Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Reading Nursery.

J. W. MANNING,
READING, MASS.

1875.

NOTICE.

This Catalogue is a descriptive one for the retail tree trade.

We hope purchasers will not fail to deal with us direct.

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 where cheaper stock can be found. Accept no agent claiming to sell our stock who cannot show an open letter, dated within 20 days, signed in our hand writing, with some printed heading relating to our establishment.

Reading is not surpassed if equalled in Railroad accommodations by any town near Boston. As a place of residence, abundance of high, dry land and commanding views, we commend the vicinity of our nursery, where our collection of ornamental trees is an accessible means of satisfaction to those inclined to examine our grounds, whether as buyers or not.

What to Plant and How.

We cannot give minute rules for all cases, what or how to plant, but a few words are often as good as a volume. Plant thrifty trees, even if small in size and price, in a soil that will grow a large crop of corn or vegetables, and continue such cultivation as good crops require from year to year. This is what we are obliged to do in the Nursery.

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 frequent transplanting. We want to trade direct with the purchaser in person, or by letter.

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.....	10 to 15 " " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	10 to 15 " " " "
Dwarf Pears.....	8 to 10 " " " "
Dwarf Apples.....	6 to 8 " " " "
Grape.....	rows 10 to 12 feet apart; 8 to 12 feet in rows.
Currants and Goosberries.....	3 to 4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 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 " "	20	6 " "	1210
20 " "	110	5 " "	1745
18 " "	135	4 " "	2725
15 " "	195	3 " "	4840
12 " "	300	2 " "	10890
10 " "	435	1 " "	43560

TESTIMONIALS.

That man who in his life-time plants and rears a single useful tree where none grew before, is a benefactor.

He who shades a street, plants a forest, or leaves a fruitful garden, builds a growing monument that will be a comfort to unnumbered posterity.

"Of the millions of the human family, busy men and women, a large proportion desire around their homes the greatest amount of beauty that their means will allow." Growing trees, shrubs and plants do so much in this direction, that the fact is now so well recognized that those who have little real love for such appendages are often induced to plant and care for them to keep in the prevailing fashion, or to enhance the value of their property.

We introduce the testimony of the following gentlemen, members of the most successful Horticultural Society in the world, as evidence of the practical way we produce stock, suited to this latitude, of Fruit Trees of all desirable varieties, as well as hardy Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs.

Report of the Committee on Ornamental Gardening of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, whose Chairman, Mr. H. W. Fuller, with members of the Committee and invited guests, visited the Reading Nursery, Aug. 30, 1871.

The following persons, well known in the horticultural community, were among the company :

J. G. BARKER,

E. FRED. WASHBURN,

E. W. BUSWELL and Lady,

ROBERT MANNING,

J. E. M. GILLEY,

P. BROWN HOVEY,

D. T. CURTIS,

JOHN C. HOVEY,

Mr. H. GOULD, of Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Ross, of Brookline.

Your Committee, with some invited guests, paid a visit to the

NURSERIES OF MR. J. W. MANNING,

at Reading, Mass. Here they were received and entertained with truly cordial and generous hospitality; but, unfortunately, an unexpected and violent rain-storm disturbed their investigations and prevented them from traversing the extensive plantations, as they otherwise would have done. Enough, however, was seen to satisfy them fully that a man of great energy and enthusiasm was ruling the place, and that his zeal and perseverance entitled him to warm commendation. There was no attempt to gloss over anything; no extraneous ornamentation or plans to captivate were adopted; nor did there appear to be any very methodical system of operations beyond what was properly connected with the production, care and sale of plants. There was no attempt at landscape gardening. To grow and sell good evergreens, fruit and forest trees, and ornamental and useful shrubs, seemed to be the one great aim; and success in these was evidently the engrossing thought. Here were exhibited evergreens of almost every hardy kind, and of all sizes, to the number of nearly two hundred thousand. White and Norway Spruces, Hemlocks, Arborvitæ, Scotch and Austrian Pines, Larches, Junipers, and a goodly lot of Rock Maples and Elms, so desirable for forest-tree plantings. The whole collection contained, it is said, nearly three hundred thousand plants, large and small. Of all the trees shown to your Committee, the most remarkable was a variety of the Arborvitæ, claimed to be new, which is of low stature, globular or egg-shaped, with brilliant green foliage, compact habit and very hardy, and admirably adapted to ornamental gardening. A single seedling was found, * * * * * years ago, in the State of Maine; and, of the plants started from this parent shrub Mr. Manning procured three plants only. From these he has propagated four hundred more (about 85 per cent. of his layers having struck roots). Of this variety one was exhibited by Mr. Manning, in September last, at Horticultural Hall.

The Hemlocks were very numerous. Many of the evergreens were trimmed in set forms to suit the taste of fancy gardeners. A few of the White Pines, by close cutting, had become so compact, that a weasel would rather go round them than through them.

Among the flowering shrubs were Rhododendrons, Kalmias and Azaleas. Many plants of the *Yucca filamentosa* were in good condition.

In consideration of the energetic and successful efforts of Mr. Manning in propagating and introducing the above-mentioned valuable variety of Arborvitæ, they have awarded to him a silver medal of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

H. W. FULLER, CHAIRMAN.

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 say that our hedge (2150—18 to 24 inch Arborvitæ) seems to be doing well. The trees, also (standards), are all doing well. * * * Yours truly,

L. D. STEVENS, Mayor.*

* In the above case 2150 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 out of ground.

Premium allowed on Cash or Prepaid Orders.

Purchasers may select from this Catalogue to the amount of any sum named in the right hand columns, for a remittance in cash with the order of any of the opposite sums in the left hand columns.

Remit \$5.00 and select \$6.00 worth.	Remit \$20.00 and select \$25.00 worth.
" 10.00 " 12.00 "	" 30.00 " 37.00 "
" 15.00 " 17.00 "	" 50.00 " 62.00 "

CATALOGUE.

Fruit Department.

APPLES.

Our list of the varieties of Apples extends infinitely beyond those enumerated here, so that if an order, even of the selection of a dozen assorted varieties, continuing from August to May, were left, it could readily be filled and not include one of the sorts named, and yet be quite as desirable for family use. The same remark applies to Pears and other fruit in a measure. For market certain standard sorts are desirable.

None but good varieties of trees are grown for sale. Some are better adapted to some soils and markets than others. Our selection of varieties, after 30 years' experience with fruits, is as good a guarantee for merit as selections from the latest publications. Thus we claim the privilege to substitute varieties where our judgment and stock of trees favor a change, unless positively requested not to do so in the order.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce as much income as a good apple orchard well managed.

Price of first class trees, 5 to 6 feet, 35c. Extra size, 50c. Have older trees for immediate bearing, \$1.

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 Aug. Fine for cooking and popular for eating. Very desirable.

Primate. Medium size, pale yellow, with a blush; flesh white. Very tender. Aug.

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 desirable. It is 30 years before the public. The trees from buds grow feebly, but grafted in the top of established trees, it soon comes into bearing. Season, August 1st to Oct. Price of small trees, 50c; cions by mail, 75c per doz.

Sweet Bough. Large, pale yellow; flesh white, tender and crisp, when fully ripe, with a rich, sweet and sprightly flavor. Tree vigorous and upright. August and September.

