

1894.

North Main St. Nursery

OPPOSITE THE CITY HOSPITAL.

45th ANNUAL CATALOGUE

of

TREES and PLANTS



Cultivated for sale by

J. W. Adams & Co.

377 North Main Street,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Take any Electric Car going North to Chicopee or
Brightwood. 300 Cars daily.

THIS CATALOGUE is sent without request to our
customers of last year, and it will be mailed
free to all others who write for it.

North Main Street Nursery,

ONE MILE NORTH OF THE RAILROAD DEPOT,

Between North Main and Chestnut streets, opposite the City Hospital.

Customers in Carriages can drive through the grounds, and often give their orders without leaving their seats.

Electric Cars—RED LINE—leave Springfield and Chicopee Junction every 20 minutes, passing the Office on Chestnut street.

Electric Cars—GREEN LINE between Springfield and Chicopee Falls every 20 minutes, pass the Nursery on North Main street.

State Street and Brightwood Electric Cars pass the Nursery every few minutes. **Fare** on all these lines, 5 cents.

Good Sidewalks for independent people.

LOCATION OF SPRINGFIELD.

	Miles	Time	Fare		Miles	Time	Fare
Boston	98	2:30	\$2 23	New Haven	62	1:30	\$1 25
Worcester	54	1:30	1 24	New York City	136	3:30	2 75
Holyoke	7	20	20	Pittsfield	52	1:35	1 17
Northampton	16	40	40	Albany, N. Y.	102	3:00	2 34
Hartford, Conn.	26	40	50				

Double-Track Railroads lead to all the above cities, and other single-track roads and branches, like the spokes of a wheel, extend to numerous smaller towns, giving us great advantages in making prompt shipments and quick delivery of our goods.

Springfield is the terminus of the New York and New Haven line, of the New York and New England, of the Connecticut River, of the Athol Branch, and of the Boston and Maine. By this road we can now ship trees and plants to all the states north of us—Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—without change or delay.

The American Express and the **Adams Express** deliver all orders at our office twice daily. They also forward our trees and plants directly from the Nursery at special low rates.

Other Expresses run to Holyoke, Chicopee Falls, Westfield, Ludlow and Thompsonville. We prefer to ship packages of medium size by express. Large trees can only be shipped by freight trains, for which the rates have been reduced, and are now reasonable.

Our Mail Trade. We grow a large number of Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses and other plants, for sending by mail. Many of them are of necessity of small size and low price. They will be securely packed, and will go safely to any state.

Trees delivered at any place in Springfield without expense

Early Orders by Mail are requested.

City Purchasers can pay the driver when he delivers their orders.

Packing in bales or boxes is done by skilled workmen, so that trees may travel hundreds of miles in safety. We charge only the cost.

Cartage free to any depot, or Express or city residence. When shipped, trees and plants will be added to pay Express or Freight.

Purchasers should plainly state by what route their goods are to be conveyed. Otherwise we will forward them by the best in our opinion; but we will not in any way be responsible for delay or damage in transit, or loss in after-cultivation.

Any errors committed by us will be cheerfully rectified if notice is given immediately.

Terms, Cash with the Order, or satisfactory security before shipment. **Money by mail may be sent as follows at our risk:** By Bank Check, payable to our order. By Post-Office Money Order. By Express Money Order. By Registered Letter.

Two dollars, or less, in Bank Bills or Post-Office Stamps, in letters well sealed and plainly addressed to

J. W. ADAMS & CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Purchasers who leave the selection of Fruit Trees to the Proprietors can depend upon receiving the *best varieties*, which are always grown in the largest quantities.

Directions for Planting.

When trees are received from the Nursery, unpack and heel them in at once, in a wide trench of mellow soil, in a slanting or upright position, and cover the roots with earth,

Dig large holes, wide and deep enough to receive the roots without bending.

Raise a little mound in the center of the hole; place the tree upon it and spread the roots in their natural position. Good surface soil is then to be shaken upon all the roots.

After the roots have been covered with soil, from a peck to a wheel-barrow-full of rich compost manure should be spread over them. Complete the filling with surface soil. The whole should be very firmly pressed down with the foot, to exclude the air from the roots. The top filling should not be trodden, but left loose. **Plant a tree firmly**, as it ought to be, and one cannot pull it up.

Trimming the trees before planting. Trees are usually planted precisely as they come from the Nursery. Since the roots are always more or less injured in digging, the tops should also be reduced correspondingly. It is important to give the roots the preponderance. A short rule by Dr. Fisher is, "cut off two-thirds of the top." This would be sound advice for Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum and Quince trees. Cherry trees do better if not shortened so much. Cut out every branch that can be spared. Then cut back the ends of last season's growth, leaving only 3 to 6 buds. All of this pruning should be done before the buds swell in the spring.

☞ We sometimes prune one or more trees in each order, as samples.

Time of transplanting. October and November, with few exceptions; also in April or May. When set out in the fall, a mound of earth a foot or more in height should be put against the tree, and over that coarse manure or leaves, to prevent frequent freezing and thawing. This little cone of earth should be removed in the spring.

Hints and Helps After Planting.

Good, mellow cultivation, with some hoed crops, is very important. Shelter from drying winds and westerly suns all rare and costly plants.

Shade the bodies of trees with paper, straw or other device. Cover the ground with leaves, straw or other coarse material. Water is seldom needed. If the season is very dry one generous application of rain water may be applied; but many trees are killed by watering.

Never remove the leaves from a tree or vine. The first season allow everything to grow and thus strengthen the roots.

Early in autumn, place around each tree a hill of coarse or fine manure.

To repel mice; stand laths around the tree and tie the tops. The art of transplanting will never be so perfect that some trees will not die; but when our directions are carefully followed the percentage of loss will be very small.

Suggestions to Purchasers.

Expensive Catalogues, extravagant advertisements and costly traveling agents are a tax upon the buyer, resulting either in higher cost or inferior stock. Business men usually prefer facts, if given with clearness and brevity, to expensive magazines and costly engravings.

Our Pocket-Catalogue, to be carried without folding, has been so frequently commended that we continue to publish it on heavy paper, in the same compact form, giving brief and truthful descriptions and advice, such as will enable our customers to select and order trees and plants suited to their locality and purposes.

The character of our business is such that in order to do good work it is important that buyers give us their orders early. We do what we can to please our customers, but in the spring we invariably have more work on our hands and more orders to be filled than we can deliver in the best manner. At that season we are over-worked. It would greatly help us were grounds laid out and prepared in the autumn; the delivery and planting could then be done at the proper time in the spring, giving us more credit and the purchaser increased profit.

This is of the greatest importance, and for these reasons we advise buyers to place their orders early. Some of our customers send their orders several months before they will be ready to plant.

On such early orders we do not require cash with the order; but payment may be deferred until the time of shipment. Such orders are always filled and forwarded at the proper season.

This Catalogue contains most of the varieties which we have at the time it is printed. Towards the close of the season, our trees and vines of some varieties are certain to be sold out. Our customers, therefore, *when ordering Fruits or Roses*, are requested to state if we are at liberty to replace such varieties as we may no longer have of the proper size, with others of equal merit.

The proprietors, having made horticulture a life study, are supposed to be capable of choosing varieties of superior merit, and they have frequently been entrusted with the entire selection of large quantities. In our nursery, having decided which promise the best results, we aim to produce the finest specimens, and in such quantities as we can handle and personally superintend, and from long experience to deliver to our customers such trees and plants as will give them the greatest satisfaction. Our assortment is so large and complete in the lines herein described that wholesale buyers will find it to their advantage to correspond or examine our stock; for we offer many things for less prices than they can be imported or obtained elsewhere.

Our prices, though less for many kinds than at other nurseries, are for first-class trees, superior in every respect. Such

goods cannot be produced at lower rates. Mr. Elliott well says: "The extremely low prices made by some plantsmen, in their *great inducements* and *amazing offers*, preclude all possibility of their furnishing trees and plants of the best quality." Cheap trees seldom fail to be dear in the end. Thousands of trees and shrubs are planted annually which we would not accept as a gift; fit stock only for the brush heap, on which no gardener would waste his time.

Our Guarantee. Intending buyers are invited to visit the Nursery and make their own selection. At the same time, *we guarantee to orders by mail as perfect plants and at as low prices* as can be obtained by a personal visit. One of the owners or the Superintendent is always in attendance, to give information and show customers our goods.

Catalogue and Prices

OF TREES FRESHLY TAKEN FROM THE SOIL AND
DELIVERED PROMPTLY.

APPLE TREES.

Walter Pease. This very large and beautiful deep red Apple is now offered for the first time. The trees are quite productive, and when loaded with Apples are very showy, even more so than the Baldwin. The fruit also attracts the attention of buyers by its size and color. Its flavor is mild, rich and aromatic, and though ripe in September, it may be kept until midwinter. We regard it as a much better Apple in quality than the Gravenstein, and more profitable to grow for market. A very large grower of fruits, in an address to the HAMPDEN HARVEST CLUB, said, "it is the best Apple in the world." Even then we waited until we saw the orchard in bearing before procuring the buds and growing the trees for market. Our stock of this variety is limited. While it lasts we offer it at very moderate prices. Trees 5 to 7 feet high, \$1 each, 6 trees for \$5.

MERIDEN, CONN.—The flavor of the Apples you sent me is splendid, and so say several of my shop-mates. How many trees can you furnish, and at what price?

Answer.—Every man who has claimed to have the Walter Pease Apple, when he has tasted the fruit, has invariably recanted and owned up. You will be doing your neighbors a favor by selling them this excellent Apple. The scions, which can be cut from the tops are worth more than the cost of the trees. The high value we place upon it is shown by our works, having budded one-third of all our apple stocks with this variety.

Census Report. There are now 4,510 Nurseries, of which 1,757 were established in the last decade. They occupy 172,866 acres of land, with a capital of \$52,426,000, giving employment to 46,000 men, 2,300 women and 14,000 horses. Millions of trees are produced and planted annually.

WESTFIELD.—This order for plants is for another man, who knows of my success with every thing I have had of you —L. G., JR.

Standard Varieties of Apples.

Straight and Handsome Trees, with extra-fine Roots.

6 to 7 feet high,	30 cts. each,	\$3.00 per doz.,	\$25 per 100.
5 to 7	25 cts. "	\$2.50 "	\$20 "
7 to 8	50 cts. "	\$5.00 "	

Prices of smaller trees furnished on application.

Summer.

Early Harvest. Medium size, yellow, mild acid. July.

Astrachan. Crimson, juicy, tart, productive. Aug.

Sweet Bough. Large, yellow, tender, sweet, excellent. August.

Golden Sweet. Medium and very productive; good cooking Apple.

Sops of Wine. Medium, striped crimson, dry, spicy, good bearer.

William's Favorite. Large, oblong, deep crimson, showy; mild flavor.

Yellow Transparent. An early Apple of the largest size, white or pale yellow; bears young, and promises to be one of the best, especially for gardens. "The fruit is uniformly fair." 50 cts.

Autumn.

Porter. Large, oblong, yellow, mild, excellent. Sept.

Gravenstein. Large, sprightly, juicy; striped red.

Garden Royal. Fruit medium, roundish, slightly flattened; yellow, nearly covered with red and russet. Flesh exceedingly tender and fine grained, juicy, rich, mild, aromatic, sub-acid. Very productive, and the fruit is purchased by people who know its excellent quality, at high prices. Barry says it is the best flavored Apple grown. September. Does well in Maine. The trees are not as large as ordinary Apple trees, and for this reason are well adapted to gardens. Trees 5 to 6 feet high, 50 cts.; larger size, \$1.

Oldenburg. Large, round, striped, tart; very productive.

Fall Pippin. Very large, mild, tender and rich. September and October.

Chenango Strawberry. Large, oblong, mild, pleasant flavor; showy.

Congress. Large, dull striped, juicy; great bearer. Oct.

Red Bietigheimer. A handsome German Apple; fruit large to very large; skin yellow, shaded with red; flesh white, juicy, with a brisk subacid flavor. September. 50 cts.

Orchards on cheap lands. An elderly farmer in one of the hill towns, who was harvesting his Apples and shipping them all to one firm in Boston, said to the writer: "My neighbors keep Jersey cows and make a scanty living. These lands which you see between my house and the village can be bought for \$10 an acre. If planted and cultivated as orchards they would in 10 years be worth \$500 an acre." J. J. Thomas, one of the most reliable writers on pomology, estimates the best orchards at from \$500 to \$600 per acre. Such investments are tied up, it may be, for a few years, though they really add immediately more than their cost to the value of the farm.

Winter Apples.

Baldwin. Large, round, fair, bright red; flesh crisp, juicy, sprightly and rich. Bears most abundantly and keeps well. One-third of all the Apple trees we grow and sell are of this variety. December to June.

Odd-Year Baldwin. An orchard in Hampshire county has become celebrated for bearing large crops of Baldwins when other trees are at rest and when Apples command the highest prices. We obtained our scions from the original tree, and now offer trees of our own growth. 30 to 50 cts.

Bellflower. Large, oblong, yellow, mild, high flavor.

Ben Davis. Large, oblong, striped, dry, great bearer, long keeper.

Hubbardston. Large, nearly covered with red; mild and rich flavor.

Hurlburt. Similar to the above in color and flavor. Trees vigorous.

Haas. Large, deep red, striped; bears young; early winter; growth rapid, erect, equaling the best shade trees. 50 cts. to \$1.

Mann. A large Apple, which keeps very late and is of good quality. Form and color of R. I. Greening. 50 cts.

Nodhead, or Jewett's Fine Red. An Apple of excellent quality for the north.

King. Very large, flat, crimson, mild; showy, but not very productive.

Northern Spy. Large, best quality, especially for spring; variable.

Park. Medium, red, mild, great bearer, good keeper.

R. I. Greening. Large, flat, rather acid, crisp, juicy and excellent for dessert or cooking. In strong soils it is a good bearer. The trees are more or less crooked in the nursery, though our present stocks are very straight. Dec. to April.

Pewaukee. A fine, large, round, striped Apple from Wisconsin; quite productive and well adapted to states north of us.

Roxbury Russet. Medium size and good quality, though its chief value here is its remarkable long-keeping qualities.

Sutton Beauty. A very handsome and good-keeping winter Apple from Worcester county. It is esteemed by some to be better in quality than the Hubbardston. The tree is upright and productive. 50 cts.

All of our Apple trees are budded on thrifty stocks, using the whole root for each tree. They should not be classed with trees grafted on pieces of roots, as is to a great extent the practice in the nurseries in the west and south. Doing the work indoors in the winter, such trees can be produced cheaply, and may be adapted to their rich prairie soils; but here in New England they soon become stunted, short-lived and of little value. We have yet to see a first-class orchard grown from such stock. A trifle more in the first cost gives the beginner trees of the best quality. The expense of planting, culture and cost of the land is the same; but the product of the best selected trees will be many fold greater.

Talman Sweet. Medium, yellow; flesh firm and very sweet; very hardy and productive, and keeps late.

Peck's Pleasant. Large, green, firm, with a rich, delicious, mild flavor.

Wagner. Medium, red, mild, rich, aromatic; bears abundantly while very young. The trees do not grow to large size.

Wealthy. Medium, oblate, nearly red; flesh fine grained, tender, lively, subacid. A productive and hardy fall and winter Apple better adapted to states farther north, like Maine and Vermont. 50 cts.

Russian Apples. The best of these are the Astrachan and Oldenburg. Most of the Russian Apples have little value in New England, where we can grow to perfection the Baldwin, Hubbardston, Porter, Greening and others, the richest flavored Apples in the world.

Many other varieties of Apples are grown in less quantities.

Apples for Ornament or Preserving.

Cherry Crab. This small-sized brilliant red variety is the most beautiful and desirable, both in flower and fruit, of all the Crab-Apple family. It is upright in growth, and blossoms and bears fruit in the nursery rows before it is two years old. It would be difficult to find a more pleasing small-sized tree to place upon the lawn. The fruit hangs in clusters of 10, 20 or more upon a branch a foot in length, so conspicuous and showy that it attracts attention from a distance. The fruit being of the size of cranberries, perfect in form and a deep red in color, is preferred for both jams and jellies. New, \$1.

Montreal Beauty. After a trial of more than a score of Crab-Apples, we have selected this as one of the very best. The tree is perfect in form and bears young; the fruit is beautiful in color and of good quality. Highly ornamental as well as useful. 75 cts.

Hyslop. A large and handsome purple Crab, covered with a beautiful blue bloom. October. 75 cts.

Transcendent. Rather large, yellow covered with red. Grows rapidly and bears abundantly. September. 50 cts.

We can furnish (if the choice of the varieties is left with us) Apple trees that are 8 to 9 feet high, bearing size, at \$1 to \$1.50 each. These trees we take up with great care, and as they have abundant roots, they are certain to grow. Either size is very cheap at the price.

A number of our citizens have procured trees and shrubs from the Springfield Nursery during the past year. They have given good satisfaction. They seem to be better adapted to our Berkshire soil and climate than trees that come from a great distance.—*Berkshire County Eagle.*

GENEVA, N. Y.—*Dear Sirs:* Have you Balt. Belle, Queen of Prairie and other Climbers, strong plants, like those sent to ———? Price by the thousand?—B. H. & Co.

SPENCER.—The Blackberry plants had of you have done finely, and bore a nice crop this year.—E. N. L.

STANDARD PEAR TREES.

Among the choice fruits of temperate climates, Pears are quite reliable for productiveness. The soil must be made rich and kept well tilled, when they rarely fail to produce good crops annually. We have a Bartlett tree standing near our office which has borne 25 times in 26 years. The original BUFFUM Pear tree in Rhode Island was depended upon to produce fruit enough to pay the taxes on a village lot. Pear trees are not troubled with borers, and have less obstacles to overcome than any other fruit-trees; but good cultivation will greatly improve the size and quality of the fruit. Our directions, on a previous page, for close pruning when transplanted, should not be overlooked, *nor omitted*. SUMMER AND AUTUMN PEARS should be gathered 10 days before they are ripe. WINTER PEARS can remain on the trees until the leaves begin to fall, and then be kept cold until nearly ready for use, and finally placed in a warm room for a few days to ripen.

Our prices of Pear trees have been greatly reduced. We invite large buyers to write to us for very low wholesale rates for trees of good quality.

New or Rare Varieties. First-class Trees, 5 to 7 feet high.

Bessemianka. (Seedless.) The best of 30 Russian Pears tried at Iowa Agricultural College. "Perfect foliage; never rusts. Flesh tender, juicy and bears abundant crops." \$1.

Bosc. Large, pyriform, yellow, dotted with russet. The handsomest Pear grown. Flesh juicy, buttery, rich, perfumed, sweet, excellent. Mid-autumn. Growth moderate. Regular, even bearer. Fruit clings well to the tree; does not rot. An old variety of the highest excellence. \$1.

