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By J. G. Smith - Dub

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

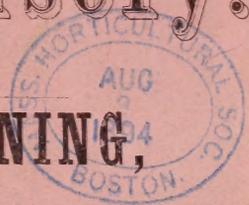
OF

Reading Nursery.

1879.

JACOB W. MANNING,

READING, Mass.



CENTENNIAL MEDAL AND DIPLOMA FOR FRUIT EXHIBITS,
SEPTEMBER 27, 1876.



Philadelphia, February 15, 1877.

REPORT ON AWARDS.

PRODUCT.—Twenty-six varieties Apples. Name and address of Exhibitor, J. W. MANNING, Reading, Mass.

The undersigned, having examined the product herein described, respectfully recommends the same to the United States Centennial Commission for award, for the following reasons, viz:

For the generally high character of the specimens, especially "Garden Royal," which is justly esteemed as a superior dessert fruit, for small plantations, ripening in September. T. T. LYON, Judge.

APPROVAL OF GROUP JUDGES.

SUEL FOSTER,
W. L. SCHAEFFER,
A. W. HARRISON.

E. SATTERTHWAIT,
JOSIAH HOOPES,
WILLIAM PARRY.

THOMAS MEEHAN,
J. B. YELLOWLEY,
PARKER EARLE.

A true copy of the record,

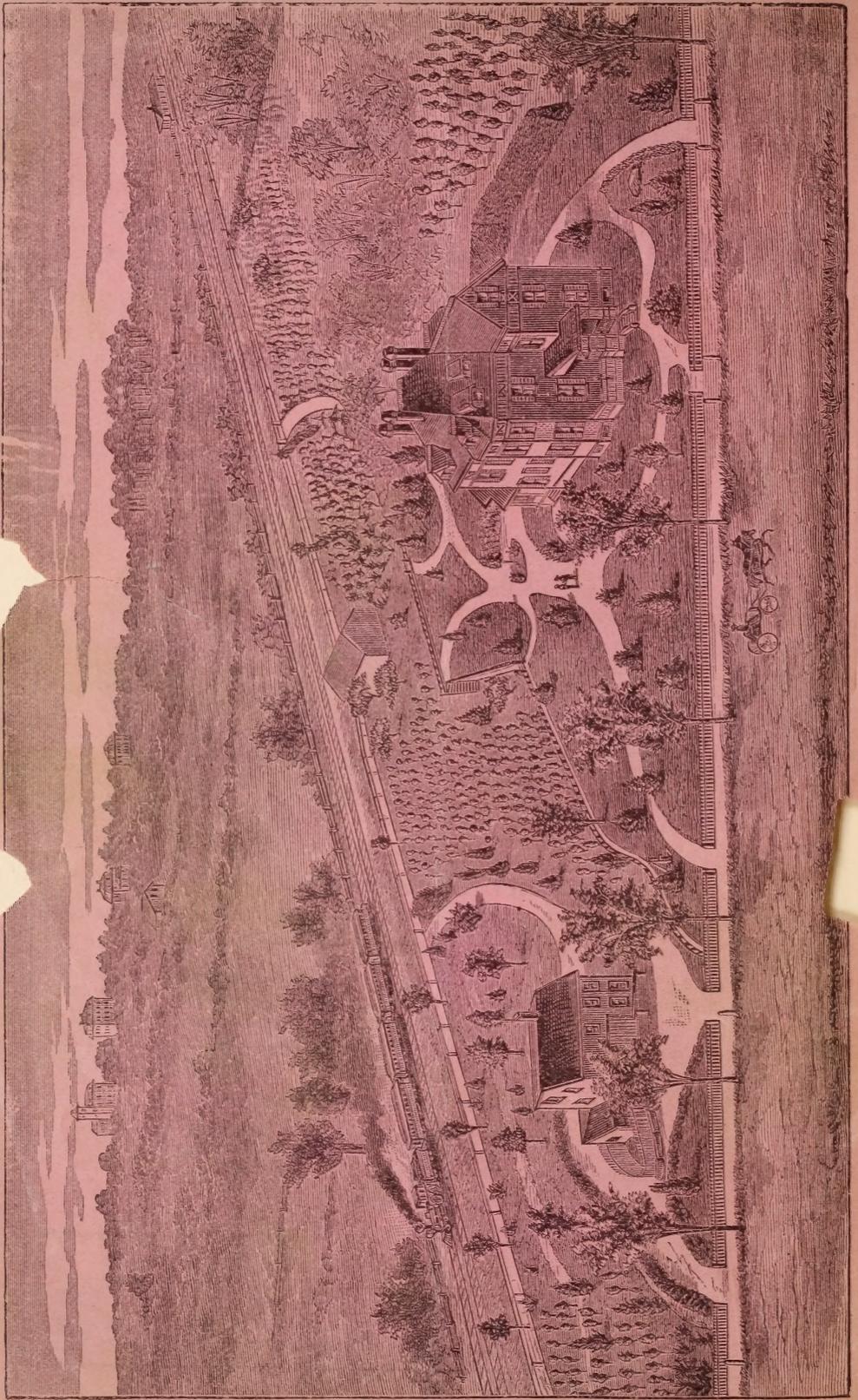
FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Chief of the Bureau of Awards.

Given by authority of the United States Centennial Commission, A. T. GOSHORN,
Director General.

J. L. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

J. R. HAWLEY,
President.

D. Clapp & Son, Prs., 564 Washington St., Boston.



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF THE

READING NURSERY,

Established 1854, by

J. W. MANNING, Proprietor,

READING, Mass.

12 Miles North of Boston, on the Boston and Maine Railroad—30 minutes ride from Boston or Lawrence—20 or more trains daily stop at the Station each way.

Office and Packing Sheds 70 rods from Reading Depot, in plain sight, on High Street. The upper or larger Nursery is less than half a mile from the Depot.

We have reduced prices, to suit the times, hoping to sustain patronage.

Two or three hours absence from Boston will afford time to ramble through our grounds, and return to business. We desire to see customers select their trees in person.

The public do well to sustain the older Nursery establishments—the nearer the planter can come to the actual tree grower the better. Middlemen or agents are not an improvement on dealing at first hands.

Our soil is mostly of a sandy gravelly loam, affording plenty of fibrous roots.

Our stock was never in better condition, and may justly be ranked as ONE OF THE LARGEST IN NEW ENGLAND, especially our Evergreens, in ample variety of many distinct and rare sorts. The Rock Maple, Norway Maple and other shade trees are here grown by many thousands.

All orders, by mail or otherwise, with cash accompanying, will receive prompt attention. Especial consideration shall be made to all who remit thus. If we are unable to supply such orders the funds shall be accounted for at once.

Packages delivered at Depot or Express in Reading, free of cartage.

We have grown trees for 32 years, and aided in laying out, grading and decorating many Public and Private Grounds, and trust we are able to advise in the selection of trees, fruits and shrubs.

The material and labor to protect trees from drying and bruising is an item required to preserve them in good order—an important factor in the success of tree planting is that they arrive in fresh condition. Thus the cost of packing is reasonably payable by the purchaser. Small packages, merely tied together with strings, is not the packing we charge for. It is often we use 4 to 6 mats to a bale, and bushels of moss, besides straw, cords, &c.

A large tree box, for securing trees, contains at least 120 feet of dimension lumber; then nails, iron straps, cost of making, straw, moss, &c., cost all we charge for them.

Thus when it is necessary to pack trees in bales or boxes for the benefit of the purchaser, it is right that they should pay for it.

We occasionally hear complaints from customers who fail to see the justice of cost for packing. Were the scale of prices placed at a high rate, the case would be different; we will add to such boxes or bales something we have an abundance of, which may prove an unexpected novelty.

A good way is to go to a Nursery with a carriage, pack all the trees or plants with some damp material about the roots, to secure from the wind and sun by mats, blankets or canvas; these the buyer should come prepared with to the Nursery.

We are located by the side of the Boston & Maine Railroad; large purchasers may procure a car, and when filled with trees, little or no expense need be added by packing material. Cars thus loaded can pass readily to any part of the country, across the city of Boston if necessary, and along any railroad leading from Boston.

 *Terms Cash*—Postal Orders on Boston, Check or Draft on some Boston or New York Bank, payable to our order.

On request we will call in person, when time will permit, on parties who are unable to come to us. Many desire their grounds examined before improving them by tree planting. We seldom have difficulty with parties to whom we can submit our discretion and apply it to the locality.

Ample experience has shown that New-England grown trees are the best for this climate.

When trees are long exposed out of ground, they start tardily, if they live at all. The loss of Trees after exposure is lamentably great, while fresh dug nursery-grown trees, planted without drying, ought nearly all to live.

We advise planting Evergreens before June, and deeper than is often advised, especially on dry soil—time confirms our faith that deferring all Evergreen planting until June is a delusion.

We commence to dig all trees, Evergreens included, and plant as soon as the frost is out of the ground. We feel quite sure of success if planted before the heavy spring rains are done—it is often dry if deferred till early summer, causing loss.

The stock sent out would nearly all live, if transplanted under our supervision. Treatment, soil and weather affect the success of trees. We therefore are not held accountable, and do not guarantee or allow our assistants to warrant perfect success in all trees. Truthfulness to name and good order on leaving our hands is all the responsibility we assume.

It is often for the interest of both ourselves and the purchaser, if we are allowed to substitute when limited on any variety. Please be explicit in ordering, and state to what extent this privilege is granted. Large orders will receive a discount from the retail or single tree rates. When whole rows are taken our rates will be very low.

We do not send out salaried agents to sell our stock, but propose to deal direct at first hands. The scale of retail prices attending the sale of Nursery stock by travelling salesmen, must be enormously above cost where it is grown; the common retail prices by the canvassing system is 25 to 200 per cent. higher than such stock can often be bought for at a well-established Nursery.

The claim of some tree dealers that they only can do justice to purchasers because they meet their customers more direct (as a middleman), we repudiate as a libel on all Nurserymen who have a business reputation to sustain. Nurserymen exchange, buy of and sell to each other and import trees, and know as well what good or bad stock is as the middleman who has not necessarily much capital at stake. It requires much capital to carry on tree growing in large variety.

We hope purchasers will not fail to deal with us direct. We are greatly injured by peddlers claiming to sell our trees, who buy little or nothing of us, or whom we never saw.

Our collection of Hedges, Fruit, and Ornamental Trees is accessible to all those inclined to examine our grounds, whether as buyers or not. Something seen at the Nursery may be of use to the visitor.

Untold thousands of trees have been disseminated from our establishment, including large and

small Fruits, Shade trees, Evergreen trees, hardy flowering shrubs, Grape vines, Roses, &c., each in large variety. These have gone forth by mail, express, freight, and by private conveyance by sea and land, and are seen as we pass through the country to be growing monuments of those who planted and cared for them—thus comfort, beauty and wealth have been added to the community. We propose to go on in what is laudable in our chosen occupation.

Thrifty vigorous trees are readily distinguished from stunted ones by the previous year's growth; in Evergreens by a dark luxuriant color, varied only by the natural shade of green peculiar to the different varieties of Evergreens. We offer Evergreens of rich colors, and of ample recent growth. Many of them are improved by several transplantings, and by cutting back.

We are aware of the wide-spread demand for extra large trees and shrubs for immediate effect. To quite an extent we can furnish stock in an advanced state. Much of this is of increased value by transplanting, giving better roots and development of top.

We have seen Evergreens set after long exposure, of which not one in five hundred lived; while on the other hand we sent 1000 (12 to 15 inch) Arbor-Vitæ in a box with Moss among the roots, to a point in Boston to be called for. By some oversight the plants were not found when called for. After ten days these plants came back into our Nursery, and were replanted with no watering. Not over 25 out of the 1000 plants died. Good packing saved these plants from being a total loss. Had they gone out simply tied in bundles, they would have been a complete loss.

FREEZING.—Trees received in packages in freezing weather,—place them unopened in a damp, dark cellar, free from frost or dry fire heat, or bury the whole in the ground until thawed; then unpack and cover roots in earth. Badly dried trees are greatly revived by burying top and all in the ground from 3 to 6 days.

PLANTING TREES.—We seldom use water about the roots of trees except to sprinkle the roots, to cause the earth to adhere more readily, unless the soil is quite dry late in spring, or early in autumn—see that the soil is made to come in close contact with all roots. Dig a hole far beyond the extent of the longest roots, and in poor gravelly or sandy soil dig larger and substitute 10 to 20 bushels of rich loam. Cut back all mangled roots; reduce the tops of all trees, taking off much of the last season's growth. A tree with poor roots, or badly dried, can be made to live by very close pruning, while large trees, with tops formed, it is well to not only shorten back, but to take clean out some of the branches. Plant a little deeper than the tree grew in the Nursery, especially if the land is of a dry nature.

STAKING TREES.—Tall trees of any variety should be staked to prevent swaying by the wind. It is not necessary to stake low formed trees.

MULCHING is of the utmost importance; they are much surer to live. Trees thus cared for, often make as much progress the first season as without it in two seasons. Six inches deep of some litter placed about the trees and spreading 2 to 3 feet beyond the roots, would be a fair mulching, or so thick as to prevent grass or weeds from growing up through it.

AFTER CULTURE—No satisfactory success can be looked for from trees standing continuously in grass. We sum up full directions in the culture of trees in a few lines.—Plant thrifty trees even if small in size and price. A deep, mellow, well-drained soil is acceptable to all sorts of trees and plants. But give all trees as good a chance as is required to grow a crop of corn. Such culture will preserve a good growth. Do this for successive years, and good success is surer than most business affairs.

Our Hedges cannot fail to be suggestive. They are seen here of a dozen varieties of trees, mostly evergreens, from 2 to 10 feet high. Our success in planting nearly 2000 Arbor-Vitæ trees, in 1876, along our nursery avenues, was about perfect. The trees were 4 to 8 feet high. These hedges are on exhibition to all who may call. Carriages can pass through our grounds.

We can show the *Pyrus Japonica* (or Japan Quince) in hedges, both the red and white flowering varieties; also of the privet and the Three-Thorned Acacia, the Hemlock, White Pine, Norway Spruce, Blue Spruce, Black Spruce, Scotch Larch, and Balsam Fir. Then our Pruned

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, designed for separate Planting, are a feature of our establishment by no means to be overlooked. We have Arbor-Vitæ and Hemlocks of the most compact, close-pruned habit, of globular, pyramidal and conical shape.

Next comes the Evergreens whose natural tendency is to grow compact and dwarfish. These consist of Spruce, Hemlock and Arbor-Vitæ. The numerous rare Evergreens are many of them of dwarf habit also. The Retinosporas, resembling Arbor-Vitæ, have, many of them, a peculiar tint, while others have a plume-like delicacy. Others are tinted with yellow, or variegated.

TESTIMONIALS.

Worcester, Mass., April 22d, 1874.

“Mr. J. W. MANNING :

I have received the plants forwarded by you in superb order, and finer, stockier, better rooted plants than I had expected. If they do not thrive, the fault will be mine. The rhododendrons look magnificently. * * * * Yours truly,

CHARLES C. BALDWIN.”

Mayor's Office, Concord, N. H., July 10, 1869.

“J. W. MANNING, Esq :

Dear Sir,—I am happy to state that our hedge (2150—18 to 20 inch Arborvitæ) seems to be doing well. The trees, also (standards), are all doing well. * * * Yours truly,

L. D. STEVENS, Mayor.”*

WINCHENDON, MASS., June 12, 1876.

J. W. MANNING, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed check for the amount of bill for the last trees sent up. I am more thankful for the evident pains you took in selecting and sending me nice, good ones. They are the delight of my own people and the envy of many others. They get as they deserve much notice and universal praise. When I need more be assured of my order.

Yours most gratefully sincere,

DENIS C. MORAN,
Catholic Pastor.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 23, 1876.

J. W. MANNING, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—I herewith enclose Draft in payment of bill (of Evergreen trees). The trees are perfectly satisfactory. Accept thanks for the pains taken, and for discount.

Respectfully Yours,

HARRISON HALEY.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 3, 1874.

J. W. MANNING, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—Please find Post-Office Order for your bill. Your trees are very reasonable in price. I am well pleased with them.

Yours Truly,

DAVID CROSS,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

ALTON, N. H., June 10, 1874.

Mr. J. W. MANNING :

Dear Sir,—I am perfectly satisfied with your trees. There are several new houses being built here, and another season will be in want of trees and vines. Will recommend your establishment.

J. K. BOYNTON.

* In the above case 2,150 Evergreen trees were transported 60 miles, and only eleven plants were lost. It is to-day a proof of the success all may look for if the proper care is taken not to dry the trees between digging and planting.

Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples, according to size and habit of tree.....	20 to 30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries.....	15 to 20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries, medium growers.....	10 to 15 " " " "
Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines.....	10 to 15 " " " "
Dwarf Pears.....	8 to 10 " " " "
Dwarf Apples.....	6 to 8 " " " "
Grape.....	rows 8 to 10 feet apart; 8 to 10 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 5 by 5 to 7 "
Strawberries, for field culture, to cover all the ground.....	1 to 1½ by 3 to 4 "
" for garden culture, to keep in hills.....	1 by 2 "

Number of Trees on an Acre.

30 feet apart each way.....	50	8 feet apart each way.....	680
25 " ".....	69	6 " ".....	1210
20 " ".....	110	5 " ".....	1745
18 " ".....	135	4 " ".....	2725
15 " ".....	195	3 " ".....	4840
12 " ".....	300	2 " ".....	10890
10 " ".....	455	1 " ".....	43560

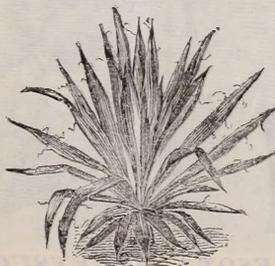
N O T I C E .

We have long been injured by parties claiming to be our travelling agents, and as evidence they show our card, circular or price-list. That is no evidence that they will deliver our stock, or that we ever saw the party. Some will buy a few dollars' worth of us, and obtain nearly all they sell from the most remote establishments, grown in very different soil and climate, to which is added the exposure of long transportation—often several weeks transpiring between the time of digging these trees and the delivery of them—while the purchaser supposed them grown and fresh from our grounds. We are thus censured when not at fault. Accept no agent claiming to sell our stock who cannot show an open letter, dated within 20 days, signed in our handwriting, with some printed heading relating to our establishment.



RHODODENDRON.

Blooms in June; leaves always green.



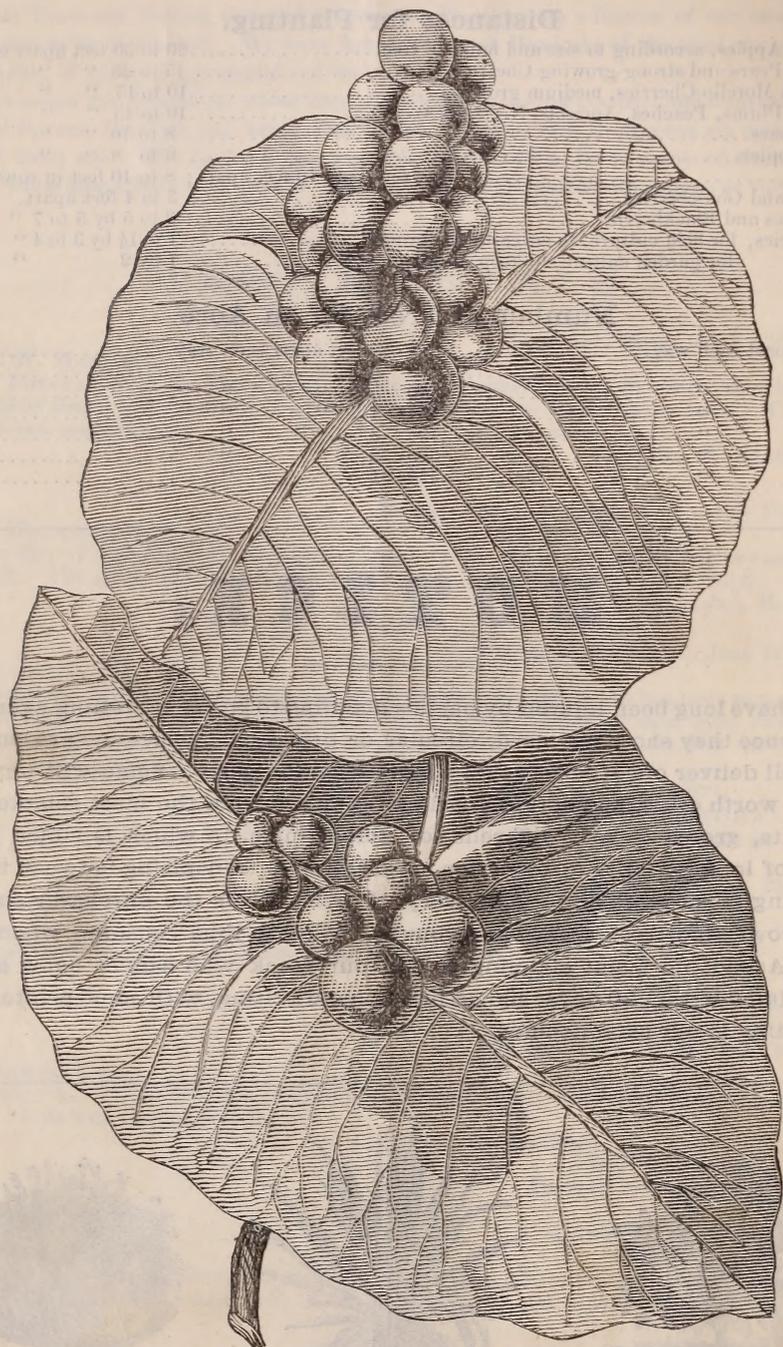
ADAM'S NEEDLE.

(*Yucca Filamentosa.*)



WOODWARD ARBOR VITÆ.

A Dwarf growing Evergreen.



MINNESOTA HONEYSUCKLE.

[The above engraving represents a twig with leaf and fruit of this hardy vigorous climber, growing often to the top of 40 ft. trees. Blossom yellow; fruit red from Aug. to Nov. From Minnesota. Price, strong plants, \$1.]

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

Evidently there is an impression coming over the minds of people that it is time to renew the planting of Apple Orchards and take care of them. The attention required to succeed in growing the Apple is only on a par with the care required to grow any field crop—timely attention.

THE BORER has long been a drawback in Apple culture. He is only subdued by cutting out or by something like whalebone being pushed into his hole after him.

THE CATERPILLAR is easily killed if taken when first hatched out. When his web is small the thumb and finger will kill him best.

THE CANKER WORM. The Thurlow farm in West Newbury had a good orchard on it. The worms had their own way for years, so that no crop was obtained to compare with the hopes of the owner. Most of the trees ceased to exist. The best of the orchards were selected, and *Printer's Ink* applied so often to a band of tar paper around the trunks of the trees, that the grubs did not succeed in ascending the trees and laying their eggs. This was succeeded by a crop in 1876, of 900 barrels of the best of Baldwin apples, while the actual cost of the prevention was only 4 cents per tree, proved by a careful account of the expense. No crop on the farm paid so well, even at the low rate of \$1.50 per barrel. The same preventive continued, resulted in another large crop in 1878.

Mr. Paul Ilsley, of Newbury, Mass., planted 28 Roxbury Russet Apple trees in 1861, costing less than 50 cents each, on land where the onion crop had been successful. The trees grew healthy and strong. He had gathered several crops, but in 1875 unusual results attended him. One hundred barrels of the most perfect apples were harvested from these trees. He realized \$450.00 cash on 28 trees, planted 14 years, as one crop.



TETOFSKY APPLE. (See description on next page.)

We planted two Hubbardston Nonesuch Apple trees on a gravelly loam soil, on a sidehill, in 1856—handsome trees worth 50 cts. each. No manure has been used, but the soil has been kept free of grass and weeds, forked up once or twice a year beyond the extent of the limbs from that time to the present. In 1859 we received the highest premium (\$6.00) of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for the best 12 apples shown the third season after planting. These trees have borne me fine crops every alternate year since.

The first fruit in importance is the Apple. Its period extends nearly or quite through the year.

Most of these larger trees we offer can be relied upon to fruit the year after transplanting.

We here show the following lines, representing the diameter of Apple trees at base. The size will oftener exceed than fall short of the dimensions here given:

For 25 cents,  7-8 to 1 1/4 inch diameter, and 5 to 7 feet high; very good tops and thrifty, with good roots.

For 50 cents,  1 1/2 or more inches diameter, and 6 1/2 to 8 feet high. Many of these trees have fruited in the nursery-row, especially the Crab Apples.

For \$1.00,  2 to 3 inches diameter, with a splendid top, and 8 to 10 feet high with roots in proportion to the top.

 We measure the diameter of a tree at the base, or a little above the root.

PRICE.

By the dozen for a selection of varieties of the above sizes,—\$2.50, \$4.00 and \$8.00.

Our choice of varieties, per hundred,—\$15.00, \$25.00 and \$50.00.

Tetofsky. (See Illustration.) One of the best of the Russian apples; not new, but not much disseminated. We have fruited it 18 years. We think our efforts have done as much to bring about its present popularity as any man in our country. Our trees are nearly all large to extra large. Some have fruited freely in the Nursery rows; a tree 6 ft. high in 1877 bore 68 specimens. It often bears at 2 to 3 ft. high. Ripe July and August. The tree is upright, forming an open head; comes to bearing extremely early, often the second year after being budded or grafted; bears every year. We would plant 10 feet apart, or even much less. Fruit good size, nearly round, yellow, beautifully striped with red, covered with white bloom. Flesh white, juicy, pleasant acid, aromatic. Adapted to small gardens. It never makes a large tree. Price, 4 to 5 feet, 25c each. We offer 7 feet trees, 50c each; 7 to 9 feet, with bloom buds, \$1.00 each.

Duchesse of Oldenburg. A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish, streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy, quite acid. A kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for dessert. Tree a vigorous, fine grower, and a young and abundant bearer. Sept. Succeeds well in the northwest, Canada, Nova Scotia and New England. Price, 5 feet, 25c; 6 to 8 feet, 50c; 8 to 10 feet, 2 inches diameter, in bearing, \$1.00.

