date sales have been very light and I think will not aggregate more than 50 per cent. of last fall's trade. I have supposed the dry weather had operated to discourage planters from ordering, and as rains have commenced falling, I am still hoping that there may be an improvement in trade later in the season. I deal chiefly in ornamental stock and have had but very little call for any kind of fruit."

MOORESTOWN, N. J., October 11.—C. F. McNair, manager Rogers Nursery Co.: "It is too early yet to say what the business of the fall will be. On account of the long-continued drought and the excessive hot weather, strawberries were not in good demand. As to larger stock in the line of fruit trees, business has not varied much from last fall. In ornamentals there seems to be an extra call. We think increased building in town and suburbs is the cause of this."

BOSTON, October 11.—President Beard of Shady Hill Nurseries: "We find fall business more than usually active, and there is a better inquiry for stock in all directions. The demand for ornamental planting is growing every year, and the only drawback is the low prices received for stock. We think 1896 will show still larger developments of the nursery trade, but the nurserymen of the country ought to combine directly or indirectly for better prices."

READING, Mass., October 12.—Jacob W. Manning: "Fall opening for trade seems to be very satisfactory and we anticipate a good season. The growing season has been of the best. The result is, nursery stock is in the finest possible condition for shipment, and stock generally as grown in our vicinity looks very well. So far as we

learn of other nurserymen in our section the general tendency of trade seems to be upward."

GENEVA, N. Y., October 10.—W. & T. Smith Co.: "Our sales this fall are fully up to previous years. We do not know what others are doing in this vicinity, but we have the impression that wholesale trade is not quite as brisk as last year. The digging has been so very hard of late that nurserymen have not felt inclined to dig trees unless they could obtain fair prices for the stock. We believe a great deal of stock has been sold for spring delivery; plums being bought up very close, and the supply of apples is rather less than a year ago."

RICHMOND, Va., October 11.—W. T. Hood & Co.: "Our retail trade is about the same as it was last year, and our trade last year was the largest we have ever had. We do not notice much change in our wholesale trade as compared with last year, except prices are more unsatisfactory."

"We consider that present trade prices are too low for the grower or planter. For the protection of the orchardist it is above all things essential that varieties should be kept true to name, and this requires a great deal of careful work done by high-priced men in the nursery. With stock at present prices this work can only be done at a loss, except by certain firms who have an established, fine trade, and grow stock under unusually favorable conditions."

"We judge from present outlook that there is little hope for improvement in prices until a great many firms are crowded out of the business. We know of several firms in this state whose business has declined, and we do not know of any firm that has not suffered from unfavorable trade conditions. There is a living in the business for firms which are properly organized, and we have the utmost confidence that there are brighter times ahead. We have made our plans for a larger trade in '96 than ever before."

"At present we are experiencing the most severe drought we have ever known since we have been in the business. We have not commenced to dig our stock for our retail orders, and will not do so until we have soaking rains. Stock can only be dug with pick-axes."

BALTIMORE, October 15.—The Franklin Davis Nursery Co.: "We have just started into what promises to be a fairly satisfactory fall season. Our sales, both wholesale and retail, are about the same as those of 1894, the same quantity of stock being sold, but at lower prices. We see no difference, however, in cost of production. There seems to be a strong demand for peach trees, and Japan plums. Prices appear to be lower on everything but peach; grades under $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in apple and pear are exceed-

ingly low and there is no chance whatever for profit at such figures.

"We have made pretty heavy plantings in spring of 1895, trusting that there will be an improvement in the business by the time the stock is marketable. We budded 650,000 peach this season and would have doubled it but ran short of seed. In 1894 we budded 1,150,000. We planted 500,000 grafts spring '95, which have done well, and budded 50,000 pear and 200,000 apple stocks. From the general outlook now we are fearful that we have planted too much and we are almost confident that nearly all the growers have done the same thing. There is certainly an over-production and we don't believe that the "hard times" are altogether accountable for the low prices. The only man who is making money now is the dealer; he buys at less than cost of production and is still able to get a fair price at retail.

"We have had a good growing season here and stock never looked better. We are digging twenty-five to thirty-five thousand trees per day without our tree plow. It is a little too dry to run it satisfactorily."

PERRY, Lake Co., O., October 14.—L. Green & Son Co.: "We believe the nursery trade will run in this section 25 per cent. ahead of last year, and the outlook for spring seems even better than that as compared with one year ago."

PAINESVILLE, O., October 21.—The Storrs & Harrison Co.: "Our plantings are about the same. Trade started out rather slow this fall, but there has been a continual improvement until sales will probably exceed those of last season."

DANSVILLE, N. Y., October 19.—James M. Kennedy: "We judge that the sales here this fall were the lightest in several years, owing to the usual quantity not being grown here. A good many of the smaller growers dropped out. The trade was slow and late opening up, but it has been much heavier than was anticipated, and the surplus on many lines of stock has been very largely reduced, and in some cases exhausted. There is still a surplus of standard pear, dwarf pear, plum, cherry and apple of certain varieties. We believe that the surplus will be used up by next spring, and very little stock, if any, will be carried over. The ruling prices for cherry, apple, standard and dwarf pear were lower than last fall; plums brought a better price. We judge that standard and dwarf pear, cherry and apple have struck bottom prices, as they cannot be grown at the present prices. We are in hopes by another year prices will be better. As to the planting next spring, we anticipate that it will be rather light owing to the low prices, and that more of the smaller growers will be obliged to drop out. But the leading firms will plant their usual amount in hopes of better prices which must come sooner or later."

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., October 15.—Grand Valley Nursery and Orchard Co.: "We bought out the G. J. Carpenter Co.'s branch nursery located here, the 13th of last December, and at once commenced an active canvass. Our sales for spring of '95 were \$25,600. We have just

finished putting in 400,000 buds and have a fine stand. Our trade for fall and spring promises to be very large. Good orders are coming in daily. This is an ideal fruit country. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, peaches, cherries, sweet and sour; apricots, nectarines, quince, almonds, grapes, foreign and native, and all kinds of small fruits are a great success. Trees make a rapid growth and bear very early, and the fruit is of the finest quality. Nursery stock makes a wonderful growth. Our one-year apples are 5 to 6 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ and up, well branched. Plum on plum one year are 8 to 11 feet, well branched, $\frac{3}{4}$ and up, while many of our one-year cherries are 5 to 6 feet, 1 inch in caliper. All other trees make just as good growths."

DAYTON, O., October 22.—The character of the wholesale trade this fall has been peculiar in many respects. Orders were late as a rule, but few being booked previous to the active shipping season. Prices ruled low, very low, and buyers had their own way and could dictate prices to a great extent. The general supply was known to be small, yet the trade was so quiet as to give no indication of the extent of the coming demand so that there was a general disposition among growers to sell regardless of prices, which ruled very much lower on apple, pear and cherry than necessary.

The active shipping season, however, brought a steady stream of orders, exhausting the supply of many kinds, completely changing the situation, and holders are generally taking advantage of it. The smaller growers having discontinued during past seasons of unprofitable prices, most of the stock in this valley is in the hands of the larger establishments, whose sales are, as a rule, much larger than earlier prospects seemed to warrant.

Apples are generally closely sold, but a limited supply being left for spring. Pears have nearly all gone out this fall, and plums, in limited supply from the first, will certainly fall far short of even a light spring demand. Cherry is about the only stock not now held at firm prices. The supply is not excessive, but the demand has been light. Continued weakness in the cherry market will invite their sale by dealers for spring, when the stock on hand promises to go readily. First class peach are scarce and advancing, while the lighter grades are in ample supply. Altogether, the prospects are encouraging, and we seem to be right on the verge of—living prices and profitable business.

BRIDGEPORT, O., October 11.—E. W. Reid: "Fall sales are about the same as they were last season, and had it not been for the exceedingly dry summer and fall they would have been much better. This has extended throughout the entire fruit belt both East and West, and has put quite a damper on fall planting. The intentions of the growers have been good, but they have not been able to carry them out. Little planting will be done in this section this fall, but we look for quite a trade in the spring. Planting would have been better than usual this fall, as the warm dry spring caused many of the large growers to hold back their orders until fall. Everything

for spring looks bright, and we think before that season arrives that there will be a considerable advance in some kinds of stock."

TADMOR, O., October 11.—N. H. Albaugh: "Rather a larger trade than common in nursery stock here this fall, mostly sold by agents and dealers. Several cars in bulk sent away. Stock generally in fine condition. More standard pears grown here than formerly. Apples are already getting scarce. Peaches and plums ditto. Still a surplus on cherries. The outlook for a brisk spring trade is good."

FORT SCOTT, Kan., October 12.—Hart Pioneer Nurseries: "We are in the midst of our packing of stock, which is looking exceptionally fine this fall owing to the good rains which we have had this season. Our sales, both wholesale and retail, are larger than for the past several seasons. Think our condition will be exceptionally good, as our stock is sold in sections of the country where crops have been uniform and good."

"We are now situated on our own grounds, one mile south of the city limits; have switch facilities from both the leading roads leading out of the city, in fact both lines run right through our grounds. We aim to get our stock out in a better condition now and in the future, owing to our being enabled to lift our stock, pack it and ship from the same grounds. Have switches leading right to our packing house doors."

TOPEKA, Kan., October 11.—F. W. Watson & Co.: "Fall trade good, a little above the average in volume. Prices at least 25 per cent. better than last fall. Apple trees and apple seedlings are our strong leaders here. The northern and western planters are heavy buyers of apple trees. Colorado trade gaining heavily on Ben Davis, Gano, Paragon, Arkansas Black and Jonathan. Northern trade still insists on Duchess, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, Wolf River, etc. Cherry gives slow sale; prices lower. Plum trees are in good demand in native sorts for northern trade. But few orientals sold for fall trade. Peach trees are in good demand and prices looking upward."

"We are preparing for and expecting a larger trade in the spring than for years. Dealers say that everybody is going to plant a commercial orchard in the spring. One thing is sure: There will be no trees left over to burn this next spring in Kansas."

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., October 11.—Phoenix Nursery Co.: "So far as our business is concerned, we do not remember for the past fifteen years of prices being lower than at present, and the demand so light. It seems impossible to get at a bottom price on anything. The outlook for fall sales is very discouraging."

ATLANTIC, Ia., October 11.—The Silas Wilson Co.: "Fall trade has opened up pretty good—a marked increase over last fall. Outlook for spring trade promises to be good. There seems to be an increase in the demand for hardy plum and hardy peach trees, also for best varieties of winter apples. The much-despised Ben Davis

seems to lead all other kinds. Field crops very good; also the apple crop. The only discouraging feature to an increased spring business is the very low price of products, which will doubtless advance in time to stimulate spring planting. All very busy now digging and shipping stock."

BRIDGEPORT, Ind., October 11.—Albertson & Hobbs: "Fall sales are not yet far enough along to give anything like a satisfactory account or report of sales; in fact, we have only just fairly got started into our packing. The warm weather having continued so late, stock continued its growth and has been too sappy for handling, at least up to the first of the month, and we think this warm weather is largely accountable for the lateness in trade opening up."

"Agents' sales seem to be about 25 per cent. ahead of last year, but with us the wholesale trade is not quite what it was last year at this time; but should it continue for a week or two, as it has for the last three days, it will run heavier than it has for two or three years. There is getting to be a very large inquiry for apple, peach and plum, also Kieffer pears for commercial planting, and we shall not be at all surprised should all good stock of above be used up before spring packing is over. In this we are only answering for ourselves as we have no very near neighbors and, in fact, there are not many other large planters in the state. From what we have understood the nurserymen at Vincennes are doing fully as heavy a business and we think heavier than last year."

"In regard to the spring plant we think it was fully up to that of the past four or five years, and it consists of a general assortment, no special kinds leading out of proportion; and generally we think the spring plant has done well, thorough cultivation having overcome the effects of the drought."

ELGIN, Ill., October 16.—Ricker National Nursery Co.: "Our trade in evergreens, which is our specialty, is very limited in the fall. Have many shade trees in the vicinity of Chicago, and the trade in that line looks very encouraging, as the real estate dealers are beginning to improve their property, preparing it for market for next spring. We have had more inquiry during the last month for evergreens for next spring's planting than in former years at this date. We believe the outlook is far better than it was a year ago. Our immense stock of evergreens has made an excellent growth this season, and we are better prepared to supply a large demand than ever before."

LAKE CITY, Minn., October 12.—J. Cole Doughty, Secretary Jewell Nursery Co.: "We beg to report a fair season's business so far as volume of sales goes, but it has cost a prodigious effort to secure it. The territory in which we operate has been afflicted with drought for two years previous to this season and the farmers, who are our chief patrons, have been reluctant purchasers. We now have a big crop, but the extremely low prices prevailing do not afford much encouragement. With oats

at 12 cents; potatoes, 15 cents, and grain at proportionate prices, it is mighty hard to secure business in big blocks.

"The demand for apple, of the hardy, iron-clad sorts, and for plum of the American type has been very good, but cherry and pear sales have fallen off fifty per cent. as compared with last year. We would be glad to say something cheerful and present an optimistic view of the coming winter's canvas, but the conditions do not, in our judgment warrant it. Orders countermanded and inquiries withdrawn where good business was offered have never been so common in our experience, and yet we live and hope for an improvement in the times and a change of heart in our patrons."

WAUKEE, Ill., October 14.—John Wragg & Sons Co. : "We are now in the rush of our fall trade. The prospects for a big wholesale trade are good in the West, and we see no reason why this will not be one of the best years in a long time for the nurseryman, when it comes to the round-up next March."

TADMOR, O., October 22.—The fall packing has been going on in the Miami Valley for the past three weeks, and from conversations with the nurserymen and personal knowledge, would say we believe it is larger in the way of retail sales than for the past few years.

George Peters & Co., of Troy, O., are doing a rushing business as usual.

The firm of Fergus & Dysinger, of Tadmor, O., have opened up with a good retail trade.

Peter Bohlender, of Tadmor, O., reports an increased sale over that of any previous fall trade.

The Farmers Nursery Co. also report their retail and dealer trade as larger than in any previous season.

The Albaugh Nursery & Orchard Co. have, we think, an increased sale over that of last fall. Taken in all the sales of the valley are far better than has been generally supposed.

In the matter of spring sales we can see no reason why they also cannot be good, as the valley nursery stock which is usually good, is very fine the present season.

The likelihood exists that in the valley there will be a scarcity for spring of No. 1 grade of apple and peach, although medium peach will be in surplus. Blackberries will be scarcer than common, but there will be the usual surplus of raspberry and strawberry. While cherry is in surplus there is not the surplus of fine 2-year that some think, and if spring sales open well it will take a greater part to supply the retail trade.

Plum are scarce, and it is likely will advance in price by spring as will, we think, apple also.

The annual banquet to florists, seedmen and nurserymen given at the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, August 14th, was attended by 100 guests.

The reported experience of six or eight Iowa nurserymen give Shaffer's Colossal raspberry the credit of being an excellent variety so far as quality is concerned, but a poor drouth resister and not a success as a market variety on account of its color.

OREGON ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

SALEM, Ore., October 15.—The regular meeting of the Oregon Association of Nurserymen was held here on October 2d and 3d. Papers were read by G. W. Henry, Hatzic, B. C.; Leonard Coates, Napa, Cal.; C. F. Lansing, Salem; Professor U. P. Hedrick, Oregon Agricultural College; C. H. Gibbs, Aumsville; Thomas A. Sharpe, Agassiz, B. C. The attempt to secure the attendance of nurserymen from other portions of the Pacific coast with a view of forming a general organization was not successful.

M. McDonald, F. W. Settlemier and A. McGill were appointed a committee to confer with the State Board of Horticulture regarding a modification of some laws affecting nurserymen.

In the course of his paper Mr. Sharpe, superintendent of the experiment farm at Agassiz, said that the Pacific coast region, from Northern California to British Columbia, possesses conditions which are specially favorable to the nursery business, and that the trees which are grown in this region are more likely to give satisfaction when taken to colder and more rigorous sections than the trees which are propagated in regions subject to extremes of heat and cold. Mr. Sharpe is a competent horticulturist, a keen observer and has had rare opportunities for observation along this line, says the *Rural Northwest*. There has long been a popular impression which is opposed to his views. On the other hand an Eastern horticultural authority noted a year ago or more the fact that trees propagated in California proved more vigorous in Northern Ohio than trees propagated at home. It is certain that we have here most favorable conditions for the nurseryman, and produce nursery stock which is unequalled elsewhere in the United States. The trees which have been propagated by reliable Oregon nurserymen have given the best of satisfaction in all portions of Idaho and in Montana, Colorado and Utah, and the sale of Oregon trees is gradually being pushed further East. The time is likely to come when the greatest nurseries in the United States will be found in Oregon.

Mr. Henry's and Mr. Coates' papers were as follows:

NURSERY INTERESTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The nursery business in British Columbia is really but yet in its infancy. What I mean by this is that up to the present time not nearly enough nursery stock has been grown in the Province to supply the home demands. True, there have been nurseries doing a business in the country for some length of time and propagating some of the stock they handle; but until within the last few years, the most of the fruit trees planted were imported either from Oregon and Washington or from the eastern states and Ontario. This is not because good nursery stock cannot be produced here; on the contrary, without doubt as fine trees as can be grown in any part of the world are now being produced by some of our home nurseries. It is a great pity for the fruit growers of British Columbia that our home nurseries have not become more extensive, and that more care and judgment have not been used by planters in buying their trees. We do not mean to say as good fruit trees cannot be had from nurseries of Oregon and Washington or some parts of the East as in British Columbia, or that the nurserymen of these places are less careful with their stock as to quality and varieties

than the home nurseryman. But there has been so much injury done to the fruit industry of the province by unscrupulous dealers and peddlers who have gone through the country persuading people to purchase, by holding out various inducements. They have then gone across the line; bought up a lot of cull stock, or more likely, surplus varieties, that nurseries there were offering cheap. They have then filled their orders for all varieties and labeled them accordingly, from such trees as they have thus been able to get cheap.

The intelligent fruit grower is beginning to find this out now and is buying direct either from home nurseries or reliable nurseries in other parts; or their duly authorized agents. We thus hope to see this trouble somewhat lessened in the future.

We think some of our eastern brethren would be somewhat surprised, were they to see the fine vigorous growth young trees make in the nurseries on this coast. Even on the light uplands under fair cultivation without any fertilizers, as strong a tree can be produced here at 2 years as in the East at 3 years. Ten feet from the bud the first year is not an uncommon growth for plum trees to make. These yearling trees topped back form trees at 2 years usually with a caliper of 1 inch and well developed growth in all parts. Owing to the loose character of our soil the roots are particularly strong and fibrous, thus making them bear transplanting well.

Regarding plum trees in British Columbia, we wish to say in growth of wood and in production of fruit we believe we can excel in the nursery and the orchard any other country. Cherry trees also make the same remarkably strong growth and are also well adapted to the province, especially the sweet varieties. Apple trees do not grow quite so vigorously, but the size attained at 2 years from the bud, even on light lands with ordinary cultivation, makes a tree as large as can be transplanted to advantage.

Pears, we find, make the least satisfactory growth of any of the fruit trees, and not all varieties are well adapted to this province. Peaches, although producing fine trees in the nursery, succeed so poorly in the orchard that they are being but little planted. In ornamental stock the demand has been so light that the nurserymen have not as yet found it profitable to propagate it to any great extent.

We have until within the last few years been very little troubled with disease of any kind or insect pest in the nursery but fungous diseases. Mildews and blights as well as insects have now become more or less prevalent, so we have now to depend on the sprayer largely to keep free of these things.

The nurserymen are largely assisted in their endeavors to keep fruit pests out of the province by the Provincial Board of Horticulture, whose rules are very strict in regard to the inspection of imported stock. Fungous diseases and some of the insects live so well in most parts of our province, where they get a foothold, that we find the only safeguard for our nurseries and orchards is to wage a continual warfare against these pests.

The nurserymen of this province, knowing their interests and those of the fruit grower to be mutual, have made it their study, both by practical experiments and observations, to learn what varieties are best adapted to this climate, so as to propagate entirely these kinds, a very important matter, as all known good varieties, of apples especially, do not succeed equally well here.

The Dominion Experimental Farm located here has been of great service under its able management, to the nurserymen and fruit growers in this respect; as every known variety of apples and other hardy fruits is being tested fairly there, constituting the greatest collection of varieties on any farm in the world, and thus giving a most valuable object lesson to all interested.

We are pleased to find the nurserymen of Oregon have formed so valuable an association, and we feel highly honored by their kind invitation to read a paper and to present it at so important a convention. Although the nursery industry in British Columbia is yet not very great, we hope to see it ere long on an equal footing, comparatively, with Oregon or other parts, and that instead of our Province being largely supplied with imported trees, we may be in a position to exchange stock with you, only to our mutual advantage, and I farther hope to see this association, so favorably started here, soon extend all over the Northern Pacific coast, and that we may all annually meet in such conventions as these.

G. W. HENRY.

VALUABLE PACIFIC COAST SEEDLINGS.

The subject on which I was asked to contribute a paper, "Valuable Pacific Coast Seedlings," is too wide to be covered fully at this time, and the following remarks will, therefore, of necessity, be somewhat topical, without assuming to describe or mention all the fruits of great merit which have originated on this coast.

Seedling fruits may be divided into three classes: First, those of purely accidental origin; second, those whose origin is the result of some purpose or intent, and third, fruits which have originated from careful and systematic hybridizing, with a specific purpose.

Almost every fruit grower has raised some fruit under this first class, and, without a doubt, vast numbers of these "accidental seedlings" have been propagated and placed upon the market, when they should never have been known outside of their particular birthplace.

It is the delight of the orchardist to believe that the peach or plum which had its origin on his place is a little better than any other. He will persuade the local nurseryman to take it up, propagate it, and offer it for sale, while it may not be as good as others well known, or at least it is so similar that its propagation would only lead to more confusion in nomenclature.

Accidental or chance seedlings which are believed to be distinct, and of superior merit should be tested for at least three years, and then submitted to the State Horticultural Society, or some organized body, for approval or rejection, and, if approved, for a name also.

Some of our most valued fruits have their origin in this way, as mere chance seedlings, notable among which are Marshall's Red Apple, Muir Peach, Clyman Plum, Tennant Prune, McDevitt Peach and many others.

The production of good fruits under my second heading is simply a practical illustration of the law of natural selection.

The seeds from specimens of the finest fruits from the finest trees are carefully planted and cultivated. From the plants resulting, wood is selected from the most promising, and, to hasten maturity grafted on an older tree. From this method often are produced fruits noticeably finer than their maternal parent.

The late B. S. Fox of San Jose, California, introduced some fine pears in this way, as P. Barry, Wilder, B. S. Fox. Some of the finest cherries now generally propagated were originated in this way by W. H. Chapman of Napa, California, such as Centennial, seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau; Chapman, seedling of Black Tartarian, ripening much earlier; California Advance, seedling of Purple Guigne.

Seth Lewelling of Milwauke, Oregon, has introduced several well known cherries, as Black Republican, Lewelling and Bing; also a seedling of Italian prune which he called Golden, an enormous bearer and valuable in many ways.

There is much room for further experiment in this direction. The method is so simple that any careful grower can apply it, and thereby probably improve many varieties, or produce some that are entirely distinct.

New varieties artificially produced by hybridization are much less numerous, but it is a work which should be encouraged, not only amongst private individuals, but under state patronage and support.

Many old varieties need to be weeded out from the nursery catalogues, and the indiscriminate propagation of everybody's fine seedling discouraged. Luther Burbank of California has, perhaps, done more than any other to really improve on old established varieties by hybridizing. In order to do this intelligently it is necessary to devote one's whole time to it, and even then, one must be prepared for many failures and disappointments.

Amongst the most valuable varieties thus produced, and recently introduced are Giant and Splendor Prunes, and Wickson Plum. The two former are crosses between Pond's seedling and Petite d'Agen, and the latter a Japanese cross between Kelsey and Burbank.

The Giant and Wickson will be two of the finest and largest plums and most valuable for long shipments in a fresh state. The Splendor bids fair to revolutionize the prune industry, having the good qualities of both parents.

I wish every success to the Oregon Association of Nurserymen; it has commenced a good work, and it can be of incalculable benefit, not only to the nurserymen of the Pacific coast, but to the whole fruit industry.

LEONARD COATES.

THE OLD BEN DAVIS.

"Bet a hen you don't know what a Ben Davis apple is!" said a confident Steuben county man. "Bet two hens! We people here in York State think we know a heap, but I'll make it three hens that you can take in all the country between the Hudson and the lakes and you can't find a man, woman or child that knows what a Ben Davis apple is. Leaving out me, of course. And I never knew what a Ben Davis apple was myself until I went to Egypt. That's the country they grow the Ben Davis in, Egypt, Illinois.

"Say, we use up a good deal o' wind talking about our apple orchards along the Hudson and out in Western New York, as if there hadn't been any apples anywhere else since the crop Adam and Eve gathered, but I want to tell you we ain't in it with Egypt No sir! Why that part of Egypt known as Clay county has got more than fifty thousand acres of apple orchards alone, and Wayne county has almost as many, with Richmond and Marion counties crowding Wayne's heels pretty close. Was I set back when I went down into Egypt? Was I? Well, it takes something to set a man from old Stoooben back, and Egypt had it.

"You see, I was traveling out that way, swelled up with the feeling that I was from the garden spot of all creation, if there was any garden spot, and I felt sorry for folks I met on the way that they were so far from old Stoooben, and I s'pose I showed it. When I struck the prairies of Illinois a man who sat in front of me turned and said to me: 'Right smart turn of farmin' land, stranger?' 'Yes,' I said, almost inclined to tell the man I'd pay his fare if he'd go back with me and take a look at some real country, 'but there don't seem to be much else but farming land. Now, where I live we bud and blossom! We bloom! You don't have any fruit out this way! You seem to be only of the earth earthy. Where I live we are of the fruit fruity! Ill fares the land, I said, to hastening ills a prey, where wealth accumulates from corn and hay! It used to be the caper, I said, but it don't go now! Fruit! fruit is what you want and you ain't got any.'

"'Would apples come under that headin'?' asked the man. 'I'm goin' down into Egypt, now, to see some. That's a few down there.' I said I'd go, too, for I wanted to see what they called apples there. I hadn't got far into Egypt before I heaved a sigh for old Stoooben. I tell you right now that I'd never seen apples before. You could go for miles and see nothing but apple orchards and apples. And when they told me that they didn't look on a man who only owned a ten-acre orchard as any account in the business, I didn't say a word about that four-acre orchard of mine back on the hills of old Stoooben. 'Well, say! I said, how long has this been going on?'

"'Tom Lowe planted the first orchard about thirty years ago, and when it come in with its first crop that measured up 3,000 bushels, and Tom cleared pretty near \$2,500 on it, everybody pitched in for apples, and now

these four counties is pretty much all apple orchard.' Why a hundred-acre orchard ain't anything in Egypt, and some of 'em cover 600 acres! That apple belt beats all creation, and we folks in York State never knew a thing about it! And there's where I got acquainted with the Ben Davis apple. It is big, and red, and solid, and pretty as a picture. But there's no more taste to it than a door-knob, no more flavor than a chunk of clay, and no more smell than a piece of ice! And yet they raise more Ben Davises than any other kind, and they've got as high as \$9 a barrel for 'em!

"The Ben Davis ain't an eater. It's a cooker, and its crop never fails. And the Ben Davis never rots. Bruise any conventional apple, and that settles it. The bruise turns to rot, and the rot takes hold of all the rest of the apple. The Ben Davis doesn't put up with any such nonsense. Bruise it if you want to, but that bruise will simply dry up, and that's the end of it. The rest of the apple will stay just as round as ever. And the Ben Davis never freezes. Or if it should freeze it don't mind it. Freezing doesn't affect it in the least. It is just as solid after it is cooked as it was before. It never falls to pieces under cooking, whether whole, halved or quartered.

"Then, having no trace of flavor of its own, it readily takes any other flavor and becomes a novelty to the housewife and the fruit canner. Imagine having a big, whole apple placed before you, and, when you taste it, finding that its flavor is that of the most luscious peach, or juicy pear, or apricot, or orange or anything else the hostess has seen fit to make it! That's where the queer Ben Davis apple comes out strong and metaphorically knocks the socks off all other apples on the Egypt apple belt. Chicago and the South and West are dead stuck on this apple and its genus and buy it at any price. It will keep sound from one picking season to the next."—*Kansas Farmer*.

FAILURE OF FRUIT SHIPMENT.