Doctor Reeder. Golden russet. The fruit is always fair and solid. Flesh melting, fine-grained, juicy, vinous and delicious. An early and abundant bearer. Oct. and Nov. \$1.50.

Fred. Clapp. Large, lemon-yellow, fine-grained, very juicy and melting. A very showy Pear, receiving many premiums at fairs. October. \$1.

Wilder. A new variety of medium size and good quality, and claimed to be very early in ripening, and to keep sound.

Fitzwater. Medium, golden, fine flavor, good grower and keeps until Christmas. \$1.

Vermont Beauty. Medium, yellow with a red cheek. Very showy and of excellent flavor. Trees vigorous and hardy. Season, mid-autumn. \$1.

Idaho. A large, new Pear from the far west. Sept. 75 cts.

Six of the above Pears may be selected for \$5.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 24—R. H. SMITH & CO.: Please deliver to J. W. Adams the following special premium—one printing outfit, \$10—for best collection of Pears at the fair of Hampden Agricultural Society.—E. S. BATCHELDER, *Treasurer*.

From HON. CHAS. M. POND, May 16.—I enclose check—. Your trees are good ones, and please me much better than any I have got elsewhere. Please send me 200 Norway Spruce, 15 to 18 inches, without delay.

Standard Varieties of Pears.

First-class trees, 6 to 7 feet high, 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.
 " " 5 to 7 " 60 " " \$7 " "
 Second selection, good trees, 5 to 6 feet high, 50c. ea., \$5 " "

Summer Doyenne is extra early, ripening from the 10th to the last of July. It bears abundantly while young.

Comet, or Lawson. A showy and very early Pear of fair quality, very productive and saleable on account of its brilliant color.

Souvenir du Congres. Extremely large, coarse, sour, insipid. We insert it here because it is shown at fairs, and attracts attention by its size. It is a Pear of no value.

Clapp's Favorite. The great value of this variety is no longer a matter of doubt. The trees are vigorous, hardy and productive. The fruit, when picked from the trees very early (from the first to the middle of August, before it begins to turn yellow), and ripened in the house, is juicy, vinous and excellent. We emphasize this one great merit, because every year in city gardens we see this Pear left exposed on the trees to turn golden-yellow, and thus decay at the core and become of no value. We pick one-half of our Clapp's Favorite the first of August, and the remainder about the middle. It can thus be gathered and shipped to northern markets while the fruit is yet hard.

"Larger and better than Bartlett, in Maine."—*Sec. Agri.*

"Of superior quality, as well as size."—*Dr. Brinkle.*

"Growing better continually in the estimation of fruit growers."—*American Agriculturist.*

Elizabeth. Small, deep red in the sun. Very productive, sprightly, perfumed, excellent. August.

Bartlett. This variety leads all others. It bears while the trees are very young, even in the nursery rows, and every year afterwards. Every body knows that the quality is good, that the Pears have a stately, aristocratic look of superiority, which they are determined to maintain, and that a false-hearted specimen is unknown to the family. The tree, too has the same upright habit and free growth, as if to be graceful and agreeable was to it second nature. Do you want Pears of a pound weight? You have only to clip off with your scissors, as soon as they are formed, two little Pears from each cluster of three, and a few months later you will be rewarded with as many Pears by measure, though less in number. Every garden should have at least one Bartlett, and every small farm not less than a half a dozen Bartletts.

Belle Lucrative. Large, very juicy, delicious, variable.

Flemish Beauty. Very large, exceedingly sweet and rich. Cracks, some seasons. Does better farther north.

Buffum. A stately, rapid-growing tree, suited to narrow borders or to form upright columns beside driveways. Very prolific of sound, sweet Pears, which are often mistaken and sold for Seckels. October.

Seckel follows the Bartlett in real merit for the family gar-

den. It is the best of all Pears in flavor, while in size it is not so overgrown as to cause a person to doubt its fitness to finish a first-class dinner. The tree is a compact grower, requiring thinning of its branches. It is also healthy, hardy and productive, suited to all localities.

Howell. Originated in Connecticut, and is one of the finest American Pears. Large, lemon-yellow, sweet, melting and productive. Mid-autumn.

Sheldon. This large American variety is one of the finest table Pears in the world; even the smallest Pears on the trees are always delicious. October and November.

Clairgeau. Extra-large and showy; has the fault of bearing too heavily. The fruit should be thinned when small, or the trees will soon stop growing. It requires high culture to become a profitable market Pear.

Swan's Orange. Very large, vinous, sprightly, productive. A fine market Pear. October and November.

Anjou. A juicy, melting and sprightly, vinous Pear. The tree is a good grower, healthy, and prolific of large and sound Pears. It deserves a place in every garden, while for market it has no superior. Add to these excellent qualities its long keeping, from October to April, and its merits ought to be established. We have several customers who pronounce the Anjou to be the best Pear grown.

Lawrence. Medium size, golden yellow, melting and sweet. Easily grown, and ripens with very little care. One of the best Pears for orchards or gardens. Early winter.

Dana's Hovey. A medium-sized winter Pear of the highest excellence, ranking with Seckel. It is not usually a good grower, but we offer this year some very fine trees.

Kieffer. This new variety is said to be a cross between the Bartlett and the Japan Pear. Fruit large, rich, golden yellow, with a red cheek; a good keeper. The trees are very upright, and have large, glossy foliage, which is ornamental in summer, and especially so in autumn, when the leaves turn crimson. There is no other Pear so productive. It is seldom fit to eat without cooking, but it is the very best variety for canning, being for this purpose much superior to the Bartlett. Four-fifths of the Pears should be clipped off when small; then those which remain will grow to half a pound in weight, or larger. Late autumn.

REV. A. R. SYLVESTER, Saco, Maine.—The fruit-trees you sent were a fine lot. All but one lived and grew nicely.

FROM MR. POND, May 21.—I enclose check (\$—) in payment of your last bill. The trees please me.

FROM DWIGHT E. SQUIERS—Please send the following trees. Send first-rate stock. The others gave good satisfaction.

FROM REV. J. L. TOMLINSON, Hartford county, Conn.—*Gentlemen:* The trees you sent by express arrived in good condition. I was much pleased with them. They were just what I wanted.

PLINY CLIFFORD.—Capt. Kimball's 30 maples are all leaving out, and he likes his fruit-trees well.

PLUM TREES.

This fruit is easily grown in all the New England states, and always finds a ready market. Two hundred bushels per acre, and \$3 to \$5 per bushel, is reported as a fair yield and price. If so, what business promises better?

Plum trees can be grown at much less cost by budding them upon peach roots, as is practiced to a great extent, both in the west and south. Our trees are all grown upon the best Plum stocks, which we annually import from France when they are only one year old. These we plant out in the nursery rows in the spring and bud them the following August. Two years later, these trees are ready for setting out in the orchard.

Sizes and Prices of Plum Trees.

- 5 to 7 feet high, first selection, 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.
- 4 to 6 " second selection, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
- 4 to 6 " thrifty, third selection, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.
- Extra-large trees, choice selection, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

The following excellent varieties ripen nearly in the order named:

Willard (Botan No. 2). Large size, good quality, very early and productive.

Abundance. A new variety from Japan. Growth rapid and handsome as an ornamental tree. Hardy, and bears profusely while young and every year afterwards. Fruit large, bright cherry-red, juicy, tender and of a delicious sweetness. Not troubled by curculio, and the earliest to ripen.

Satsuma. Large, purplish red, mottled; flesh firm, juicy, dark red, very good; pit but little larger than a cherry stone. Bears fruit when the trees are three years old.

Burbank. Very large, round, cherry-red, very sweet and agreeable flavor. The tree has strong, upright shoots, with large, broad leaves. Its beauty, great productiveness, good quality and hardiness will insure satisfactory profits.

Chabot. Yellow, shaded red; flesh solid, subacid, very good; clingstone. Prolific, good keeper; a valued Plum for drying. New and scarce.

The above are the best of the new race of Japan Plums, and are worthy of extensive planting.

Imperial Gage. Large, green, juicy, rich. Middle of August.

Bradshaw. Very large, violet, juicy and good.

Lincoln. Very large, red or purple. New; highly recommended.

Lombard. Medium, violet-red, juicy, pleasant and good. Tree vigorous and very productive. Last of August. This variety bears too many Plums, and the fruit should be thinned when small. One of the most popular Plums in all sections and soils.

Niagara. Large and handsome dark crimson or purple. Flesh juicy, rich, and fine flavored.

- ✓ **Moore's Arctic.** From Aroostook county, Maine. Fruit medium size, purple, juicy, sweet and pleasant. The trees bear too profusely, and the fruit requires thinning.
- ✓ **Beauty of Naples.** Large, yellow and excellent.
- ✓ **Marianna.** A productive, deep red native Plum of small size. 25 cts.
- ✓ **Reine Claude.** Large, green-yellow, dotted with red; fine, juicy and sugary. One of the best in flavor.
- German Prune.** Fruit large, long, deep purple; flesh firm, sweet, free from stone; remains a long time on the trees without rotting. It bears regular and abundant crops. After long years of trial it has grown in favor constantly. We now rate it as one of the best; a safe Plum to plant by the hundred for market, or singly in small garden.
- ✓ **Shipper's Pride.** Very large, dark purple, firm, good keeper.
- ✓ **Quackenboss.** Large, deep purple, sprightly, very good. October.
- ✓ **Magnum Bonum (Egg).** Large, firm, productive. Very good.
- ✓ **Monarch.** Large and handsome; firm, rich and sweet.
- ✓ **Grand Duke.** A fine new, large late Plum. Color and size of the Bradshaw.

NOTE.—We grow other varieties in smaller quantities. All that we offer are clean and thrifty trees, with abundant roots.
Prices of small trees on application.

CHERRY TREES.

The Cherry, being a very hardy tree, will thrive in nearly all good soils. A sandy or gravelly loam is best.

Prices for Straight and Handsome Trees.

Standard trees,	5 to 6 feet high,	60c. each,	6 for \$3.00.
" extra size,	6 to 7 "	75c. "	6 for \$4.00.
Pyramid shape,	4 to 5 "	50c. "	6 for \$2.50.

Gov. Wood. Large, roundish, depressed at stem; skin light yellow, shaded and marbled with bright red; flesh nearly tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; early.

Coe's Transparent. Medium size, pale amber, mottled next the sun; tender, sweet and fine; early; one of the best.

Tartarian. Large, black, good flavor, great bearer.

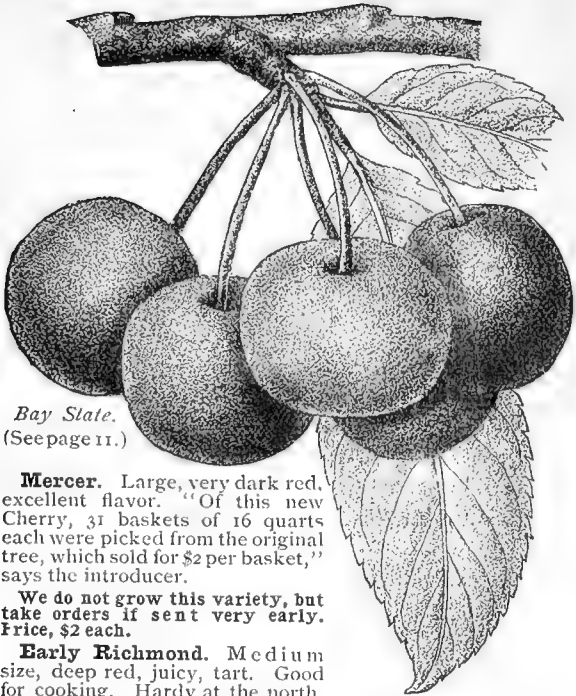
May Duke. Large, dark red, juicy, excellent. Ripens a long time in succession.

Bay State. Fruit of the largest size, deep red, juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor. It ripens with the May Duke. People who have room for only one Cherry tree should plant this new variety. 75 cts.; 6 to 7 feet, \$1.

Honey Heart. Large, yellow and red, juicy, rich, sweet and high flavored.

Oxheart. Very large, light, with red cheek, solid, meaty, rich and excellent.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.—The Plum trees ordered by advice of H. W. B. were the best lot I ever bought. Shall order other kinds of you next fall.—H. F. W.



Bay State.
(See page 11.)

Mercer. Large, very dark red, excellent flavor. "Of this new Cherry, 31 baskets of 16 quarts each were picked from the original tree, which sold for \$2 per basket," says the introducer.

We do not grow this variety, but take orders if sent very early. Price, \$2 each.

Early Richmond. Medium size, deep red, juicy, tart. Good for cooking. Hardy at the north.

Rockport. Large, pale amber and red, firm, excellent.

Yellow Spanish. Large, flesh very firm, juicy and delicious; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun. Tree vigorous and productive.

Centennial. Very large, amber, firm, sweet, long keeper.

Carnation. Similar to the last; productive and excellent.

Black Eagle. Large, juicy, tender, rich and highly flavored.

Montmorency. Large, bright red, very healthy and productive; half sweet, seldom attacked by birds, and especially valued for canning. Ripens the first to middle of July.

Reine Hortense. Large, bright red, mottled, subacid, excellent. Late.

Luelling. Very large, firm flesh, black, fine quality.

Downer's Late. Large, red, tender, juicy, very productive.

Windsor. Tree vigorous, hardy, an early and good bearer. Fruit obtuse heart-shaped, dark purple or nearly black; flesh firm, fine, and rich in flavor; ripens late.

Ostheim. Large, dark red, tender, juicy and pleasant. Hardy and productive. A very late, promising new Cherry.

PEACH TREES.

Peaches do well on land which is moderately rich and not wet. An annual dressing in the fall of wood ashes, slaked lime or muriate of potash will add to the health, hardiness and productiveness of the trees.

Those of our customers who buy and plant Peach trees every year consider it one of the best investments which they can make, a single good crop paying all expenses and a large profit besides. The cost of the trees is but a trifle, and the setting out is quickly done. They come early into bearing, and the market for home-grown Peaches, at almost fabulous prices, is never one-half supplied.

Peach Culture in Connecticut.—By the State Pomologist: 130 growers report 81,200 half-bushel baskets, the product of about 450 acres. Newly planted orchards estimated to be as many acres more. The report recommends setting orchards on outlying slopes, and for fertilizers apply concentrated manures, which are not only less bulky and expensive, but are better adapted to the wants of this tree and fruit.

Peach Trees, when transplanted, should have all the branches cut back to within an inch of the body; cut off then one foot of the top. On large orders, given early, we do this trimming, when requested, at an additional cost of one dollar per hundred trees. In an orchard of more than 1,500 trees of the best grade, which we pruned before shipment, only 3 trees failed to make a good growth. It is regarded as the premium orchard of the state.

Small orders are pruned without expense, if requested

Sizes and Prices of Peach Trees.

Trees 4 to 6 feet high,	\$3.00 per dozen,	\$20 per 100.
“ 3 to 4 “	\$2.00 “	\$15 “
“ 2 to 3 “	\$1.50 “	\$10 “

Trees of smaller size by mail, postpaid, \$1 per doz.

Extra size, selected trees for gardens, 50 cts. each.

The following excellent varieties ripen in nearly the order named, from the middle of July to the middle of October:

Alexander. Medium size, white, nearly covered with red. Flesh melting, and very good in quality.

Amsden, Beatrice, Early Canada, Early Rivers, Schumaker and Waterloo so nearly resemble the Alexander as to need no other description. These are the best extra-early Peaches.*

Troth's Early. Very fine old variety; second early.

Mountain Rose. A variety of very great value; very profitable for market, and is steadily growing in favor; fruit large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with light and dark rich red; flesh white, slightly stained at the stone; juicy, sweet; separates freely from the stone.

Foster. Similar to Crawford's Early. Origin Medford. Capt. Foster showed us a plate containing 12 peaches at the Horticultural Hall, for which he had been offered \$12.

Barnard's. An early yellow Peach of fine quality.

*Alexander and Amsden Peaches grown in this Nursery brought \$6 per bushel.

Large Early York (Honest John, Geo. IV., Walter's Early Livingstone and Early Rareripe). This old variety is a Peach of the highest excellence, as the number of names by which it is known will attest. The Early York of the books is not a desirable market fruit.

Crawford's Early. Highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and excellent.

Oldmixon. Is a fine, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities, and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held as an orchard variety; skin yellowish white, with a deep red cheek; flesh white, but red at the stone, tender, rich, excellent; indispensable.

Wheatland. Large, golden yellow, juicy, sweet and of fine quality. By some preferred to Crawford's Late.

Elberta. Large, yellow, very sweet and good. New and very promising. 50 cts.

Moore's Favorite. Some growers prefer it to Oldmixon, which it resembles.

Reeve's Favorite. Large, yellow with red cheek, juicy, melting and vinous. A good hardy variety. This and the Red and Yellow Rareripe are often sold for Early Crawford, they being very much alike.

Wager. Large, yellow and red; flesh yellow. One of the hardiest.

Stump. Large, white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and of high quality; very productive and profitable. The most popular white-fleshed Peach wherever known; should be in all collections.

Crosby. Medium size; orange, splashed with carmine on the sunny side. Of very good quality. Origin Billerica. Trees are said to have borne nine successive crops. The trees are low and spreading, of willowy, dwarf habit. Therefore, the trees we offer will be a grade smaller than other varieties.

Crawford Late. Large size; skin yellow, with a broad, dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, juicy and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. This is, undoubtedly, one of the very best yellow Peaches, and an admirable market fruit. Tree vigorous and productive.

Hill's Chili. Medium, dull yellow; good bearer. Valued for its hardiness. Late.

Globe. Extra large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, excellent; great bearer. Uniformly large, often 9 to 12 inches in circumference. An improved late Crawford. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

Stevens. Extra-large and of excellent quality, selling at high price. One of the hardiest. 50 cts.

Wonderful. Very large, yellow, nearly covered with carmine. Flesh yellow, rich and delicious; perfect. Very prolific. Small trees, 50 cts.

NOTE.—We can furnish a few hundred trees of Elletson, Champion, and other new varieties, claimed to be very hardy and productive, when other sorts have failed to bear fruit. Orders for these must be given very early.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot resembles the plum, but is downy like the peach, and one of the most beautiful and delicious of fruits.

Harris, Montgamet and Royal. These are our standard varieties, ripening in July and August. 50 cts.

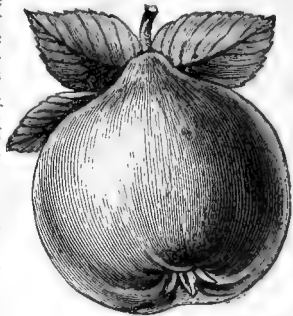
Gibbs, Alexander, Nicholas and Budd are the new Russian Apricots, introduced by the Mennonites into Nebraska. They are said to be hardy and prolific; ripen from June to August in the order named. First size 75c., second size 50c.