Red Astrachan. Large, red, with white bloom; very beautiful, pleasant acid, tender white flesh. Great grower, and profuse bearer in alternate years. Succeeds everywhere; very popular. Early August. Fine for cooking, and popular for eating. Very desirable. Well and long known in our markets. Price, 5 ft. trees, 25c each; 6 to 8 feet, 50c. Some extra large trees, 2 inches in diameter, 8 to 9 feet, \$1.00.

NOTE.—We make special mention of the character and size of the three last varieties, as we have many advanced trees all transplanted since they were first-class trees; these, with all other named as EXTRA LARGE in the list, are so much above the common size of first class trees that the price of \$1.00 seems reasonable. They will transplant as safe as small trees for they have roots in proportion to tops.

New Brunswick. Origin, New Brunswick. A seedling or hybrid between those noted Russian apples, Red Astrachan and Duchesse of Oldenburg. Thus making, in this list, four of the most desirable sorts of hardy, early apples, adapted especially for the north. We witnessed early in August, 1875, 150 miles north of St. John, N.B., 3,000 trees of this New Brunswick apple growing in a specimen or Premium Orchard, having special treatment, being then 3 to 4 years from grafting; when 1 1/2 inch diameter, many of them had 50 to 70 splendid apples upon them. The tree is vigorous, very large luxuriant foliage, bears young. Fruit large, somewhat ribbed; yellow, with large, clear red stripe; pleasant acid. Season, last of Aug. and Sept. Price, trees 4 to 6 feet, 50c. We obtained the trees direct from New Brunswick in 1876.

(With this and other hardy sorts, it is possible to grow fine, large, improved apples at the extreme north, where it has been thought only the crab apples could grow.)

- Early Harvest.** Medium, yellow, tender and good sub-acid. Symmetrical grower; begins to fruit young. August. Price 25 to 50c.
- Primate.** Medium size, pale yellow, with a blush; flesh white, tender, sub-acid; stocky grower. August. Bears young, especially on dwarf stock. We have heavy bearing dwarf trees of this.
- Foundling.** Large, striped, ribbed, pleasant acid. This apple is among the best for the dessert or for cooking. It is often erroneously called River Apple; the growth and fruitfulness, as well as appearance, settle it at once as very distinct and more desirable. It is more than 30 years before the public. The trees from buds grow feebly, but grafted in the top of established trees it soon comes into bearing. It is as large and attractive as the Gravenstein, and several weeks earlier. Season, Aug. 1 to Oct. 15. Price of trees, 6 to 8 ft., 50c; cions by mail, 50c per dozen.
- Sweet Bough.** Large, pale yellow; flesh white, tender and crisp when fully ripe, with a rich, sweet and sprightly flavor. Tree moderate and upright grower. Aug. and Sept.
- Jersey Sweet.** Striped, good size, rich, juicy, sweet, a good grower. Sept.
- Williams Favorite.** Also called Early Williams, and Williams Red. This (with the Gravenstein) command the first place and the highest price in the Boston market in their season. Large, often oblong, red, with darker stripes, white flesh with veins of red; mild acid; pleasant, melting texture. Season, Aug. to Sept. Growth moderate; bears abundantly on a strong soil if highly cultivated. No such crop was ever grown of this apple as that of 1878. (Trees of this variety, at 2 to 3 years' growth, usually are 4 to 6 feet, while many of the stronger growers are 5 to 7 feet.) Price of cions, 50c per doz. Trees 5 to 7 feet, 25 to 50c.
- Gravenstein.** Large, flattish, yellow ground, handsomely striped with red; flesh yellow, crisp, of unsurpassed flavor, and a perfume peculiar to itself. Very popular in Boston market; considered the most valuable autumn apple. Vigorous with good culture. Fruits evenly over the tree, and mostly in alternate years. Keeps well. A sort of prince among apples. Season, Sept. to Nov. Size of trees, 5 to 10 feet, 1 to 3 inches diameter, 25c to \$1 each.
- Porter.** Large, oblong, yellow; sprightly sub-acid; hardy and productive. Popular. Origin, Middlesex Co., Mass. Sept.
- Maiden's Blush.** Medium, yellow and red; firm, good quality. A pleasant acid, white flesh, with a deep blush; flattish. Very productive. Desirable; a sure bearer. Very upright grower; when in full bearing state it has a round full top. Oct.
- Alexander.** One of the very largest apples. Round, beautiful yellow ground, crimson stripe, a little russet on some specimens near the stem, juicy and good. Tree a fair bearer. Oct. and Nov.
- Fall Pippin.** Very large, green, often ribbed, turns to a yellow when ripe; pleasant sub-acid with a distinct aroma. Late fall apple, often keeps well into winter. Dark bark, stout, upright, good formed top. Very worthy. Trees 6 to 8 ft. 25 to 50c
- Twenty-Ounce Apple.** A very clean, handsome grower, bearing a very large striped round apple, pleasant, juicy. For a large apple it is every way desirable. Late fall and early winter.
- Hubbardston Nonsuch.** Large, dark stripes of red; fair, mild and crisp; dessert. A young and abundant bearer. Does well on a dry soil; in fact it does well on any soil, except a low wet soil. Excellent market apple for late autumn, and may be kept fresh till February. No collection of six varieties is complete without this. 5 to 7 ft. 25 to 50c.
- Black Gillyflower.** It is quite oblong, dark brown, seen in market in winter, eagerly sought for as an eating apple, of which many can be eaten without a sense of fullness. Bears well and commands a ready sale. We have trees of large size. 7 to 9 ft. 50c.
- Mother.** Roundish, oblong, handsome, striped with mottled dull red, very tender, juicy, high flavored and fine. Tree vigorous, upright grower, and productive. Nov. to Feb.
- Fameuse.** (*Snow Apple*.) Medium size, roundish, very handsome, deep crimson, tender, white fleshed, juicy, high-flavored and delicious. Tree vigorous and productive; extremely hardy for the north.
- R. I. Greening.** Well known and desirable. Does best on a strong soil, with ample cultivation, very superior as a cooking as well as a dessert apple. We have trees 6 to 10 feet twice transplanted. (We find no trouble in transplanting this or other extra large trees from our soil.) Dec. to Feb. 5 to 6 ft. 25c. 3 inches diameter, \$1.
- King.** (Tompkins County.) Very large; often ribbed or angular, striped red and yellow. This apple is very much sought for. Tree free grower in long branches forming a broad, open top. Large and superior in flavor. New; origin, western New York. Dec. to April. We have large trees. 5 to 10 ft. 25c to \$1.

- Baldwin.** Large, red, often much yellow, and of good quality. The most popular, long known winter apple in market. Tree vigorous and productive; universally a favorite. Adapted to any well drained soil.—It originated only four miles from our Nursery on the Butter's farm in Wilmington, and has been known nearly 100 years. We have seen those who ate fruit from the original tree.—(Get trees from near the parent and first type, for it does seem as though it was somewhat changed by the influence of some stock upon which it is grafted.) Dec. to April. We have many extra large trees. 5 to 10 ft. 25 to 50c each; \$2.50 to \$6 per doz.
- Talman Sweet.** Medium size, clear yellow, with a distinct line over one side; a rich, sweet apple, not very juicy. Grows with an open top; bears fair crops. Ripe Dec. to April.
- Danvers Winter Sweet.** A vigorous grower, often not of handsome form when small, but forms a large spreading top when it gets age. Bears large crops of yellow smooth fruit; juicy; one of the best for baking. Profitable and well known. Ripe Dec. to March.
- Ladies' Sweet.** Large size, yellow ground, with dull red over most of the surface, with light specks, covered over with a light bloom. Flesh white, firm, a rich sweet; keeps late in winter; abundant bearer. Free, slender, upright grower when young; becomes spreading on bearing full crops. Well known for 25 years as a desirable eating and baking apple. Dec. to April.
- Hunt Russet.** Originated at Concord, Mass., 100 years ago or more. Medium, rich, juicy, pleasant and tender white fine-grained flesh. Upright grower. Abundant bearer alternate years. Adapted to dry soil. Appearance: yellow ground, somewhat striped with red, and over all, more or less, a cinnamon russet; short stem; broad bosom. Although long known it is to become a more general favorite. It is as good a winter apple as the Gravenstein is for a fall apple. Dec. to April.
- Northern Spy.** Very large, striped, sub-acid, and very fresh in spring. Excellent. It is not an early bearer, but fruits abundantly when it gets size and age. Commands a high price in market. Upright grower; compact, round top when developed. Dec. to May.
- Roxbury Russet.** Medium to large; quality good. Well known as a veteran. Tree vigorous on good soil. Profitable; keeping as it does until most all other apples are out of the market, it is sure to command a high price. It is most fruitful on rich, strong soil. March to June.

DWARF APPLES.

Much attention has been given to planting Dwarf Apples of late years, with the most gratifying success, especially where rich cultivation is afforded them. All sorts succeed equally well when worked upon Paradise or Doucin stocks—the former producing a very small tree or shrub, the latter a tree of considerable size, reaching sometimes 10 or 12 feet in height. These commence bearing fruit the second year after planting, and being as healthy as standard trees and quite as productive, are a great ornament and satisfaction to every planter who will attend to them properly. The dwarf habit is preserved by shortening in. We have seen a bushel of nice apples on a dwarf tree only 6 feet high, but pruned back so as to be 5 or 6 feet in breadth. They should be planted from 6 to 8 feet apart, or 1,000 to an acre. We have many in full bearing now.

PRICES.

Medium tree, 2 years, 25c; 3 to 4 feet high, 2 to 3 years, 50c; strong bearing trees, 4 to 6 years old, 75c.

CRAB APPLES.

Mostly 6 to 8 feet high, but several varieties are quite heavy trees from which fruit may be looked for the next season after planting these; are 2 to 6 times as heavy as first-class trees, and have fruited already, or will fruit at once. What is called a first-class Crab Apple Tree is 5 to 6 feet high. Many of our trees were transplanted when first-class size.

THE CRAB APPLE is planted largely to convert the fruit into Crab Apple Cider, an article commanding fabulous prices compared with common cider. Late keeping crabs, such as the Dartmouth, are best for this purpose.

- Yellow Siberian.** Remarkable as a full bearer: clear yellow, conical, uniformly fair. Contrasts well with the red and striped varieties. Price 25c; extra large trees, 7 to 8 feet, in bearing, 50c.
- Red Siberian.** Striped, conical, early and abundant bearer: has long been a favorite, and is yet a reliable variety. 25c; extra specimen trees, in bearing, 50c each.
- Transcendent.** One of the most popular Crabs. In size this Crab, on its introduction, was a great advance. Yellow, with red stripe. Bears young and quite abundant. Strong grower and large leaf. Season, last of Sept. and early Oct. Price, 5 to 6 feet, 25c; 7 to 8 feet, in bearing, 50c.
- Queen's Choice.** This Crab originated near Montreal. Has been extensively disseminated in northern Vermont and New Hampshire, and especially in Canada. We have seen its wonderful fruitfulness in our own soil. We gathered 2 bushels from a few trees in nursery rows, in Oct., of this same Queen's Choice. No other Crab of its age ever produced like it. Stock very limited. Trees, 7 to 8 feet, 2 inches diameter, 75c. We were awarded a premium at New England Fair, at Worcester in 1878, for the Queen's Choice Apple.
- Hyslop.** Above the size of most Crab Apples. Deep Crimson. Very popular on account of its size and dark crimson color. Keeps late. 6 ft. 25c; extra large bearing, 50c.
- Montreal Beauty.** Large striped, free bearer, very upright grower when young. It is one of the popular Crabs; 6 to 8 ft. 25c to 50c.
- Dartmouth Crab.** Origin, Hanover, N. H. Introduced and named by us 14 years ago. This tree is peculiar in its growth, quite upright when young, a full regular head when in bearing. The original tree we took cions from was some 8 inches in diameter and 20 feet in height. Fruit one and a half inches in diameter; is a great bearer; fine for cooking and preserves; will make the best of cider; keeps late in fall or early winter, which is one of its merits. Color very handsome, dark crimson or orange, with bloom. We have made a specialty of this variety, and offer many extra large trees, 7 to 9 feet, in bearing, 50c; 5 to 7 feet, 25c. See cut, last page of cover.

PRICE—per Dozen.

☞ We offer 12 Crab Apple Trees.—fine large trees, some in bearing,—made up of 5 to 8 varieties of first class to extra size, for \$5.00; or 6 of 6 varieties, including the Russian Apples, of first class to large, select, bearing size, for \$3.00.

☞ This is a limited list of Crabs, but quite ample for all practical purposes. We have at least a dozen other varieties in our collection, including several of the Maringo groupe.

SPECIAL LIST.

NEW VARIETIES.

Some of the new varieties in the following list are making a sensation recently by active salesmen. They grow readily in our grounds, and are adapted to the extreme North as well as to the Eastern states generally.

PRICE.

4 to 8 feet, 25 to 50c, except where noted.

- Wealthy.** Tree very hardy and vigorous; resembles Duchesse; fruit much like Fameuse. Dec. to Feb. Native of Minnesota. Of great promise for the north.
- Pewaukee.** Vigorous, spreading, productive; large, yellow, striped; tender, tart, fine-looking fruit, very hardy. A seedling of Duchesse of Oldenburg. Jan. to May.
- Walbridge.** (EDGAR REDSTREAK.) Vigorous; very hardy; great bearer; medium, round, striped, tender, juicy, firm sub-tart. Remarkably long in season. October to May.
- Hurlbut.** Very hardy, remarkably productive, handsome and of fine quality. Originated in Connecticut, and becoming very popular over a large extent of country. Original tree bore 40 bushels in a season. We have known this Apple since 1849. It is well tested in Reading, where it has fruited more than 25 years on trees of our planting in 1849. Oct. to Jan.
- MacIntosh.** Red; very large; continues a long season, until late in winter. Not largely disseminated. 50c.
- Mann.** This is an upright regular grower: the fruit has almost the precise characteristic of the celebrated Swaar apple; yellow, with dots; a rich, pleasant, juicy and melting apple—yet a dis-

inct tree in its habit of growth. We are pleased with the trees, growing as they do symmetrical when young. Ripe Jan. to May.

Red Bietigheimer. Fruited for several years in this country, and from personal observation and knowledge we can safely recommend it as well worthy of extensive cultivation. It is of the largest size, very handsome, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor, red in its prominent color. Season early to late fall. The tree is very hardy, vigorous and productive, and was imported from Germany to Rochester, N. Y. New. Price, 4 to 6 ft. 50c to \$1 each. Trees scarce.

Haas. (FALL QUEEN, GROS POMIE.) Very hardy, vigorous, upright, productive, early bearer; medium size, striped, tart. Oct. to Jan. Valuable in extreme North. Also does well South.

Summer Pippin. Very hardy tree of slow growth, great and early bearer. Fruit medium, conical, yellowish, rich sub-tart; very valuable. Aug. and Sept. 5 to 7 ft. 25 to 50c.

Duchesse of Oldenberg. Vigorous, stout, very hardy, a great bearer; large, round, striped, tart; for cooking in Aug. and Sept. 4 to 10 ft. 25c to \$1.

Tetofsky. Tree upright, dwarfish, very hardy, great and early bearer; fruit above medium, pale green and striped; tender sub-acid; in use in July as a cooking fruit. In eating in early August. 4 to 9 ft. 25c to \$1,

Famense. Spreading, hardy, medium, round, red striped. One of the most valuable for the North. Oct. to Jan.

Astrachan Red. Tree upright, vigorous, very hardy, moderate bearer; fruit medium size, round, red, tart, good. August. 4 to 10 ft.

The 4 last mentioned Apples are in the early part of the Apple list, but are inserted here among the special hardy list, adapted to our Northern sections. (All Apples are hardy in Eastern Massachusetts.)

Old Nonesuch. This Apple is 100 years or more in culture; it is worthy of reintroduction. It has been largely superseded with many less worthy varieties. Medium size, red with some yellow, very mild sub-acid, white but melting flesh. Season, December to March. 5 to 7 ft 25c to 50c. (This is also called Canada Red, and Steele's Red Winter.)

PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending. They can be had in good eating condition from August until early Spring.

The relative prices of the Apple and Pear are about as one to five. Skill is required to bring it to perfection. Good cultivation means a soil and fertility equal to growing vigorously a crop of vegetables or corn. Pear trees require better culture than the Apple.

Nearly all Pears of the summer and fall varieties are of much better quality to be gathered while yet hard, or as soon as certain wormy ones show a ripening tendency, which is often ten days before the bulk of the crop would be ripe enough to gather from the tree. The fruit may then be kept far longer than if left on the tree until mellow.

Mr. William L. Talbot, of Billerica, was eminently successful in the sale of his farm in Sept. 1874. He was sure the sale was effected by the fine pears in perfection at the time of sale, which he bought of us only two or three years before.

PRICES—*Single Trees.*

Standard trees, 2 to 3 years growth, 4 to 5 feet, 50c; 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 2 to 4 years old, 6 to 7 feet, \$1; 3 to 5 years, many in bearing, 7 to 8 feet, \$1.50; very extra, price on selection.

PRICE—*by the Dozen*—2 to 4 year old trees, \$1.00, \$6.00 and \$9.00.

Dwarf Pear trees are in demand. They require deep soil, liberal manuring, and clean cultivation. These are kept in compact form by cutting back the luxuriant growth.

PRICES—*Single Tree*—3 to 5 feet.

2 to 3 years, many in bearing, 30 to 50c. Extra large trees, price on selection.

PRICE—*by the Dozen*—2 to 4 years,, \$3.00 to \$5.00.

- Doyenne d'Ete.** No earlier pear than this. Small, round, sweet. Tree quite upright in growth. August 1st.
- Madeleine.** Medium size, juicy, sweet and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. August.
- Beurre Giffard.** Medium, fine quality, melting, medium size, long pear form, brownish on sunny side; slender grower. One of the best.
- Rostiezer.** Small, juicy, rich, sweet, one of the best; dark-brownish green. A profuse bearer. The growth requires heading back to make a good formed top. Aug. to Sept.
- Clapp's Favorite.** The Premium Pear. Should be gathered early (say the 20th Aug.) and ripened in a dry cool place. Standard trees bear young.
- This Queen of Pears is the largest of the early varieties. Size of Bartlett, and of best quality. A cross between the Bartlett and the Flemish Beauty, having the virtues of both—namely, earliness and perfect hardiness, great vigor of growth and splendid leaf. Rather upright and long-branching; sets its fruit singly. Color yellowish ground with dark-brown cheek. Origin, Dorchester, Mass. The best early seedling pear produced in New England. A \$60 Gold Medal was awarded it by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. 4 to 7 ft. 50c to \$1.
- Bartlett.** Large, buttery, melting. The most popular of all. Standard of excellence. It is always safe to plant more of this pear. Sept. to Oct.
- Belle Lucrative.** Greenish-yellow, medium, very sweet and melting. Abundant bearer in all soils. Does especially well on dry soils. An upright symmetrical grower. Ripe last of Sept.
- Tyson.** Medium size; melting; perfumed, luscious, prolific bearer, symmetrical grower. Sept.
- Flemish Beauty.** Large, brown, melting, hardy in all parts of the extreme North, where the fruit is generally free from cracking. [A tree in Woodstock, Vt., bore 9 bushels of perfect fruit, selling for \$36.] October. Have trees 5 to 10 feet, 50c to \$2 each; 7 ft. \$1.
- Doyenne Boussock.** Large, handsome, good, remarkably juicy when fully ripe; strong healthy grower; fruit uniformly fair, roundish, brown cheek, spirited and good. Gather while hard. Season just after Bartlett. We have 8 to 10 feet trees that replant safely, worth \$2.00.
- Howell.** A beautiful American variety, large, light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; rich aromatic flavor. Tree an upright grower and good bearer. Very hardy and valuable; an early bearer. Sept. and Oct.
- Beurre Superfine.** In growth, bearing and quality it is vigorous, fruitful, pleasant sprightly, juicy and melting.
- Buffum.** Medium, brown and yellow; very erect and great grower and bearer. A tree planted 10 miles from us at 4 years old, bore 8 bushels after being planted 8 years. Sweet. We have 8 to 10 ft. trees that transplant well in fruiting state. Oct. \$1.50 to \$2.00. 5 to 7 ft. 50c. to \$1 each. Does well on the quince root as a Dwarf.
- Seckle.** A delicious old variety unsurpassed in flavor; fruit roundish obovate; skin of yellowish brown, with red cheeks; flesh very rich, spicy and sweet. Tree a slow grower, with rather stout shoots. Needs high culture. Sept. and Oct.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey, q.** Medium, pyriform, smooth, yellowish brown, with dark cheek when well ripened; sprightly champagne flavor, much admired when perfectly ripe. Superior for marketing. Improved on quince stock. It is so successful on the quince as a Dwarf, that it is not propagated much on the Pear stalk, yet it bears well on the Pear stock. Oct.
- Beurre Bosc.** Large, cinnamon russet, half melting, musky, high flavored and excellent. Oct. and Nov. Excellent for market; fruit remarkably fair. Tree not handsome when young, and hard to propagate. Best to graft into top of well advanced tree. Our trees are mostly 4 to 6 feet high, and budded into stock up 3 to 4 feet from ground. 50c to \$1. 6 to 7 ft. \$1.50.
- Sheldon.** Rather large, round, russet, vigorous and productive; very rich, sweetish flavor, and melting. A new American variety, adapted to dry soil; stocky upright grower. One of the very best. Oct. We have a few 8 to 10 feet trees. \$1.50 and upwards. 5 to 7 ft. 50c to \$1.
- Onondaga, or Swan's Orange.** Large, deep yellow; valuable for market; rather spirited; bears heavily in nearly all soils. Fruit often very large. Tree disposed to branch low. Often keeps to Dec.
- Beurre Hardy, or Sterckmans.** Large, russeted, melting, vinous, rich and high-flavored. Tree vigorous and very productive. A superior pear. Oct. 5 to 8 ft. 50c to \$1.
- Beurre d'Anjou.** Fruit large, full pyriform; dull yellow, flesh white, very buttery, with rich

- vinous flavor. One of the most desirable varieties. Tree healthy, grows well with ordinary care, and bears finely. Nov. to Jan.
- Beurre Clargeau.** Very large, pyriform, skin yellow, shaded with orange and crimson, sprinkled with russet. Highly recommended for its early bearing as well as its fine size and beauty. Keeps well, from Oct. to Dec. Budded up 3 to 4 feet. 4 to 6 ft. 50c to \$1.
- Marie Louise.** Large, melting, vinous, rich and luscious. Tree an irregular grower, but fine bearer. One of the very finest pears. Oct. and Nov.
- Duchesse d'Angouleme, q.** A magnificent pear when grown upon the quince stock. Fruit of the largest size: skin greenish yellow, spotted with russet; flesh white, very juicy, with a rich and excellent flavor. Tree vigorous, upright, with yellowish shoots. Grown on Quince stock mostly, but bears well on Pear stock after some years. Oct. to Dec.
- Lawrence.** Medium, yellow, thickly dotted, with a flavor like loaf sugar. One of the best. Tree a moderate, healthy grower and good bearer. Nov. and Jan.
- Dana's Hovey.** Medium size; yellowish brown; handsome; no new or old pear can surpass it in richness and aroma, resembling the Banana; does not rot at core; good grower; bears abundantly; season, Nov. to Jan. 4 to 6 ft. 50c to \$1 each.
- Winter Nelis.** Small medium, roundish; brownish russet: fine grain, melting, rich and delicious. One of the best winter pears. Tree straggling, slender grower, yet throws up a tall central shoot. We have top-worked trees budded 3 to 4 feet from ground. 4 to 6 ft. 50c to \$1.
- Doyenne du Comice.** Large, melting, rich, perfumed and luscious. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the best pears. Oct. and Nov.
- Vicar of Winkfield (Le Cure), q.** Large, long, not first quality, but very productive. Best on quince. Should be well grown on dry, warm soil, to give them a blush, when they are very good, and will keep all winter.

Additional list of Pears:—most of them of recent introduction, 4 to 6 ft. 75c to \$1 and upwards.

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|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| BROCKWORTH PARK, Sept. | SOUVENIR DU CONGRES, Sept. | ST. CRISPIN, Oct. |
| DR. REEDER, Nov. | DUCHESS DE BOURBOUX, Jan. | URBANESTE, Oct. and Nov. |
| JOSEPHINE DE MALNES, Feb. | MT. VERNON, Nov. and Dec. | MANNING'S ELIZABETH, Sept. |

As much merit for all practical results is comprised in this collection as if extended to 50 other sorts.

PEACHES.

The Peach Tree requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil. A warm sandy or gravelly loam is excellent. Many good peaches were grown in 1878, in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. By the hundred the trees cost but little. To get fruit, trees must be planted and cared for.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the tree and the fine quality of the fruit, the Peach should have the last year's wood shortened in every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation. A new soil is best for a peach orchard. Ashes, or its equivalent in potash, is one of the best fertilizers.

Peach trees on being transplanted are much surer to live if cut back within one or two buds of the point from which the previous year's growth started.

We have many transplanted trees, 2 to 3 years old, 4 to 7 feet high, that have bloom buds.

We do not discourage the improvement of the Peach—but still we fail to see much improvement in size or quality of the numerous new varieties put on the market, nor but very little in earliness for the past fifteen or twenty years. We therefore have added only two varieties of the late introductions—ALEXANDER and AMSDEN'S JUNE.

PRICE.

1 to 2 years, 3 to 5 feet, 25c; extra large or older trees, 50c; per doz., \$2 to \$4.

- Alexander.** Origin Illinois, red, of medium size, very early. New.
- Amsden's June.** From Missouri, very early, medium size. New.
- Hale's Early.** Medium size; greenish white with red cheek; first quality. Tree healthy, good grower and productive. (It is said to rot on the tree some seasons.)
- Early York.** (Serrate, Early York, Early Purple.) Medium size; greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender.
- Crawford's Early.** This very beautiful and best of yellow Peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sprightly acid. The tree vigorous, wonderfully productive and hardy. Early in Sept.
- George IV.** Large, white, with red cheek; melting, juicy and delicious. Moderate bearer. Last of Aug.
- Yellow Rare-ripe.** Large, deep yellow, dotted with red; melting and juicy, with a rich flavor. Last of August.
- Old Mixon Free.** Large, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First to middle of September.
- Stump of the World.** Very large, roundish, skin white with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good.
- Crawford's Late.** Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with a dull red cheek. Tree vigorous, moderately productive. One of the finest late sorts. Last of September. Best for late preserving. (Often commands \$6 per bushel.) These are leading sorts, well known in market.

