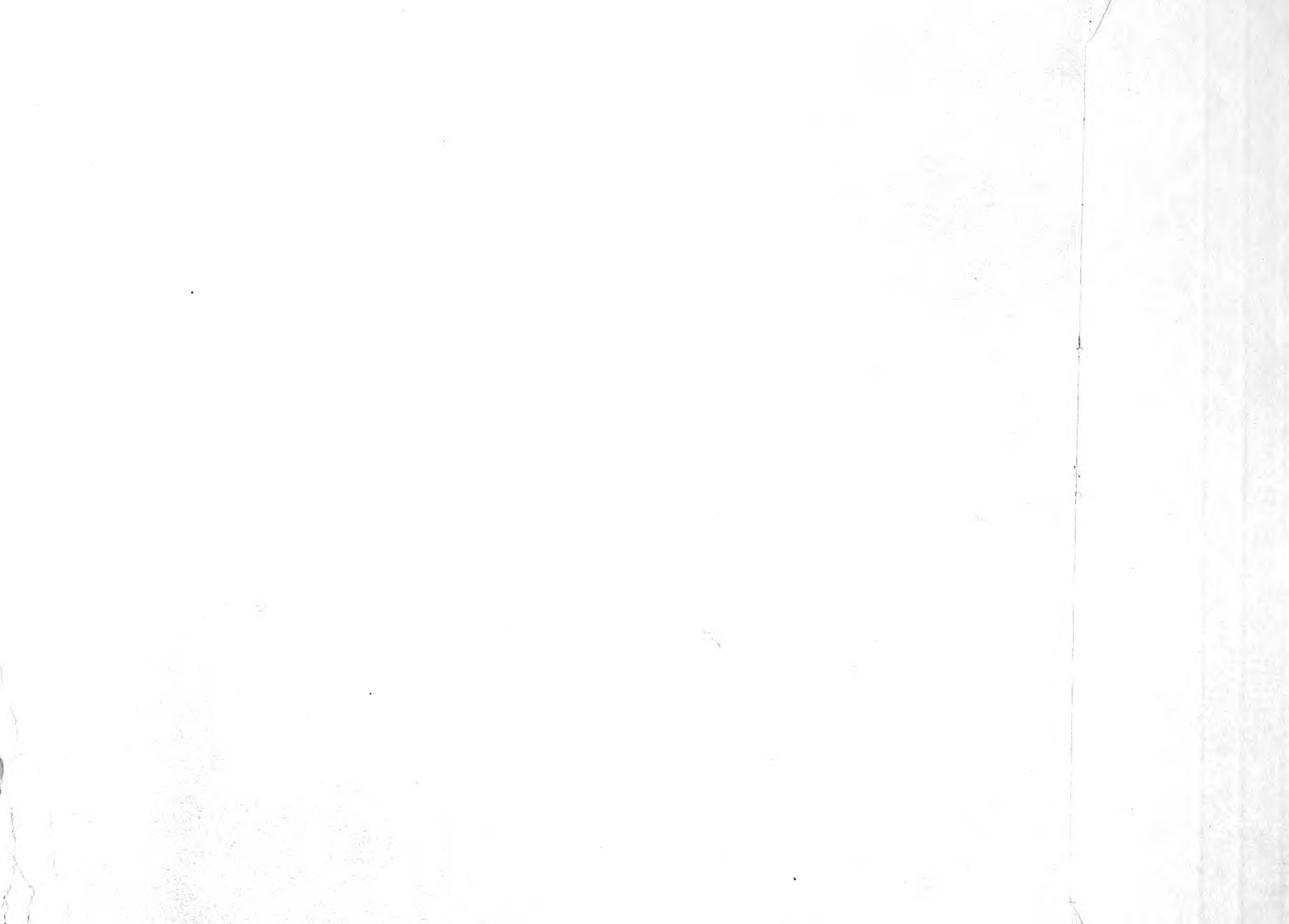
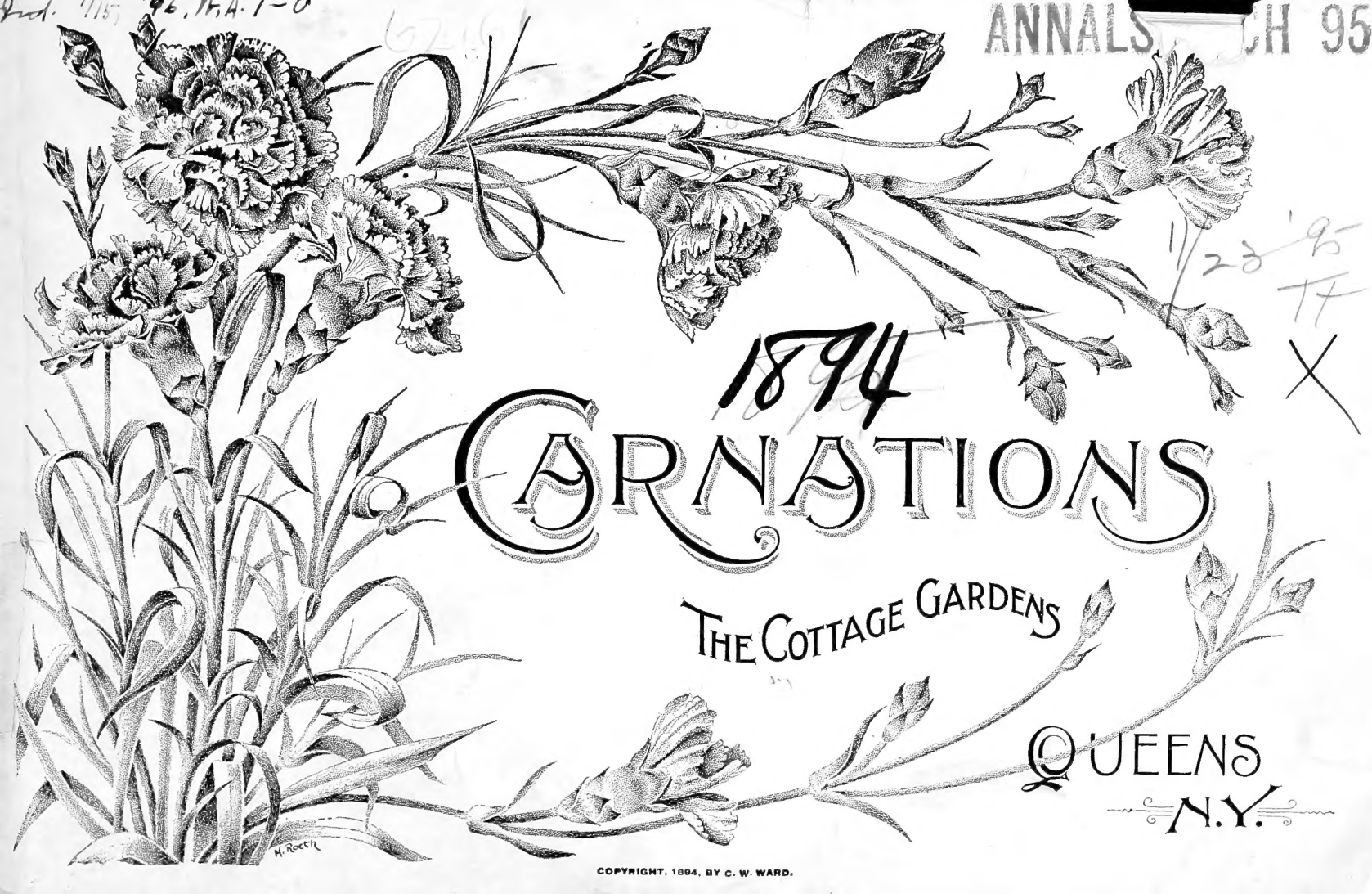


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1894
CARNATIONS

THE COTTAGE GARDENS

QUEENS
N.Y.

H. Rocher

= Our Illustrations =

Are all from photographs taken at our greenhouses, save our front cover, which is drawn from life. The subject is the beautiful pink Carnation, Mad. Diaz Albertini, and the artist has well illustrated the foliage, buds, blooms and habit of this magnificent variety. Flowers here shown are reduced one-fourth.

= Collections =

In order to introduce our new and magnificent varieties of Carnations into general culture, we make the following liberal offer :

For \$3.00 Cash, we will mail, postpaid, to the sender, two dozen plants, assorted varieties, our selection. Value, \$6.00.

For \$15.00 Cash, we will send by express, prepaid, one hundred fine young plants, assorted varieties, our selection.