QUINCES.

Grown in Tree Form, and With Good Roots.

Borgeat. This splendid new Quince we imported from

France, and the original tree has borne four seasons in our nursery without a failure. The growth of the trees is remarkable, often 6 feet. The leaves are very thick, glossy, and more than double the size of any other variety, continuing green as long as the leaves on the apple trees beside them. Fruit extra-large, round, smooth and golden; very tender when cooked. Keeps sound until February. Our customers speak in the highest terms of this variety, and especially of its productiveness.



Trees in the nursery rows, as we write, are well laden with fruit. People who have heretofore bought Quince trees, expecting and receiving short and crooked scrubs, will be delighted with trees of this new variety, which are as straight and thrifty as apple trees. *Its large size, round and smooth surface, golden color, tenderness when cooked, early ripening and good keeping qualities; its thrifty growth* the entire season, and *early bearing* entitle it to a place in every garden. \$1 each, 6 trees for \$5.

J. C., Rochester, N. Y.—“Much like Champion, but earlier and a superior variety, and a much better grower. The plants are splendid.”

Awarded first premium by the Hampden Agricultural Society.

From F. H. LOMIS, Meriden, Conn.—“Stock very satisfactory. The Borgeat Quince trees were extra. I enclose Money Order in full. Send me 12 or 15 specimens of the fruit.”

LATER.—“Quinces received. I think they are a fine-looking fruit.”

Champion. A large, showy Quince, which bears when very young. The fruit ripens from 1 to 2 weeks later than the Orange. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

Orange. Fruit large, golden, early and productive. Some times called Apple Quince. 3 to 4 feet 50 cts., 2 to 3 feet 35 cts

Rea. The largest of the Orange Quinces. 50 cts.

We furnish 6 Quince trees of one variety for the price of 5.

CURRENTS.

The Currant, from its free growth, hardiness, easy culture, great and uniform productiveness, pleasant flavor and early ripening, is one of the most valuable of our summer fruits. By its multiplied uses for the table, both in the green and ripe state, for jelly, wine and canning, it becomes a source of health, economy and domestic comfort throughout the year.

More Currants are needed for making jelly than for all other purposes combined. For this purpose there is nothing to be gained by growing the large varieties, such as Cherry or Fay's. What you gain in size you lose in productiveness. The canning establishments, and any one who has had experience in making jelly, will pay no more per pound for Cherry Currants than for Red Dutch, but grocers and other dealers in fruit will pay about a cent or two per pound more for Cherry Currants than for the smaller varieties. Whatever variety you plant must be vigorous to productive fruit of extra quality. A bunch from a well-cultivated, highly manured and properly pruned Currant bush will weigh at least twice as much as a bunch from a neglected bush, growing in grass and weeds. The markets are never one-half supplied with the choice, large Currants. Our stock of about 30,000 plants contains the very best varieties for the market gardener to set out by the acre, or for the family garden. Parties who wish to plant by the thousand should write us for special prices.

Grandall. A new black Currant, from west of the Mississippi, distinct from the European black varieties, and without their strong odor. Though productive of large fruit, public opinion seems to be divided about its real value—some esteeming it highly. It has not fruited on our grounds. \$3 per doz.

Cherry. The largest of all red Currants; bunches short, plants vigorous and productive. It requires good soil and high culture to produce berries five-eighths of an inch in diameter. It has been difficult to get Cherry Currants which are unmixed with other sorts. We now grow them from our own bearing bushes. Strong plants, 2 years, \$2 per doz.; first selection, 1 year, \$1.50 per doz.; extra strong plants, \$3 per doz.

Fay's Prolific. Quite similar to Cherry, with sometimes longer clusters and not quite as acid, nor as strong a grower. Plants 2 years old, \$2 per doz.; plants 1 year old, \$1 per doz.

North Star. A new Currant of large size and very long bunches, sent out by the Jewell Nursery Co., of Lake City, Minnesota. Their new catalogue contains an elegant colored plate of a branch in bearing, and description too long to insert here. It has borne fruit in our nursery, and we find the plants to be more vigorous and productive, and of better flavor, than any other red Currant. A distinguished fruit-grower writes of this variety: "The new Currant is a good grower, great bearer, of good flavor, and hangs on the plants a long time after being thoroughly ripe." 1 year, \$2 per doz.

FROM REV. J. W. LANE.—Fine trees. Don't see how you could find lumber and pack them for the cost you named.

Prince Albert. A large, deep red Currant, which has not received the attention it deserves. It is very prolific and valuable. \$3 per doz.

Victoria. An old variety of good size and quite late. The plants are the most tree-like of any—strong, spreading and productive. \$1.50 per doz.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table: the finest of the white sorts. Very productive. 2 years, \$1.50 per doz.; 1 year, \$1 per doz.

We deliver Currants by mail or express, prepaid, at the prices affixed.

We send by mail, postpaid, 12 well-rooted Currants, our choice, for \$1.

Mr. Farnsworth raised on an average 6 quarts per bush, or 320 bushels per acre, and sold them at \$2.50 per bushel. He has 5 acres of Currants.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing. Large, pale green, fine quality, both for table or cooking. Plant vigorous and productive. A very profitable market variety. Per doz., 1 year, \$2; 2 years, \$3.

Houghton. Medium size, roundish, pale red sweet, tender and, very good. A vigorous grower, with rather slender branches, exceedingly prolific; not subject to mildew. 1-year plants, \$1.50 per doz.; 2 years, \$2.

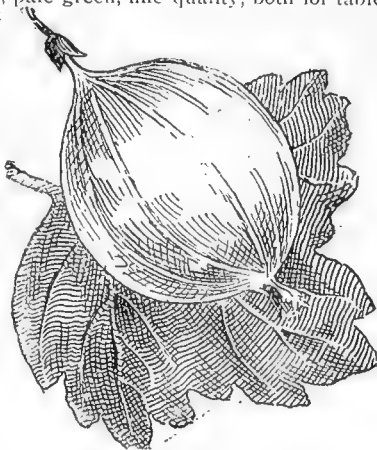
A trial of many years of nearly all the advertised sorts leads us to recommend this old variety. It is very easily grown and of excellent quality. We advise our customers not to plant the Cluster Gooseberry, which seems too often to be sold for the true Houghton.

Industry. An English variety, very large, oval, dark red, with agreeable, excellent flavor. Plants lack vigor, and are of little value here. Does better farther north. \$1.50 per doz.

Red Jacket. Very large, smooth; heavy foliage. Claimed to be free from mildew of either leaf or fruit. Strong grower; very prolific. New and promising. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Columbus and Triumph. Seedlings of the English varieties. Large, productive and easily grown. 50 cts.

We deliver Gooseberry plants by mail or express, prepaid, at the prices annexed.



Red Jacket Gooseberry.

BLACKBERRIES.

Next to the strawberry in value comes the Blackberry, ripening from the 20th of July until September. The culture of this most healthful and delicious fruit has been hampered by its tenderness and liability to be winter killed, which destroys the next season's crop. Happily now we have two or three most excellent varieties, which are hardy and wonderfully prolific. Since the price is now so reasonable, and they do not require rich soil or any expensive preparations, we advise our customers to plant them by the dozen or hundred, according to the room they have to spare for fruits, for home use or market. The following varieties have been tried, and can be recommended as the best in cultivation.

Snyder. Medium to large size, very early, exceedingly productive, entirely hardy, and fruit is of good quality, without any hard core. Not quite as thorny as some varieties. 75 cts. per doz., \$2 for 50.

Agawam. Large, round, good quality, second early. Plants vigorous, productive and hardy. \$1.50 per doz., \$3 for 30.

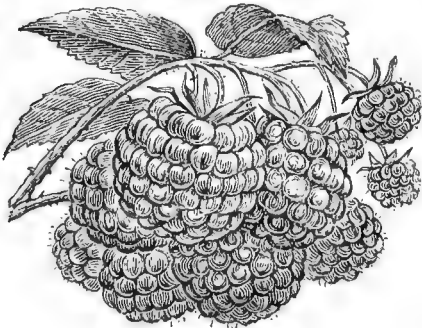
Minnewaski. This large and most promising Blackberry originated on the Hudson. Fruit very large, glossy black, tender, juicy, sweet, aromatic and delicious. Remarkably vigorous and productive. Season early to late. \$1 per doz., \$2 for 30.

NOTE.—Eric, Early Harvest, Wachuset, Wilson, Cluster, and many other varieties are too tender or unproductive to be grown in New England.

Blackberry plants sent by mail at the dozen price.

RASPBERRIES.

Cuthbert. Quite large, crimson, very handsome, firm, sweet, excellent in every way. In vigor, size and productivity it is a reliable red Raspberry for the garden or market. 60cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.



Marlboro. Large, light red, firm and very productive. A sweet berry of fair quality, and one customer

says it is more hardy than the Cuthbert. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Golden Queen. This so nearly resembles the Cuthbert in all but its beautiful color as to need no other description. \$1 per doz., \$2 for 30.

Joseph Albiston writes: "The Golden Queen I had of you last year is just splendid; the best yellow Raspberry I ever saw."



Springfield. Medium, black, very early, sweet and excellent. "Its earliness is remarkable."—*J. H. Hale.* \$1 per doz.

Mr. Griffith, of *The Rural New-Yorker*, writes: "I did not know that earliness was a characteristic of the Springfield. Ours (June 18) were the earliest ripe berries ever raised on Long Island. I wish my whole plantation was Springfield and Golden Queen.

Hilborn. From Canada. Berries of good size and fine quality. Healthy, hardy and productive. \$1 per doz.

Kansas. Larger than Gregg (which is too tender here). Later than Tyler; black, firm and delicious. New. \$1 per doz.

Tyler, or Souhegan. Second early, medium, very black, firm and sweet. Plant vigorous, hardy, prolific, ripening its entire crop in a short period. 60 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

A gardener writes: "I never saw a Tyler with tips winter-killed, or fail to be loaded down with a show of fruit. It would enthrall the laziest boy alive with energy to pitch in and fill his baskets."

— This select list comprises the best of the Raspberry family for this section.

We deliver Raspberry plants at your post-office at the dozen prices.

GRAPES.

Any fairly good soil, not wet, will grow the Grapes we name



in the following list. Varieties which are tender, weakly, inclined to mildew, or too late, are omitted. Grape vines are particularly adapted to city and village lots. They occupy very little space, can be trained over doorways, fences, or arbors; but no finer fruit can be produced than by the simple method of tying the vine to a single stake. A trellis can be built later, if desired. Some of our customers who raise large and beautiful bunches train their vines to a very high arbor. A good root and tops cut back to 3 or 4 eyes, is all that is required to begin. The planting and cultivation is

very readily put in practice, and abundant annual crops will result very soon after planting.

Early Amber. A very hardy vine, good bearer; begins to ripen in August. Sweet and very good flavor. A single vine for each garden. 50 cts.

Green Mountain. A new white Grape, very early, hardy and of good flavor. Introduced by Messrs. Hoyt, of Conn., whose experience and opinion of its value is most extensive and favorable. Strong vines, \$1 each.

Moore's Early. Perhaps the best of the extra early black Grapes. It is larger and ripens about 10 days before the Concord. The vine does not mildew, and produces good crops. 50 cts.

Worden. A large, black Grape of rich flavor, about a week earlier than the Concord. Hardy, productive, and always gives satisfaction. Extra strong vines, 50 cts.

Potter's Early. A new and promising sweet Grape. 75 cts.

Moyer. Origin Canada. Very hardy. Flesh tender, juicy and free from foxiness. Clusters resemble Delaware, but are larger, and cling to the vines. Early. 50 cts.

Brighton. This excellent variety deserves a place in every garden. The bunches are large, flesh tender, sweet as soon as colored, with very little pulp, dark red; ripens very early. 50 cts.; extra size, 75 cts.

Diamond. Bunches large and long; berries large, white and firm thick skin. Flesh tender, juicy, with but little pulp. Quality fine. A very promising new variety. 50 cts.; extra size, 75 cts.

Delaware. Bunch and berry small. Color light red; very sweet, juicy and high flavored. 2-year plants, 50 cts.

Martha. An old variety; green, quite sweet, vine vigorous and productive. Easy to manage, as it does well everywhere. 25 cts.; extra size, 50 cts.

Niagara. This large white Grape is a strong grower and very prolific. Quality good. Bunches large, compact and very showy. 50 cts.

Eaton. This is the largest black Grape grown. In foliage, fruit, productiveness and season of ripening, it ranks with Concord. 75 cts.

Vergennes. Bunch and berries large, of a light red color, clings firmly to stem, flavor rich and sweet, ripens early. Excellent keeper. 50 cts.

Concord. Black; the most popular and reliable variety in cultivation. 25 cts.; extra strong vines, 50 cts.

Pocklington. A very large and valuable white Grape for warm positions. It is productive and quite late. 50 cts.

NOTE.—We have growing in our Nursery many other Grapes, both new and old, and can furnish any variety advertised at the lowest prices. Write for any you may desire to plant.

For Cash Orders, by Mail. We will send any of the above Grape vines by mail or express, prepaid, at the prices annexed. We pack in moss and oiled paper, and ship them to all parts of this country in perfect condition. This offer is for **strong, well-rooted vines.** We will send in the same manner smaller vines at one-half of the above prices, with the exception of the Green Mountain, which we have to buy.

For cash orders by mail, we will send prepaid, either by mail or express, one dozen strong vines of good varieties, our choice, for \$3; one dozen vines of usual size, good varieties, for \$1.50.

STRAWBERRIES.

Soil and Situation. Land which will produce paying crops of corn can be relied upon to give good returns if planted to Strawberries.

Preparation. Deep and thorough cultivation nowhere rewards the private or market gardener so bountifully and immediately, as with this most delicious fruit. It should be our ambition to grow the greatest possible quantities, as well as the largest and finest berries. **Very large Strawberries** sell in market much more readily, and for a much higher price, than berries of ordinary size.

Land in sod should be cultivated one year or more with corn or garden vegetables, to destroy the grubs which often in great numbers subsist upon the roots of grass, but do not remain in land which is kept clean of weeds.

Hoing and weeding is, after all, the great secret to success, or the reason why one prospers while half a dozen neighbors equally well situated fail. Hoing should be done early and often.

Season for planting. If the plants are not grown on the premises, but are brought from a distance, as early in the spring as the ground can be made ready is the most favorable time; but Strawberry plants can be safely transplanted at any season, when there is no frost in the ground. We are accustomed to this way of renewing our beds, with very fortunate results.

Early autumn planting. If carefully set out at that season, they will produce a good crop in less than 10 month's time.

Setting plants in August, even in dry and sandy soil, can be successfully done. Dig holes the size of a tumbler, and then fill them with water. Set the plants and cover each with a large leaf, which may remain for a week, when it must be removed.

Potted plants. These we furnish in August and September, but only to customers who order 10 days or more before they desire to receive them. Such plants, set out at that season, give paying crops the next summer, and there is no risk; **but potted plants are never sent out in the spring.**

Our Strawberry Catalogue, printed soon after mid-summer, gives the results of the latest trials and the comparative merit of the different varieties, with such information as will aid our customers in this department. We mail it free to all who write for it.

Distances to plant in gardens: 15 inches square, if kept in hills; set in that manner 4 or 5 rows, then leave a path 2 feet wide.

Field culture. The rows may be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and the plants in the row $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, if the plants are set in spring.

Draw a line, and have the rows perfectly straight. Whoever can grow Strawberries in hills will find that the fruit is larger and the cultivation much less. Another element of benefit to the grower who would have big berries, is to plant new beds every year, and have but one harvest. To weed and renew an old bed is many times more work than to plant annually.

Strawberry plants, at the North Main Street Nursery, are grown in large quantities, not for fruit, but to secure superior plants to supply our trade.

The ground being thoroughly prepared at much labor and expense, it is not wise to plant any but the best varieties, and only strong and healthy plants. It is better to send to a trustworthy grower and pay him a fair price, than to accept ordinary plants as a gift. Many times have we seen plants quoted at less than it would cost to dig and pack them properly. Such plants, being the refuse of old beds, would, if replanted, usually become little less than total loss, and no clear-headed man would waste time, money and land by such an investment. The difference between plants **grown only for the runners** and those which, like weeds, exhaust the crowded beds, must be apparent to every intelligent cultivator.

New varieties we purchase from the originators, when possible, to insure correctness, occasionally paying more than a dollar apiece for them, and in a few months selling young plants of the same at a less price per dozen. We continue our practice, begun in 1880, of planting in our trial beds new Strawberries as they appear, and rejecting such as are in no respect superior. The fruit product this season has been abundant, and the demand equally large. In our trial beds have been planted fifty named varieties, and many more without names.

Intending buyers are invited to visit and examine our plants in our trial beds.

THE HAMPDEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY awarded us the FIRST PREMIUM of \$10 for the best field exhibit.

THE HAMPDEN COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY awarded us FIRST PREMIUMS for the best four varieties.

COL. EDGERLY'S SPECIAL PRIZE OF \$10 was awarded us for the five best plates on exhibition.

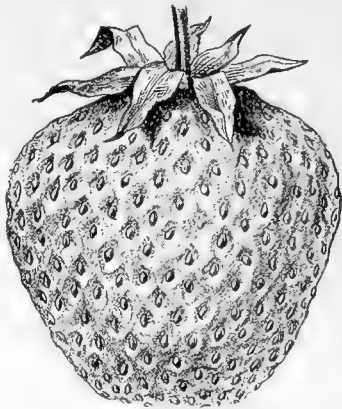
☞ For prices of Strawberries, see page 25.

Barton's Eclipse. "This new berry is a wonderful improvement on the Haverland and Warfield in productiveness," says a distinguished grower in Ohio. If so, it stands at the head of the list, its large, bright color and excellent flavor being in its favor. One of our customers cultivates with great skill more than a score of the choicest varieties. A visitor who saw them when in fruit singled out this one as the best, and ordered 20 dozen plants at \$1 per doz.

Beder Wood. A variety that is well indorsed by the lead-

ing fruit growers all over the country. It is a strong grower, productive and very early. Fruit of good size, roundish, conical, bright red, firm and of good quality.

Beverly. Highly recommended by growers in Eastern Massachusetts and Ohio, one of whom writes, "the plant is healthy and productive and the fruit is large, fine-looking and of good quality; a very satisfactory berry to both producer and consumer. It is very late in ripening, and bears a long time." One of our own customers said, "we had Strawberries of our own raising on our table 45 days, ending with Beverly."



Barton's Eclipse. (See page 22.)

Bubach. This most popular extra large fruit is a fair grower and very productive. Its color is orange-scarlet, rather firm and of average quality. Perhaps it has too little foliage to be grown safely in hills. For the same reason it is admirably adapted to matted-row culture. The average size of the berries was as large as the Eureka, and more prolific.