Additional list of well known Peaches:—

FOSTER. COOLEGGE'S FAVORITE. LINCOLN. SUSQUEHANNA. GROSSE MIGNONNE.

NECTARINES.

The Nectarine is a most delicious smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow. It is really a smooth-skinned peach. Give the same treatment as peaches require in culture.

These are supplied of the same age and size as the Peach, and are generally budded on the Peach stock.

PRICE.

Trees, on Peach stock, 1 to 2 years from bud, 35 cents each.

BOSTON. EARLY NEWINGTON. ELRUGE. STANWICK.

APRICOTS.

A delicious fruit of the peach species, valuable for its earliness. Requires the same treatment as the plum. It bears immense crops under favoring circumstances, ripening in August.

The Apricot is beautiful and delicious; its value is increased by its season of ripening between the Cherry and the Peach.

PRICE—1 to 3 year's growth, 50 cents.

Breda. Small, dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous. Productive and hardy. First of August.

Early Golden. (Dubois.) Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet, hardy and productive. The original tree, by Dubois, near Fishkill, N. Y., is said to have borne ninety dollars' worth in one season. Last of July.

Large Early. Large, orange, with red cheek; flesh sweet, rich and excellent; parts from the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Beginning of August.

Moorpark. One of the largest and finest apricots; yellow, with a red cheek. Flesh orange, sweet, juicy and rich; parts from the stone. Very productive.

PLUMS.

The Plum Tree, like the Pear, attains its greatest perfection in deep well prepared soil, being free from disease, except the black-knot, that is usually kept in subjection, by severe cutting away in its early stage. The curculio, a small, dark-brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off. But the following directions, faithfully observed, will secure a good crop of this fruit everywhere.

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jar by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stem of a limb sawed from the tree for the purpose. The insects will drop on the sheets and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine every day for two or three weeks after the fruit is set. It should be done before sunrise. The burning of old leather, gummy or pitchy substances every morning early, allowing the thick smoke to fume all through the tree while damp, is found a preventive.

The cost of protecting a large orchard from the attacks of the enemy will be but little for the entire season if systematically followed.

The Plum is wonderfully productive, disposed to bear heavy crops for a long series of years, with scarcely an exception. The superior excellence of the fruit causes it to be in great demand, and it brings readily in market from \$4 to \$6 a bushel.

This is a short list, but it combines the merits of a larger list.

PRICE.

4 to 5 feet, 50c; 5 to 6 feet, 75c; 6 to 7 feet, \$1; extra bearing trees, price on selection.

Smith's Orleans. Very large, reddish purple; juicy, rich and excellent. Vigorous and productive. Last of Aug.

Imperial Gage. (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage.) Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, rich, sweet and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Sept. 1.

Blue Plum. Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. September. This Plum gives a crop in spite of the Curculio, and ought to be in all collections however small. Excellent preserved.

Lombard. (Bleeker's Scarlet.) Medium, round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres firmly to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. A valuable market variety.

Peach. Very large, roundish, dull red, handsome, juicy, sweet and excellent. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. End of August.

Washington. Very large, round, yellow, handsome, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree very vigorous and productive when old. End of August.

Pond's Seedling. Large, oval, reddish, violet, juicy, pleasant and good. Tree vigorous and great bearer. End of August.

Orleans, Early. Medium size, round, purplish red, juicy, pleasant and good. Tree vigorous and productive. End of August.

Coe's Golden Drop. Very large, oval, yellow dotted with red, handsome, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree a fair grower and productive. Late and valuable. Sept.

Reine Claude de Bavay. Large, greenish yellow, roundish, juicy, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. A fine late fruit. End of Sept.

QUINCES.

The Quince is of late attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space, productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is very much sought after for canning. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quince to four of other fruit, apples or pears, it imparts to them a most delicious flavor.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

The fruit brought to Boston Market often commands \$6 per bushel. Planted 8 feet apart, gives 680 trees per acre.

Apple or Orange. Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks quite tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Ripe in October. Price, 2½ feet, 25c; 3 to 4 feet, full top, 50c.

Angers. Somewhat later than the preceding; fruit rather more acid, but cooks well. Tree a thrifty grower and abundant bearer. 3 to 4 ft. 35c.

Rea's Mammoth. A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger, of the same form and color; fair, handsome, and equally as good and productive. Tree healthy and thrifty when budded on the Angers stock. These trees command a higher price than the Orange Quince from a scarcity. Medium size tree. Price, 75c.

MULBERRIES.

Downing's Everbearing. Very large, two inches long, black, handsome, sprightly sweet, rich and excellent. Grows to a tree of moderate size; large leaf. 50c to \$1.

White. Grows to large trees, affording ample shade for streets, and at the same time bearing annually sweet, yellowish-brown fruit 1 to 1½ inches long. 3 to 4 ft. 25c; 6 to 8 ft. 50c.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry succeeds as a standard tree; is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil or driest situation. Plant 20 feet apart. Dwarf Cherry trees do well planted 8 ft. apart.

The Kentish or Morello class of Cherries are more usually budded on the Mahaleb stock to make them of dwarf habit, often bearing at 2 to 3 years old.

PRICE.

Standards, 2 years and upwards from bud, 4 to 5 feet, 50c; 6 to 7 feet, 75c; 7 to 9 feet, \$1. Dwarfs, 3 to 5 ft. 50c.

Gov. Wood. Quite large, rich; light yellow with a red check; juicy and sweet. One of the very best. Last of June.

Black Tartarian. Very large, bright purplish black; fruit tender, juicy, very rich excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Last of June and July.

Black Eagle. Rather large, dark red to dark purple; Very tender, juicy and of best quality; vigorous grower and productive. Ripens its crop gradually from last week in June to July 12.

Cleveland. (Dr. Kirkland.) Large size, yellowish, covered with bright red; quality excellent, strong grower and productive. Last of June.

Downer's Late Red. Rather large, light red; tender, juicy and delicious; vigorous and productive. Middle of July. One of the surest and most popular in N. England.

May Duke. Rather large, dark red, juicy and rich. At old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Early Richmond. (Kentish, Virginia, May.) Medium size, dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, with a roundish spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters, when some other varieties have been killed. Ripens soon after the middle of June.

Reine Hortense. Very fine, large, bright red; juicy and delicious; vigorous and productive.

Coe's Transparent. Medium size, amber and light red, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree spreading, vigorous and a good bearer. End of June.

Rockport, Bigarreau. Large, amber and light red, half tender, sweet and excellent. Tree very vigorous, erect and productive. Early in July.

- Black Heart.** Medium black, tender, juicy and good. An old, hardy, vigorous and productive sort. Early in July.
- Yellow Spanish.** Large, white and red, firm, juicy, rich and fine. Tree vigorous and productive. Early in July. A fine old variety.
- Florence.** Very large, yellow, and light red, firm flesh, rich and good. Hangs late on the tree. Tree vigorous and productive. End of July.
- Sparhawk's Honey.** Medium size, light red, tender, juicy, rich, sweet and delicious. Tree pyramidal, vigorous and very productive. End of July.
- Late Duke.** Large, pale red, tender, juicy, slightly acid and excellent. Tree pyramidal, vigorous and productive. Ripens late, the end of July.
- Montmorency.** A hardy tree. A very prolific Cherry. Sprightly acid. Ripe in July.
- “ **Ordenarie.** This is a recent importation from France. Well tested as hardy. Red acid. Ten days later than Early Richmond. It can be recommended. \$1.
- English Morello.** Bark red. Continues through the month of August. Well tested.

SMALL FRUITS.

The Small Fruits, such as Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., ripening from the first of June till Fall, are everywhere capable of successful cultivation, and yield large returns at comparatively small expense. They should have a place in every garden. Since the introduction of self-sealing jars and cans, they can be had throughout the year almost as fresh as when gathered.

STRAWBERRIES.

The culture of the Strawberry is quite simple; a soil that will produce a large corn crop is in condition to grow the Strawberry to a profit.

- Crescent Seedling.** This new berry originated at New Haven, Conn., by Wm. Parmlee. Its fruitfulness and good quality we had an opportunity to test as one of the judges of a display of thirty varieties at Rochester, N. Y., in June 1878, as well as most others in this list. No question can remain, it is safe to plant it largely; no fault will be found with its quality or fruitfulness. Price, \$1.50 per hund.
- Great American.** Origin: E. W. Durand, Irvington, N. J. One of the most vigorous growers, bearing immensely. Berries were once shown near a foot in circumference. \$1.50 per hund.
- Captain Jack.** New. (Origin: Samuel Miller of Bluffton, Mo.—we know him well; he does all things well.) Very vigorous, bears abundantly; dark red, large, firm flesh. It has all the good merits of the far-famed Wilson and much better quality. \$1 per hundred.
- Wilson's Albany.** Origin: John Wilson, Albany, N. Y., twenty or more years ago. It is as good as ever and has many admirers. \$1 per hund.
- Cutter's Seedling.** (Origin: B. F. Cutter of Pelham, N. H., as early as 1855.) We named it and disseminated it in 1859, and to this day want no better or more reliable berry for home use. \$1 per hundred.
- Grace.** Origin: John B. Moore of Concord, Mass. Exceedingly large; one that was highly esteemed by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. \$1.50 per hundred.
- Lenig's White.** Origin: Mr. Lenig of Germantown, Pa. It is the nearest White Strawberry, with a slight tint of rose color. Quality fine. \$1 per hundred.
- Downer's Prolific.** Origin: J. S. Downer of Kentucky. We met him on several occasions. Berry well tested; dark red; excellent quality. \$1 per hundred.

Charles Downing. Origin : J. S. Downer. (He named it for his friend Charles Downing, of Newburg, N. Y. Fruit large, uniform size ; superior quality ; ripens late. \$1 per hund.

Sharpless' Seedling. Origin : J. K. Sharpless, Cattawissa, Pa. We saw and ate berries last June at Rochester, weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and 7 inches in circumference ; our report as one of the committee is on record. Price, \$2 per doz. by mail.

This limited list is sufficient for all garden culture. Doubtless, another collection could be selected equally as good. I have business relations with Charles S. Pratt, a neighbor, who makes Strawberry culture a specialty, growing thirty or more varieties. I believe in the genuineness of his plants, and will supply plants on his conditions that are not in my collection.

Parties requiring plants by the 1,000 will please correspond.

CURRENTS.

This fruit comes partly with the Raspberry, but follows it for several weeks. Indeed, none of the small fruits will remain so long upon the bushes without injury as the Currant when grown on cool moist soil ; and since the introduction of the newer varieties, the currant is attracting more notice than ever before. Messrs. F. & L. Clapp, of Dorchester, in 1863, sold from plants growing among their pear and apple orchards, 1200 bushels of currants. The Cherry and La Versailles are the largest red sorts, often $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in circumference.

People want large red currants generally. We see but little difference between the Cherry and La Versailles, except in length of cluster, nevertheless we have kept them distinct. Both the Cherry and La Versailles grow to over half an inch in diameter, with fair culture.

Think of \$2 per bushel for small-sized fruit, and \$7 per bushel for large Cherry and La Versailles fruit in the same market ; 35c. per quart, was the price in Boston for many years past, but more recently 20 to 25 cents.

Set 4 feet apart in rich ground ; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot may have room to grow.

If the currant worm appears, late in May, watch the bushes very carefully and dust with white Hellebore ; Copperas Water is effectual also in its destruction.

Manure freely every autumn, and early in spring spade in the manure, leaving all the ground between the rows and plants mellow ; allow no weeds or grass about the bushes in summer.

If heavily mulched the fruit will remain on later in the season, often into Sept.

Victoria. A fruitful, sure bearer, light red, long clusters. 2 years' growth, 15c each.

Black Naples. Very large, black ; rich, tender and excellent for wine. Very productive. 1 year's growth, \$1 per doz ; 2 years' growth, very strong plants, \$1.50 per doz.

Cherry. Very large, deep red, rather acid, bunches short. Plants stout, vigorous and productive. 1 year's growth, \$1 per doz. ; 2 years' growth, strong plants, \$1.50 per doz.

La Versailles. Very large, red, bunch long ; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best, and should be in every collection. 1 year's growth, \$1 per doz. ; 2 years' growth, \$1.50 per doz. See cut below.



White Grape. Very large, yellowish white, sweet or a very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table; has a spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive. 1 year's growth, \$1 per doz.; 2 years' growth, strong plants, \$1.50 per doz.

White Dutch. No currant in this list is sweeter than this. It is a desirable, well tested old variety. 1 year's plants, \$1 per doz.; extra strong plants, \$1.50 per doz.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the Currant. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows, and mulch deeply, six inches or more, with straw tan-bark, coal ashes, &c. There are plantations in Philadelphia thus treated, which have borne large crops for twenty years. The currant worm is an enemy to the Gooseberry; it is easily killed with Hellebore, if the first show of the worm is seen and killed the last of May.

The recent plan of grafting the foreign Gooseberry on to tall stocks of the Missouri Currant as a preventative of mildew has proved a failure.

English Gooseberries. The number of varieties of English Gooseberries is almost innumerable. The fruit is generally large and handsome, but the tendency to mildew in our climate is discouraging to most but watchful cultivators. The **EARLY WARRINGTON** (Pale Red) and **WHITE SMITH** (Green), in favorable localities do extremely well, by the aid of thick mulching of salt hay or green-cut grass. 30c; \$3 per doz.

Houghton's Seedling. A vigorous American sort, very productive, free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color. Tender, sweet and delicate flavor. 15c each; \$1 per doz.; \$5 per 100.

We were early in the acquaintance of this Gooseberry. We planted out the first lot of 100 plants ever sent out by the originator, John M. Ives, of Salem, and made many hundred layers of it the same season, in Winnisimmet Nursery, Chelsea, Mass., in 1849.

Till within a few years the Houghton has been the only variety adapted to general cultivation. Recently several new seedlings have been raised, of great promise. We name the most thoroughly tested of them, all of which are very free from mildew.

Downing's Seedling. Origin, Newburg, N. Y. Fruit larger than Houghton, roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth, flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive. 25c each; \$2 per dozen.

Smith's Seedling. From Windsor, Vt., by Dr. Smith. Large, oval, light green, with bloom. Flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower, very fruitful, excellent. A seedling from Houghton. C. H. Chase, of Lebanon, N. H., obtained the stock of Dr. Smith. We bought our stock of Chase in 1861, and named it Smith's Seedling, illustrated it in our catalogue and disseminated it. It is now esteemed one of the most desirable. Bearing plants, 25c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$8 per hund. See cut on page 21. It is well to obtain plants at headquarters.

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit comes just after Strawberries, and when properly cultivated is quite profitable. Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well, or mulch heavy as a protection against dry weather that so often shortens the crop; pull up all the suckers but the few canes intended for fruiting. For field culture, rows 5 feet apart, 3 feet in the row. Pinch off canes left for bearing the next year, when three feet high, and prune off laterals the following spring within 12 inches of the cane. In garden culture tie up to single stake. Cut out old wood each year, just after fruiting, for all such die and would be in the way. Cover tender varieties in winter by bending down and throwing on earth.

Raspberries are classed in colors, the Red, Yellow, and the Black Cap.

RED.

Clarke. A highly valuable sort which has proved hardy with us. Bush a strong grower. Fruit of large size; light scarlet; good flavor. Commences to ripen with the earliest, and keeps in bearing late. 15c each; \$1 per dozen.



SMITH'S SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY. (See page 20.)

Philadelphia. This has been a most profitable red raspberry for marketing. It is a stout, healthy grower, perfectly hardy and immensely productive. The fruit is of the largest size, and presents a fine appearance, even after it has been transported a long distance to market. Smooth, dark-red canes. This does not succeed freely and is scarce. 15c each; \$1 per doz.

Hornet. This is an abundant bearer, of very large fruit, of firm, excellent quality, and then in Oct. and Nov. bears a crop on the new wood. 15c each; \$1 per dozen.

Brandywine. (SUSQUECO.) This raspberry is now conceded by fruitgrowers, especially about Philadelphia, where it has been well tested, to be the *best* Red Raspberry. Firm berry, of a bright red color, it stands without an equal as a market variety on account of firmness. Its bright color makes it also a great favorite. 15c each; \$1 per doz.

Saunders. Very large; superior quality. \$1.50 per doz.

Cuthbert. New. Origin, Newburg, N. Y. We are more pleased with this raspberry than any other in our collection. Clear red; firm flesh; fruitful; sprightly acid. Will carry to market well. This variety has never before been seen in the market. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Highland Hardy. We have tested this several years and find it hardy, fruitful and desirable. \$1 per doz.

Pride of the Hudson. A chance seedling brought forward by the Rev. E. P. Roe. It is of superior quality, and for home use is desirable if new varieties are sought for. Price, 25c; \$2.50 per doz.

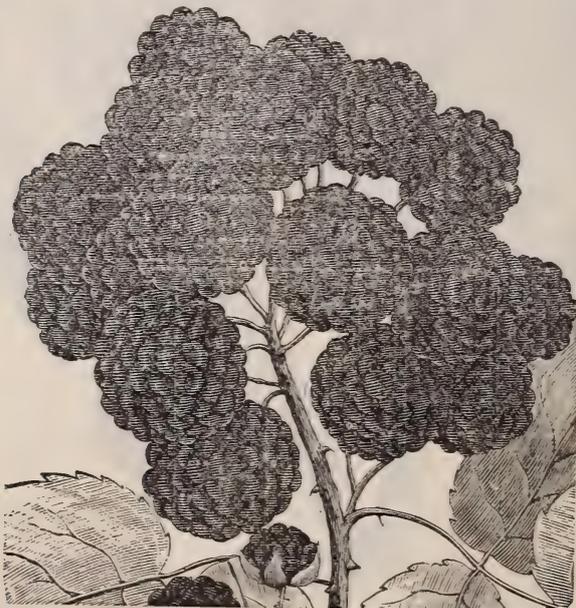
Franconia. This raspberry is equal in many respects to any of the new varieties, and has been well known for 40 years or more; endure our winters well. \$1 per doz.

YELLOW.

Brinckle Orange. This requires some winter protection, and is worthy of it. Pinkish yellow. No better raspberry in quality; fruitful; plants not very abundant. Price, \$1.50 per doz.

BLACK CAP.

Mammoth Cluster. Of all the Black Cap family this has proved the most productive. The bush a very rank upright grower; fruit extremely large to the very last picking. Black, with a rich bloom, very juicy, high flavored, perfectly hardy; sufficiently firm to bear transportation to most distant markets. \$1 per dozen. See cut.



MAMMOTH CLUSTER BLACK-CAP RASPBERRY.

Souhegan. This is a new variety. Much is claimed for it. Its vigor and hardihood we have proved. All admirers of the Black Cap should have it. \$1.00 per doz.

We name a limited list; some other sorts doubtless are good, but it is useless to extend—these cover the season of Raspberries.

BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberries have borne one hundred bushels per acre, in some localities, with special treatment, and sold from 25 to 40 cents per quart. Plant on good land richly manured. A thick mulching with hay or leaves keeps down weeds, and retains moisture, preventing the effect of dry weather in part. Rows 6 feet apart, 3 feet apart in the rows, and prune as with Raspberries; form a hedge or tie to wire. Cultivate shallow, but keep all weeds and grass down. Save a very few strong canes for fruiting the following year, and pull up all other shoots as often as they appear. A few strong canes are better than many weak ones that shade the ground.

Dorchester. An old excellent variety; large, very sweet and productive. \$1 per dozen.

Lawton. (New Rochelle). The well-known market variety; fruiting a long season. \$1 per doz.

Kittatinny. Large, black, sweet; soft when black; very hardy; ripens up gradually like the Lawton. Very largely planted. \$1 per doz.

Wilson's Early. Large, sweet, fair flavored; very productive; ripens up the fruit together, and is earlier than any other variety. One of the most desirable. We find it quite as hardy as most blackberries. Plants often not so strong as other varieties when young. \$1 per doz.; \$5 per hundred for select plants.

Sable Queen. Origin, Andover, Mass. At North Reading (Mass.), it was distinguished for fruitfulness and number of berries in a cluster. We learned of its fruitfulness, and resolved to introduce it in 1863. Had it illustrated and sent out plants. We still find it remarkably fruitful, and as hardy as any of the wild varieties, really an ironclad. \$1 per doz.

Wachusett. This we had years ago; it has but few thorns. It is doubtless wonderful for fruitfulness if skillfully managed, even on light, dry soil. \$1 50 per doz.

Agawam. Remarkable for number of berries on a cluster; its color and size commend it. Not much disseminated. \$2 per doz.

Snyder. This is extremely hardy and fruitful; of medium size and best quality. \$1.50 per doz.

GRAPES.

We have tested more than 100 sorts of Grapes, and name some of the surest varieties to ripen in New England, in the order of ripening, and the certainty of a crop. The grape crop is not one of absolute certainty. But all want grapes; get varieties that have proved the best in your section.

The grape comes quickly into bearing, requires but little space, and is indispensable to the garden or farm. It succeeds trained on trees and stonewalls, as well as to posts or trellises.

It is stated by the most eminent physiologists, that among all the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the Grape ranks first.

The soil for the grape should be dry; when not naturally so, should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm sunny exposure. Cultivate as for corn. Extra strong vines for immediate bearing, often two or three times transplanted, give fruit often the first year. We offer some extra large vines, cut back for fruiting, at special rates.

PRICE.

Well grown vines, nearly all 2 to 3 years old, many of them ready to fruit, 50c. \$4 per doz., except where noted.

- Moore's Early.** We are well informed in the history and merits of this new grape. It originated, like the Concord, in a neighboring town. It was selected from a seedling of the Concord. It is a reproduction of that grape in wood, leaf, quality and appearance, *but is unmistakably 12 to 20 days earlier*, ripens earlier than Hartford Prolific, and is adapted to the extreme north. It is likely to be very largely planted. It has been shown at the Mass. Horticultural Society's rooms as early as Aug. 25th, and after ample testing received the \$60 gold premium of that Society. We obtain our stock direct from the originator. Price, 1 year vines, \$1; 2 year vines, \$2.
- Dracut Amber.** Origin, Dracut, Mass. Dark amber color, somewhat transparent, veiny, large, slightly oval berry, large to compact medium cluster, holds well to stem until shrivelled; eaten fresh from the vine, no grape grown near is so palatable in its early stage of ripening. Sept. 1 to 15. It is a practicable grape where many better ones fail in this latitude—for twenty years it has not failed a crop. The call for this grape is increasing on account of the certainty of a crop. (See cut on special circular.) Price, 50c.
- Hartford Prolific.** Bunches rather large; berries quite large, globular; color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh sweet and juicy; ripens much before the Concord; valuable for its hardness, abundant bearing and early maturity. 25 to 50c.
- Worden.** A seedling of the Concord, and so much earlier as to make it an acquisition. The vine is hardy and fruitful. 50c.
- The Brighton Grape.** This has been several years before the public. Its merits are:—1st, Excellence of quality; 2d, Vigor and hardness of vine; 3d, Early ripening; 4th, Beauty and size of fruit; 5th, Beauty of vine and foliage. We have seen the original vine, and get our vines from the disseminator. Price, 1 year's growth, 50c; extra strong, 2 years, \$1.
- Diana.** Long acknowledged as the standard of excellence. Amber color. 50c.
- Israella.** Large, compact cluster, black, of good quality; ripens with Hartford Prolific. 50c.
- Delaware.** Still holds its own as one of the finest of grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vines moderately vigorous, very hardy and productive. 50c.
- Champion.** Most excellent quality, noble cluster, compact form, berry large, color black. A grape that has made its way into favor because of its uniform perfection in our bad seasons. Keeps well, bears transportation. Price, 50c.
- Ive's Seedling.** Quite as productive as the Clinton. Valuable for wine. As a sure bearer, it is a great addition to a collection. Ripe with the Concord; holds well to cluster, which is of compact, good form. As an eating grape it is quite as good as the Concord, and keeps longer. Price, 25c to 50c.
- Crevelling.** Ripe just after Hartford Prolific. Black berry; cluster loose, holds on perfectly. 50c.
- Concord.** Our acquaintance with the Concord commenced in the spring of 1849, five years before it was disseminated or had been named. We were in the employ of S. W. Cole, of Chelsea, Mass., in the Winnisimmet Nursery. Mr. Cole had then nearly all the stock of the Diana Grape in the world. Mr. E. W. Bull, of Concord, exchanged a layer of his new Grape (4 or 5 years afterwards named the Concord) for a Diana vine valued at \$1 per foot. We transplanted this layer, the first from the original seedling. Time went on—it proved the most valuable grape in America. It gave a new impetus to grape culture, because of its almost universal success. Uniformly healthy, vigorous and productive; flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet. Bunch large, nearly black, has light bloom. 10th of Sept. and Oct. 1 to 2 years, 25c each, \$2.00 per doz.; 2 to 4 years, 50c each, \$3.00 per doz.; twice transplanted in bearing, price on selection.
- Clinton.** This grape colors often in August, but requires to remain longer than many grapes to ripen, when it is a very spicy and excellent eating grape. Compact, medium-size cluster, berries round, with blue bloom, great bearer, perfectly hardy. One of the best wine grapes, for which it is extensively planted. No grape is so well adapted to cover an arbor or form a shade. We cook them by the bushel; strain out the pulp from the skin and seeds, add sugar and seal in cans—it is a stimulating sauce. Price, 25c; bearing vines, 50c.
- Janesville.** This grape we saw first in Wisconsin in 1871. It is perfectly hardy with us, is black, a compact cluster; gives a very sure crop. Price, 3 years old, 50c.
- Martha.** (Seedling of Concord.) White, medium berry and cluster, melting, sweet, nearly all juice, skin tasteless and thin; early and hardy as Concord; very thick, dark foliage. 50c.
- Isabella.** In favorable aspects it is desirable. Keeps well into winter. Ripens in favored places—along brick or stone walls, and sheltered localities; subject to mildew in some wet seasons. 50c.
- Allen's Hybrid.** Light greenish amber color. Few foreign grapes are of better quality; requires a good dry soil and favored locality. 50c.