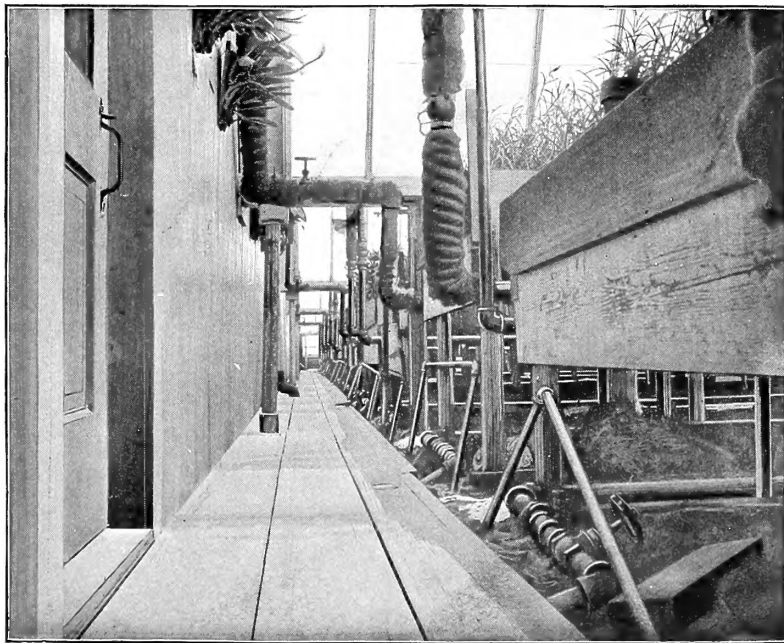
Both these collections will contain the newer and scarcer sorts, and seedlings of this year's introduction.

TO OUR PATRONS.

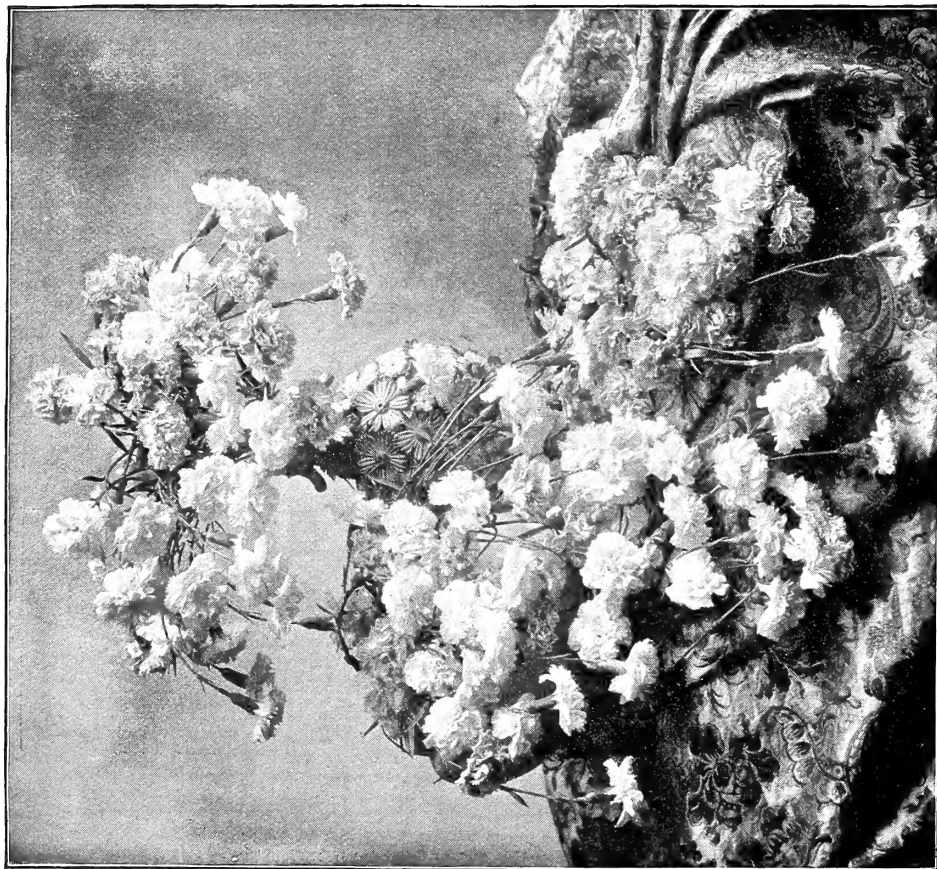


We shall be pleased to have our patrons visit our establishment and inspect the same, and examine our stock and our system of growing.

In the fall of 1890 we established at East Moriches, L. I., two modest little greenhouses, each 100x11 feet, glazed with hot-bed sash, and engaged in experiments in carnation growing. The success with which we met in our attempts induced us in 1892 to issue an eight page price-list and to engage in the growing and sale of rooted cuttings and plants to other florists. Our business grew rapidly, exceeding by far our greatest expectations, and the following year we were obliged to double our area of glass. Having become convinced that the soil at East Moriches did not best suit the cultivation of carnations, in the spring of 1893 we purchased a farm of 100 acres near the village of Queens, L. I. This farm was selected because of the adaptability of the soil for carnation growing and our business was removed from East Moriches to Queens. During the past summer we have erected a range of glass consisting of five houses, each 20x156 feet, for growing flowering plants, and one house 20x100 feet, for growing and propagating young stock. These houses are built according to the latest and most approved model, heated with steam, glazed with 16x24 glass, fitted with the most approved ventilating apparatus; ventilation at the ridge, under the gutter at the side, and under the sills at the end, so that young stock is grown under the most favorable conditions as to light, heat and ventilation. We have sought to make our range of glass the very best that exists for carnation growing, and in its appointments of packing and potting sheds, flower room, office and shipping conveniences we have sought to attain the best advantages.



THE VALVE ALLEY.



MAD. DIAZ ALBERTINI AND UNCLE JOHN AS DECORATIVE FLOWERS.

For the treatment of fungus diseases we have erected an iron tank of about 2000 gallons capacity, which is elevated some 25 feet above the greenhouses, and the fungicides are distributed throughout the houses by a system of pipes and hose which enables us to apply them with ease and thoroughly. In the varieties of carnations which we grow we have endeavored to select those kinds which will prove most favorable for the commercial grower. Our list will not be found as large as that of many other growers, as it has been our policy to throw out any variety which does not prove profitable.

We wish to thank our numerous customers who have thus far favored us with their orders, for their patronage, and we hope for a continuation of your orders, and shall increase our exertions to grow better plants and to deliver them in better shape, and to give greater satisfaction than heretofore.

We believe that with new soil and with the most approved houses and newest and most profitable commercial varieties, we are in a condition to serve our customers better than ever.

We solicit your early orders so as to insure getting the stock, as stock is usually sold out by March 15th to April 1st.

Of the novelties offered, we have "Uncle John" and "The Stuart" growing in our houses, and consider them very promising varieties and worthy of trial. We do not recommend either one as bound to supplant the varieties now distributed in all localities, but believe that there are localities in which different carnations will prove profitable where others fail, and recommend a trial of new sorts of merit, as occasionally we find some sorts out of the many that are offered that prove a real improvement upon existing kinds which we have been growing.

We are now testing several varieties which will be introduced in the spring of 1895. Among these is a very fine scarlet named Lillian Abbe, which we believe to be an improvement upon any of the scarlets now commonly grown. We have also a white variety named Storm King, which produces immense flowers upwards

of three inches in diameter, upon strong, stiff stems, averaging two feet in length. This, we believe, to be the coming white carnation, where extra fine flowers on long stems are wanted. Another white, named Michigan, produces an abundant crop of very full double flowers on long, strong stems. This variety is as prolific with us as any carnation which we have ever grown. It is a seedling from Silver Spray, and if it maintains its present good constitution and free blooming habit will certainly supersede that variety.

In the introduction of new varieties we shall endeavor to grow only those sorts which seem to be improvements upon existing varieties, and while we may send out many plants that will not prove profitable in the different localities where they may be tried, we shall first satisfy ourselves that each variety, at least, is successful with us, and shall avoid over-propagating any variety that we introduce.

CARNATIONS ARE OUR SPECIALTY.

We devote our entire time and glass to the carnation. Our stock is grown and rooted cool, with the view of producing healthy cuttings. We root none but thoroughly well ripened pips from blooming plants.

Rooted Cuttings are not allowed to stand in the sand but are shipped as soon as ready, or if not sold are at once transplanted to flats, or potted, thus insuring healthy stock in vigorous growth.

Plants from Flats. Our flats are made from clean seasoned white pine, all are of even length, width and depth, with slatted bottoms to insure even drainage. All plants in flats and pots are

kept in cool airy houses, built especially for this purpose, insuring a low temperature free from frost. By this treatment strong stocky plants with an abundance of fibrous roots are produced.

Potted Plants. We use the Standard two inch pots.

Field Grown Plants. We have at our disposal 60 acres of the very best carnation soil, which is cultivated for the purpose of growing carnations on a fresh piece of sod ground each year. This enables us to grow field plants on fresh soil, avoiding many of the contagious diseases which affect carnations when grown continuously on the same soil. To purchasers of field grown plants, we offer special induce-

ments upon contract orders entered prior to May 1st, 1894, for delivery in the fall of 1895. Send us list of what you need and get our figures.

Shipping is done Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Packing is done in the most careful manner and as light as is consistent with safety.

Errors will be promptly rectified.

Claims for errors or damaged plants must be made immediately upon receipt of plants.

Substitution. We do not substitute unless ordered to do so.

A Sample bloom of any variety will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to cover postage.

C. O. D. We do not ship any goods C. O. D.

Terms. Cash with order.

Remittances may be made by Express or Post Office money order on Queens, or registered letter. Amounts of \$5.00 or more can be sent by New York draft at our expense, or by check.