Gov. Hoard. We have had this variety two seasons, and have given it a prominent place in our list, because it has so many good qualities. The plants are very vigorous and free from rust; the blossoms are perfect, and the fruit ripens quite early. Berries large, brilliant red, firm and of rich flavor.

Greenville. From Ohio. This variety has not fruited on our grounds, but is healthy and promising. It was sent us as a new edition of Bubach; lighter in color, a stronger grower, and quite as productive. If these points are maintained here, it will be in demand by growers for the market.

Haverland. Another year's trial confirms our good opinion of this variety. This year it produced an abundant crop of fruit, each plant as set out in hills being surrounded with clusters, which ripened early and were strikingly beautiful. It has the same shape and bright color as the Crescent, and is double its size. It does not burn in August, and bears abundantly. It is also very early, and continues a long time.

Jessie. Extra-large, deep red and excellent in quality. The plants are vigorous, stand the sun well, and bear abundant crops. It was sent to us from the originator in Wisconsin. We can supply plants of our own growing.

Jewell. We continue to grow this splendid berry because of its great size and beauty. It needs extra care and high

culture. Gardeners who can grow it will look for a long time without finding anything superior to it. It makes so few runners that the plants continue to be high in price. Shade from the afternoon sun seems to be beneficial.

Leader. Another fine variety from the Bay state. Fruit large, early, firm and most abundant. It has received several prizes from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the disseminator says: "I consider it by all odds the most promising berry ever sent out." We place it as a companion berry with Beverly, at same price.

Marshall. Large size, good form, very dark red, extending through the berry. Fine flavor and a good keeper. Plants vigorous. First prize by Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1893.

Michel's Early. A vigorous plant which ripens its fruit in a short time. The fruit is not very large, nor of the best quality, but is valuable to plant with other varieties because of its perfect blossoms.

Muskingum. "A variety of real merit in all localities," says a correspondent in Ohio, where it originated. Fruit very large, roundish, conical, uniform in size and never misshapen. Dark, glossy red; a good bearer, healthy and vigorous, and the fruit is large, attractive and of good quality.

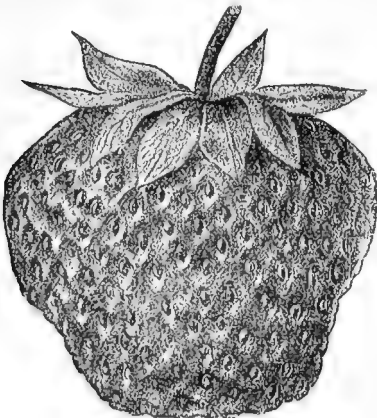
Parker Earle. This new Strawberry is uniformly large, regular, conical, with a short neck. Flesh firm, glossy crimson, and of good quality. Plant vigorous, healthy, and exceedingly productive. Medium to late season.

Princess. For great size and productiveness this new berry claims to be in the foremost rank. A new variety from Minnesota, where it appears to be superseding the older sorts.

Saunders. A valuable market berry from Canada. The plant is a luxuriant grower, and a great bearer. Fruit large to very large, conical, dark, glossy red, and flesh of same color. Medium early and of good quality.

Sharpless. Extra large, mild, sweet flavor, with broad, healthy leaves. Being the first to disseminate this variety in the New England states, we have watched its continued popularity with much interest.

Shuster's Gem. This is a good grower and bearer of medium to large size, bright red and at-



Timbrell. (See page 25.)

tractive berries. The plant is somewhat inclined to rust after the bearing season, but is not worse in this respect than many of our best sorts.

Timbrell. The party who furnished us our plants says: "This is a variety of great merit, and all who have it should increase their stock as fast as possible. That it will be a standard variety there is no doubt. I have watched it carefully, and am glad to report that it has not a single weak point. The plant is a luxuriant grower and enormously productive. The fruit is very large, nearly always regular, conical form, crimson color, firm, of excellent quality, and one of the latest to ripen."

Were we limited to one variety, our choice would be Timbrell.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

There is neither pleasure nor profit in raising inferior fruit. To be salable, Strawberries must be of good size and attractive in form and color. To be profitable, they must be vigorous and prolific. For the private garden, they should possess high flavor. We have this season rejected a large number of old varieties for better sorts. We recommend the kinds which do the best in OUR TRIAL BEDS, where all have the same soil and treatment. Prominence is given to such as we consider to be the best. These we plant most largely for market and for sale.—*Address to Hampden Harvest Club.*

Varieties marked (P) have perfect blossoms. Every third or fourth row should be set with such varieties, to insure the best results in perfect fruit.

	Per doz.	Per 30	Per 100
Barton's Eclipse	\$0 50	\$1 00	\$2 50
Beder Wood (P)	30	50	
Beverly (P)	50		
Bubach	30	50	1 00
Crescent	30		
Gov. Hoard (P)	30	50	1 00
Great Pacific	30	50	
Greenville	50	1 00	
Haverland	30	50	1 00
Jessie (P)	30	50	1 00
Jewell	60		
Leader (P)	50		
Lovett (P)	30		
Michel's Early (P)	30	50	
Marshall (P)	3 00		
Mt. Holyoke	30		
Muskingum (P)	50		
Parker Earle (P)	50		
Princess	50		
Saunders (P)	30		
Sharpless (P)	30	50	
Shuster's Gem (P)	30		
Timbrell	1 00		
Fine Mixed Varieties of the above	30	50	75

Since the reduction in postage, Strawberry plants, when desired, will be sent postpaid by mail at the 30 or dozen rates. For 100 plants by mail, add 10 cents.

Our new system of packing is so perfect that plants can be sent in this way with the greatest security. We have received many commendations of our plants and manner of shipping them. Larger quantities had better go by express. No charge for packing Strawberries.

MITTENEAGUF.—"I was well pleased with the Strawberry plants. All lived but two."—L. W. S.

RHUBARB.

Kinds which do not Require Peeling.

Linnæus. Medium size, tender, mild and early. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

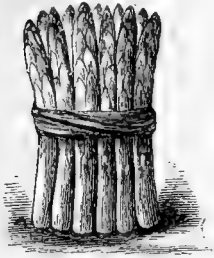
London Market. Large, long stalks. Very tender and mild. 50 cts.

Monarch. Extra large new English sort. Superior in size and quality, having a fine apple flavor. 50 cts.

One each of the above for \$1.

ASPARAGUS.

Make the soil deep and rich. Open drills from 14 to 20 inches apart, and 4 to 6 inches deep. Place the roots 1 foot apart and cover 4 inches deep. Cover the bed in the fall with coarse manure. 100 plants will occupy about one-half of a square rod.



Conover's Colossal. Recommended for its large size, and for its tenderness and high flavor. It is of vigorous growth, sending up from 15 to 20 sprouts each year of the largest size. Color deep green, and crown very close. 1-year plants, per 100, 75 cts.; by mail, \$1. 2-year plants, per 100, \$1; by mail, \$1.25.

Barr's Mammoth. A variety of the largest size. \$2 per 100.

Palmetto. Gardeners near Boston think this is not as hardy and reliable as Conover's. Same price.

MARKET GARDENERS who intend to plant large beds of Asparagus should write to us early for prices. We have a large stock, and can supply plants at the very lowest living rates.

THE NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO SET AN ACRE.

Distance.		No.	Distance.		No.
2 inches	× 12 inches	261,360	5 feet	× 5 feet	1,742
2 "	× 18 "	174,210	6 "	× 6 "	1,210
3 "	× 12 "	174,240	7 "	× 7 "	888
3 "	× 18 "	116,160	8 "	× 8 "	680
4 "	× 12 "	130,680	10 "	× 10 "	435
5 "	× 12 "	104,544	12 "	× 12 "	302
6 "	× 12 "	87,120	12 "	× 15 "	242
7 "	× 12 "	74,674	15 "	× 15 "	194
8 "	× 12 "	65,340	18 "	× 18 "	134
10 "	× 12 "	52,272	20 "	× 20 "	108
12 "	× 12 "	43,560	20 "	× 30 "	72
2 feet	× 1 foot	21,780	21 "	× 21 "	100
2 "	× 2 feet	10,890	24 "	× 24 "	75
2 "	× 3 "	7,260	25 "	× 25 "	70
3 "	× 3 "	4,840	30 "	× 30 "	48
3 "	× 4 "	3,630	36 "	× 36 "	33
4 "	× 4 "	2,722	40 "	× 40 "	27

Ornamental Department

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The Price Depends Upon Size and Form.

Acacia semperflorens. This variety has long racemes of fragrant pea blossoms, flowers nearly all summer, and has graceful foliage. Well suited to sandy soils and ornamental grounds. In rapidity of growth it excels the common locust. 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts.; 10 ft., \$1.50.

Ailanthus (Tree of Heaven). Leaves large; grows in very poor or rich soil from 4 to 8 feet in a season. Suited to dusty streets or the sea shore. \$1.

Ash, Aucuba-leaved. Foliage variegated or blotched with yellow. \$1.

Ash, concavæfolia. A charming variety, of pyramidal habit. The leaves at first are of a rich green, then they turn nearly white. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

Ash, European. Rapid-growing lawn trees, with dark purple leaves in autumn. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.

Ash, Golden-barked. A conspicuous tree at all times, especially so in winter. \$1.

Beech, Dark Purple-leaved. There are many varieties. The best one has large, glossy, deep purple leaves in the spring, changing to crimson, and in the fall to a dull purplish green. A favorite lawn tree. 3 ft., \$2; 4 ft., \$2.50; 6 ft., \$4.

Beech, Purple-leaved Seedlings. Not as conspicuous as the preceding, but beautiful lawn trees. 3 ft., \$1; 4 ft., \$1.50; 6 ft., \$2.

Beech, Black. A variety with small, nearly black leaves, and graceful, slender branches. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.

Beech, Weeping. A tree with erect stem and spreading branches, drooping to the ground. 4 to 6 ft., \$2.

Birch, Columnar. A new and elegant variety of pyramidal habit, like the Lombardy poplar. Bark silvery white, very distinct and ornamental. \$1 and \$1.50.

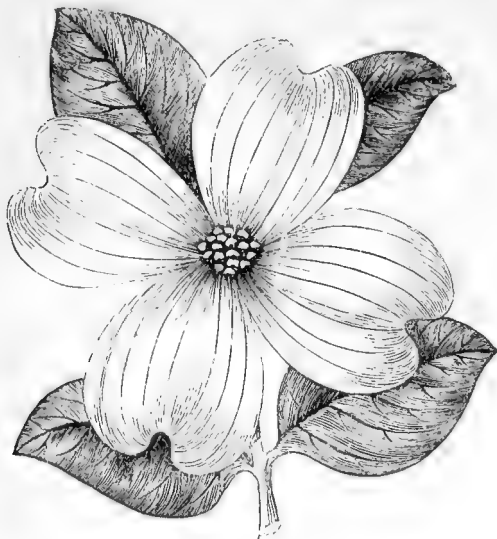
Birch, Cut-leaved. Remarkable for its erect, slender yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage. It thrives in sandy or moist soils, and is beyond question one of the most pleasing and desirable for lawns, parks, cemeteries and all ornamental purposes. The demand has heretofore exceeded the supply, but we have now a fine stock of the larger sizes. Our birches are carefully grown, and transplant safely. 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 6 ft., \$1.50; 8 ft., \$2; 10 ft., \$2.50.

Birch, European White. A graceful tree, with silvery bark and slender, upright branches. A fine landscape tree. 50 to 75 cts.

Catalpa speciosa. This variety has leaves a foot in length and white-purple, fragrant flowers at midsummer. 50c. to \$1.

Cercidiphyllum. A new Japanese tree of rapid growth. The leaves are heart-shaped, green on the upper side and silvery green underneath. Valuable. \$1.50.

Cherry Crab. Elegant lawn trees. (See Apples, page 6.)



Cornus florida.

Dogwood, Red-flowering (Cornus florida). Foliage grayish green, glossy, and in autumn it turns to deep red; showy, beautiful. One of the most desirable ornamental trees.

Dogwood, Weeping. This pendulous variety differs from most drooping trees in having an upright central stem. Flowers large, white. The fruit and leaves in autumn are scarlet. \$1.50 and \$2.

Elm, American. The grand representative of our New England forests. The trees, however, ought always to be grown in the nursery, that they may have better roots and tops, to be transplanted successfully. Wild trees from woods stand still for several years, while nursery-grown Elms and Maples commence growing at once. Small trees from the nursery will in a few years afford more shade and surpass in size larger trees taken from the forest. We grow a large stock of all sizes. 8 ft., 75 cts.; 10 ft., \$1; 12 ft., \$1.50; 14 ft., \$2. Prices of smaller trees on application.

Elm, Camperdown. When grafted 6 or 8 feet high, this weeping Elm forms one of the most picturesque of drooping trees. The leaves are large, dark glossy green, presenting a mass of luxuriant foliage. \$1.50 to \$2.

Elm, Dovei. A vigorous, erect tree, with large leaves, golden at first, but changing to a deep green. A handsome new variety from France. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 10 ft., \$1.50; 12 ft., \$2.50.

Elm, Monumental. Very erect and handsome, compact growth. 6 ft., \$1; 8 ft., \$1.50.

Elm, Vegeta. A rapid-growing tree of spreading habit. Foliage large, deep green. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

Hawthorn, Double White and Double Scarlet. Are elegant flowering trees in May. 4 ft., \$1; 6 ft., \$1.50.

Horse Chestnut. Trees upright and very compact; foliage magnificent. Large white flowers in June. 5 to 7 ft., \$1; 7 to 9 ft., \$1.50.

Horse Chestnut, Red. Of dwarf habit, with scarlet-red flowers, later than the common white. Beautiful and rare. 2 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

Koelreuteria. A small tree from China, bearing large panicles of yellow flowers in July. \$1.

Laburnum. A small-sized tree, with glossy green leaves and yellow flowers in June. 50 to 75 cts.

Linden, American. Large and beautiful street trees. 8 ft., \$1.25; 10 ft., \$1.50.

Linden, Red and Yellow-twigged. 8 ft., \$1; 10 ft., \$1.50; 12 ft., \$2.

Magnolia acuminata. A pyramidal-shaped tree, with yellowish white blossoms, forming a fruit like a small cucumber, which turns scarlet in the fall. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Magnolia macrophylla. A medium-sized tree. The leaves, which gives it a tropical appearance, often measure from 6 to 10 inches in diameter. \$1 to \$2.

Magnolia tripetala (Umbrella Tree). A medium-sized tree, with leaves a foot in length, and large, cup-shaped white flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter, appearing in June. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

For Magnolias of other varieties, see Shrubs, page 35.

THE MAGNOLIA tree, which, with its relative the Tulip, grows to a large size, does not transplant successfully by the methods commonly used. Many trees do well if the branches are shortened; but Magnolias have difficulty in forcing new buds through the bark. The branches may be thinned without detriment, and those left may remain unpruned; that is, not shortened. They then grow as easily as other trees.

Maple, Ginnala. A beautiful small-sized tree, with delicate orange and crimson foliage late in the season. \$1 to \$2.

Maple, Ash-leaved. A very rapid-growing tree. 8 to 10 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 12 to 15 ft., \$2.

Maple, Norway. Handsome street or lawn trees. Adapted to all localities. The Norway is by many preferred to the Sugar Maple, being easier to transplant. It is never quite so straight in the nursery, but becomes erect, with round heads, in a short time after removal. Trees 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 9 to 10 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 12 to 15 ft., \$2.

Those dense, round-headed trees at the foot of Jefferson Avenue are of this variety and from this Nursery.

Maple, Japan. Small shrubby trees, with small, deeply lobed, bright green foliage, changing to a purple hue in autumn. 2 to 4 ft., \$1.

Maple, Japan, var. atropurpureum. Blood-leaved Japan Maple. The leaves of this variety are dark red, and hold their color the entire season. The new growth is of brilliant crimson. As a lawn tree it is indispensable. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 to \$3.

Maple, Japan, var. dissectum. Finely dissected, fern-like foliage of deep green. Very graceful and beautiful. \$2 to \$3.

Maple, Japan, var. dissectum atropurpureum. Resembles the above in shape of foliage, with blood-red color. Very fine and rare. \$2 to \$3.

□ **Maple, Red.** A tree with crimson leaves in autumn. 7 to 8 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

Maple, Reitenbach. Has purple leaves late in summer. Elegant lawn trees. 4 ft., \$1; 6 ft., \$1.50; 8 ft., \$2.

Maple, Schwedlerii. A beautiful Norway Maple, with bright scarlet leaves in May. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50; 7 to 9 ft., \$2.

This and the preceding Maples are splendid new additions to the ornamental trees, and will certainly reward all who plant them.

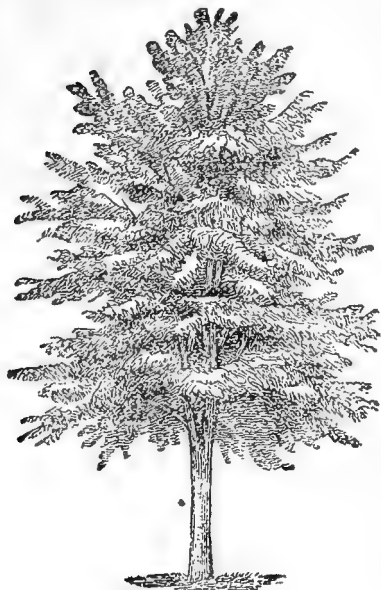
Maple, Silver. A rapid-growing street or lawn tree. Leaves silvery white underneath. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts.; 12 ft., \$1; 14 ft., \$1.50.

Maple, Sugar or Rock. This is one of the most popular

trees for streets, being straight and stately in form. Easy to transplant when grown in the nursery, as it always should be, and cheap in price. It has very dense foliage, which in autumn turns from green to orange and red, giving each tree the appearance of a massive bouquet. Trees 8 to 10 ft. high, 75 cts.; 10 ft., \$1; 12 ft., \$1.50; 14 ft., \$2.

Maple, Sycamore. From Europe. A handsome tree of rapid, upright growth, with large, dark green foliage and smooth, ash-gray colored bark. It has the most beautiful blossoms of any Maple known. 8 ft., \$1; 10 ft., \$1.50; 12 to 15 ft., \$2.

Maple, Weir's Cut-leaved. A rapid-growing, pic-



Silver-leaved Maple.

turesque tree, with drooping branches and graceful habit. The leaves are deeply cut and silvery white underneath. The leaf stalks are long and tinted with red. Being a quick-growing tree, well suited to new houses, as a lawn or street tree, the demand for them is increasing every year. Our stock of them is now so large that we offer beautiful trees of all sizes from 6 to 15 feet high, with fibrous roots, which will insure their growing in all soils. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2; 12 to 15 ft., \$3.