Early Harvest. Medium, yellow, tender and good. August.

Maiden's Blush. Medium, yellow and red, of firm good quality. A beautiful, nearly white fruit, with a rich, pleasant flavor; quite productive. Desirable; a sure bearer. Oct.

Porter. Large, oblong, yellow, sprightly sub-acid; hardy and productive; popular. Sept.

Gravenstein. Large, flattish, yellow ground, handsomely striped with red; flesh yellow, crisp, of unsurpassed flavor. Very popular in Mass.; considered the most valuable autumn apple. Vigorous; deserves good culture. Fruits evenly over the tree, and mostly in alternate years. Keeps well; excellent market. Sept.

Hubbardston Nonsuch. Large, dark stripes to red; fair, mild and crisp. A young and abundant bearer. Does well on dry soil. Excellent market apple for late autumn, and may be kept fresh till mid-winter.

Grimes's Golden. New. Full medium size, yellow, close grained, juicy, aromatic refreshing quality; retains its flavor to the last. A fair grower and bears every year; also cooks well in Sept. A fine eating apple. Remarkable for long season in use. Keeps very late in winter. Price of 6 feet trees, 75c.

Baldwin. Large, red, and of good quality. The best and most popular winter apple for market. Tree vigorous and productive. Universally known. December to April.

R. I. Greening. Well known and desirable. Does best on a strong soil. Jan.

Mackintosh Red. A new claimant for favor from Vermont. A brilliant red, fine winter apple, pleasant acid. Doubtless an apple of undoubted claim for a place in all collections. Every marketman knows how readily a red apple will sell, even if it has no name. The stock of trees is very limited. Price \$1. Cions by mail, 6 for 75c.

Granite Beauty. Origin, Weare, N. H. We showed a cut of this apple years ago, and disseminated trees and cions. It is best adapted to localities north of us, and on stronger and heavier soils than ours. [It shed its foliage with us early; but such is said not to be the case even ten miles from me, and in N. Hampshire.] Large, dark striped, ribbed, subacid, rich aromatic flavor. As large, handsome and as rich looking as the Gravenstein. Dec. to March. Price of cions by mail, 75c per doz.

King (Tompkins County). Very large, flattish, striped red and yellow. Tree free grower in long branches. Handsome and superior in flavor to Baldwin. New, from western N. York. Much called for. Dec. to Apr.

Northern Spy. Very large, striped, sub-acid, and very fresh in Spring. Excellent. Dec. to May.

Roxbury Russet. Medium to large; quality good. Well known as a veteran. Tree vigorous on good soil. Profitable. March to June.

American Golden Russet, or Hunt Russet. Medium, juicy and tender. Upright grower and abundant bearer; rich in appearance. Adapted to dry soil. Jan. to May. Originated at Concord, Mass.

THE TETOFSKY APPLE.

RUSSIAN APPLES.

We describe two well tested varieties originating in a cold country, and retaining qualities adapted to our extreme cold up to a very high latitude. Both ripen early in August and extend into Sept. Both of excellent eating and dessert qualities, fruiting very young. Admit of close planting in the orchard. We would advise setting of the Tetofsky 10 feet each way, or 400 per acre.

The Duchesse of Oldenburg might properly require a 25 feet space between the rows, especially in rich soil.

These trees are both as hardy as an oak. Red Astrachan is also from Russia.

Duchesse of Oldenburg. A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish, streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. 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 and N. England. Price, 5 feet, 35c; 6 to 7 feet, 50c.

Tetofsky. (See Illustration). Ripe early in Aug.; 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. Flesh white, juicy, pleasant acid, aromatic. Adapted to small gardens. July and Aug. Not much disseminated. We offer 5 to 7 feet trees. 50c to \$1 each; 3 to 4 feet, 25c to 35c.

CRAB APPLES.

Mostly 5 to 7 feet high.

Yellow Siberian. Remarkable as a great fruiter; clear yellow, conical, uniformly fair. Contrasts well with the red and striped varieties. Price 50c; extra large trees, \$1.

Red Siberian. Striped, conical, early and abundant bearer; has long been a favorite, and is yet a reliable variety. 50c; extra specimen trees, \$1 each.

Transcendant. 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. It does not keep long; disappears in September in marked contrast with

the Dartmouth Crab, of larger size, and keeping into Dec. Price 50c; extra large trees for early fruiting, \$1.

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, and believe it a very remarkable variety of the crab. Stock very limited. Price on selection.

Hyslop. Almost as large as Early Strawberry apple. Deep crimson. Very popular on account of its size and color. Keeps late. 5 feet, 50c; extra strong, \$1.

Dartmouth Crab. Origin Hanover, N. H. See cut. Introduced by us some years ago. This tree is peculiar in its growth; quite upright and distinct; a full regular head when in bearing. The original tree we took cions from was some 8 inches diameter and 20 feet in height. Fruit one and a half to two inches diameter; great bearer; fine for cooking and preserves; will make the best of cider; keeps late in fall, or early winter. Color very handsome, dark crimson and orange, with bloom. We have made a specialty of this variety, and offer many extra large trees, 7 to 9 feet, \$1 to \$1.50; 5 ft. 50c.

[See cut of Dartmouth Crab, next page.]

Soulard. The largest of this class of apples; very valuable as a cooking apple, having an astringent quince-like flavor; color green, becoming yellow late in winter. Not a rapid grower, but productive. 50c.

DWARF APPLES.

Much attention has been given to planting Dwarf Apples in 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 wonderfully productive, are a great ornament and satisfaction to every planter. They should be planted from 6 to 8 feet apart, and an acre will produce a larger amount of fruit without the delay attending standard orchards. We have many in full bearing now. 2½ to 5 feet high, 50c, 75c to \$1.50 each.

THE DARTMOUTH CRAB APPLE.

PEARS.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear give it rank above all other fruits of northern latitude, except the grape and peach.

But the Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without labor, attention and skill. The relative prices of the Apple and the Pear being about as one to five, show at the same time the superior value of the latter, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection. Good cultivation means only such a soil and fertility every year as is required to grow vigorously a crop of vegetables.

Price of standard trees 2 years, 4 to 5 feet, 75c; 2 to 3 yr. 5 to 6 feet, \$1; 3 to 5 yr. extra, 6 to 7 feet, \$2.

We offer some trees near or even in bearing state, 6 to 10 feet, price on selection.

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

Dwarf Pear trees are in demand. They require deep soil, liberal manuring, and clean cultivation. Those especially adapted as Dwarfs are marked q. Price, 2 years, light, 50c; 2 years, strong, 75c; 3 to 5 years in bearing, \$1 and upwards.

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.

Clapp's Favorite Pear.

An American Seedling.
Awarded \$60 GOLD MEDAL by Mass. Hort. Soc.
AS THE BEST LARGE EARLY PEAR.

Originated in Dorchester, Mass.

It is a cross or hybrid between the Bartlett and Flemish Beauty: resembling the latter in growth of tree, but *more vigorous and equally as hardy*. In outline, texture and quality of fruit, it is more like the Bartlett. Good judges pronounce it better.

Ripe earlier than the Bartlett.

It should be gathered early, and ripened indoors. On the farm of its origin are 100 bearing trees, 12 to 18 feet high. Go and do likewise.