- Croton.** A light greenish-yellow grape of very superior quality. 50c.
- Eumelan.** New, black, of superior quality; ripens very early, near the season of the Hartford Prolific. It has fruited near our grounds for the last ten years. We commend its quality. Price, 50c.
- Iona.** Large, dark, transparent amber color; beautiful in quality; ripens near the season of Concord. 50c.
- Catawba.** Of the highest excellence in good seasons. Before the advent of the Concord it was in all collections. Dark purple when ripe; ripens in sheltered places. 50c.



No. 15 (*Agawan*). [See description on page 26.]

ROGERS'S HYBRIDS.

2 to 4 years' growth.

- No. 4** (Wilder). Large and black; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous pulp; sweet, sprightly; ten days earlier than Isabella. 50c.
- No. 15** (Agawam). Dark purplish red, large, round, early and of great vigor of growth. Rich, peculiar aromatic flavor. Considered by Mr. Rogers as the best of his red hybrids. Ripe with Concord. 50c.
- No. 19** (Merrimack). Very large, and earlier than the Diana; strongly resembles No. 4. Bunches and berries large and compact. A very strong grower. 50c.
- No. 43** (Barry). The description given of No. 4 (Wilder) will answer well for this, except that it is a sweeter grape, so that some tastes will be better pleased with it. Price, 2 year vines, 50c.
- No. 53** (Salem). This is regarded as the best of Mr. Rogers's Hybrids. Bunch large and compact, berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thin skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly, with a most excellent aromatic flavor. 50c.

It will be seen that we name over twenty varieties of Grapes, whose merits are equal to a more extended list. Our seasons prove that some varieties do not ripen as well as others. When the selection of a collection is left to us, we will choose such as we find to give the surest crop.

No class of fruit can be introduced, at so little cost in plants, and tested on so small a piece of land, produce a more lively interest, or be so easily cared for as the grape—25 to 50 varieties may be bought and planted for less than 50c each; a cheap tuition and an important lesson to last a lifetime.

In testing 100 varieties, as we have during 25 years, our experience has demonstrated that the list above described is a proper one to select from for this latitude.

RHUBARB.

This deserves to be ranked among the earliest fruits of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Manure every autumn very liberally. Transplant every four years. Cut the large roots into parts of one to three buds each to plant. Large stalks weighing 1 to 2 lbs. sell best in market.

Linnaeus. Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all in quality. 25c per root; clumps that will separate into several roots, 50c.

Giant's Victoria. The largest of all. Has grown to over two pounds per stock. 25c per root; clumps that will separate into several roots, 50c.

ASPARACUS.

This is one of the finest of spring vegetables and should be more cultivated; at no time has it been known to overstock the market. It has a medicinal quality that is recognized as safe for the young and old. To prepare a bed, dig or plough the ground deep, incorporating large quantities of well-decomposed manure. Plant the roots about 3 inches deep, in rows 18 inches apart in the rows. The size of the shoots depends on the culture, as much as name and variety.

Grison's Giant. A well-known popular variety. \$1.50 per hund.

Conover's Colossal. A new sort of very large size and of excellent quality. \$2.00 per hund.

Evergreens, Windbreaks and Hedges.

Protection from storms, winds and the cold, is an absolute necessity in this climate for man and his animals. We have advocated for years the planting of trees to supply the growing scarcity of fuel, and timber for building.

The Scotch Pine, recommended for forest planting, is a European tree (the quotations of its value as timber are mostly foreign); the tree transplants quite safely. It is offered at low rates by the 1000—transplanted trees are preferable to seedlings for forest plantations.

The Scotch Larch is so long and well known that no doubt can exist of its practicability. It will soon grow into a wood-lot, and is a valuable fuel. We have it planted 29 years ago that warrant us to believe that more than 50 cords of wood per acre can be grown in 25 years on good land at a small outlay for trees—say 1 to 3 feet high, once transplanted. (We do not share in the published account of its great firmness or durability as lumber when grown in this country.) We offer trees 4 to 7 feet, twice transplanted. Of these we have an excess.

Plant the Larch as early in April as possible, or late in autumn, for if the attempt is made to move it at a time usually thought proper to plant Evergreens in the Spring, it will be a general or complete failure, for no tree starts into leaf so early as the Larch. Get many holes ready to plant your trees without exposing the roots to sun or wind and success is quite sure. It is well to reduce the tops at time of planting.

We believe our native *White Pine* (*Pinus Strobus*) is the best tree for a *Farm Windbreak*. Our ability to supply small seedlings is equal to any call we anticipate. Of all the varieties of Evergreen trees we think the *White Pine* is one of the most desirable trees to plant along the borders of farms or fields. Small fields and gardens will not admit of so large growing trees as the Pines, Larches, Spruces, &c. The American *Arbor Vitæ* is adapted in such a case; by pruning they are kept within bounds and are decidedly ornamental. All Evergreens to remain healthy require to make a growth from top to bottom, and will not long bear so close pruning as will keep them from expansion. Hedges are often planted for effect as a screen to cut off unsightly views, or for a neat attractive ornament. It is practical to use a dozen varieties of Evergreens for Hedges or Windbreaks, where ample room is afforded.

White Pines at the Hunnewell Estate in Wellesley, Mass., are what about 22 years' growth has produced, expanding 35 feet and 50 feet high. Early in August, 1875, we were at Fredericton, the capitol of the Province of New Brunswick. There along the north of the Governor's mansion stands the White Pine, limbed to the ground with trunks 3 to 4 feet diameter and 75 or more feet in height. By their shelter the effect in cold sunny days must be like a sudden transportation to a much more southern latitude.

The Austrian Pine is seen 20 feet high and nearly as much breadth of branches, on Nahant, at the left of the road to *Hood's Cottage*; it is a fact that on that treeless ocean-bound tongue of land, 5 miles out to sea, one hardy tree being established, others less hardy have grown by its protection, until planters there do not hesitate to plant nearly everything that will grow inland, by the aid of the shelter of the more hardy trees, such as named above, and many others.

We exhibited 52 varieties of Evergreens at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Annual Show of Fruits, Plants and Flowers, and were awarded one of the Hunnewell prizes, and in addition a liberal gratuity. Also, we displayed fine Pruned Evergreens and other specimens at Concord, before the Middlesex Agricultural Society (the oldest society of its kind in the State); then again at Lowell, before the North Middlesex Agricultural Society, and were awarded Premiums and Gratuities. We have kept up these displays for many years.

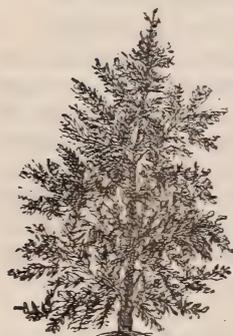
But after all, the most convincing display is in our grounds where the trees are growing, and look just as they will on being transplanted into the buyer's ground—one can here please the fancy and be able to judge by comparison.

We do not hesitate to call trees hardy that succeed under our treatment; and buyers are presumed to give them as good or a better chance than we have. Purchasers can have the benefit here of our experience as we have worked it out—our word and example is free to all who will listen, or come and observe.

ARBOR VITÆ (Thuja).

We prune many Arbor Vitæ in pyramidal and close conical shapes. They are prized by planters, and are proper for limited grounds where the expansive, natural habit is not advisable. See cuts.

Price, pruned trees, 4 to 6 feet, according to compactness and beauty, 50c to \$1 or more.



Natural-formed Arbor Vitæ.
4 feet.

grown trees. It is advisable to plant them in Nursery rows one or more years before placing them in Hedges or as Standards.

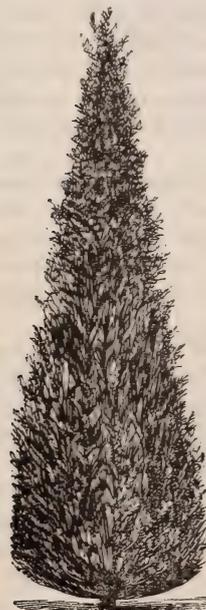
Arbor Vitæ. (*Thuja*.) (*Occidentalis*) American or *Canadensis*. It is a native of northern New England and Canada, ranging from the Gulf of St. Lawrence far west of the great lakes. This plant is, all things considered, as good as any Evergreen for screens, or hedges. It is very hardy and easily transplanted—few plants ever failing if properly grown specimens are obtained. It grows rapidly and soon forms a most beautiful hedge. Good to divide the lawn from other parts of the grounds, or to cover unsightly objects. To plant as separate trees we select stocky well-formed natural trees at following

PRICE.

3 to 4 feet, 25c; 4 to 6 ft., 50c; 7 to 8 ft., 75c.

For hedges, 2 to 5 years transplanted, by the hundred, 6 to 9 in. \$3; 10 to 15 in., \$5; 18 in. to 2 ft., \$10; 2½ to 3 ft., \$15; 4 to 5 ft., \$20.

Arbor Vitæ Trees as gathered from the pastures and forests of Maine, sell at less than half the above rates. These do not live as well as Nursery



Pyramidal Pruned Arbor Vitæ.
6 feet.

The following 12 to 15 types of the Arbor Vitæ are a part of a much larger list, but they are distinct enough to be added to a collection; they will vary in size from 1 to 6 feet in height.

T. Brinkerhoff. Originated at Fishkill, N. Y. Quite rare; with golden tint of foliage. 50c to \$1.

Cloth of Gold. This is so completely yellow as not to be properly called an evergreen; yet it is an Arbor Vitæ, and hardy. 50c to \$1.

T. Heath Leaved (*Ericoides*). Very close formed, dwarfish growth, with heath-like leaves; very pretty. 50c to \$1.

T. Plicata (*Nee's Plicata*). From Nootka Sound. Handsome, perfectly hardy; foliage plaited, massive, of rich, dark-green color. \$1.

T. Pendula (Weeping). A variety of elegant drooping habit, not grafted. Quite rare. \$1.

T. Pyramidal. The habit of this is upright, like some of the Cypress and Junipers. 50c to \$1.

T. Verveniana. Golden variegated. A distinct, handsome yellow, marked variety. 50c to \$1.

T. Burrow. Slender, upright growth, of light-green, and in winter a rich yellow color. 50c.

T. Dalabrata (Japan). A very singular and pretty form, with flattened leaves; bright green above and silvery white beneath. 75c.

Pruned Arbor Vitæ, 2 to 5 feet, of cone form, compact and beautiful. By pruning, twice a year, some are made so dense that they cannot be seen into 2 inches. 50c to \$1.50.



Close Conically Pruned,
2 to 5 feet.

The following 5 or 6 varieties by nature grow compact and more or less globular.

Parsons Compacta. Very dwarf and compact, with a globular head of a light green color; perfectly hardy; 2 feet high and 18 inches diameter, 75c. See specimens, 4 feet across, in our grounds.

Reed's Dwarf. A seedling grown by Wm. Reed, of Elizabeth, N. J. broad spreading, and valuable. Does not fade in winter. 50c to \$1.

Globosea. Globular habit and very distinctly marked; never grows over 4 feet; requires no pruning to retain it in a round form; takes care of itself in a hedge. 2 to 3 ft. 50c to \$1. Grown by John Bright, of Germantown, Pa.

Woodward. See cut. Grows some 3 to 4 feet, and nearly as broad. (We were awarded a Silver Medal by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in 1871, for its introduction.) A fine tree for the lawn.

Price, 8 to 10 in., 25c; 12 to 18 in., 50c.; 18 to 20 in., 75c; 2 to 2½ feet, \$1.

We recommend this as suitable to set as a border for walks. It will make the most perfect hedge without a particle of pruning, and grow many years before becoming two feet high. 4 to 6 inch plants, \$5 per hundred; 6 to 9 in., \$10 per hund.; 9 to 12 in., \$15 per hund. This is a distinct native Arbor Vitæ; has only to be seen to be admired. It is not improved by pruning, but will retain about an equal diameter with its height. Our cut does not do justice to it.



Woodward Arbor Vitæ,
2½ feet.

Siberian Arbor Vitæ. Keeps color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal. Makes an elegant lawn tree, and may grow 8 to 12 feet. It is remarkable that this retains so high a price, after being so long in cultivation. It is propagated from cuttings and layers.

Price, 12 to 18 in., 25c; 2 to 3 feet, 50c; 9 to 12 inch, \$10 per hund.; 15 to 18 inch plants, \$12 per hund.



Siberian Arbor Vitæ, 3 to 4 feet.

FIR (*Picea*).

Balsam, or American Silver Fir (*Balsamea*). A very regular symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young. On rich soil we have seen it 40 feet high, with broad healthy branches green to the ground. Leaves dark green above, silvery beneath, retaining their color during the severest winter; grows rapidly. 12 to 18 inch, 10c; 2 to 3 feet, 25c; 3 to 5 ft., 50c; 4 to 6 ft., 75c; 6 to 7 ft., \$1. \$5, \$10, \$20, \$25 and \$30 per hund.

Fazier Fir. A tree from our Northwest Coast. Of more slender and delicate habit than Balsam Fir of New England. Grows finely with us the past 8 years. 3 to 4 feet, 50c; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.

European Silver (*Pecinata*). Quite noted for broad-spreading horizontal branches and long, flat, silvery under surface of leaves. We offer only small trees. 2 feet, 50c.

Nordman's Silver (*Nordmanana*). This evergreen looks so majestic and symmetrical, when in perfection. Like all firs, it retains its dark color at all seasons. Some noble specimens exist in the vicinity of Boston, but it is best to be sheltered from the bleakest northerly winds. We offer small trees. 1 foot, 50c; 2 feet, \$1.



Balsam Fir, 4 to 5 feet.

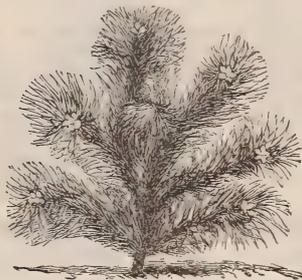
Pinsapo Fir. From the mountains of Spain. An elegant tree with a singular, roundish, very sharp pointed leaf set all around the branches and shoots; quite distinct, with a rich, silvery green color; the growth is symmetrical and elegant. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 50c to \$1.

PINE FAMILY (Pinus).

White Pine (*Strobus*). The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage delicate silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils. No better tree to plant as a windbreak or by the thousand as timber. It is one of our most common of forest trees, producing the best of fuel and unequalled lumber for finishing, doors, sash, blinds &c. Some in sight of our grounds now stand much over 100 feet high that have grown within the memory of living men. It can be pruned so as to make a compact hedge. See sample in our Nursery. 6 to 10 in., 6c; 12 to 18 in. 10c; 2 to 3 ft., 25c; 4 to 5 ft., 50c. \$5, \$15 to \$30 per hund.

Of the White Pine we have pruned trees. We are also able to supply seedlings not transplanted, 2 or 3 years from seed. Price per 100, \$2 to \$5; per 1000 on application.

Swiss Stone Pine (*Cembra*). A handsome and very distinct European variety, singularly compact, conical form, of short foliage and silvery leaves. Of rather slow growth, with very heavy, stout trunk. Price, 3 feet, \$1; 4 ft., \$1.50.



Austrian Pine, 3 feet.

Austrian or Black (*Austriaca*). A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark-green; growth rapid; valuable for any soil. Good to cover barren spots or steep banks. See cut, on the left, that was remarkable for long leaves; on different trees they vary from 3 to 6 inches. Price, 12 to 18 in. 10c; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 25c; 3 to 4 ft. 50c. \$7.50 to \$30 per hund.

Table Mountain (*Pinus Pungens*). From Table Mountain, North Carolina. Grows well with us; leaves very broad, bright green; attains large proportions; vigorous stocky grower; distinct and desirable; terminal buds, usually 7 in number, red and bluntly pointed. 3 feet, 25c; 4 to 5 feet, 50c. \$2 to \$5 per d.z.

Dwarf or Mountain (*Pumilio*). A low-spreading, curious species, attaining only a small size, 4 to 8 feet; grows in a cluster rather than by an upright trunk; foliage darker green than the Scotch; is well adapted to exposed, bleak localities. Price, 1 foot, 25c; 18 in., 50c; 2 ft., 75c.

Scotch (*Pinus Sylvestris*). A native of Scotland, as well as middle and northern Europe. It ranks in England among Evergreens, as the Oak among deciduous trees, transplants quite successfully. Grows into round-headed trees. Color of leaves varies from greyish to bluish-green, set in two's two to three inches long. We have transplanted trees of this Pine 6 to 10 ft. high, limbed to the ground, bodies 3 to 4 inches diameter, with complete success. A fine, robust, rapid growing tree. A reliable hardy tree in exposed aspects, even near the sea-shore. 12 to 18 in., 10c; 2 feet, 15c; 3 ft., 25c; 4 to 5 feet, 50c. \$5 to \$25 per hund.

Red (*Pinus Resinosa*). [Generally known among lumbermen as Norway Pine.] Grows in the forest remarkably straight, with few loose branches, mostly near the top; often attains 80 feet; reddish bark; found on dry or gravelly soil. When grown in open ground with plenty of room, it is common to expand 15 to 20 feet when but little more in height. Leaves two in a sheath, 5 to 6 inches long, half round. Seldom in nurseries. 1 foot, 10c; 2 feet, 25c; 3 ft., 50c. \$7.50 to \$25 per hund.

Heavy Wooded Pine (*Pinus Ponderosa*). Resembles the Austrian Pine in habit; leaves 6 to 8 inches long, dark green color; buds prominent, long, coming to an obtuse point, reddish, often glaucous color; cones 3 inches long. Attain very large proportions on the Pacific coast, often 100 feet high. It grows in the Cambridge Botanic Garden. Our trees are 12 to 18 inches high, 25c to 50c; a scarce variety. In 1880, 2 to 5 year trees will be more plenty.

JUNIPER (Juniperus),

Red Cedar (*Virginica*). A well-known American tree, with deep green foliage. Remarkable for the fragrance peculiar to most Junipers. Makes a distinct ornamental tree, with various habits; some taking a conical form, others more spreading, and many of quite distinct color of foliage. (In some lists these are made distinct varieties.) 18 in., 25c; 2 to 3 feet, 50c; twice transplanted, 4 ft., 75c. Some noble, selected specimens, \$1.



Irish Juniper.
3 foot tree.

Juniperus Glauca. A noted type of a glaucous or silvery color of foliage; so white is the foliage as to be distinctly noticeable at quite a distance; it has an agreeable fragrance; loose, spreading branches. Quite desirable. 2 ft., 50c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

Irish (*Iibernica*). Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty pyramidal tree or shrub, and for its beauty and silvery-green color is a general favorite. See cut. Price, 2½ feet, 50c; 3 feet, 75c; 4 feet, \$1.

Lawson's Cypress. A native of the Pacific coast. It is truly beautiful. Only a few perfect specimens exist about Boston. We do not find it entirely hardy, but fine specimens are about Boston sheltered by thickets. It is worthy of planting by all who desire a full collection.

RETINISPORA FAMILY (Cypress).

From Japan. Perfectly hardy, and yet have so delicate a look that they may be said to be living and growing plumes. The following collection are some of the prominent types in growing demand. All will bear shearing or training in any form as hedges or standard trees.

R. Plumosa Aurea. Of all the Retinisporas, this we esteem the most useful and beautiful. It resembles a golden plume. It will endure the most exposed windy aspects on moist or dry soil. No large trees are offered. Price, 1 foot, 50c; 2 ft., \$1.

R. Plumosa. Plume-like Retinispora. A very compact growing variety, with small, bright-green leaves and slender branches. It is entirely hardy here, and exceedingly pretty. Price, 1 foot, 50c; 2 ft., \$1.

R. Obtusa. Obtuse-leaved Retinispora. A beautiful and distinct species of undoubted hardiness. It grows with graceful, drooping branches. Leaves blunt, dark glossy green above, with silvery white bands beneath. Price, 12 to 18 in., 50c; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

R. Pisifera. Also from Japan, and hardy; light or yellowish green, slender, waving branches; so distinct as to be indispensable in a collection, and grows to a noble tree. 2 feet, 75c.

R. Squarrosa. Compact, stocky habit, distinctly silvery in color, graceful at all seasons. 3 ft. 75c.

Nootka Sound Cypress. A desirable tree from the northwest coast; of pyramidal habit; light glossy, green foliage, sometimes with a blueish tint. 75c to \$1.50.

SPRUCE FAMILY.

Norway Spruce (*Abies*). (*Excelsia*). A lofty tree, a native of northern Europe, with pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age has fine, graceful, pendulous branches, from which hang cones 4 to 8 inches long; is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for general planting. Was not planted much in this country until within 35 years. Very largely planted the past 20 years. Will grow 60 to 70 ft. Our stock is of 1 to 6 feet trees, on good soil, and not crowded, of luxuriant color; frequently transplanted, compact and stocky.

Price, 12 to 15 in. 10c; 15 to 18 in. 15c; 2 to 2½ ft. 25c; 3 to 5 ft. 50c; 5 to 7 ft. \$1. Price by the hundred, \$6, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$35 to \$50.

☞ NORWAY SPRUCE, from seed-beds, 4 to 6 or 7 to 9 inches high, \$9 to \$12 per 1,000. We propose to plant more seedlings than ever in nursery rows for future sales of transplanted trees.



Norway Spruce.
3 feet.

Conical *Excelsia* (*Conica*). A peculiar, compact, cone-formed tree of the Norway Spruce class. Set closer, will retain its compact habit without pruning. 2 to 4 feet, 75c to \$1.50.

Englemanni. Englemann's Spruce. From the cold sub-alpine districts of the Rocky Mountains. It makes a stately tree 60 to 100 feet high, forming a narrow, sharply tapering spire of a rather darkish hue, with the under surface of leaves showing a silvery color, varying from green to a fresh silver color. Fine specimens are seen in the Cambridge Botanical Garden and at Forest Hill Cemetery 4 to 8 ft. high. [The trees of this variety are yet small; 12 inch trees may be had in 1880.]



White Spruce. Habit variable.

and disposed all alike and lying close around the branch, cones short. A rare tree yet. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 50c to \$1.



Blue Spruce.

We packed 70 pruned Hemlocks in as many mats, with moss, in 1878, and went in person and planted them at Nashua, N. H.; only one was dead the September following.

We have noticed in all the coniferous trees a tint or color of foliage and form of tree, in some instances, so as to actually confuse a close observer to readily demonstrate to what class they belong. Luxuriant specimens of any tree are more easily identified than stunted growths. These contrasts, as may be seen in our grounds, are worth attention.

In addition to *Abies Englemanni*, we shall have plants 2 years old from seeds of *Abies Douglasii*, *Abies Concolor*, *Abies Subalpina*, and *Pinus Flexilis* in 1880; also the Umbarilla Pine from Japan, and numerous rare evergreens, more or less variegated, all grown from seed. [By grafting, more or less of the above list have been grown for some years past.]

White Spruce (*Alba*). See cut. A tree with compact rigid habit and light green foliage. Many specimens have a silvery hue. This tree is found growing in great perfection in some localities in northern New England and the dominion of Canada. The cones are less than 2 inches long; retaining its lower branches about as long as the Norway Spruce and far better than does the Balsam Fir on dry soil.

Price, 9 to 15 in. 10c; 18 in. to 2 feet, 25c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

Oriental Spruce. From the East, near the shores of the Black sea. This Spruce has a rich shade of green, leaves short and disposed all alike and lying close around the branch, cones short. A rare tree yet.

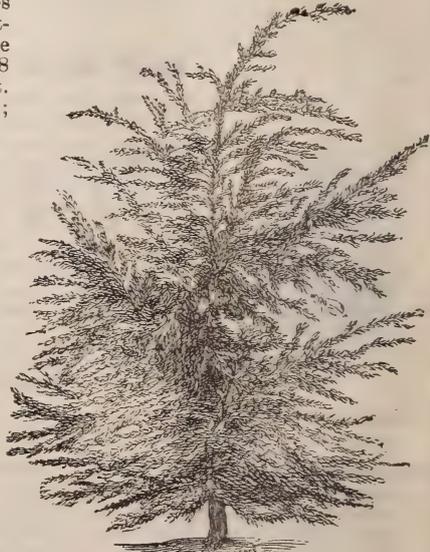
Blue Spruce. Bluish green foliage and fine habit of growth, making a most beautiful tree planted alone, or in a collection. This, with other Spruce trees or other evergreen trees, with their various shades of green, makes a noticeable contrast planted in a belt or as separate trees.

Price, 3 to 6 feet, 50c to \$1. See cut.

The blue tint is not so noticeable in very small trees. The call now is for 50 trees where one was called for 5 years ago. This Blue Spruce is a type found in the northern part of New England and Canada.

Hemlock or Weeping Spruce (*Canadensis*). An elegant pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate, dark foliage, like that of the Yew. Distinct from all other Spruces in the flat form of the new shoots by two rows of leaves. It is a beautiful lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge. Prunes into any form. A graceful large tree if left to nature. See cut of a natural tree.

At these prices very compact natural habits will be selected. 15 to 18 in. 10c; 24 to 3 ft. 25c; 4 to 5 ft. 50c; 5 to 7 ft., \$1.



Hemlock of Natural Habit.

We have root pruned thousands of Hemlocks and other evergreens by digging completely around and under them, thus a new fibrous root growth retains the earth. We also have casks sawed in halves, and lift a ball of earth with the roots of the tree, just filling the tub. Or each tree is often packed in a separate mat, with moss around a ball of earth.



Scotch Larch, 6 feet.

Scotch Larch (*Europæa Larix*). An excellent rapid-growing, pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber, posts, and railroad ties. Small branches, drooping; a fine shade tree. Grows very rapidly even on dry, poor soil. We have trees 20 years planted, 40 feet high and some 4 feet in circumference at the base, with branches spreading over 25 feet. Nothing will pay better to grow as a forest tree on treeless land. Very sure to live if transplanted very early in the spring or late in the autumn.

Price, 14 to 2 feet, 10c; 2 to 3 ft., 15c; 3 to 4 feet, 25c; 4 to 6 ft., 50c.

Price of seedlings, 6 to 15 inches, from seedbeds, can be sold as low as \$10 per 1,000, by the 5,000 very cheap, if ordered in March, to plant as soon as frost is out.

TREES TWICE TRANSPLANTED.—12 to 18 inches, \$1 per doz., or \$5 per hundred; 2 to 3 ft., \$10 per hundred. See cut of a 6-foot tree, opposite.