Warrantee. We warrant all stock grown by us to be free from any and all fungus diseases at the time that it leaves our possession, and to be in perfectly healthy, vigorous growing condition. We do not attempt to warrant that any stock which we may send out, shall remain healthy or free from any of the diseases or insects which attack the carnation, as we are unable to control the conditions which may surround the plants after leaving our possession. We warrant all our stock to be true to name and to be as represented. We shall not misrepresent any variety for the purpose of effecting a sale of the cuttings or plants, but shall give in the pages of our catalogue an exact description of how each and every variety grows with us. Under the head of Cultural Directions, we give our full methods of treating carnations as we grow them, and shall at all times be pleased to have any and all of our customers call upon us at Queens, and inspect our plants and methods of culture and examine the condition of the stock from which we are propagating.

WE WERE AWARDED:

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hampden Co. Horticultural Society's Diploma, November 15 to 17, 1893, Springfield, Mass., for collection of 11 varieties of Carnations. 2. N. Y. Florists' Club's Certificate of Merit, at the New York Chrysanthemum show, Nov., 1893, for new seedling Storm King. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Also 1st Prize for best collection Carnations. 4. 1st Prize for best Vase 50 White Carnations, with Lizzie McGowan. 5. 1st Prize for best Vase 50 Red Carnations with The Stuart. |
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CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Soil and Benches. Benches are made so as to hold about five inches of soil. The bottoms are made of hemlock strips five inches wide, these being placed crosswise of the bench, leaving $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch space between the strips. This admits abundant drainage. In preparing the bench for planting, rotted manure, sods, sphagnum moss, or some rough material is laid on the bottom about an inch deep, over which is spread $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. deep, the soil, composed of $\frac{3}{4}$ well rotted sods and $\frac{1}{4}$ well rotted manure. The manure being mixed with the sod about two weeks before putting the soil on the benches.

Temperature. The average temperature at which we have found carnations to do the best is 55 degrees at night and about 10 degrees higher during the day. On dark days, we carry them at 55 to 60 degrees and on bright days, the temperature often runs to 70 and even 80 degrees. During the nights following dark days, the temperature is allowed to fall to 50 degrees.

Watering. The soil is kept moderately moist, and is never allowed to dry out to the bottom of the bench. Care is taken not to keep the soil too moist, but to keep it in that condition that will promote constant vigorous growth without checking the plant; drying out the carnation is an operation that is dangerous if large flowers are desired, as it checks the growth. If extra large flowers on long stiff stems are desired, checking the plant is to be avoided, as it invariably reduces the size of the flower, and also shortens the stem.

Syringing. Plants are freely syringed during bright weather and also for the purpose of keeping down red spider. In syringing

care should be taken not to syringe late in the day, leaving the plants wet during the night, the foliage should be comparatively dry at evening.

Disbudding. All the lateral buds are removed as soon as large enough to get hold of. The buds must be removed when very small or the operation will effect nothing. Disbudding the carnation does not accomplish much unless supplemented by close attention in growing and general good culture.

Insects. For red spider, syringing, fumigating with tobacco stems and painting the pipes with a mixture of lime and sulphur. For green fly, fresh tobacco stems are placed under the benches. Fumigating is practiced and also vaporizing with the rose leaf extract of tobacco.

Cultivating the Soil on the Benches. The soil is cultivated with the excelsior weeding hook whenever it becomes close and hard. Care is taken not to cultivate more than half an inch deep so as not to disturb the roots.

Staking. The plants are supported by wires run the length of the bench which are held by cross wires fastened to posts about eight inches above the soil; lines of cord are passed across the bench and fastened to these wires, between the plants so as to form a net work of wire and cord, through which the plants grow. If the plant grows very tall, another set of wire and cord is put about eight inches above the first set. This method works very nicely with many of the moderate growing sorts, but is not as satisfactory with very tall growers, especially where the stem is inclined to be weak.



A PROFITABLE BENCH, No. 2. LIZZIE MCGOWAN. Taken Dec., 28, '93, after yielding 10,000 flowers.

Fertilizing. In the spring of the year, when the soil becomes exhausted, we use a light mulch of thoroughly well rotted manure, also give moderate waterings of liquid manure, care being taken not to over do this.

General Directions.

Cuttings are rooted from November to June 1st. Those rooted in May and June being taken direct from the sand and planted in the field. Those rooted before May are planted in flats or on shallow benches, and grown cool until ready for setting out. The field is thoroughly plowed and made as level as possible, with the exception of leaving ditches about every 40 to 50 feet in order to drain off surface water from the heavy rains. Plants are planted in rows three feet apart and about eight inches apart in the row. Cultivation is done by horse power and ordinary cultivator, such as is used for cultivating corn. While growing in the field, plants are cultivated at least once in

two weeks and always after every heavy rain. They are frequently hoed during the season and kept perfectly clean and are pinched back whenever necessary.

Manuring in the Field.

We use about 25 two horse wagon loads of well rotted stable manure per acre, spreading it upon the soil immediately after plowing. This manure is thoroughly worked in with an Acme harrow, the ground being harrowed over six to seven times, the operation breaking up the soil and manure so that the soil is in the best of condition for setting out the plants. Plants are usually set out about the 10th to 15th of May, as we prefer not to have them exposed to frost immediately after being set out.

Lifting in the Fall. We aim to commence lifting our plants as early as the 25th of August, and endeavor to have all planted on the benches by the 10th of September. In lifting the plant as much of the fibrous root is preserved as possible, and care is taken to lift and plant on



AN INTERIOR, BENCH OF LILLIAN ABBE. To be introduced in 1895.

the benches with the least possible check to the plant. Plants are set about 10 to 12 inches apart on the bench so as to give an abundance of room and air about the plant while growing. If fine flowers are desired, it is necessary to give the plants this space so that the plant can grow natural and leave an air space between the rows. If the plants are crowded on the benches, weak stems and smaller flowers are the result. In setting plants, care is taken to put the roots in as near the same position as they occupied in the field as possible, and to press the soil quite firmly about the roots, leaving the neck of the plant a little out of the level of the soil. This is quite essential if you intend using a mulch afterwards, as if the plants are set too deep they are inclined to rot off during the winter, especially if mulching is resorted to. Immediately after the plants are set, they are thoroughly drenched, so as to firm them in the soil, and lightly shaded until the new growth commences.

Ventilation and Temperature After Setting. Immediately

after setting, the houses should be made a little close for a day or two, especially avoiding any direct draughts upon the plants. As soon as the plants commence to grow, the houses are given abundant ventilation, and whatever water is necessary, and the temperature kept between 55 and 60 degrees in the day time and 50 degrees at night, until flowers commence, when the night temperature is increased to 55 degrees. As soon as the plants are thoroughly established nothing further is done excepting staking and looking after the ventilation and water. Do not keep your benches in a condition of mud, nor ever let them dry out thoroughly. Avoid any sudden checking of the growth, whether it be by cold draughts, allowing the temperature to fall too low at night, over-watering or drying out the plants. It is as essential to the growth of a fine carnation that it be kept continuously growing without a check, as it is to a Chrysthemum. In watering watch your benches at the bottom and see that the soil is not dry at the bottom while being wet on top.

THE TREATMENT OF CARNATION RUST AND SPOT.

There are a number of fungus diseases affecting the Carnation. At the present time three different sorts of fungi are prevalent in this country; these are commonly called rust, spot and bacterial disease. All of these diseases have been so thoroughly distributed that at the present time there is probably no Carnation grower in this country who is absolutely exempt from any of them. The Carnation rust is the latest addition to the diseases, and while of recent importation, it has through various agencies become so thoroughly distributed that undoubtedly its presence will be felt

during the ensuing year in the establishment of every Carnation grower in North America.

The character of the disease, that is a parasite which produces countless millions of microscopic spores, a portion of which rise up into the air and float about and are carried as far as the winds blow, and another portion of which fall upon the soil and there germinate, sending forth another crop, which is carried with the winds again, facilitates the rapid spread of the disease, so that within a period of about five years the disease has practically overran the country, and has become firmly seated, and may now be considered a condition

which every Carnation grower must meet sooner or later. From the first time that this disease was brought to our notice we have conducted exhaustive experiments trying to cure and prevent its progress, and while we are not in a position to offer a positive remedy or antidote for the disease once established, we believe that our treatment has enabled us to keep practically free from its effects, and to grow our carnations in healthy condition and to the best advantage.

Our treatment of this disease consists mainly in the destruction of plants as soon as the disease makes its appearance, and in the destruction of the spores by the use of fungicides at the time which they germinate. It has been our invariable rule to immediately pull up and burn any plant upon which carnation rust has made its appearance. It has also been our rule to continuously spray our plants with the Bordeaux mixture and with sulphide of potassium. We have found altogether the best results and the surest remedy to be pulling out



FLOWER ROOM. A day's cut ready for shipment.

and burning the plants and also taking off any soil that may have had a chance to become affected and burning that as well. The use of fungicides at the present time is confined to the liquid Bordeaux mixture, to the sulphide of potassium which is sprayed upon the plants, and to the use of fostite. Up to the present time we have practiced spraying once in two weeks, but we have come to the conclusion that it would be better to spray the plants at least once a week, and in new houses where young stock is kept should any rust make its appearance, we recommend watering always with a spray and using in the water a light solution of sulphide of potassium. We also recommend the use of fostite upon very dark days.

In treating rust it will be found that some varieties once attacked by the rust will not yield to any treatment, and we would impress upon every person having any experience with this disease the importance of destroying all infected plants promptly.