PRICE OF TREES:

2 to 3 years' growth, \$1 to \$1.50 each;
\$8 to \$12 per dozen.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR.

Doyenne d'Ete. No earlier pear than this. Small, round, sweet. Tree quite upright in growth. 6 ft., \$1.

Manning's Elizabeth. Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color; very beautiful, melting, rich, sugary, sprightly, perfumed flavor; excellent. Tree a good grower and very productive. One of the very best early pears. August. (This is often thought to be a pear of my own introduction, from the name. Such is not the case.) We hope to increase the stock of so good a pear, coming at any early season, and a worthy variety. Price of trees, 2 years, \$1; of cions by mail, 75c per doz.

Rostiezer. Small, juicy, rich, sweet, one of the best; dark brownish green; a profuse bearer. The growth is not graceful. Aug. 6 feet, \$1.

Muskingum. From Ohio. Popular 20 years ago; medium, round, yellow sweet and juicy. Strong, hardy grower. The tree is healthy, an early and most abundant bearer; fruit free from blemish. It should not go out of notice. Last of Aug. Cions by mail, 75c per doz.

Clapp's Favorite. The Premium Pear. Should be gathered early (say the 20th Aug.) and ripened in a dry cool place. [See cut above.]

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 Mass. Hort. Society. Price of cions by mail, 75c per dozen. Price of trees, 4 feet, 75c; 5 to 6 feet, \$1; extra heavy trees, \$1.50. It should always be gathered early. The Messrs. Clapp commenced to gather their crop of 300 bushels in 1874, before the 20th of August.

Bartlett. Large, buttery, melting; the most popular of all; standard of excellence. Sept. 5 to 6 feet, \$1. Large trees, price on selection.

Belle Lucrative. Greenish-yellow, medium, very sweet and melting. Abundant bearer in all soils. Last of Sept. We have 7 to 9 feet trees that fruited in 1874. 5 to 6 feet, \$1; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Flemish Beauty. Large, brown, melting, hardy in all parts of the extreme North, where the fruit is perfectly free from cracking [A tree in Woodstock, Vt., bore nine bushels of perfect fruit, selling for \$36.] Oct. Price, 5 feet, \$1.

Doyenne Boussock, q. Large, handsome, good, remarkably juicy when fully ripe; strong, healthy grower; fruit uniformly fair, roundish, brown cheek, spirited and good. Has been named among the best 12. Season just after Bartlett. Gather while hard. We have 8 to 12 feet trees that replant safely. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.

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. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.

Seckel. 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. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.

Bufum, q. Medium, brown and yellow; very erect and great grower and bearer. Sweet. We have 8 to 10 feet trees that transplant well. Oct. Standards, 5 to 6 feet, \$1; 7 to 8 feet, \$1.50 to \$2 each. Extra large Dwarfs of Bufum, 4 to 6 ft \$1 to \$2 each; 2 year, growth strong, 75c each.

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. Oct. Dwarf, 2 years, strong, 75c; extra large, \$1.

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. 4 to 5 feet, \$1; grafted 7 to 8 feet, \$2 to \$3. Price of cions, 75c per dozen by mail.

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 7 to 10 feet trees. 5 to 6 feet, \$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. Price 5 to 6 feet, \$1.

Beurre d'Anjou. Fruit large, full pyriform; dull yellow, flesh white, very buttery, with a rich vinous flavor.

One of the most desirable varieties. Tree healthy, grows well with ordinary care, and bears finely. Nov. to Jan. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.

Beurre Clargeau. Very large, pyriform; skin yellow, shaded with orange and crimson, sprinkled with russet. Highly recommended, wherever tested, for its early bearing as well as its fine size and beauty. Keeps well, from Oct. to Dec. Good. 4 to 5 feet, \$1. Extra trees in bearing, \$2 to \$3.

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. Not grown on Pear stock much. Oct. to Dec. Dwarf, 2 years, strong, 75c.

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. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.

Winter Nellis. 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. 5 feet, \$1. Extra bearing trees, \$2 to \$3.

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 bluish, when they are very good, and will keep in the cellar all winter. Price of standard trees, 5 to 6 feet, \$1. Dwarf, 2 years strong, 75c.

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

It is often possible to supply pear cions when trees cannot be furnished, by mail at 75c per doz.

CHERRIES.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These are for the most part, round shaped; fruit generally acid, though some varieties have a very mild, pleasant flavor. The trees are naturally of a smaller growth than the preceding class, and well adapted for Dwarfs or Pyramids. The Morellos are more slender and spreading in habit than the Dukes, which are of stocky, upright growth. Both are more hardy than the Hearts or Bigarreus, and in large demand where the latter cannot be grown with advantage.

May be panted 15 feet apart, 8 feet for dwarfs.

Price, 3 feet, 50c; heavy trees in bearing, \$1 each.

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

Early Richmond. (Kentish, Virginian, 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 most other varieties have been killed. Ripens through June.

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

PLUMS.

The Plum Tree, like the Pear, attains its greatest perfection on heavy soil, being free from disease. 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 every where.

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 fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine every day for two or three weeks after the fruit it 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 trees while damp, is found a preventive.

The cost of protecting a large orchard from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season.

The Plum, as all are aware, is wonderfully productive, producing 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 per bushel.

Price, 4 feet, 75c; 5 feet, \$1; extra strong trees, price on selection.

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.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich, sweet; one of the best of late plums. Last of September.

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

Danison. Fruit, small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. September.

Lombard. (Bleeker's Scarlet.) Medium, round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August. A valuable market variety, one of the most hardy and popular for all sections.

Wild Goose. An improved variety of the Chickasaw, evident in the greater vigor of the tree and increased size of the fruit, which is nearly as large as a Green Gage. Skin purple, with a fine bloom; flesh juicy, sweet; adheres to the stone. Last of July. \$1 to \$1.50.

Miner. (Townsend.) An improved variety of the Chickasaw; originated in Lancaster, Pa. Medium size, oblong, pointed at apex; skin dark purplish red, slightly mottled, with fine bloom; flesh soft, juicy, vinous, adheres to the stone. Excellent for canning and cooking, and esteemed for market in the West. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive. Oct. Price, \$1; 9 to 10 feet, in bearing, \$2.

PEACHES.

The Peach Tree requires a well drained moderately rich soil. A warm sandy loam is probably the best. Nearly all healthy trees fruited in 1872 and in 1874. By the hundred they 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 shoots and branches shortened in every year or two, 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.

Price, 1 yr. 25c; extra large or older trees, 50c.

The varieties named as earlier than Hale's Early, are fully tested. They are as hardy as other Peach trees. They are a new era in peach culture.

Hale's Early. Medium size; greenish white with red cheek; first quality. Tree healthy, good grower and productive. The earliest good peach we have yet in our market. [Earlier sorts are promised.]

Early York. (Serrate, Early York, Early Purple.) Medium size; greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender.

Yellow Rareripe. Large, deep yellow, dotted with red; melting and juicy, with a rich flavor. Last of August.

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, slightly 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 August.

Foster. Originated in Medford, Mass. Almost identical with Crawford's Early. Very free and showy growth, and leaf like Crawford.

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.

NEW VARIETIES OF PEACHES.