Of an attempt in September to place Canadian fruit in the English market, the *Canadian Horticulturist* says: "The experimental shipment of tender fruit to England was a grand failure, owing to the collapse of the cold storage. The provisions on ship board must have been wretched, for a cable has come to hand announcing that everything was spoiled except the few cases of apples, which, of course, would have carried without cold storage. Surely something is wrong when California growers can ship their peaches safely across the continent, 3,000 miles, and then across the Atlantic, and land them in London in good condition, and we, almost at the coast, cannot do it! It is to be hoped that the Dominion Government, which provided the cold storage, will not allow the shippers to be at a loss, after offering cold storage and failing to provide it."

OF GREAT INTEREST AND VALUE.

W. T. HOOD & Co., RICHMOND, VA.—"We consider your journal of great interest and value to the nursery trade."

JOHN WRAGG.

John Wragg was born at Clifton, Penn., December 2, 1832. Losing both his parents when he was thirteen years old he was forced to rely upon himself from that time. He spent seven years as clerk in a country store and in the lumbering business. He went to Iowa in 1853 and entered land in Clayton county, where he shaped and improved his first home. In 1857 he married Hannah McManus, who for nearly forty years has aided in his great life work of making home homelike. With a natural love for trees and flowers he sold his farm in 1863 with a view to settling at a point farther south in the state, which at that time was thought to be more favorable for fruits and flowers. After careful investigation he bought the farm on which he has since resided at Waukeec in Dallas county. Here he at once began to follow his natural inclinations for growing trees, shrubs, and flowers. As his sons grew up the home surroundings of fruits, conifers, ornamental trees, and shrubs made home attractive, and they naturally decided to aid in the good work, leading to the starting of a nursery to supply the local trade. As the demand for trees increased the nurseries were extended; special attention being given to the best native and foreign conifers needed for the protection and adornment of prairie homes. In this line Mr. Wragg and his sons were pioneers and leaders for many years. They deserve special credit for their labors in directing public attention to the merits of the Eastern Colorado conifers, the Red pine, the Dwarf Mountain pine, the White spruce, etc., at a time when they were little known.



JOHN WRAGG.

The Central Nurseries now have friends and patrons in every state of the Northwest, and in many of the older states, east and south. In a quiet way Mr. Wragg has also been a pioneer in introducing ornamental trees and shrubs adapted to the climate, and at all times he has been ready to say a good word for any variety of orchard fruits or smaller plants that appeared to do well in his section, without regard to commercial interests. He has also been equally prompt in condemning any variety showing defects, without regard to the sayings or doings of commercial dealers and propagators.

In the state horticultural society Mr. Wragg has been an active member and worker since 1875, and in the an-

nual reports, and the pages of the press, he has at all times urged the merits of promising varieties and species, and the varied needs for varied soils, exposures, and elevations. Among the new things of value he has introduced, the Wragg cherry is now known across the continent and the Stoddard plum is ranking high in the native list.

With advancing age Mr. Wragg is now feeble, but the sons are proving worthy to sustain all parts of the work. The mission of his life has been the making of a beautiful home and exhorting and aiding others to do the same. His many friends wish that he may long live to enjoy his well-earned reputation as a true man and lover of nature, and one who has planted and propagated trees, shrubs, and flowers, because he loved and admired them.

The illustration represents Mr. Wragg, his son and grandson.

A bulletin of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station says, as the result of the season's experiment: Among purple raspberries the Columbian was the most productive. Its manner of growth and fruiting is much like the Shaffer, but it is more vigorous and was injured less by the winter. As compared with the Shaffer the fruit is larger, firmer, and a shade lighter in color. It yields a larger per cent. of its crop late in the season than does the Shaffer.

As a commercial apple the Duchess leads them all, and is probably the surest bearer of all the early summer varieties, says a writer on apples in Iowa. If grown near the cities the trees always pay well even when planted in considerable sized orchards. A new venture is now

being entertained by some fruit growers, the features of which are the planting of a large acreage of this sort alone and then throwing the fruit into cold storage to hold for later markets and even for winter use. If perfect storage is possible this will prove quite profitable when winter apples are scarce, or where there is a bare market. The Duchess will generally lose but one crop in five years, and a single crop, if marketed at the high price that often prevails, will make the average growing of this sort profitable. The Duchess is salable quite young and immature, and its comparative cheapness during the berry and cherry season gives it a market in competition with these dearer fruits. It is often bought and appreciated at \$1 a bushel.

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C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1895.

THE SEASON'S TRADE.

Reports from the nursery centers of the country indicate an advance in the volume of business over that of last fall, but at prices which are complained of grievously. In a few instances a betterment in prices is noted. There is general anticipation of increased business in 1896, and hope for better prices as the result of shrinkage in the amount of stock on hand. There is a firm belief that unanimity of action this fall might have resulted in the sale of stock at higher prices with the probability in favor of reducing stock to the same extent. Retail prices have been maintained better than have wholesale prices. The growing season has generally been favorable, but dry weather at digging time has bothered many. Plums, apples and peaches became scarce. Cherries held out well.

In a plea for the maintenance of prices, W. T. Hood & Co., aptly remark that for the protection of the orchardist it is above all things essential that varieties should be kept true to name, and this requires careful work by high-priced men in the nursery; with stock at present prices this work can only be done at a loss by most firms.

The tendency in the West is to plant commercial orchards. F. W. Watson & Co., say that there will be no trees left in Kansas to burn next spring.

Competition is felt keenly by many nurserymen, and by them it is regarded the cause of low prices. Honest competition will never do harm. The success of the nur-

eryman, like that of all tradesmen, must be founded upon the quality of his stock. The intelligent planting public now understands pretty thoroughly the importance of securing first-class stock, true to name, from reliable sources. The present low prices bid fair to clear the field of all who cannot meet these requirements.

OBSTACLES TO FRUIT GROWING.

Every nurseryman who notes the tendency of the day toward scientific research in matters horticultural, must be impressed with the importance to him, from a purely business standpoint, of the efforts which are being put forth upon all sides to overcome the many obstacles which arise in fruit growing. It seems as if the specialists and the professors in horticulture in general were in league to fight the battles of the fruit grower, bending every energy to surmount the newest difficulty, or to devise means for successful results with old obstacles where others have failed, and all for the benefit of the fruit grower, and consequently for the nurseryman whose interests are identical.

Among these helps to horticulture none are more persistent nor more valuable than the investigations conducted by the experiment stations. For instance, bulletin 39 of the Nebraska station treats of obstacles to successful fruit growing in that state. Those obstacles are borers, mice, rabbits, crown galls, nematode galls and drought. The results of experiments made to obviate these evils are given and remedies are suggested. All over the country similar experiments are in progress and the results are given in bulletins. It is all an unsolicited aid to the nurseryman by encouraging the production of fruit. This is one of several features which combine to cause increase in the demand for nursery stock and to compensate in part for the very low prices which stock is bringing. The able work of Professors Bailey, Comstock, Howard, Heiges, True, Galloway, Beach, Slingerland and many others is highly appreciated.

At the ninth annual convention of the association of agricultural colleges and experiment stations in Denver recently, special attention was called to the co-operation of horticulturists and entomologists in the accomplishment of results for the benefit of all interested in the growing of fruit. The efficiency of the experiment stations is increasing annually.

EX-GOVERNOR Rufus B. Bullock, of Georgia, while in Rochester, last month said: "Fruit culture will in my opinion be the leading agricultural pursuit in Georgia in time. Many northern men are engaged in the industry there now and large companies are coming to our State from the great Northwest. They say they cannot stand the vigorous winters of that section. Land is very cheap in Georgia. Most people have an erroneous impression regarding the climate of Georgia. Atlanta is 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, and the climate is fine. It is only in the low sections, on the coast, where malaria and its kindred diseases are prevalent.

Among Growers and Dealers.

Lewis Kaufman, recently with the Southern Nursery Co., has started the Phoenix Nursery at San Antonio, Tex.

G. Bunyard & Co., Maidstone, England, have been appointed by royal warrant fruit tree nurserymen to the queen.

The Mallinckrodt Nursery Co. has been incorporated at St. Clares, Mo., by Robert Mallinckrodt, A. J. Blair and H. J. Osterhoh.

The firm of Gaiser & Co., Tecumseh, Neb., has been dissolved. Mr. A. Gaiser continuing the business and Lewis Imler retiring.

James Vick's Sons have vacated the seed house which was built by their father and have located in a large building near the New York Central railroad station, Rochester.

The Perry Nursery Co., has been incorporated to deal in nursery stock in Rochester, N. Y.: capital, \$10,000. Directors: William P. Perry, R. C. Brown and J. C. Brown, of Rochester.

J. R. Johnson, Coshocton, O., sends samples of the Zoar apple, one of his specialties. It resembles the Maiden Blush but is sweeter and of higher color, and the tree is of very different growth. It is a fall apple. The tree bears when young and is very hardy and prolific. "It is incomparably the most beautiful and best selling variety in my collection of 75 varieties," says Mr. Johnson, "and is altogether the most satisfactory apple I know of, aside from the fact that it is not a keeper." The specimens bear out all that is said of this apple.

A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan., sent samples of his Early Melon apple, a large fine red fruit, of which he says: "It may be of Russian origin; it has fruited six or seven years without failure. The tree is very productive and the fruit adheres to the tree when ripe, and is comparatively free from scab fungus or insects. Its cooking quality is of the finest; superior, I think, to that of Vandevere, said by Dr. Warder to be the best. The Early Melon is earlier here than all other kinds, except Yellow Transparent. I think this apple will be prized by growers."

Silas Wilson sends this description of the Tatge plum: This fine hardy plum is of European strain, a seedling originated at Belle Plaine, Iowa, by Elder Tatge, some twenty-five years ago. Trees fifteen years or more old are still in full bearing. Its parentage is not known but it evidently belongs to the Lombard family—but this seedling is larger in fruit, finer in quality, much darker in color and more round than the Lombard. A fine grower, with beautiful foliage, an early and profuse bearer, it has stood all the test winters the past fifteen years and seems to be the most productive long-lived plum known. The heavy bearing of the Tatge is unequaled by any other variety.

JAPAN PLUMS IN TEXAS.

AUSTIN, Texas, October 5.—We have been having some old-fashioned rains lately, and they are the first since the middle of June. It seems we are going to have a wet fall, and we have had so many dry winters of late years that big rains are our first request. The financial questions are insignificant when compared with a fall and winter without rain. Many who intended to plant last winter did not do so because it was so dry. There were fine rains in May and June, which made a big corn crop and ran up peach and plum trees six and seven feet by the middle of July, and since then they have not grown any.

The finest plums shown by the State Horticultural Society this year were the Hytankio. They were about six inches in circumference and were exhibited from both black prairie and sandy land. Possibly this variety does not bear big crops when young, like Abundance and Burbank, but Texas nurserymen who have become acquainted with it, will consider it a standard hereafter. It follows Burbank in ripening.

Normand, another Japan, was also shown, over ripe. It is yellow, as large as Burkank and in ripening covers last half of the season of Burbank and first half of Hytankio. It seems to keep for several days, and is less juicy than any Japan plum we have seen, but equals any in flavor.

Ex-President Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, showed a transparent yellow Japan plum shaped like Simonii, which he had been keeping in cold storage. Think it ripened with Abundance. It was greatly admired and orders for buds were freely offered. He had gotten it under the name of White Japan and for a wonder no one had any synonyms.

President Kerr had enough of the Alamo pears to let us prove its high quality, and Professor Munson did likewise with some grapes.

F. T. RAMSEY.

THE KOONCE PEAR.

The Koonce was originated in Southern Illinois, and is being introduced by George Gould & Son, of Villa Ridge, Ills. It is a remarkably early pear, ripening with Doyenne d'Eta or about with the first Alexander peaches. It is a very heavy bearer, limbs of the tree often break with the load of fruit. "No other pear that we know of will bear any more pears to the tree, except possibly the Kieffer," says Mr. Gould. The frontispiece of this issue shows a section of a branch from a photograph; branch $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and containing ten pears. The size is medium to large, very handsome; surface yellow, one side covered with a bright carmine containing brown dots; stem meaty and short; quality very good, declared to be ahead of any other early pear; two to three weeks earlier than Harvest Bell, Jefferson, or Lawson, and superior in quality to either; does not rot at the core; is a splendid shipper and keeper; tree a very vigorous grower; abso-

lutely (so far as tested in ten years), free from blight; better grower in nursery row than Kieffer; very hardy in both bud and bloom. On March 26, 1894, a heavy late spring frost killed all the pears in the locality where the Koonce is grown, with the exception of the Koonce. It escaped with a fair crop. The foliage of most varieties was turned black, and in many varieties all the one-year-old wood was killed, but the Koonce was not hurt in any way. The foliage remained green and bright through it all. This pear blooms very late in the spring.

The Koonce will undoubtedly prove a valuable pear to fruit growers in the South. It will not be subject to the spring frosts that so often kill the La Conte, and will come in so early that it will command the highest market price. Reports from Southern Mississippi are that the Koonce grows better than any other variety, is free from blight and bears abundant regular crops; trees eight years old.

It should also prove very valuable to fruit growers in the North. It is so hardy as to stand the rigor of the northern winters, and so early as to come into market before the glut of southern Kieffers and La Contes breaks the market. Reports come from Adel, Iowa, saying that a Koonce bud had made the enormous aggregate growth in one season of 36 feet, 10 inches, counting all the branches. The second year it made an aggregate growth of 70 feet, which make a total aggregate growth of 107 feet from bud in two seasons. Report also adds, "the fire blight has been very severe during the past summer, attacking many varieties of both apples and pears, yet the Koonce was entirely free from it."

The Koonce is a good all round early pear, suitable for commercial orchard planting on a large scale.

FALL PLANTING OF FRUIT TREES.

The *Denver Field and Farm* gives this advice to the planters of the West: "The older class of fruit growers over on the western slope have found that fall planted trees are always superior to those set out in spring. In nine cases out of ten the trees will do better and the loss will be much less. The time for transplanting is the latter part of September and October after having given the ground a thorough irrigation. Planted at that time, the trees will immediately take root, and they will get well established before cold weather. In the fall there will no longer be any demand upon the vitality of the young trees to produce leaves. The chief growth then will be root growth, and this is the great essential in young trees. Most of them are inclined to go all to leaves and wood growth. Spring planting tends to increase this leaf and wood growth at the expense of the roots. In the fall the ground and soil are warm, and if not moist they can be made so by applying plenty of water at the time of transplanting. There will be several weeks after transplanting before severe winter weather will come, and by that time the roots of the trees ought to be pretty thoroughly established."

Obituary.

Editor of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

It is my painful duty to announce the death of H. T. Kelsey, president of the Kelsey Nursery Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., and also president of the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen. He died at his residence in St. Joseph, on Friday, September 20th, after a long illness of typhoid fever. His funeral took place at the family residence on the following Sunday. The services were under the auspices of the A. O. U. W., of which order the deceased was an honored member. The funeral was largely attended, and included some of his brother nurserymen, more of whom would have attended except for the extremely short notice, for it is safe to say that no man in the nursery trade was more universally esteemed than Mr. Kelsey. He had by earnest, upright effort built up a good business and was careful to conduct it in such a manner as to reflect great credit on himself and avocation. The trees so skillfully and carefully reared by him and distributed so widely throughout the West will be an enduring monument to his character as an honest, enterprising business man, while the immense gathering of the most highly respected citizens of St. Joseph who attended his funeral gave irrefutable evidence of the high character of the deceased. A wife and three children survive him, and may He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb sustain and comfort them in their great bereavement. Suitable resolutions expressive of the high character of the deceased will be prepared and presented to the next meeting of the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen.

U. B. PEARSALL.

Franklin Davis, president of the Franklin Davis Nursery Co., died October 15th, at his home in Waverly, Md. Mr. Davis was born January 14, 1829. He established a nursery near Staunton, Va., at the age of 21. He was quite successful, but lost \$20,000 during the civil war. After the war Mr. Davis formed a partnership with S. C. Kent and began the nursery business again at Richmond, Va. In 1879 Mr. Kent sold his interest in the firm, and Mr. Davis conducted nurseries at Baltimore and Richmond. In 1892 Mr. Davis suffered a stroke of paralysis and since then the business has been conducted by a stock company, with a capital stock and these officers: President, Franklin Davis; Vice President, Edwin Davis; Secretary and Treasurer, Howard Davis. A widow, two daughters and three sons survive Mr. Davis.

Dr. Ephraim W. Bull, the originator of the Concord Grape, died at Concord, Massachusetts, on September 27th, in his ninetieth year. Dr. Bull studied and practiced medicine in Boston until failing health compelled him to remove to Concord, where he lived the remainder of his life. He will long be remembered as the introducer of the Concord grape, which he exhibited for the first time in 1833 at the twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and which has become the most popular grape in America. The Cottage, Esther, Rockwood and Una are other varieties of merit for which the grape-growers of the country are indebted to Dr. Bull.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

An interesting bulletin by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is that describing the objects and work of the agricultural experiment stations.

Our Horticultural Visitor, published by E. G. Mendenhall, Kinmundy, Ill., originally intended for a quarterly, will be issued monthly next year.

Among the handsome catalogues recently sent out those of Thomas Meehan, Germantown, Pa., and G. L. Taber, Glen St. Mary, Fla., deserve special mention.

Bulletins 99 and 100 of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station treat of blackberries and their evaporation. They are by Professor L. H. Bailey.

Recent issues of *The Gardeners' Magazine*, London, Eng., have been made particularly attractive by illustrated supplements descriptive of Worsley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, and Panshanger, Hertford, the seat of Earl Cowper. The beautiful grounds surrounding these stately mansions are depicted from various points of view, and their description is very interesting.

"Greenhouse and Window Plants" is the title of a little book by Charles Collins, published by Macmillan & Co., New York, at the moderate price, 40 cents. It is edited by J. Wright, F. R. H. S., which is sufficient evidence of its reliability. Its subject accurately describes its contents. It has a chapter on greenhouse construction, another on orchids, and another on insect pests, besides fifteen others.

In the first two numbers of volume VII. of the *Experiment Station Record* is an interesting description of the Wagner method of pot-culture in operation at the Darmstadt, Germany, Experiment Station. Cylinders open at both ends are sunk in the ground to the rim of the cylinder, and in these soil which has been mixed is placed for the growth and testing of seeds. By this means exactly similar conditions are secured as to layers of earth, depth of surface soil, quantity and distribution of fertilizer seeding, depth of seeding and number and distance of plants from each other.

The proceedings of the twenty-fourth session of the American Pomological Society at Sacramento, January 16-18, have been issued, as compiled by the secretary, George C. Brackett, Lawrence, Kan. The president, P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; the first vice-president, Charles L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; the secretary and many of the members are nurserymen. Therefore the trade has special interest in the work of this distinguished body. The papers and discussions were of great value. These are attractively presented with half-tone illustrations of orchards and buildings of California.

The New York *Tribune* recently said: "Three eminent foreign scholars, Professors Skeat, Max Muller and A. H. Sayce, have united in giving highest praise to the new dictionary published by Funk & Wagnalls. Professor Sayce of Oxford University, is quoted as saying: 'The Standard Dictionary is truly magnificent, and worthy of the great continent which produced it. It is more than complete, and the amount of labor that has been bestowed upon it, and more especially upon the settlement of the pronunciation, must have been enormous. It is certain to supersede all other existing dictionaries of the English language.'"

Part twenty-one of "The Book of the Fair" opens with the commencement of chapter twenty-third devoted to state exhibits, appropriately following the description of the state buildings. Other of the state buildings, too, are illustrated in this part. Particularly fine are the full page photo-engravings of the lagoon and the Illinois building, which present the effect of etchings with the softer tone of the photograph. Handsome interior views of the state buildings follow in rapid succession and afford interesting instruction in the resources of the great country. And then follow the opening pages of chapter twenty-fourth, describing the Midway Plaisance. How vividly are the intensely interesting scenes of that heterogeneous exhibition recalled. A full page engraving of the Midway as seen from the Ferris wheel introduces the subject. The accompanying views are characteristic. The work is certainly the best illustrated description of the great exhibition that will ever appear. Chicago: THE BANCROFT Co.

The first of a series of valuable books upon rural science, edited by Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, is entitled "The Soil." It is by Professor F. H. King, of the University of Wisconsin. It is a volume of 300 pages and contains a large amount of valuable information as to the nature, relations and fundamental principles of management of the soil. Professor Bailey remarks in his preface: "The time must certainly be at hand when the new teaching of agriculture can be put into books. For many years the writer has conceived of an authoritative series of readable monographs which shall treat of every rural problem in the light of the undying principles and concepts upon which it rests. It is fit that such a series should be introduced by a discussion of the soil, from which everything ultimately derives its being." The book under consideration treats of sunshine, atmosphere, water and living forms, the condition of the soil, conservation of soil moisture, soil temperature, irrigation, physical effects of tillage and fertilizers, etc. Price, 75 cents. New York: MACMILLAN & CO.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S ENDORSEMENT.

WILLIAM FELL, BY ROYAL WARRANT NURSERYMAN TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, HEXHAM, ENGLAND.—"I have read the short pithy articles in your journal for some time, in reference to the nursery trade, which I think very interesting and of considerable value."

APPLE CROP MEASURED.

The *American Agriculturist*, a noted authority on the apple crop as upon other things relating to horticulture and agriculture, has prepared a careful estimate of the apple crop of 1895. It finds that there is a bountiful yield, but that it is unevenly distributed, that earlier estimates are necessarily reduced and that the results in Canada are uneven.

The *Agriculturist* says:

The estimated commercial crop is one of the largest in recent years at approximately 66,000,000 bbls., against the government census returns in '89 of 57,000,000 bbls., which was probably too low as it did not include farm consumption, cider stock, etc. The figures first named show an increase of 8,600,000 bbls. or 16 per cent. over latest estimates covering the '94 yield in the surplus states, which eventually turned out materially greater than at one time seemed possible. When prices are away up, as they were last year, a lot of fruit not usually included in the commercial crop finds its way into the market. While ordinarily this would never appear, it serves the purpose of ultimately swelling the totals.

The distribution of the crop, however, is peculiar, the great apple growing districts east of the Alleghanies showing less than an average crop, New England being especially deficient, while in the Central West the crop is the largest ever grown. The season has been one of contradictions, new conditions constantly arising of sufficient importance to vitiate preconceived ideas. May frosts were followed by such weather as operated to minimize their importance. Drouth growing serious in June and July was relieved in August. The usual June "drop" was a factor easily measured, but an unusual July and August "drop" presents a new factor whose importance it is difficult to determine.

The final estimates presented herewith are based, in addition to regular local estimates of correspondents, upon the observation of our statistician, who has spent four weeks visiting the best apple districts west of Ohio, and upon a thorough canvass in New York and New England. Dry weather, hot winds and locally severe storms during September made great changes in the prospect for winter fruit. The "windfall" has been surprisingly large, and the ill effect of the hot weather is becoming further apparent in marked difficulty in securing fruit of perfect keeping quality. Especially is this true in southern Illinois and in portions of Missouri, while in heavy-laden orchards of Missouri and Eastern Kansas and Nebraska the extent of loss from high winds can only be appreciated by personal inspection of orchards.

The crop in the principal states in '89, as reported by the census, in '94 as determined by market movement, and in '95 as estimated by *American Agriculturist*, the only authority placing such detailed estimate on record, is presented in the following statement:

	1895, Bbls.	1894, Bbls.	1889, Bbls.
Maine	790,000	1,980,000	1,228,000
New Hampshire.....	985,000	1,974,000	1,313,000
Vermont.....	550,000	946,000	505,000
Massachusetts.....	855,000	1,320,000	676,000
Connecticut.....	785,000	990,000	798,000
New York.....	6,375,000	5,918,000	3,398,000
Pennsylvania.....	5,550,000	4,264,000	3,021,000
Ohio.....	6,450,000	2,871,000	5,515,000
Michigan.....	3,750,000	5,815,000	5,261,000
Indiana.....	3,307,000	1,086,000	3,514,000
Illinois.....	3,792,000	1,991,000	3,840,000
Missouri.....	3,864,000	1,974,000	3,479,000
All others.....	28,400,000	26,500,000	24,694,000
Total.....	66,256,000	57,629,000	57,242,000

Canada as a whole has not been favored with an abundant apple crop for several years, although exceptional localities have borne well. This is true regarding the '95 crop, with a material shortage in much of Ontario.

TREES ON NORTHWEST PLAINS.

From the transactions of the Royal Society of Canada it is learned that experiments were begun in 1888 in testing trees and shrubs suitable for planting on the northwest plains. In 1889, 12,000 trees and shrubs were sent from the central experimental farm at Ottawa to each of the branch farms in the West. These consisted of 118 varieties, of which about 60 per cent. died before the following spring. In 1890 another consignment of about 21,000 each was sent, a considerable number of which proved tender. A very large number of native trees has been grown at the branch and central farms from seed, especially the box elder, white elm, green ash, and bur oak. These are succeeding admirably. Several varieties of Russian poplars and willows have done well, particularly *Populus bereleensis*, *P. certinensis*, and the Voronesh willow. As the result of the six years' experiment there are now growing at the branch farm at Indian Head 120,000 trees and shrubs, and at Brandon, 75,000.

A statement is given by the author of the distribution of trees and tree seed by the central farm in the past four years. Close planting of hardy young trees for shelter hedges has been found advantageous, forming an excellent protection for the growing of small fruits, vegetables, and other tender crops. These hedges have been chiefly made by the Russian poplars, box elder, elm, ash, and willow, planted in double rows at distances of 1 by 2 ft. to 4 by 4 ft. The Russian poplars have thus far made the most rapid growth. A variety of *Artemisia* (*A. abrotanum tobolskianum*) is said to be valuable for hedges on account of its ready growth from cuttings. The Siberian pea tree (*Caragana arborescens*), which grows readily from seed, is also recommended for hedges. The tests which have been made on the western experimental farms show that there are about 100 varieties of trees and shrubs sufficiently hardy to endure the climate of that region, and further tests are adding to this number from year to year.

FRUIT CULTURE IN AUSTRALIA.

John Plummer, Sydney, New South Wales, writes as follows in the *Gardener's Magazine*: "The prevalent idea that everything at the Antipodes is in a topsy-turvy condition is responsible for many popular delusions respecting Australia, especially as a fruit-growing country. In New South Wales the opportunities at the command of an experienced orchardist are practically unlimited. Almost any description of fruits grown, both in the mother country and continental Europe, can be cultivated with ease, if the proper localities for the various kinds be chosen. Until within a comparatively recent period it was found difficult to export fruit from Australia; consequently, by reason of its great abundance, the colonial markets were easily glutted, and orchardists had little encouragement to improve the quality of the fruits raised by them. Now there is every probability of a large and

increasing export trade with the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, China, India, and other countries being established, making orcharding an important and remunerative colonial industry, especially when the conditions essential to successful shipment are attended to. The two leading fruits are oranges and grapes, both of which are grown as easily as are apples and gooseberries in England. Several millions of oranges, chiefly of the Rio kind, annually find their way into the colonial markets. All the varieties of Mandarin, or Chinese orange, are grown in considerable quantities. Suitable land for orangeries costs from £10 to £30 per acre, according to locality; but in a few places the price runs as high as £40 to £50; the cost of clearing, fencing, ploughing and planting being estimated at £25 per acre. The trees begin to bear the fourth or fifth year, and one of the leading orange growers at Gordon, near Sydney, estimated his returns during a favorable season at £50 per acre. Several of the finer kinds of orange grown on the shores of the Mediterranean have yet to be introduced into New South Wales. Grapes are grown everywhere, but thrive better in the inland districts than along the coast. They are mostly of the black kind, the Muscatel kinds being extremely abundant. During the season the fruiters' shops are plentifully stocked with grapes as large and luscious as any to be found in Covent Garden, yet costing only a few pence per pound. The peach tree generally furnishes an exceedingly prolific crop, one of the most valuable varieties being the Royal George, which is known under other names in different parts of the colony. Nectarines are plentiful, as are apricots, quinces and similar fruits. In the New England district, forming a portion of the high table-land in the northern part of New South Wales, apples and pears of most delicious flavor are obtained in abundance; also the largest and finest cherries in the world. These latter are most of the White Heart kind, and would realize high prices in London could they safely be shipped thither. Melons are plentiful and cheap, but nuts, with the exception of the almond and the walnut, are not much cultivated. A considerable portion of the land now being thrown open to selection in the colony is admirably adapted for orchard purposes, and can be obtained on extremely easy terms from the Crown Lands Department.