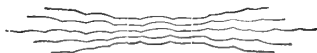
We do not believe that rust is going to drive us out of Carnation growing nor do we belong to the class who make light of it, but think that it is an enemy to be constantly fought, as we do

not think that carnations can be grown to the best advantage when allowed to become affected with any disease.

We have practiced dipping the large plants in Bordeaux mixture when benched in, but have found this an expensive and disagreeable operation. Our experiments thus far have shown that the proper time to avoid the disease is when the plant is in its young stages, by isolating all young stock from the growing houses and carefully inspecting each and every plant every day or two and pulling out and destroying all plants that have become affected with rust. Keeping the atmosphere in the propagating and plant houses constantly charged with fungicides we believe will enable the grower to eradicate the disease, excepting with some varieties in which the rust once established seems to maintain its hold in spite of any sort of treatment. We recommend also the sprinkling of dry air slacked lime over and about the plants, upon the soil, upon the walks and under the benches, and while we have no data to prove the assertion, we believe air slacked lime to be one of the best fungicides that we have.

PRICES are for well-grown established plants. Uncle John and The Stuart will be sent out on April 1st.

All others, as soon as ready. Orders filled strictly in rotation.



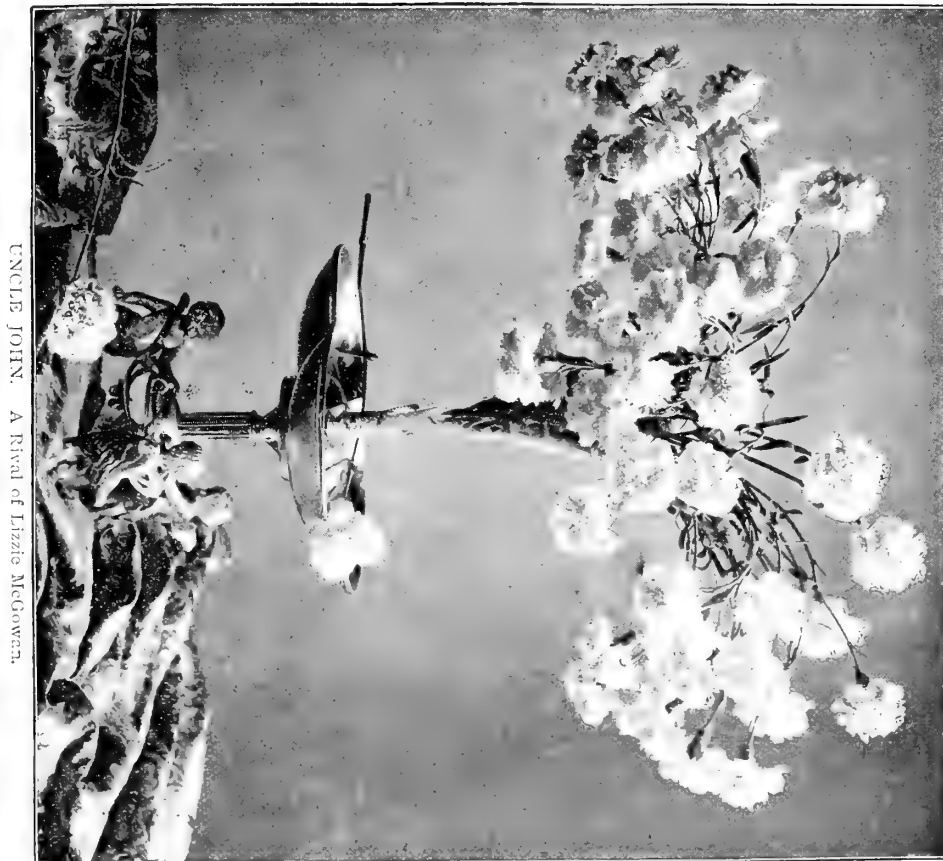
Express charges prepaid to all points east of Mississippi River on all orders of \$5.00 or more.

LIST OF VARIETIES.

UNCLE JOHN.

SNOW WHITE.

Dorner's new seedling for 1894. Habit of plant very strong and bushy, reminding one somewhat of Hinze's White. The grass is long and narrow, and the flower stem is thrown well above the foliage, average about 16 inches in length. The flower is large and of the purest snow white. It is an excellent keeper, much better than Lizzie McGowan. It is a constant and very prolific bloomer, every pip throwing a flower shoot. We deem it a very valuable white carnation, and it should be tried by every grower, as in many instances we think it will prove as good or a better variety than McGowan. Each, 35 cts.; dozen, \$3.50.



UNCLE JOHN. A Rival of Lizzie McGowan.

LIZZIE MCGOWAN—(*McGowan.*)

WHITE.

It has been many years since a carnation with as many good points as is possessed by *Lizzie McGowan* has been introduced. We deem *Lizzie McGowan* to-day, by all odds, the most profitable white carnation that we can grow. With us the habit of the plant is extremely vigorous. It is somewhat inclined to be slender in its growth. The base of the plant is rather open. The foliage is narrow, tough and wirey. It might be said of this plant that it grows almost entirely to flowers. It throws up from the base a profusion of long stiff wirey stems, which are surmounted by snow white flowers of large size and great substance. It seldom bursts its calyx. The flowers are in great demand in the New York market, bringing good average prices. It is an exceptionally good keeper. It is probably the healthiest carnation that we have to-day, and if the stock is properly selected it is the easiest carnation to keep in good health and vigor. When this carnation was introduced we secured a stock of it from the originator, and selecting therefrom a half dozen plants with extreme vigor and a broad branching habit, we have built our stock up from that selection, and we have undoubtedly the finest stock of *Lizzie McGowan*s in existence to-day. We call attention to the cut showing a bench of *Lizzie McGowan* in full flower with us, taken at different periods. If we had a sale for all the white flowers that we could grow, we would not grow any other carnation but *Lizzie McGowan*. Each, 20 cents; dozen, \$2.00.

PURITAN—(*Wood.*)

WHITE.

Habit of plant, low branching and vigorous growth. Color of foliage deep bluish green, grass rather broader than *McGowan*,



LIZZIE MCGOWAN.

Prize Winning Vase, N. Y. Chrysanthemum Show, Nov., 1893.

but the plant possesses the same stiff wirey habit. The flower is a very large size, snow white and of excellent shape. The lower petals broad and spreading, and the center of the flower well built up. Unfortunately this variety does not do well with us, as it

is too late and will not compare with Lizzie McGowan or any of the other white sorts we grow as a profitable market flower. The plant is extremely healthy and free from disease. Each, 20 cents; dozen, \$2.00.

LAMBORN—(Swayne.)

WHITE.

This is a Carnation which few can grow successfully. The habit of plant is low and quite compact. Foliage narrow, grass like; stem of good length, wirey but rather weak. Flower of the largest size, averaging nearly three inches when well grown, but it is inclined not to open in dark weather. It is also affected with a peculiar fungus, which causes the flowers to turn brown and rot away. With us it has always proved a profitable variety. In fact it has paid better per square foot of bench room than anything we have grown heretofore, but at the present time we have no doubt but what this variety will be superseded by the new varieties which are being introduced and by McGowan. Each, 20 cents; per dozen, \$2.00.

DAYBREAK—(Simmons.)

FLESH PINK.

Daybreak has been described as the ideal pink carnation, and so far as color is concerned, it is the ideal. The color is a delicate flesh pink, probably the most delicately colored carnation that



LIZZIE MCGOWAN. A PROFITABLE BENCH, No. 1. Taken Oct. 10th, 1893.



A VASE OF WILLIAM SCOTT. A PRIZE WINNER.

we have, so delicate, in fact, that the flowers must be watched very closely, as if allowed to remain on the plant and exposed to the bright sun for any length of time they fade out into a washy looking white, and in this condition are not salable. The habit of the plant is sprawling and ungainly. The color of the foliage is a yellowish green; the foliage is rather soft, but withal Daybreak possesses a very vigorous constitution. The cuttings root readily. It is a very vigorous grower and a very free bloomer. The stems are strong and of very good length, but rather inclined to be brittle. The flower is full; lower petals broad, standing out well from the calyx; calyx strong and firm, rarely bursting. Centre of the flower very full and decidedly fragrant. This carnation sells for the highest price in the New York market and has been much in demand since its introduction. Unfortunately it is particularly subject to attack by red spider; in fact it seems to produce spider of its own volition. It must be grown rather cool, and great care must be taken in syringing, as if syringed at night and left during the cool nights with the foliage damp, it suffers severely from spot and other diseases. Each, 30 cents; dozen, \$3.00.