American Larch. (HACKMATAK.) Quite as valuable a tree for lumber as the European Larch; leaves a darker green color. The new-formed cones in May are little purple gems of beauty. 4 feet, 25c; 5 to 6 ft., 50c.

DWARF EVERGREENS.



Dwarf White Spruce.

Dwarf White Spruce (*Abies Glauca*). See cut. This is so distinctly silvery in foliage that it cannot be passed without attracting attention. Habit thick, upright, compact. 2 feet, 50c.

Dwarf Hemlock. Among our rows of Hemlock are trees of very decided dwarf habit, with branches thick and short, and of a rather stiff outcurve; very dark green. We value them as a novelty. Some are 4 feet high and as much in diameter. \$1 to \$3.

Dwarf White Pine. Grows to 3 or 3 feet high, and often broader. \$1.50.

Ericoides. A pretty little evergreen shrub with heath-like leaves. 50c.

Tom Thumb. Of dwarf, compact, symmetrical habit, with delicate, heath-like foliage. It is extremely hardy, and especially adapted for small grounds. As it gets a few years' growth, sprays or branches of cedar foliage appear—thus presenting the novelty of two kinds of foliage on one tree. Price, 50c to \$1.

WEEPING AND TRAILING EVERGREENS.

Abies Excelsia (*Pendula*). Weeping Norway. Of peculiar drooping branches. 3 to 5 feet, \$1.50 and upwards each.

Abies Canadensis (*Pendula*). Weeping Hemlock. Light-green leaves and weeping habit. Origin, Fishkill, N. Y. This is a scarce tree and of a high price.

Creeping Hemlock or Yew. Dark green, flat leaves, an inch long on opposite sides of branches, giving a flat look to the branches; grows freely with us; a scarlet fruit, hollow, one-half an inch long, rather pleasant to the taste. We have tested many of the foreign Yews and find none for our climate equal to this native. It has a prostrate, low-growing habit, bears pruning; grows well in shade, or cool soils in open sunny aspects. 50c and upwards.

Juniper. Savin (*Sabina*). A low, spreading shrub; often grows to cover a rod square; a good thing to cover rock work on a large scale, or rocky, dry bluffs. 50c.

A long list of rare evergreens will be added to our present stock; some of them may appear in special list.

EVERGREENS SUITABLE FOR HEDGES.

For descriptions, see under appropriate headings.

Arbor Vitæ, Hemlock, Norway Spruce, White Spruce, Black Spruce, Red Spruce, Fir Balsam, Red Cedar, White Pine, Box-Edging for walks. Assorted sizes. Price much according to size and proportion of plants.

It is often asked what is the best evergreen for a hedge. Much depends upon how a *hedge* is treated. The soil, culture, pruning, even the aspect, or lay of the land, shelter &c., have to do with the perfection of the hedge and its continuous beauty. The style of pruning should be so that the lower branches may be sustained in vigor, to remain in full beauty. The Arbor Vitæ is the lowest priced evergreen of all for hedges. Some of the new dwarf growing kinds are more expensive, but require little or no pruning, and are suitable for borders along walks, such as the Dwarf Woodward Arbor Vitæ. The beautiful golden tinted Arbor Vitæ, both of Asia and Japan origin, make fine hedges. We have Balsam Fir, White Pine and Scotch Larch, as a sample, in hedges.

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES.

- Abele** (*Populus*). SILVER-LEAVED OR WHITE POPLAR (*Alba*). A rapid growing and useful tree for exposed situations near the sea-shore. Grows vigorous in any soil. Price, 6 ft. 25; 10 ft. 50c.
- Cotton Wood**. CAROLINA POPLAR. So abundant along our western rivers, attaining an immense size. It is a well tested tree and a most rapid grower. We have known it to grow 8 feet in one season. It grows so as to shelter dwellings and stockyards on the western prairies sooner than any other tree, adding immensely to the comfort and beauty of western homesteads. Grows successfully in New England and does not throw up suckers. Grows 60 to 80 ft. and of diameter of barrels. A good street tree on any soil. We had a tree 18 years from cutting, 50 feet high, containing half a cord of wood. It is a success also close along the seashore. 8 ft. 50c; 10 ft. 75c; 15 ft., or more, \$1.
- Lombardy Poplar**. A very rapid, upright grower, attaining a height of 30 to 40 feet in 5 to 8 years on good soil and not having a spread of top anywhere exceeding 6 to 10 feet. It is said to do the office of a lightning conductor. It is a sharp, pointed tree and looks conspicuous among a collection of trees. 4 to 5 feet, 25c; 6 to 8 ft., 50c; 10 to 12 ft., 75c; 13 to 15 ft., \$1 each.
- Poplar** (*Populus*). CAROLINA POPLAR. Apparently identical with the Cottonwood; grows 8 ft. in a season. Succeeds near the surf on the seashore. 50c. to \$1.
- Balm of Gilead** (*Balsamea*). Grows freely, makes a large tree, leaves large heart-shape. Reliable near the seashore. Medicinal buds. 4 to 6 ft. 25c; 7 to 8 ft. 50c.
- Common Aspen** (*Tremula*). Leaves never still. Light, gray bark. 25c to 50c.
- Green Leaved Poplar**. Very compact top, clear green, medium leaf. Not found in many collections. We regard it as one of the most striking of the poplars. Successful along a windy seashore. 8 to 10 ft. 50c; 12 to 15 ft. \$1; 15 to 18 ft., for immediate effect, price on selection.
- Ailanthus**, CHINESE (*Glandulosa*). This tree does well near the seashore, and will grow in all soils. It throws up suckers, rather an objection in some situations. It has leaf stems 3 feet long, with large lance-formed leaves on two sides. The trees often make a growth of 2 inches diameter, and 6 to 8 feet high in a season. It has a yellowish gray, smooth bark. 25c to \$1.
- Alder** (*Alnus*). EUROPEAN (*Glutinosa*). A tree of rapid growth, suitable for damp soils, but thriving well anywhere. The yellow pollen from its tassels is very profuse. Price, 12 ft. \$1.
- Imperial Cut-Leaved** (*Lasciniata Imperialis*). A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicate and beautifully cut leaves; hardy growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation. Suited to the lawn. New. Price, 4 ft. 75c; 6 to 7 ft. \$1 and upwards.
- Catalpa** (*Syringæfolia*). The variety best known is a large-growing tree, even 1 to 2 feet diameter in Massachusetts, and 2 to 3 feet in Pennsylvania. 500 trees of it are planted in Fairmount Park. Very large, heart-shaped leaves; blooms in July, in spikes a foot long. It is a native of the Southern States. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 25c; 5 to 7 ft., 50c.

- Catalpa** (*Speciosa*). This is distinct from *C. Strygnæfolia*, more upright in growth, blooms much earlier, is hardy at a point where the thermometer falls to 40 degrees below zero. Facts prove that the wood will last more than 50 years as fence posts. It is recently appreciated as a timber tree. The plants we offer are small, 12 to 18 inches high. Price, 15c each; \$2 per doz.
- Black Cherry** (*Prunus Serotina*). Few trees will make wood so fast as this native tree. We know of no tree that will make more cords of wood in 20 years on rich soil. It commands as lumber for house-finishing as much as Black Walnut, and comes nearest to Mahogany of any American wood. Price, 12 to 18 inches, 10c, \$2 per doz.; 1 to 4 ft., 50c.
- Laural Leaved Willow** (*Laurifolia*). Grows to a medium-sized tree, large, shining, glossy leaf. Quite noticeable. 50c.
- Gold Barked Willow** (*Aureau*). Grows to large trees; highly ornamental in winter with its bright yellow shoots. Adapted to any soil, but is best on damp soil. 4 to 5 feet, 50c.
- Ring Leaved Willow** (*Involuta*). Curious twisted foliage. Grows 20 to 30 feet 75c.
- White Ash** (*Fraxinus*). AMERICAN (*Excelsior*). A strong, vigorous, upright, yet globular formed top; very valuable as timber. It is used in carriage-making, in church, office and house finishing, as well as for furniture. One of the surest of success in transplanting, is being appreciated as a street tree. It can be safely recommended to plant or intermix in forest planting. Price, 6 to 8 ft. 50c; 12 ft. \$1.
- We offer White Ash, transplanted 1 to 2 years, 1½ to 4 feet, \$3 to \$10 per hundred. It is a sensible way to plant such trees rather than the small, weak seedlings often set in timber plantations. Not one in a hundred of our transplanted trees will fail with worthy care.
- Willow-Leaved Ash** (*F. Salicifolia*). A rapid growing tree, with narrow, wavy leaves; very ornamental. 6 ft. high 75c.
- Blue Ash** (*F. Quadrangulata*). This tree has a singular prominence on the branches so as to give a square appearance; vigorous grower; the wood is stiff; forms a large regular open-headed tree; very seldom seen. It must be valuable for timber. Price, 6 to 8 ft. 50c to \$1.
- American Black** (*Americanus*). F. SAMBUICIFOLIA. Conspicuous odd flowers, and very large seeds. Bark light gray, not much furrowed and of corky texture. May be planted on damp soils. The timber in the market is known as Brown Ash. We have wainscotting and casings in several rooms finished in this Ash. It is one of the most lasting woods as fenceposts. Price, seedlings from 6 to 10 in. \$1 per doz., \$5 per hund.
- Mountain Ash** (*Pyrus Sorbus*). EUROPEAN (*Acuparia*). A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular, clusters of showy white flowers in May; covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries. Price, 6 ft. 50c; 9 to 10 ft. \$1.
- Oak-Leaved Mountain Ash** (*Quercifolia*). A handsome growing tree, of medium height; oak-shaped leaves with a noticeable silvery under-surface. Rather rare tree. 8 ft. \$1.
- Dwarf Profuse Flowering** (*Nara Florabunda*). A remarkable dwarf variety. Makes a small tree or low shrub. The prominent red buds are seen all winter, as though just ready to burst into leaf. 3 ft. 75c.
- Kentucky Coffee Tree** (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*). A coarse, hardy ornamental tree. Immense seed pods. Smooth lance leaves, with stems 2 feet long. 50c to \$1.
- Hop Hornbeam** (*Ostrya*). Slender to medium, size 30 to 60 feet; wood very stiff and hard; bark brown, smooth, flakey on older trees; leaves 2 to 3 inches; seeds in hop-formed vessels 1 to 1½ inches long. Transplants quite safely. 3 to 4 feet, 25c; 5 to 7 feet, 50c. Have some 12 to 18 ft.
- Hornbeam**, (*Carpinus*). Grows to 20 or 30 feet, bark bluish gray, smooth until of considerable age, strongly marked with longitudinal irregular ridges and depressions; is found on cold soils; transplants very well; leaf much like Black Birch; seeds small, set in 3 or 4 leaflets. Some fine specimens are along the Nashua river in Groton, Mass., on the farm of James Lawrence. A common name for this tree is Blue Beech. 50c to \$1.
- Celtis**, or Nettle Tree. A worthy shade tree; grows to 40 feet; resembles the elm in leaf, except each leaf is of oblique form; dull red berries, which hold on all winter; hardy; not known to many New England people, but is a native tree. Adapted to any soil. 6 feet, 50c.
- Tupelo Tree** (*Nyssa biflora, aquatica*). One of the most ornamental of American trees, with brilliant crimson foliage in the autumn. Grows in low soil from 50 to 70 feet; on dry soil often has a wide horizontal spread of branch in layers. Rare in Nurseries. Have only very small trees, 50c.
- Sassafras** (*Laurus*). Green bark on new wood, very fragrant; leaf and new shoots have a mucilage that many admire to chew. Rather difficult to transplant. 75c.

- Kolreuteria (*paniculata*).** A fine tree, with panicles of showy yellow flowers in clusters often 18 inches long; hardy and very ornamental. 4 feet, 50c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50.
- Osage Orange (*Maclura aurantiaca*).** A handsome glossy leaved tree, producing large fruit. 50c.
- Plane Tree (*Platanus, occidentalis*).** Buttonwood. Grows to a large shade tree. 50c.
- Cypress (*Deciduous, Taxodium*).** Beautiful, delicate, feathery foliage; distinct, hardy, desirable. 3 feet, 50c.
- Virgilea Lutea.** A very beautiful tree, entirely hardy; leaves large, smooth, clear green, disposed after the order of the Acacia Family. Blooms late in June. Flowers white, in clusters often 2 feet long; smooth gray bark; often called Kentucky Yellow Wood. 4 to 6 feet, 50c to \$1.50.
- Tulip Tree.** Distinct, glaucous, three-lobed leaf with end nearly square; the blossom is yellow and green; very beautiful in June; smooth bark when young. A very symmetrical grower, forming a noble tree 50 to 80 feet. 6 ft. 50c; 8 ft. \$1. Seedlings, 6 to 10 in. 75c per doz.; \$5 per hund.
- Amerlanchier (*Botryapium*).** Known as Junc Berry, Swamp Pear, and Shad Blow. Snowy flowered. The first tree to bloom in April; has a few pleasant, purple berries. Grows 10 to 20 feet. 5 to 6 ft. 50c.
- Judas Tree (*Circis Canadensis*).** A small growing tree 10 to 20 feet, covered with large, clean, heart-formed leaves; smooth bark upon young trees, and delicate purple flowers before the leaves appear. 4 feet 50c; 6 feet, \$1.
- Salisburia (GINKGO or MAIDEN HAIR TREE) (*Adiantifolia*).** A rare, beautiful tree, with remarkable fan-like foliage, growing 25 to 40 feet, has a light gray bark, buds very peculiar. \$1.
- Scotch Laburnum (*Cytisus*).** Bears long pendant racemes of yellow flowers in June, 6 inches long; showy and beautiful; makes a small tree 10 to 20 feet. 4 feet, 75c; 6 feet, \$1.
- Thorn, Double White (*Gratagus, Oxyacantha*).** Double, white flowers. Price, \$1 and upwards.
- “ **Double Red.** Flowers deep pink, very double; rich foliage. Price, \$1 to \$2. We have some beautiful trees, 7 to 8 feet.
- We have several other Thorns of great merit, price, \$1.50 and upwards. Some of smaller sizes, 3 to 4 feet trees, 50c to \$1.

MAPLE (*Acer*).

- Sugar or Rock (*Saccharinum*).** A very popular American tree, for its stately form and fine foliage, of orange and vermilion, in autumn; it is justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and the avenue. Called for more than any other shade tree. At these prices, our selection:
- Price of Nursery grown trees 1 foot, \$1.50 per hund.; 2 to 3 feet, 5c each, \$3 per hund.; 4 to 5 feet, 10c each, \$8.00 per hund.; 6 to 8 feet, 25c each, \$20.00 per hund.; 8 to 10 feet, 50c each, \$30.00 per hund.; 11 to 13 feet, 75c each, \$50 per hund.; 13 to 15 feet, \$1.00 each, \$60 per hund. Strong grown trees 15 to 20 feet, or 3 to 4 inches diameter at base, price on selection. These Maples grow on a soil that gives good roots. The \$1.50 trees of 1876 are now \$1, or less.
- Norway (*Platanoides*).** One of the valuable trees for large grounds or the lawn; broad, rich dark-green foliage, and of a compact, globular top; well adapted to the street; makes a dense shade; it does well near the sea shore. The prominent blossoms and long cluster of seeds that remain on a long time, is one of its peculiarities. Price, 7 to 9 feet, 50c; 10 to 12 feet, \$1. A few 15 feet or more, quite heavy, \$1.50 to \$2. These replant safely, with ample effect.
- Scarlet (*Rubrum*).** A rapid-growing tree with red flowers very early in Spring. Scarlet Autumn leaves, that alone will always make this a noted tree. Attains a large size. 6 to 7 feet, 50c; 8 to 9 feet, 75c; 10 to 12 feet, \$1. 3 to 4 inches diameter, with large top, price on selection.
- Silver Leaved (*Dasycarpum*).** Of exceedingly rapid growth, and desirable for immediate effect. Heavy, drooping branches. All winter the large red buds look as though just bursting into leaf. Price, 8 feet, 50; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.
- Negundo (*Frazinifolium*).** A beautiful tree. It has ash-like leaves, and maple-like seeds in clusters 6 inches long. A singular bloom is on the new green shoots. Known also as Boxelder and Green-Barked Maple. 50c to \$1.
- Striped (*Acer striata, Pennsylvanicum*).** A native; variegated bark. Striped up and down with white, and dark cloudy green; large leaf; seeds prominent. 5 to 6 feet, 50c; 7 to 8 feet, \$1.
- Cluster.** Often grows in clumps to a height of 10 feet; new growth red; a very crumpled leaf; long racemes of red seeds. 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

- English** (*Campestris*). A small growing and pretty tree with small roundish, small lobed leaves; cork bark; bears pruning well. 50c. We have handsome pruned trees of it.
- English** (*Sycamore*). It is a vigorous grower; dark-colored bark; leaf very thick, dark green above, with a reddish prehescent under-surface; stem long, thick, of a red color. The flowers and seeds are very conspicuous—the latter remain on till autumn. This tree is adapted to the most exposed situations near the seashore. Price, 6 to 7 ft. 50c; 8 to 9 ft. 75c; extra large, on selection.
- Weir's Cut Leaved** (*Lascinati*). Curious foliage, very handsome, deeply lobed. Grows to a large shade tree of drooping habit. A very popular novelty. \$75c and upwards.

BIRCH (Betula.)

- Birch** (*Betula*). CUT-LEAVED WEEPING (*Lasciniata Pendula*). An elegant, erect tree, with slender, drooping branches and fine-cut leaves. White bark, very striking. A magnificent variety and worthy of a place on every lawn. Price, 4 to 5 ft. 50c; 6 to 8 ft. \$1. A few 9 to 10 ft. trees.
- Black Birch**. American Cherry or Mahogany (*Lenta*). A desirable variety, with large foliage, dark, sweet, spicy bark. Price, 3 to 4 ft. 25c; 5 to 6 ft. 50c; 8 feet, 75c.
- Yellow Birch**. (*Betula*). It is found throughout all northern New England, and the British Provinces, on cool soils; it grows to 3 feet diameter and 50 feet high in some grand old forests. (A tree stands in open ground near our nursery, 3 feet diameter, with a globular top.) When young it is quite upright and regular; a clean wholesome tree. The tassels in bloom in May, are 3 inches long and shed an abundance of yellow pollen. The bark is yellow and peels off round the trunk in thin light strips. The young twigs and inside bark is sweet and spicy to the taste; it is known as Sweet Birch. As floor boards in dwellings we prefer it to maple. It is common for it to reach a height of 40 feet in 15 years growth on favorable soils. Price, 4 feet, 25c; 6 to 7 feet, 50c; 10 feet, \$1.
- White Birch**. Paper of Canoe. Makes a 60 feet tree. A beautiful native tree, with pure white bark; Grows in good proportion. Called the Lady of the Woods. The bark is white as snow after it becomes 3 or 4 inches diameter. Price, 6 feet, 50c; 9 to 10 feet, \$1.

LINDEN or LIME (Tilia).

- European** (*Europæa*). A very fine pyramidal tree of great growth, with large leaves and fragrant flowers in June. 6 to 7 feet 50c; 8 to 9 feet, \$1. Larger trees, 3 to 4 inches diameter, price on selection.
- American or Basswood** (*Americana*). A rapid-growing beautiful native tree; with very large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable; blooms in July, when its sweet, yellow flowers attract swarms of bees. 6 to 7 feet, 50c; 9 to 10 feet, \$1; scarce in Nurseries.
- Cut or Fern Leaved** (*Lasciniata*). A medium grower, of good habit, with leaves deeply and irregularly cut and twisted; very distinct. \$1.
- Downy Leaved or White** (*Pubescens*). The tree is a strong grower, very large leaves with a white under-surface. \$1.
- Weeping Linden**. Full heart-formed leaf, white beneath the surface; droops. A very desirable tree. \$1.

LOCUST (Acacia. Robinia).

- R. Gum, or Rose Flowered** (*Viscosa*). A gummy substance on shoots. Makes a small tree, with white and pink flowers in July. 50c.
- R. Honey Locust, or Three-Thorned Acacia** (*Gleditschia Triacanthos*). A rapid growing tree, for street or lawn, with delicate foliage of a beautiful fresh, lively green; seed pods a foot long; strong thorns; a noble shade tree. 6 feet, 50c; 8 feet, 75c. Makes a handsome and valuable hedge. Price, 1 to 3 ft. \$3 to \$5 per hund.; 3 to 4 ft., cut back, \$10 per hund.
- Black or Yellow Locust**. Desirable for foliage and for rapid growth; white fragrant flowers in long clusters in June. Valuable for timber and shade tree. 5 to 7 ft. 50c; 9 to 12 ft. \$1.

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Æsculus*).

- White Flowering** (*Hippocastanum*). A very beautiful, well known tree, with round dense head, dark green foliage and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring. 5 to 6 feet, 50c; 7 to 8 feet, \$1. We have a few 3 to 4 inches diameter, and 8 to 10 feet high.
- Smooth-Fruited** (*Pavia*). Of Dwarf habit, growing only in a clump or thicket 3 to 4 feet high. It blooms in July; has slender spikes, 10 to 15 inches long, of white and red blossoms. 75c.
- Double Red-Flowering** (*Rubra*). A small-sized tree, with dark-red, double flowers. Not so free a grower. 6 feet, \$1.50.
- Double White**. This is a good grower, and desirable; flowers a double spike. \$1.50.

BEECH (*Fagus*).

The Beeches are favorites—the many varieties, planted on a lawn, are interesting by their distinct traits.

- Beech** (*Fagus*). **PURPLE-LEAVED** (*Purpurea*). A remarkable variety with deep purple foliage, changing to greenish purple in autumn. A very striking contrast with other ornamental trees. Commands a high rate. It is propagated by inarching, the only way to get it true to the original type. It is the true Rivers Purple Beech, large, smooth, flat leaves. We imported it from Le-Roy, France. Our trees are handsome. Price, 3 to 4 ft. \$1; 5 to 6 ft. \$2; 7 to 8 ft. \$3. We have very thrifty trees of seedlings at cheaper rates, with rich, purple leaves.
- White Beech**. A native tree; free grower, clear, glossy green, compact, round head. Our trees are low formed, very thick tops; good for lawns. 3 to 8 ft. 50c to \$1.
- Witch Beech**. This has a rough small leaf; in growth it makes a handsome tree; will bear pruning; makes a good hedge plant. 50c and upwards.
- English Beech**. Grows into a fine head, looking rich and luxuriant; large flat green leaf. All our trees are branched low. 2 feet, 25c; 3 to 5 feet, 50c.
- Cut-Leaved Beech** (*Incisa*). Deeply incised foliage, or fern-leaved of rare beauty and excellence; grows to a round head or small-sized tree. \$2.
- Weeping Beech** (*F. Pandula*). From Belgium. Some specimens are in the country of singular drooping and tortuous habit. Commands a high price, \$2. to \$3. each.

OAK (*Quercus*).

- Red Oak** (*Quercus Rubra Coccinea*). A rapid grower; its scarlet leaf in autumn has distinguished this as a desirable tree in a collection. This is the most rapid grower of all the Oaks; transplants the best, and makes valuable timber. 4 to 5 ft, 50c; 6 to 7 ft. \$1.
- Chestnut Oak** (*Q. Castanea*). This is an upright grower, 50 to 80 feet high. The wood of trees grown in forests splits easily. Old trees have long deep furrows, the leaf is much like the form of the Chestnut. 3 ft. 50c.
- White Oak** (*Q. Alba*). Grows to large proportions; noted as the toughest of timber; retains its leaves all winter on young trees. 2 to 4 ft. 50c.
- Swamp White Oak** (*Tomentosa*). Makes a large, symmetrical tree on favorable soil. Shining, large leaf, but little lobed; acorns on the new wood; the best of timber. 2 to 3 ft. 50c.
- English Oak** (*Q. Robur*). Royal Oak of England. Dark green, irregularly lobed leaf; long acorns hanging by a slender pendulous stem. Price, 5 ft. 50c; 7 to 8 ft. \$1.
- Burr Oak** (*Macrocarpa*). Mossy Cup. Dark, rough bark; long, irregular leaf. 1 to 8 feet, 10c to \$1 each.
- Pyramidal** (*Fastigiata*). A very ornamental tree, rare. Small lobed leaf, with light under-surface. The tree grows slender and quite upright. \$1.50 and upwards.

ELM (Ulmus).

Elm (Ulmus). AMERICAN WHITE (*Americana Alba*). The noble spreading, drooping tree of our fields; the grandest of all trees for the park or street; the boast of Americans. Henry Ward Beecher, in speaking of it, says: "Of all trees no other unites in the same degree majesty and beauty, grace and grandeur, as the American Elm. Known from north to south, through a range of twelve hundred miles, and from the Atlantic to the head waters which flow into the western side of the Mississippi, yet, in New England the Elm is found in its greatest size and beauty, fully justifying Michaux's commendation of it to European cultivators, as the most magnificent vegetable of the temperate zone."

Price, 7 ft. 50c; 8 to 9 ft. 75c; 10 to 12 ft. \$1; \$25, \$40 and \$50 per hundred.

Scotch Elm. A few of the true Scotch are to be seen about Boston; there are 9 noble tall trees on the walk across Boston Common, from the West street gate, 60 to 70 feet high. If we are right as to its name, this tree is quite rare, but is a noble Park tree. Its fastigiata habit, vigorous growth, and furrowed trunk speak well for it. Price, 3 to 4 ft. 25c; 6 to 8 feet, 50c.

English (Campestris). An erect, lofty, robust tree, with rather small leaves. 6 to 7 feet, 50c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.

Dampire's Pyramidal (Pyramidalis). Very upright and compact grower. \$1.50.

Crisp Leaved (Crispa). Curious and ornamental. 2 to 3 feet, 75c.

Huntingdon (Glabra). Rapid growing; shining leaf. Grows to large shade tree.

Purple Leaved (Purpurea). Very distinct, with purplish foliage and erect habit. 75c. to \$2.

Siberian (Siberica). Erect habit; large, round buds. \$1.

Monumentalis. The most curious of our collection; has countless buds and leaves, and very compact top. \$1 to \$2.

At least a dozen additional varieties of Elms are in our collection, many very rare and valuable.

NUT BEARING TREES.

EATABLE.