One of the oldest and most remarkable trees in Great Britain is to be found in a chestnut at Torworth, the residence of the Earl of Ducie, near Bristol. The tree is, in all probability, 1,000 years of age at the least. The trunk measures fifty feet in circumference, although it is only ten feet in height up to the point where it branches off into three large trunks, one of which measures nearly thirty feet in girth. The second remarkable tree is to be seen nearer London, being a thorn in Clissold Park, Stoke Newington. This is also of great age, and it has long been railed in for safety. When in bloom it presents a magnificent sight, and is accounted one of the oldest, largest, and handsomest thorns in the United Kingdom.

NURSERY STOCK AS PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The *Florist's Exchange* recently published a symposium on the question of rating florists' and nurserymen's stock as personal property for purposes of taxation. Few states tax such stock. An Arkansas nurseryman wrote: "Real estate is assessed at about 20 per cent. of what the owner thinks it worth. Personal property at a very small per cent., and much of it not given in at all. Money loaned on real estate is not 'given in' but very rarely by any one in this state. In 'giving in' my growing nursery stock about two years ago, the assessor remarked he thought the trees were part of the land and not necessary to be assessed as personal property, but as I knew he was wrong I said nothing, but give it in under the head of the last question, which reads about this way: 'All other credits and articles not included in the above.' I think florist or nursery stock should be taxed, but should be assessed at a very low valuation, it being of a different character from stock in most other lines of business. In the first place, we cannot tell whether we can raise the plants until the proper season for selling arrives. Perhaps there will be no sales for a large part after such time does arrive. A very bad rainy winter and spring is bad on *my* trade, as most of the business must necessarily be done in good weather. I have been engaged in horticultural pursuits all my life, and consider florist and nursery stock of but little value until it is sold and you have the money in pocket, and I think facts will bear me out. Whenever a nursery or florist's place is sold out on short notice it brings next to nothing, and worse than nothing when trouble of raising is taken into consideration. This may be an unbusiness like view to take of the matter, but if all florists would do business on this principle, they would

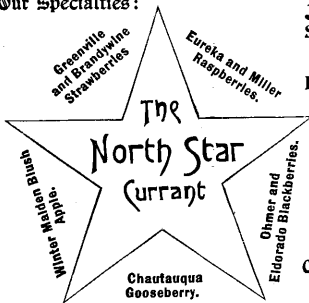
be more successful. In 'giving in' my nursery stock I generally give it in at about 10 per cent. of last year's sales. I consider the balance as labor, use of land, etc.

"I consider growing plants as well as salable plants should be taxed, but, as I said before, at a very *low valuation*, and should be assessed as a *whole*, with some regard as to previous season's business, all things duly considered in the way of increased glass, etc. I have never heard of the growing crops of a farmer or market gardener being taxed; farm crops have a very small value at the assessing time here (June 1), and I do not think they should be taxed, as the value at that time would be so small it would not be worth while considering."

"I think taxation is very different in the different states. In Indiana, my former home, the assessor was very particular to assess everything. Here it is quite different; personal property is 'given in' at a mere nothing, and sometimes not at all, but there is some excuse for this, as personal property does not find as ready a sale as it does in most places. I doubt whether I could sell my growing nursery stock for \$200 if I should try for one month, yet I consider it well worth \$2,000 to me. Reasons: No one here who is able to buy knows anything about the business, and most people who have been engaged in the business here for past years have failed, all of which tends to reduce the value of the stock. A stock that only myself can make a living or so out of can't be very valuable in this state. Of course, I know it is a little different in other places where a buyer can be found for your business in a reasonable time."

P. J. Berckmans, of Augusta, Ga., says: "Our state does not tax either plants or nursery stock. There is no law on the Georgia statute which makes mention of such products for taxation. I have never heard of a case where the growing crops of a farmer in our state have been taxed, should the introduction of such a measure be attempted in our legislature, I have no doubt but that it would meet with the most formidable opposition."

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Strawberry Plants.

Ready by SEPTEMBER 1st.

Raspberries. . . .

Forty varieties. No better stock grown. 100,000 transplants of Ohio, Palmer, Hillborn, Gregg, Shaffer, Turner, and Cuthbert.

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Splendid assortment of well-rooted plants. Transplants of Snyder, Early Harvest, and Lucretia Dewberry.

Currants and Gooseberries.

One and two years old; good; well-grained plants.

Grape Vines, Very Cheap.

RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS, HORSE RADISH, ETC.

Very Respectfully,

W. N. SCARFF,

New Carlisle Ohio.

Write for Prices.

Capital Nurseries,

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN.

PETERS & SKINNER,
Proprietors.

Apple Trees.

A large and fine stock, good assortment, strong on northern sorts.

PEACH, PLUM AND CHERRY TREES.

DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB APPLE SEEDLINGS.

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By the 1,000 or Car-Load, in all the Standard Varieties, including the new of merit.

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CHERRY.

We have a choice lot of

Apple, Pear,
Plum and Cherry



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Are offering this year, as usual, an elegant lot of

STANDARD APPLES,

STANDARD AND DWARF PEARS.

PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, QUINCES, &C.,

As well as an elegant lot of

HEDGE PLANTS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS, VINES, ROSES, &C.,

OF ALL THE LEADING AND POPULAR VARIETIES.

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2,000,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS,
100,000 BLACKBERRY,
500,000 RASPBERRY.

Ideal, Oriole and Lady Thompson Strawberry,
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All the old and new varieties, fine stock, low prices. Our catalogue free will save you money.

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Like its parent, Fall Maiden Blush, but keeps all winter.

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Successor to CHAUNCEY A. SEAMAN.

Offers to the Wholesale trade for the Season of '95 and '96

100,000 APPLE, 2 and 3 yr. 5,000 Europ, and Jap. PLUMS.

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ROSES in assortment. A large lot, finest kinds.

SHRUBS.—A choice collection. Elegant plants.

TREE PAEONIES, and Herbaceous. Premier collection of Western New York.

CURRENTS, 2 yrs., Cherry, Fay's, Prince Albert, North Star, White Grape, Champion, and Lee's Prolific.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Downing's, Golden Prolific, Industry—a large lot, Smith's Improved.

GRAPE VINES.—Diamond, Eaton, Moore's Early, Niagara, Rogers Nos., Worden, &c., &c.

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75,000 APPLE TREES,	25,000 STANDARD PEARS.
10,000 DWARF PEARS,	15,000 PLUM TREES,
15,000 CHERRY TREES.	10,000 PEACH TREES.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Quince Bushes, Currant Bushes, Gooseberries, Ornamental and Shade Trees,

Tree Roses, H. P. Roses, Shrubs and Vines.

Write and get my prices before ordering elsewhere.

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ROSES?

We have a very fine stock,

Guarantee none better on the market.

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Have you Bought your
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WE HAVE some Fine Branched Seedlings
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Orders booked now.

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PEACH TREES in carefully graded stock and accurately named varieties have always been the leading specialty in this establishment. The well known health and vigor of our Peaches, is appreciated by growers all over the country.

APPLE TREES in car-load lots, at very low rates, and unsurpassed in quality. Purchasers who have never handled our trees, should give them a trial.

CHERRIES and **KIEFFER PEARS** of unsurpassed excellence, and as low as the lowest for first-class stock. **ERIE BLACK-BERRIES** of strong growth and in perfect health, can be supplied in large or small lots.

Among **ORNAMENTAL TREES** we call especial attention to our beautiful stock of the **Weeping Dog Wood**, which is certainly the most valuable drooping lawn tree in our list of hardy specimens. In **MAPLES**, we offer all sizes of **Norway, Sugar, Silver, Red, Wier's Cut-Leaved, and Schwedler's Purple-Leaved**, in quantities to suit purchasers. These are all remarkably thrifty, in perfect health, and well-formed. Also, **Silver-Leaved Lindens** and **Kilmarnock Willows** of handsome form and at very low rates.

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Transplants and strong Suckers.

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A large lot of Agawam, Ancient Briton, Early Harvest, Erie, Eldorado, Kittatiny, Lawton, Lucretia Dewberry, Minnewaski, Taylor, Snyder, Wachusett, Wilson Early and Wilson Jr.

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Strawberries, for early Fall Trade.

Millions of Plants of all the leading kinds.

Asparagus, 2 year Roots.

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Extra fine plants. Also large stock 2 yrs. Grape Vines of all the leading kinds.

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Lowest Prices Given on Application. GILBERT COSTICH, Rochester, N. Y.

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Established in 1866 by Blair Bros.

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STRICTLY NO. 1 APPLE TREES BY CAR LOT, AND RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN APRICOTS AND NATIVE PLUM, ROSES, ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.

Prices Low. No better shipping facilities. We are not surpassed by any in the West in number of acres or quality of stock. We have the only practical Box Clamp in use. Price reduced.

Clematis Paniculata.

Fine stock of first-class and extra heavy plants. Lowest rates.

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FINEST COLLECTION IN AMERICA.

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The two, new, perfectly hardy hedge plants. **HEAVY WHOLESALE LOTS of Lonicera Morrowii, Red Cornelia, Forsythia americana, Golden Poplars, Norway Maples, Golden Russian Willow, Etc., Etc.**

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Guaranteed to be free from Aphis or Disease.

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SHADE TREES
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20,000 APPLE TREES.

900,000 ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Donald's Elmira, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, and Conover's.

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Four years ago we said, "Red June seems without doubt the most valuable market plum produced up to this time." Read "is" for "seems" and you have our present opinion. Nor are we alone. We have many testimonials, but no need to add to these letters—received from the world's three greatest authorities on Japanese plums.



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The Finest Grade of Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants Sparta, Wis., Aug. 1, 1895. Write for Prices. Z. K. JEWETT & CO.

PEACH TREES by the 1000 or in Car Lots.

It will pay you to write for prices before placing your orders.

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MONEY FOR NURSERYMEN.

Wishing, on account of age (75 years) to retire from the Nursery business, I will sell or lease all or half of the long established and profitable MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NURSERIES, CLINTON, KENTUCKY, at one-half its actual value.

For Sale or Lease, 305 acres of Choice Land, Residence, Barns, Packing Houses, all necessary implements for working a nursery; orchards of more than 400 varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, etc., 2,400 feet of glass (greenhouses), and 25 mules and horses.

FOR SALE.—200,000 two and three year old Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees.

250,000 one year old Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees, 175,000 Peaches, Plum and Cherry in bud. Many acres in Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Ornamental Plants and everything grown in a first-class up-to-date nursery. The nursery stock never looked better. The location is excellent for the nursery business and the country is exempt from yellows and rosette in peaches and black knot in cherries and plums. A 65-page Catalogue.

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Fruit Trees: Standard Pears, Dwarf Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Quinces, Nectarines.
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FREE ROSES Hybrid Roses, Tea Roses, Climbing Roses, Moss
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Send List of your wants for prices.

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All old and new varieties. Extra quality. Warranted true. Lowest Rates. Introducing of the
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Also other SMALL FRUITS. Descriptive Catalogue Free.
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Phoenix Nursery Co., 600 Acres.
13 Greenhouses.
(SUCCESSORS TO SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO.)
NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS Wholesale and Retail.
Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.
Send list of wants for prices. Salesmen wanted.
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D. WING & BRO., Rogers, Arkansas,
Offer the trade for season of '95 and '96,
CHOICE APPLE, 2 to 3 years.
PEACH TREES, 1 year.
Our Peach Trees are entirely free of yellows and rosette. Stock first-class and of various grades. Prices given on solicitation.
We especially call attention to ELBERTA PEACH and BEN DAVIS APPLE in large lots.

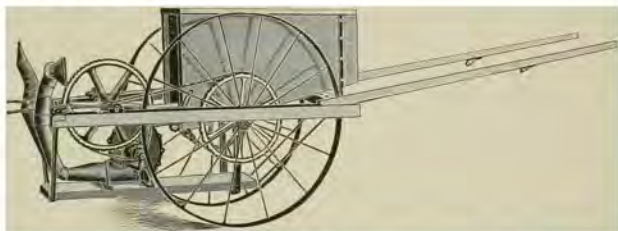
NURSERYMEN Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS.** No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.
L. G. THOMPSON,
Write me for easy terms and prices. TOMAH, WIS.
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ESTABLISHED 1780.
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SPECIALTY OF NURSERY STOCK.
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MAGNOLIAS, LILAC, ETC.
AGENT FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA,
ANDRE L. CAUSSE,
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GEYER BROS., Growers of
ROCHESTER, N. Y. Fine Stock.
Apples, Standard Pears, Cherries, Plums, Dwarf Pears, Grape Vines and Roses.
We offer a superior grade of stock that will give satisfaction in every particular.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

Orleans Nursery Co.
ORLEANS, FRANCE.
Growers of fine Fruit Stock, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Ornamentals, etc., in large quantities. All orders carefully executed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special prices on application.
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...THE SIROCCO



PATENT APPLIED FOR

The cut here shown represents a machine for throwing Lime, Sulphur, Caustic preparations of any kind, Copper Sulphate preparations for Mildew, Rust, &c., and any and every kind of Insecticide or Fungicide.

WHAT WILL IT DO?

It will save 70 per cent. of material used over any other method of application known. The machine will go between the closest of nursery rows, will go in wet, sticky ground, as tires are wide, and though only 2 feet 4 inches in width, cannot upset, as the force is applied near the ground and the whole is enclosed in a guard that has no projections to catch or injure trees or other plants; being slightly narrower at front than main body, the wheels cannot run over or injure any tree out of line, as frame will push it aside.

Now, what we claim for this is that it will do more work and better work than any twenty men can do; a boy, driving this machine can do in a day as many acres as a horse can walk over. Slugs come fast at times on pear and other trees, but this machine loaded with lime will destroy them thoroughly, as not a leaf is left untouched by the cloud of dust this machine throws.

This machine is the latest addition to the nurseryman's outfit, and is of utmost value in combating all forms of insect life so injurious to vegetation, especially with nurserymen, cotton planters, &c. It is a reliable and trustworthy implement—Moth and Rust do not follow in its wake. This is its first season, and so far its cloud of dust has been seen in many of the finest nurseries in the United States. Its success is gratifying to us. One well known firm wrote us: "It paid for itself in one week in their establishment." Do you suffer from insects eating terminals?—buy a Sirocco. Do slugs annoy you and damage your pear and other trees?—the Sirocco is your remedy—quick, economical. It is worth all we ask for it, for the sense of security you feel against the natural enemies of the nurseryman—both insect and fungus. If you have not already bought a Sirocco, order one, and encourage this enterprise that has produced the most valuable tool used by nurserymen.



The Sirocco Co., Unionville, Lake Co.,
Ohio.

Headquarters for Colored Plates

AND

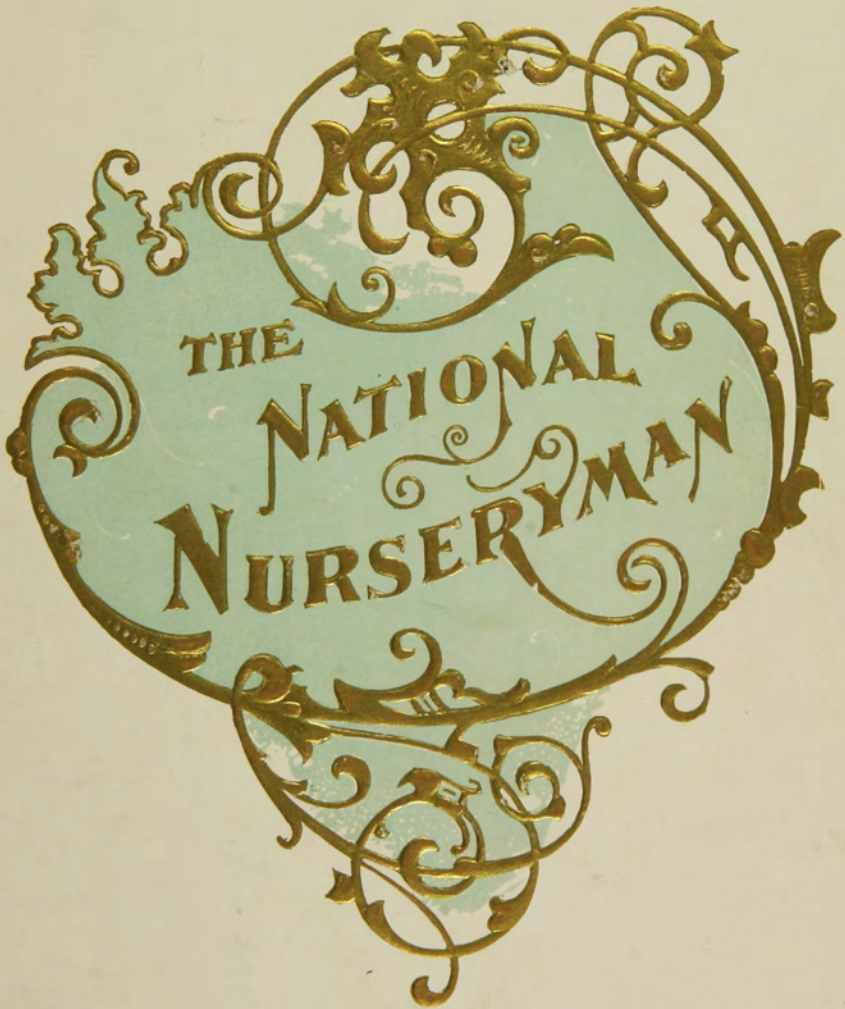
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STECHE LITHOGRAPHIC Co.,

NORTH ST. PAUL STREET,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



December, 1895.

PAINESVILLE NURSERIES.

Gault Perpetual Raspberry.

A valuable market variety. A perpetual bearer. Ripens a crop of berries at time of Gregg, producing more fruit; continues bearing on young wood until killed by frost,—not a few scattering berries but frequently 80 to 100 on a single tip. Berries fine quality, extra large and firm; plant a vigorous grower, extremely hardy, going uninjured through past winter where many kinds were killed.

Special inducements to large buyers for Spring, 1896.

—CIRCULARS, COLORED PLATFS, ETC., AT LOW RATES.

Our usual immense assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Roses, Shrubs, Bulbs,
Hardy and Tender Plants, Etc.,

All young thrifty stock, carefully grown and graded to the highest standard.

FRUIT TREES

Especially fine Standard and Dwarf Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot, &c.

SMALL FRUITS

Large stock leading old and new varieties. Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, Dewberries, Raspberries, &c., grown from pure stock, graded and handled right.

ORNAMENTALS

Of all kinds, handsome blocks of well grown trees Deciduous and Evergreen, upright and weeping. Largest and finest lot of Carolina Poplars on the market. Splendid stock of Silver, Norway Schwedleri and Ash leaf Maples, European and Cut leaf Birch, Catalpas, Lindens, Horse Chestnuts, Flowering Thorns, Tulips, Willows &c.



GAULT RASPBERRY, FROM PHOTO OF CLUSTER
PICKED IN SEPTEMBER.



INDUSTRY.

SHRUBS

A splendid stock of well-grown plants in large assortment of varieties.

ROSES

We lead the world in field grown Roses. Immense stock field grown Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, &c., budded low on Manetti. Best plants at lowest rates. Fine block of Holland grown Tree Roses for Fall delivery.

BULBS

All the varieties for Fall planting direct from the best French and Holland growers.

Largest, most complete and best equipped cellars and parking houses. Stock stored for Spring delivery when desired. Facilities for prompt and accurate filling of orders are unsurpassed.

YOUR INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED AT ANY TIME.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE.

41st YEAR.

1,000 ACRES.

29 GREENHOUSES.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

THE LEADING NURSERY OF AMERICA.

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES

ROCHESTER N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Founded 1840.

Hardy Trees and Plants

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FRUIT TREES.

SMALL FRUITS.

GRAPE VINES.

DECIDUOUS, ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.

EVERGREENS.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS.

HARDY PLANTS.

HARDY ROSES.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE superbly illustrated,
also Wholesale List for the Trade—FREE.

1895 Fall Planting 1895

450,000 Peach Trees Offered of the leading old and new varieties. Carefully grown, healthy and true to name. All sizes, and at lowest wholesale rates consistent with the times.

70,000 Elberta,
50,000 Crosby,
40,000 Champion, and
290,000 of other desirable varieties.

Large Stock of PALMETTO and other ASPARAGUS roots, one and two year.

Correspondence Solicited.

ALEXANDER PULLEN,

"MILFORD NURSERIES."

Milford, Delaware.

STANDARD AND DWARF PEAR,

APPLE, PLUM, CHERRY, RUSSIAN APRICOTS,
CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

And Low Budded Roses on Manetta Stock.

Prices Low and Stock Good.

Special Prices on Car Lots.

JAY WOOD,

KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

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...Growers of...

WHOLESALE ONLY.

**CHOICE SPECIALTIES FOR . .
NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS.**

For the Season of 1895-96.

Roses. An immense stock of strong plants on own roots. Grown on new land, and especially fine. Try Margaret Dickson with your agents. It is the finest White H. P. yet introduced. Plates and circulars supplied.

Clematis. The Trio, Jackmanni, Henryii, and Ramona.

Ornamentals. A large assortment, including especially fine lots of Hydrangea p. g. (Tree-form and Bush.) Japan Snowballs, Tea's Weeping Mulberry, Ampelopsis Vesicabli, Faeonies, &c., &c.

Gooseberries. An overstock this season—better take advantage of it.

Grape Vines. Columbus, Downing and Houghton.

Pears. Grown on Pear land, and fine thrifty young stock. They come out with the roots on them too.

IF YOU HAVE NOT YET RECEIVED OUR TRADE LIST, WRITE FOR IT BEFORE PLACING ORDERS.

Home-Grown Myrobolan Plum Stocks.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF HOME-GROWN STOCKS READY FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT. SEND FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES.

FRENCH PEAR SEED FOR FALL SOWING.

We carry a full line of NATIVE and IMPORTED FRUIT STOCKS and SEEDS. Write for complete Price List.

GENERAL NURSERY STOCK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; 75 ACRES.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, - - Germantown, Pa.

WANTED. A position by a man who has had several years experience as correspondent with agents in a Nursery office, and who is also a practical nurseryman.—Address CHAS. F. HOYT, Lock Box 463, Rochester, N. Y.



PLUMS.—5,000 Willard, Abundance, Spaulding and Lincoln.

PEARS.—5,000 Koonce, Kleffer, Seneca, Lincoln Coreless, Japan Golden Russet.

APPLES.—A heavy stock of standard sorts. A limited supply of Starr, Parlin and Flora.

NUTS.

CHESTNUTS.—Alpha, Opens Sept. 5 to 10, without frost.

Parry's Giant, 4 to 6 inches around; the largest known chestnut.

Pedigree Mammoth, Paragon, Gumbo, Ridgeley, &c.

WALNUTS.—French, Persian, Japan and English

PECANS, ALMONDS, FILBERTS, SHELLBARKS.

NOVELTIES.

10,000 Eleagous Longipes; 5,000 Matrimony Vines; 25 000 Trifoliolate Orange, 1, 2 and 3 year; 10,000 Japan Wineberry; Japan Mayberries; Logan (Raspberry-Blackberry); Strawberry-Raspberry.

15,000 Imported Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry, 1 and 2 year.

10,000 Childs' Tree Blackberry—green plants, pot-grown.

10,000 Eldorado " " " "

10,000 Lovett's Best " " " "

A heavy stock of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries and Currants.

Shade Trees—POPLARS AND MAPLES.

SEND FOR SPECIAL PRICES.

All stock disinfected and free from insect or disease.

WM. PARRY, Pomona Nurseries,

PARRY, - - NEW JERSEY.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

BREWER & STANNARD,
The Ottawa Star Nurseries,

OTTAWA, KANSAS,

OFFER a very full and complete stock of **FRUIT** and **ORNAMENTAL TREES**, and call your attention especially to . . .

- APPLE**—Good assortment in all grades.
- PEAR**—Standard and Dwarf, in good assortments in the two upper grades.
- CHERRY**—General assortment, with a fair supply of English Morello. Strong on heavy grades.
- PLUM on Plum**, one and two years, European, Japan and American sorts. We are strong on Burbank, Weaver, Wolf, Lombard and German Prune.
- PEACH**—A very fine lot, mostly of the two upper grades.
- APRICOT**—Both Russian and American sorts.
- GOOSEBERRIES**—A fair supply of Downings, Houghtons, and Champions, two years, No. 1.
- FOREST SEEDLINGS**—Including Russian Mulberry, Black Locust, Ash and Usage Hedge. Also Maple, 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 feet, and 6 to 8 ft.
- ASPARAGUS and PIEPLANT.**

For a more complete list, we refer you to our Trade List, and solicit correspondence.

Peach Trees By the 1,000 or Car-Load, in all the Standard Varieties, including the new of merit.
(FOR THE TRADE.)

As soon as they can be propagated everybody will want the **GREENBORO**, **TRIUMPH**, and **SNEED** Peaches. We have them in bud. Get our prices for these new early Peaches before placing your order for Fall 1896. Can furnish now only **TRIUMPH** in June buds, 12-in. up.

D. BAIRD & SON, - - - MANALAPAN, N. J.

Meeche's
 Orange
 Champion
 Rea's Mammoth

Quinces.

30,000 2-year,
 very fine.

Crosby
 Champion
 Elberta
 50 other kinds

Peach.

125,000 from Natural
 Pits.

Transparent
 Ben Davis
 Gano
 and others

Apples.

Wilson Jr.
 Wilson Early
 Early Harvest
 150m good plants

Blackberry.

200,000 **BARR'S MAMMOTH ASPARAGUS**, 3 years.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, Greenville, Timbrell, Gandy, Lady Thompson, and others.

SHADE TREES, EVERGREENS, ETC.

West Jersey Nursery Co., Bridgeton, N. J.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

In Car Load Lots.

**Apple, Peach, Plum, Carolina Poplar,
 Cherry, Pear, Etc. Silver Maple.**

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF OTHER STOCK, SUCH AS **GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS**, and other **SMALL FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.**

- Complete List of Varieties;
- Stock Young, Thrifty, and of Best Quality;
- Carefully Graded and Handled.

Write for **SPECIAL PRICES** in **CAR LOAD LOTS**. Personal inspection courted. **SPADES**—see Trade List. Trade List ready Sept 1st.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS,
BRIDGEPORT, Marion County, - - - INDIANA.

Ornamental

**LARGE TREES,
 SMALL**

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

COMPLETE STOCK. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SHENANDOAH NURSERY Offers to the trade a large stock of

Apple, Cherry, Plum Seedlings, Apple Grafts Made to Order.	Apple, Cherry, Plum SCIONS.
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Cherries, Grapes, Shade Trees (large and small), Evergreens, Roses, Etc. Plum on Plum (Native varieties).

PRICES LOW. Correspondence solicited. Address **D. S. LAKE, Prop., Shenandoah, Iowa.**

THE WILLIAM H. MOON CO., MORRISVILLE, BUCKS CO., PA.,

Offer for Fall, 1895.

- 1,000,000 Asparagus Roots, 2 years old, Palmetto, Barr's and Conover's.
- 5,000 Paragon and Numbo Chestnuts, 1 and 2 years, grafted.
- 20,000 Sugar and Silver-Leaved Maples, 8 to 14 ft.
- 10,000 Carolina Poplars, 8 to 15 ft.
- 2,000 Purple-Leaved Beech.
- 50,000 Deciduous Trees of Leading Varieties.
- 500,000 California Privet, 1 and 2 years old, very stocky.
- 100,000 Flowering Shrubs, including a full assortment of leading varieties.
- 10,000 Rosa Wichuriana.
- 20,000 Holesuckles—Climbing.
- 20,000 Climbing Vines—Assorted.
- 30,000 Dahlias—Finest Collection.

Special quotations on application. Correspondence with the trade solicited in reference to their wants in the Ornamental Line.

Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries

Offer for Fall '95, and Spring '96, large stock of the following:

Apple, Peaches, Plum (Japan and others) **Apricots, Nectarines, 1-Year Standard Pear** (heavy on Kleffer, Garber and Clapp's Favorite), **Grape, Asparagus, Strawberries, Osage Orange, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Etc., Etc.**

Well-Graded Stock! Prompt Shipment.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Special attention to growing **Peach Trees** of which we have the usual quantity. We are prepared to give prices to suit the times.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

"Southern Natural Peach Pits" in season.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Our Specialties:



3,000,000 Strawberry Plants.
Ready by **SEPTEMBER 1st.**

Raspberries.
Forty varieties. No better stock grown. 100,000 transplants of Ohio, Palmer, Hillborn, Gregg, Shaffer, Turner, and Cathbert.