Thirty specimens of this Maple, which we furnished to the late J. D. McKnight, are growing in the park on Dartmouth terrace. Other fine trees may be seen on the spacious grounds of Mr. Wallace. Also on both sides of Warriner avenue, and a single tree may be seen on Chestnut street above Ringgold, in this city. This is the most rapid-growing of all the Maples, and very much admired by every one who has ever planted it. It is well adapted to small places, as it will bear an occasional cutting-back as well as a willow.

Mountain Ash. In the fall it is covered with red berries. Trees 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts.; 8 ft., \$1.

Oak, Turkey. Growth rapid. Leaves turn to brown in autumn. 7 ft., \$1.

Oak, Golden. An elegant tree, with lemon-yellow leaves, which retain their rich golden tint throughout the season. One of the most beautiful trees for lawns. New and scarce. 2 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$5.

Oak, Pin. A tall pyramidal tree of rapid growth. Branches slightly drooping; bright glossy foliage; very ornamental. 75c.

Poplar, aurea van Gærtæ. The foliage has a golden tint throughout the season. A showy and clean tree of rapid growth. 75 cts. to \$1.

Poplar, Boleana. An upright tree, with silvery white foliage of free growth. 75 cts. to \$1.

Prunus Myrobolana. In Germany this variety holds a prominent place on the lawn. Its delicate bright green leaves, round head and white flowers make it a fitting small tree for extensive grounds. 25 and 50 cts.

Prunus Pissardii. A small-sized tree from Persia, having bark of a shining black purple color. Its foliage at first is a bright purple, changing to red-purple, and finally to a rich shade of black-purple, which continues until November. 6 ft., \$1; 4 ft., 75 cts.; 2 ft., 50 cts.

Salisburia (Maiden-Hair). 6 ft., \$1; 8 ft., \$1.50.

Tulip. A native tree of the largest size, allied to the magnolia family, and like them difficult to transplant, unless of small size. The trees are remarkable for their symmetry. Their large, tulip-like flowers, of a yellowish white color, are very handsome. 5 to 8 ft. high, \$1 to \$1.50.

A Tulip tree, opposite the entrance to the City Hospital, which we planted in OUR NURSERY IN 1868, is now 6 feet in circumference and 70 feet high. Its branches are so regular and its form so stately that it has been called the grand specimen tree of the city.

Virgilea lutea. Elegant lawn trees with pea-shaped flowers, white and fragrant. 50 cts. to \$1.

Willow, Kilmarnock (Umbrella Tree). Grafted on the Cromwell stock 6 or 7 feet high, it forms a graceful drooping tree, and flourishes in any soil. \$1 and \$1.50.

Willow, Laurel. A new shade tree, which proves hardy at the seaside, grows very rapidly, and is justly popular with owners of new places. It has large, thick and glossy leaves, as if varnished, and every purchaser speaks in its praise. We are now able to offer a very fine selection. Trees 6 ft., 50 cts.; 8 ft., 75 cts.; 10 ft., \$1; 12 ft., \$1.50; extra sizes, \$2.50.

Willow, Russian Golden. A new variety, the branches of which are of a bright lemon-yellow color in winter, making it very conspicuous, especially when planted with *Cornus sanguinea*, which has brilliant red bark. When cut to the ground every spring the growth is luxuriant, and the effect is much more marked and attractive. 3 to 8 ft. high, 25c. to 75c.

Willow, Wisconsin Weeping. This is not a drooping tree, but has graceful, pendulous branches like the elm. 4 ft., 50 cts.; 6 ft., 75 cts.; 8 ft., \$1.

Willow, Britzensis. Suited to large lawns and parks. Its orange-red bark in winter is not so striking as the Russian Golden.

Walnut, Black. A large timber tree of majestic habit. Foliage beautiful, each leaf being composed of more than a dozen leaflets. 25 cts. to \$1.

EVERGREEN TREES.

In ornamental planting, Evergreen trees excel all others for beautifying new grounds, because the effect is immediate and continues throughout the year. For hedges and screens, and protection from harsh winds, there are none to question their value. Judiciously planted, singly and sparingly, and using those of the lighter shades in the foreground, with groups and masses of dark-foliaged varieties in the background, a cheerful, life-like home in winter can be produced from what may have been a bleak and dreary waste.

Evergreens, if properly grown for the purpose, may be transplanted in the spring and in August without difficulty; and at other seasons by skillful gardeners. They will grow in a great variety of soils, and require less care and culture than deciduous trees.

Arbor-vitæ, American. Growth erect, columnar, occupying little space. For single trees, cones, hedges or screens, it is very well suited, as it is easily transplanted, and can be pruned as desired. Selected trees, 2 ft., 25 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.; 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

For For other sizes, see Hedge Plants.

Arbor-vitæ, Dawson's. A new golden sport of plicate, waving branches; very distinct and constant. Small plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Arbor-vitæ, Globe. This tree forms a dense round ball of a pleasing shade of green. Its dwarf habit will be understood from the fact that we have trees 20 years old which are not 3 feet high. It is hardy everywhere. 2 ft., 75 cts.; 3 ft., \$1.

Arbor-vitæ, Geo. Peabody. Dwarf; foliage of a deep and lasting golden color. A very choice variety. Its decided color attracts attention when contrasted with other evergreens. Quite hardy and rare. 12 to 15 inches, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3 ft., \$1.50.

Arbor-vitæ, Meehan's Golden. Not as distinct as the Geo. Peabody, but less dwarf in growth. 1½ to 2 ft., \$4 per doz.

Arbor-vitæ, Siberian. Compact, darker green than the American. Very hardy. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. ; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

Juniper, Virginian. This well-known tree varies much in habit and color of foliage, some being quite stiff, regular and conical, and others loose and irregular. It makes a fine ornamental hedge plant, and fills the place held in Europe by such trees as the tall, narrow, stately yews. One shearing gives them a wonderfully close surface, and they can be cut and grown into any set figure. 2 to 4 ft., 40 cts. to 75 cts.

Juniper, Golden Prostrate. An evergreen of great value for lawns, as it does not obstruct the view, and is exceedingly ornamental. It is a trailing shrub, not rising above a few inches, and spreading over a large space. Foliage of the MOST BRILLIANT GOLDEN COLOR in summer ; coppery golden in winter. Hardy ; best in full sunlight. Very rare. \$1.

Juniper, Waukegan. A pea-green variety of prostrate habit. Suited to rock-work or hillsides. 50 cts.

Pine, Austrian. A rapid-growing tree, with long foliage of a pleasing green. 50 cts.

Pine, White. Our native timber tree. Foliage light silvery green ; retains its bright color throughout the year ; one of the choicest evergreens we have. 25 to 75 cts.

Pine, Scotch. Foliage when young of a dense bluish cast ; vigorous and hardy even on thin soil. 50 cts.

Retinospora, Dawson's Cypress. This new variety has long, plume-like branches, of the brightest lemon-yellow color, which are constant and striking in contrast, stands the sun, and appears to be an acquisition. Single plants only, at \$1. ea.

Retinospora filifera (Thread - branched Cypress). Leader upright ; branches slender, pendulous and graceful ; quite hardy and showy ; not common. The foliage is of a pleasing shade of green. 4 feet high, \$1.

Retinospora obtusa nana. A very attractive and singular variety, forming a dwarf cushion-shaped little bush, seldom more than 1 or 2 feet high, but spreading out in a horizontal direction, with fan-like branches, becoming a large, dense, flat tuft of glossy, deep green spray when old. A perfect little gem. 75 cts. each, 6 plants for \$4.

Retinospora plumosa aurea (Japan Golden Plume-like). Beautiful and valuable ; shoots golden tinted all the year. One of the showiest, easiest cultivated lawn trees ; unsurpassed for massing or for hedges. 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Retinospora squarrosa. Steel color ; round headed, bushy, covered with numerous small leaves of a whitish green tint, densely branched, curved and gracefully spread ; the leaves are arranged in spirals, and are very pleasing to handle. It should be shaded from the March sun. 75 cts. to \$1.

Retinospora squarrosa Sieboldii. Of dwarf habit and dense growth ; foliage bluish green in summer, changing to violet-purple in autumn, and this beautiful color continues all winter. Fine for groups or pot plants. 50 cts. each ; 6 for \$2.50.

Sciadopitys (Umbrella Pine). A very hardy Japanese evergreen, with beautiful, dark green foliage, in whorls of umbrella-like tufts. Rare and fine. \$2 to \$5.

Spruce, Concolor (White Silver Fir). This new and elegant Colorado tree has long, glaucous, colored leaves and

branches, arranged in whorls of a picturesque character,



- *Retinospora filifera*. (See page 33.)

ing trees of pyramidal form; very hardy, and when properly grown in the nursery, they are very easily transplanted. Like the American Arbor-vitæ, they may be styled the "servants of all work," being useful and ornamental for shelter, screens, masses, groups, hedges or single trees. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts.; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.; 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts. For prices of other sizes, see Hedge Plants.

Spruce, Colorado Blue. A symmetrical, pyramidal tree of great beauty from the Rocky Mountains. Its foliage varies in color from deep green to silvery gray. This is one of the choicest of the new evergreens; but the different shades of blue to green make the price variable. Blue, \$1; green, 50c.

Spruce, White. A dense tree, with silvery green foliage; more compact than the Norway. A tree for general use, and

being one of the brightest of lawn trees. 50 cts. to \$1.

Spruce, Douglass'. From the Rocky Mountains. The foliage is of a brilliant pea-green color, very soft to the touch. The branches are slightly pendulous, which adds to the beauty of this elegant lawn tree. Its foliage of green is tinged slightly with silvery blue. 50 cts. to \$1.

Spruce, Hemlock. A graceful tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, distinct from other trees. Early in the summer its terminal twigs are tipped with silvery whiteness. A handsome lawn tree. For prices, see Norway Spruce.

Spruce, Norway. Lofty, elegant, fast-grow-

for the sea shore, where it is hardy. 12 inches, 20 cts.; 15 to 25 inches, 35 cts.; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts.

Yew (*Taxus*). We grow several varieties of this rare evergreen, some of which are from Japan, and are sorts of much beauty and also hardy. 75 cts. and \$1.

HEDGE PLANTS.

	Height of plants.	Distance apart to set plants.	Price per 100
Arbor-vitæ, Am.	6 to 10 in.	12 to 18 in.	\$6 00
	12 to 18 "	12 to 18 "	10 00
	18 to 24 "	18 to 24 "	15 00
	2 to 3 feet	18 to 24 "	20 00
Spruce, Norway	6 to 12 in.		6 00
	12 to 24 "		15 00
	2 to 3 feet	2 to 3 feet	25 00
	3 to 4 "		35 00
	4 to 5 "	3 to 4 "	40 00
	5 to 6 "		45 00
Berberry	1 to 2 "	(Same as Arbor-vitæ.)	10 00
Privet, California	1 to 2 "	" "	10 00
	2 to 3 "	" "	15 00
	3 to 4 "	" "	20 00
Pyrus Japonica	2 to 3 "	" "	20 00
Spiræa cratægifolio.	2 to 3 "	" "	20 00
" Thunbergia	1 to 2 "	" "	15 00
Syringa	2 to 3 "	" "	15 00
	" Golden	1 to 2 "	" "

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

The prices are for strong plants. Smaller sizes at two-thirds the quoted prices.

Almond, Double Flowering. This beautiful shrub is covered in May with double pink-colored blossoms like small roses. 50 cts.

Altheas (Rose of Sharon). Erect, free-growing shrubs, which flower the first season in August and September. They are of the easiest culture, and are especially desirable, because they bloom when there are so few other flowers. Our collection contains a dozen of the most beautiful varieties. 35 cts. each, 5 plants for \$1.50; extra strong plants, 50 cts. each. 6 small plants by mail, postpaid, \$1.

Althea alba plena. Double white.

Althea, Boule de Feu. Large and very double; flowers violet red.

Althea elegans. Large, flesh-colored flowers, shaded with rose at center; very double.

Althea rosea plena. Double rose. A standard sort.

Althea rubra plena. Clear red and very double.

Althea totus albus. Single pure white; very pretty. (See cut, page 36.)

Amorpha pubescens. A fine, large shrub, with purple flowers in dense terminal panicles in July. 50 cts.

Aralia Japonica. A Japanese shrub of medium size; branches covered with spines; leaves pale green and five lobed. A rapid grower. 50 cts.

Aralia spinosa. (Hercules' Club). A tropical-looking plant, with stout, spiny stems and palmate leaves 3 feet long. Very desirable. 50 to 75 cts.

Azaleas. The beauty of the hardy Azaleas in spring and early summer can scarcely be overestimated; brilliant in color, profuse of blossoms, and in many cases redolent of a delicate and delicious fragrance. Our



Althæa lotus albus.

Azaleas, gathered from the best growers in Europe, have attracted much attention and received many favorable notices. We offer this season, at very moderate prices, a very choice collection of large plants, completely covered with bloom buds, including all manner of pleasing combinations of color. We also offer very low, some well-rooted small plants, for amateurs' and florists' use.

Azaleas, Ghent. Beautiful low shrubs of all colors; Pink White, Yellow, Orange and Scarlet. \$1; extra plants, \$1.50.

Azalea, mollis. Dwarf, bushy plants from Japan, having large flowers in different colors, as White, Yellow, Nankeen, Salmon, Orange, Pink and Red. \$6 to \$12 per doz.

Gentlemen: I enclose a check in payment of your bill. The Azalea plants came in good condition, and have been in full bloom for nearly ten days. They are greatly admired by many people. Like all the orders I have given you, this one proved entirely satisfactory.

From HON. DWIGHT LOOMIS, *Law Instructor at Yale College.*

Barberry, Purple-leaved. A small and very effective shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, with violet-colored foliage and fruit.

Barberry, Thunbergii. A low shrub, with small, green foliage in summer, changing to crimson in autumn and early winter. The flowers come in May, and are followed by bright red berries which adhere to the branches until spring. Fine for low hedges and groups, or as single specimens. 25 cts.; strong plants, 50 cts.

Calycanthus. The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of a rare chocolate color, having a peculiar agreeable odor. They blossom in June and at intervals later. 50 cts.



Azalea mollis. (See page 36.)

Clethra alnifolia. Erect spikes of white flowers in August. 50 cts.

Corchorus, Japan. A slender, green-branched shrub, with small, double, yellow flowers from July to October. 25 cts.

Cornus, Siberian. This variety has bright red bark in winter, when it is a very con-

spicuous object on the lawn or wherever grown.

Cornus Siberica variegata. Beautiful foliage, deeply bordered with white, while some leaves are pure white. Small plants, 50 cts.

Cornus Spathii aurea. The foliage of this variety is richly bordered with golden yellow. One of the finest of recently introduced shrubs. Small plants, 75 cts.

Cornus mas. A small, tree-like shrub, producing red flowers early in spring, followed by clusters of bright red fruit in August. 50 cts.

For other *Cornus*, see Dogwood, in Ornamental Trees, p. 28.

Corylus purpurea (Purple Filbert). A conspicuous shrub, with dark purple leaves. 50 cts.

Corylus laciniata. Foliage deeply notched. 50 cts.

Daphne Mezereum. A dwarf shrub, with erect branches and clusters of pink flowers in April. The earliest shrubs to bloom. 30c.

Deutzia gracilis. Low shrubs, profusely covered in June with clusters of single white flowers. It is one of the prettiest shrubs for all situations. Small plants, 25 cts.; extra, 50 cts.

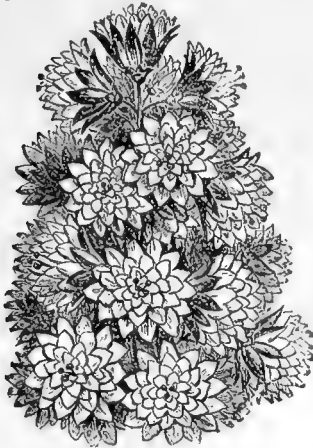
Deutzia, Rochester. Flowers double white, tinged with pink, in racemes 4 or 5 inches long. One of the most desirable shrubs.

Deutzia Watereri. A hybrid of *D. gracilis*. Flowers large, and open flat like a rose. A new variety. Small plants, 50 cts.



Cornus variegata.

Deutzia scabra. Flowers white, single and borne in great abundance. A handsome shrub. 50 cts.



Deutzia.

Elæagnus longipes. A Japanese shrub or tree, covered with large, bright red berries in July. The fruit is said to be of good flavor. Small plants, 50 cts.

Elæagnus edulus. A dwarf, spreading variety, similar to the above. 30 cts.

Euonymus (Strawberry Tree). A tall shrub or low tree, with scarlet-winged fruit in autumn. We have several varieties. 50 cts.

Exochorda grandiflora. A new shrub from North China, producing graceful racemes of pearly white flowers in May and June. 50 cts. to \$1.

Forsythia Fortunei (Golden Bells). Vigorous, upright, spreading shrubs, with clean, yellowish bark and large and rich lanceolate leaves. These species

all blossom before the leaves in April, and are the best of all the very early-flowering shrubs. The blossoms are bell-shaped, an inch or more across, of a rich golden yellow, and fairly cover the bushes, in the first warm days, with a mass of splendid bloom. As foliage plants they are also first-class, and have no insect enemies whatever. 50 cts.

Forsythia intermedia. New. Flowers bright, golden yellow. Foliage dark green; an acquisition to early flowering shrubs. 75 cts.

Forsythia suspensa. Slender and drooping, and especially when in bloom it curves under the load of blossoms in the most graceful manner. Excellent for rock-work. 50 cts.

Forsythia viridissima. Green Forsythia. Bark of the deepest green color. More irregular in habit and not so hardy as the above new varieties. When they are better known, this one will no longer be the popular favorite. 25 cts.

Halesia (Silver Bell). White bell-shaped flowers in May. 50 cts.

Honeysuckles. Upright. Varieties of erect, shrubby habit. Early-flowering shrubs, cultivated both for ornament and their fragrance. We grow several varieties. **Price, 50 cents each.**

Honeysuckle, Tartarian. Rose-colored flowers.

Honeysuckle, Tartarian. White-flowering.

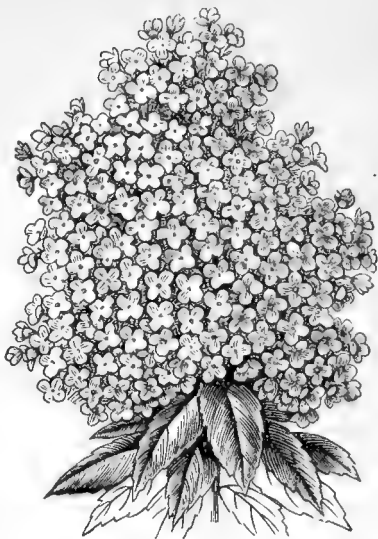
Honeysuckle, grandiflora. Pink and white.