Chestnut (Common American Sweet). Bears green prickly burrs, and sweet, eatable nuts. See cut of leaf, burr and nuts, on last page of cover. A new impetus has recently been given to the planting of this desirable tree. A rapid grower. Affords splendid shade and bears nuts when 10 to 15 ft. high. Grows to gigantic size. We remember the chestnut orchards of Mr. S. W. Sawyer, of Harvard, Mass., planted in row, now 1 to 2½ ft. diameter, on a sidehill not well suited for cultivation, but adapted to a chestnut orchard. It was noted that grass grew freely under those trees. We offer 1 to 10 feet trees in quantities, to set singly or as orchards. 2 to 3 ft. 10c; 3 to 4 ft. 25c; 5 to 7 ft. 50c; 8 to 10 ft. \$1. 6 to 18 in. seedlings, \$1 per doz., \$5 per hund.

Walnut (American Black). Grows rapidly. Worthy of a larger cultivation as a timber tree. Bears nuts when 6 in. or less diameter. Very fruitful. There are bearing trees at Derry, N. H., 40 ft. high. A tree grows in Reading, 3 feet in diameter; one in West Medford, 5 feet diameter and top in proportion. Price, 2 ft. 25c; 4 to 6 ft. 50c; 7 to 8 ft. \$1. Some very extra trees. Price on selection.

Oilnut, or Butternut (American White). This is adapted to most soils. A rapid grower, and makes a broad, spreading tree. Hardy everywhere, and well known. Bears at an early age, oblong nuts containing rich oily meat. Price, 3 ft. 25c; 4 to 5 ft. 50c; 6 to 7 ft. \$1.

WEEPING TREES.

DECIDUOUS.

Ash (Fraxinus). EUROPEAN WEEPING (*Excelsior Pendula*). The common well-known sort; one of finest lawn and arbor trees; grows rapidly. Price, \$1.50.

Elm (Ulmus). SCOTCH WEEPING (*Montana Pendula*). A vigorous growing tree, with graceful drooping branches reaching to the ground; very distinct; large, heart-formed leaves; noted for profusion of large seeds before the leaves appear. No tree we know of perfects its seed so early after its blooms appear as the Elm. 6 ft. \$1.50. Extra large trees, price on selection.



American Weeping.

Mountain Ash (*Sorbus*). **WEeping** (*Aucuparia Pendula*). A tree with straggling or sweeping branches; much used for the lawn; white blossom, yellow clusters of berries. 6 ft. \$1.

Willow (*Salix*). **WEeping** (*Babylonica*). Our common and well-known weeping willow. 6 feet, 50c.

American Weeping (*Americana Pendula*). An American dwarf, slender-branched species. Grafted 5 or 6 ft. high, it makes one of the most hardy ornamental weeping trees, with narrow leaves on long, slender branches, sweeping the ground; on vigorous trees the growth is 4 to 6 feet in a season. See cut. 6 ft. \$1.00.

Rosemary-Leaved Willow (*Rosmarinifolia*). A shrub before being budded on strong stock, with lanceolate, silky leaves, with white under-surface, in length 3 in., width one-fourth to one-third inch; makes a neat, roundish head. When grafted it forms a beautiful specimen. We have pruned samples with globular tops, 2 to 4 feet diameter, on a straight trunk 3 to 6 ft. high. Price, \$1 and upwards. Young trees, one year from bud, 4 to 5 ft. 50c.



Kilmarnock Weeping.

Kilmarnock Weeping (*Caprea Pendula*). An exceedingly graceful tree, with large glossy leaves. One of the finest of this class of trees; very hardy. See cut. 4 to 5 ft., one year's growth, 50c; 2 to 3 years' growth, 4 to 6 ft., \$1. Extra well-balanced top, \$1.50.

Weeping Poplar. This is a graceful weeping tree, affording a light shade. It is budded on a tall stalk and droops and waves beautifully in the wind. Price, \$1.50.

Birch, EUROPEAN WILLOW (*Pendula*). Erect when young. A charming, drooping tree, when six or ten years old it has bark pure white. 5 to 7 ft. 50c; 8 to 10 ft. \$1.

MAGNOLIA.

All the Magnolias require skill in transplanting; better be moved just as the buds swell. We take special care to pack the roots in moss before sending them out. They do not endure exposure.

Cucumber Tree (*Acuminata*). A beautiful tree, with quite large leaves and yellowish flowers, tinted with bluish purple. Blooms at 8 to 12 feet. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 50c; 4 to 5 feet, \$1. Extra strong, price on selection.

Umbrella Tree (*Tripetala*). A small-sized tree with immense leaves and large white flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Grows quite upright. Price, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Soulange's (*Soulangean*). Stocky, dwarfish in habit, blooming often at 2 to 4 feet, the flowers are white, tinted with purple, and appear before the leaves. A most desirable tree. Makes a beautiful compact tree. Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50; 4 feet, very stocky, \$2.50.

Glauca. A weak grower and early bloomer; very fragrant. Grows natural in Essex Co., Mass. \$1.

ORNAMENTAL FRUIT TREES.

Some With Double Flowers.

Apple, CHINESE DOUBLE-FLOWERING (*Malus, Spectabilis*). Very showy and ornamental, beautiful double rose-colored flowers. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.

Cherry, LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERING (*Cerasus, Flora Plena*). A variety of the Heart Cherry, with pretty, double white flowers. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.

Peach, PURPLE OR BLOOD-LEAVED. Resembling in growth the common Peach, but very distinct in foliage, which is a bright crimson red, glossy, like burnished copper, and producing a late Peach. Very beautiful and desirable as an ornament. New. 5 to 7 feet, 50c.

- Peach, GOLDEN CUBA.** Remarkable for yellow wood and leaf; a contrast to the Purple Leaved Peach. 75c.
- Peach, DOUBLE-WHITE** (*Amygdalus, Alba Plena*). Very ornamental; flowers pure white and double; hardy. 4 feet, 75c. Also a red flowering variety, 75c.
- Plum, THREE-LOBED** (*Prunus, Trilobata*). A small tree with rose colored blossoms, nearly double. Perfectly hardy, and well tested. Price, 3 to 4 feet, 75c.
- Mulberry, NEW AMERICAN.** Black: remarkably large and fruitful, bearing two to three months. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.
- Amerlanchier** (*Canadensis, Oblongifolia*). This is now recognized as one of the new fruits of the berry class, a recent introduction from the West, growing on strong, shrubby bushes 2 to 4 feet high, in abundant quantities. Dark blue, larger than the largest huckleberry, with a broad, husky calyx. It is very juicy and agreeable to the taste; ripens for a month, or more, in July and Aug. Likely to be as common as Currants among small fruits, and will grow in any garden. Price, 50c each, \$5 per doz.

Remember nearly all the stock we mention in this Catalogue is growing in our grounds. Much of it is from 2 to 6 times larger than is sold by agents from distant Nurseries, and packed in 6 to 10 feet boxes. Our 10 to 18 feet trees are packed in bales, if not loaded on teams for local customers. These trees by frequent transplanting live as well as small trees, with the same proportion of roots. We frequently see \$5.00 paid for trees that we sell at the Nursery for \$1.50 to \$2.50.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

- Althea, Rose of Sharon.** (*Hybiscus Syriacus*). The Altheas are very fine free-growing, flowering shrubs, of the easiest cultivation. Very desirable on account of blooming in the autumn months. Assorted varieties—white, purple, pink, and variegated double flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 25c; extra large, 50c.
- Variiegated Althea.** A most striking variety. Continues all the season; distinctly marked with green and white; flowers double purple and do not fully expand. A novelty quite desirable. 50c.
- Almond Dwarf, Double Rose** (*Pumila Rosea*). An old and very beautiful shrub, with small, double rosy blossoms early in May; grows to perfection in all parts of the country. 25c to 50c.
- Almond Dwarf, Double White** (*Pumila Alba*). A very much stronger grower than the Rose flowering. Grows 3 to 4 feet, 25c to 50c.
- Acacia Rose** (Moss Locust). (*Robina*.) A shrub growing 4 to 6 feet of irregular form; flowering on very young or small plants from June to October, in clusters 3 to 5 inches long, of pink color. 25c to 50c.
- Ash, Prickly.** A shrub with short thorns; bark medicinal; yellow bloom in June; rare in cultivation. 25 to 50c, and some at \$1. Grows 4 to 6 feet, and will bear pruning.
- Zanthoxylon.** A low growing hardy shrub, of the Ash family, with lobed leaves. Very yellow roots, hardy, blooms in clusters of a fine yellow and purple bronze color. 25c.
- Berberry European** (*Berberis*) (*Vulgaris*). The yellow blossoms in May hang in racemes, making it very ornamental in flower. Its red fruit makes a wholesome preserve. Ripe in Oct. Grows 4 to 8 feet. 25c. The BERBERRY is a good hedge plant used extensively in the West. 12 to 18 inch plants, \$3 per hund. Extra large, pruned plants, price on selection.
- Purple Leaved Berberry** (*Purpurea*). An interesting and beautiful variety with violet purple leaves from June to November, yellow bloom and red fruit. Grows 4 to 6 feet. 25c. Extra large, 50c.

- Canada Rhodora** (*Rhodora Canadensis*). A little hardy shrub, growing in damp soil, noted for the extreme earliness and profusion of pale purple flowers in April and May, coming out in clusters from terminal buds before the leaves appear; grows 2 to 3 feet high, a fitting companion of the *Pyrus Japonica*. Double flowering Almond, *Daphne Mezereum*, and *Daphne Cneorum*. This flower has much resemblance to an *Azelia*. Price 25c.
- Calycanthus**—Sweet-Scented Shrub, or Allspice (*Lævigata*). A favorite shrub, very hardy, with fragrant wood and leaves, flowers of a chocolate red color, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter; rich foliage, blossoming in June, and at intervals through the season. Grows in a thick clump 4 to 6 feet. 25c; extra large, 50c.
- Colutea** (*Aborescens*). Tree, or Bladder Senna. Pretty; with small delicate flowers and yellow pea-shaped flowers, followed by pods of a bladder-like form; of a pink color. Grows 5 to 8 feet. 25c to 50c.
- Corchorus**. Japan Globe Flower (*Kerria Japonica*). A slender green-branched shrub, covered with a profusion of globular yellow flowers from July to October. Grows 4 to 6 feet. 25c to 50c.
- Corchorus** (*Karria Argentea Variegata*). A variety from Japan with small green foliage, edged with white, slender grower, in thickness 1 to 2 feet, and not much higher; entirely hardy; retains its leaves till late in Autumn. 25c.
- Daphne Pink** (*Mezereum Rubrum*). Flowers appear very early, before the leaves; often blooms as early as April 10th. Fragrant, beautiful; low upright growth. Small, thin, oblong, delicate leaf; red berries in Summer. 25c to 50c.
- Dwarf Buttonwood** (*Cephalanthus Occidentalis*). Grows best in damp soil, has a clear glossy leaf with pendulous round balls. Occurs 2 to 4 feet. 25 to 50c.
- Exorchordia**. Great Flowered (*grandiflora*). A fineshrub, with racemes of large white flowers. 75c.
- Indigo Shrub** (*Amorpha*) (*Croceum*). A very pretty shrub, with spikes of purple and yellow flowers. 25c. to 50c.
- Leather Wood** (*Dirca*) (*palustris*). Yellow flowers before the leaves appear, about May 1st. Very rare in cultivation; the wood is very pliable or elastic, the leaf oval with a delicate softness to it. Is not easy to transplant. \$1.
- Mahonia** (ASHBERRY. AQUILIFOLIUM. HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA). A native species with purplish prickly leaves, and showy bright yellow flowers in May. 25 to 50c. Very large, \$1.
- Ptelea** (*Trifoliata*). Common, or Hop Tree. Seeds conspicuous all winter. 25c to 50c.
- Rubrus Odoratus**. Purple-flowering Raspberry. A perennial branching shrub, with large leaves often 8 inches diameter and purplish rose flowers and red fruit. 25c.
- Sambucus Pubescens**. Red-Berried Elder. Beautiful red flowers; berries in large clusters, brilliant red in July and August. 50c. Silver-Leaved and Golden-Leaved Elder, also. 50c.
- Smoke Tree or Purple Fringe** (*Rhus Cotinus*). A very much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree, with spreading habit, covered in midsummer with a profusion of dusky fringe-like flowers. Desirable from its striking peculiarity of flowering; often a foot in diameter. 25c to 50c; extra large \$1.00.
- Snowberry**. RACEMOSUS. WAXBERRY. A well known slender branched shrub, with small, pink flowers, and large white berries, that hang on the plant through part of the winter. 25c.
- Snowberry**. VULGARIS. RED-FRUITED or INDIAN CURRANT. A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, flowers and fruit small. Fruit purple, hangs all winter. 25c to 50c.
- Snow Drop Tree** (*Halesia tetraptera*). The white flowers of this shrub show before the leaves. It is most ornamental in early Spring. 25c. to 50c.
- Sophora Japonica**. A small sized tree, dark-green bark to the new wood; delicate foliage of the acacia character. Yellow blossoms late in the season. One of the most desirable trees on light dry soil. Price, 50c to \$1.
- Southernwood** (*Abrotanum*). Common or Fragrant. Fine fringe leaf. 25c.
- Spice Wood**. Fever Bush. (*Laurus Benzoin*). A hardy native upright growing shrub, yellow flowers, red oval berries, remarkable for a peculiar fragrance of leaf and wood. Grows best on cool soils. 50c.
- Staphylea**. BLADDER NUT. One of the finest early flowering shrubs. Flowers white, disposed in clusters. 25c to 50c.
- Stuartia Pentagyna** (*Malachodendron*). A hardy shrub, with large cream-colored, bell shape, showy flowers. \$1.

- Sumach** (*Rhus, Typhina, Stag's Horn*). A low-growing tree, not over 20 feet, of irregular branches, gray or spotted bark and level form of top; leaves *Allanthus* like, set opposite on long stems that change to scarlet early in fall. The deep purple cones standing upright, 4 to 6 inches long, is one of its most striking features. Price 50c.
- Sumach, Cut Leaved** (*Rhus, Glabra Laciniata*). 12 to 24 inches; fine. This new shrub possesses great beauty and delicacy of foliage. The leaves are deeply lobed and fern-like. 50c.
- Tamarix**. TAMARISK. This is a very beautiful shrub with small leaves, like the Juniper, and delicate, small, pink flowers in catkins. They are valuable for planting by the seaside. Grows in any dry soil. 50c.
- THORN** (*CRATEGUS, PYRACANTHA, EVERGREEN THORN, OR BURNING BUSH*). Native of south of Europe. A low bushy plant, retaining its foliage all winter. Has pinkish, or white flowers, succeeded by dense clusters of orange scarlet berries. 25c to \$1 each.
- WHITE FRINGE** (*VIRGINICA*). One of the best large shrubs or small trees, with superb foliage, and delicate, fringe-like, snow-white flowers, resembling cut paper, with large blue fruit in clusters. In demand beyond the supply. 12 inches, 25c; 2 feet, 50c; extra, strong branched, 75c.
- AZALEA—Viscosa** (*White Swamp Honeysuckle*). Leaves smooth, flowers clammy, like Moss Rose Buds, pure white and fragrant beyond most perfumed flowers. Adapted to most soils. Grows 4 to 6 feet high; blooms June to July 15. 50c.
- A. Nudiflora** (*Pink Honeysuckle*). A native shrub, with beautiful pink and flesh-colored flowers, blooms in May. 50c.
- EUONYMUS—Burning Bush** (*Strawberry Tree*). A very ornamental and showy shrub, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang from the branches until mid-winter, of a bright rose-color. Planted with a background of evergreen, the effect of contrast is very fine. 25c; in blooming state, 50c. A few very large blooming trees, 6 to 8 feet, \$1.
- E. Americanus** (*Latifolia*). Strawberry Tree. A native shrub, with bright green leaves, and crimson colored four-lobed pods, which remain on all the fall. This class of trees transplant safely. 25c to 75c.
- HAZEL—Purple-Leaved** (called Filbert). Very large heart-shaped leaves, often six inches broad; color a dark purple. Very prominent in foliage during the season of its growth, or from June to Sept. 50c.
- Hazel**. Witch Hazel (*Hememalis*). A hardy shrub grows 6 to 10 feet. It has the accomplishment of showing its yellow stary formed flowers late in Autumn, even after the leaves have fallen. Leaves large, heart-formed, turning yellow in early autumn. 75c.
- LONICERA—Upright Honeysuckle**. The following species and varieties are of erect shrubby habit. [The climbing sorts will be found among the Climbing and Trailing Shrubs.]
- L. Grandifolia** (*Pink-Flowering Honeysuckle*). A beautiful shrub, producing red flowers, striped with white, in May, followed with scarlet berries in June and July. Very showy, 50c.
- L. Red Tartarian** (*Tartarica Rubra*). A well known shrub, flowers bright pink, which appear in May. Berries red and showy in July and August. 25c to 50c. Extra large, cut back, 75c.
- L. White Tartarian** (*Tartarica Alba*). Like the preceding, but has white flowers and yellow berries in July and August. Both of these make a good hedge, or can be pruned into any form as a standard on the lawn. Price, 25c to 50c. Extra large, 75c.
- We have close pruned specimens of the above that are sought after at these higher rates.
- PRIVET, CALIFOLNIA** (*Ligustrum*). Distinct; long glossy leaf; great grower. Strong plants, 25c.
- P. Common American** (*Americana*). A good hedge plant, White flowers; berries black. 15c.
- P. English** (*Vulgare*). Common Privet or Prim. A neat shrub; smooth shining leaves, and spikes of white flowers in autumn. It is covered with black berries. Grows well in all soils, makes a good hedge, and bears pruning. 25c.
- QUINCE, Japan** (*Pyrus Japonica*). Scarlet. An old and esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early spring, and one of the best hardy shrubs we have. Makes a beautiful and useful hedge. 25c.; blooming plants 50c.; extra large, in profuse blooming state, \$1.
- Q. Astrosanguinea** (*Dark-Crimson Japan Quince*). A vigorous variety, with large glossy foliage and dark crimson flower. 50c.

- Q. Blush Japan** (*Alba*). A beautiful variety of the preceding with delicate white and blush flowers. This and the above should be planted near each other as a contrast in the hedge, or as a standard shrub. All these Quinces are never failing bloomers in May. 25c; blooming plants 50c; extra large, cut back, in strong oval plants, \$1.
- Q. Aurantiaca** (Orange Scarlet Japan Quince). Flowers orange scarlet: distinct. 50c.
- Q. Mallardii**. Flowers white, beautifully stained toward the centre with rosy crimson. Very distinct. 50c.
- Q. Semi-Pleno** (Double-flowering Japan Quince). A variety of the Scarlet, with semi-double flowers. 75c.
- RIBES—Aureum** (Missouri Currant) (*Ribes*). A native shrub with yellow flowers; black fruit, having a delightful, spicy fragrance, blooming very early in May. 25c to 50c.
- R. Sanguinea** (Crimson flowering Currant). A native species with deep red flowers in abundance in early Spring. 50c.
- SYRINGA** (*Philadelphius*). All the species and varieties of the Syringa have white flowers, many of them quite fragrant. Assorted varieties, quite distinct, six or more of them.
- S. Sweet-Scented** (*Coronarius*). A well known shrub, with pure white scented, and double flowers of the size of apple blossoms. 25c to 50c; extra large, cut back, \$1.
- S. Corona** (Mock Orange). A rapid growing shrub, with large, white bloom in July. No fragrance. The long, slender branches cause it to look somewhat weeping. Grows to a large shrub. 25c to 50c; extra large, cut back, \$1.
- S. Grandiflora** (*Cordonia*). A large, bending-branched shrub; very large, single white flowers in June. 50c. Some strong, cut back plants at \$1.
- CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA**—or Sweet Pepper Bush. Blooms July to Sept. White; perfumed. 25 to 50c. (See further description and cut on pages 50 and 51.)

It has been our practice to cut back or prune a great variety of shrubs for separate planting on lawns where the loose spreading habit many shrubs naturally assume is not compatible with the ground; many of these plants are 10 to 50 times the bulk or weight of first class plants as sold for 25 to 50c.

CORNUS.

- Cornus**. Dogwood, Red-Branched (*Sanguinea*). Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter on account of its blood-red bark. Has a smooth, large leaf; grows to a large globular bush, 6 to 10 feet high and wide. A quite indispensable shrub; white flowers in June, with white berries. 25c to 50c; extra large, and cut back for effect, \$1.
- Cornus Florida**. White flowering dogwood. A native tree of fine form; grows 10 to 20 feet, color of new shoots light purple. Old trees have fine rough bark; large, heart-formed leaves of light green in summer that turn in autumn to dark purple, and it flowers before the leaves appear in spring. White and very showy; 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Esteemed highly. 12 to 18 in. 25c. Large plants, 75c to \$1.50.
- Cornus Alternate Leaved** (*Alternifolia*). Reddish green bark, clear green leaves, both branch and leaf come out by themselves, instead of opposite in pairs. Blossom white, berries blue. 50c.
- Cornus Mascula** (Cornelian Cherry). Variegated leaves beautifully green and white. One of the best variegated shrubs; yellow blossoms. 50c to \$1.

We have some 6 to 10 other varieties of Cornus.

LILAC (*Syringa*).

The Lilac list can be extended to more than than twenty distinct varieties, either in foliage, flower or season of blooming.

- Josikæa**. JOSIKA'S OR CHIONANTHUS-LEAVED LILAC. From Transylvania. A fine distinct species, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers on stiff upright branches. 50c. Some extra large.
- Persica**. PERSIAN LILAC. Native of Persia. 2 to 6 feet high, with small foliage and light purple flowers; drooping branches. 25c to 50c.

Cœrulea Superba. A seedling by E. & B. Has large panicles of bright purple flowers in bud; yet when expanded they are a clear blue. 75c.

Persica. VULGARIS. COMMON LILAC. Bluish purple flowers. One of the best of the class. 25c.

“ **V. ALBA.** GRANDIFLORA. WHITE LILAC. A choice variety, especially desirable; blooms at 2 to 3 feet, and up to 8 feet high. 25c to 75c.

SPIRÆA.

The Spiræas are all elegant, hardy low shrubs, 2 to 6 feet high, of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three to five months. Price, except where noted, 25c to 50c. We have some remarkably large, and cut back for immediate effect, at special rates.

S. Billardi. BILLARD'S SPIRÆA. Rose-colored. Blooms nearly all summer. 25c to 50c.

S. Callosa. FORTUNE'S SPIRÆA. Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely, and blossoms nearly all summer. Fine.

S. Chamædrifolia. GERMANDER-LEAVED SPIRÆA. A beautiful species, with small wiry branches, covered in June with clusters of white flowers. One of the very best. 50c to \$1. We have extra large plants.

S. St. Peter's Wreath. Long, slender branches, wholly enveloped in small white flowers like a wreath. Slender, upright grower, with myrtle leaf. 25c.

S. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S SPIRÆA. A Japanese species of small size, with narrow linear leaves of more attraction in autumn than the small white flowers are in early spring. Unsurpassed for forcing in pots. 50c.

S. Opulifolia Aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED NINE BARK. An interesting variety, with golden-yellow tinted foliage. Very conspicuous. 50c.

S. Prunifolia Flore Pleno. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM-LEAVED SPIRÆA. A beautiful shrub from Japan, with flowers like white daisies in May. 25c.

S. Reevesii, or Lanceolata. LANCE-LEAVED SPIRÆA. A charming shrub, with narrow pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant. Blooms in May.

S. Reevesii or Lanceolata. LANCE-LEAVED DOUBLE SPIRÆA. A beautiful white double-flowering variety. 50c. Not very robust in habit.

VIBURNUM (Arrow Root).

V. Lantanoïdes. EARLY WHITE LANTANA-LEAVED VIBURNUM. A large, robust shrub, with soft hoary leaves, and large clusters of white flowers in May; retains its foliage till very late; quite ornamental in all respects. 50c; extra large, blooming stage, \$1.

V. Opulus. HIGH, OR BUSH CRANBERRY. Both ornamental and useful. Its fruit is esteemed by many; resembles the Snowball in wood and foliage. Supply limited. 50c.

V. Opulus. VAR. STERILIS. GUELDER ROSE. SNOWBALL TREE. A well-known favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of pure white sterile flowers.

V. Plicatum. Plicate VIBURNUM. From North China. With globular heads of pure white neutral flowers. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs, but being difficult to propagate, will always be rare. \$1.

WEIGELIA.

Rose-Colored (Rosca). An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy, blossoms in May. 25 to 50c.

Amabilis or Splendens. Of much more robust habit, larger foliage and flowers, and blooms freely in the autumn. A great acquisition. 25c; 50c.

- Alba.** Flowers white, changing to light delicate blush; foliage light green, leaves deeply veined; very distinct and desirable. 25c; extra, 50c.
- Variegated Leaved** (*Fol. Variegata*). Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked all the season. Flowers white pink. New and worthy. 50c; extra large, 2 feet, stocky plant, 75c.
- HYDRANGEA** (*PANICU. GRANDIFL.*—*Deutziafolia*). Large Panacled Hydrangea. Newly introduced, and especially beautiful. Flowers in very large panicles often a foot long, pure white, changing to a bluish purple, they dry and remain on all winter; the plant is entirely hardy. 50c; these are sure to bloom the first season. Extra large, \$1.
- Hydrangea.** OAK LEAVED (*quercifolia*). A very beautiful shrub, with large, handsome foliage, blooming late in Sept. 25c to 50c.
- Hydrangea Hortensia** blooms in large masses of Pink and White. 25c.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS FOR HEDGES.

- Privet, \$2 to \$6 per 100; Berberry, \$2 to \$10 per 100; Honey Locust, \$2 to \$5 per 100; *Pyrus Japonica*, 2 to 6 years old, \$5 to \$20 per 100—2 varieties, red, and white flowering.
- All the higher prices mentioned indicate transplanted stock, once or more. Buckthorn, 3 years old, transplanted, \$3 to \$5 per hund.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING SHRUBS.