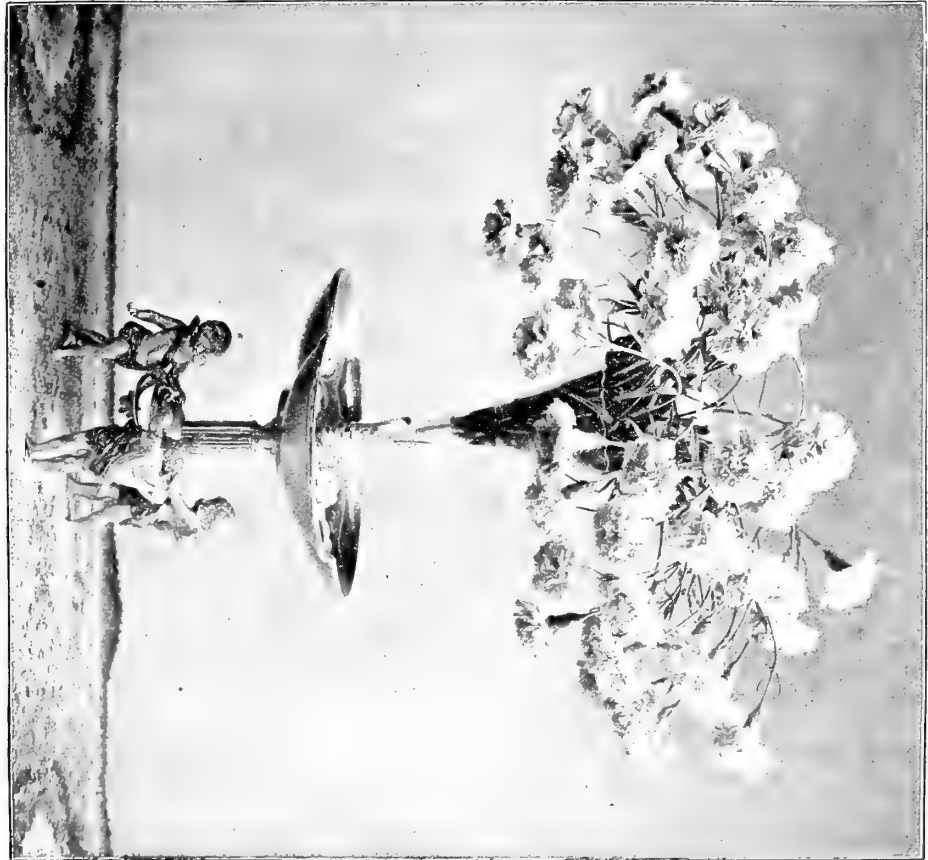
WILLIAM SCOTT—(Dorner, 1893.)

BRIGHT PINK.

If you should ask us which of the carnations that we grow are the most profitable, we should reply, William Scott and Lizzie McGowan. In William Scott we have in pink carnations what McGowan is to white carnations, with this exception that the shape and size of the flowers in William Scott are much superior to Lizzie McGowan. The habit of the plant is branching, vigorous and extremely healthy, every pip throwing a flower shoot. The grass

resembles that of Lillian Abbe somewhat; it is quite a bit narrower than Portia and yet some little wider than McGowan. The color of the foliage is a deep bluish green. The habit of the plant rather low and the growth very upright. It is undoubtedly the most prolific pink carnation that has ever been introduced. The flowers are borne on long, strong, wirey stems, averaging very large in size, fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In color William Scott is superior to Wilder in every respect. It is of a bright yet delicate rosy pink, with no inclination to that washy appearance so often seen in Wilder. The flower is full, of good shape, petals broad and delicately fringed; lower petals standing out well so that the full size of the flower is apparent. Center well built up. Calyx exceptionally strong and well braced. Petals stand well out of the calyx. The flower is an excellent keeper and is the most uniform in color of any of the pink carnations. We deem William Scott the most prolific pink carnation in existence to-day. The color is well liked by the retail dealer as well as the consumer, and sells at sight at the highest prices, and although we have a very large stock of this variety, we never have enough Scotts to go round. This is the best pink carnation that we have. Each, 30 cents; dozen, \$3.00

MAD DIAZ ABBERTINI.



MAD. DIAZ ALBERTINI—(*Dorner, 1893.*)

BRIGHT LIGHT PINK.

Habit of plant very vigorous, foliage broad and very strong. Growth extremely vigorous and healthy. Color of foliage bluish green, clear and free of bacterial diseases. The flower stem is very strong and stiff, holding the flower erect without support. Color of flower a bright clear pink, slightly tinged at the edges with a shade of pink, that resembles the color of Daybreak. The reverse of petals mottled with a lighter shade of pink. Petals broad, of great substance, the lower petals standing out straight and flat, giving the flower a symmetrical appearance. The center of the flower is very full and well built up. The petals which are very handsomely fringed, have a curious twisted appearance, and brace against each other so that when the flower is old, it does not close up

as do many of the flowers with the open centers. Calyx of good length, and may be described as the ideal calyx, as it is especially well braced, the bracts being firm and pursed at the points, so that the flower is held perfectly in position. We have never seen a bursted calyx of Albertini under any circumstances. In productiveness Albertini cannot be ranked with William Scott as it will not produce as many flowers, but in our opinion it will prove as profitable a variety as Wilder, as the magnificent flowers may be cut during the entire season, up to the time of throwing the plants out. It is later than Scott. The average stem is 16 inches with us, and blooms average over three inches. Each, 30 cents; dozen, \$3.00.

ELIZABETH REYNOLDS—(*Dorner, 1893.*)

PINK.

Bright rosy pink, rather deep color, very large, verging upwards of three inches across. Habit of plant broad and rather sprawling. Stem long, but somewhat inclined to be weak. The flower is of the largest size, quite even in color and very bright. We

do not consider this variety as good as Albertini or William Scott. It is a very vigorous grower, and promises with us to give a fair crop of very large flowers. Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.00.

E. A. WOOD—(*Dorner's new seedling for 1894.*)

A light pink, striped with a darker shade. This variety is now blooming for the third season, and will prove a valuable sort for locations where striped varieties are wanted. The flowers are of large size, good form and grow on very strong stiff stems. Calyx

perfect; keeping qualities excellent; growth strong and healthy. Blooms from early to late. If of a solid color this variety would prove the best pink in carnations, although in a bunch the variegation is little noticed. Each, 35 cents; dozen, \$3.50.

SPARTAN—(*Dorner, 1893.*)

CARMINE.

The habit of plant low growing and bushy; foliage grass-like, reminding one of the old style of garden pink; stem of good strength and flower held well above the foliage; color brilliant carmine, shaded with scarlet. This variety is extremely prolific, an early and constant bloomer. The habit of plant remains low and bushy throughout the season, throwing vigorous stems successively from the base of the plant. At times the flowers have a tendency to

burst, especially if the soil is kept too wet. The close dense habit of the plant requires it to be carefully handled, and kept rather dry above. It does not stand syringing as well as some other sorts. It has proven thus far a very profitable sort with us, the flowers selling well and at good prices. We do not consider it quite as good a keeper as some of the other sorts, but consider it valuable where flowers of that color are in demand. Each, 30 cents; dozen, \$3.00.

THOMAS CARTLEDGE—(*E. Swayne.*)

CARMINE.

In Thomas Cartledge we have a carnation which possesses a great deal of merit. The habit of the plant is very similar to that of Grace Wilder. It is extremely vigorous and a very productive carnation. It has proven valuable with us for fall blooming. It is a very prolific bloomer, and the color seems to be well liked. The

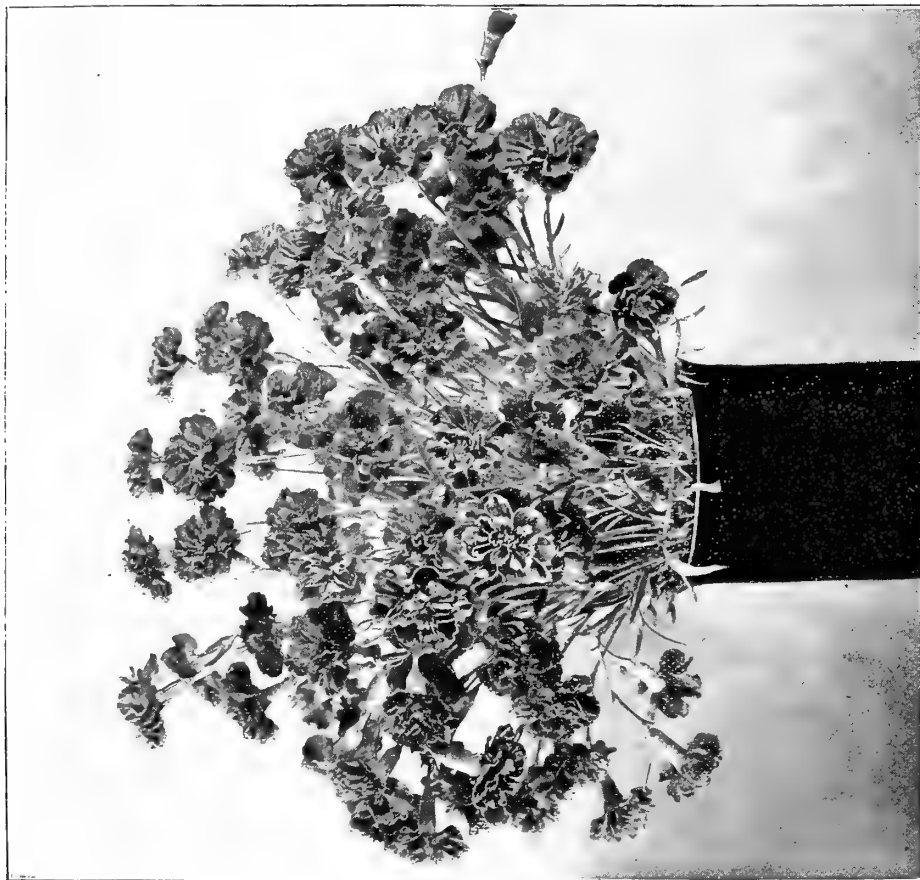
flower is moderately large, center well built up, and the color may be described as carmine, with a scarlet shading when it is at its best. We deem it of sufficient value to grow it in quantity for the New York market. Each, 20 cents; dozen, \$2.00.