Hippophæ rhamnoides. A plant with silvery foliage. 25c.

Hydrangea paniculata. Large panicles, semi-double flowers. Later than Grandiflora. 50 cts.

Hydrangea, Otaksa. Beautiful deep green foliage, with immense rose-colored flowers in June. A fine house plant. 50 cts.; extra large plants in tubs, \$2.

Hydrangea grandiflora. Showy trusses of white flowers, 1 foot in depth and 2 feet in circumference in August and September. This hardy flowering shrub may be planted singly or in groups, as a border or background under the open sky or among trees. It grows in all soils, but it becomes more prolific in the size of its stately flowers, when its branches are both thinned and shortened in April, and liberal mulchings of rotted manure are applied. In any and all places it is doubly valuable, since it blooms so long and so profusely when nearly all other flowers are past. 50 cts. each, 5 plants for \$2; small plants by mail, 25 cts.; extra size, \$1. When grown as trees, \$1.



NOTE.—Our stock is now so large that we can supply Nurserymen, Florists and Agents by the dozen or hundred, with plants which will flower the first season.

Hydrangea stellata rubra. A new variety from Japan, with starry, double, bright rose flowers and bronze foliage. \$1.

Hypericum aureum. A low shrub, covered with small yellow flowers from early July to October.

Judas Tree (Japan Red Bud). Its showy flowers appear before the leaves. It delights in sandy soils. 50 cts.

LILACS (Syringa). This class of shrubs is indispensable in every collection. We have taken great pains to secure the best collection, and have in our trial grounds more than 30 distinct varieties. They come into bloom in May and June, and continue a long time.

Lilac, Persian. Foliage small. Flowers bright purple. 50c.

Lilac, alba. Common white. 50 cts.

Lilac, Rothamagensis. Reddish flowers of great size and abundance. One of the best. 50 cts.

Lilac, vulgaris. Common Lilac. 25 cts.

NORTHAMPTON.—“Your plants have always come in fine order and have done well when set.”—H. S. G.

Newer Varieties.

Lilac, Bertha Dammann. The best white Lilac; panicles very large, flowers of medium size and pure white. \$1.50.

Lilac, Emile Lemoine. Very large, rosy lilac flowers, well formed and beautiful. Small plants, \$1.50.

Lilac, Japonica. White; foliage large and glossy; entirely distinct from other sorts. \$1 to \$2.

Lilac, Josikæa. Blooms later than the rest of the Lilacs. Flowers purple. Plant very erect and tree-like. 50 cts.

Lilac, Le Gaulois. Very large panicles; flowers double, deep scarlet. Small plants, \$1.50.

Lilac, President Grevy. A beautiful blue. Individual flower very large and double. \$1.50.

Lilac, rubra insignis. Dark red in bud, lilac when open. Fine. 75 cts. and \$1.

Lilac, Souvenir de la Spath. Flowers are of bright scarlet color, not only in bud, but when in full bloom. A grand sort. \$2.

Lilac, Villosa. A Japanese Lilac, with foliage like the White Fringe. Flowers rosy pink. \$1.50.

☞ All the new Lilacs are free-flowering shrubs of the easiest culture.

Magnolia soulangeana. A shrubby tree, the largest of the Chinese varieties, with extremely showy, large white flowers, tinged with purple. 2 ft., \$2; 3 ft., \$3; extra size, \$4.

Magnolia speciosa. Flowers a trifle smaller, a week later and last longer than the preceding. 2 ft., \$2; extra size, \$4.

Magnolia stellata. From Japan. Dwarf growth, flowers white and semi-double. Very early. \$2.

☞ For other Magnolias, see Ornamental Trees, page 29.

Myrica. A native shrub, bearing seeds covered with wax-like substance. 50 cts.

Malus Halleana (Parkman). Brought from Japan by Dr. Hall. Foliage narrow, dark and glossy. Each bud sends forth 5 long slender stems with blooms resembling tea roses (though not nearly so large) of a rich carmine color. 2 years, 75 cts.; 3 years, \$1.

Privet, California. A vigorous, upright plant, largely used for hedges. Foliage glossy green, holding on nearly all winter. A fine variety. 25 to 50 cts.

Privet, Tricolor. A bushy, distinct variety, with small leaves richly bordered with white. New and desirable. Small plants, 50 cts.

Privet, Golden. New. From Japan. Leaves resemble the California variety in shape, but are bordered in bright yellow, which the sun does not burn. Distinct and fine. Small plants, 50 cts.; larger, \$1.

Pyrus Japonica (Fire Bush). Has bright scarlet flowers in great profusion in May. Very show and desirable. It makes a fine hedge.

Pyrus Japonica Maulei. A very dwarf variety, brilliant with bright orange-scarlet flowers, early in spring. Small yellow fruit. New and desirable. Small plants, 50 cts.

Ptelea aurea (Golden Hop-tree). The leaves of this new variety hold their rich golden color during the season. Good habit; an acquisition. 50 cts. to \$1.

Prinos, verticillata. In winter a profusion of brilliant scarlet berries, especially when planted in rich, moist soil, makes this native plant conspicuous and desirable. 35 cts.

Rhus cotinus, Purple Fringe (Smoke Tree). A round-headed, low tree. In July and August covered with reddish seed vessels like a purple mist. Very attractive. 50 cts.; tree form, \$1.

Rhus glabra lacinata (Cut-leaved Sumach). Leaves are finely cut, resembling ferns; green in summer, but changing to scarlet in fall. Low and beautiful foliaged plants, much admired. 50 and 75 cts.

Rhus, Japonica Osbeckii. A Chinese species of great vigor and beautiful foliage. 50 cts.

Sambucus aurea. A handsome shrub, with foliage bright golden yellow, which does not burn. Fine for massing. Very showy. 50 cts.

Spiræa Bumaldi. A dwarf Spiræa from Japan; flowers pink, appearing in abundance in July and August. A desirable variety. 35 cts.



Pyrus Japonica. (See page 40.)

35 cts.

Spiræa collosa.

Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely, and blooms nearly all summer. 35 cts.

Spiræa crætegi-folia (Hawthorn-leaved); (St. Peter's Wreath.) A beautiful shrub of easiest culture. At the beginning of summer its long pendant branches (fountain-shaped) are covered with masses of snowy white flowers; striking, graceful and pleasing.

25 to 50 cts.

Extra size, 75 cts.



Spiræa prunifolia.

Spiræa opulifolia aurea. A large, golden-leaved shrub, suitable for background or shrubbery, or for single specimens. Flowers double white, in June. 50 cts.



Syringa grandiflora. See page 43.

Spiræa prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). Small, double, daisy-like, pure white flowers, blooming very early and profusely in May and June. Its growth is upright, the leaves turn to a brilliant red in autumn, and the shrub is one of the best for all situations. It may be planted in exposed places, and it will not need to be protected. 25 to 50 cts.

Spiræa Reevesiana (*S. Cantonensis*). Flowers white, arranged

along the branches in great profusion. 50 cts.

Spiræa Thunbergii. Its drooping flowers in April and May completely cover its graceful branches with fleecy white. Its delicate green foliage changes in autumn to rich purple. 50 cts.

Spiræa Van Houttei. See *S. Cratægifolia*.

The Spiræas are graceful shrubs, suited to all locations. Strong plants, 50 cts. Extra size, \$1. Small plants, by mail, 25 cts.

Styrax Japonica. A new and rare shrub from Japan; upright, tree-like growth, with pure white, bell-shaped flowers along its branches. 75 cts.

Styrax obassia. Fine foliage of beautiful green; flowers white, resembling orange blossoms in shape and perfume. New. \$1.

Symphoricarpus (Indian Currant). Foliage, flowers and fruit small, but very numerous. The red berries, which hang all winter on the drooping or trailing branches, are very showy. We have also another with white fruit. 50 cts.

Syringa aurea (Golden-leaved Syringa). A very showy plant of medium size, with golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season, and will be found valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with purple-leaved shrubs. 25 and 50 cts. Large plants, 75 cts.

Syringa coronarius. Pure white, highly scented flowers; one of the first to bloom. 50 cts.

Syringa diantheflorus. Double, cream-colored flowers. Forms a low bush. 50 cts.

Syringa grandiflora. Has large, white, slightly fragrant flowers late in June. A tall and showy shrub. 50 cts.; extra size, 75 cts.

Syringa Zeyheri. A large-flowered, odorless variety.

Six Syringas, assorted, \$2. Small plants, by mail, 25 cts.

Tamarix, Japan. A very beautiful shrub, with foliage similar to the Juniper. Fine for planting by the seaside.

Viburnum, Snowball. A well-known, favorite shrub, having large, globular, white clusters of flowers, late in May. 50 cts. Small plants, 35 cts.

Viburnum opulus (High Bush Cranberry). Ornamental and useful. Its red berries resemble cranberries, which remain in large clusters on the branches until winter. 50 cts.

Viburnum op. nana. Very dwarf, round and compact. 50c.

Viburnum plicatum (Japan Snowball). A new shrub of upright growth and great beauty, from North China. Its very handsome, plaited leaves are of a rich, bronzy green, sometimes edged with carmine. Compared with the common variety, its habit is better, its balls of flowers are larger, whiter, more delicate, and yet solid. It blooms Decoration Day and continues a long time. This choice and very valuable shrub is not troubled by insects. 75 cts. and \$1. Large plants, \$2 to \$5.

WEIGELAS produce in June and July superb, trumpet-shaped flowers of all shades and colors, from pure white to red, and are most desirable shrubs for all places.

Weigela amabilis. Large leaves and pink flowers; blooms again in August.

Weigela candida. Pure white flowers, which are produced in great profusion in June. 50 cts.

LORD BACON contended that a higher degree of civilization is required for planting grounds than for building fine houses, "yet" says Thomas, "men erect dwellings which cost tens of thousands, who are too poor to expend a hundred in planting the grounds."



Viburnum plicatum.

Weigela floribunda. Crimson trumpet flowers, with projecting white stamens; quite distinct. It flowers occasionally through the summer. 50 cts.



White Fringe.

Weigela rosea. An elegant shrub with rose-colored flowers in June. Growth upright. Every way desirable.

Weigela, Variegated-leaved. The leaves are bordered with yellow the entire season. The flowers are pink and white. 50c.

White Fringe. A small, round-headed tree. Flowers numerous late in June; pure white, long

feathery, lace-like or fringe-like; bark smooth and clean; leaves pointed and shining. A choice lawn tree. 75 cts. to \$1.

Xanthoceras sorbifolia. A new shrub from China. Its white flowers, tinted with red, are produced in profusion on quite small plants. Its foliage is also beautiful. \$1.

We will select 12 very best shrubs for \$5, or 6 for \$3.00.

“ “ 12 “ fine “ smaller size, for \$3.00.

“ “ 6 “ “ “ “ \$1.50.

One doz. small-sized shrubs, of good sorts, well-rooted and safely packed, will be mailed for \$1. They will surely reach your post-office in good condition.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Andromeda floribunda. Flowers in large white panicles, over dense, dark mass of evergreen foliage. This plant forms a round, compact, dwarf subject, and is one of the most valuable of this whole family. \$1.

Andromeda Japonica. Very rich, smooth foliage, and drooping racemes of pure white blossoms of great beauty. A superb species from Japan of great hardiness. \$1.

Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel). This we consider the best of our native evergreen shrubs. Its large white or rose-colored flowers in close corymbs are exceedingly showy, and few plants give such long continued satisfaction. Its per-

petually green leaves commend it to our attention and set forth additional claims, so often maintained, that it be recognized as our "National Flower." Though so difficult to transplant from the woods, yet when properly grown in the nursery no failures occur. Small, 25c.; medium, 75 cts.; larger plants, \$1; extra plants, \$2.

Mahonia aquifolia. Handsome, broad, spiny-foliaged plants, resembling holly; green in summer, but tinted with crimson in autumn. Flowers in dense clusters, followed by bunches of purple berries. A very attractive shrub, adapted to shady places. 25 to 50 cts.

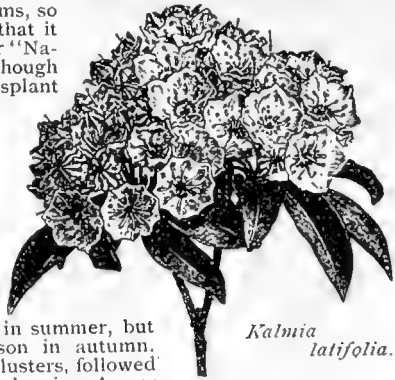
Mahonia Japonica. Valued for its bright, shining foliage of glaucous green, and yellow blossoms. It does well in the shade of large trees. 75 cts.

Rhododendron Catawbiense. A popular hardy native Rhododendron. Its glossy, dark green foliage and masses of lilac-purple flowers in great clusters cause it to be admired in any situation, whether planted singly or massed.

The blossoms appear in May or early June in the greatest profusion. Fine plants. \$1 and \$1.50.

Rhododendron maximum is a strong-growing, hardy Rhododendron, flowering profusely in July, long after the other varieties are

out of bloom. The flowers are pure white or pink, of great size, and borne in immense clusters, each encircled by from 6 to 8 large leaves, which resemble very closely the foliage of the celebrated India Rubber plant. It is easy of culture, perfectly hardy,



Kalmia latifolia.



Rhododendron maximum

evergreen and a profuse and certain bloomer. Bushy plants, 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.

Rhododendrons, Grafted Varieties. Adapted to this climate. Fine assortment of colors. Plants with flower buds 15 to 24 inches high, of the following varieties, \$1 to \$2 each :

Album elegans, Bertie Parsons, Bicolor, Grandiflorum, Purpureum, Roseum elegans.

CLIMBING VINES.

Akebia quinata. A charming Japanese climber, with



shining sub-evergreen foliage and chocolate-colored clusters of fragrant flowers in June, and ornamental fruit. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per 12.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper). A very rapid grower. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees. Leaves crimson in autumn. 25 cts.; extra strong, 50 cts.

This vine has made more unsightly places beautiful, than any other known plant.

Japan Ivy (Boston Ivy; *Ampelopsis Veitchii*). The beauty and great value of this delicate climber is every year becoming more apparent. There are vines in this city costing only 50 cents each, and less than half a dozen years planted, which the owners would not sell for as many dollars. Some have imagined that it causes dampness, but this is a mistake. Its rootlets, which cling to brick, stone or wood with great tenacity, extract moisture, while its leaves overlap each other, and like shingles prevent rains from touching the walls; forming in summer a

Clematis paniculata and *Japan Ivy*.

compact sheet of olive-green. In autumn the leaves change to scarlet. For the ornamentation of large brick or stone structures, it has no equal. Instead of planting this truly elegant vine singly, or in dozens—since we know we have a good thing—its use ought to be increased a hundred fold. Strong, well-rooted vines can be set out during any of the spring and summer months. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; extra size, 50 cts.

Ampelopsis purpurea. New. 50 cts.

Celastrus scandens (Roxbury Wax Work; Bitter Sweet). Fine foliage, turning yellow in autumn; clusters of orange and scarlet seeds that hang a long time. 25 cts to \$1.

Cinnamon Vine. A rapid climber, with fragrant flowers and long, tuberous, edible roots. Foliage triangular, glossy.

CLEMATIS. The Clematis, from its rapid growth and profusion of showy flowers, has become, within a few years, the favorite climber of the world. Many varieties, however, lack vigor; some are grafted, and a false variety often sprouts up from the root. These are unsatisfactory. The following select list comprises the best for this locality. In the fall give the plants a good top-dressing of well-rotted manure. The following spring spade it in carefully, mixing it well with the soil, and it will prove very beneficial to the plants.

Clematis Henryi. Creamy white, very large and fine. \$1.

Clematis Jackmanni. Flowers large, intense violet-purple, and produced in the greatest profusion. This is one of the most beautiful hardy climbers in cultivation. Strong plants, \$1; small, 50 cts.

Clematis lanuginosa candida. Grayish white flowers, 5 or 6 inches in diameter. 75 cts. to \$1.

Clematis, Star of India. Reddish plum color.

Clematis, Sir Garnet Woolseley. Reddish purple.

Clematis paniculata. This NEW HARDY CLEMATIS is one of the most showy, fragrant and satisfactory climbers ever placed upon our list. The flowers, which are pure white and star-shaped, are about one inch in diameter, borne in large clusters on stiff stems from 4 to 6 inches long, that rise above the leaves. The engraving on page 46 shows a portion of a plant growing on our office. 50 cts.; extra strong plants, 75 c.

Clematis crispa. Bell-shaped lavender flowers, borne on long, single stems, delightfully fragrant. Blooms until frost. 25 cts.; extra strong, 50 cts.

Clematis coccinea. Most brilliant scarlet. The flowers are quite distinct from others in our list. They look more like buds than blossoms, the contrast being very marked. 25 to 50 cts.

Clematis Seedlings, of the large-flowering varieties, we offer this season at 50 cents each.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan. White, changing to yellow, delightfully fragrant. Blooms in summer and fall. 50 cts.

We pack and send 5 well-rooted plants by mail for \$1, or 1 for 25 cts.

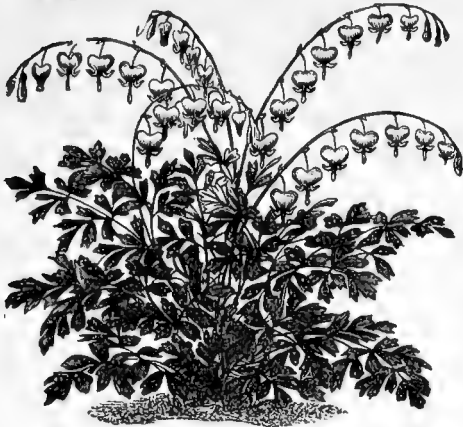
Honeysuckle, Monthly Fragrant. Red and yellow; blooms all summer.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet. Scarlet and inodorous; blooms all summer; very handsome.

Honeysuckle, Yellow Trumpet. Orange and bright yellow.

Hop, Golden Cluster. For lawns, door-screens or the

garden, it is both ornamental and useful. 25 cts.



Dielytra. (See page 49.)

Trumpet Flower.

Large trumpet-shaped flowers of gorgeous crimson and yellow in August and September. It clings to brick or wood, and in many places it is both striking and effective, beautifying the unsightly. Strong roots, 50 cts.; medium, 25 cts.

Trumpet Flower grandiflora. 25 cts.

Wistaria, Chinese. A rapid climber, with long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in June and September. Small plants, 25 cts.; medium, 50 cts.; large, 75 cts.; extra, \$1.

Wistaria, White. Grafted, free-blooming, but not so vigorous as Chinese. \$1.