Blackberries
Splendid assortment of well-rooted plants. Transplants of Snyder, Early Harvest, and Lucretia Dewberry.

Currants and Gooseberries.
One and two years old; good; well-graded plants.

Grape Vines, Very Cheap.

RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS, HORSE RADISH, ETC.

Very Respectfully,
W. N. SCARFF,

Write for Prices. _____ New Carlisle Ohio.

LEVAVASSEUR & SONS
NURSERIES.

USSY (CALVADOS) AND ORLEANS, FRANCE.

Largest Growers and Exporters of all kinds of
NURSERY STOCKS TO THE UNITED STATES.
Best Grading Quality and Packing.

Send your List of Wants for Special Prices to
HERMAN BERKHAN, Sole Agent,
39 and 41 Cortland St., New York.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.

IF YOU WANT fine Tree Roses for your Spring packing, get prices from
C. L. YATES,
Rochester, N. Y.

ONE HUNDREDTH SEASON.
LOUIS LEROY'S NURSERIES,
(ESTABLISHED 1799.)
ANCERS (M. & L.) FRANCE.
GROWER AND EXPORTER OF
FRUIT, FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL TREE STOCKS,
CONIFERAE, SHRUBS, ETC.
AZALEAS, CAMELIAS, CLEMATIS, LILACS, MAGNOLIAs,
RHODODENDRONS, ROSES, ETC., ETC.
ORDERS NOW BOOKED AT LOW PRICES
SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA,
AUC. RHOTERT,
26 BARCLAY STREET, - - - NEW YORK.

SNOWHILL NURSERIES
Offer for Fall-Delivery 1895,

What now, June 6th, 1895, promises to be not only the largest stock of Peach Trees, one year old, from bud, in Delaware and Maryland, but strictly free from every taint of disease whatever. Come and investigate for yourselves, it will be to your interest so to do, especially if you purchase in car load bulk.

BUDS FOR SALE AFTER JULY 10TH, 1895.
STRICTLY HEALTHY AND TRUE TO NAME.
Correspondence Solicited.

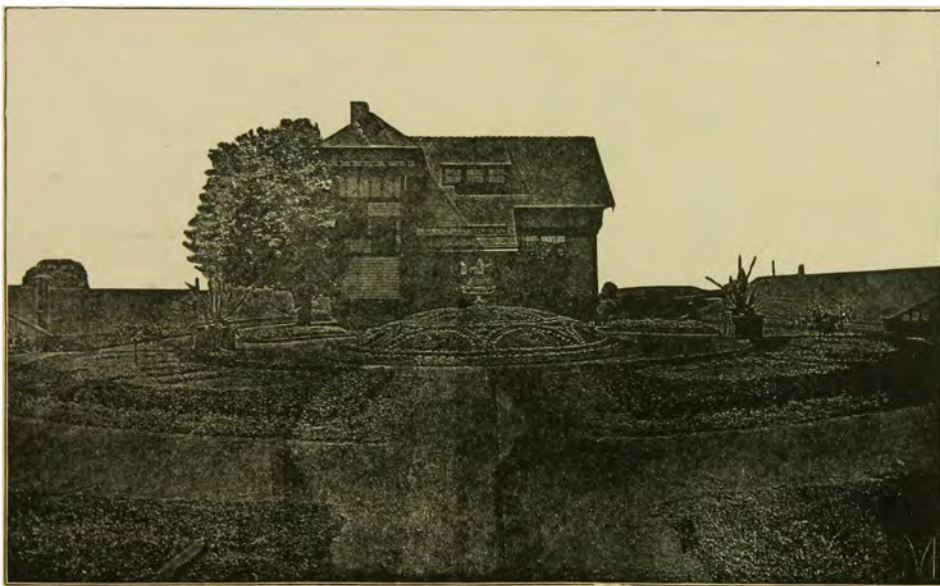
W. M. PETERS' SONS, - Wesley, Md.

GRAPE **IMMENSE STOCK, LARGE ASSORTMENT.** **VINES**
Correspond with us and get samples and prices before placing your orders. Introducers of the new early black grape, . . .
. . . EARLY OHIO, . . .
Ten days earlier than Moore's Early, and three times as productive.
Address, **C. S. CURTICE CO., Portland, N. Y.**

I AM A BOOKBINDER! ≡ ≡ ≡
I don't sell fruit plates nor wooden labels, but I can bind your plate books and folios right and at prices that will suit you. Give me a trial Write for prices and sample.
HERBERT J. WILSON, Aqueeduct Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

Electrotypes and Cuts
OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ORNAMENTALS FOR Nurserymen, Florists, Seedsmen,
CATALOGUE OF FRUIT AND TREE CUTS FREE.
SEND FOR LIST OF OTHER CATALOGUES. 1000 PAGES.
Engravings of New Fruits made at Low Prices.
A. BLANC, Horticultural Engraver, 314 NORTH 11TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ANGEL **The Largest of all Early Pears.** **PEAR**
The earliest, most handsome, best paying large Pear. A money maker and a mortgage lifter. Strong grower, early bearer, free from blight.
Rural New Yorker, says:—"A remarkably early pear. Large and beautiful. More showy than Clapp's."
Farm Journal, says:—"Large, handsome, solid. Better than the Lawson."
ELWANGER & BARRY, say:—"Certainly a handsome early pear."
HAS BE N SHIPPED 400 MILES AND KEPT 17 DAYS.
Grafts for sale now; Buds in season; Trees in the Fall.
Leading Nurserymen are "in it."—How is it with you?—Write about it.
THE ROGERS NURSERY CO., - - - MOORESTOWN, N. J.



OFFICE AND GROUNDS OF HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS, WEST CHESTER, PA.
MAPLE AVENUE NURSERIES.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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VOL. III.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1895.

No. 11.

THE NURSERY SALESMAN.

The following paper was read by C. F. Lansing at the recent meeting at Salem, Ore., of the Oregon Nurserymen's Association :

The manner and how to successfully dispose of nursery stock, with us, has gotten to be a subject of thoughtful and careful consideration, and for that reason, if my twenty years' experience in employing and acting in the capacity of a nursery salesman will be of any benefit to this association, I assure you, you are all welcome. The time has been with us, and that but a few years ago, when it was an easy matter to sell large numbers of fruit trees at a fair price. Every industry of our country was flourishing, money was plentiful, people from the East were here to buy and improve new homes, and the whole country was on a boom, and the nursery interests kept pace with the rest. Then almost any one with a plate book under his arm could go out over the fields and through the lanes, and do good work selling trees, at good prices. Then the tree planter and the farmer were looking up the tree man. Then the acreage of every nursery was increased, and many others who never had been in the nursery business before, planted small nurseries hoping to grow rich in a few years, as they believed others had done. But soon after, the hard times came, money was not as plentiful as before, the boom died down and the nurseries all over the country were caught with an over supply, sales were not made as easily as before, and instead of the planter looking up the tree man, as before, he is now trying to keep out of his way.

The hard times coming on and competition becoming greater, it has become a question with many, whether it will pay to continue the business longer, or stop at once. Some have stopped and others will have to stop, unless their stocks can be sold at a price that will pay for the growing.

In such straits as these it is only natural that we begin to think how trees were sold before the boom days, and our minds run back a few years and we wonder if the *poor despised apple tree agent* wasn't of some account after all.

A few years ago a few price lists, a few local agents, a few catalogues, in a few localities would sell the whole output of almost any of our nurseries; but now the output is much greater, competition is stronger, the times are harder, money is scarcer, and the price of trees has been dropping lower and lower until what a few years ago was called "wholesale prices" are now considered "double first-class retail prices." And it has got to be that if you ask a man above three or four cents for a tree, you scare him. Why, not two months ago, I asked a man seven dollars per hundred for first-class, two-year-old select prune trees, and he nearly had a fit. "Why," says he, "I bought them the last two years for two and one half dollars, and times are harder now than then," and he thought he ought to get them this year for two dollars; and he only wanted me to pay the freight on them a distance of one hundred and fifty miles besides.

Now, what has brought about the slaughter of prices? My answer is, the price lists scattered abroad over the country have done it. With a great many of our nurserymen (especially those of little experience) their only idea of disposing of trees is to lower the price of some one else, and they get hold of some other nurseryman's price list and cut a little lower still, and so it has been cut, cut, cut until there is scarcely anything left to cut. And I tell you now that if we don't cut loose from that kind of business, we will soon all be cut out.

We have now looked over the cause of this condition of affairs; let us now suggest some remedy. For my part I will have to suggest the nursery salesman, commonly known as the fruit tree man or the apple tree peddler.

The nursery salesman stands today in the same relation to the nursery-

man as the commercial traveler (commonly known as the drummer) is to the wholesale dry goods or hardware merchant. It is the nursery salesman who travels the lanes and by-ways and finds sale for many thousand dollars worth of nursery stock that otherwise would go begging for a buyer. It is the nursery salesman that educates the plain, honest farmer in the new varieties, and impresses him with the necessity of planting more trees. It is the nursery salesman that keeps up the price of trees and educates the buyers to believe that a good thing is worth having at a fair price, and is worth taking care of when he has it. It is the nursery salesman that has made thousands of farms more valuable, tens of thousands of homes more pleasant, hundreds of thousands of people more healthful, and to-day stands at the head of the list as the greatest factor of any in the sale of nursery stock.

I do not mean by this that the catalogues should be dispensed with. It is an education to a certain degree, but it lacks the force and vim of a wide awake and energetic salesman. The modern catalogue is too large and too flowery in language, and the majority of common people get confused with its many varieties and throw it aside, and there it lies until some good tree man comes along and before he knows it he has purchased a good bill of trees. He may make some remarks to his neighbors how he didn't want the trees, and that the tree peddler just talked him into buying them; but in after years, when they begin to produce good fruit, he is glad in his own heart that he bought them. All the catalogues in the country could not have sold him that bill of trees.

The requisite qualifications of a good tree salesman are the same as are required in any other salesman, in whatever line he may engage. The first and most needed is a thorough knowledge of the business he follows. He should be well versed in the different varieties of fruits and be able to tell their characteristics in a plain, common-sense way; tell the time of ripening, the character and growth of the tree and be able to answer all questions asked him in an easy and intelligent way. He must be energetic and determined to succeed in his line. He must be able to talk intelligently and candidly, and have a gentlemanly appearance, that he may command the respect of those with whom he expects to trade. He needs not only the appearance of a gentleman but should have the true qualities of one. No man can command the respect of another, unless he has the appearance of respectability, at least. He should be neat and tasty in his dress, for even the most slovenly farmer respects neatness. He should be pleasing in his address, as that is the key-note in first securing the attention of the person he approaches. He must have a love for gain and to better his condition financially, for without that love of gain there is no incentive for hard and determined action. No lazy man ever made a first class salesman in any line. He should have a love for truth, and an honest intent, that he may at all times be able to speak a good word for his competitor, which will do more for himself, than a full hour's abuse. No man can keep the confidence of the public long who resorts to mean tricks to get their trade. They very soon learn to believe that he who knows so much meanness is liable to practice it at times himself. He should keep his business affairs to himself, as volunteer accounts of big sales and profits are disgusting to those who believe differently, and oftentimes makes him the laughing stock of his competitors.

We have now looked over the requisite qualities of a good salesman; let us now for a little while see how he should be treated. The object of employing men in any line is gain, and the better the man the better the profits. We should feel that his interests are our interests. If he fail we lose by the failure. If you have a good agent, treat him as one, and pay him good, fair wages for his services. The work is hard and oftentimes unpleasant, and no good, honest tree man was ever over paid. And when I speak of agents I include the commission man and the brokers as well. For the love of fairness, don't send into his territory a lot of price lists quoting stock for less than what he is selling it for. I have known such prices quoted less than the price the

broker was paying the same nurseryman himself. Don't answer some disgruntled farmer's letter, and say such a man is not your agent, but is only buying stock of you. I think of all the mean tricks in the calendar of meanness, that is the meanest. Just think of the poor fellow's feelings when the farmer pulls the letter from his pocket, and shoves it up before the astonished agent's eyes and says, "I wont pay for that bill of trees I bought of you. You are a liar, you are, I have just got a letter from the nurseryman, and he says you are not his agent, and that you are only buying your trees of him." And then he tells every one he sees, and they do the same thing, and all the poor fellow's hard work is gone, all his interest is gone as well, and all the good things he has said about the nursery, and all the pleasant things he has said about the man who owns the nursery, the farmer says are lies (and I about believe the fellow is right, too). If you get such letters, answer them and tell Mr. Farmer that Mr. Blank is your agent, and anything bought of him will be all right. You can pack a bill of trees just as honestly for a broker or agent, as if the man sent the order direct himself. That "no agent" business always did sound to me like "odds and ends and long varieties." If you get a letter from any one near your agent wanting trees, enclose it in an envelope and direct it to him and let him sell the bill himself, and I will guarantee it is the best advertisement you will ever have in that vicinity. I can recall many such letters forwarded to me in the East, when I was in the trade here.

And now, my fellow members, I believe the trade here will year by year, more and more, be done by the traveling salesman. I also believe in the near future that you, as well as myself will say that in order to more readily dispose of our nursery stock, at fair prices, it is necessary for us to employ men of special talent in our line, so that we can realize fair profit for our labor. I do not mean by that, that we should organize to create exorbitant prices, but fair prices to grower and fair prices to the planter is but equal fairness to both.

THEORIES.

Editor of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

The October number of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN interested me not a little. Theorists are a plenty. They crop up everywhere in connection with horticulture, may be because so wide a subject affords an abundance of room. Anyway, as Mr. Watrous says, even a practitioner must approach them with the "fear" that he will be treated as a "heretic" and "infidel."

I remember that years ago Mr. W. Saunders took me over his young Russian apple orchard, and I also remember expressing a good deal of surprise at the experiment on the general ground that the apple quite commonly objects to southing. However, Mr. Saunders explained that they were intended for the Northwest, and after asking him why they were not sent there at once, instead of taking up time, and labor, and ground, at Washington, I discussed Russian apples from my mind until now and again a sample prematurely ripened, would be forced upon my attention. The impression I received was that nearly all of those apples ripened ahead of their season. In later years I have noticed that the majority do so, no matter how far north they are taken. Now, so far as I know they have been tried almost altogether in the corn or maize belt. As I have said, I approach the distinguished professors and specialists with "fear" and trembling, but I want to ask them a single question—did they derive the majority, or indeed, *any* of the Russian apples from the maize or "corn" belt, and if not, why not?

I have been pained beyond expression during my

American life at the absolutely unscientific recklessness with which professional gentlemen assume a superiority of knowledge, and at the freezing haughtiness with which they receive suggestions from "unknown" men. I have noticed that some of them (please note that I admit exceptions) even impute selfish and impure motives to those who dare to differ from them, and I think such a spirit mean and unscientific.

After I have felt like writing a note of warning on matters which seemed to clash with my limited observations in geographical botany, indeed, I have sometimes written them, but I have always felt that I might be trespassing upon vested scientific rights. For instance, I have always known that the orange Mr. Van Deman writes about, was labeled the "Bahia;" I have a note of a special characteristic of that orange, taken from a *single* plant in the orangery at Washington, which has not seemingly been recognized, and I am glad to know the synonymy I may possibly have to wrestle with if ever I wish to point it out.

I lived for years at one of the greatest altitudes at which the wild orange grows in Asia; I assure you as I have often assured my investing friends before, that the temperature never falls below 40 degrees Fahrenheit, and I have often wondered why no scientist ever brought that simple fact to notice with professional authority. Of course, I have supposed they had taken pains to inform themselves. But no! Nothing short of a freezing, hard, repeated, and disastrous, would do for the Floridian, and I am just beginning to doubt the efficacy of that. And so with the tea experiments, no one could have warned Le Duc, and Saunders, and others more emphatically and repeatedly than I, only to be "turned down" as a meddling ignoramus!

But what odds? Americans have money to burn—hundreds and thousands—yes, millions of it!

I believe I was one of the first to suggest the establishment of experiment stations, and spoke my suggestions much more freely than I wrote them. I did not conceive in 1876 to 1879 that they would be just what they are, or I should have gone deeper into detail. Lately I have thought it may not yet be too late. I will only say here that I know of experiment stations under a single head more effective by far than all of ours put together. But there is money to burn—not at both ends, though, I pray you!

Rhododendrons: who are the theorizers about rhododendrons? What has drought got to do with rhododendrons, anyhow? I have seen hundreds upon hundreds of acres of them and I never have seen an established one of them killed by drought (no, not even a famine drought), neither in the far away Orient or the Appalachian ranges of the Occident. The rhododendrons spoken of are different, I know—but my dear friends, would it not be just as well for you to take the trouble to find out what you are talking about? Do you suppose that you can run amuck through all the earth with your

ill-digested opinions? Go to the home of the Pontic rhododendron, go to the seed-gathering of the so-called "Catawbiense," go to the home of the Arboreums—study their ways and be wise—and above all don't be too confident and precipitate.

J. MCP.

Trenton, N. J.

RUSSIAN HUMBUGS NOT WANTED.

J. W. Poole & Co., Swanton, Ind., write: "The packing and shipment of trees began with us on August 20th and continued until November 1st. Sales have increased on plum, peach and our late-blooming apple trees. The people on the prairies have begun to think and they have also begun to act. One tree is not as good as another with our customers. A tree is a tree, to be sure, but a late-blooming tree to produce fruit is wanted in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Russian humbugs, seedlings and tropical Japan plums are not needed nor wanted here. Tender vines or trees should not be sold any more where they are liable to be winter-killed. And when people can grow fruit, even if it is not as large and fine in quality as California-grown fruit, there will be a constantly increasing demand for it."

HARDY PLANTS.

For many years too much stress has been laid on the cultivation of tender plants. Growers of nursery stock have encouraged the planting of many things without due regard to its hardness or adaptability. The failures and disappointments with such stuff have discouraged many from planting and led them to declare they could buy their fruits and flowers cheaper; that there was no real pleasure in gardening. That a reaction is in progress in many ways there can be no doubt. Florists are now urging the superior claims of the most hardy ones. Nurserymen are beginning to see that this lack of confidence has induced many planters to order very cautiously of anything they are unacquainted with, and only a few each of those they are, when with a proper understanding they might have ordered quite liberally of a large number of varieties. The list of hardy plants not being so limited as they imagined, others have ordered a few of nearly everything on the list, not having confidence enough to order very liberally of any one. In too many cases commercial interests have blinded the sight to the interests of the planters and the thing has been pushed that there was the most money in, without much regard to its real value to the planter. Again, it often occurs that the descriptions in the catalogues are such that no one can tell which is the best or most desirable variety. One is a world-beater; the next is the very best, and the third is as good as any.

These ambiguous statements which don't describe leave the planter in such doubt he is loath to order any, and the first man who comes along claiming to be able to unravel these descriptions which don't describe and tell

which is the best gets the order, and possibly stuff even more worthless is sent. I believe the more progressive propagators are in favor of cutting off the long list of worthless, tender, unprofitable varieties and growing only such as are reasonably hardy, profitable and satisfactory under fair treatment, and describing each in a fair, honorable, plain way, so there will be no doubt as to which is considered the best.

We believe this the most profitable plan for the propagator and gratifying to all lovers of fruit and floriculture. Such a course generally adopted would awaken and develop a love for gardening that will never be satisfied without an abundance of fruits, flowers and ornamentals for every home. Such a result is earnestly to be desired by every true horticulturist. To encourage the planting of hardy productive trees and plants is to encourage the interests of popular gardening and add to the natural adornment of our fair land.

F. E. PEASE.

Des Moines, Ia.

ORCHARDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The acreage of orchards in Great Britain continues to extend, as shown by the official returns for the current year. In 1892 the area under orchards was 208,950 acres, in 1893, 211,664 acres, in 1894, 214,187 acres, in this year it has increased to 218,428 acres. It will be seen from these figures that there has been a steady annual increase since 1892; and it will be interesting to mention that the area under orchards in England is now 212,963 acres, or practically 1,300 acres in excess of the entire orchard area of Great Britain two years since. Comparatively little change has been made in the acreage of orchards in Scotland and Wales; but this is not surprising when the fact is taken into consideration that the soil and climate of these two countries are not particularly favorable to the cultivation of orchard fruits. The twelve English counties which have the largest areas of orchards are all in the south or west, and all are south of an oblique line extending from Shropshire to Kent. These are: Devon, 26,955 acres; Hereford, 26,538 acres; Somerset, 24,520 acres; Kent, 23,260 acres; Worcester, 19,665 acres; Gloucester, 18,515 acres; Cornwall, 5,138; Middlesex, 4,763 acres; Salop, 4,570 acres; Dorset, 4,381 acres; Monmouth, 3,998 acres; Wilts, 3,512 acres. The three western counties of Devon, Somerset, and Hereford alone contain more than one-third of the orchard area of Great Britain. The increase in the area is distributed generally over England, and is not confined to any particular district. The largest orchard area in any county of Wales is 1,237 acres in Brecon, followed by 699 acres in Radnor; these two counties adjoin Hereford and Monmouth, which are both amongst the first twelve English counties in their orchard areas. Lanark has the largest area of the Scottish counties, this being 715 acres. Five Scottish counties return no orchards, and ten others have figured in the list for less than ten acres each.—*Gardeners' Magazine*.

ENGLISH NURSERIES.

Joseph Meehan, writing from England to the *Country Gentleman* says: "English nurseries have not nearly the variety many American ones possess. Broad-leaved evergreens—the most of them too tender for us I regret to say—are a feature in them all. English holly in endless variety, yews of many kinds, Lawson's cypress, Cupressus macrocarpa, Picea pinsapo, Picea pungens, Thuja borealis, and many other similar kinds are grown, but in the way of pines, piceas and many other coniferous trees our collections are superior, I think. But the English nurseryman takes care of his trees. He transplants them often, he prunes them, and he keeps the ground well cultivated and free from weeds, so that his stock is good. And he has the different kinds in blocks by themselves, so that an inspection of what he has is readily made. His prices are almost as high, and in many cases quite as high as our own for the same quality of stock. The American as a rule, is too apt to regard size as the test of value, and prefers to run his risk on a large tree rather than on a smaller transplanted one at the same price."

MAPLE AVENUE NURSERIES.

This establishment, located in West Chester, Pa., dates back to October, 1853, and from a nucleus of one little greenhouse and one acre of ground at that time, has developed into a tract of over 600 acres and 13 greenhouses, in addition to numerous cold-pits and frames for propagating purposes. In common with all other leading nurseries at the date of their commencement, greenhouse plants were a leading feature here, but time and experience have demonstrated the fact that this department belongs to the modern florists' establishment exclusively, and in consequence the proprietors of the Maple Avenue Nurseries now utilize their glass for the reproduction of roses in large numbers, evergreens, shrubbery and honeysuckles, as well as for grafting the rarer varieties of ornamental trees. In former years this establishment was noted for its extensive and choice collection of conifers, but as the demand for the rarer species decreased, their propagation was largely diminished, but many kinds are yet extensively grown. To-day their immense blocks of peaches fully attest the popularity their trees have secured and maintained, and it is no exaggeration to state that hundreds of thousands of this favorite fruit tree are annually distributed all over our country, in every state of the Union. The soil and climate of Eastern Pennsylvania has proven remarkably well adapted to the growth and development of this crop, so that with the liberal encouragement of orchardists the proprietors have made it a specialty in their business, and can supply every variety of merit known to the trade. Whilst devoting close attention to the peach, they have by no means neglected the apple, cherry, pear, plum, quince, etc., but the thrifty condition of their extensive collection of all these fully attests that purchasers may depend upon

receiving trees of the finest quality from these nurseries.

Ornamental trees may be found here in almost unlimited quantity, especially the popular maples, etc., and with the experience of almost half a century, the proprietors have the facility of producing specimens of handsome growth and constitutional vigor almost unequalled. The shrubbery department, which has of late years developed into a great industry of itself, is one of the main features of this establishment, and embraces everything sufficiently hardy to endure the climate of the Middle States. All new varieties are annually introduced and tested and when proven valuable are rapidly increased and disseminated.

To illustrate the extent and importance of the increasing trade in shrubs, it may be remarked that this firm annually grow almost 100,000 California privet, 50,000 Viburnum plicatum, and slightly less of the Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, variegated Weigela, Deutzia gracilis and other popular species.

Many thousand vines of the honeysuckles, ampelopsis, etc., are also carefully raised for their wholesale trade; and in ornamental grasses, there are perhaps a larger number to be found here than in any other establishment in the United States. A visit to their immense collection is certainly instructive and gratifying to every lover of trees and plants.

MAY SELL IN WASHINGTON.

According to the *Northwest Horticulturist* the following firms are authorized to sell nursery stock, in liquidation or through agents, in the state of Washington, by reason of license issued in compliance with the state law: J. A. Stewart, Christopher, C. L. Whitney, Walla Walla. Sandahl & Aabling, Seattle, Conrad Klam, Glenden, Wash.; Brownell & Morrison, Albany, Lansing & Thomas, Salem, Oregon; A. Cook & Son, Vancouver, A. G. Tillinghast, La Conner, J. W. Himes, Elma, Sluman Bros., Remlinger Bros., Vancouver, Fred O. Seaton, Teanway, E. R. Leaming, N. Yakima, Wash.; Brown Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Settlemier & Son, Woodburn, Ore.; George Ruedy, Colfax, Wash.; J. B. Pilkington, Jr., Portland, Ore.; Charles S. Simpson, N. Yakima, A. W. McMurray, Olympia, James Anderson, Olalla, P. F. O'Brien, Grand Mound, J. M. Bullis, Victor, Wash.; W. H. Wild, Salem, Ore.; H. A. Russell, Kendrick, Idaho; E. F. Babcock, W. G. Whitney, Blalock & Holbrook, Walla Walla, A. M. Ferrell, Redmond, E. P. Gilbert, Spokane, J. H. James, Waitsburg, W. G. Perry, Wenatchee, Wash.; H. W. Settlemier, Tangent, H. L. Cauvel, Milton, Oregon Wholesale Nursery Co., Salem, Aaron Miller & Son, Milton, Ore.; H. J. Felch, Colfax, Albert C. Rubeck, Mica, James Hopkins, Spokane, M. G. Stone, Winthrop, J. D. Medill, N. Yakima, Wash.

White willow, much sought after for the manufacture of cricket bats, is becoming scarce. The tree is indigenous in Great Britain, Europe, North Africa, Northwestern India and Western Asia.

T. V. MUNSON.

Mr. Munson was born in Fulton County, Illinois, near the village of Astoria, September 26, 1843. His father, William Munson, was a New Englander, his mother a Kentuckian. Farming and orcharding was their occupation. The boy, known in his neighborhood as Vol., received the common log-house schooling; then a year at the county seminary. He taught three terms of public school in his own and adjoining districts, then took a full course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College of Chicago, getting his diploma in 1864. In 1866 he entered Kentucky University, taking the full scientific course, graduating as B. S. in 1870, and was at once elected adjunct-professor in the sciences. This position he held one year, when too long-continued hard application in the school-room weakened his health so that he chose to give up teaching for the pursuit of horticulture, which was always his delight from earliest boyhood. Having married the daughter of the noted florist and landscape architect, C. S. Bell, of Lexington, Ky., a most favorable and congenial opening was found with Mr. Bell in his nursery and rose-houses, until the fall of 1873, when Mr. Munson determined to open the nursery business for himself and chose a beautiful site near (now within) Lincoln, Nebraska. Three years there through probably the severest drought, the severest winter, and the greatest Rocky Mountain locust scourge ever known in that state, and the terrible panic in financial matters of '73 to '76, convinced him that he must have a more congenial climate, in order to follow his pursuit successfully.

In April, 1876, Mr. Munson arrived in Denison, Texas, where he at once improved with vineyards, orchards, nursery, and suitable buildings his first nursery of 45 acres. In eleven years it had become too small for his business, which grew steadily from the start. Then he moved to the opposite side of the city to a most beautiful place of over 100 acres of fine sandy loam, lying upon a red clay subsoil.

This place is now pretty well filled up with the nursery blocks, vineyards and orchards, and the business has grown solidly throughout Texas and the adjoining country, and to more or less extent in all the states, and quite a business in resistant grape stocks and seeds has been made in France and other parts of Europe. In 1883 the State A. & M. College, of Kentucky, conferred on Mr. Munson the degree of M. S., in recognition of his

attainments in the continued pursuit of scientific horticulture. Mr. Munson, early and continuously, associated himself with the national horticultural, pomological, forestry, nursery, and several scientific associations, and has often occupied prominent official position in them, being first vice-president of the American Horticultural Society for three consecutive terms.