Alexander. Origin Illinois. The claims offered for this peach are remarkable quality, size, and extreme earliness. In growth it is a curiosity, limbing out at right angles from the trunk. We have a few in bud at 75c each.

Early Louise. New. Proved to be very desirable every way. Ripe earlier than Hale's Early. 50c.

Early Beatrice. New, but tested further south and proved a great acquisition. Much earlier than Hale's Early. 50c.

Hutchinson. Origin Reading, Mass. We offer this variety yet. It has not failed a crop but once for nearly 50 years. 1 year, 25c. Extra large trees, 50c.

Rogers. Origin West Newbury, Mass. Of the Crawford class. A seedling. Decidedly the largest peach grown here. Fine trees, 50c each.

Downer. Origin Newburyport, Mass. Of the Rareripe class. Very large appearing on exhibition. Best and one of the largest ever shown here. New, a seedling. 50c.

Ives's Blood Freestone. Remarkable for late ripening and fruitfulness. Cooks red as preserves. 25c; extra large trees, 50c.

Blood-Leaved Peach. A very good and hardy variety for fruit crop. Dark reddish purple leaves make it an object of beauty very distinct from all other peach trees, as ornamental. 5 feet, 50c; 3 feet, 25c.

APRICOTS AND NECTARINES.

APRICOTS.

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

Breda. Small, dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous. Productive and hardy. First of August. 75c.

Early Golden. (Dubois.) Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet, hardy and productive. Last of July. 75c.

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. Ripens in August and Sept.

Early Violet. Medium size; yellowish green, nearly covered with dark purplish red; juicy, rich and high flavored. Last of August. 50c.

Elruge. Medium size; pale green, with a dark red cheek; flesh pale green; juicy and rich. First of September. 50c.

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 for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four of other fruit, 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 in Boston market in the fall of 1874, \$8 per bushel. Planted ten feet apart, gives 130 trees per acre.

Apple or Orange. Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks quite tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring. Very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. Ripens in October. Price 75c; extra large, \$1. 2 feet high, 75c.

Angers. Somewhat later than the preceding; fruit rather more acid, but cooks well. Tree a thrifty grower and abundant bearer. This variety of tree is sold quite low from abundance. Price 50c.

Ren's Mammoth. A seedling of the Orange Quince; one third larger, of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good, and said to be as productive. Tree a healthy, thrifty grower. These trees command a higher price than the Orange Quince from a scarcity. Price \$1.

GRAPES.

We have tested more than 100 sorts of Grapes, and name some of the surest varieties to ripen about Boston in the order of the certainty of a crop. The grape crop is not one of absolute certainty. But all want grape vines, so get some varieties that have proved the best in your section, and then experiment with others and prove their value.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting, requires but little space, and is indispensable to the yard, garden or farm.

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

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. Price (except when noted medium size) 50c. Extra strong vines for immediate bearing (even some have fruited in nursery) \$1 each. When taken by the dozen, a large reduction.

Concord. Our acquaintance with the Concord commenced in the spring of 1849, 4 years before it had a name or was disseminated. We transplanted a layer from the original seedling. It gave an impetus to grape culture, because of its almost universal success. A popular variety where the choicer kinds sometimes milder. Universally healthy, vigorous and productive; flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet. Bunch large, nearly black, with bloom. Last of Sept. and Oct. 1 year, 25c; 2 year, 50c. Extra twice transplanted, in bearing, \$1.

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 hardiness, abundant bearing and early maturity. 50c; extra large, \$1.

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 it is so palatable in its early stage of ripening, Sept. 1 to 10. It is a practicable grape (where the Concord fails), for seventeen years it has not failed a crop. [See cut on special circular.] Price, No. 1, 50c; extra, in bearing, \$1.

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, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vines moderately vigorous, very hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks before the Isabella. 50c; extra large, \$1.

Allen's Hybrid. Light greenish amber color. Few foreign grapes are of better quality; the best of white grapes. Mildew in some wet seasons. 50c; extra strong vines, \$1.

Ives' Seedling. Probably a seedling of the Isabella; hardy and productive, like the Clinton. Valuable for wine when sugar is added. As a sure bearer, it is a good addition to a collection. Ripens with the Concord; holds well to cluster, which is of compact, good form. As an eating grape it is good, and is becoming appreciated. We add it to the list as one of the surest to ripen. 50c; extra large, \$1.

Clinton. This grape colors very early, but requires to remain longer than many grapes to ripen, when it is a very spicy and excellent eating grape. It ripened perfectly with us in 1873 and '74. Compact medium-size cluster, berries round, black, with blue bloom, great bearer, perfectly hardy. One of the best wine grapes, for which it is extensively planted. 50c; extra large bearing, \$1.

Northern Muscadine. Very sweet and good, hardy and early. 50c.

Perkins. Fine, handsome berry and cluster, light amber color; quite early. 50c.

Diana. Long acknowledged as the standard of excellence. Amber color. 50c; extra strong vines, \$1.

Isabella. Large, compact cluster, black, of good quality; ripens with Hartford Prolific. 50c; extra, for early bearing, \$1.

Martha. (Seedling of Concord.) White, medium berry and cluster, melting, sweet, nearly all juice, skin tasteless and thin, hardy as Concord; very thick, dark foliage. \$1.

Crevelling. Recently disseminated; ripe just after Hartford Prolific; black berry, cluster loose, quality better than Isabella; holds on perfectly. Price, 50c; extra, 3 years, \$1.

Eumelan. New, black, of superior quality; ripens very early, near the season of the Hartford Prolific. It has fruited near our grounds for 4 years. We have eaten the fruit and commend its quality. Price, 2 years, \$1.

Croton. A light greenish-yellow grape. It has not yet fruited with us. \$1.

Isabella. In favorable aspects it is desirable. Keeps well into winter. 50c.

Catawba. Of the highest excellence. Late for New England. 50c.

Iona. Large, dark, transparent amber color; beautiful in quality; ripens near the season of the Concord. 50c; extra for early fruiting, \$1.

Lady. "A new, early, white grape," From Northern Ohio. We ate this grape in 1871, from the hand of the grower (whom we have known personally fifteen years). He is well known to the pomological world. Others of his profession confirm his claim of quality and and extra earliness. He pronounces it *iron-clad*—resisting mildew in summer, therefore not winter-killing, rivaling the Concord for hardiness (of which it is a seedling). Holds on the cluster perfectly; has a sprightly vinous flavor; color a light greenish-yellow, covered with white bloom; tender pulp; berry and cluster comparable with the Concord. The originator says: "I offer it as the very best native white grape under cultivation." Price, for 1 year vines, \$2.

ROGERS'S HYBRID GRAPE, No. 15.

ROGERS'S HYBRIDS.

No. 4. (Wilder.) Large and black; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous centre; sweet, rather sprightly; ten days earlier than Isabella. 75c.

No. 15. (Agawam.) Red, large, round, early, and of great vigor of growth. Rich, high, peculiar aromatic flavor. Considered by Mr. Rogers as the best of his strictly red hybrids. Ripe with Concord. 75c See cut.

No. 19. (Merrimack.) Very large and earlier than the Diana; strongly resembles No. 4. Bunches and berries large and compact. A very strong grower. 75c.

Salem. (No. 53) 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 exquisite aromatic flavor. 75c.