Wistaria multijuga. Dark blue flowers in long clusters. \$1.

Wistaria, Chinese Double. Purple. \$1 to \$2.

The American and other Wistarias are not as desirable.

Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

Anemone Japonica. A beautiful species, with trifoliate leaves. Flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, purplish rose, with yellow centers, produced in such numbers in September and October as to make it indispensable. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Anemone Honore Jobert. A distinct and beautiful variety. Flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter, pure white, center golden yellow, borne in great profusion from September to November. Very desirable and effective when grown in masses. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Astilbe (*Spiraea Japonica*). A handsome, hardy plant, with fern-like foliage and small, pure white flowers in large branching panicles in June. A gem; indispensable in bouquets. Extensively used by florists for winter forcing. 25 cts.; extra size, 50 cts.

Astilbe grandiflora. 50 cts.

Astilbe, Palm-leaved. 50 cts.

Coreopsis lanceolata. A profuse bloomer at midsummer of golden yellow flowers in continuous succession. One of the most brilliant and effective garden plants. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

DELPHINIUMS. (Larkspur.) Stately and valuable plants, easily cultivated; foliage clean and pretty, habit strong; flowering branches often four feet in length. The roots may be divided every two years, and if the stems are cut back to the ground after flowering, they will come up and blossom again in August.

Delphinium formosum. Brilliant blue, white eye. Plants, each, 25 cts.; doz., \$2.

Seeds of our own growing, per pkt., 10 cts.

Delphinium formosum grandiflorum. Semi-double; long spikes. New and very choice. 50 cts.

Seeds, per pkt., 25 cts.

Delphinium formosum, Seedlings. Many shades of blue and purple. Per doz., \$1.

Dielytra spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). A hardy garden plant of great beauty, having the foliage of the Peony and long, drooping racemes of pink and white heart-shaped flowers; delicate, curious and graceful. 25 cts.

Helianthus multiflorus. This beautiful variety grows to the height of four feet, and flowers in August and September. They are very desirable and lasting as cut-flowers, having long stems, and of a bright golden yellow color, double and of the size of the Dahlia. A gem in any collection. 25 cts., 5 for \$1.

THE IRIS. Having all the tints of the rainbow; they are quite hardy, of distinct and very showy colors, and flower for a period of six or seven weeks. Some of them rival orchids in their markings and beauty.

Iris Kempferi (Japan). We offer nearly fifty varieties of this attractive and desirable plant. Large, home-grown roots, which will flower the first season. Good roots, our selection, 25 cts. ea., \$2 per doz. Mixed varieties, 15 cts., \$1 per doz.



Iris.

LILIES. No class of hardy plants possesses so many charms. They are rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in

variety, and of delicious fragrance. They thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually. Cover the plants in November with 6 inches of litter, leaves or manure. After long experience, we offer the following list as the best collection for this latitude; and we doubt not that our customers will be pleased with the bulbs we shall send them:



Auratum Lily.

Lilium auratum. Gold banded. This superb variety from Japan has flowers 8 to 12 inches in diameter. Its six white petals are thickly studded with rich, chocolate-crimson spots, and a bright golden band through the center of each petal; exquisite vanilla-like perfume. As the bulbs acquire age and strength, the flowers obtain their maximum size and number. Upwards of a dozen flowers have been produced on a single stem. It is perfectly hardy in dry soil, and does well grown in pots. Strong bulbs, 25 cts. each; five for \$1. Extra size higher, and small bulbs less.

Lilium candidum (Annunciation Lily). A most beautiful and well-known fragrant Lily. A thrifty grower in light, sandy soil. Clear white in color, early and quite hardy. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Lilium lancifolium rubrum. White, shaded with rose and spotted with red. Very showy and fragrant. This we regard as the best one. Fine bulbs, \$3 per doz.

Lilium speciosum album præcox. Pure white, with a slight tinge of rose on end of petals; one of the best. 35c.

Lilium tigrinum splendens. Bright orange-scarlet, with dark spots; a strong-growing, showy variety, and entirely hardy. Succeeds well everywhere. 75 cts. per doz.

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES are among the most beautiful of hardy flowers, and indispensable for the garden. It is surprising that so noble a flower should be so neglected. The first point in its favor is hardiness. In the severest climates the plants require no other protection than that which they afford themselves. Then their vigorous habit and healthy growth, freedom from all diseases and insects, are important arguments in favor of their cultivation. Each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. The foliage is rich and glossy and of a beautiful deep green color, thus rendering the plants very ornamental, even when out of flower. No other flower is so well adapted

for large, showy bouquets. In many, the huge blossoms possess the delicious fragrance of the rose. The colors compass the widest range, from white to pale yellow, salmon, flesh-color, scarlet, purple and crimson. The Pæony may be planted either singly on the lawn or in borders. An extensive bed in front of backgrounds of dark foliage makes a grand show in June or July. They require rich soil, but will thrive in shady places.

Price of 12 distinct varieties, our choice, \$4.

Pæonia fragrans. Rose color, shaded purple; large, full and sweet-scented. 30 cts. each; 3 for \$1. Extra strong, 50 cts.

Pæonia Humei. Immense double pink flowers, and one of the latest to bloom. We consider this Pæony far finer than many of the new sorts that are sold at \$1 each. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz. each, \$5 per doz.

Pæonia officinalis. This is the old-fashioned double dark red of the gardens. 35 cts.

Pæonia Pottsii plena. Glowing carmine-crimson; center filled with bright golden anthers. 40 cts. each, 3 for \$1.

Pæonia rosea plena. Superb bright rose, center of flower shell pink; fine for groups or masses. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Extra large clumps, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Pæonia tenuifolia fl. pl. The foliage is finely divided into fern-like leaves; flowers very large, double, brilliant dark red. Quite hardy, easily grown but very rare. \$1.

Pæonia, Whitlei. Pure white; double. One of the best for cutting. 50 cts. each, 3 for \$1.25.

In addition to the above-named Pæonias, we have a large number of new varieties, of all shades of color, from pure white, pink, rose, red and crimson, to purple, some of which will be sent in our collection of 12 plants for \$4.

Pæonias, Double Mixed Varieties. This collection includes several of the older varieties; pink, white and crimson. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

TREE PÆONIAS. Handsome-flowering shrubs of slow growth. The blossoms are numerous, of great size, appearing in May. The plants are hardy, but are greatly benefited by a slight protection of leaves in winter.

Pæonia, Banksii. Chinese double, blush. Very large, fragrant, rosy blush, with purple center. Very fine. \$1; extra strong, \$2.

Pæonia, Elizabeth, and other varieties. Price on application.



Pæonia Humei.

Extra strong clumps, 50 cts.

PHLOXES. We are each year more strongly impressed with the



great merit of the Hybrid Garden Phloxes. The height varies from 1 to 3 feet, and the foliage from narrow and shining to broad and dull. Flowers are produced in an ample pyramidal panicle, often 6 inches across, and continue in bloom for 2 or 3 months. The colors, shades and markings are innumerable. In some of the varieties two or more colors are combined in the

same flower. The earlier sorts flower late in June or early in July, others in August and September. The plants increase in size very rapidly, and in 2 years form large clumps, which can easily be divided.

We cultivate only the dwarf, free-blooming varieties.

Phlox, Boule de Feu (Ball of Fire). Bright, fiery scarlet; large, compact truss. New and distinct. Imported by us from France, where it was described as "Rosy purple; the most charming of all varieties." 25 cts.; extra large clumps, 50 cts.

Phlox, Claude Gellee. White, suffused with purple. Distinct. 25 cts.

Phlox, Croesus. Large panicles of flowers, bright cherry, with red center. 25 cts.

Phlox, Eclairer. Flowers salmon-rose, borne in large panicles. 25 cts.

Phlox, Aetna. Panicles large and full; flowers of brightest vermilion. Very fine. 25 cts.

Phlox, Gen. Frolow. Very large, bright rose flowers. 25 cts.

Phlox, Isabay. Deep salmon-red, with dark crimson eye. 25 cts.

Phlox, Jeanne d'Arc. Purest white, of good form and substance. Very dwarf habit. A companion of *Boule de Feu*. In every respect it is one of the very best. 25 cts.

Phlox, Josephine. Pure white, with very bright crimson eye. 25 cts. each, 5 for \$1.

Phlox, Laure. White; very dwarf and compact. 25 cts.

Phlox, Le Soliel. Rosy pink, prettily shaded. A charming sort. 25 cts.

Phlox, Souvenir de Louis de Smet. A new white variety. 50 cts.

Phlox, Tempete. It has panicles of brilliant scarlet-red. 25 cts.

Phlox, Du Parc de Neuilly. Brilliant scarlet, fine and rare. 50 cts.

Six Phloxes, our choice, for \$1.25, or 10 varieties for \$2.

Tritoma uvaria (Blazing Torch). Flower stems grow to the height of 3 to 4 feet, surmounted by a spike of orange-scarlet tubulous flowers a foot or more in length. They require a slight covering of leaves in winter. 30 cts.

Tulips. Single mixed. Double mixed. Selected bulbs. These are planted in the autumn 4 inches deep. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Yucca filamentosa. Evergreen herbaceous plants, with creamy white, bell-shaped flowers on stems 3 feet high, forming a perfect pyramid. They flower in July, and are erect, noble-looking plants, with long, narrow, strong, sharp-pointed leaves, with a peculiar tropical appearance, and this variety is quite hardy. 25 to 50 cts.; extra large, 75 cts.



Yucca filamentosa.

ROSES AND THEIR CULTURE.

A deep, rich, loamy soil is best suited to produce fine blooms for exhibition; but Roses may be grown successfully even in the poorest sandy or gravelly land, if they be well supplied with fertilizing materials. Very stiff and wet soils should be underdrained and made lighter, by applying leaf mold, sand and decayed vegetable rubbish. Light and dry soils may be improved by intermixing clay or heavy loam.

Enriching. The best and safest manure comes from the stable. This may be improved by being composted with good loam or garden soil several weeks before being applied. This should be thoroughly mixed through the soil. When diluted with water, it is a powerful fertilizer and may be used in wet weather in strong solution, but in dry weather it should be very much diluted. When stable manure can not be had, waste house water, or superphosphate can be used with good results.

Buying. Send your orders early; several months before planting time, if possible. Payment will not be required until the time of shipment. If you are not acquainted with varieties, buy of a nursery that you can trust, and leave the selection to the proprietors. Rose growers, who have devoted many years to their culture are the best judges of what you need, and it is for their interest as well as yours to supply you with such varieties as will meet your expectations. The finest Roses are always grown in the largest quantities, and are well worthy of the trifling extra care which they require to give them a start in life. Our Nursery is always open to visitors, and selections can be made at any time.

Stocks. Many choice Roses, while young, grow better if budded on some vigorous-growing kind, than when on their own roots. All varieties, however, which have native vigor are raised on their own roots. Dwarf Roses should be worked as ours are, at the level of the ground, and on the Manetti, which is a very strong-growing stock.

Planting. Roses which are on their own roots are planted the same depth as before removal. Budded Roses have much stronger roots, and

show by an abrupt offset where the bud was inserted and the stock cut off. When transplanted, this junction must be set **3 or 4 inches below**



the surface of the ground. This favors the formation of new roots from the budded or top portion, and greatly lessens the tendency of the roots to send up suckers, which must never be permitted to grow. The roots must not be exposed to frost nor allowed to become dry. The soil should be firmly compressed about the roots, and most of the top should be cut away before planting. If the soil and weather be dry, a good soaking of water may be applied, and then shade the ground and plants with mulching. If shaded by paper, or other devices from drying winds until they commence growing, their success will be assured. The season for transplanting hardy Roses is April, May, October and November.

Pruning. This should be regulated by the habit of growth, the weak shoots cut in closely; the strong left longer. Moss Roses need the least pruning. Hybrid Perpetuals, grown to produce flowers for exhibition, require close pruning before the middle of April. The weak shoots being cut close back, and the strong ones to 5 or 6 eyes. If less is cut away, the number of blooms will be larger, but the size of the flowers will be smaller. Climbing Roses should have their old shoots and such as are weak entirely cut away, while several vigorous branches may be left their entire length.

Watering. In dry weather water is of much benefit, if properly applied. Frequent surface waterings are worse than none, for they seldom fail to produce bad health and disease. When water is given, it should be in sufficient quantity to reach the lower roots, and to prevent its quickly drying out, a mulch on the surface is very useful.

Roses do not need to be coddled. They resist cold with a slight cover of leaves at the beginning of winter. They are among the first plants to put on foliage in the spring, growing even with light snow about them. When transplanted in April, it is only a few weeks before they greet us with flowers of the greatest beauty and the most exquisite fragrance. Like the strawberry among fruits, they yield the quickest, most beautiful and bountiful returns for the trifle of labor and care we give them. Both are our hearty entertainers. How much do they help to make the famous month of June the loveliest of the year? And yet we have Roses, which in some gardens bloom all summer and why? A rich soil, a sunny location, and plenty of water; but extreme damage comes by too frequent or injudicious watering.

Roses for general cultivation should hold high rank in their respective classes in color, form, fragrance, freedom of bloom, vigor of growth and health of foliage. Many fine Roses, which fail in some important point, are dropped from our list or cultivated in smaller quantities. Where two or more varieties are very similar, the superior sort is retained.

Our select list of Roses is the result of long continued study and trial. It comprises the very best varieties which have been collected

by direct importations from Holland, France and England, added to those of our own growing. These are hardy, strong plants, grown outdoors, and have bloomed in the nursery rows. They are, therefore, not to be compared with the cheap imported Roses, or those which are so freely advertised and sent out by mail, which being grown in the greenhouse seldom stand the shock of removal, or give the purchaser much pleasure.

Per Contra. Notwithstanding our Roses are packed and delivered with so much care, and excel in beauty, size and freshness, we shall doubtless continue to hear of extravagant, or more correctly, of exorbitant prices paid for inferior plants, to agents and speculators, who perambulate the country with gorgeous colored pictures and yet more blazing and ridiculous falsehoods and promises.

For winter protection, draw the soil 1 foot high about the plants, or even more, if convenient. Manure can be put on for additional protection. It need not be rotted; green will answer just as well, and be covered under in the spring,

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Varieties not priced, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Our choice, 12 best varieties, 1 of each, \$4 per doz.

One year, 12 best varieties, 1 of each, \$3 per doz.

White or Flesh Color Roses.

Augustine Guinoiseau. Flowers creamy white, in the way of La France; free-bloomer, fragrant. A good forcing plant. 75 cts.

Capt. Christy. Extra large, very double and full; pale peach color, deepening at the center to rosy crimson,

Caroline Marnesse. Very small, double white, finely scented; a very profuse bloomer from June to October.

Coquette des Alps. White, large, full and a free bloomer.

Mabel Morrison. Flesh white, changing to pure white; double, cup-shaped flowers. Most beautiful white.

Madame Plantier. Pure white; blooms in June in the greatest abundance. The most universally popular white Rose grown. 25 to 50 cts. each, \$2 to \$4 per doz,

Merville de Lyon. White, shading to silvery pink; flowers very large, double, and of a beautiful cup shape; growth vigorous. A superb variety.

Yellow and Lemon Roses.

Gloire de Dijon. Salmon yellow; not entirely hardy without cover. One of the most beautiful Roses. Hybrid Tea.

Gloire Lyonnaise. Yellow, shading to white; flowers large and full and of good shape. The nearest approach to yellow of any Hybrid Perpetual Rose. 50 to 75 cts.

Harrison Yellow. Golden yellow; semi-double.

Persian Yellow. The brightest golden yellow. Full.

Pink Colored Roses.

American Beauty. Large, deep pink; fine form. 75c.

Anna de Diesbach. Brilliant rosy pink; very large; one of the best.

Appoline. Bright pink; a very profuse bloomer the entire season. A hardy Bourbon. 50 cts; extra size, 75 cts.

Baroness Rothschild. Beautiful light pink, shaded with white. An exceedingly handsome Rose.

La France. Bright lilac rose, silvery white center; large, full and perfect form. Hybrid Tea.

M. Gabriel Luizet. Beautiful satiny pink. One of the handsomest Roses. A vigorous and healthy grower. Extra.

Mrs. John Laing. Light pink, of superb form, very fragrant; of vigorous habit. Regarded by many as the finest Rose of its class. New.

Marguerite de St. Amand. Light pink; full and fine shape. An excellent Rose.

Susanne Marie Rodocanachi. Soft rosy cerise; distinct and beautiful, large and well-formed. A good show Rose; strong grower; very desirable. 75 cts.

Rose or Deep Pink.

Antoine Mouton. Pink, very large; much like Paul Neyron.

Baron Prevost. Very large, flat form, free-bloomer; fragrant. Very hardy.

Francois Levet. Deep rose, reverse of petals silvery; medium size, well formed; a free-bloomer and robust grower. One of the best Roses.

John Hopper. Rose, with crimson center; flowers cupped and well formed.

La Reine. Rose, tinted with lilac; large and full.

Mme. Clemence Joigneaux. Deep rose, shaded with lilac; very large; a sweet-scented garden Rose. A very strong grower. \$1.

Magna Charta. Pink, shaded to carmine; flowers large. A strong grower and very hardy. Fine.

Marchioness of Dufferin. Beautiful rosy pink, of vigorous growth. A gold medal Rose. \$1.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose color; produces the largest blossoms of any Rose known, and has many other points to recommend it.

Light Crimson Roses.

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full, and of fine globular form; extremely fragrant. A superb sort.

Jules Margottin. Bright cherry red, large, well formed, very double and free.

Lady Helen Stewart. Very bright crimson; a good grower and abundant bloomer; sweet scented. 50 to 75 cts.

Madame Victor Verrier. Cherry red large and full.

Mme. Isaac Periere. Vivid carmine, very large and full; free bloomer, very strong grower. A good pillar Rose. It sets too many flowers, and needs disbudding.

Marshal P. Wilder. Cherry red, similar to Alfred Colomb. 50 and 75 cts.

Thomas Mills. Bright rosy carmine; flower large and fine form.

From REV. J. H. PACKARD, Somerville.—The trees shipped to Kennebunkport, Maine, arrived in good condition, and were satisfactory. Thanks for the extras.

Dark Crimson Roses.

Dinsmore. Large, double, rich scarlet crimson, and delightfully fragrant. It blooms constantly. New. 75 cts. to \$1.

Duke of Edinburgh. Scarlet crimson, very free bloomer; one of the best.

Earl of Dufferin. Velvet crimson; large, full and fragrant. 50 to 75 cts.

Fisher Holmes. Rich, velvety crimson; large, double and of fine form.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Brilliant scarlet-crimson, a most showy and glowing color. 35 to 50 cts. each; \$3 to \$5 per doz.

Gloire de Margottin. Rich, dazzling crimson, with beautiful long pointed buds; flowers large and of good shape; vigorous and a free bloomer.