- Akebia** (*Quinata*.) A singular Japanese climbing shrub, with fine foliage and ornamental fruit. 50c. Extra large, transplanted, \$1.
- Aristolochia** (*Sipho*.) Dutchman's Pipe. A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, with magnificent dark-green foliage, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers. \$1.
- Celastrus** (*Scandens*.) Climbing Celastrus. Bitter Sweet. A native climbing or twining plant, with large glossy leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of orange capsuled fruit. It grows 10 or 12 feet in a season. One of the best climbers, and hardy in all aspects. 25c to 75c.
- Euonymus** (*Radicans*), VARIEGATED-TRAILING EUONYMUS. A trailing variety, with silvery variegated foliage tinged with red. Well adapted to form edgings to beds. Hardy. 25c to 50c.
- Hop Vines.** A well-known plant of wonderful endurance, sending up many vigorous vines to great height. Grows freely up a pole or cord, covering a large space on a trellis or fence. Yellow flowers, bearing hops 2 inches long, greenish yellow, aromatic; leaf large, rough, deeply lobed. The roots are long-lived. Price 25c.
- Jasminum Fruticans** (Shrubby Jessamine). Not properly a vine, but a shrub with long, slender branches, which, with supports, can be trained ten feet or more. Produces early and all the season small purple flowers; oblong red fruit. 25c to 50c.
- Silk Vine** (*Periploca*) (*Græca*). Native of southern Europe. A rapid growing beautiful climber. Will twine around a tree or other support to the height of 30 or 40 feet. Foliage, glossy and long, and purple-brown axillary clusters of flowers. 50c.
- AMPELOPSIS** (*Quinquefolia*). American Ivy or Virginian Creeper. Has beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower. Like the Bignonia and Ivy, it throws out tendrils or roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls or trunks of trees. 25c to 50c; these have long branches. \$1 to \$3 per doz.; \$8 per hund.; \$50 per thousand.
- A. Woodbine** (*Vitchei*). Of hardy growth; clings well to any wall, and is a new and good acquisition. New plants feeble at first. 50c.
- A. Variegated-Leaved.** It is a desirable acquisition; white and green leaf, has blue berries; a free climber. Rare. 50c.



TRUMPET FLOWER. (See description on page 48.)

- HONEYSUCKLE.—Yellow Trumpet** [*Aurea*]. A well known variety with yellow trumpet flowers. 25c to 50c.
- H. Halliana** (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). A new kind, with pure white, running to yellow; exceedingly fragrant flowers. It is a great acquisition. 25c to 50c.
- H. Minnesota.** 25c; 50c. Perfectly hardy. Enclosed or setting on the round leaf, in early June, are yellow leaf flowers, succeeded by large, bright, glossy fruit, composed of 20 or 30 berries in a ball, often 2 inches in diameter, remaining a prominent red color from early Sept. to Dec. Nothing more worthy as a climber in our collection. With care it will climb 20 feet in a season. We were impressed with its merit while in Minnesota in 1866, and procured native plants. Price of blooming plants, 75. The supply is limited.
- H. Lonicera** (Japan Golden-leaved Honeysuckle). A handsome and very desirable variety, with the foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow. 50c.
- H. Japonica** (Chinese Twining Honeysuckle). A well known vine, holding its color nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September, and is very sweet. 25c to 50c.
- H. Periclymenum** (Common Woodbine). A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. Blooms in June and July, and often in October. 25c.
- H. Scarlet Trumpet.** This and its varieties are the handsomest in cultivation. It is a strong, rapid grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer. 25c to 50c.
- TRUMPET FLOWER** (*Tecoma*) (*Radicans*). American Climbing Trumpet Vine. A splendid, hardy climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August. See cut on page 47. 25c each; \$2 per doz.; \$10 per hund.
- Dark Red, or Purple Trumpet Flower** (*Atrorubra*). A vigorous shrub with purplish crimson flowers. 50c.
- WISTARIA** (*Chinensis*). Chinese Wistaria. One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 or 20 feet in a season. Has long pendulous clusters of pale-blue flowers in spring and autumn. 50c. Extra large, \$1.
- W. Chinese White.** Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions. \$1.
- W. Magnifica.** Flowers in dense drooping racemes of a pale lilac, of the same size as the Chinese, with the graceful foliage of the American. Vigorous and perfectly hardy. 50c.
- W. American.** A less vigorous grower than Magnifica, with short clusters of very light purple flowers. 25c to 50c.

CLEMATIS (Virgin Bower.)

The Clematis are elegant, slender branched shrubs, of rapid growth, handsome foliage and beautiful large flowers of all colors. It is said of Jackman's Clematises:—"They are magnificent; they give us some of the grandest things in the way of creepers the world has ever seen." They will stand the severest winters if the roots are slightly covered.

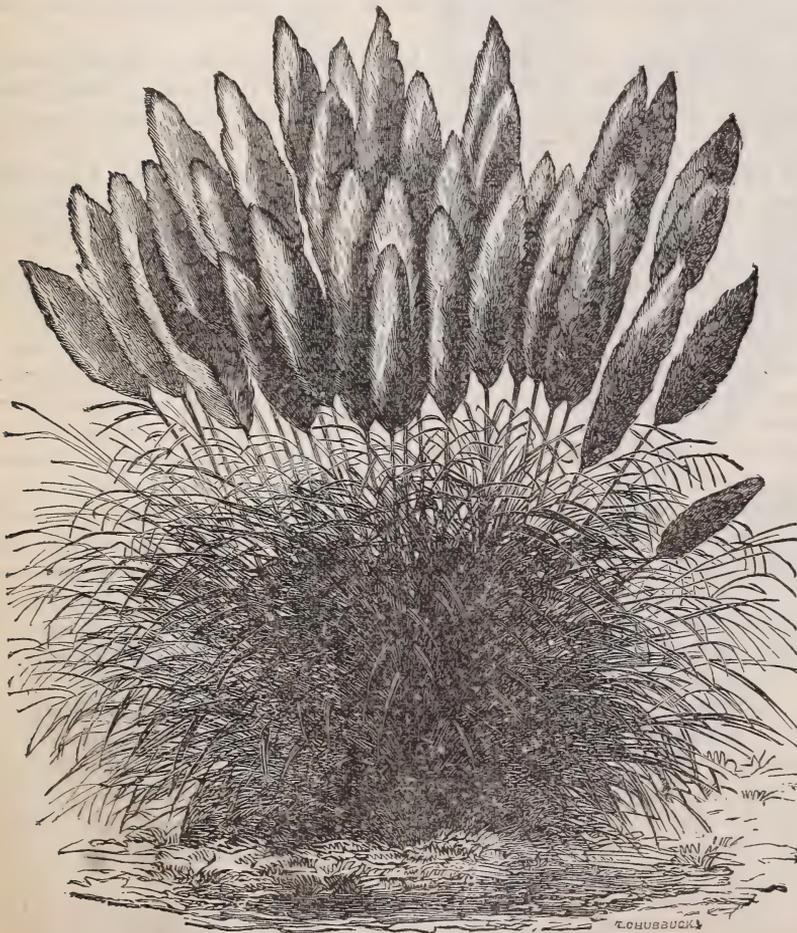
We have seedlings, unnamed, fully equal in size, form and color to any of the famous popular named kinds, with blooms 3 to 5 inches broad. Worthy of attention. 75c. \$6 per doz.

- C. Virginiana** (American White Clematis). A remarkable climbing plant, growing 20 feet, producing an immense profusion of flowers in August. 25c to 50c. \$2 to \$4 per doz.
- C. Standishii.** Beautiful violet blue flowers. \$1.
- C. Sophia.** Very large, showy, pale blue flowers, with a broad green band down the back of each sepal. 75c.
- C. John Gould Veitch.** Large, double, pale blue. Very fine. \$1.
- C. Helena.** Flowers very large, white, with yellow stamens. Distinct and fine. 75c.
- C. Viticella Purpurea.** Brilliant dark-violet flowers, with red band in center of each petal. 75c.
- C. Rubella.** Flowers of a rich velvety claret color. \$1.
- C. Magnifica.** Reddish purple with red bars. \$1.
- C. Lanuginosa.** Pale blue; very large and fine. \$1.

- C. Jackmanni.** Large, intense, violet purple. This has a reputation for size and perfection above all others—but it really has no merit over many others, some being stronger growers. \$1.
- C. Flammula** (European Sweet Clematis). Flowers white and very fragrant. 50c.
- C. Lanuginosa Candida.** Large, handsome. One of the best white. \$1.00.
- C. Mrs. James Bateman** (New). Pale lavender, nearly white. \$1.00.
- C. Viticella** (*Verosa*). Rich purple, each petal veined with crimson, blooms quite constant. 75c.
- C. Prince of Wales.** Deep violet purple with red bars down the centre. \$1.00.
- C. Imperatrice Eugenie.** Large pure white. \$1.50.
- C. Sieboldii Bicolor.** Azure blue and purple. 50c.
- C. Erecta Serratifolia.** White flowers in colors. 50c.

Our selection of varieties, \$4 to \$8 per doz.

We have named a list of the most desirable hardy shrubs. In many species the varieties could be more extended, but the difference is not so prominent as to be an object. What long experience and observation has been to us, is practicable to others, or the average of planters. Our collection contains many shrubs not named here.



This is the genuine Pampas Grass of South America, growing 5 to 6 feet high, which bears the creamy white plumes, 2 to 3 feet long, that are now so very popular and universally admired. The plant is half-hardy, and must be securely protected from frost by a large mass of leaves or old litter, or safer still, taken up and stored in a cellar, as Dahalia or Gladiolus bulbs are. It will grow in any deep, rich, mellow soil. \$1.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Gynerium Argentinum*).

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.

We offered this hardy flowering shrub at first only as an ornamental plant, worthy of every garden ; but recently it is in demand and promises to be planted largely for the honey bee to feed upon. It was illustrated by an engraving from nature ordered by us in 1874, and published in our catalogue since. It has served to disseminate it to some extent as a native plant that had not been much noticed before. It is now attracting attention as likely to greatly extend forage to the *honey bee*. It is practical to plant it by the acre, for no shrub will transplant more successfully. We are not a bee culturist, but we remember how bees swarm upon it from morning till night, apparently to the exclusion of other flowers. Mr. Parsons of Flushing, N. Y., called the attention of the editor of the American Bee Journal of Chicago to it, and our illustration and description in these words :—

“ I never knew it fail to bloom from any cause whatever. * * * Cold appears never to harm it. *The honey is about white, thick and of fine flavor.* I send you a picture of the *Clethra Alnifolia*, which is a correct and beautiful likeness, bringing the dew of honey before one ; also a glowing description of the same.”

The editor, Thomas G. Newman, wrote us for the cut and in the February number of the American Bee Journal appeared Mr. Parsons's article, the cut of *Clethra Alnifolia*, and our “glowing” description.

“ This hardy flowering shrub is well illustrated by the excellent engraving on the opposite page which we have obtained from Mr. J. W. Manning, proprietor of the Reading, Mass., Nursery, of whom plants may be obtained. In Mr. M.'s catalogue we find the following description :—

‘ Its leaves are light green ; flowers are pure white, in spikes 3 to 6 inches long. A group of this *Clethra* in bloom will perfume the air for 20 rods around ; a handfull will fill a room with its delightful fragrance. It blooms from July 1st to September ; its cultivation is simple, growing to perfection where the lilac will succeed. It never fails to bloom after a hard winter.

‘ Its effect is impressive when grown in large masses, as produced by a dozen or more plants set in a group. It has never been so well shown to the public as in Central Park, New York.’”

Immediately after the February number of the American Bee Journal had appeared, came numerous letters from New England to California, and from the Gulf to the Lakes, and beyond, to learn of the supply, culture, price &c. We have to say that it grows to perfection in our grounds, on what was cold, springy land now underdrained. It is readily increased by suckers and layers, as freely as the old Purple Lilac. A strong plant in fertile soil can be made to increase in three years, by suckers alone, to at least 100 plants. It is safe to claim that in a few years the planter of a hundred plants will soon cover many square rods, and the planter of a thousand plants can extend its culture to acres of the most profitable forage it is possible to provide for his bees. It blooms on plants 1 to 8 feet high, according to its age or strength of soil to produce vigor of growth. In the West it will doubtless succeed to great perfection where the Hazel bush delights. It will grow where corn will, or in the shade of higher trees. It really appears that the *Clethra* will grow and afford rich pasture to the bee wherever it may toil for honey. It leaves out late ; we plant it here till May 15th, and Oct. to Dec.

The bee is satisfied with a life of labor and accumulation with a view of future necessity. They live in communities and work for the common cause ; they recognize *self help*, ask no aid from the *State*, but each individual gathers honey on all sides. They will accept favors and occupy new fields from any party catering to their taste, with a profit in view. It is only a question, can the bee-keeper afford to be liberal in furnishing his bees with additional forage by this sweetest of flowers, at a season when their pastures are limited. The *Clethra Alnifolia* is not a doubtful experiment, nor is it an expensive one.

We are able to supply plants in quantities at the following prices : 6 to 12 inch layers by mail, post paid, \$1.50 per doz. or \$10 per hund. Small blooming plants, or strong layers, by mail, 3 for \$1, or \$3 per doz. By express, layers and blooming plants \$10 per hund. or \$50 per 1000.



CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.

Evergreen Shrubs and Azaleas.

RHODODENDRONS.

The Rhododendron and Laurel are not so generally known as Roses and Pœnies, but as easily cared for and soon destined to be seen in every neighborhood. If the selection of varieties is left with us, we will see that ample distinction of color and foliage are sent out. Their cultivation is not a mystery. No garden need be without this plant. Visit some successful grower and success will follow the imitation of their culture. Ten square feet of land can grow one to three plants of this shrub. They do best with some shade. A winter covering of green boughs is sufficient protection from the effect of the changable hot and cold of our winters and early spring. Fresh manure applied about the roots is destructive to young plants; old manure applied to the surface will not injure.

It can be removed more safely than any other plant at any period of the year when the ground is not frozen, even in full bloom.

On page 53, we present a brilliant and truthful view of the glorious Rhododendron bloom from a single bud; also a plant in leaf and bud, two feet high. Many are the varieties of this species of plant in habit of foliage, and especially in flowers—purple, red, yellow, white, pink, and all shades between, many being mottled with spots. Few possess any noted fragrance, but all are glorious. The foliage is always green.

To get the named varieties, they are grafted or layered—we thus get distinct and definite colors. The following list of Rhododendrons is fully tested, and they are hardy, or at most requiring very slight protection, according as they may grow in more or less exposed situations.

PRICES of named varieties.—9 to 15 inches, \$1.00; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.50; 20 to 24 inches, \$2.00; 24 to 36 inches, with heavy mass of earth, many with bloom buds, \$3.00.

Album elegans, a large flower; the plant admirable for standards, growing to large size.

Album grandiflorum, white mellowing to blush with yellow edge.

Atroranguineum, deep cherry red, fine foliage.

Candidissimum, the best pure white.

Grandiflorum, a deep rose, inclining to crimson; is an abundant bloomer, and one of the most valuable.

Lee's dark purple, the very best of its color; very distinct foliage.

Purpureum elegans, purple, fine, and shows clear green leaves.

“ “ grandiflorum, a fine purple.

Roseum elegans, rosy tinted; a fine sort.

“ **superbum**, a good late sort; rose colored.

Purity, white, with faint yellow eye, very showy, much admired.

Maximum. American Rhododendron, perfectly hardy pale red flowers; often grows 8 to 10 feet; less compact in habit than Laurel, near which it is often found growing in a natural state. \$1.

Charles Dickens. A distinct, beautiful and rather new variety. (It does well in common garden soil with us without the least protection); rich foliage and good habit. Flowers light scarlet.

Everastianum. A free bloomer, rosy lilac, spotted and fringed—a good grower—luxuriant foliage.

Azureum. An old variety, with light purple color, a general favorite.



RHODODENDRON.

UNNAMED Seeding Rhododendrons of the Catawbiense family, we find to be very generally acceptable to buyers on account of the great reduction of price compared with the named varieties. The bloom is often equal to named sorts. It was from Seedlings that the named varieties were selected. It is probable in planting a dozen you may obtain something very distinct. Our seedlings certainly present all desirable shades of color, costing but about half as much as named varieties, we urge them as desirable.

PRICE of plants 8 to 12 inches, 50c; 12 to 15 in., 75c; 15 to 20 in., \$1. \$4. to \$10 per doz. 2 to 4 years, transplanted, 24 to 30 inches high, and some as broad as they are high, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL (*Kalmia Latifolia*). Grows to 6 feet in open ground. Blooms freely in June and July; white and red in umbels. Each bloom is in form of an inverted umbrella. In color the leaves are shining dark evergreen. Perfectly hardy, blooming in clusters. Its evergreen leaf makes a counterpart of the Azalea—blooming nearly the same season, June and July, yet very distinct. Moves safe from Nursery. 8 inches 50c.; 1 ft. 75c.; 1½ ft. blooming state, \$1.50.

ANDROMEDA FLORIBUNDA. Hardy; leaves size of Privet, green at all seasons. Flowers white, bell-shaped, in spikes, 3 to 5 inches long; compact, spreading to 3 feet; grows some two feet high; especially desirable; hard to propagate; blooming plants, 75c and upwards.

AZALEA (*Amena*). A neat, nearly evergreen, low-growing, compact shrub of dwarfish habit; blooms early in summer. Cheerful magenta or reddish flowers; hardy and desirable. 75c.

BUXOS—Box. The species and varieties of the Tree Box are beautiful lawn shrubs or small trees, well adapted to small places. They flourish best when partially shaded. All evergreen. The first 5 varieties are usually set as separate plants; they differ in foliage, are easy of culture and vary in height from 8 to 24 inches. Price, 25c to 50c, except where noted.

B. Sempervirens. COMMON TREE BOX. From England. A handsome shrub; always grows compact and globular; can be pruned into any form; with deep green foliage. 12 to 18 inches. 50c to \$1.

B. “ VAR. HANDSWORTHI. HANDSWORTH'S BOX. An upright vigorous variety, with oval leaves; very hardy and ornamental.

B. “ VAR. LATIFOLIA. BROAD-LEAVED BOX. Less compact than some, but very desirable.

B. “ VAR. MYRTIFOLIA, MYRTLE-LEAVED BOX. A robust form, with myrtle-like leaves.

B. “ VAR. VARIEGATA. Variegated evergreen, compact grower.

B. “ VAR. SUFFRUTICOSA. DWARF BOX. The well-known sort used for edging along garden walks. 25c per yard.

Ashbury (*Mahonia*). Holy-leaved (*Aquifolia*). A most beautiful shrub, with glossy, holy-like leaves, which change to brownish green in winter, with clusters of bright yellow flowers in May. Very hardy and makes a good low hedge. 25c to 50c; extra large, for separate effect, \$1.

Daphne. Trailing (*Cneorum*). A very low evergreen shrub, blooming at intervals from May to November; flowers rose color; very fragrant. Not very generally known; most desirable. 25c to 75c.

Akebia (*Quinata*). A fine rapid growing climber, with dark-evergreen leaves with purple blossoms in early summer. Color of bark dark green. From Japan. 50c.

GHEENT AZALEAS.

(Not evergreen.)

This most beautiful tribe of plants is perfectly hardy and will thrive in any good garden soil. For superb effect upon the lawn, no deciduous plant can equal them. They embrace flowers of every shade of white, pink, orange, yellow, crimson, and are desirable for groups and masses, in open ground, or better still if partly shaded. They are propagated true to name by budding. They mostly bloom late in June, at the season of Rhododendrons and Laurels. Price, \$1 to \$2.

Ardens, bright Orange scarlet.

Atrorubens nava, dark crimson.

Bicolor, orange, yellow and white ; superb.

Calendulacea, Scarlet.

Elegantissima, pink ; late.

Napoleon III., fine orange and scarlet.

Ne plus ultra, extra orange.

Plumosa, light orange.

Pontico grandiflora, rose and orange ; fine.

Rosea rotundiflora, rose and orange ; fine.

Splendens, light rose and yellow.

Seedling Azaleas of the Pontica class with no names, hardy, profuse bloomers, of great variety of color, making a showy display, and growing 2 to 4 feet high, \$1 each.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.



Hybrid Perpetual Rose.
One-half to one fourth the usual size.

Hybrid Perpetual, or Remontant Roses; these are hardy, free bloomers as often as new growth is formed by cutting back just after blooming ; 2 or 3 crops of roses is a common result in a season. They are of all shades of colors, from very dark red to perfectly white, and are in every way worthy of general cultivation.

We offer none in small pots or green wood cuttings, they being of too frail a nature for most of our customers ; these are often sold cheap, but too soon become invisible with the average cultivation.

Many lovers of the Rose desire a collection of distinct colors, and yet find it difficult to select even from a printed list. If we are allowed the selection, it will be quite as satisfactory to most purchasers.

Simply state how many Perpetual, Moss, June or Climbing Roses are wanted.

PRICE, well ripened wood, strong plants, 2 years' growth, grown in open ground on their own roots, 50c each, \$4 per doz., except where noted. Medium plants, 1 year's growth, well ripened wood, on their own roots, 30c each, \$3 per doz.

Auguste Mie. A sort of transparent rose-color ; free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Beauty of Waltham. Rosy crimson ; free bloomer : very large. 50c.

Baron Prevost. Deep rose ; very large and full ; a vigorous grower and abundant bloomer ; one of the oldest and finest of this class.

Caroline de Sansal. Clear, delicate flesh color, becoming bluish ; a magnificent variety ; the best rose of its color ; growth vigorous and foliage luxuriant. 50c.

General Washington. Brilliant rosy crimson, large and double ; fine, but a weak grower. 50c.

General Jaqueminot. Brilliant crimson scarlet very showy and effective ; a great favorite. 50c.

- John Hopper.** Rose, with rosy crimson centre; splendid form. Medium plants, 50c.
- La Reine.** Bright rosy pink; very large, double and sweet; one of the best. 50c.
- Portland Blanche.** Pure white, flowers like Blanche Vibert; said to bloom more freely in the fall. 50c.
- Blanche Vibert.** One of the most desirable white Perpetual Roses.
- Pius the Ninth.** Bright purplish red, changing to violet; very large and full; robust and profuse bloomer; one of the best. 50c.
- Sydonia.** Blush, large and fine, distinct; a vigorous grower. 50c.
- Victoria.** Pale blush, nearly white, very large full and double; strong grower and abundant bloomer. 50c.
- La France (New).** Silvery rose color, delicate perfume, medium grower. 75c.
- Victor Verdier.** A magnificent hardy and fine bloomer; brilliant rose.
- Madame LaCharme (New).** White, tinged with rose in the bud, free bloomer, very desirable and valuable. 75c.
- Duke of Edinburgh.** Deep crimson, shaded with maroon; good grower, very fine. 75c.
- Paul Neyron (New).** A superb rose of enormous size, deep blush of fine habit, beautiful foliage, one of the largest bloomers in cultivation. 75c.

MOSS ROSES.

The Moss Rose is expressive of the tenderest emotions, and still remains without a peer in refinement and beauty. They all bloom in June—and some bloom again later in the season. Close pruning and high culture are well rewarded by the Moss Rose. 50c to \$1.

- Salat.** Vigorous grower, free bloomer, rose color; one of the best of the older Moss Roses. 50c.
- Alice Leroy.** Large and double, pale rose color.
- Laneii.** Rich crimson, good grower, a very beautiful rose.
- Madame Alboni.** Bright pink, fair grower, very mossy.
- Wm. Lobb.** Large purplish crimson, one of the best old sorts.



Crimson Moss Rose.

- Gloiy of Mosses.** Pale rose; very large, full and beautiful. 75c.
- White Moss.** Often called Perpetual White. It is a long season in bloom, large clusters and a profusion of moss and fragrance. In demand beyond the supply. \$1.
- Luxemburg.** Large, cupped, fine purple crimson; a luxuriant grower and free bloomer. 50c.
- Princess Adelaide.** Blush, becoming quite pale: very double and well formed; one of the most vigorous growers of all the Mosses. 50c.
- Crimson.** Semi-double, but showy, very hardy, double light red. 30c. See cut on the left.

CLIMBING ROSES.

- Prairie Roses.** These are remarkable for great vigor of growth—10 to 20 feet in a season. Price of good plants, 1 year's growth, in open ground, 25c each, \$2.00 per doz.; very strong, 2 or more years' growth, 50c each, \$4 per doz.
- Baltimore Belle.** A Prairie Rose, almost white; blooms in clusters. This is much called for; we have plants well established in open ground 1 to 3 years. 25c to 50c.
- Beauty, or Queen of the Prairie.** One of the strongest growers; flowers in clusters; red, very double profuse bloomer. One of the most desirable of all climbing roses. Large and strong blooming plants, 1 to 3 years. 25c to 50c.

- Elegans**, or **SUPERBA**. Light Rose, growing deeper, very distinct.
Gem of the Prairies. Almost the only Prairie Rose with fragrance. 50c.
Greville, or **Seven Sisters**. Large clusters of bloom shaded to light red; strong grower. 25c to 50c.
George Washington. A hardy, strong climber, bright red in clusters. 1 to 3 years, 25c to 50c.
 These give the distinct colors of the Prairie Roses.

SUMMER ROSES.

They flower once in the season, June. They comprise some of the Hybrid China, Province, Damask, Prairie and Austrian classes. Price, 50c; except where noted.

- Old Cottage**. White. An old variety and very scarce. This old white rose is seen about some farm houses, 6 to 8 feet high, and loaded with roses. This is very hard to propagate. 75c.
Damask Rose. Single, brilliant colors. One of the most hardy of all roses. 25c.
 “ “ Double, pale red, full and very fragrant. 25c.
Scotch Pink. Delicate pink, cupped, early, single. 25c.
Blush Rose. Double. The most fragrant of all; light pink; an old favorite. 25c.
Russell's Cottage (Russelnina). Brilliant red; blooming in large clusters. 50c.
Tuscany. Darkest purple of all roses; very double. 50c.
George IV. Velvety, crimson shade with purple; large, and fine free bloomer.
Unique or White Province. Pure white, large, deeply cupped. 50c.

Madam Hardy. A fine, full white rose. 50c.

Madam Plantier. One of the Hybrid China Roses. Strong upright grower; green bark, very free from thorns, entirely hardy; blooms profusely in clusters of small white, very double flowers. (See cut.) 25c to 50c.

AUSTRIAN or YELLOW ROSES. These are kept in vigor by thinning out and shortening in.

Harrison's Yellow. Golden yellow; free bloomer. 50c.

Persian Yellow. Deep, clear yellow; small but neat; blooms early. The finest of the yellow roses. 50c.