We are sorry that these Hybrids are subject to mildew in certain unfavorable seasons, thus interposing so great perfection as is desirable; but their size and quality have caused a large call for them.

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.

First of the small fruits in the month of June, comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing Strawberry. The profits which may result from its cultivation, when properly conducted, are enough to satisfy reasonable expectations. On well-drained soil, with very rich culture and favoring rains, enormous crops are the rule.

Plant early in May, if possible in New England; or in Sept. or October is often successful. The best of roots for fall planting are not obtained until well into autumn.

For manure, muck, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, &c., are best. Bone dust is excellent. Set in 3 feet rows 15 inches apart in row, for field culture; and 15 inches each way for hill culture leaving a pathway at the third row. Keep in hills with runners cut. Cultivate clean, mulch late in fall, uncover plants early in spring, remove mulch after fruiting, and spade in a good dressing of manure, if you continue the old bed. But we think a new bed set every spring is the most satisfactory.

Wilson. Large, conical, dark red, firm, hardy; prolific, rather acid, but this is corrected by sugar and cream. Succeeds everywhere, and more planted than all other kinds put together. \$1.50 per hund.

Downer's Prolific. Medium, round, scarlet; sweet, abundant bearer. A well tested variety. \$1.50 per hund.

Cutter's Seedling.

Cutter's Seedling. This strawberry we introduced in 1859. Showed the fruit five Saturdays in succession. Fruited at the rate of 7000 quarts to the acre in our grounds. Is one of the very best for home use. Begins to ripen very early. Has a most refreshing wild strawberry flavor. Light red, parts readily from hull. \$1.50 per hund. See cut.

We are able to furnish other varieties of Strawberry plants: Charles Downing, Kentucky, and several other varieties.

Price per 1000, on consultation.

After all the varieties introduced since we commenced to grow strawberries in 1853, we feel confident these five sorts are as good as any we have found for light soils, for we have tested scores of varieties; and fine, nice, ripe strawberries are what the people want, not names. [See remarks on next col.]

We ceased to be successful on light soil unless we fertilized with wood ashes, or its equivalent in potash. One hundred bushels of ashes to the acre is not too much. Ashes are adapted to any soil or crop. Every special or commercial fertilizer we have used has been a snare and a delusion to us, and we dare not risk results with them. Stable manure is our chief resource, with ten pounds of potash per cord of manure dissolved in 100 gallons of water, sprinkled in at overhauling.

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit comes just after Strawberries and when properly cultivated is quite profitable. Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well, or mulch heavily. For field, rows 6 feet apart, 4 feet in the row. Pinch off canes when three feet high, and prune off laterals the following spring within 12 or 18 inches of the cane. In garden culture tie up to single wire. Cut out old wood each year, just after fruiting. Cover tender varieties in winter by bending down and throwing on earth.

Raspberries are classed under two heads, the Red and the Black Cap.

Red.

Clarke. A highly valuable sort which has proved perfectly hardy with us. Bush a strong grower. Fruit of large size, beautiful light scarlet, and of the most delicious flavor. Commences to ripen with the earliest, and keeps in bearing till late in the summer. 20c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Philadelphia. This has been the most profitable red raspberry for marketing now under cultivation. It is a stout, healthy grower, very 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 succor freely and is scarce. 25c each; \$2 per doz.

Hornet. This is an abundant bearer, of very large red fruit, of fine excellent quality, and then in Oct and Nov. bears a crop on the new wood. 25c each; \$2 per dozen.

Brandywine. (Susqueen).

This raspberry is now conceded by fruitgrowers, especially about Philadelphia, where it has been well tested, to be the best Red Raspberry. Being prolific, hardy, large and firm berry of a bright red color, it stands without an equal as a market variety. The shipping qualities of this raspberry can scarcely be over-estimated. It is seen in New York market three days after being picked in Delaware, from whence it was brought partly by rail and partly by boat, yet in perfect condition. Its bright color makes it also a great favorite of the fruit dealers of New York city. 25c each; \$2 per dozen.

Herstine. This noted, large, red-fruited variety does well with us. 25c each.

Ganargua. New Hybrid. Red fruit. The earliest raspberry. 75c each.

Norwood. " " Fruit large and red. 75c ea

These two hybrids are both strong, vigorous growers, are grown from tips like the Black Caps, and retain the hardness of the Black Cap species. Fruit of both is large and is borne in great profusion. The Norwood is remarkably productive.

We name a limited list; some other sorts doubtless are as good. The old Franconia Raspberry is equal in many respect to the new varieties. \$1.50 per doz.

Black Cap.

Mammoth Cluster. Of all the Black Cap family this has proved the most wonderful in productiveness, size and uniformity of fruit, and stockiness and hardness of p a t, of any sort we have ever grown. The bush, a very rank upright grower, with few thorns; foliage a rich dark green; fruit extremely large, and holds out large to the very last picking. Black, with a rich purple tinge or bloom, very juicy, high flavor and delicious, and perfectly hardy; the surface sufficiently firm to bear transporting to the most distant market. 1.50 per doz. See cut next page.

Other Black Caps there are, but the above is ample for all.

MAMMOTH-CLUSTER BLACK-CAP RASPBERRY.

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; and since the introduction of the newer varieties, and the easy methods of destroying the currant worm by the use of powdered white Hellebore (*Veratrum Album*), the currant is attracting more notice than ever before. Messrs. F. & L. Clapp, of Dorchester, in 1863, sold from among their pear and apple orchards, 1200 bushels of currants. The Cherry and La Versailles varieties are the largest red sorts.

There is a great difference in the price of currants, according to size of fruit. Think of \$2 per bushel for small sized fruit, and \$7 per bushel for large Cherry and La Versailles fruit; or if sold by the quart box, 35c per quart, as has been the case in Boston for years.

Set 4 feet apart in rich ground; cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot may have room to grow. If the currant worm appears, watch the bushes very carefully and dust with white Hellebore, or dissolve 1 lb in a barrel of water and apply with a syringe. Copperas water is effectual. Manure freely.

Black Naples. Very large, black; rich, tender and excellent for jellies and wine. Very productive. \$2 per doz.

Cherry. Very large, deep red, rather acid, bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive. \$2 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. Very productive and profitable, often sells at 35 cents per quart. \$2 per doz. See cut, next page.

Red Dutch. An old variety, excellent quality. \$1.50 per dozen.

We have advocated the Improved Red Currant, and do yet. Our stock is now so exhausted we could not supply only a few hundred.

Dana's White. This is rare every way, size, quality and productiveness; a most worthy sort. 50c each.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish white, sweet or a very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table, having a low, spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive. \$2 per dozen.

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 near Philadelphia thus treated, which have borne large crops for twenty years.

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 best sorts are **Crown Rob** (Red) and **White Smith** (Green), which in favorable localities do extremely well.

Houghton's Seedling. A vigorous American sort, very productive, free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color. Tender, sweet and of a delicate flavor. \$2 per dozen; 25c each.

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

Till within a few years the Houghton has been the only variety adapted to general cultivation. Recently several new seedlings have been raised from it which are of great promise. We name the most promising 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. \$3 per dozen; 35c each.