In 1888 Mr. Munson was honored by the Republic of France, which conferred upon him the title "Chevalier du Merite Agricole" and presented him with the diploma and decorations of the Legion of Honor, for valuable information on the native grapes of North America, especially as to resistant stocks and such as would grow well in dry, chalky soils. While Mr. Munson experimented much with peaches and plums, between which he produced many hybrids, all proving sterile; and with

strawberries leading to the origination of the Parker Earle variety, in the hands of Mr. J. Nimon, his greatly esteemed neighbor, it is among the species of native American grapes that he has achieved during twenty years of experimentation some most remarkable results in hybridization. This work he is still pursuing, and only future generations will be able to fully appreciate the broadening he has given to American viticulture.

Every horticulturist in the land is familiar with the writings of Mr. Munson, on numerous horticultural topics that have appeared in the leading agricultural and horticultural press during the last twenty years or more. Mr. Munson does not confine his range of thought alone to horticulture, but indulges much in other scientific studies, and "takes a nip" now and then in the abstractions

of philosophical and political thaumaturgy. He sees the chief cause of our financial troubles in the reckless debt-making by individuals, corporations and general government; and believes in the wholesomeness of the doctrine, or motto, "pay as you go, and if you cannot pay, do not go."

Mr. Munson, finding himself over-loaded with the entire management of his business, has associated with himself his son, William Bell a splendid young man, full of enthusiasm for the nursery profession when intelligently conducted.

The neat catalogue sent out by T. V. Munson & Son to the number of 15,000 annually, is a good sample of "Valuable articles are put up in compact packages," and is really a valuable horticultural work, especially for the Southwest.



T. V. MUNSON.

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

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A GREAT COMMERCIAL INDUSTRY.

A most encouraging sign for the nurseryman is the rapid extension of commercial orcharding. It is becoming more and more evident to farmers that those sections of the country which have failed to produce remunerative crops of grain are well suited to the culture of fruit. And the lesson too, has been learned that even where a good crop of grain is secured prices are so low as to leave little profit. Therefore especial attention has been called lately to the growth of large orchards. Apple culture has become a great commercial industry. Not only are the old apple belts of Michigan, New York and New England holding their own, but new sections have been developed with surprising rapidity. Immense orchards are in bearing in Iowa, Kansas, Southern Illinois and the Ozark mountain country where a few years ago nothing of the kind was thought of.

The prune industry in the far West, the peach industry in the South and in Delaware and Michigan, the grape industry in New York, Ohio and New England are increasing in no uncertain manner.

And with progress in fruit culture has come a discrimination upon the part of the orchardist which is well for the nurseryman who produces and sends out only a first class stock of trees. Merit will tell in all things and much more so in nursery stock, under present conditions, than in many other things. The indications are that the spring of 1896 will find the nursery industry in a greatly improved condition. It has been the contention of lead-

ing men in the trade that matters will shape themselves, that the great body of conscientious nurserymen throughout the country would pull away from the annoying conditions resulting from a surplus of stock and much of it poor stock, and the cutting of prices, and would establish a standard which would be impossible for those whose methods are questionable to attain; and it looks as though these men had prophesied well. Reports in the November issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN indicated general confidence in an improved order of things.

SECRETARY MORTON'S REPORT.

The country will long have occasion to commend the work of Secretary J. Sterling Morton of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Thoroughly equipped for the important work which his duties entail, he has performed those duties conscientiously and with great interest, and has instituted reforms which have saved the country hundreds of thousands of dollars. His annual report, just received, outlines the work of the year in a clear and attractive manner. In the comprehensive plan of improvement and extension of the agricultural interests of the country, he has given due attention to the interests of the horticulturist, as the portion of the report referring to pomology, quoted in another column will show.

A valuable feature of Secretary Morton's report is the review of the conditions of the farms of the United States, a subject which he is especially qualified to discuss. Of the future of farms and farming in the United States he says:

The farms of the United States, averaging 187 acres each are valued at more than \$18,000,000,000. Those farms number 4,564,641, and their average value in the census of 1890 is \$2,909.

The farm family, including hired help, averages six persons. By their own labor, with an additional investment upon each farm of about \$200 in implements and \$800 more in domestic animals and sundries (making a total farm plant of \$4,000), those families made for themselves during the year, out of the products of the earth, a wholesome and comfortable living.

The same farmers have with part of their surplus products also fed all the urban population of the United States, poor and rich alike. Cereals, meats, vegetables, fruits, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, and poultry have been supplied the village and city markets of the United States in abundance. It is probably safe to say that more than 40,000,000 of American citizens not living on farms have been so furnished with all the necessities and luxuries known as products of the varied soil and climates of the states and territories of the Union.

During the fiscal year 1895 the United States exported to foreign countries domestic commodities, merchandise, and products aggregating in value \$793,000,000. The aggregate value of the agricultural products included in that sum was \$553,215,317. Of the total exports Europe received a valuation of \$628,000,000, or 79 per cent of the whole.

Thus American agriculture, after feeding itself and all the towns, villages and cities of the United States, has also sold in the outside world's markets more than \$500,000,000 worth of products. So the farmers of the United States have furnished 69.68 per cent of the value of all the exports from their country during the year 1895.

In the presence of these facts, in the front of these figures demonstrating that agriculture in this Republic has during the year fed itself, supplied all citizens of the Union engaged in other vocations, and then shipped abroad a surplus of over \$500,000,000 worth of its products, how can anyone dare to assert that farming is generally unremunerative and unsatisfactory to those who intelligently follow it?

How can the 42 per cent. of the population of the United States which feeds the other 58 per cent. and then furnishes more than 69 per cent of all the exports of the whole people, be making less profits in their vocation than those whom they feed when the latter supply less than 31 per cent of the exports of the country ?

But the declaimers of calamity declare that the farms of the United States are sadly burdened with mortgages. The census of 1890, however, develops the fact that on the entire valuation returned for farms there is only a mortgage of 16 per cent. It will be borne in mind, too, that many thousands of acres of mortgaged lands of great value which are returned as farms were such only before they were mortgaged. They were purchased to plat as additions to cities like Chicago, Brooklyn, Kansas City, and Omaha, and ceased to be farm lands as soon as mortgages representing part of the purchase price were recorded. Such lands are, therefore, wrongfully included and returned as farms. They show an aggregate of many millions of liabilities.

On each \$10,000 of rural real estate there is, then, an average incumbrance of \$1,600. And when the fact is recalled to mind that a large part of all farm mortgages is for deferred payments on the land itself, or for improvements thereon, what other real or personal property in the United States can show lesser liabilities, fewer liens in proportion to its real cash producing value ? Certainly the manufacturing plants of this country, neither smelting works, mills, iron and steel furnaces and foundries, nor any other line of industry can show less incumbrance on the capital invested.

Railroad mortgages represent 46 per cent. of the entire estimated value of the lines in this country. On June 30, 1894, 192 railroads were in the hands of receivers ; they represent \$2,500,000,000 capital—nearly one-fourth of the total railway capitalization of the United States.

On that date how relatively small was the amount of money in farm mortgages compared to the value of the lands securing them ?

Each season teaches anew the imperative necessity of more and more scientific knowledge for those who are to plow and plant profitably. The markets of the world will be finally invaded, captured and held by those who produce cereals and meats, vegetables and fruits at the least cost, and can therefore most cheaply sell. Competition is fiercer every year. American inventions, improved implements and machinery for saving labor on the farm and for saving the fruits of that labor are exported to Africa, Europe, and South and Central America. He who brings the best and cheapest will find approval in welcoming purchasers and remunerative prices. The success of the farmer of the future therefore depends more upon mental than upon manual effort.

NOVEMBER CROP REPORT.

The November crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture says :

Fruit returns for November give comparative product, i. e., yield this year compared with a full crop. The average for the country is shown for apples only, and stands at 71.1. This is about 30 points above the figure for last year. Crops ranging from one-fourth to a little over one-half the normal product in ten important states, viz, the New England States (with the exception of Connecticut), New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, have reduced the general average to the present figure. Had conditions in these states been as favorable as in other important sections the crop would have been phenomenal. As it is, there is general abundance of this fruit in the South and West, and prices are extremely low in many sections. Much of the crop is reported as of inferior quality, however, owing to the severe drought, and a greater proportion than usual has been consumed in the manufacture of cider. It would seem from this and the fact of shortage in the East that prices for really first-grade fruit should improve.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, had a collection of 70 kinds of pears at the annual fall exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in Philadelphia.

The Framingham Nursery Co., with offices in Boston, made a general assignment on November 6th. Francis M. Edwards, Exchange Building, Boston, is assignee.

Among Growers and Dealers.

George Ruedy, of the Colfax Nursery, exhibited a variety of nuts at the Spokane fruit fair.

Charles S. Simpson and J. D. Medill, North Yakima, had fine exhibits of nursery stock at the Yakima, Wash., fair.

John Wragg, Waukeo, Ia., on November 4th packed an order for 2,200 plum and cherry and smaller orders for 1,600 of the same.

Prof. Frederick W. Mally, Hulen, Tex., is conducting a department of entomology and fungus diseases in *Texas Farm and Ranch*, the official journal of the State Horticultural and other Texas societies.

The Northwest Fruit Growers' Association will hold its third annual meeting at Walla Walla, Wash., December 10th. The Washington State Horticultural Society will meet during the same time at that place.

S. M. Emery, long connected with the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn., now director of the experiment station at Bozeman, Montana, is a prime mover in the organization of the Montana State Horticultural Society.

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.: "Fall trade was very good considering the hard times and severe drought. The present outlook for spring is better than it has been for several years. Apple, with a few cherry and small peach is all we have in surplus. Our stock made a fine growth last season and it was never finer."

The secretary of the Washington State Board of Horticulture says: "Many eastern visitors have expressed their views that the fruit interests in the state, protected and developed as has begun, will result in the near future to attract wide attention throughout Eastern United States. We are beginning to be known as a fruit growing state, producing fruit of very superior quality, and eastern purchasers are now in the market arranging for future supplies."

G. L. Taber, Glen St. Mary, Fla., writes: "All varieties of oranges in nursery at Glen St. Mary that were unprotected were killed below the bud, but at the time of the freeze we had heeled-in and partially protected several car-loads of orange trees, of different varieties, on sweet, sour and trifoliata stocks. Outside the cold was too severe for trees of this size, in any variety or on any stock, but here we had the different varieties and stocks under precisely similar conditions, and a degree of cold which drew sharply the line of relative hardiness. After a few warm days had rendered the results perceptible, the relative effect on these trees, heeled-in in blocks, stood out as plainly as if marked on a map—Satsuma on trifoliata apparently uninjured ; Satsuma on sweet stock, touched at the tips only ; other varieties on trifoliata, cut back considerably ; other varieties on sweet and sour stock, killed."

U. S. POMOLOGICAL REPORT.

The annual report of Secretary J. Sterling Morton of the Department of Agriculture, just issued, includes the following with regard to pomology:

This division has continued, under the direction of its chief, Mr. S. B. Heiges, the systematic examination and comparison of supposed new varieties of fruits sent to it for identification, and has prepared careful studies and descriptions of the new specimens, illustrating them in most cases either with water-color sketches or colored models. These descriptions are carefully filed and must in time prove of great value. They will eventually make it possible to publish an authoritative work on the fruits of the United States.

The introduction and distribution of new varieties of fruits have been continued, however, being confined to the comparatively few varieties of fruits of great value not at present found in our country, but promising to do well here. Clones of many of these have been placed with experiment stations and sent to private experimenters for the purpose of determining their adaptability to various sections.

NEW VARIETIES OF FRUITS INTRODUCED.

Among the most important varieties that have been introduced are 65 new specimens of figs received from the Royal Horticultural Society of England. For the present these varieties are being propagated in different places for the purpose of testing further their adaptability to our climate and soils and for producing a larger number of cuttings for distribution. It is believed that there is a large area of country within the United States adapted to the growth of figs, and that it will be sufficient to supply our entire demand for this delicious fruit.

Other important importations consisted of 29 varieties of the choicest apples of Austria-Hungary, which have been grafted upon seedling stocks for the purpose of propagation. It is proposed to distribute these trees to the experiment stations as soon as they are in proper condition. Efforts have also been made to introduce improved and hardy varieties of persimmons from Northern China and the citron of commerce from Italy.

EXPERIMENTS IN ROOT-GRAFTING APPLE TREES.

Considerable experimental work has also been undertaken. Prominent among these tests are experiments made with full-rooted and top-cut and lower-cut grafting in the propagation of apple trees. These experiments will be continued, and possibly on a larger scale. It is intended that trees grown from grafts as above described be distributed in different states and localities for testing. Varieties varying in habits of growth and longevity will be chosen. Generally they will be of standard varieties, like the Winesap, Albemarle, Pippin, Ben Davis, Oldenburg, Jonathan, and Northern Spy. Under this system of experimentation a few years will demonstrate whether whole roots, top-cuts, or bottom cuts for grafting clones upon are most conducive to vigor of growth and longevity.

Special effort is being made to interest the state experiment stations in these and similar subjects and to secure their assistance in collecting new and comparatively unknown varieties of fruits. It is desired to develop some regular plan of co-operation by which the horticulturists of these stations shall collect new seedling varieties or other novelties and forward them to this division for identification, description, illustration and preservation. Some central record office of this kind is absolutely necessary, and should be located in the Department of Agriculture.

EXPORTS OF APPLES.

The economic value of apples for export is becoming more generally known to the horticulturists and farmers of the United States. Each year their exportation to Europe increases in quantity, quality and value. Good winter apples, carefully selected and properly packed, always meet with a favorable reception and command good prices in Great Britain and on the Continent. Among the best known of American varieties on the other side of the water are the Baldwins, King of Tompkins County, Ribston Pippins, Northern Spy and various russets. But there is no doubt that the Winesap, Jonathan, Greening, Ben Davis and Vandevere Pippin, together with many other well-known varieties from the orchards of the United States, would be very acceptable and always secure for their shippers fair prices and profits. The most suc-

cessful shipments are made in New York barrels, which carry about three bushels and weigh about 112 pounds. The freight upon each of these barrels from American to European ports averages less than a dollar. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, we shipped 818,711 barrels of apples abroad, valued at \$1,954,318.

Export shipments of apples from any of the states east of the Rocky Mountains can be made remunerative. The apple among fruits is as staple and universally demanded as beef among meats. The variety which has sold for the highest price in British markets is the Albemarle Pippin, which is successfully grown to its greatest perfection in the State of Virginia. This variety has at times netted the growers \$7 a barrel in the orchards. It is a remarkably fine keeper, of delicious flavor and beautiful coloring. The profits of intelligent horticulture along the Atlantic seaboard can not well be overestimated. The success in foreign marts of the Pacific states fruit growers and shippers, laboring under the disadvantage of a rail carriage from the Pacific to the Atlantic, should stimulate all horticulturists this side of the Rocky Mountains to further secure sales for their products in Europe. The peaches of Delaware, Maryland and most of the southern states along the Atlantic coast would certainly reach the London market in as good condition, if properly put up, as those from California.

California fruits have made marked gains in European markets during the last year. This trade began three years ago by a shipment on the White Star Line, which consisted of pears, peaches, plums and grapes. The sale of that invoice at Covent Garden Market attracted public attention at the time, and the prices were so remunerative as to encourage further shipments.

APPEARANCE OF INSECT PESTS.

Research has been made to determine the geographic distribution of injurious insects appearing in devastating numbers. The localities in which they have appeared have been platted and the records of their damages carefully collated. With such data in hand, the entomologist will be able to predict the geographic lines at which the progress of certain species will stop and to advise agriculturists with some degree of certainty as to the possibility of the appearance of well-known insect pests in any given locality.

Seeds purchased by the Department of Agriculture for distribution during the fiscal year 1895 were all submitted to purity and germination tests, but as the number of these seeds was very great few of them could be finished before the seeds had to be sent out. Many of the varieties showed a surprisingly low percentage of germination, and evidences of fraud were detected.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS FOR NEBRASKA.

Fred W. Card, of the Agricultural College of Lincoln, Neb., writes to *Garden and Forest*:

Any one interested in ornamental gardening, in visiting the West, cannot fail to notice the extreme dearth of material which both public and home grounds present. A few trees of Cottonwood, Box Elder, Soft Maple, and possibly some others, with here and there a shrub, make up the sum total of ornamental planting ordinarily found. The reasons for this are various, but the condition chiefly arises, no doubt, from the fact that in a new country, as Nebraska is, the people are first concerned with providing themselves with the needful things of life. Aesthetic features come as a secondary and later consideration. The people of a new country are not, as a rule, people of means, and all matters of mere adornment must be at first largely neglected. A second reason lies in the fact that this climate differs widely from the climate of those sections from which most of the people have come, and ornamental plants familiar to them in their old homes often fail utterly here. Nurserymen, too, are much in the dark in this matter. They have been busy providing the more needed varieties of fruit and forest trees, and are often at a loss when asked to recommend trees or shrubs suitable for lawn planting. There are plants that will endure this climate. It is simply a question of finding out what they are. A few well-known shrubs, such as the Lilac, Missouri Currant and the hardier varieties of Spiraea, are known to succeed; but further than this most of us know little.

Mr. Card adds that the Sand cherry, Amour Tamarix,

Rosa rugosa, Rubus crataegifolius and Button-bush made good growth at the experiment station.

Among those which made a fair growth during the season the following may be mentioned: The Russian Oak, *Lonicera media*, *L. Germanica*, *L. splendens*, *Acer Tartaricum*, var. *Ginnala*, *Caragana arborescens*, Russian *Philadelphus*, the Tree *Cranberry*, *Purple Fringe*, *Purple Wistaria*, *Berberis Amurensis*, *Pyrus Toringo*, Russian *Hop-tree*, *Rubus laciniatus*, *Viburnum Lentago*, *V. dentatum*, *V. cassinoides*, *Double-flowered Deutzia*, *Deutzia gracilis*, *American Eryonymus*.

Those which have died or made a poor growth are: *Potentilla fruticosa*, *Ampelosis Veitchii*, *Pawpaw*, *Chinese Barberry*, *Berberis Fisheri*, *B. laxiflora*, *Viburnum acerifolium*, *V. nudum*, *V. lantanoides*, *Clematis Jackmanni*, the *Beech Plum* and *Rubus spc etabilis*.

FALL TRADE IN MARYLAND.

BERLIN, Md., Nov. 20.—J. G. Harrison & Sons: "Trade has been good in wholesale and prices have ruled well on peach, which is our principal specialty in the fall. We are now planting over 500 bushels of natural peach seed in the drill by hand, placing each one straight and putting them one inch apart. We expect to get a fine lot of seedlings. We are also planting 50,000 plum stocks and 20,000 apple seedlings. Since the late fall rains we find our field of twenty-five acres of strawberry plants has made considerable growth; also our ten acres of asparagus plants."

Hugo Lilienthal has had great success in grafting Japanese Maple varieties on the common *Acer japonicum*, in the open air, which he tried at the Shady Hill Nursery in Bedford, Mass., during the summer season of 1895.

With the setting in of winter there comes time to consider methods for extending and improving business operations. An exchange of ideas in this direction can be made with profit through the columns of THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. We shall be pleased to publish articles from nurserymen on subjects of interest to the trade.

The Perkin system of carrying fruit is described as follows: Attached to the locomotive is an air compressor, in which the pressure of air reaches over eighty pounds per square inch. Air compressed to this extent becomes heated to such a degree that the germinal life it contains is destroyed. The sterilized air is passed into a receiver, where it is cooled, and then forced into an air-tight car into which the fruit is placed. The germ-laden air in turn forced out of the car, and the fruit is carried to its destination in perfectly pure air. With but little loss of power to the engine, this process is kept up during the entire journey. Where only pure air reaches the fruit, the process of decomposition is arrested for a long time. There is also a great saving effected by dispensing with the ice in the car, thus saving its cost and allowing more room for fruit

Obituary.

David Underwood Reed, nurseryman and fruit grower and secretary of the Nebraska Horticultural Society, was killed by an engine near his home at Malvern, Ia., on September 28th. He was 85 years old.

Samuel Moulson died at his home in Rochester on November 25th, aged 85 years. He had been prominent as a soap manufacturer, nurseryman and real estate dealer. In 1886 Reynolds & Bateham established in Rochester a small nursery, which two years later Mr. Moulson purchased and named The Old Rochester Nursery, which he continued to extend from year to year until he had over 500 acres of land covered with nursery stock, and for many years made extensive sales throughout the United States and Canada, with branch offices for some years in Canada, Missouri and Wisconsin. Mr. Moulson's brother, George, also a nurseryman, of Rochester, died recently.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

One of the most reliable and comprehensive of publications for the gardener is the *Gardener's Chronicle*, of London, England. It is 54 years old. It covers a wide field and is ably edited.

Thousands of horticulturists in the coast region of the South Atlantic and Gulf States have come to look upon the annual catalogue of the Glen St. Mary Nurseries as a year-book of progress and manual of reference, and no effort has been spared to make the descriptions accurate and intelligible, the cultural information recent and full, and the illustrations true to the objects represented. It describes over 800 fruits and ornamentals offered for Florida, Texas and the Lower South. It has 60 pages and 50 engravings.

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APPLE ROOT GRAFTS



WE will put up this winter a few hundred thousand high grade Root Grafts.



GRAFTS

THAT WILL GROW.

WE can accept only a limited number of orders, as our aim is for quality not quantity.

EARLY ORDERS SOLICITED. PRICES UPON APPLICATION.

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We have a choice lot of

Apple, Pear,
Plum and Cherry



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on which we will quote moderate prices for No. 1
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MILLER RED RASPBERRY. Plants of my own growing—genuine—at reasonable prices.

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Letellier's Gooseberries without Thorns (Spineless.)

For Colored Plates, Prices and Description,

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STANDARD AND DWARF PEARS.

PLUMS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, QUINCES, &C.,

As well as an elegant lot of

HEDGE PLANTS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS, VINES, ROSES, &C.,

OF ALL THE LEADING AND POPULAR VARIETIES.

THEY are offering this season the new "Worden Seckel" Pear,—an exceedingly choice and rare variety, a decided acquisition to the already long list of Pears which they grow, and one which bids fair to become a universal favorite.

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ATLANTIC, IOWA.

GRAPE VINES and NEW PLUMS.

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NEW PEACH BOKARA, No. 3, the best peach for Northern limit of peach growing, has stood 28 degrees below zero and produced a crop.

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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WHOLESALE

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200,000 PEACH TREES,

2,000,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS,

100,000 BLACKBERRY,

500,000 RASPBERRY.

Ideal, Oriole and Lady Thompson Strawberry,
Miller, Loudon, Cuthbert, Columbian Raspberries,
Eldorado, Maxwell, Leader Blackberries.

All the old and new varieties, fine stock, low prices. Our catalogue free will save you money.

MYER & SON, - - Bridgeville, Del.

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WONDERFULLY
POPULAR

Greenville Strawberry

(Grown by the originator and introducer.)

30,000 Trees of Downing's Winter Maiden Blush Apple

Like its parent, Fall Maiden Blush, but keeps all winter.

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GUSTAV KLARNER, Proprietor.

Offers for Fall, '95, 10,000 Cherry.
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Write for price to

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Wanted for Spring.

4000 Grape Vines (2 yrs.) Concord, Rogers' 9 and 15, Worden; 300 Abundance, 200 Burbank Plum; 800 Early St. John, 500 Crosby, and 500 Elberta Peach.

Send prices for all or any of the above to

THE GRIMSBY NURSERY, - - - GRIMSBY, ONT.

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Offers to the Wholesale trade for the Season of '95 and '96

100,000 APPLE, 2 and 3 yr.

5,000 Europ. and Jap. PLUMS.

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CLEMATIS in large quantities, Coccinea, Crispa, Henryii, Jackmanii, Paniculata, Ramona, and the WONDERFULLY FINE NEW CRIMSON VARIETY Mad. Ed. Andre.

ROSES in assortment. A large lot, finest kinds.

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TREE PAEONIES, and Herbaceous. Premier collection of Western New York.

CURRENTS, 2 yrs., Cherry, Fay's, Prince Albert, North Star, White Grape, Champion, and Lee's Prolific.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Downing's, Golden Prolific, Industry—a large lot Smith's Improved.

GRAPE VINES.—Diamond, Eaton, Moore's Early, Niagara, Rogers Nos., Worden, &c., &c.

I am the oldest grower in the trade.

Columbian Raspberry,

The greatest Raspberry introduction for years.

I am SPECIAL AGENT at Mr. Thompson's prices to the trade.

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SECOND EDITION.

BY PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

This work retains all the good points of the original edition, and adds many new recipes, formulas, and facts, although it has been condensed into a somewhat smaller space. Every insecticide and fungicide which has gained prominence in the country is given, together with descriptions of all the leading diseases and insects of fruits, vegetables and flowers. In this direction the book is an epitome of all recent experiment and practice. IT IS ONE OF THE MOST INVALUABLE GUIDES TO THE MODERN METHODS OF SPRAYING FOR INSECT AND FUNGUS TROUBLES. Thousands of facts are crammed in the 221 pages of this little volume, among which are such as pertains to the Times for Sowing, the Quantities of Seeds Required for Given Areas, Planting Tables, the Longevity of Seeds, Recipes for all leading Grafting Waxes, and for Mortars, Cements, Paints and Glues, Longevity of Various Fruit Trees, Tables of Weights and Measures, Weather Signs, Indications of Frost, Ways of Grafting and Budding, Average Yields of Various Crops, Stocks Used for Fruit Trees, Laws Relating to Measures and Weights of Horticultural Produce, Statistics, Capacities of Pipes and Tanks, Rules of Nomenclature and for Exhibitions of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, Postage Rates, Methods of Collecting and Preserving Plants and Insects, Making of Perfumery, Printing Leaves and Flowers, Analysis of Leading Fertilizing Materials, Names of Vegetables and Fruits in Foreign Languages, Origin of Cultivated Plants, Glossary, and many other subjects of immediate interest to every one who lives out of doors. It is the only book of its kind, and no cultivator can afford to be without it. It is just what its name implies—a rule-book. Price, in flexible cloth binding, 75 cents.

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ESTABLISHED 1855.

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75,000 APPLE TREES,	25,000 STANDARD PEARS.
10,000 DWARF PEARS,	15,000 PLUM TREES,
15,000 CHERRY TREES.	10,000 PEACH TREES.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

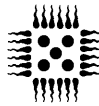
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I am prepared to quote, under the above conditions, on stock for large or small plantings (for immediate or spring shipment), especially inviting correspondence from Nurserymen and Park and Cemetery officials.

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EXTRA FINE DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES, 2-year, also English varieties.
HEAVY STOCK OF CURRANTS of all kinds.

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Peach, 3 to 4 feet, Crosby and other leading sorts.
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Apple Scions, *Vry Chae*. Plenty of Ben Davis and Akin.
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Snyder Blackberries, root cutting plants.
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Transplants and strong Suckers.

Cuthbert, Carolina, Brandywine, Brinkle Orange, Golden Queen, Herstine, Marlboro, Hancock, Thompson's Early Prolific. Also an immense lot of Columbia, Doolittle, Gregg, Johnson's Sweet, Kansas, Lovett, Mammoth Cluster, Ohio, Palmer, Souhegan, Shaffer's Colossal and Tyler, of extra heavy tips for Fall.

Blackberries, root cuttings.

A large lot of Agawam, Ancient Briton, Early Harvest, Erie, Eldorado, Kittatiny, Lawton, Lucretia Dewberry, Minnewaski, Taylor, Snyder, Wachusett, Wilson Early and Wilson Jr.

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Gooseberries, 2 yrs.; extra fine plants.

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Strawberries, for early Fall Trade.

Millions of Plants of all the leading kinds.

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Extra fine plants. Also large stock 2 yrs. Grape Vines of all the leading kinds.

For miscellaneous stock look at Wholesale Price List for Fall, ready August 1st. Free.

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Prices Low. No better shipping facilities. We are not surpassed by any in the West in number of acres or quality of stock. We have the only practical Box Clamp in use. Price reduced.

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Phlox, Iris, Paeonies, Pyrethrums, Calliandra, Poppies, Campanulas, Columbines, Etc., Etc.

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LARGE STOCK OF LIGUSTRUM IBOTA, LIGUSTRUM MEADIA,
The two, new, perfectly hardy hedge plants.

HEAVY WHOLESALE LOTS of Lonicera Morrowli, Red Cornels, Forsythia suspensa, Golden Poplars, Norway Maples, Golden Russian Willow, Etc., Etc.