Prince Arthur. Deep crimson. A fine Rose. 75 cts.

Maroon and Purple Roses.

Baron Bonstettin. Rich, velvety maroon. One of the very best.

Pierre Notting. Dark red, tinged with violet, large and full.

Prince Camille de Rohan (La Rosiere). Deep velvety crimson, sometimes almost black.

Ulrich Brnner. Cherry crimson, large size, fine form; effective in the garden or for exhibition. A good forcing Rose; semi-double. It flowers early and continuously.

Moss Roses.

50 cts. each.

Blanche Moreau. Pure white, of perfect form; well mossed; flowering in clusters.

Crested. Rose, beautifully mossed.

Perpetual White. White or flesh color.

Salet. Bright rose, large and full. Pretty in bud.

Climbing Roses.

Baltimore Belle. White, fragrant, double. Very free bloomer in clusters of 12 to 20 flowers. The buds are slightly tinged with pink. 25 to 50 cts. each; \$2 to \$4 per doz.

Capt. Christy, Climbing. A more vigorous grower, but otherwise a close imitation of the original Captain Christy. Extra large, very double and full; pale peach color, deepening at the center to rosy crimson. 50 cts.

Empress of China. "It is the only strictly perpetual blooming climber now known, and bound to supercede all other climbers. It is extremely hardy, having the past winter withstood a cold of 16° below zero. It commences blooming early in the spring, and continues until the ground freezes solid. It even tries to bloom during the winter. Very fragrant; is of beautiful form, being especially valuable for buttonhole bouquets. Color deep red in the bud, changing to pink and red like an apple bloom. It is nearly double, with a waxy appearance, like a Tea Rose. Well worthy a trial by all lovers of the Rose." 50 cts. Extra strong, 75 cts.

Jules Margottin, Climbing. Strong growing Hybrid Perpetual of climbing habit. Same color as Jules Margottin.

La Griffin (Multiflora). Bright carmine, changing to blush; flat. Large clusters and showy. The strongest grower and quite hardy. 25 to 50 cts.

Queen of Prairie. Double red cupped, changing to rose. A rapid, strong grower, often 20 feet in a season. 25 to 50 cts. each, \$2 to \$4 per doz.

Victor Verdier, Climbing. Dark crimson. A strong growing Hybrid Perpetual.

Imported Roses, if of the best quality, answer a very good purpose for growing under glass, and cost but little. We take orders up to September 15th for the best houses in Europe, with whom we have dealt for the last 30 years, and deliver the Roses promptly on their arrival. Information, advice and prices will be given on application.

Rugosa Roses.

A distinct class of Roses, of recent introduction from Japan. The plants are highly ornamental on account of their glossy plated foliage. One of the finest shrubs for borders

Madame Georges Bruant. This new everblooming Rose inherits the beautiful foliage and hardiness of the "Rugosa," with the flowering qualities of the Tea class. Color pure white, very fragrant, buds long and pointed. It is hardy everywhere, and is now very popular.

Rugosa rubra. Flowers single, rosy crimson, succeeded by large red berries, which cling to the bush till midwinter, giving it a striking appearance. 25 to 50 cts.

Polyantha Roses.

Another distinct group of Roses from Japan. For many purposes they are indispensable. They are continuous bloomers. The flowers are produced in clusters, and although not large, they are perfect in form. They are largely used for bedding out by themselves or for bordering for beds of Hybrid Perpetuals. Some protection is required in winter. Fine for house decoration.

Blanche Rebatel. Carmine, shaded with rose. Flowers small, produced in clusters of 40 or 50 blooms. 50 cts.

Cecile Brunner. Plants of dwarf growth; color salmon-pink, with deep salmon center. Very small, highly scented; beautiful in bud or open flower. Fine for borders. 50 cts.

Clothilde Soupert. A cross between a Polyantha and Tea Rose, with the vigor of the latter. Flowers are of medium size; color pearly white, shaded to delicate pink at center, sometimes varying in color to pure white. Blooms come in clusters constantly throughout the season. Valuable as pot plants. Possibly best of this class. 40 cts. each, 3 for \$1.

George Pernet. Flower medium; silvery yellow, changing peach. Blooms abundantly. 30 cts. each, 4 for \$1.

Little Pet. Small white flowers, very free-flowering. 30 cts. each, 2 for 50 cts

Mignonette. Flowers full and perfectly double. Borne in large clusters. Color clear pink, changing to white, tinged with pale rose; a profuse bloomer. 30 cts. each, 4 for \$1.

Perle d'Or. Nankeen-yellow, with vivid orange center, blooming in large clusters. 40 cts. each, 3 for \$1.

Tea Roses, Tender.

Prices in pots, \$1 to \$3 per doz.

Bon Silene. Rosy carmine flowers in great abundance.

Bride. Pure white, large, very fragrant, fine for forcing. Blooms freely.

Hermosa. This grand pink bedding Rose is most prolific in blooming and is very nearly hardy. 25 cts. each.

Mad. Hoste. Color varies from a creamy white to light yellow; large and finely formed.

Papa Gontier. Rose, shaded yellow, reverse of petals crimson. Large and profuse bloomer; semi-double.

Safrano. Saffron and apricot. A fine old variety.

Sweet Brier Roses.

Single pink. The foliage is very sweetly scented, especially mornings and evenings, when covered with dew. If the bushes are shortened and compact, they will be densely covered with red berries, which continue into winter. 25 cts.

GLADIOLUS.

This is the most beautiful and easily grown of all summer bulbs. The flowers embrace almost every desirable color; brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy white, orange, salmon, violet, striped, spotted and blotched in the most singular and pleasing manner. They may be planted in the open border or among roses and shrubs from the last of April until the first of July, setting the bulbs from 6 to 9 inches apart and about 4 inches deep. Before very hard frosts, take up the bulbs and put them in paper bags and store them in the cellar or in a room secure from frost.

These grand summer and autumn-blooming plants excel all others in their brilliant colors and military stateliness. They are so adapted to all soils and situations, there is nothing in the whole floral kingdom so easy of culture and so certain to succeed as the Gladiolus. They never fail to flower the first season. Flower stems cut and put in water in vases will continue in bloom for 10 days. People of wealth can indulge in the new and costly varieties, which are really magnificent; those of less means, can for a few dimes, secure a dozen bulbs, which for beauty and variety of colors will be the delight of the neighborhood.

Our Choice Hybrid Gladiolus, which have been selected from thousands of fine seedlings of nearly all colors and styles of markings, attracted much attention, and many were the expressions of admiration from visitors who saw them last season when in bloom.

Selected Varieties. By mail, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Mixed Varieties. Various shades, all colors. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100. These are every one good, though so cheap.

Mixed Varieties. Light and white, very fine. 75 cts. per doz., including all of

Lemoine's Hybrid Gladiolus Named Below.

This brilliant and remarkable class of Gladioli was originated by Victor Lemoine, of France. "For vivid and rich, orchid-like coloring they have no equal. Emblazoned with the most intense, burning and inexpressible rich shades, they are truly wonderful. In the blotch, which is a remarkable and typical feature, the color reaches the climax."

The following list embraces the best of Lemoine's Hybrid Gladiolus:

Admiral Pierre. Large flowers, deep carmine lake, lower divisions blotched with maroon, bordered sulphur. 20 cts.

Christopher Columbus. Medium size; salmon-orange, lower divisions splashed deep purple, speckled golden; dwarfish plant. 30 cts.

Cleopatra. Medium, deep salmon; lower divisions largely spotted red and purple, surrounded by pale yellow border. 50 cts.

Emile Lemoine. Brilliant vermilion, spotted gold, maroon blotch; one of the finest. 50 cts.



Infant de Nancy. Purplish, red, lower petals deep crimson; very distinct and fine. 25 cts.

Frobeli. Flesh colored, streaked pink, carmine blotch, bordered yellow. 15 cts.

John Thorpe. Beautiful, brilliant red, blotched with flame, bordered with sulphur. 25 cts.

Lafayette. Very large, yellowish salmon, large crimson blotches on lower petals; worthy of its name.

La France. Light salmon, velvety purple blotch on yellow ground. 25 cts.

Lemoine. Fine flowers, closely set on spikes, upper petals creamy white, lower parts spotted purplish crimson, bordered yellow and salmon. 25 cts.

Marie Lemoine. Long spike, large flowers, upper divisions pale cream, lower spotted purplish violet. 25 cts.

W. E. Gumbleton. Large, open flowers, purplish rose, streaked rich carmine; velvet spots, with yellow border. 25 cts.

~~As~~ The labels of several of the above having been lost, we shall not this season offer this list *as named kinds* at the prices affixed; but this whole collection of **12 splendid high-priced sorts** will be included in the mixed varieties at the prices offered above, making the assortment superior to any we have ever offered.

GLADIOLUS, CALIFORNIAN.

MR. LUTHER BURBANK is credited as having done more than any other man in improving this class of plants. A race with thicker petals, of dwarfer growth, with delicate and beautiful colors, has been produced. We procured 1,000 bulbs 2 years ago, and now offer this new strain, which has attracted so much attention. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Gladiolus, Brenchleyensis. Brilliant scarlet. An old variety of much merit. 75 cts. per doz.

Gladiolus Bulbs. Sent by mail at the single or dozen price. When ordering in large numbers, add 20 cts. per 100 for postage.

Montbretia crocosmæflora. Bulbous-rooted plants from the Cape of Good Hope, growing about 2 feet high, producing an abundance of bright green leaves, which resemble those of the Gladiolus. The flowers are 3 inches in diameter, and are borne on branching stems, each bearing about three dozen flowers closely arranged—bright orange-red, with spots of a darker hue. The bulbs can be treated as the Gladiolus, or left in the ground with protection. \$1 per doz., by mail.

BEDDING PLANTS AND BULBS. We prepare the ground and furnish and set out the plants by contract, if orders are given in season. ~~As~~ That is, **very early**.

SPRINGFIELD AND ITS BACKGROUND.

[From the Muscatine (Ia.) *Daily News-Tribune*.]

Geographically and by railroad, Springfield is the midway point between Boston, Providence, New York, Albany, and a vast territory northward to Canada. It is an inland city of scarcely more than 50,000 inhabitants, rich in history, legend and old family traditions. Here is where the great national bicycle tournaments are held. Here the rival universities of Harvard and Yale meet yearly in pitched battle. Here the trains come thundering in hourly from the four cardinal points. Here proudly stands the largest and finest armory in the world. Tributary to Springfield lie valley and plain unsurpassed the world over for thriving factory villages, college towns, the long, elm-shaded streets of Acadian farming communities, and, withal, a country steeped in colonial and Revolutionary history and romance.

BEDDING PLANTS and BULBS.

Achyranthes. A beautiful class of leaf plants, more hardy than the coleus; used largely for bedding, for which they are admirably adapted. Leaves and stems of a brilliant ruby red color. A splendid bedding variety. 75 cts. per doz.

Alternantheras. Plants with beautifully variegated foliage; principally for ribbon lines, borders, or for forming carpet beds.

A. aurea nana. A variety of compact growth. It becomes a bright yellow at once after planting, and retains its color throughout the entire season.

A. paronychioides major. Leaves tinted crimson-scarlet and pink. 5 cts. per doz.

Cannas, Crozy's New Large-flowered. Stately and highly ornamental plants, growing 3 to 4 feet high and forming most beautiful and striking objects for the lawn and for large circular beds. The flowers range in color from the deepest crimson, orange-scarlet and salmon to light yellow, many being beautifully mottled and streaked. They commence flowering in June, and are a perfect blaze of bloom until cut down by frost in November. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Centaurea gymnocarpa. A valuable ornamental-leaved plant, forming a graceful round bush of silvery gray, making a fine contrast when massed with dark foliage plants. It is also very desirable for hanging baskets, its drooping, fern-like leaves being very effective. 10 cts. each, 75 cts per doz.

Coleus. The best of all our ornamental foliage plants for summer bedding; fine for edging large beds or massing by themselves. Very tender, and should not be planted until all danger of frost is over. The best distinct varieties, 10 cts. each; 72 cts per doz.

Dahlias. The Dahlia is one of the showiest of our autumn flowers. Commencing to bloom in August, they are a perfect blaze of colors until stopped by frost in late autumn. Our collection of this grand autumnal flower is very complete, and embraces the newest varieties. They are brilliant and novel in all respects. 25 cts each. 1 doz., all different, \$2.

Echeveria. Succulent plants used for carpet bedding. Sometimes called "Hen and Chickens." Interesting, though not plants of great beauty. \$1 per doz.

Geraniums. Our collection of both double and single varieties was selected from a long list of prize Geraniums, includes all colors, and may be depended upon to give satisfaction. 15 cts. each, \$1 to \$1.50 per doz.

Geraniums, Silver-leaved. The center of the leaves are bright green and the edges margined white. Forms tasteful borders for beds of other flowers.

Lobelias. Dwarf plants, with deep blue flowers, which continue all summer. 50 cts. per doz.

Pansies. The seed of this popular flower we import annually from the best prize grower in Europe. The flowers are of large size, of comely form, and the colors and markings are of great beauty. We have our usual stock of about 10,000 strong plants, at 35 cts. per doz.; \$3 per 100. Extra fine, from gold balanced seed, 50 cts. per doz.

Petunias. Choice collection from seed of Prize Show flowers. 50 cts. to \$1 per dozen.

Pyrethrum aureum (Golden Feather). Beautiful, gold-leaved bedding plant, retaining its ornamental character till late winter. Desirable acquisitions for geometrical designs. Flowers white. 50 cts each.

Roses, for bedding purposes. See page 53.

Salvia splendens. Most of the brilliant fall-blooming plants, being completely covered in autumn with long spikes of dazzling scarlet flowers, remaining in bloom until cut down by frost. 10 cts. each; \$1 per doz.

Verbenas. One of the most useful and popular plants for bedding out, affording constant bloom and an almost endless variety of colors and markings; of the simplest culture and management. 50 cts to \$1 per doz.

House Plants.

Ardisia Crenulata. 75 cts.

Begonia grandiflora. Ever-blooming; new. 50 cts.

Carnations. All colors. 25 cts.

Geraniums. Double and single, great variety.

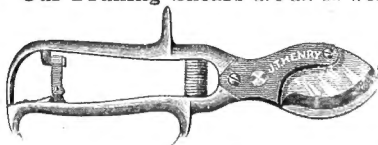
Roses, Tea and Polyantha.

Hydrangeas. See Shrubs, page 38.

Mahonia Japonica. See Evergreen Shrubs, page 45.

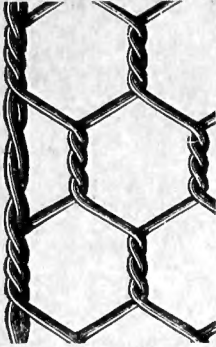
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Our Pruning Shears are all so well made that we have



never known a spring to be broken. They have a pivot bolt, milled, and handles mortised to receive it, so that the bolt can not turn round when taking off, or

screwing on the nut. They cut easily any green limb not more than an inch in diameter. We have in constant use a half dozen pairs; and having tried French shears, costing \$1.75 per pair, we find none to equal these in power or durability. Of great value to every one who grows Roses, Vines, Trees or Shrubs. 50 cts. By mail, postpaid, 70 cts.

Wire Netting.

One inch meshes, for protecting street trees. This we have made for us in rolls 12 inches wide, which we cut to any length desired. Four feet long is sufficient, but some prefer 5 or 6 feet. This is the neatest and cheapest protection that can be provided, and no street tree should be set out without it. 4 cts. per foot in length.

Wooden Tree Labels.—

2½ in. long 10 cents per 100.
 3½ " 12 " " 100.
 3½ " painted, 15 " " 100.

The same, copper wired, add 5 cts. per 100.

Labels sent by mail, if 5 cts. per 100 is added.

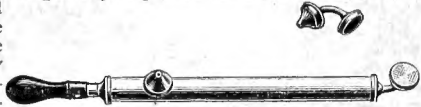
The American Fruit Culturist.

By JOHN J. THOMAS. Thirty years a practical fruit grower. This is the book we most frequently consult and recommend it to all our customers. Every fruit grower should have a copy. It contains nearly 600 pages, profusely illustrated with over 500 wood engravings. Its style is accurate, plain and practical. It tells how to plant, bud, graft, prune, train and protect, and how to store or market fruit. The former price was \$3.50; we now send it by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$2.

Any buyer not satisfied may return this book *immediately* and receive the cost price.

Syringes. Having many inquiries for a practical sprayer

for garden and farm work, we have had made for us a very cheap brass syringe, with good-



sized barrel and brass plunger, with an elbow joint to throw water under the leaves. It fills quickly and discharges perfectly. Barrel 16 inches long, 1½ inch in diameter. (See cut.) \$4.25. The same, No. 2, 18 inches long, without the elbow joint and one stream nozzle, \$2.50.

Bordeaux Mixture is prepared by dissolving 4 pounds of copper sulphate (Blue Vitriol) in water; slake 4 pounds lime in water; mix the two, and add water to make 20 or 25 gallons. For many trees, 2 pounds of copper sulphate and no lime will answer the purpose. See page 65 for price.

Kerosene Emulsion. One half pound whale oil soap dissolved in hot water. When cooled somewhat, add 1 gallon kerosene. It should then be agitated until a soap is formed, which is best done with a syringe. Add water to make 20 gallons. Very useful when sprayed upon bark lice, squash bugs, plant lice, and all sap-sucking insects.

HORTICULTURAL REQUISITES, ETC.

New Books by Mail at the Prices Affixed.

How to Grow Cut-Flowers. By M. A. Hunt	\$2 00
Bulbs and Tuberosus-Rooted Plants. By C. L. Allen	2 00
Greenhouse Construction. By L. R. Taft	1 50
Fruit Culturist, see page 64. By Thomas	2 00
Baskets, Diamond, half bus., per doz.	60
Baskets, Strawberry, qts. per 100	market price.
Baskets, Verbeha, per doz.	30
Copper Sulphate, pulverized, for Bordeaux Mixture, quality guaranteed, per lb.	08
Flower Pots, common. Price according to size.	
Grafting Wax, ¼ lb.	10
Ground Bone, pure, 10 lbs. 40 cts.; per 100 lbs. \$2.50; per lb.	05
Hellebore, per lb.	25
Moss, Sphagnum, per bus.	50
Paris green, per lb.	25
Potting Soil, prepared, per bus.	50
Tobacco Dust, 5 lbs.	20
Tobacco Soap. ½ lb. tin	25
Tobacco, granulated, and Sulphur, 5 lbs.	25
Sulphur, flour of, per lb.	08
Super-Phosphate, 100 lbs., \$2.50; 30 lbs. for	1 00
Whale Oil Soap, per lb.	15
Wood Ashes, Canadian, per bbl.	2 00

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