RICHMOND—(*Dorner, 1893.*)

CARMINE

Habit of plant vigorous and growth very tall. The stem is somewhat inclined to be weak with us and the flowers sometimes come blistered. The color of the flower is a brilliant carmine slightly suffused with scarlet. The shape of the flower when it grows well is as good as any carnation we have ever seen. The edges of the petals are beautifully fringed, the lower petals stand out

perpendicular from the calyx, and the center of the flower is full and well built up. The calyx is of good length and very strong and does not burst. The stems are extremely long and the flowers can be picked with stems averaging 18 inches to two feet. This will probably be a valuable variety where it does well. Each, 30 cents; dozen, \$3.00.



THE STUART. Prize Winning Vase, N. Y. Chrysanthemum Show, Nov., 1893.

THE STUART.

(*Dorner's new seedling for 1894.*)

SCARLET.

This is undoubtedly the most brilliant scarlet carnation. In color it resembles somewhat the scarlet seen in a geranium. The plant is very vigorous. Foliage very broad, rather light green in color, resembling very much the foliage of Garfield. The stem is extremely long and very stiff and strong. The calyx is long, firm and well braced, and the petals grow well out of the calyx. The flowers are very large, of good substance and magnificent keepers. It is the only scarlet carnation which we can allow to stand on the plant any great length of time without fading out its color. We have allowed flowers of this variety to remain upon the plant three weeks, and they were just as brilliant at the end of that time as when first opened. This is another carnation that ought to be tried by every one, as it is only by trying all of the sorts that we are able to find the varieties which are best suited for our localities. Each, 35 cents; dozen, \$3.50.

PORTIA AND LADY EMMA.

(*Portia, Thorpe.*)

SCARLET.

This variety is so well-known that it scarcely needs any description from us. We

have under the names of Portia and Lady Emma two varieties of carnations which it is difficult to distinguish between. With us the strain known as Lady Emma has proven the most profitable. It grows slightly longer stemmed, is slightly more productive, and the flower is a little lighter in color than Portia. It also has no tendency to come streaked or striped with white. The flower also averages a little larger than Portia, and, all in all, we consider it a more

profitable variety. The foliage of the two strains seems to be identical, both of them having a healthy bluish green color. Both are exceptionally vigorous growers and extremely prolific in flowering; both are still valuable sorts and should not be discarded unless upon trial some of the newer varieties of scarlet prove superior. Will furnish either variety. Each, 20 cents; dozen, \$2.00.

MRS. STANLEY—(*Shelmire.*)

VARIEGATED.

This is a sport from the well-known variety Buttercup, and possesses all of the characteristics of that plant excepting the color of the flower. The ground color of the flower is a terracotta, at times varying toward light buff to nearly yellow. It is striped and suffused with a brick red. The stem is extremely

strong and very long. The characteristics of the flower are exactly the same as Buttercup, but the plant is rather more vigorous than Buttercup. It may be classed as a novelty and will be valuable for such use. The flower is slightly fragrant. Each, 30 cents; dozen, \$3.00.

BUTTERCUP—(*Starr.*)

CLEAR LEMON YELLOW.

Margined and striped with scarlet. When well grown flowers are very large, from 3 to 3½ inches across, on very stout, long stems. Habit of plant compact; foliage very broad and fleshy. When Buttercup is well grown it is undoubtedly the finest yellow carnation which we have. In soils suited to it the growth is vigorous. It is, however, a carnation that is very

difficult to grow profitably as it is inclined to be shy; generally where it does well a good crop of flowers may be had in October and November, and then another good crop in April and May, but it usually proves shy during winter months. The cuttings are hard to root and as a consequence the young stock remains scarce and high. Our stock is limited. Each, 30 cents; dozen, \$3.00.

DR. SMART—(*Dorner, 1893.*)

VARIÉGATED.

This is one of the most productive carnations that we have grown. The habit of the plant is low growing, the body remaining close to the ground and throwing up a profusion of slender, stiff stems which follow each other in rapid succession. The ground color of the flower is a cream white, suffused with pink, and the flower

is striped and margined with a bright crimson. It is deliciously fragrant, a very sprightly flower. It does not bring as good a price in the market as flowers of solid color and consequently will not be in great demand as a commercial flower, but as a pot plant we think it has no equal. Each, 30 cents; dozen, \$3.00.

GOLDFINCH—(*Dorner's new seedling for 1894.*)

Yellow edged pink. This variety resembles William Scott in growth and is equally as free blooming. The color is a little lighter than Buttercup and the flower is medium to large in size; stems very

strong and do not need tying; calyx perfect. The good qualities in growth and free blooming places it above Buttercup and undoubtedly can be grown where Buttercup is a failure. Each, 35 cts.; dozen, \$3.50.

The following varieties will be sent out from the introducers' stocks and are subject only to the introducers' warrantee.

CRIMSON CARNATION, JACQUEMINOT.

This is claimed by the introducer to be the best crimson carnation ever introduced. We have received samples of the flowers and they were very fine. The color is very much the same as that of the

Jacqueminot rose; the size of the flower is medium; calyx good; flower of good substance and a good keeper. It is our opinion that this will prove a valuable crimson variety. 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

NEW PINK CARNATION, SWEET BRIER—(*E. Swayne.*)

Introduced as a rival to Wm. Scott. Claimed that its color is better than Daybreak, and the originator says he believes that no other pink carnation can be sold when Sweet Brier is fully known. We have

seen this variety growing at the originators, and the plant seems to be very healthy. The flower is of a good color, being darker than Daybreak and brighter and clearer than Wilder. 35c. each; \$3.50 per doz.

✓ **HELEN KELLER**—(*Lonsdale.*)

Variegated. Originated by E. Lonsdale of Chestnut Hill, Pa., claimed to be the most valuable fancy carnation yet offered. The flowers are large and attractive in form; stem is good, and the variety may be described as an improved Chester Pride, being delicately striped with scarlet, on a pure white ground. There is a great varia-

tion in the blooms, some are heavily striped, and others are very lightly striped. It is claimed to be exceedingly productive, and it is our opinion that as a fancy variety it possesses a great deal of merit. It will undoubtedly make a very fine pot plant. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

✓ **YELLOW CARNATION, BOUTON D'OR**--(*France.*)

This is an old variety originated in France, and imported to this country about three years since. It is well adapted for pot culture, and is fairly prolific as a cut flower. The flower is of moderate to large size, some of the blooms measuring three inches in diameter. The shape is excellent; the color a bright, sometimes inclined to be light yellow, penciled with dark carmine. It is a fairly good keeper, and has an excellent calyx. So far as we

have seen the stems are rather short jointed and inclined to produce a great many side buds, so that to grow this variety successfully, it is necessary to disbud. We have seen it growing where it was disbudded and the crop of flowers was very prolific and the stems of fairly good length. It is a flower that will sell upon the market and will undoubtedly prove pleasing. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

BEDDING GERANIUMS.

In order to accommodate our patrons who wish to purchase extra strong geraniums, we grow annually a few thousand plants in four inch pots, which we offer at \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. Named varieties as follows:

- DOUBLE GEN. GRANT Bright scarlet.
- BRUANTI Bright scarlet.
- MRS. E. G. HILL, double Salmon pink.
- MASTER CHRISTINE, single Bright pink.
- SINGLE GEN. GRANT Bright scarlet.
- QUEEN OF THE WEST Bright scarlet.

- MRS. J. M. GAAR Snow white.
- SOUVENOR DE MIRANDI Delicate pink with white center.
- Smaller plants from 2½ inch pots, \$6.00 per 100.

- We also offer the following varieties of Cannas for bedding out.
- MAD. CROZY, bright scarlet, bordered with yellow . . \$20.00 per 100
 - ADMIRAL COURBET, deep canary yellow, flecked with scarlet 10.00 "
 - ALP. BOUVIER, dark foliage, scarlet flowers 30.00 "
 - GEOF. ST. HILLAIRE, dark foliage, scarlet flowers . . . 10.00 "

We also offer mixed varieties at \$15.00 per 100, all from four inch pots.

ORGANIZED 1861.

No. 99

Hampden County Horticultural Society

DIPLOMA



Awarded to C. W. Ward
 for Collection 11 Varieties of Carnations
 at the Exhibition of November 15-16-17 1893

R. H. Smith Pres. Joseph C. Booth Secy.

Testimonials.



We take much pleasure in presenting the following words of commendation from our customers. They speak for themselves.



SEAWANHAKA GREENHOUSES, W. L. Swan, Proprietor,
OYSTER BAY, L. I., January 25, 1894.

Last fall, to complete my stock for bench planting, I purchased of you a lot of carnations. It gives me pleasure to assure you that they were entirely satisfactory, and the *best* carnation plants I have ever purchased. It is a great blessing to Long Island florists to have near-by facilities for purchasing first-class stock such as your establishment is affording, and I hope you will be liberally patronized as you so well deserve. Wishing you the fullest measure of prosperity, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
W. L. SWAN.

FLUSHING, N. Y., January 26, 1894.

The plants received from you are doing nicely. I am pleased to state they have shown no signs of rust or other disease as yet. The blooms from "Albertina" and "Wm. Scott" are very fine.