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Trade Lists Ready.

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Large Stock. Low Rates.

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PEACH, (including Crosby, Champion, Sneed) }
STANDARD PEAR, } In
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A FULL LINE OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.

NATURAL PEACH SEED.

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Crescent (P)	500,000	Sharpless	300,000
Dayton	100,000	Swindle (P)	100,000
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E. P. Roe	10,000	Stayman's No. 1 (P)	50,000
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900,000 Asparagus Roots, Donald's, Elmira, Palmetto, Barr's and Conover's.

100,000 Peach Trees, Including Elberta, Crosby and Champion.

100,000 Blackberry Plants, WILSON and EARLY HARVEST.

Special quotations on application. Send your List of Wants.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS, BERLIN, MD.

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Stark Nurseries

RED JUNE, the Coming Japan Plum.—After fruiting it four seasons, Red June proves to be WORTH MORE than all the other 20-odd Japs we have fruited put together. Large size, most beautiful red color, good quality, etc. But above and beyond all, very early and very hardy in bud and blossom. Loaded down with magnificent plums this year when Abundance, Burbank, etc., in same orchard were a failure—killed in bud. Ripens so early it also escapes that other twin-enemy of the Japs—the fruit-rot. Ripe June 28; was ready to ship several days earlier; colors perfectly even if picked when just turning; doesn't drop; juicy, of good quality and a delicious canning plum, with, as Pres. Berckman says, "a Damson flavor." Tree very vigorous and hardy; large orchard trees of Red June and Burbank are perfectly sound and healthy, while Abundance, Maru, etc., show injury from the severe winters, and Satsuma, Berckman's (Sw't Botan), etc., are badly winter-killed.

Four years ago we said, "Red June seems without doubt the most valuable market plum produced up to this time." Read "is" for "seems" and you have our present opinion. Nor are we alone. We have many testimonials, but no need to add to these letters—received from the world's three greatest authorities on Japanese plums.



LUTHER BURBANK, Cal., July 27, 1895: "Red June fruited well this season with me. It is very large, firm and handsome and the tree a rapid grower. I think it's splendid market plum." PROF. L. H. BAILEY, Cornell Exp. Station, July 29, 1895: "Red June is just now ripening with us. It is very much superior to Willard and is the best early Jap I have seen." LATER: "We have just finished picking Red June and I am convinced that it is the best Japanese plum tested here next to Burbank." LATER, Prof. Bailey writes us for "Fifty 1-year first-class trees of Red June, FOR MY OWN USE."

PRES'T P. J. BERCKMANS, Ga., Sept. 5, 1895: "There will be a big demand for Red June. I have for four years past advised our orchardists to plant it largely, but without avail; and now everybody asks for it. Mr. Rumph had 15,000 Abundance trees in bearing this year and made a handsome thing out of them, but if he had shipped Red June instead and FULLY 10 TO 15 DAYS EARLIER, the returns would have been even larger."

SPLENDOR, the Greatest of All Plums of the European Type: We offer to one firm in each State where domestic plums and prunes are grown, the sole right to grow and handle SPLENDOR under Reg. Trade Mark—write for particulars.

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The Finest Grade of Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants

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PEACH TREES by the 1000 or in Car Lots.

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PEACH, PLUM AND CHERRY TREES.

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Fruit Trees: Standard Pears, Dwarf Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Quinces, Nectarines.
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FREE ROSES Hybrid Roses, Tea Roses, Climbing Roses, Moss
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Gooseberry.

Send List of your wants for prices.

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Offer the trade for season of '95 and '96,

CHOICE APPLE, 2 to 3 years.

PEACH TREES, 1 year.

Our Peach Trees are entirely free of yellows and rosette. Stock first-class and of various grades. Prices given on solicitation.

We especially call attention to **ELBERTA PEACH** and **BEN DAVIS APPLE** in large lots.

NURSERYMEN Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS.** No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.

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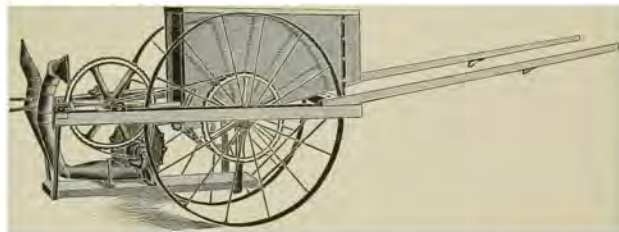
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PATENT APPLIED FOR

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It will save 70 per cent. of material used over any other method of application known. The machine will go between the closest of nursery rows, will go in wet, sticky ground, as tires are wide, and though only 2 feet 4 inches in width, cannot upset, as the force is applied near the ground and the whole is enclosed in a guard that has no projections to catch or injure trees or other plants; being slightly narrower at front than main body, the wheels cannot run over or injure any tree out of line, as frame will push it aside.

Now, what we claim for this is that it will do more work and better work than any twenty men can do; a boy, driving this machine can do in a day as many acres as a horse can walk over. Slugs come fast at times on pear and other trees, but this machine loaded with lime will destroy them thoroughly, as not a leaf is left untouched by the cloud of dust this machine throws.

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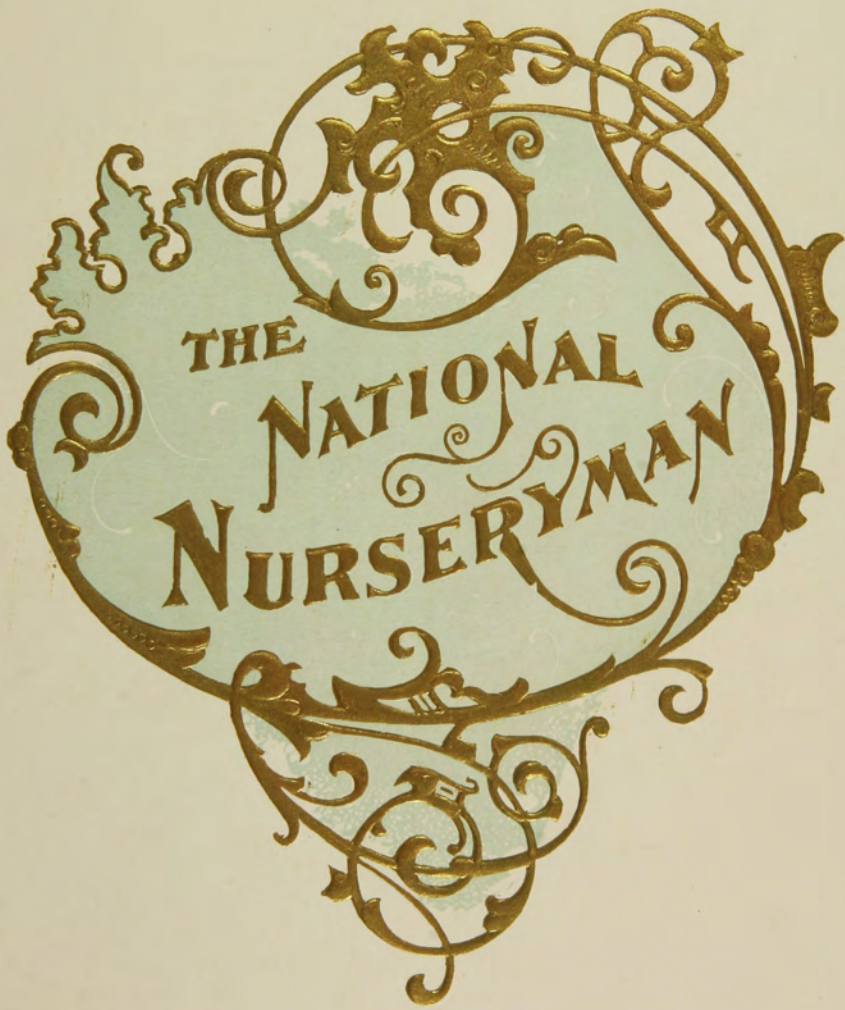


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January 1896.

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Gault Perpetual Raspberry.

A valuable market variety. A perpetual bearer. Ripens a crop of berries at time of Gregg, producing more fruit; continues bearing on young wood until killed by frost,—not a few scattering berries but frequently 80 to 100 on a single tip. Berries fine quality, extra large and firm; plant a vigorous grower, extremely hardy, going uninjured through past winter where many kinds were killed.

Special inducements to large buyers for Spring, 1896.

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All young thrifty stock, carefully grown and graded to the highest standard.

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Especially fine Standard and Dwarf Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Apricot, &c.

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Large stock leading old and new varieties. Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, Dewberries, Raspberries, &c. grown from pure stock, graded and handled right.

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Of all kinds, handsome blocks of well grown trees Deciduous and Evergreen, upright and weeping. Largest and finest lot of Carolina Poplars on the market. Splendid stock of Silver, Norway Schwedleri and Ash leaf Maples, European and Cut leaf Birch, Catalpas, Lindens, Horse Chestnuts, Flowering Thorns, Tulips, Willows &c.



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INDUSTRY.

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A splendid stock of well-grown plants in large assortment of varieties.

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We lead the world in field grown Roses. Immense stock field grown Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, &c., budded low on Manetti. Best plants at lowest rates. Fine block of Holland grown Tree Roses for Fall delivery.

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All the varieties for Fall planting direct from the best French and Holland growers.

Largest, most complete and best equipped cellars and packing houses. Stock stored for Spring delivery when desired. Facilities for prompt and accurate filling of orders are unsurpassed.

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GOOSEBERRIES.—Downing, Industry, extra fine.
RASPBERRIES.—Cuthbert, Golden Queen.
ELM.—American, 8 to 10 feet.
HORSE CHESTNUT, superb trees, 7 to 8 feet.
MAPLE.—Silver, Sugar and Wier's Cut-leaved, 8 to 10 feet.
MOUNTAIN ASH.—Oak-leaved, 6 to 8 feet.
MULBERRY.—Weeping, fine heads.
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CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE, dormant.

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450,000 Peach Trees Offered of the leading old and new varieties. Carefully grown, healthy and true to name. All sizes, and at lowest wholesale rates consistent with the times.

- 70,000** Elberta,
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Large Stock of PALMETTO and other ASPARAGUS roots, one and two year.

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APPLES.—A heavy stock of standard sorts. A limited supply of Starr, Parlin and Flora.

NUTS

- CHESTNUTS.**—Alpha. Opens Sept. 5 to 10, without frost. Parry's Giant, 4 to 6 inches around; the largest known chestnut. Pedigree Mammoth, Paragon, Gumbo, Ridgeley, &c.
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PECANS, ALMONDS, FILBERTS, SHELLBARKS.

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- 10,000 Eleagous Longipes; 5,000 Matrimony Vines; 25,000 Trifoliate Orange, 1, 2 and 3 year; 10,000 Japan Wineberry; Japan Mayberries; Logan (Raspberry-Blackberry); Strawberry-Raspberry.
15,000 Imported Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry, 1 and 2 year.
10,000 Childs' Tree Blackberry—green plants, pot-grown.
10,000 Eldorado " " " "
10,000 Lovett's Best " " " "

A heavy stock of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries and Currants.

Shade Trees—POPLARS AND MAPLES.

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PARRY, - - NEW JERSEY.

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- GOOSEBERRIES**—A fair supply of Downings, Houghtons, and Champions, two years, No. 1.
- FOREST SEEDLINGS**—Including Russian Mulberry, Black Locust, Ash and Osage Hdge. Also Maple, 4 to 5 ft., 5 to 6 feet, and 6 to 8 ft.
- ASPARAGUS and PIEPLANT.**

For a more complete list, we refer you to our Trade List, and solicit correspondence.

Peach Trees By the 1,000 or Car-Load, in all the Standard Varieties, including the new of merit.

(FOR THE TRADE.)
As soon as they can be propagated everybody will want the GREENBORO, TRIUMPH, and SNED Peaches. We have them in bud. Get our prices for these new early Peaches before placing your order for Fall 1896. Can furnish now only TRIUMPH in June buds, 12-in. up.

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- Meeche's Orange Champion Rea's Mammoth **Quinces.** 30,000 2-year, very fine.
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- Transparent Ben Davis Gano and others **Apples.**
- Wilson Jr. Wilson Early Early Harvest 150m good plants **Blackberry.**

200,000 BARR'S MAMMOTH ASPARAGUS, 3 years.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, Greenville, Timbrell, Gandy, Lady Thompson, and others.

SHADE TREES, EVERGREENS, ETC.

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- Complete List of Varieties;
- Stock Young, Thrifty, and of Best Quality;
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LARGE TREES,
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FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

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Offer for Fall, 1895.

- 1,000,000 Asparagus Roots, 2 years old, Palmetto, Barr's and Conover's.
- 5,000 Paragon and Numbo Chestnuts, 1 and 2 years, grafted.
- 20,000 Sugar and Silver-Leaved Maples, 8 to 14 ft.
- 10,000 Carolina Poplars, 8 to 15 ft.
- 2,000 Purple-Leaved Beech.
- 50,000 Deciduous Trees of Leading Varieties.
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- 100,000 Flowering Shrubs, including a full assortment of leading varieties.
- 10,000 Rosa Wichuriana.
- 20,000 Honeysuckles—Climbing.
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- 30,000 Dahlias—Finest Collection.

Special quotations on application. Correspondence with the trade solicited in reference to their wants in the Ornamental Line.

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Offer for Fall '95, and Spring '96, large stock of the following:

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Well-Graded Stock! Prompt Shipment. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Special attention to growing Peach Trees of which we have the usual quantity. We are prepared to give prices to suit the times.

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Splendid assortment of well-rooted plants. Transplants of Snyder, Early Harvest, and Lucretia Dewberry.

Currants and Gooseberries.

One and two years old; good; well-graded plants.

Grape Vines, Very Cheap.

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Very Respectfully,

W. N. SCARFF,

New Carlisle Ohio.

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GROWER AND EXPORTER OF

**FRUIT, FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL TREE STOCKS,
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AZALEAS, CAMELIAS, CLEMATIS LILAOS, MAGNOLIAS,
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SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA,
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Surplus for Spring, 1896.



150,000 Peach Trees, 1 year old, from bud, grades 4 to 6 feet, and 3 1/2 to 4 feet.

30,000 " " " " " " " " " " " " June budded, 1 foot and up, leading varieties.

10,000 " " " " " " " " " " " " less than 1 foot, popular mailing size.

5,000 Carolina Poplars, 10 to 12 feet.

2,000 Sugar and Norway Maples, 8 to 9 feet.

5,000 Asparagus Roots, 1 and 2 years old, Palmetto, Barr's and Conover's.

One Million Strawberry Plants, 500,000 of them Lady Thompson.

Correspondence Solicited

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GRAPE IMMENSE STOCK, LARGE ASSORTMENT. VINES

Correspond with us and get samples and prices before placing your orders. Introducers of the new early black grape, . . .

. . . **EARLY OHIO, . . .**

Ten days earlier than Moore's Early, and three times as productive.

Address, **C. S. CURTICE CO., Portland, N. Y.**

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TO OFFER AT REDUCED RATES.

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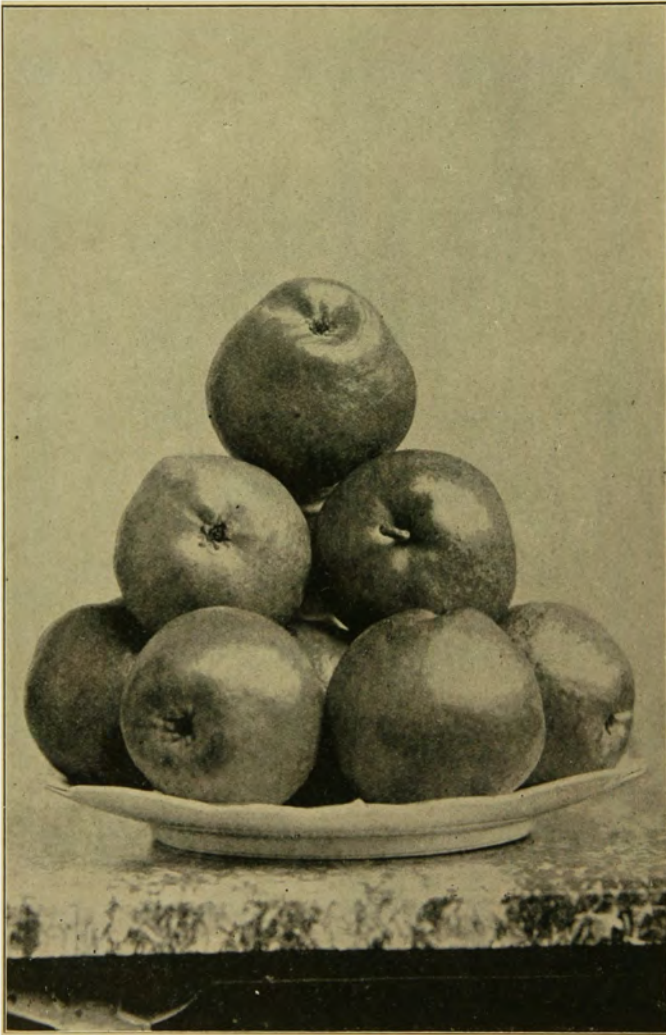
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SUDDUTH PEAR.
INTRODUCED BY AUGUSTINE & CO., NORMAL, ILL.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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VOL. III.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY, 1896.

No. 12.

AMERICAN NURSERY INDUSTRIES.

The following paper was read by C. E. Greening, of Monroe, Mich., before the annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, on December 4th.

No special subject having been assigned to me, you will not take it amiss that I should select a topic which naturally occupies my thought most. It is one of vast importance to all in any way connected with the interests of horticulture. I refer to the nursery industry; one of the most important industries of our country, which has kept pace with the wonderful progress made throughout this country.

The nursery business is one of our great factors in commerce, giving direct employment to thousands, and indirectly to millions of people. Nurserymen ought to be considered benefactors of the country, for they not only promote a healthy circulation of the nation's circulating medium, the honest dollar, but contribute naturally to the health and happiness of the people, creating an appetite for refreshing, health-giving fruits, and furnishing the plants that bear them. Do they not deserve appreciation and the meagre profit so grudgingly bestowed by many?

Seriously speaking, you will agree with me that the nursery industry is worthy of our earnest consideration. Permit me for a moment to glance back at the industry as it was carried on in the years gone by. The first impressions of nursery life are still vivid in my mind, not only the impressions made by the famous birch rod that never decays, but more so of the impression made by father's work among the trees. The work at that time differed, not so much in principle as in method, the tools and working material being behind those of to-day. The scions for grafting, I remember, were cut principally from bearing trees. The bandage cloth for grafting was prepared in the primitive way, on the kitchen stove, the sticky mass giving off volumes of smoke and perfume not much relished by the more delicate members of the household. And thus it was in many other respects a slow, plodding kind of work. As to the varieties of fruit, the list was small, the few better sorts having a high price. When the Concord grape was first introduced, one year vines sold at \$5 apiece, and they were well worth this price. To-day, the price of Concord vines has dropped to almost nothing, still the Concord is to-day the standard all-purpose grape, and has the esteem of the people. Some of the fruit varieties of earlier days, are extensively planted to-day, because of their standard qualities.

Although varieties are changing and excellent new sorts are being brought into the market, yet many older sorts, such as the old and tried Baldwin, Spy and Wagner, still bear comparison with our best sorts of to-day; and among the pears the Bartlett, Anjou and Duchess are holding their own. Formerly many new varieties were imported from Europe. I remember well when father imported some German sorts for introduction, among which were the famous Borsdorfer apple and the different sorts of Bergamont pears. This experiment taught us that most of the foreign varieties must be improved here, in order to be of any value. Our home varieties are superior to the foreign kinds, and ought to be preferred by all nurserymen and dealers who desire to furnish their customers with the best sorts.

In former years fruit was considered a luxury and was not grown to any greater extent generally than for domestic use; even then, however, there were seasons of over-production, and large quantities went to waste, for the simple reason that the value of fruit, the art of preserving, and the method of marketing it was not known as to-day. The demand for ornamentals at that time was equally small, as the new settlers had their hands full in getting land cleared up for the raising of the necessary grain. But with the influx of educated emigrants from all parts of Europe, who had been taught to love plants and trees and beautiful surroundings of their homes, this gradually changed. To-day you will scarcely find a cottage that has not some

kind of ornamental tree, shrub or climber. The nurseryman's business methods were in accordance with the times, and his means. The beginner had to undergo all kinds of hardships and trouble. All soliciting of orders was done by the nurseryman himself. The orders were small, as commercial orchard planting was then unknown. When delivering trees, they often had to be carted for many miles into the country over almost bottomless roads; the fastest conveyance in those days being the historic ox-team.

Very little office work was required in those days. Few letters were exchanged. Some of them contained something of the humorous, and helped to keep up the humor of the business. I recall a countermand that caused much mirth. It was a postal card, and was directed to the "Postmaster" who was requested to hand it to the man who sold trees to Maria Jones. As to advertising, very little could be done under the limited means of the nurseryman. He had to do the greater part of it himself while soliciting the orders.

And to-day: What a change in the conditions of the nursery business has taken place. The country in general and our own dear Michigan in particular, has developed itself wonderfully. Improvements everywhere; railroads in every direction, forests cleared, and fine farms with large fruit orchards everywhere; fine residences in city and country, with modern conveniences showing the prosperity and intelligence of the people who have been educated to appreciate fruit as a food, to see the profits in fruit culture, and to cultivate their tastes in beautifying the surroundings of their homes. Our government has also been doing its part to encourage fruit growing, in the dissemination of desirable varieties, and has established experiment stations, where new varieties may be tested as to their merits. The results are published in various bulletins which are issued at different times, and distributed gratis among the people.

But where was the nurseryman while such evolutions are going on? He was not sleeping, I can assure you; nor is he idle to-day, for he was one of the principal factors to effect such a wonderful change. Believe me, my friends, it is not all sunshine and profit that falls to the lot of the nurseryman. It is hard work, constant care and worry; more risks to run than in any other business, and more grumbling customers to pester one's life than in any other business I know of. And for all this the nurserymen of this country are investing their capital regardless of the existing uncertainties, with a vim almost to be envied. No piece of land requires more constant and expensive care than nursery grounds. To grow first-class trees and plants the soil must be kept in first-class condition all the time. If the soil deteriorates, the product of the soil must deteriorate also, and failures are the consequences. To be successful, the nurseryman must consider the demands of the fruit grower. He should raise the kinds of trees that are in popular favor, and at the same time he must educate the people regarding the value of the different sorts. He must also improve the work of propagating trees, and the caring for them, using only the best implements and methods. Formerly the varieties were propagated mostly by grafting; to-day budding is generally practiced, and with the most satisfactory results. Much improvement has been made in the quality of stocks used for propagation. Formerly small stocks were used; to-day, only the best selected stocks are planted. Instead of the single straight root, nurserymen now use the branched root seedlings of which only the heaviest, of extra large calibre, are selected. The bulk of these seedlings are grown in France, and imported into this country, the soil and climate of France being adapted for the growing of a better class seedling than can be produced in this country.

Unfavorable seasons cause much anxiety. More than once has the dreaded frost destroyed the prospects of several years' labor, and what the frost does in a few hours, the drought accomplishes in a longer period of time, but with equal results. Then there is a great army of insects and diseases that threaten the life of the nursery, and the welfare of its owners. Although our professors have arrayed themselves

on the side of the planter against the bugs, with all the science at their command, yet the bugs are with us and it is a constant battle. As to diseases, we profess to be more fortunate than our eastern and southern neighbors, and further venture to say, (although Brother Willard may not agree with me on this point) that Michigan trees are among the best in the world.

All this will convince you that it requires unceasing care, and great outlay, to carry on the nursery business successfully, and with so much to harass the mind of the nurseryman, it seems quite a task at times to keep the mental balance. To be candid, and give credit and honor to whom it is due, I must pay a tribute of thanks and respect to the professors at our agricultural colleges, who, by their diligent researches, have enabled us to overcome some drawbacks in our way. I would acknowledge the great improvements we enjoy in facilities for shipping and reaching the public through the mails; the excellent publications through which we bring our goods before the people. And though there are always some very queer people to deal with who have no idea of the difficulties of the trade, who also ask impossibilities and offer advice that is worth something in Africa, but which is behind the times here, I must say that the majority of our patrons are cultivated people, with whom it is a pleasure to transact business.

But how about the nurseryman's profits? It seems to me that most of the nurserymen must be carrying on the business only for the pleasure there is in it. For how it is possible to get any profits out of the nursery business at the prevailing prices, I fail to comprehend. And still farmers and prospective fruit growers are protesting against our prices. Why, it takes about all the ingenuity of the modern nurseryman to make ends meet. This will eventually have but one result. Some will be crowded to the wall while others will profit by the experience of their brethren, and put the business on a paying basis.

Many vexed questions are being considered to effect that end; one of which is, shall nurserymen be specialists in growing certain lines of nursery stock? Many are doing this, but planters and growers do not approve of this plan, they dislike dividing up their orders and usually purchase where they can get what they want. Whoever will tell us just what varieties to grow deserves not only the thanks of the trade but something more substantial, in a big lump. Public favor is a fickle thing; it is as variable as the weather. The Michigan planter wants Hill's Chili; the Ohio planter the Smock or Salway; while another in Indiana clings to Crawfords. In one locality nothing but the Golden Drop or Early Michigan is wanted; in another the leaders are cast aside and sorts of local reputation only are in demand. After all, it is a lesson from experience, that nurserymen must use their own judgment, and grow a general line of leading and best recommended varieties, which usually find their markets.

As to what trees are best for orchard planting, we learn from experience that two-year olds are most in demand, and hence are considered best for transplanting. If I remember correctly, Brother Garfield advocates the planting of one-year-old trees. He no doubt refers to the one-year-old budded, which are indeed very desirable for transplanting, providing that the trees have attained sufficient growth from bud the first season so they can be headed in at the proper height to form a desirable head. All things considered, I believe that apple, pear, plum and cherry trees are at their best for transplanting when two years old.

What shall I say of the future of the nursery industry? May we not expect a change sooner or later? The brisk trade of the past two seasons has encouraged all nurserymen throughout the country to greatly increase their plantings under the impression that the present demand would continue. I venture to say that should this great impetus for orchard planting in any way diminish we will experience the greatest over-production in nursery stock that this country has ever seen. What results may we expect from such an over-production? In my opinion very disastrous ones to the nursery industry of this country.

And now one more word about our meeting. We hail with delight any means that help to enlighten us on horticultural matters. It was a happy thought of our government to appropriate so liberally for the scientific and practical experimenting and testing of fruits, and for horticultural meetings and institutes held under the auspices of our professors and societies, for the special benefit of those who are engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. It is easy to point out such people who attend these meetings; they are a more intelligent class and better posted in horticultural matters, and hence more pleasant to deal

with. The organization of horticultural societies is also in keeping with the progressive spirit of the times, as these gatherings are excellent opportunities for the interchange of knowledge and experience.

It is useless to mention that the nursery business has been much abused, and that the confidence of the people has been seriously tampered with, especially by those following the jobbing trade.

In closing, permit me to say to my fellow-nurserymen: Let us use our best influence to establish honest business principles; let us stand for absolute integrity, honest dealing, honest trading, true varieties and popular prices. I thank you for your kind attention.

OHIO HORTICULTURISTS.

At the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Ohio Horticultural Society at Canton, N. H. Albaugh reported that his fruit company picked 30,000 bushels of Elberta peaches from 25,000 trees in one week, all handsome and of large size, less than 1 per cent. being defective or small. This peach ripens very rapidly, and must be attended to at once, when it begins to show signs of ripening. The Wheatland peach was doing finely and showed marked staying qualities. They picked 670 bushels from 2,500 trees, when they were obliged to attend to the Elbertas. Eight days later their gang of 400 pickers were sent into the Wheatlands again and found them still hanging to the trees in good condition, and the balance of the crop was picked and marketed.

Fred G. Withoft, from Montgomery County, reported that they had the first good crop of apples in ten years. Cherries were a good crop and sold at profitable prices. The Windsor, a sweet cherry, was one of the best grown. Triumph, a yellow free-stone peach from Georgia, ripened with the Early Alexander and was about the same size. This was the first and only early free-stone yellow peach in existence. Notwithstanding fears that it would not succeed in Ohio from having been originated in Georgia, it proved to be all that could be desired in an early peach and was bound to become very popular. Of black cap raspberries he considered Eureka and Palmer the best.