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 catalogue and disseminated it. It is now esteemed one of the most desirable. Bearing plants, 35c each; \$3 per dozen. See cut, next page.

SMITH'S SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY.

BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberries have averaged 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. Rows 6 feet apart, 3 feet in the rows for field, and prune as with Raspberries. Form a hedge or tie to wire. Cultivate shallow.

Dorchester. An old excellent variety; large, very sweet and productive. \$1.50 per dozen.

Lawton. (New Rochelle.) The well-known market variety, \$1.50 per doz.

Kittatinny. Large, black, sweet; soft when black; very hardy; ripens up gradually like the Lawton. Very largely planted. \$1.50 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. Scarce. Plants often not so strong as other varieties. \$2 per doz.

Sable Queen. Origin, Andover, Mass. At North Reading (Mass.), it exceeded all others in 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 the most fruitful of all, and as hardy as any wild blackberry. Since we disseminated it the Early Wilson has taken the lead as a market variety, and is somewhat less acid, averaging large fruit and ripening quite as early. \$1.50 per doz.

ASPARAGUS.

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables should be more cultivated. To prepare a bed, dig the ground deep, incorporating large quantities of well decomposed manure. Plant the roots about 3 inches deep, in rows 18 inches apart and one foot apart in the rows. The size of the shoots depends on the culture.

Grisson'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 per hund.

RHUBARB.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep. Pile on the manure every autumn. Transplant every four years. Large stalks sell best.

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

Giant's Victoria. The largest of all. Has grown to over 2 pounds per stock. 25c per root; clumps that will separate into several roots, 50c.

La Versailles Currant.

NUTS, MULBERRIES.

Chestnuts. Common American sweet. Bears green prickly burs, and sweet, eatable nuts.

A new impetus has recently been given to the planting of this desirable tree. A rapid grower. Affords splendid shade and bears nuts at 10 to 15 feet in height. Grows to gigantic size. We offer 2 to 6 feet trees in quantities, to set singly or as orchards. (We have chopped down this tree in N. H. 6 feet in diameter) 3 feet, 50c; 4 feet, 75c; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.

Walnuts. American black. Grows rapidly. Worthy of a large cultivation as a timber tree. Bears nuts when only 6 inches diameter. Hardy, very fruitful. There are bearing trees at Derry, N. H., 40 feet high. A tree grows in Read-

ing 3 feet in diameter; 20 years ago a tree stood in West Medford 5 feet diameter and grand proportion of top. 14 feet, 25c; 3 feet, 50c; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.

English Walnut, or Madeira Nut, is a good thing. Leaf fragrant. Not entirely hardy. Scarce. \$1.50

Oilnut, or Butternut. (Am. White) This is adapted to all soils. A rapid grower, and makes a broad, spreading tree. Hardy everywhere, and well known to all observers. Bears at an early age, oblong nuts containing rich oily meat. 3 to 6 feet, 50c to \$1.

Mulberries. Black English. Large, handsome, rich and good. \$1.

Downing's Everbearing. Very large, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent. \$1.

White. The common variety. Grows to large trees. \$75.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

A detailed description of desirable Trees and Shrubs would be little less than a recapitulation of our catalogue list, to which the readers are referred. A grouping together according to the time of flowering, or size of growth, will however, be found useful. We would suggest the following as amongst the most desirable:

Flowering Shrubs. *Daphne Mezereum*, pink; *Pyrus Japonica*, white and scarlet; *Forsythia Viridissima*, yellow; Dwarf Almond, white and rose. These bloom in April and May. *Deutzias*, white and rose; *Weigelas*, rose; *Spiraeas*, white and pink; *Globeflower*, yellow; bloom in May and June with many of the *Spiraeas*. *Hydrangeas*, white and rose, Dwarf Horse Chestnut, long spikes of white flowers; *Rose Acacia*, pink; and the *Hypericum*, yellow; bloom in July and Aug.

Flowering Trees, or Large Shrubs. Dogwood, white; *Magnolia*, white and purple; *Cornelian Cherry*, yellow; *Judas Tree*, pink; *Wild Plum*, white; *Flowering Peach* and *Plum*, pink and red; *Silver Bell Tree*, white. All these blossom in early Spring. The *White Fringe Smoke Tree*; *Tartarian Honeysuckles*, red and white, with showy berries; *Laburnum*, yellow; *Philadelphus*, white; bloom in early Summer. *Althea*, *Rose of Sharon*, white and pink; August and September. *Calycanthus*, Sweet-Scented Shrub, purple; at intervals during the Summer.

Several others, like the *Snowberry*, *Euonymus* (red), *Minnesota Honeysuckle* (red), and *Berberis* (red), are valued for their colored berries in Autumn. *Woodbine* (blue), *Bittersweet* (yellow).

Deciduous Trees. The Elm; *Rock or Sugar*, and *Scarlet*, *Norway* and *Silver-Leaved Maples* and *Lindens* are well known favorites. Chestnuts and Walnuts make noble specimen trees, but are difficult to transplant on account of their tap-roots, unless first grown and transplanted in the nursery. The Ash, very regular in its foliage; *Honey Locust*, fragrant blossoms and beautiful foliage; *Purple-Leaved Beech*, very striking; *Maltese Hair Tree*, curious fan-shaped leaves; *Red-Stemmed Dogwood*, white berries in Autumn; the American and Scotch Larch and Cypress, the latter a charming shade of green; *Rosemary Willow*, broad round-headed tree, very striking. All are fine.

There is now a very fine collection of Weeping Trees, which during the past few years has attracted much attention. Among the most striking and beautiful are the Weeping Mountain Ash, very drooping, with beautiful red berries. Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch, very fine, slender drooping branches and delicately cut leaves. *Kilmarnock Willow*, one of the very best, beautiful, with

large glossy leaves; *Fountain*, or new American Weeping Willow; Weeping Ash, pretty and desirable.

Evergreens—of various kinds. Among the Shrubs are *Mahonia Aquifolia*, yellow blossoms; *Kalmias* and *Rhododendrons*, rose color; *Tree Box*, often used for shearing into fantastic shapes; *Dwarf Arbor Vitæ*, *Woodward*, *Globosa*, *Compacta*, &c.; *Juniper Procumbens*, low and spreading; *Juniper Squamata*, running on the ground; *Dwarf* or *Mountain Pine*, hardy and fine colored.

The *Norway Spruce* and *American Arbor Vitæ* are the best known of Evergreens. Either as single trees or in hedges they are indispensable. The Black and White Spruce vary in shade of color as their names indicate. The *White Pine*, light and graceful in its foliage; the Scotch, angular, spreading, irregular, but finely colored; and the Austrian, erect, regular in growth, and bearing upright cones; are well known and desirable. The *Balsam Fir* is handsome while young and vigorous. The *Siberian* and *Woodward Arbor Vitæ* are improvements on the common American; the first for its strong thick-leaved foliage, and the other for its fine color and regular globular form. The Irish and Swedish Junipers are compact cones of foliage (the latter lighter in color and more hardy) and contrast finely with the round top trees.

HEDGES.

The idea of planting hedges for use and ornament, and screens for protection of orchards, farms and gardens, is a practical one and rapidly becoming appreciated. They serve as a protection against the fierce winds. The temperature is supposed to be warmer in the vicinity of evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. By using medium-sized plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence can be built, and then with a very little care it is becoming every year more and more "a thing of beauty." We all know that such hedges constitute a principal attraction in our best kept places.