Very respectfully,
HENRY C. RATH, Carnation Grower.

UNITED STATES NURSERIES,
SHORT HILLS, N. J., January 26, 1894.

Replying to yours of January 23d, regarding carnations, we beg to say that the plants received from you were entirely satisfactory. They were free from all diseases, were good, strong healthy plants, and gave satisfaction in every respect.

Yours very truly,
PITCHER & MANDA, per E. A. Asmus.

RAILROAD NURSERIES, W. P. Brinton,
CHRISTIANA, PA., January 26, 1894.

In answer to your inquiry, relative to carnations purchased of you last season, would say they have given entire satisfaction.

Very respectfully,
MAURICE J. BRINTON.

WILKESBARRE, PA., January 24, 1894.

The carnations procured from you last fall were the healthiest and cleanest stock I ever saw. They have done excellently well. As I required these for stock, health and vigor, of course, was the great desideratum. In these days of rust, bacteria, and all the ills which affect the carnation, it is a great pleasure to know where to procure stock free from these diseases.

Yours very truly,
GEO. E. FANCOURT, Rose Grower.

TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, January 25, 1894.

The carnations obtained from you last spring were obtained for sale and propagation purposes only. The plants were very satisfactory, being strong, healthy, well rooted cuttings, and we were very much pleased with them.

Very truly yours,
F. R. PIERSON CO., Florists.

DETROIT, MICH., January 24, 1894.

The cuttings received from you were very satisfactory and *free* from disease.

Yours very truly,
B. SCHROETER, Florist.

TESTIMONIALS—Continued.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January, 1894.

I had from you last spring 500 Daybreak and 500 Wm. Scott carnations. I am glad to be able to say that the plants of both turned out remarkably fine, free from disease of all kinds. The bed of Wm. Scott has been loaded with buds and flowers from September 15th, and is finer to-day than ever and a sight that is good to dispel the blues.

Respectfully yours,
WM. SCOTT, Florist.

1623 DORCHESTER AVENUE,
DORCHESTER, MASS., January 26, 1894.

The carnations that I bought of you last season were healthy, well rooted, true to name, and full count. The most satisfactory lot I have ever received from a commercial house. Wishing you all prosperity at your new place and awaiting your list of novelties, I remain,

Yours, etc.,
J. A. FOSTER, Florist.

MONROE, N. Y., January 25, 1894.

I take much pleasure in stating that the carnation plants that we got from you last fall were strong, healthy plants, and have given entire satisfaction, growing nicely and blooming freely. Many thanks for liberal treatment.

Yours truly,
ANDREW MACKAY, Florist and Gardener.

BELLMORE, L. I., January 26, 1894.

The carnations purchased of you proved to be healthy and vigorous. They were very satisfactory. Your description of the merits of the new varieties was not overdrawn, thereby establishing our confidence in your stock for the future.

Yours respectfully,
R. P. JEFFREY & SON, Nurserymen and Florists.

SEA-SIDE GREENHOUSES,
SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., January 25, 1894.

Please send your price list of rooted cuttings as soon as issued. Those we received from you last season were first-class in every respect and have done well. We wish particularly to say a good word for Wm. Scott and Mad. Diaz Albertini. Both are very fine.

Yours truly,
HALSEY & EDWARDS.

SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS., January 26, 1894.

The carnation plants I bought of you last year were perfectly healthy and have flowered freely. I shall want some more this year. Previous to buying of you, I was unable to get healthy plants.

Yours,
T. J. HARRINGTON, Florist.

BROOKLYN, January 24, 1894.

The carnation plants we purchased of you last fall gave us entire satisfaction. We consider them to be A No. 1.

Yours truly,
DANIEL LAIRD & CO., Florists.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., January 23, 1894.

The carnations I bought from you have done excellent and have bloomed well, and are to-day splendid fine plants, and I am more than pleased with them. I remain, yours truly,

JOHN F. MARSDEN, Florist.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., January 23, 1894.

The plants and cuttings I got from you last fall and spring have done well, as you know by the order I have given you again this year.

Yours respectfully,
T. J. TOTTEN, Florist.

WANTAGH, N. Y., January 25, 1894.

The plants I bought from you last year are doing splendidly and look very fine and healthy. No sign of rust, and cutting a good crop of flowers. I am much pleased with them. Don't fail to send me your price list.

Yours very truly,
P. W. BEHRENS, Florist.

WANTAGH, N. Y., January 24, 1894.

The Emily Pierson and Thos. Cartledge carnations purchased of you in the fall are blooming nicely, particularly the Pierson, and both look first-class in every respect. I am very much pleased with the appearance of the Cartledge and shall grow it more extensively next winter. I cut some very fine Lady Emma this morning, that also came from you.

Yours very truly,
FRANK S. HICKS, Florist.

TESTIMONIALS—Continued.

WESTFIELD, N. J., January 25, 1894

The stock was, and is O. K. We have not put anything on the carnations since we bought them, only in setting out, dipping them once, and we have no rust.

Yours very truly,

W. B. WOODRUFF, Florist.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., January 25, 1894.

The plants I purchased of you last fall have developed into strong, healthy plants, and are at present carrying a heavy crop of buds, satisfactory in every way. I, for one, must say I never saw as strong, healthy, good looking plants.

Yours truly,

SMITH T. BRADLEY, Florist.

CLARK'S POINT, NEW BEDFORD, MASS., January 24, 1894.

The plants shipped to us last fall came in good condition and are giving entire satisfaction and there is no rust on them.

Very respectfully,

JAHN BROS., Florists and Gardeners.

CAPE MAY, N. J., January 27, 1894.

The carnations we got from Cottage Gardens last year have given good satisfaction. They were healthy and strong and arrived in good shape.

Yours truly,

FRED BOERNER, Florist.

JERSEY CITY, January 28, 1894.

We wish to inform you that the rooted cuttings you sold us last season were the best we ever received. We think Wm. Scott is the best pink carnation we ever grew.

Yours very truly,

CHR. PESENECKER & SONS, Florists.

MASTIC, L. I., January 28, 1894.

The plants that I bought of you last spring arrived in perfect condition, and were most satisfactory in every respect.

Yours truly,

Miss E. M. LAWRENCE.

SOUTH HINGHAM, MASS., January 27, 1894.

The carnations bought from you last spring arrived in good order, and did nicely through the season. I was much gratified to find them free from rust and that the disease did not develop as the plants grew. I appreciate this the more, having introduced the rust with plants bought elsewhere the year before, and being obliged to destroy many plants before I finally got clear of it.

Yours respectfully,

U. S. BATES, Florist

WOBURN, MASS., January 26, 1894.

It gives me pleasure to state that the Daybreak cuttings purchased of you last spring were very satisfactory. In the house they have proved the best all around pink that I am growing to-day. In evidence of my faith in the *quality* of your stock, please double my order of last month.

E. G. BRIDGE, Florist.

SKANEATELES, N. Y., January 29, 1894.

The carnations you sold me last year were nice, strong plants, and are doing well. I shall want some this year, so please send me your catalogue when ready.

Respectfully,

J. G. WHITE, Florist.

EAST HAMPTON, January 25, 1894.

The carnations (Puritan) received from you, were very nice plants. They commenced blooming in September and are now loaded with buds and flowers. I consider it one of the best white carnations, as it always brings a good price owing to its large size and excellent keeping qualities.

GEO. LISBURG, Florist.

BRAMPTON, ONT., January 29, 1894.

The carnation plants which I bought from you last season did fine. Wm. Scott was without exception the cleanest and best stock of any new carnation I ever bought. Many of the new varieties are ruined in constitution by bad treatment before they are sent out. From 100 plants of Wm. Scott I picked 200 No. 1 flowers the day before Christmas. Had also been picking quite a number right along previous to that time. I think this speaks well for this variety.

Yours respectfully,

H. DALE, Cut Flower Grower.

TESTIMONIALS –Continued.

SPRING VALLEY, N. Y., January 29, 1894.

The carnation cuttings purchased from you last April were fine, strong plants, and are proving to be healthy stock.

Very truly,
JOSEPH WOOD, Florist.

NORTH EVANS, N. Y., January 29, 1894.

The carnations I bought of you last spring were the best rooted of any that I have ever seen, and have proved to be stock free from all disease.

Yours respectfully,
C. J. SHEPARD, Florist.

ALPLAUS, N. Y., January 26, 1894.

The Scott and Albertina bought of you last spring were extra fine plants, and the Scott has done remarkably well.

Yours truly,
ALEXANDER MCBRIDE, Florist.

DEER PARK, January 30, 1894.

The carnation cuttings we bought of you last spring have done very well. They have all made nice plants and we are well pleased with Wm. Scott. We think that will prove a very valuable carnation.

Yours, etc.,
SPEARS & MUSTON, Florists.

BRADFORD, PA., February 1, 1894.

The carnation plants received from you last season were in every way perfectly satisfactory, and are now large thrifty plants, with all the buds and bloom one could wish.

Yours respectfully,
W. C. ROCKWELL.

NEW ROCHELLE, January 30, 1894.

The several shipments of carnation plants which we received from you for filling our orders came in excellent order. The plants were first-class and are giving general satisfaction.

Yours very truly,
SIEBRECHT & WADLEY, Florists.