W. N. Scarff, of Clark county, reported the Horticultural Society of Miami and Montgomery counties in a very flourishing condition, with a large membership. Small fruits were nearly an entire failure in that section. Cherries were a good crop, selling at from \$2.75 to \$3.25 per bushel. A new seedling gooseberry has been originated near him, green in color and of the very largest size.

E. M. Buechly of Dark county reported a very severe drought in his section, and the general killing of everything in the berry line by the May frosts. Many plantations of raspberries and blackberries were mowed off immediately after the frost, thinking to help the new growth. It proved, however, a mistake—the growth of the bushes not being as good as where the old wood was left standing. He reported the first good apple crop in fifteen years. These officers were elected: President, E. H. Cushman, Euclid; vice-president, Prof. W. F. Lazenby, Columbus; secretary, W. W. Farnsworth, Waterville; treasurer, U. Ohmer, Dayton. The next session will be held in Dayton in February.

MICHIGAN HORTICULTURISTS.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society was held December 3d to 5th, at Adrian. President Roland Morrill of Benton Harbor, presided. J. N. Stearns of Kalamazoo, said of the peach yellows law that some fruit growers in the peach belt felt that a five days' notice was not enough. He thought it was and said he had cut out 400 trees just in the prime of bearing, in one year, and 300 in the next, and so on down to five in a year. For three years he had not had a case in 2,500 trees.

In a paper on insects in the United States, Professor F. M. Webster of the Ohio Experiment Station, said: "Of all foreign insect-pests that have gained a foothold in this country, not one has been exterminated, and but two can I now recall have ever been dealt with in a way to check their ravages. The short time required to come from a foreign country to this enables the foreign insect to be easily brought on trees or plants secured in foreign countries. I found, when in Tasmania in 1889, myriads of insects on twigs of trees. I gathered specimens of caterpillars there in January, inclosed them in a tight box, brought them to San Francisco, March 18th, and turned them over to the entomological division of the United States agricultural department, and they were in good order. This shows the ease with which foreign pests may come to our country in these days of rapid transit." J. J. Harrison of Storrs & Harrison, Painesville, Ohio, opposed the plan of appealing to congress for government interference with insect pests. Mr. Willard of Geneva, N. Y., said he was pleased to know that someone had become a leader and pioneer reformer in this great matter. He had suffered immensely from the pests mentioned. There was not a section in the world that had suffered from black knot as had the Hudson River country in New York. Once it was lined with trees that were laden with plums and cherries. Fortunes were made in a year. To-day there is not a tree bearing either fruit in that section, but there are piles of dead brush and worthless trees, victims of black knot, and individual neglect. P. Callar of Palmyra, favored less local laws and more general laws. He asked Mr. Webster if a man would have any better chance if they sprayed orchards provided adjacent neighbors did not spray. Mr. Webster allowed that the results were not satisfactory if adjacent orchards were not sprayed, but he thought it would be 75 per cent. benefit at least. President Thomas of the college, said it was easy to pass laws, but the trouble was that the laws were not carried out. "We must build up a sentiment to enforce the laws. Now what is the constitutional power of congress in the matter? Can congress come into the state and direct a matter that seems to be within the jurisdiction of state control and supervision?" This matter was discussed by various parties, and many reasoned that from analogy there was a power in congress to act, as it was for the public good, and came within the same scope of power as did contagious disease, lotteries, etc.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Roland Morrill, Benton Harbor; secretary, Edwy C. Reid, Allegan; treasurer, Asa W. Clayton, Grand Rapids; executive board, L. R. Taft, agricultural college, Elmer Smith, Adrian, Prof. W. W. Tracy, Detroit.

MINNESOTA HORTICULTURISTS.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Minnesota Horticultural Society was held in Minneapolis, December 3d to 6th. President J. M. Underwood, of the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, presided. J. S. Harris, of La Crescent, submitted the report of the committee on seedling fruits, which had to do largely with apples. He said that the committee had visited seedling apple trees in Winona county and had found trees sixteen years old which were still hardy. One of these trees in particular bore large fruit of good appearance, and in quality was somewhat similar to the Oldenburg though its season is about a month later. On the farm of John Carson, in Houston county, near the town of Sheldon, they had found Johnson seedlings which were all bearing to their utmost capacity and would prove valuable additions to pomology. One of the trees, known as the Johnson No. 6, originated from seed brought from Norway. The tree is now thirty-one years old, and yet twenty-eight bushels of apples had been gathered from it this season. At the state fair one hundred varieties of seedlings of Minnesota origin were exhibited, some of which would become standards in pomology. One of the varieties on exhibition, Symon's Prolific, was worthy of looking after on account of its hardiness. At the Wisconsin state fair the committees had been shown a remarkably fine collection of Oldenburg seedlings, which was the finest collection ever yet produced from one variety. In conclusion the report said that the project for raising an abundance of the finest apples in the cold North is growing brighter, and seedlings of Russians and crosses with the best and hardiest American varieties are destined in the very near future to furnish the best list of apples known to the world.

William Somerville, of Viola, said that one of his trees had produced thirty bushels of apples this season, which, he believed, broke the record. The weight of the apples was so heavy that one limb six inches in diameter was broken off. This tree was twenty years old. He had tested three hundred varieties of Russians and had sifted them down to eighty varieties. The trouble with the most of them was that they would blight. This was the case with only a few of those left. His orchard had produced 1,500 bushels for the market this year and they sold at sixty cents. The following officers were elected: President, J. M. Underwood; vice-president, first congressional district, E. H. S. Dart; second district, S. D. Richardson; third district, Mrs. A. A. Kennedy; fourth district, R. S. McIntosh; fifth district, J. R. Stevens; sixth district, J. O. Barrett; seventh district, Mrs. Jennie Stager; executive committee for one year, J. P. Andrews, L. R. Mayer; treasurer, F. G. Gould. The secretary is A. W. Latham.

IOWA HORTICULTURISTS.

The annual meeting of the Iowa Horticultural Society was held in Des Moines, December 10th to 12th. Among the prominent nurserymen and horticulturists present were President W. E. Hinkley, Marcus; Silas Wilson, Atlantic; C. L. Watrous, F. E. Pease, F. T. Pease, J. G. Berryhill, Des Moines; M. J. Wragg, N. C. Wragg, Waukee; Prof. J. L. Budd, Ames; W. M. Bomberger, Harlan; C. F. Gardner, Osage; Prof. N. A. Hansen, Brookings, S. D.; G. B. Brackett, Denmark; F. M. Powell, Glenwood; George Van Houten, Lenox; J. C. Ferris, B. F. Ferris, Hampton; Henry W. Lathrop, Iowa City; R. P. Speer, Cedar Falls. W. M. Bomberger read a paper on "Top-Grafting the Apple in Commercial Nurseries," in which he said: "We believe from the present basis of operation and the facts that are at command now that they indicate that mixed tops will give the most satisfaction and best results. Since it is possible to move fruit growing successfully at least 100 miles north of its adapted latitude and the commercial district of the apple section of Southern Iowa to Central and Central to Northern Iowa, the subject of top-working is worthy of considerable attention on the part of both nurserymen and planters."

M. J. Wragg, in a paper on "Comparative Value of Grape and Cherry Growing in Iowa," said: "Living as I have for many years near the Des Moines markets, and seeing grapes nearly every season become a glut in the market, while cherries are hardly able to supply the demand, I have no hesitancy in urging the superior claims of cherry growing as a profitable market crop, and every year is demonstrating the wisdom of planting largely to this most excellent fruit. We are even now pushing the cherry belt still further northward, and ere long such varieties as Wragg, on its own roots, Cerise de Ostheim, Bessarabian, Vladmier, Brusler Braune and the other Russian sorts will make it possible for people much farther north to have an abundance of this most healthful, invigorating fruit, and if we never get another thing out of the 'Russians' there is no need of any complaint but we will get our money's worth." Silas Wilson said that during twenty years of experience he had found that the English Morello on Mazzard stock was far more productive than the Mahaleb stock.

C. L. Watrous, C. G. Patten and R. P. Speer favored planting many seeds of the best fruits to originate hardy new varieties.

In his paper on "New Iowa Plum Culture," Silas Wilson said:

While apple culture has become a great commercial industry, not only in the old apple belt of Michigan, New York and New England, also in Iowa, Kansas, Southern Illinois, the Ozark mountain country, the prune industry of the far West, the peach industry of the South and in Delaware and Michigan, the grape industry in New York, Ohio, New England and the Missouri river valley are increasing their products in no uncertain manner. While all of these industries have been progressing, plum culture in Iowa has been keeping pace with it all. In the last ten or a dozen years we have had many new, valuable varieties added to the already long list of good plums. It may be interesting to many of our people to know that many of the Americana and Chickasaw

varieties of plums have sold in the markets of Denver and Salt Lake City in competition with *Domestica* varieties, bringing fifty to sixty cents per peck, while the *Domestica* varieties were going begging at twenty-five to thirty cents per peck. There can be no question about the value of the Americana and Chickasaw plums for culinary purposes, as compared with the *Domestica* varieties.

The new Iowa plums of recent introduction that have an established merit are the following: Hawkeye, Wyant, Milton, Tatge, Charles Downing, Hammer, Communia and Rockford. Among the Chickasaw plums I would name the first in value Milton, and Charles Downing second. Milton is without doubt the earliest of all plums, ripening on my grounds July 10, nearly three weeks in advance of Wild Goose. Its extreme earliness and productiveness stamps it the most valuable of all plums. Charles Downing is the most beautiful plum I ever saw; color resembling a cranberry; of good size and superb quality; the peer of all Chickasaw plums; have had the fruit in my office ten days after picking, retaining its good flavor, then almost equal to a lump of sugar. This is certainly the best keeper of any of the new plums. Russian plums, with the experience and observation of the writer, have been disappointing, very slow growers and non-productive.

J. C. Ferris read a paper on the subject "Is the Tree Vender a Necessary Evil?" Mr. Ferris stated that with proper restrictions from responsible nurseries a tree vender could do a good work in inducing planters to set out fruit trees and plants who would not otherwise plant a single tree or shrub. He thought that sufficient legal restrictions could be made to further this end.

C. L. Watrous read a paper on "The Future Work of our Experient Stations," for future experimental work. He thought that valuable results would come from crossing the hardiest varieties with those of the highest quality, the aim being to originate varieties combining the hardiness of the one parent with the large sized fruit and the quality of the other parent.

B. F. Ferris read a paper on "The Limits of the Nurseryman's Proper Work." He said that nurserymen should not alone consider the commercial aspects of their avocation, but should aim to advance horticulture in all its departments, both by testing all new and promising varieties and by aiming to originate new ones. He said that the nurseryman would find a good field for practical work and for scientific research.

In a paper on "Nursery Management of Evergreens," Charles F. Gardner of Charles City, gave the best methods of managing and caring for young evergreens. He made many valuable suggestions.

Secretary P. S. Fowler, of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, reported that at the January meeting of that society a vote of thanks was extended to M. J. Wragg for the very efficient manner in which he filled the position of superintendent of the horticultural department during 1895. Mr. Wragg was reappointed.

These officers were elected: President, F. M. Powell, Glenwood; vice-president, Charles F. Gardner, Osage; secretary and librarian, George Van Houten, Lenox; treasurer, W. M. Bomberger, Harlan. Hereafter only those who have been members two years will be allowed to vote at the annual meetings.

William C. Winter, of Mansfield, Mass., has purchased the interest of his partner, P. M. Winter, and will continue the nursery business at the old stand.

ROBERT DOUGLAS.

A pioneer nurseryman and one who is highly regarded by nurserymen, horticulturists and forest preservers everywhere, is Robert Douglas, of Waukegan, Ill. More than four-score years of age, he is still actively engaged in the nursery business with his sons. His presence is sought at many horticultural meetings and at the annual conventions of the American Association of Nurserymen he is warmly welcomed.

Robert Douglas was born in Gateshead, England, on April 20, 1813. He came to America in 1836, and located permanently at Waukegan, in June, 1844. He was the first to raise evergreens from seed in the open air in this country. Up to that time all of the foreign evergreens were imported from Europe at two or three years old and the native kinds were brought from the woods and planted in the nurseries. Mr. Douglas was the first to plant and care for artificial forests in America and on the largest scale that any have been planted. He can point to thousands of trees, now 30 to 40 feet in height, that he planted at one year old when he was over 70 years old. In one county in Kansas he planted over 3,000,000 trees on two sections of land that are now fine forests.

Garden and Forest last year gave an interesting sketch of Mr. Douglas. He was among the earliest of the pioneers who crossed the continent at a time when such a journey meant considerable hardship. When settling down he started from the Green Mountains in a buggy in the year 1844, and found himself in the middle of June in the country about Chicago. It was very difficult in the confusion to find accommodations, and he had to sleep on the floor of a hotel through early comers having preempted the dining-room tables. The next day he started for dryer land, and kept on until he reached Waukegan, about Chicago, where his horse gave out and left him, as the saying is, "stranded;" but there he made his home. His first great effort was as a nurseryman, in raising apple and pear seedlings: up to that time very nearly the whole of the apple and pear stocks used in America were imported from the old world, although some smaller efforts had been made in Western New York. His experiments with raising evergreens continued through several years, until he discovered that regular moisture and partial shade were essential features of success. He made arbors, the shade of which was furnished by brush from the woods, and in this way managed to make the raising of evergreen

seedlings a perfect success. He was the first to recognize the fact that the blue spruce of Colorado, then called *Abies Menziesii*, was much hardier than the supposed same species from the Pacific coast, and it was through this discovery by Mr. Douglas that the Colorado spruce became so popular. When Dr. Warder discovered that the catalpa tree of the West was a different species from the catalpa of the East, and much better fitted for a timber tree than that species, Mr. Douglas was one of the first to enter largely into its culture. They have planted over three million of trees in Scott County, in Kansas, alone. Not only is Mr. Douglas' name esteemed everywhere among horticulturists for the great good which he has done to the art of horticulture, but also for his personal worth and character is he as highly esteemed. Good humor and good feeling are strong points in his character.



ROBERT DOUGLAS.

THE SUDDUTH PEAR.

Probably no new fruit has ever claimed a place in horticulture with as many remarkable qualities as has the Sudduth pear; bringing a test covering more years than many of our leading varieties of fruit have been in existence.

The original tree growing near Springfield, Illinois, is 76 years old and has never failed to produce a crop in forty years, bearing 80 bushels in a single season. The old tree is over 10 feet in circumference and some 55 feet in height, and it is claimed by parties familiar with the tree from 40 to 60 years to be absolutely free from blight or disease.

Grafted trees of the Sudduth, their ages ranging as follows: 6 years, 30 years, 46 years, 52 years and 58 years, carry all the characteristics of the parent tree. The

standard trees have come into bearing three years from the branch graft.

The fruit is medium size, ripening in October and is almost coreless and seedless. It has always been almost entirely free from worms. Color, when thoroughly ripe, a greenish yellow, skin stronger than common. The quality is excellent for both a canning and dessert fruit being preferred to all other varieties for preserving in the locality where it is known.

The Sudduth pear is being introduced by Augustine & Co., of Normal, Ill. Twenty page illustrated catalogue of the Sudduth free upon application.

BEST NURSERY PAPER PUBLISHED.

I. L. BUCHAN, STURGEON BAY, WIS.—"Enclosed find \$1 in payment for THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for one year. I consider it the best nursery paper published."

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., as second-class matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY, 1896.

THREE YEARS OLD.

With this number THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN completes its third year. It has become firmly established as the nurserymen's trade journal. That there was a field for it has been attested by the hearty manner in which its endorsement at the outset has been maintained. The voluntary expressions of approval are representative of the trade. Advertisers say it is the best medium for reaching the class with whom they wish to communicate, and all declare that it is a valuable addition to legitimate methods for the extension of trade.

The publishers are ready to enlarge its scope as circumstances demand. The journal is thoroughly independent, its advertisers are on a common plane and the topics of the trade are discussed, we believe, impartially. During the year nurserymen have had occasion to note the advantage of having a trade journal through which their national association and the members as individuals may be defended against the attacks of those who appear not to understand the nature of that association.

A continuance of the favor and practical support which have been given is invited. Those who understand what slow collections mean may set a good example by subscribing promptly.

HORTICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Horticultural education is being extended through L'Ecole Nationale de Horticulture, France, where the

teaching includes the laying out of gardens and the construction of greenhouses, instruction in physics, meteorology, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, the culture of early vegetables, horticultural zoology and entomology, ornamental arboriculture, and the reproduction of vegetables, pomology, floriculture, botanical work, the care of fruit trees and methods for getting early fruit; through the committees appointed by the Devonshire County Council, England, which provides a piece of ground large enough to give a plot of one rod, or thereabouts, to each pupil, and a plot of three to five rods, on which the best methods of growing bush fruits, etc., may be demonstrated, and a general instruction in the principles and proper management of cottage gardens and allotments may be taught, and through the Nixon bill, passed by the legislature of New York State, appropriating \$16,000 to pay for instruction by experts in the fifth judicial district. Similar measures are sure to be adopted elsewhere and thus added stimulus to the planting of fruit and ornamental trees is given.

PEACH TREE BORER IN NURSERY.

A correspondent writes: "I am having some trouble growing peach trees, and would like some information through the columns of your valuable journal. The borers attack the trees in the nursery row while they are making their first season's growth from the bud and the tree at digging time presents a very gummy and unsalable appearance. What is the remedy?"

Professor L. H. Bailey says: "The trouble with the correspondent's trees is undoubtedly the ordinary peach tree borer. Sometimes when peach trees have been propagated in the same neighborhood for many years, and when the borers have got thoroughly established in the community, it is difficult to grow trees there without digging out the borers very carefully several times during the season. It is ordinarily best in such cases, if possible, to plant trees upon new ground, some distance removed from the old, and then to pull up and burn all the seriously affected trees, or at least to destroy all the borers in them. The only permanent remedy, however, is to dig out all the borers in June and again in September or October. If this is done persistently, it will not be many seasons before the borers will become scarce."

FLORIDA ORANGE GROVES.

The great freeze of last winter, in this section, killed all our citrus nursery stock to the ground; often roots were killed. Some nurseries were abandoned and there is but little done as yet in propagating more trees. Many of our people who lost so greatly in orange groves are waiting for another winter to pass, fearing the cold is to be repeated again, before they will plant. Yet there is more already being done in new planting than I had expected. Some nurseries that have been kept up have already contracted all the trees they have. Some are being shipped

from California to supply the demand, which is becoming more than the supply of home grown trees. The orange groves that have been taken care of are coming out much better than we had looked for, and many old groves that were killed to the ground, and were cut off, are making a wonderful growth, and old seedlings that were bearing, will again be producing—often as many oranges as before, within three years; many of them will be budded over in the newer varieties. The Grape Fruit (shaddock) is taking the lead, and whole groves of them are being planted, as often the old frozen down trees will be budded over to this popular fruit.

JAMES MOTT.

Orlando, Fla.

INDIANA HORTICULTURISTS.

At the annual meeting in Indianapolis on December 3d and 4th, of the Indiana State Horticultural Society, many instructive papers were read. The exhibit of fruit was said to be the best in twenty-five years. It was the opinion of the majority of members that in no previous year of the past twenty had the fruit trees been so free of destructive insects and worms as the present year, and especially was this noted of the apple tree. The result has been the largest apple crop, by far, ever grown in the state. Officers were elected as follows: President, C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport; first vice-president, E. Y. Teas, Irvington; vice-presidents, Ernest Walker, New Albany; F. D. White, Connorsville; G. S. Newton, South Bend; secretary, T. Troop, Purdue University; treasurer, Isham Sedgwick, Richmond; executive committee, L. B. Custer, Logansport; Mrs. W. W. Stevens, Salem; Amos W. Butler, Brookville.

KANSAS HORTICULTURISTS.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Kansas Horticultural Society at Lawrence, December 10th and 11th, was attended by many members and friends. President Wellhouse presided. County reports showed that there had been a good crop of apples and other fruit, notwithstanding the severe drought which caused serious damage in some sections. A number of interesting papers were read. Among those present were: B. F. Smith, Lawrence; Prof. E. A. Popenoe and Prof. S. C. Mason, Kansas Agricultural College; H. P. Kelsey, Kawana, N. C.; Edwin Taylor, Edwardsville, secretary of the society; William H. Barnes, acting secretary.

At the meeting of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society at Sterling, officers were elected as follows: President, S. T. Barnard, Manteno; first vice-president, Arthur Bryant, Princeton; second vice-president, C. U. Greeting, Rock Falls; third vice-president, V. R. Cotta, Freeport; secretary, Justin L. Hartwell, Dixon; treasurer, L. Woodward, Marengo. Polo was selected as the place of meeting for next year.

Among Growers and Dealers.

I. L. Buchan, Sturgeon Bay, Wis., writes: "We are having a good deal of early snow which helps our young small fruits. We look for a good trade in the spring."

The Mitchell County Press of Osage, Ia., has a two column description of the Osage nurseries of which Captain C. F. Gardner and his son, Clark E. Gardner, are proprietors.

E. M. Buechly, Greenville, Ohio, recently sent to this office a sample of Downing's Winter Maiden Blush apple. It is a fine fruit, firm, compact, of attractive appearance and good flavor.

The Rural New Yorker publishes a photo-engraving of S. D. Willard of Geneva, N. Y., accompanying an interview with him on the subject of plums. A sketch and engraving of Mr. Willard appeared in *THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN* of November, 1893.

N. B. White, of Norwood, Mass., thinks he has discovered a remedy for pear blight. Wishing to kill a pear tree he poured kerosene oil into a hole bored in the tree. Instead of dying the tree thrived and thereafter was not subject to pear blight. Another tree badly blighted recovered after similar treatment.

W. M. Peters' Sons, Wesley, Md., writes: "Fall trade, all things considered, has been fully up to our expectations. Our stock of peach trees was much larger than that of last season, yet we have disposed of the larger part of them. Spring trade was never better. The only complaint we have to make is that settlements are not being made as promptly as in former seasons, especially so with wholesale buyers."

In addition to the nurserymen listed last month as having been licensed to sell trees in the state of Washington are the following: C. H. Gibbs, Aumsville; Pacific Nursery Co., Tangent; Lewis Brothers, Russellville; Walling & Jarisch, Oswego; W. S. Failing, Station A, Portland; Wm. Borsch, Hillsdale; T. H. Shuman, H. Freeborough, Mt. Tabor, Oregon; W. A. Ritz, Walla Walla; F. Walden, Zillah; E. F. Eicholtz, Fir; L. S. Green, Seattle; A. H. Jewett, White Salena; E. F. Babcock, Walla Walla, Washington.

John Wragg & Sons Co, Waukee, Iowa, write: "Since the mention of the 'Stoddard Plum' in connection with the John Wragg biographical sketch in your November issue, we have received several inquiries in regard to it; its origin, etc. And with your permission will say that it originated from seeds planted in Buchanan County, Iowa, and young sprouts obtained by Mr. Stoddard, for whom the plum is named, are now fifteen years old, models of health and fruitfulness. It is the largest native plum we know of, nearly round, red, with a tough sweet skin and of excellent quality; tree hardy, vigorous and immensely productive. We consider it a very valuable addition to the list."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Unjust criticism of the "Standard Dictionary" is made by an English competitor in saying that objectionable words are included. Over 200,000 words were excluded and the dictionary was very carefully prepared. It is descriptive of the language as it is.

Three valuable bulletins just issued by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station are "Notions About the Spraying of Trees, with Remarks on the Canker Worm," by Prof. L. H. Bailey; "Care of Fruit Trees, with Some Reflections Upon Weeds," by Prof. L. H. Bailey, and "Soil Depletion in Respect to the Care of Fruit Trees," by J. P. Roberts.

The report of Samuel B. Heiges, pomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, just issued, is of more than usual interest. It contains an account of the pomologist's trips to the Michigan fruit region and the fruit regions of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, a review of the fruit crop of 1894, a description of promising new fruits with lithographic plates, suggestions on the cultivation of the orchid and the improvement of strains, and articles on nut culture by H. M. Engle, of Pennsylvania; prune culture in the Pacific Northwest by E. R. Lake, of Oregon, and peach culture by J. H. Hale, of Connecticut.

An attractively and carefully arranged description of the trees of the Northern United States by Austin C. Apgar, professor of botany in the New Jersey State Normal School, has recently been issued. It has been prepared for the use of schools as well as private students. The author justly remarks that the difficulty in tree study by the aid of the usual botanies lies mainly in the fact that in using them the first essential parts to be examined are the blossoms and their organs. These remain on the trees a very short time. In this book the leaves, the wood, the bark, and, in an elementary way, the fruit are the parts to which attention is directed. These can be found and studied throughout the greater part of the year and are just the parts that must be thoroughly known by all who wish to learn to recognize trees. The ground covered by the book is that of the wild and cultivated trees found east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the southern boundary of Virginia and Missouri. Many shrubby plants are introduced. In nomenclature "Gray's Manual" has been followed. Scientific names are marked to indicate the pronunciation. Among the author's acknowledgements for assistance are special thanks to Samuel C. Moon of Morrisville Nurseries, who placed his large collection of living specimens at the author's disposal. Nearly all the illustrations were taken from original drawings from nature by the author. The book is a valuable addition to the literature on this subject. It is simple and practical. Pp. 224. Price \$1. New York, Cincinnati, Chicago: AMERICAN BOOK CO.

There has just been issued the second of the "Garden-craft Series," a work on "Plant-Breeding," by Professor L. H. Bailey of Cornell University. It consists of five lectures and a glossary. In the first lecture the causes for the appearing of new forms of plants, and the fundamental methods for fixing these forms and making them permanent are presented. The influence of soils and methods of treatment, effects of climate, the change of seed, etc., are discussed. The second lecture expounds the use and need of crossing in the vegetable kingdom, and its value as a means of originating new varieties. The heart of the book is in the third lecture, where specific rules for the guidance of the cultivator are laid down, none of which are to be found particularly set forth in this connection in other readily accessible writings. The fourth lecture provides translations of important foreign opinions on plant breeding for those who have not at command other languages than their own. In the final chapter, directions for the crossing of plants are given in detail and with full illustrations. Another book of this series, "The Horticulturist's Rule Book," by the same author, is already well known to many nurseries and horticulturists. In the "Rural Science Series" are "The Soil" by Franklin H. King, and "The Spraying of Plants" by Professor E. G. Lodeman. The former has been referred to in these columns; the latter is in press. "The Spraying of Plants" is thoroughly illustrated with new and original engravings. It is the only book in any language which attempts to give a complete account of the history and philosophy of the spraying of plants. It is fortunate that a historian of the subject has appeared so early in the progress of this new practice, before the early events are

wholly lost from memory. Mr. Lodeman has expended the effort of two years upon the book, and has visited Europe for the purpose of collecting material, making a trip to the vineyards of the Medoc in which the modern practice of spraying had its origin. The subject will not need another monographer for many years to come. Both series are published by MACMILLAN & Co., New York City.

A delightful volume is that entitled "Birdcraft" by Mabel Osgood Wright. Whether regarded from a standpoint of entertainment or instruction, it is equally interesting and valuable. In a charming manner the author introduces and describes her feathered friends. "The flowers silently await your coming," she says, "from the wayside wild rose to the shy orchid entrenched in the depths of the cool bog, and you may examine and study them at your leisure. With the birds it is often only a luring call, a scrap of melody, and they are gone. Yet in spite of this you may have a bowing and even a speaking acquaintance with them. Open your window, or better still, go into the porch, for a procession is soon to pass, and you must hear the music. Listen! on the branch of the oak where the leaves still cling is the bugler, the song sparrow, calling through the silence, 'They come! They come! They come! Prepare the way.' Then presently, instead of tramping feet, you will hear the rustling of the innumerable wings of the bird army. Happy for you if it is a long time in passing and if a large part of it camps for the season. Usually it sends forward a few scouts, and then a company or two before the brigade, clad in its faultless dress uniform, sweeps on singing the greatest choral symphony of Nature—the spring song." The author at the outset introduces the reader to many of the feathered songsters, chatting entertainingly and in a general manner of the coming in spring of the robin, the oriole, the catbird, the wren, the warblers, the whip-poor-will, the veery and the hermit thrush. The volume is divided upon the following subjects: "The Spring Song," "The Building of the Nest," "The Water-birds," "Birds of Autumn and Winter," "How to Name the Birds," "Synopsis of Families," "Bird Biographies." There is a key to the birds, an index of English names and an index of Latin names. The descriptions of the birds are copiously illustrated by colored plates which add greatly to the value of the book. Horticulturists who have believed that all birds are a nuisance and cause damage to fruit are learning that birds are of great value often in destroying injurious insects, thus offsetting in a large degree their voracity for fruit. "Birdcraft" will be of interest to all whose vocation takes them out of doors, as well as to those who find pleasure in an occasional stroll "beyond the dreams of avarice." Pp. 317. Plates xiv. Price \$3. New York: MACMILLAN & Co.