Among the plants adapted to ornamental hedges, the American *Arbor Vitæ* and the *Norway Spruce* take the first place. The *White Spruce*, *Black Spruce* and *Fir Balsam* make good hedges, as we have abundantly proved. *White Pine*, as a proved hedge and strong wind-brake, is seen in our grounds 6 to 12 feet high. We would also recommend for more variety, the *Hemlock*. Our specimen hedge and pruned trees are a charm to behold. *Siberian Arbor Vitæ*, *Japan Quince*, *Berberis*, *Buckthorn*, *Privet*, *Red Cedar*, and a few other plants.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Able (*Populus*).

Silver-Leaved or White Poplar (*Alba*). A rapid growing and useful tree for exposed situations near the sea shore. Price, 6 feet, 50c; 8 feet, \$1.

Carolina Poplar, or the True Cotton Wood, so abundant along our western rivers, attaining an immense size. It is now a well tested tree and a most rapid grower. We have known it grow 8 feet in one season. A good street tree on any soil. 4 feet, 50c; 8 feet, \$1.00; 12 feet, \$1.50; 16 feet, \$2.50.

Lombardy Poplar. Remarkable for pyramidal, upright habit. Distinct from most trees; attaining 60 feet in height and not spreading 10 feet in thickness at top. The trunk grows to 3 feet diameter. The effect is striking, viewed in any aspect. 10 years' growth from a cutting often affords a height of 40 feet or more. Price, 6 feet, 50c; 9 feet, \$1.

Alder (*Alnus*).

European (*Glutinosa*). A tree of rapid growth, suitable for damp soils, but thriving well anywhere. Price 6 feet, 75c; 8 feet, \$1.

Imperial Cut-Leaved (*Lasciniata Imperialis*). A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicate and beautifully cut leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation. Suited to the lawn. New. \$1.50 and upwards.

Apple (*Malus*).

Chinese Double Flowering (*Spectabilis*). Very showy and ornamental, beautiful double rose-colored flowers. 6 feet, \$1.50.

Ash (*Fraxinus*).

European (*Excelsior*). A lofty tree with pinnate foliage and spreading head. 6 feet, 75c.

Gold Barked (*Aurea*). Growth irregular; very ornamental in winter. New. 6 feet, \$1.

Flowering (*Onus Eurpæus*). A very ornamental dwarf tree; flowers fringe-like, greenish white, produced early in June, in large clusters on the end of the branches. New. 3 feet, 75c.

Willow-Leaved (*Salicifolia*). A rapid, stout-growing tree, with narrow, wavy leaves; very ornamental. 6 feet, \$1.

Acuba-Leaved (*Acubæfolia*). A fine tree, with gold blotched leaves. Rare. 7 feet, \$2.00.

Beech, White. A native tree; free grower, clear glossy green, compact, round head. Our trees are low formed tops; good for lawns. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.50.

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. Price, 2 feet, \$1; 3 feet, \$1.50; 4 feet, \$2.00; 5 feet to 6 feet, prices on selection.

Birch (*Betula*).

American Cherry or Mahogany (*Lenta*). A remarkable variety, with large foliage and brilliant golden-yellow bark. Called Yellow Birch; sweet, spicy bark. Price, 7 feet, \$1.

White. Paper of Canoe. Grows to 60 feet high. A beautiful native tree, with pure white bark. Grows in good proportion. Called the Lady of the Woods. The bark is white when 6 to 10 feet high. Price, 5 feet, 50c; 7 feet, \$1.

Cherry (*Cerasus*).

Large Double-Flowering (*Mag. Flora Plena*). A variety of the Heart Cherry, with pretty, double white flowers. 5 feet, \$1.

Celtis, or Nettle Tree. A worthy shade tree; grows to 40 feet; resembles the Elm in leaf; red berries, which hold on all winter; hardy; not known to many New England people. 3 feet, 50c; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

Elm (*Ulmus*).

American White (*Americana Alba*). The noble spreading, drooping tree of our own woods; one of the grandest of park or street trees; the boast of Americans. 8 feet, \$1; 10 and 12 feet, price on selection.

English (*Campestris*). An erect lofty, robust tree, with rather small leaves. 7 feet, \$1.

Scotch, or Wych (*Montana*). A fine spreading tree of rapid growth; foliage large. 7 feet, \$1.

Honey Locust.

Three-Thorned Acacia (*Gleditsia 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. Makes a handsome and valuable hedge, or a noble shade. 5 feet, 50c; 7 feet, \$1.

Horse Chestnut (*Æsculus*).

Common or 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. 4 feet, 50c; 6 feet, \$1.

Horse Chestnut, Smooth-Fruited (*Pavia*).

Red-Flowering (*Rubra*). A small-sized tree, with dark-red flowers. A very crooked and irregular grower. 4 feet, \$1.

Judas Tree (*Circis*).

American (*Canadensis*). A small growing tree, covered with large, clean foliage, and delicate purple flowers before the leaves appear. 5 feet, \$1.

Japan (*Japonica*). A superb variety from Japan, with large heart-shaped leaf. Price on selection.

Laburnum (*Cytisus*).

Scotch (*Laburnum*). Bears long pendent racemes of yellow flowers in June, 6 inches long; showy and beautiful; makes a small tree. 4 feet, 75c; 6 feet, \$1.50.

European Larch.

Larch (*Larix*). See cut.

European (*Europæa*). An excellent rapid-growing, pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches, drooping; a fine shade tree. Grows most rapidly even on dry, poor soil. We have trees 15 to 17 years planted, 30 to 40 feet high, and over 4 feet in circumference, spreading over 20 feet. Nothing will pay better to grow as a forest tree on waste land. The cost in quantities is not great. Very sure to live if transplanted very early in the spring or late in autumn. 1½ feet, 25c; 2½ feet, 40c; 3 feet, stocky, 75c. [In the Fall of 1875 we shall have 4 to 6 feet trees, \$1.]

American Larch. Hackmatack. Nearly as valuable a tree for all purposes as the European Larch; leaves a darker green color. The new formed cones in May are purple gems. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.

Linden (*Tilia*).

European (*Europæa*). A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. 7 to 8 feet, \$1; larger trees, price on selection.

White or Silver-Leaved (*Argentæa*). Handsome, not very hardy.

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. 5 feet, 50c; 8 feet, \$1, very scarce.

Magnolia. All the Magnolias require skill in transplanting.

Cucumber Tree (*Acuminata*). A noble, beautiful tree, with quite large leaves and yellowish flowers, tinted with bluish purple. Blooms at 10 to 15 feet. Price, 4 feet, \$1.

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

Soulangea (*Soulangeana*). Resembles the foregoing, except that the flowers are tinted with purple, and blooms rather later. A most desirable tree for all planters. Makes a beautiful compact tree. Price, 3 feet, \$1.50; 4 feet, very stocky, \$2.50.

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

Cypress, Deciduous. Beautiful, delicate, feathery foliage; distinct, hardy, desirable. \$1.

White Locust. Desirable for foliage and for rapid growth; white fragrant flowers in June. 50c to \$1.

Maple (*Acer*).