Sweet Brier. Noted for its aromatic perfume of the leaf during the whole season; the flower is also fragrant, pale rose color with yellow centre; strong, upright grower. It is known as the English Sweet Brier. 50c.



Madam Plantier Rose.
 One-half to one-third the size.

Bousault. A semi-double rose; the first to bloom in any collection; one of the hardiest. Dark red bark to the wood; has few or no thorns. 25c.

AYRESHIRE ROSES. Famous for success on a poor soil. Immense growers. 50c.

Queen of the Belgians. Very free grower, pure white.

Queen of Ayreshire. Free bloomer, dark purple crimson.

The Bourbon, Noisette, and China or Bengal Roses are not hardy in this latitude. The lover of the rose can afford to protect them in pits or cellars, replant them in spring when they will shine in all their glory. We name a few of each class.

PRICE, 40c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

BOURBON ROSES.

Duchesse de Thuringe. A beautiful rose, with a delicate tinge of lilac.

Hermosa. A fine, large, blush rose; profuse bloomer.

Marquis de Balbino. Bright red ; strong growth ; good habit.

Queen of the Bourbons. A beautiful sort ; delicate rose ; fine perfume.

Sir J. Paxton. Brilliant crimson ; vigorous and rich foliage.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. A delicate blush ; shaded with flesh ; large and full ; vigorous ; of unusual beauty and worth.

NOISETTE ROSES.

These are very fine roses, and bloom in clusters. They will not bear our winters.

Celine Forestier. Light yellow, shading darker towards the centre ; free bloomer.

Cloth of Gold or Chromatella. A *superb* rose of rich gold color.

Lamarque. White, with yellow centre : very fine climber under glass.

Solfatero. A large, double, fragrant, sulphurous yellow rose. Fine.

Woodland Marguerite. A sweet, white rose ; vigorous ; free bloomer.

NOTE.—Many other varieties of these can be supplied.

CHINA or BENGAL ROSES.

These are low, dwarf bushes, and perpetual bloomers. Require protection in winter. The following are a few of the best named varieties :

AGRIPPINA.

EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS.

IMPERATRICE EUGENIE.

CYTHERI.

DUCHER.

LAWRENCIANA, or Fairy Rose.

MADAME BUREAU.

MONTHLY CABBAGE.

TEA ROSES.

These are best adapted for pot cultivation ; usually grown under glass ; are very beautiful and much reputed for their delicate fragrance.

PRICE.—40 cents each ; \$3.00 per dozen for good plants.

Bon Silene, or Silene. An old popular rose ; brilliant carmine, shaded with orange.

Gloire de Dijon. Fawn, tinted with salmon-rose ; a good climber, and one of the best.

Isabella Sprunt. A fine yellow rose of vigorous growth ; a sport from Safrano.

Madame Falcot. Apricot color ; moderate growth ; full.

Madame Margottin. Deep yellow, with rose centre.

Marechal Niel. This stands pre-eminent of its class, the finest yellow rose in cultivation. Very large ; free bloomer, and fragrant ; fine for bedding or climbing.

Marie Van Houtte. White, with rose tinged petals ; yellow centre.



Tea Rose.

Safrona. Yellow, shaded with rose; of strong growth, and very desirable.

Triomphe de Luxembourg. Salmon rose; a distinct vigorous sort.

Yellow Tea. An old and popular sort, of much merit.

NOTE.—Many other sorts not mentioned here can be supplied.

PAEONIES.

This class of flowers were originally from China. Wonderful improvements have been made upon the original importation by hybridizing, also by more recent introduction. A collection of the different classes grown bloom from early May to late in July. Various forms of flowers from 2 to 8 inches in diameter, single and double, every color from red, purple, yellow, to white, with all their shades. No class of plants afford a more gorgeous display and none are so hardy, requiring so little protection or that will grow on a greater variety of soil if well drained.

TREE PÆONIES (Moutan).

These grow shrubby, 3 to 6 feet or more by 10 years' growth. They are hardy but bloom more evenly if sheltered from the winter changes by boughs or mats.

PRICE.—The following list, \$1.00 each. Our selection \$10 per dozen.

- P. Banksii.** CHINESE DOUBLE BLUSH PÆONY. Very large, old varieties, fragrant flowers, rosy blush, with purple centre. One of the finest.
- P. papaveracea.** Very large, single, showy flowers; pale blush with purple center.
- P. Kochlerii.** Very dark rose color; very large and vigorous. \$1.00.
- P. papaveracea alba.** Outside petals pure white; centre dark purple. \$1.00.
- P. papaveracea multiflora.** White, centre marked with purplish red; profuse bloomer. \$1.
- P. rosea odorata.** Rose; tinged with lilac; very large and flat. \$1.00.
- P. Schultzi.** Carmine, deeply shaded with rosy-lilac; fine form; beautiful and fragrant. \$1.00.

SELECT VARIETIES OF P. MOUTAN.

The following are very select varieties of the Tree Pæonea. Price, \$2.00 each.

- P. alba variegata.** Outside petals pure white; centre a purplish red, very double; one of the best.
- P. Garlii.** Delicate blush, with deep rosy centre; semi-double, but very fragrant.
- P. Gumpferii.** Bright rosy pink, large, full; plant vigorous; one of the very best in all respects.
- P. maxima plena.** Rosy carmine; very double and compact.
- P. Zenobia.** White, very large and fine.

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

These are showy, beautiful and easy cultivated plants, recommending themselves to all who have a garden, requiring no winter protection. 1st, the **OFFICINALIS** and its hybrids. 2d, **PARADOXA**. These are **EUROPEAN** varieties, and bloom in May. 3d, the **CHINESE** varieties, and bloom through June and July. A selection from them will afford a fine display of

flowers during three months. Cost of plants according to variety and size of roots sent out. Large stools for prominent effect, price on selection. Dozen price of strong roots, our selection, one third less than single plant rate except as noted below.

First Class—*Pæonia Officinalis*. Price, strong roots, 50c each.

Price Small Plants 25 cts each.

- P. albicans plena*. Double rosy pink, changing to white or blush; blooms early and late.
- P. l'Oriflamme*. Beautiful cherry red; centre petals very small and compact.
- P. maxima*. Double red, changing to blush; large and double.
- P. rubra*. Double crimson; of monstrous size, six to 10 in. diameter.
- P. single crimson* with yellow centre.
- P. tenuifolia*. Fine leaved; single dark crimson; very rich foliage and flowers distinct.

Second Class—*Paradoxa Pæonies*. Price, 50c each.

- P. Etoile de Pluton*. Dark crimson; centre petals very small and curled, striped with yellow.
- P. fimbriata plena*. Light crimson, beautifully imbricated.
- P. Pompadoura*. Dark crimson; centre delicately cut; compact and fine.
- P. rubra striata*. Very dark purplish crimson; compact; fine.
- P. sanguinea plena*. Dark purplish crimson; distinct and superb.
- P. violacea spherica*. Violet crimson; centre petals finely cut; compact, fine.

Third Class—*Chinese Pæonies*. Price, 50c. except where noted.

BLOOMING IN JUNE AND JULY.

Price of our selection, \$4 00 per dozen, including some of the best.

- P. Ambroise Verschaffelt*. Purplish crimson; very full flower; the best dark variety. 75c.
- P. Baron James Rothschild*. Outside petals rose, centre salmon; very large and fine.
- P. bicolor*. Deep rose, yellow in the centre and marked with red.
- P. centripetela*. Outside row of petals large, deep rosy pink; second row narrow, fringed; centre ones broad and full; distinct and fine.
- P. Charles Verdier*. Light lilac rose; very large, and of perfect form; superb variety. 75c.
- P. Delachi*. Dark purplish crimson, resembling *Pottsii*, but more double and richer foliage; one of the best dark.
- P. festiva*. Pure white, a few marks of carmine in the centre; perfectly globular, beautiful and sweet.
- P. fulgida*. Crimson; profuse flowering; extra fine. \$1.00.
- P. globosa*. Pure white; full, globular, and large; beautiful.
- P. Humei*. Purplish rose; very full and double; has no stigma, and never produces seed; very large and showy, and one of the latest in bloom, as much as three weeks later than the earliest of the *Pæonies*.
- F. Jules Lebon*. Bright carmine red. 75c.
- P. Louis Van Houtte*. Dark crimson; very compact.
- P. Mrs. Dage*. Pure white, centre beautifully marked with red; very compact, of dwarf habit, and one of the earliest bloomers.
- P. Pottsii*. Dark purplish crimson; distinct and fine; the darkest of this class.
- P. Queen Victoria*. Immense size; outside petals rose; inside flesh, nearly white; superb and sweet.
- P. Sulphure alba*. Outside petals pale rose; centre ones sulphur yellow; very full and fine.
- P. Whittleji*. White; centre slightly yellowish; very large; clusters large; sweet rose-scented.



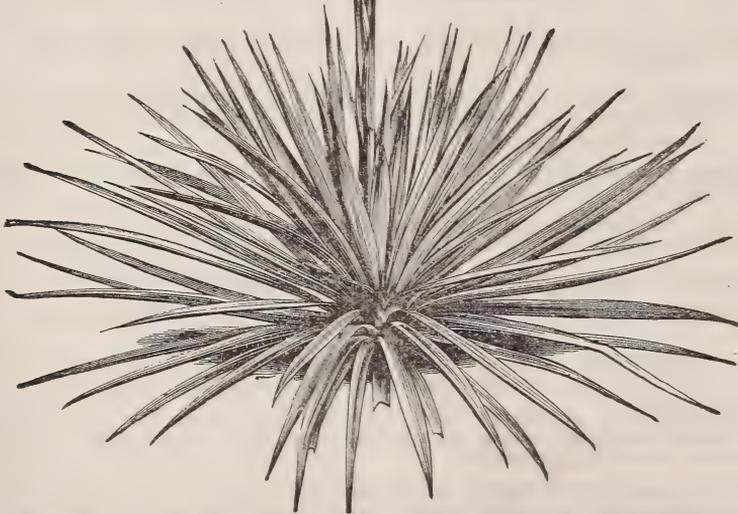
GLADIOLUS LILY.

(See description on page 64.)



ADAM'S NEEDLE.

Plant as seen before blooming, with filaments or threads on the leaves, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.



YUCCA.—ADAM'S NEEDLE.—SPANISH BAYONET.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA is a variety of this species of plant. It has a dark evergreen leaf the whole year, one to two feet long, with a hard, sharp point. Threads or filaments, 2 to 5 inches long, are on each side of the sword-formed leaf. The smaller cut shows the form of the plant and leaf, the larger cut shows it in bloom. It is perfectly hardy, grows on any well-drained deep soil, blooms in June and early July on stalks 3 to 6 ft. high, bearing 50 to 200 white blossoms of the size of white pond lilies, continuing 2 to 3 weeks, with no special fragrance. It is a most striking object at all seasons of the year. It looks luxuriant when planted in large masses of a dozen to a hundred. A worthy plant to be in every yard and garden of the land.

PRICES.—Strongest blooming plants, with several crowns, \$1 each, \$6 per doz. Smaller blooming plants, 50c each, \$4 per dozen, \$25 per hund. Plants with 8 to 10 inch leaves, 25c each, \$2 per dozen, \$10 per hund.

Hardy Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

THE following species and varieties of Hardy Perennial annual blooming border plants, flowering year after year, are of easy culture, combining every color, blooming in a collection of a hundred or more plants almost constantly from May to late in Autumn, if judiciously selected.

Price of Assortments of Our Choice.

12 species and varieties for	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2.00
25 " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00
50 plants of 25 species and varieties, our choice,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00
100 plants of 30 to 50 species and varieties,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.00
Single plants 25 cents, except noted.								

Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria*). Dark green luxuriant foliage, 8 to 12 inches high, flowers white, small bell-shaped in racemes and very fragrant, look fine in a large mass.

Larkspur (*Delphinium*). A remarkably showy class of plants, most of them produce magnificent spikes of flowers often 1 to 2 feet, affording many shades of blue color, growing 2 to 5 feet; the foliage is profuse, lobed and notched; a very effective class of plants. If cut back, a second crop of flowers appear in Oct.

Fraxinella (*Dietamnus*). White and red varieties; bloom in June, 1 to 2 feet high; both possess a resinous fragrance.

Dielytra Spectabilis (*Dicentra*). Growing 2 feet high from fleshy roots; silvery green foliage, with a bending wreath of singular heart-formed flowers of pale red and white color; very desirable. Blooms May or July, if cut back.

Dielytra Eximia (*Dicentra Plumy*). A low growing plant with finely cut leaves, and flower similar to the last described; blooms May to Sept. at intervals.

Phlox, GARDEN. Of these a very extensive collection can be supplied of many colors, blooming through a long season; August to November, 2 to 4 feet, entirely hardy and showy.

Pink (*Dianthus*). Several varieties of dwarf pinks; also carnations of various colors.

Baptisia (FALSE INDIGO). A very strong rooted plant, grows 2 feet with blue lupine shaped flowers, in July.

ERIANTHUS RAVENNE. An ornamental grass, which sends up several flower stalks, 6 to 8 feet high, like Pampas Grass; a very fine bloomer. Best to have some winter protection. 50c.

BOCCONIA JAPONICA. A perfectly hardy plant; grows vigorously in any dry soil, 6 to 10 feet high; blossoms nearly white, in spikes 1 to 2 feet long; leaves deeply lobed, of silvery color. A hardy plant. 25c each; \$2 per doz.

Bellflower (HAREBELL) (*Companula*). An elegant genus of plants, rich in color and profuse in bloom, with large open bell-shape flowers, of many colors, 1 to 2 inches across; blooms July and August; grows 1 to 2 feet. Several varieties of white and different shades of blue.

Wormwood (*Artemisa*) (*Vilgaris*). Common Wormwood, a bitter medicinal plant, highly perfumed, yellow blossom, August; 2 to 3 feet high.

Balm, or Horsemint (*Monarda*). Very fragrant foliage; 2 varieties, one with variegated leaves and one with green leaves; 6 inches to 1 foot high; blooms in July.

Mint (*Mentha*). Blooms in August, in yellow clusters, the foliage is very highly sweet scented; 2 feet; medicinal.

Ribbon Grass (*Arundinaria*). Striped or fancy grass, not two leaves in fifty can be found shaded alike, decidedly ornamental; flowers white in August; 2 to 3 feet.

The Reed (*Arundo*) (*Donax*). A handsome Reed, growing 6 to 9 feet. Its peculiar foliage renders it effective on lawns. Also one with leaves striped with white.

- Astor.** Tall, leafy perennials, blooming in Fall in varieties, yellow, purple, red, white, blue.
- Milfoil, or Yarrow** (*Achillea*). Red flowers in flesh heads, from June to October; 1 to 2 inches high; in sorts 3 or 4 colors.
- Monkshood, or Wolfsbane** (*Aconitum*). Erect growing plants with palmately divided leaves, in distinct varieties, blue, white, purple and variegated; 2 to 4 feet high.
- Poppy, ORIENTAL.** Orange-red; very large, double flowers on a stem in June. If cut back, often more flowers appear. No flower is so striking in appearance. 18 inches high.
- Sedum.** Very thick, fleshy leaf of a silvery color; blooms prominent in Sept. Purple color flower.
- Statice Latifolia.** Great Sea Lavender. Broad, luxuriant leaf; large trusses of lilac flowers, fine for bouquets when dried. 50c.
- Sword Grass** (*Acorus*). Variegated; a distinct white striped foliage of easy culture.
- Aira.** Variegated foliage; a distinct yellow striped grass. One of the finest hardy grasses.
- Anemone Japonica.** A distinct and beautiful species, with triplicate leaves; flowers 2 1-2 inches in diameter, purplish rose color with golden centres, form in great profusion from Sept. to Nov.; height 3 to 4 feet; neat and effective in beds or borders. 50c.
- Anemone Japonica.** ALBA. White flowers 2 1-2 inches of the same species as the latter described, with same habit and size, blooming from August to late in November. We regard these as exceedingly desirable. 50c.
- Snap Dragon** (*Antirrhinum*). One foot high, blooming from June to September; different colors.
- Foxglove** (*Digitalis*). Very showy, various colors of thimble-like flowers; blooms July to Sept.
- Hollyhock.** These grow 4 to 7 feet high; well known. Many of the colors are most exquisite—it attains perfection in form.
- Day Lily** (*Funkia*). Different varieties, all of luxuriant foliage.
- F. White Day Lily** (*Subcordata*). Flower white, fragrant yellowish green leaves, June and July; one foot high. 50c.
- F. Variegated** foliage, very striking white flowers; 1 foot high.
- F. Cœrulea.** Light blue flowers, 2 feet high; blooming quite late.
- Sunflower** (*Helianthus*). Double yellow flowers like the Dahlia; 3 feet; June to September.
- Valerian** (*Valeriana*). Oficialis. Blush white; in large trusses, 3 feet high in June. Few flowers have so rich a perfume.
- Speedwell** (*Veronica*). These bloom in July and Aug. The spikes of flowers differ in the varieties from white to shades of blue.
- Myrtle.** A low, free trailing vine; yellow flowers at intervals; round, light green leaf. Hardy even with neglect.
- Periwinkle** (*Vinca*). Blue flowering; trailing or climbing; thick, dark evergreen leaf. Persistent to live even in grass.
- V. Major.** Strong trailing; large green foliage; pale blue flower. Fine basket plant, trails 4 to 8 feet.
- Pansy, or Heartsease** (*Viola Tricolor*). Well known; has great variety of colors. Blooms July to Oct.
- IRIS.**—**German Iris, or Fleur de Lis.** These are of the very easiest culture. Many varieties, 6 to 10 or more, combining more shades of color than any other class of flowers. 1 to 2 ft. June.
- Snake Root, or Blazing Star** (*Liatris*). The variety known as **PUMILA** has large thick leaves, 6 to 8 inches high, spike of purple flowers. July. The root is medicinal.
- LICHENS.**—**Fulgens** has brilliant scarlet flowers. July and Aug.
- L. Ragged Robin.** Double crimson flowers. 1 foot. May.
- SPIRÆA**—**ASTILBE HOTEIA** (Meadow Sweet). A dark green cut leaf, from which rise numerous feathery pinnacles of small silvery white flowers 1 to 2 feet high in May and June; very elegant as a border plant and for cut flowers. Florists use it to force under glass.
- “ **ULMANA.**—**MEADOW SWEET.** Grows 2 to 3 ft. White blooming flowers. July.
- “ **MEADOW SWEET.** Variegated leaf. Quite distinct. 2 ft.
- “ (*Aruncus*). Meadow Sweet. Goat's Beard. 3 ft.

SPIDERWORT (*Tradescantia Virginica*). 12 to 18 inches. July and August.

“ **VAGINICA CÆRULEA**. Blue. 12 to 15 inches. July and August.

SUMMER AND FALL FLOWERING BULBS.

Plant in May. Keep in dry cellars all winter.

Gladiolus. (See cut of flower on page 61.) These are bulbs that require storing in winter; are easy of culture, blooming from July to Sept. in every variety of color; of great splendor. Price, named sorts, 15c to 50c each; unnamed sorts 10c each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per hund.

Crocus. These bloom soon after the frost is out. White, blue and yellow. Mixed, 25c per doz., \$2 per hund.

Taberose (*Polianthus*). Flowers white, very fragrant, 3 to 4 feet high; indispensable in boquets; a universal favorite. 10c each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per hund.

Madeira Vine (*Boussingaultia*). A rapid climber, suitable for screens, arbors, &c., with yellowish white flowers in profuse amount; fragrant. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Dahlia. Double. A large assortment. Our choice, 25c each, \$2 per doz. New sorts, higher rates.

TRITOMA UVARIA. Very late blooming on stems 2 to 5 feet high, in September to October. Rich orange, red and scarlet tubelike flowers in spikes a foot or more long. 25c to 50c according to size.

BULBOUS FLOWERING ROOTS.

Lillium (Lily). These do best when planted in Autumn; if planted in spring they are not so sure to bloom that season—they will safely remain in the ground all winter.

L. Umbellatum. Vivid orange and red; blooms in July. 12 to 18 inches, 25c.

L. Lancifolium Album. White; from Japan. 2 feet, 50c.

L. “ Roseum. Rose-color; from Japan. 2 feet, 25c.

L. “ Rubrum. Red; from Japan. 2 feet, 25c.

L. Auratum, or Golden-banded Lily. Universally admitted the richest and most perfumed of all the Lilies. 2 to 4 feet, 50c.

L. Candidum. White, with an evergreen leaf. 3 to 4 feet, 25c.

L. Margtagon—Turk's Cap. 35c.

L. Chalcedonicum. Brilliant scarlet. 60c.

L. Longiflorum Japonica. White; trumpet-shaped. 35c.

There are various new and fine kinds of Lily extant, that command very high rates, but we have not a stock yet.

Tulips, Single. Mixed, \$1 per doz. These combine every color and variegation.

“ **Double**. Mixed, \$2 per doz. Colors and great variety of form.

“ **Parrots**, 25c each, \$2 per doz. These are remarkable for long wing-like petals.

Hyacinths. Some of the best named sorts, 40c each, \$3.50 per doz.

“ **Mixed sorts**, 20c each, \$1.50 per doz.

Crown Imperial. Mixed sorts, 50c each, \$4 per doz.

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Azalea, Amœna	54	Laburnum, Scotch	36
Adam's Needle	61	Lilac, 4 varieties	44, 45
Arbor Vitæ, 10 varieties, for Hedges or Standards	27	Lindens, 5 varieties	37
Andromeda Floribunda	54	Laurel, Mountain	54
Basswood	37	Locust, 3 varieties	37
Beech, Purple-Leaved	38	Lonicera Honeysuckle, Upright	43
Beech, 6 kinds	38	Lily class of Bulbs	64
Birch, 4 varieties	37	Lily of the Valley	62
Box Edgings and Tree Box	54	Magnolias, 4 varieties	40
Black Cap Raspberry	22	Mountain Ash	35
Blackberry	23	Maples, 10 varieties	36, 37
Balsam Fir, Picea varieties	29-30	Middlemen	1, 2
Bulbous Flowering Roots	64	Mulberries	17
Crown Imperial	64	Nut Trees—Chestnuts, Walnuts, &c	39
Crocus Bulbs	64	New Brunswick Apple	8
Cotton Wood	34	Number of Trees per Acre	5
Celtis	35	Notice, Injury from pretended Agents	5
Cherry, Double Flowering	40	Nectarines	15
Clematis, Trailing, 15 kinds	48	Nut-bearing Trees	38
Clethra Alnifolia and cut	50-51	Oaks, 7 varieties	38
Cypress	36	Ornamental Shrubs, Deciduous	41, 42-51
Cherry culture and varieties	17	Packing in Mats	32
Crab Apple varieties	15	Pampas Grass	49
Currant culture and varieties	19, 20	Perennial or Herbaceous Roots	62, 63, 64
Colors of Coniferous Trees	32	Plum, Double Flowering	41
Cornus, 4 varieties	44	Peach, "	41
Dielytra	62	Peach culture and varieties	15
Distance for planting	5	Plum "	15
Distance from Boston	1	Pear "	12, 13, 14
Deciduous Trees, shade and ornamental	34-40	Packing of Trees for shipment	1, 2
Deciduous Shrubs for Hedges	46	Planting	3
Dwarf Evergreens	33	Pines and varieties	30
Elm, 9 varieties	39	Præonies	59, 60
Evergreens, Windbreaks and Hedges	27-33	" Tree	59
" adapted for Hedges	34	Prickly Ash, Ornamental	41
Freezing, Staking, Mulching, After-culture	3	Quinces, Japan	44
		Quince culture and varieties	16, 17

Rhododendrons and cut	52, 53-54	Spruce and varieties	31, 32, 33
" unnamed	54	Summer and Fall Flowering Bulbs	54
Roses, Hybrid Perpetual	55, 56	Thorn, Double Flowering	36
" Ayreshire	57	Trumpet Vine (Tecoma)	47, 48
" Bourbon	57, 58	Tulip Tree	36
" China or Bengal	58	Testimonials	4
" Climbing	56	Trailing Vines or Shrubs	46, 48
" Moss	56	Tulips	64
" Noisette	58	Tuberose	64
" Summer	57	Tritoma Uvaria	64
" Tea	58	Weeping Willows	40
" Yellow	57	" Elm and Mountain Ash	39, 40
Raspberries, culture and varieties	20, 22, 23	" Evergreens	33
Retinisporas	31	" Deciduous Trees	39, 40
Rhubarb	26	Weigelia, 4 varieties	45, 46
Salisbury, or Ginkgo	36	Viburnum, 4 varieties	45
Spiræas, 9 varieties	45	When to plant Evergreens	2
Small fruit remarks	18	Wistaria, Chinese, &c.	48
Special Notice	10	We will call on customers	2
Selecting Trees	5	White Birch	37
Strawberries	18-19	Yanthoxylon	41
Scotch or European Larch	33	Yellow Birch	37

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Minnesota Honeysuckle	6	New American Weeping Willow	40
Tetofsky Apple	7	Kilmarnock " "	40
La Versailles Currant	19	Trumpet Flower	48
Smith's Seedling Gooseberry	21	Pampas Grass	49
Mammoth Black-cap Raspberry	22	Clethra Alnifolia	51
No. 15 (Agawam) Grape	25	Rhododendron Flower	53
Natural formed Arbor Vitæ	28	" Plant	5, 53
Pyramidal Pruned Arbor Vitæ	28	Hybrid Perpetual Rose	55
Close Pruned Arbor Vitæ	29	Crimson Moss	56
Woodward Arbor Vitæ	5, 29	Madam Plantier " "	57
Siberian " "	29	Tea " "	58
Balsam Fir	29	Gladiolus Lily	61
Austrian Pine	30	Adam's Needle in bloom	61
Irish Juniper	31	" " Plant	5, 61
Norway Spruce	31	Centennial Medal,	1st page of cover.
White " "	32	House and Grounds,	2d page of cover.
Blue " "	32	Chestnut burr and leaf,	2d page of cover.
Hemlock of natural habit	32	Pruned Hemlock,	4th page of cover.
Scotch Larch	33	Dartmouth Crab,	" " "
Dwarf White Spruce	33		



AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT.—Leaf, Burr and Nuts.
Description on page 39.



Prunella Hemlock.



Parmouth Crab Apple.

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