AN UP-TO-DATE JOURNAL.

GEORGE C. RODDING, MANAGER FANCHER CREEK NURSERY, FRESNO, CAL.—"I enclose herewith \$1 in payment of our subscription to your journal from September 1895, to September 1896. We find the paper very interesting and up to date."

HAS NOT MISSED AN ISSUE.

MILFORD A. RUSSELL, AITIFIRMA NURSERY, HIGHLANDS, N. C.—"Enclosed is money order for \$1 for THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. I have not missed an issue since the paper began, and I don't feel that I can do without it as long as I am able to pay for it."

Obituary.

Thomas Smith of the firm W. & T. Smith Co., Geneva, N. Y., died on December 2d. He came to America from England in his early youth. With his brother he started in the nursery business in 1846 and has been prominent in that business since. The W. & T. Smith Co. shares with the firm of Ellwanger & Barry of this city the honor of being pioneers in the nursery business in Western New York. Thomas Smith possessed perseverance and energy in a marked degree, even at his age of over three score years and ten. He was in every respect a self-made man. Although the nursery business was his chief work and pleasure, he was largely interested in the Geneva Bending Works, the Geneva Optical Co., the Geneva Accident Insurance Co., the Baltimore Retort Co., the Baltimore Fire Brick Co. and the First National Bank of Geneva. He is survived by his wife and six children.

ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS.

The annual winter meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association was held at Woodstock, December 11th to 13th. The secretary's report showed 2,472 members, against 2,104 last year; gross receipts from membership fees \$2,477. The following officers were elected: President, M. Pettit; vice-president, W. E. Wellington; secretary, L. Woolverton, Woodstock; board of control, W. E. Wellington, A. M. Smith and A. H. Pettit; directors, W. S. Turner, R. B. Whyte, Geo. Nicol, Wellington Bolter, Thos. Bell, R. A. Huggart, W. M. Orr, A. M. Smith, J. S. Scarf, J. Stewart, T. H. Race, A. McNeill, C. S. Caston. Association will meet at Kingston next year.

WESTERN WHOLESALE NURSERYMEN.

The annual meeting of the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen was held in Kansas City on December 17th. Vice-President R. H. Blair presided.

The death of President Kelsey was announced and the following committee was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions: U. B. Pearsall, Peter Youngers, J. H. Skinner. Mrs. Kelsey was introduced to the members present, and presented each a cabinet photograph. Copies will be mailed to absent members by the secretary. Each member is requested to forward his photograph, cabinet size, with autograph signature to Mrs. Kelsey so that she can frame a group of them.

The secretary made a full written and oral report of his efforts to obtain restoration of class "B" rates, including his trip to Chicago by advice and direction of the executive committee. The executive committee was instructed to persist in efforts to restore former freight rates.

A committee of six was appointed to prepare a petition to Congress asking for restoration of former import duties on foreign grown nursery stock. This committee consists of A. L. Brooke, Peter Youngers, F. H. Stannard, Lewis Williams, J. W. Schuette, and D. S. Lake.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year; D. S. Lake, president; R. H. Blair, vice-president; U. B. Pearsall, secretary and treasurer; executive com-

mittee, W. F. Heikes, Peter Youngers, F. H. Stannard, J. W. Skinner and W. P. Stark.

In consequence of extraordinary expenses attending the effort to restore freight rates, the annual dues for 1895 were fixed at five dollars. Views of members as to current prices to nurserymen were discussed, and will be distributed later. A new P. A. Y. report was ordered, to comprise not only those who were known to be alive and in the business, but to include all whom the members should be warned against.

The meeting adjourned until the third Tuesday in June, at the Centropolis Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

NORTHWESTERN FRUIT GROWERS.

The convention of the Northwestern Fruit Growers' Association at Walla Walla, Wash., on December 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, was attended by many prominent horticulturists of the Northwest. President N. G. Blacklock and Secretary J. H. Tonneson were present. Several papers were read and discussed. Among them was one by C. L. Whitney, of Walla Walla, on "The Qualities of Ideal Nursery Stock."

IN ORDER to have your Plate Book complete, it will be necessary for you to keep adding plates of the new varieties of Fruits that are coming to the front. During the past month the STECHER LITHOGRAPHIC CO., of Rochester, N. Y., have added to their large list of Lithograph and Hand Painted plates, the following varieties: Lowell & Porter Apples; Golden and large Early Apricots; Bessimianka, Longworth No. 1, Louise Bonne de Jersey and Vicar of Winkfield Pears.

Send for their catalogue of Nurserymen's requisites. See additional list of varieties next month.

APPLE GRAFTS.

I am now ready to contract to make either **whole** root or **piece** root apple grafts to order. As I only intend to put up grafts for the trade as they are ordered, it is important to **correspond early**. None but thoroughly competent workmen are employed, and our grafts can be relied upon for satisfactory stands. I still have a light surplus of apple seedlings to offer.

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They also respectfully invite the attention of the public to their Horse and Cattle departments, both of which are very superior.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

Assignee's Special Sale of

Hardy American Ornamentals.

GROWN BY THE WELL KNOWN

Highlands Nursery.

Conceded to be the finest collection of Native Plants in America.

A rare opportunity to secure rare stock.

WRITE at once to

THOMAS F. PARKER, Assignee for

HARLAN P. KELSEY,

KAWANA, N. C.

TREES AND PLANTS

WHOLESALE

and RETAIL.

200,000 PEACH TREES,
2,000,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS,
100,000 BLACKBERRY,
500,000 RASPBERRY.

Ideal, Oriole and Lady Thompson Strawberry,
Miller, Loudon, Cuthbert, Columbian Raspberries,
Eldorado, Maxwell, Leader Blackberries.

All the old and new varieties, fine stock, low prices. Our catalogue free will save you money.

MYER & SON, - Bridgeville, Del.

TEN ACRES OF THE
WONDERFULLY
POPULAR **Greenville Strawberry**

(Grown by the originator and introducer.)

30,000 Trees of Downing's Winter Maiden Blush Apple
Like its parent, Fall Maiden Blush, but keeps all winter.

We are growing these specialties for the trade and are prepared to render the best of service. For terms, plates, &c., apply to

E. M. BUECHLY, - - GREENVILLE, OHIO.

Star Nurseries, Quincy, Ills.

GUSTAV KLARNER, Proprietor.

Offers for Fall, '95, **10,000 Cherry.**
or Spring, '96,

Strictly first-class Stock. Correspondence solicited.
Write for price to

GUSTAV KLARNER, - - - - QUINCY, ILLS.

WANTED.—An energetic man who has had experience in handling Nursery Agents in a retail office. A fine chance for the right man. Address "Y," care NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

The Sedgwick Nursery Co. SEDGWICK, KANSAS.

Successor to CHAUNCEY A. SEAMAN.

Offers to the Wholesale trade for the Season of '95 and '96

100,000 APPLE, 2 and 3 yr. 5,000 Europ. and Jap. PLUMS.
100,000 SHADE TREES, large and small. 10,000 DWARF JUNE BERRIES,
5,000 ORANDALL CURRANTS.

All as fine as ever grew. Wholesale Price List for Fall ready July 15th. Special quotations on large lots. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

When writing to Advertisers mention the National Nurseryman.

700 ACRES.

Fonthill Nurseries

OF CANADA.

Proprietors { E. MORRIS, Fonthill.
W. E. WELLINGTON, Toronto.



WE offer the trade at reasonable rates a good selection of general NURSEY STOCK, especially

STANDARD PEARS, ELM, MAPLE, KILMARNOCK AND NEW AMERICAN WEeping WILLOW, DOWNING MULBERRY, LARCH, MOUNTAIN ASH, OAK-LEAF MT. ASH, HONEY LOCUST, PRIVET, PURPLE BEECH, POPLAR, SCOTCH PINE 3 TO 4 FT.

EXTRA FINE DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES, 2-year, also English varieties. HEAVY STOCK OF CURRANTS of all kinds.

FULL LINE SHRUBS, including Ampelopsis, Hydrangea Paniculata, Wistaria, Oleander, and the best of the new Lilacs.

50,000 ROSES, on own roots, extra strong; Teas in 4-inch pots, 15-24 inches.

Correspondence Solicited.

—ADDRESS—

STONE & WELLINGTON,
TORONTO, ONT.

1851 ~~~~~ 1895

KNOX NURSERIES.

SPRING 1896.

400,000 Apple, two and three years old. All the leading varieties. Heavy on Ben Davis, Grimes, M. Blush, Akin, M. B. Twig, Ark. Black, Jonathan, and Gano.
Peach, 3 to 4 feet, Crosby and other leading sorts.
Plum, on Plum, 1 year, Burbank and Satsuma.
Plum, on Peach, 1 year, Robinson.
Apple Scions, *Very Cheap.* Plenty of Ben Davis and Akin.
Kieffer St., 2-year. $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 to 6 feet.
Snyder Blackberries, root cutting plants.
Cherry, 2-year, $\frac{3}{4}$ -up, Early Richmond.

Also a general assortment of Nursery Stock
Prices on application. Personal inspection invited.
Dealers' orders solicited.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, - - Vincennes, Ind.

P. SEBIRE & SONS, Nurserymen,
USSY, Calvados, France.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myroblan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Etc. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for U. S. America and Canada.

C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920, New York

Woodlawn Nurseries,

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ALLEN L. WOOD, Prop.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

GROWER OF

Small Fruit Plants for Nurserymen and Dealers.

WE offer for the Spring of '96, the largest and most complete collection in the United States of high grade small Fruit Plants for Nurserymen and Dealers. Special attention is directed to the following Raspberries in large quantities:

Transplants and strong Suckers.

Cuthbert, Carolina, Brandywine, Brinkle Orange, Golden Queen, Heratine, Marlboro, Rancocas, Thompson's Early Prolific. Also an immense lot Columbia, Doolittle, Gregg, Johnson's Sweet, Kansas, Lovett, Mammoth Cluster, Ohio, Palmer, Souhegan, Shaffer's Colossal and Tyler, of extra heavy tips for Spring.

Blackberries, root cuttings.

A large lot of Agawam, Ancient Briton, Early Harvest, Erie, Eldorado, Kittatiny, Lawton, Lucretia Dewberry, Minnewaski, Taylor, Snyder, Wachusett, Wilson Early and Wilson Jr.

Currants, 1 and 2 yrs.; extra fine plants,

of the following: Blk. Naples, Cherry, Blk. Champion, Red Dutch, Fay's Pro., La Versailles, North Star, Lee's Pro., White Grape, Victoria, and Prince Albert.

Gooseberries, 2 yrs., extra fine plants.

Pearl (New), Downing, Houghton, Red Jacket, Industry, Keepsake.

Strawberries.

Millions of Plants of all the leading kinds, all from new beds.

Asparagus, 2 year Roots.

Millions of the following varieties: Conover's Colossal, Palmetto and Elmira.

Rhubarb, 100,000 Myatt and Victoria.

Extra fine plants. Also large stock 2 yrs. Grape Vines of all the leading kinds.

For miscellaneous stock look at Wholesale Price List for Spring, ready February 1st. Free.

I have to offer for Spring, 1896:

Std. and Dwf. Pears, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Apricots, Shrubs, Evergreens, and Ornamental Trees.

Lowest price given upon application.

GILBERT COSTICH, - Rochester, N. Y.

R. H. BLAIR & CO., Office Northwest cor. 11th & Walnut Sts. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Proprietors of Lee's Summit Nurseries.

Established in 1866 by Blair Bros. Wholesale and Retail.

STRICTLY NO. 1 APPLE TREES BY CAR LOT, AND RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN APRICOTS AND NATIVE PLUM, ROSES, ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES.

Prices Low. No better shipping facilities. We are not surpassed by any in the West in number of acres or quality of stock. We have the only practical Box Clamp in use. Price reduced.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

CLEMATIS PANICULATA, in extra heavy grades.

HARDY PERENNIALS, in greatest variety.

LIGUSTRUM IBOTA, the New Hardy Hedge Plant.

HEAVY WHOLESALE BLOCKS of *Lonicera Morrowii*, *Forsythia suspensa*, *Amorpha fruticosa*, Golden Russian Willow, Etc.

Special Quotations at any time.

The Reading Nursery, JACOB W. MANNING, Proprietor, READING, MASS.

PEAR.
PLUM.

Gooseberries—Currants

Large Stock. Low Rates.

E. M. MOODY & SONS,
Niagara Nurseries.
Established 1839.
LOCKPORT, N. Y.

PEACH.
CHERRY.

1865.

1895.

JOHN CHARLTON, University Avenue Nurseries,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

Grower of

Pears, Plums, Apples, Cherries, Quinces.

ORNAMENTALS.—Cut-leaf Weeping Birch XX., Purple Beech, Purple Birch, Oak-leaf Mountain Ash, Weeping Mountain Ash, Weeping Willows, Mapl-s, Poplars, &c., &c.
CLEMATIS in large quantities, Coccinea, Crispa, Henryii, Jackmanii, Paniculata, Ramona, and the WONDERFULLY FINE NEW CRIMSON VARIETY Mad. Ed. Andre.

ROSES in assortment. A large lot, finest kinds.
SHRUBS.—A choice collection. Elegant plants.
TREE PAONIES, and Herbaceous. Premier collection of Western New York.

CURRENTS, 2 yrs, Cherry, Fay's, Prince Albert, North Star, White Grape, Champion, and Lee's Prolific.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Downing's, Golden Prolific, Industry—a large lot Smith's Improved.

GRAPE VINES.—Diamond, Eaton, Moore's Early, Niagara, Rogers Nos., Worden, &c., &c.

I am the oldest grower in the trade.

Columbian Raspberry,

The greatest Raspberry introduction for years.

I am SPECIAL AGENT at Mr. Thompson's prices to the trade.

Descriptive Circulars and Colored Plates now ready.

GEORGIA FRUIT-GROWERS.

Selected lists of the leading Georgia Fruit-growers, from State records, three or more in each district, omitting all not considered reliable, as per Tax Digest, 1895-6. Nurserymen and Florists should have them, as I offer the entire 4,000 at \$5.00 per thousand. List cannot be duplicated for three times my price.

Address, M. A. CANDLER,
Gainesville, Ga.

CONTRACTS WANTED

To raise Strawberry and Small Fruit Plants for reliable parties. New ground free from disease and very favorable for strong plants. Best of Moss packing. Direct shipments with all Railroads leading out of Chicago by the outer Belt line. Write for particulars.

A. W. FURNESS, Furnessville, Ind.

WANTED!.....

100 Pin Oaks, 8 to 12 feet.
100 White Oaks, 8 to 10 feet.

ANDORA NURSERIES,
CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
W.M. WARNER HARPER, Manager.

IMPORTED STOCKS NOW READY For Shipment.

FRUIT TREE STOCKS AND ORNAMENTALS.

New Lilacs—18 to 24 inches, STRONG well rooted plants from cuttings. RENOCULE, VIRGINITE, ROUGEDE, TRIANON and SENATEUR VOLLARD.

Altheas—2 1/2 to 3 feet, VERY STOCKY, CHEAP, also smaller sizes for TRANSPLANTING.

Hydrangea P. G.—For transplanting; 3 year X.

Pear—Stocks extra and medium grade.

Mahaleb Cherry—Extra; No. 1 and medium grade.

Myrobolan Plums—Extra; No. 1 and medium grade.

Mazzard Cherry—Extra grade.

Angers Quince—EXTRA and medium grade.

Also a full line of well grown NURSERY STOCK.

Apple Seedlings—Home grown; No. 1; branched roots for budding.

Picea Pungens—(COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE), 12 to 15 inch. Fine plants.

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Cayuga Nurseries, CAYUGA, N. Y.

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T. C. WILSON,

ESTABLISHED 1855.

East Side Nurseries, - - Brighton, N. Y.

I have to offer for Fall, 1895, the following strictly first-class stock:

75,000 APPLE TREES,	25,000 STANDARD PEARS.
10,000 DWARF PEARS,	15,000 PLUM TREES,
15,000 CHERRY TREES.	10,000 PEACH TREES.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Quince Bushes, Currant Bushes, Gooseberries, Ornamental and Shade Trees,

Tree Roses, H. P. Roses, Shrubs and Vines.

Write and get my prices before ordering elsewhere.

WILLOWDALE NURSERIES.

We offer for spring of 1896 a general assortment of Nursery stock, including:

200,000 Barr's Mammoth Asparagus, two year.

125,000 Osage Orange, one and two year.

Apple and Peach Trees, in carload lots.

Standard Pears, largely of Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Kieffer and Idaho.

Abundance and Burbank Plum.

Also a fine lot of Ornamental Shade Trees, in large quantities.

SEND LIST OF WANTS.

ADDRESS, **RAKESTRAW & PYLE,**
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Evergreen Nurseries,

EVERGREEN, DOOR CO., WIS.

EVERGREEN NURSERY CO., Proprietors.

(Successors to GEO. PINNEY.)



Evergreens a Specialty,

IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND LARGE NUMBERS.

Also a fine stock of

DECIDUOUS,
ORNAMENTAL, and
SHADE TREES.

Prices the Lowest! Stock Warranted to be Good!
Complete Price List FREE.

For large orders send list of wants for special low prices.

SURPLUS STOCK of Scotch Pine, 4 to 6 feet; and Norway Spruce, 1 to 2 feet, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Tree Seeds of American Mountain Ash; American Black, Yellow, White and Paper Birch; American Arbor Vitae, White Pine and White Spruce. Send for prices.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

W. T. HOOD & CO.

Old Dominion Nurseries—350 acres.

PEACH, (including Crosby, Champion, Sneed) }
STANDARD PEAR, } In
APPLE, } Large Stock.

A FULL LINE OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.
NATURAL PEACH SEED.

Very large packing sheds. Cold storage barn. The best facilities for proper packing, and prompt shipping.

W. T. HOOD & CO., - - RICHMOND, VA.

.. COLUMBIAN .. Raspberry.

HYDRANGEA paniculata gr. Fine Plants.

Potatoes:

Carman No. 1,
" " 3,
Early Pride,
" Sunrise,
" Market,
Maggie Murphy.

And all leading varieties.

It will pay you to write me for prices before placing your order.

E. H. VICK, - - Rochester, N. Y.

For Spring, we offer:

Strawberry Plants.

Brandywine	20,000	Haverland (P)	500,000
Bisel (P)	2,000	Ivanhoe	5,000
Biele (P)	2,000	Lovett	20,000
Berlin (P)	50,000	Lady Thompson	500,000
Beeder Wood	200,000	Marshall	5,000
Barton's Eclipse (P)	500,000	Meek's Early	50,000
Boynton (P)	200,000	Mitchel's Early	200,000
Bubach No. 5 (P)	500,000	Mrs. Cleveland (P)	200,000
Beverly	10,000	Muskingum	5,000
Cyclone	10,000	Parker Earle	100,000
Columbian	20,000	Phillips Seedling	50,000
Chats	15,000	Rio	5,000
Cumberland	15,000	Saunders	200,000
Crescent (P)	500,000	Sharpless	300,000
Dayton	100,000	Swindle (P)	100,000
ENORMOUS (P)	10,000	Southard	10,000
E. P. Roe	10,000	Stayman's No. 1 (P)	50,000
Enhance	300,000	Splendid	10,000
Eureka (P)	100,000	Tennessee Prolific	200,000
Gandy (Late)	100,000	Tuttrell (P)	10,000
Greenville (P)	500,000	Van Deman	25,000
Gov. Hoard	10,000	Warfield No. 2 (P)	500,000
Gen. Putnam (P)	10,000	Wolverton	50,000
Hoffman	100,000	Wilson	50,000

900,000 Asparagus Roots,
Donald's, Elmira, Palmetto, Barr's and Conover's

100,000 Peach Trees,
Including Elberta, Crosby and Champion.

100,000 Blackberry Plants,
WILSON and EARLY HARVEST.

Special quotations on application. Send your List of Wants.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS,
BERLIN, MD.

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RED JUNE, the Coming Japan Plum.—After fruiting it four seasons, Red June proves to be **WORTH MORE** than all the other 20-odd Japs we have fruited put together. Large size, most beautiful red color, good quality, etc. But above and beyond all, very early and very hardy in bud and blossom. Loaded down with magnificent plums in 1895 when Abundance, Burbank, etc. in same orchard were a failure—killed in bud. Ripens so early it also escapes that other twin-enemy of the Japs—the fruit-rot. Ripe June 28; was ready to ship several days earlier; colors perfectly even if picked when just turning; doesn't drop; juicy, of good quality and a delicious canning plum, with orchard trees of Red June and Burbank are perfectly sound and healthy, while



Abundance, Maru, etc., show injury from severe winters, and Satsuma, etc., are badly winter-killed. Four years ago we said, "Red June seems without doubt the most valuable plum produced up to this time." Read "is" for "seems" and you have our present opinion. Nor are we alone. We have many testimonials, but no need to add to these letters—received from the world's three greatest authorities on Japanese plums:

LUTHER BURBANK, Cal., July 27, 1895: "Red June fruited well this season with me. It is very large, firm and handsome and the tree a rapid grower. Think it a splendid market plum."

PROF. L. H. BAILEY, Cornell Exp. Station, July 29, 1895: "Red June is just now ripening with us. It is very much superior to Willard and is the best early Jap I have seen." LATER: "We have just finished picking Red June and I am convinced that it is the best Japanese plum tested here next to Burbank." LATER, Prof. Bailey writes us for "Fifty 1-year first-class trees of Red June, FOR MY OWN USE."

PREST P. J. BERCKMANS, Ga., Sept. 5, 1895: "There will be a big demand for Red June. I have for four years past advised our orchardists to plant it largely, but without avail; and now everybody asks for it. Mr. Rumph had 15,000 Abundance trees in bearing this year and made a handsome thing out of them, but if he had shipped Red June instead and FULLY 10 TO 15 DAYS EARLIER, the returns would have been even larger."

SPLENDOR, the Greatest of All Plums of the European Type: We offer to one firm in each State where domestic plums and prunes are grown, the sole right to grow and handle SPLENDOR under Reg. Trade Mark—write for particulars. Drop a postal for Wholesale, also Trade List—for Wholesale prices are not our Trade prices.

STARK BRO'S Nur. & Orch. CO.
LOUISIANA, MO. ROCKPORT, ILL.

CLIMBING ROSES. FINE PLANTS.
BALTIMORE BELLE, QUEEN OF PRAIRIE,
HOLLAND TREE ROSES.

Extra fine plants. Write for prices.
C. L. YATES, Rochester, N. Y.

The Sparta Always have in stock their Dry Baled Moss Nurseries Same quality in bulk.
The Finest Grade of Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants over offered. Write for Prices. Z. K. JEWETT & CO.
Sparta, Wis., Aug. 1, 1895

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR
Wired Printed Tree Labels?

They are universally commended by all of our customers.
ALSO PLAIN OR PAINTED POT LABELS FOR FLORISTS.
Write me for Prices
BEN. J. CHASE, Derry, N. H.

Capital Nurseries, PETERS & SKINNER,
NORTH TOPEKA, KAN. Proprietors.

Apple Trees. A large and fine stock, good assortment, strong on northern sorts.
PEACH, PLUM AND CHERRY TREES.
DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB APPLE SEEDLINGS.
PEAR SEEDLINGS.

Correspondence Solicited. PETERS & SKINNER.
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THE GENEVA NURSERY,

W. & T. SMITH CO., Geneva, N. Y.

Fruit Trees: Standard Pears, Dwarf Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Quinces, Nectarines.
(In Car-load Lots).

Small Fruits: Native and Foreign Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries (English and Native), Raspberries, Blackberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb.

Ornamental Trees: Imperial Cut-leaf Alder, Purple Beech, Cut-leaf Birch, Catalpas, Elms, Horse Chestnuts, Lindens, Magnolias, Maples, Mountain Ash, Poplars, Walnuts, Willows.

Evergreens: Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Arbor Vitæ, Junipers.

Ornamental Shrubs and Vines: Altheas, Almonds, Calycanthus, Cornus Elegantissima, Deutzias, Elders, Hydrangeas, Honeysuckles, Ampelopsis, Lilacs, Spireas, Snowballs, Syringas, Weigelias, Wistarias, etc.

FREE ROSES
. Hybrid Roses, Tea Roses, Climbing Roses, Moss
. Roses, Azalias, Rhododendrons, Clematis, Industry
. Gooseberry.

Send List of your wants for prices.

W. & T. SMITH CO.

GRAPE NIAGARA VINES
 All old and new varieties. Extra quality. Warranted true. Lowest Rates. Introducing of the
EATON.
 Also other SMALL FRUITS. Descriptive Catalogue Free.
T. S. HUBBARD CO., Fredonia, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Phoenix Nursery Co., 600 Acres.
 13 Greenhouses.
 (SUCCESSORS TO SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO.)

NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS * Wholesale and Retail.
 Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.
 Send list of wants for prices. Salesmen wanted.
 P. O. BOX 1215. BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

D. WING & BRO., Rogers, Arkansas,
 Offer the trade for season of '95 and '96.
CHOICE APPLE, 2 to 3 years.
PEACH TREES, 1 year.
 Our Peach Trees are entirely free of yellows and rosette. Stock first-class and of various grades. Prices given on solicitation.
 We especially call attention to **ELBERTA PEACH** and **BEN DAVIS APPLE** in large lots.

NURSERYMEN Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPAHNUM MOSS**. No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.
L. G. THOMPSON,
 Write me for easy terms and prices. TOMAH, WIS.
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Andre Leroy Nurseries

ESTABLISHED 1780.

BRAULT & SON Directors,
ANGERS, FRANCE.

SPECIALTY OF NURSERY STOCK.

AZALEAS, CAMELIAS, RHODODENDRONS,
MAGNOLIAS, LILAC, ETC.

AGENT FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

ANDRE L. CAUSSE,

105 and 107 Hudson Street, New York City.

Extra! * * *
FINE STOCK



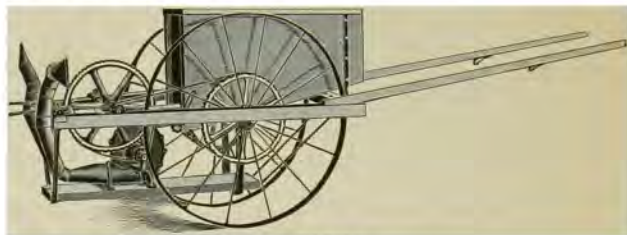
Standard Pears. . . .

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

I. E. ILGENFRITZ & SONS, Monroe Nursery,
MONROE, MICH.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

...THE SIROCCO



PATENT APPLIED FOR

The cut here shown represents a machine for throwing Lime, Sulphur, Caustic preparations of any kind, Copper Sulphate preparations for Mildew, Rust, &c., and any and every kind of Insecticide or Fungicide.

WHAT WILL IT DO?

It will save 70 per cent. of material used over any other method of application known. The machine will go between the closest of nursery rows, will go in wet, sticky ground, as tires are wide, and though only 2 feet 4 inches in width, cannot upset, as the force is applied near the ground and the whole is enclosed in a guard that has no projections to catch or injure trees or other plants; being slightly narrower at front than main body, the wheels cannot run over or injure any tree out of line, as frame will push it aside.

Now, what we claim for this is that it will do more work and better work than any twenty men can do; a boy, driving this machine can do in a day as many acres as a horse can walk over. Slugs come fast at times on pear and other trees, but this machine loaded with lime will destroy them thoroughly, as not a leaf is left untouched by the cloud of dust this machine throws.

This machine is the latest addition to the nurseryman's outfit, and is of utmost value in combating all forms of insect life so injurious to vegetation, especially with nurserymen, cotton planters, &c. It is a reliable and trustworthy implement—Moth and Rust do not follow in its wake. This is its first season, and so far its cloud of dust has been seen in many of the finest nurseries in the United States. Its success is gratifying to us. One well known firm wrote us: "It paid for itself in one week in their establishment." Do you suffer from insects eating terminals?—buy a Sirocco. Do slugs annoy you and damage your pear and other trees?—the Sirocco is your remedy—quick, economical. It is worth all we ask for it, for the sense of security you feel against the natural enemies of the nurseryman—both insect and fungus. If you have not already bought a Sirocco, order one, and encourage this enterprise that has produced the most valuable tool used by nurserymen.

* * *

The Sirocco Co., *Unionville, Lake Co.,*
Ohio.