Florists' Requisites.



INSECTICIDES.

Articles under this heading sent by express or freight at purchaser's risk and expense. All articles to be sent by mail add 15 cents per pound for postage.

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER	35 cts. per pound.	ROSE LEAF EXT. TOBACCO	\$2.50 per gallon can.
TOBACCO DUST . . . per lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 60 cts.; barrel, \$3.00		WHALE OIL SOAP	per lb., 15 cts.; 5 lbs., 50 cts.
TOBACCO STEMS	100 lbs., \$1.75		

FUNGICIDES.

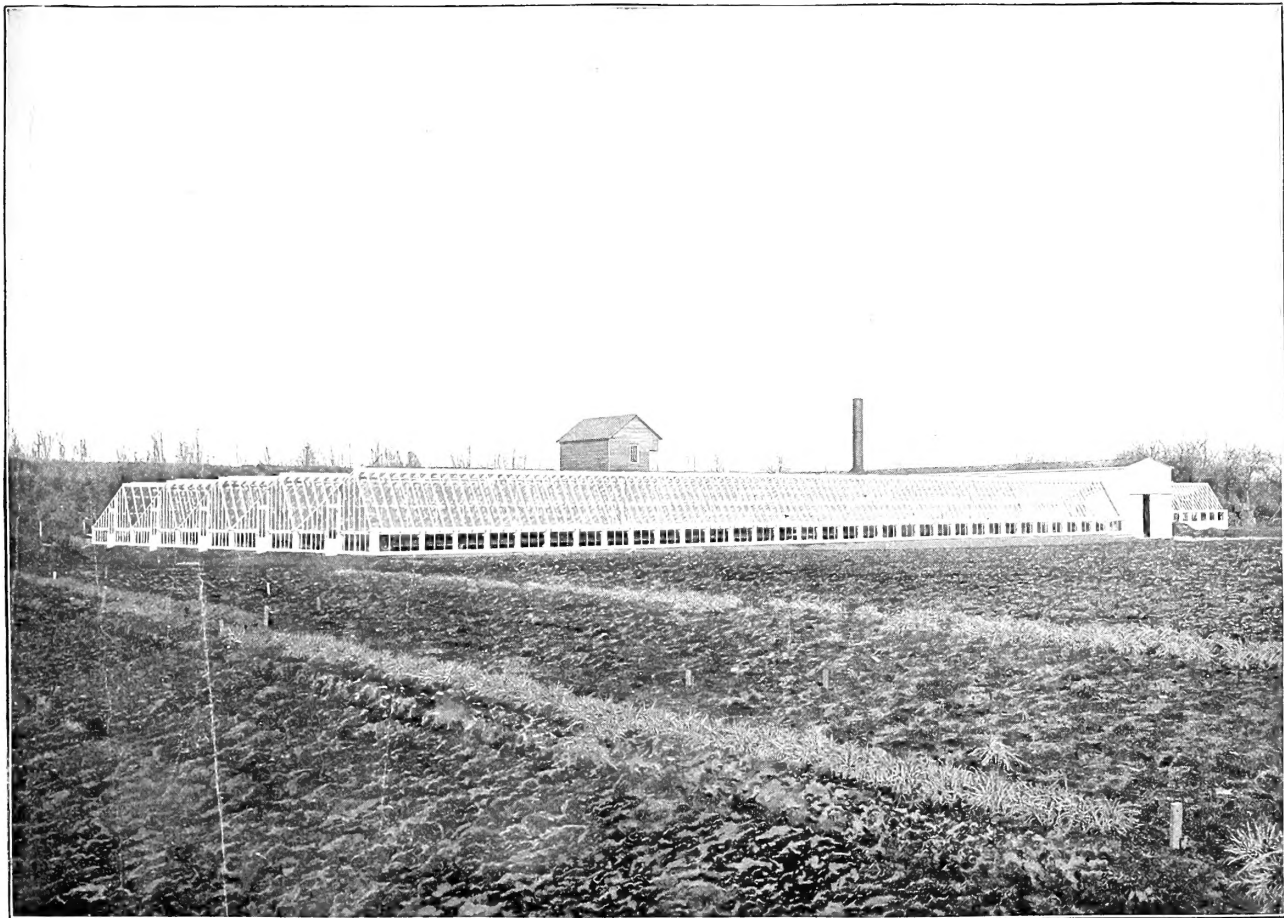
COPPERDINE	gallon can, \$1.50; 10 gallon can, \$12.50	SULPHIDE OF POTASSIUM	per lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.50
FOSTITE	5 lb. box, 50 cts.; 25 lb. box, \$2.00	SULPHATE OF COPPER	per lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 80 cts.
FLOWERS OF SULPHUR	per lb., 10 cts.; 10 lbs., 50 cts.	CARBONATE OF COPPER	per lb., 60 cts.; 10 lbs., \$5.00
BORDEAUX MIXTURE	10 lbs., 75 cts.; 20 lbs., \$1.00	HAMMOND'S GRAPE DUST	5 lbs., 35 cts.; 100 lbs., \$5.00

FERTILIZERS.

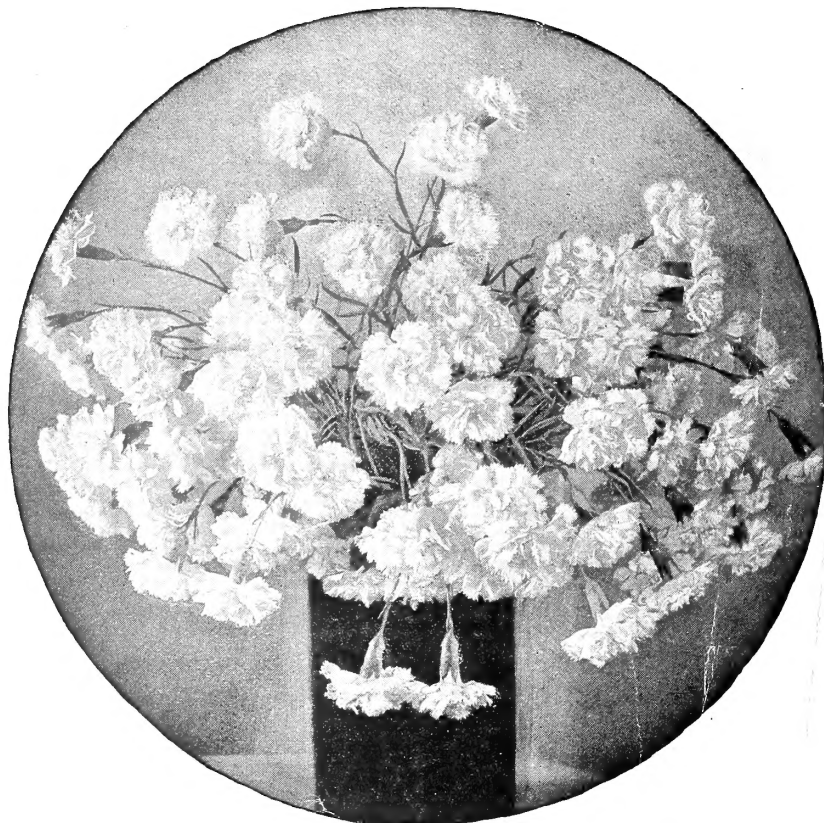
DESSICATED GROUND BONE . . . 50 lb. bag, \$2.00; 100 lb. bag, \$3.50	PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE 100 lb. bag, \$3.00
NITRATE OF SODA 1 lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.	

IMPLEMENTS.

JOOSTEN'S MAGAZINE POWDER BELLOWS, for application of Fostite, Flowers of Sulphur, Bordeaux, Hammond's Grape Dust, and other fungicide powders. Price, \$3.50 each.	HAZELTON'S WEEDER 25 cts. each.
KNAPSACK SPRAYER, for the application of Copperdine, Bordeaux Mixture, Solutions of Sulphide of Potassium, Rose Leaf Extract, and other solutions Price, \$12.00 each,	JENNINGS' WEEDER 15 cts. each.
BRASS SYRINGES, used for the same purpose as above. No. 1 barrel, 13½ inches long, 1 spray and 1 rose, price \$2.00; No. 2 barrel, 13½ inches long, 1 coarse and 1 fine spray and 1 rose, \$3.75; No. 10 barrel, 18 inches long, 1 coarse and one fine spray, 1 rose with patent valves and elbow joint for sprinkling under foliage, \$6.00; No. 50 barrel, 18 inches long, low-priced, double brass syringe, 1 rose stream Price, \$2.00	TROWELS, ordinary, 5 inches, 10 cts.; 6 inches, 15 cts.; 7 inches, 20 cts. Solid steel, 6 inches, 45 cts.; solid steel, 7 inches, 50 cts.; solid steel, 8 inches. 55 cts.
EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOOKS 10 cts. each	CLEVES' ANGLE 20 cts. each.
	THE PLANET, Jr., Double wheel hoe, cultivator, rake and plow combined, an excellent machine for cultivating between the rows of carnations in the field Price, \$7.00
	THE PLANET, Jr., Single, wheel hoe, cultivator, rake and plow combined Price, \$5.50
	RAFFIA, for tying, per pound 20 cts.



GREENHOUSES. GENERAL VIEW FROM SOUTH WEST CORNER.



NEW SEEDLING "STORM KING."
To be introduced in 1805.