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. 5 feet, 50c; 6 feet, 75c; 7 feet, \$1.

Silver-Leaved (*Dasycarpum*). Of exceedingly rapid growth, and desirable for immediate effect. Slender, drooping branches. All winter the large red buds look as though just bursting into leaf. Price, 6 feet, 50c; 7 to 8 feet, \$1.

Striped. (*Acer striata*.) A native; variegated bark, striped up and down with white, and dark cloudy green; large leaf; seeds prominent. 4 to 6 ft., 50c to \$1.

Cluster. Often grows in clumps to a height of 10 ft.; new growth red; a very crumpled leaf; long racemes of red seeds; dwarf habit. 3 to 4 ft., 50c to \$1.

Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver. (A var. of *Acer Dasycarpum*.) One of the most remarkable and beautiful trees, with cut or dissected foliage yet introduced. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the Cut-Leaved Birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and, on the young wood especially, deeply and delicately cut. The leaf stalks are long and tinted with red on the upper surface. We believe it will rank at once among the most interesting and attractive lawn trees, and may easily be adapted to small places by an occasional cutting back, which it will bear to any degree necessary, as well as a willow. It is of recent introduction, and is increased by budding and grafting. Commands a high price. 6 feet, \$3.00.

Sugar or Rock (*Saccharinum*). A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, of orange and vermillion, often on a single leaf, with such a blending of colors as to be just splendid; justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and the avenue. Called for more than other shade tree. 6 feet, 50c; 8 feet, \$1; 10 feet, \$1.50.

Norway (*Platanoides*). One of the most valuable ornamental trees for the lawn; broad, rich, dark-green foliage, and of a compact, globular top; well adapted to the street; makes a dense shade. Price, 5 feet, 50c; 7 feet, \$1.

Tulip Tree. Distinct, glaucous, three-lobed leaf with end nearly square; the blossom is yellow and green; very beautiful in June. A noble tree. 4 to 6 ft., 50c to \$1.

Mountain Ash (*Pyrus Sorbus*).

European (*Acuparia*). A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular, clusters of showy white flowers in June; covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries. Price, 5 feet, 50c; 7 feet, \$1.

Oak-Leaved (*Quercifolia*). A variety with large, hoary lobed leaves, distinct and fine. Price, 5 feet, 75c.

Dwarf Profuse-Flowering (*Nana 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 feet, 75c.

Oak Red (*Rubra*).

A rapid grower; its scarlet leaf in autumn has distinguished this as a desirable tree in a collection. 4 ft., 50c; 6 to 8 feet, \$1 to \$2.

Chestnut Oak.

White Oak.

Swamp White Oak.

English Oak. Dark green, irregularly lobed leaf; long acorns hanging by a slender pendulous stem. Price, 3 ft., 50 c.

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 fruit of a good quality. Very beautiful and desirable as an ornament. New. 4 ft., 50c; 6 ft., 75c.

Peach (*Amygdalus*).

Double White (*Alba Plena*). Very ornamental; flowers pure white and double; hardy. 4 feet, 75c. Also a red flowering variety, 75c.

Plum (*Prunus*).

Three-Lobed (*Trilobata*). A small tree with rose-colored blossoms, nearly double. Perfectly hardy and well tested. Price, 3 feet, 75c.

Salisbury, or Ginkgo.

Maiden Hair Tree (*Adiantifolia*). A rare, beautiful tree, with remarkable fan-like foliage. 3 feet, 75c.

Thorn (*Crataegus*).

Double White (*Oxyacantha Plena*). Has small, double white-pinkish flowers. Price, \$1.50 and upwards. **Double Red.** Flowers deep pink, very double; rich foliage. Price, \$1 each and upwards. We have several other Thorns of great merit. Price, \$1.50 and upwards.

Paul's New Scarlet is a new variety of merit. Price on selection.

Virgilen Lutea. A very fine native tree, though little known; flowers white, in clusters often 2 feet long and bunched, and in form like the Laburnum. Sometimes called Kentucky Yellow Wood. Price, 4 feet, \$1.

Weeping.

Willow (*Salix*).

Weeping (*Babylonica*). Our common and well-known weeping willow. 7 feet, \$1.

American Weeping.

Kilmarnock Weeping.

American Weeping (*Americana Pendula*). An American dwarf, slender-branched species. Grafted 5 or 6 feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more hardy than the *Babylonica*. See cut. 6 feet, \$2.00.

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 feet, \$2.00.

Ash (*Fraxinus*).

European Weeping (*Excelsior Pendula*). The common well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees; covering a great space and growing rapidly. Price, \$2.00.

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. This is in such demand that only small or medium trees, 3 to 5 feet, are to be had. Price, 4 feet, \$1.50; 5 feet, \$2.00.

European Weeping (*Pendula*). A charming, drooping tree, when six or ten years old. Erect when young, but soon droops. 6 feet, \$1.

Elm (Ulmus.)

Scotch Weeping (Montana Pendula). A vigorous growing tree, with graceful drooping branches reaching to the ground; very distinct; large, heart-formed leaves. 6 ft., \$2.

Mountain Ash (Sorbus).

Weeping (Aucuparia Pendula). A beautiful tree, with straggling or weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn, and suitable for covering arbors; white blossom, yellow clusters of berries. 6 feet, \$2.00

EVERGREEN TREES.

At the Prices named, we select only fine specimens.

Pyramidal Pruned Arbor Vitæ, 6 feet.

We prune many Arbor Vitæ in pyramidal and close conical shapes. They are prized by some planters. See cuts.

Price of pyramidal pruned, 4 to 6 feet, \$1 to \$2 each.

Close Conically Pruned, 2 feet.

Price of conically pruned, 2 to 4 feet, \$1 to \$3.

Arbor Vitæ (Thuja).

American (Occidentalis). This plant is, all things considered, the finest Evergreen for screens, or wind-breaks. It is very hardy and easily transplanted—few plants ever failing if properly treated specimens are obtained. It grows rapidly; it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. It forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the grounds, or to cover unsightly objects. We have been successful in planting it as a hedge, from 1 foot to 10 feet high, and lose scarcely a plant.

For hedges, by the hundred at greatly reduced rates.]

Natural formed Arbor Vitæ, 4 feet.

Price, 1 ft., 10c; 2 feet. 25c; 3 feet, 35c; 4 feet, 50c; 6 ft., 75c; 7 to 8 ft., \$2.

Compacta, Parson's. Very dwarf and compact, with a conical head of a bright green color; perfectly hardy; 18 inches high, \$1.00.

Woodward, 2 feet.

Woodward. See cut. Grows some 2 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. 1 ft., 75c; 18 inches, \$1.50; 2 feet, \$2.

Siberian Arbor Vitæ, 3 feet.

Siberian (Siberica). The best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal. Makes an elegant lawn tree. See cut. 2 feet, .75; 3 feet, \$2.50; 4 feet, \$3.00.

Balsam Fir.

Fir (Picea).

Balsam, or American Silver (Balsamea.) A very regular symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young. On rich soil we have seen it 40 ft. high, with broad healthy branches green to the ground, while in thin, light soil it often loses its lower branches at 20 feet high. Leaves dark green above, silvery beneath, retaining their color during the severest winter; grows rapidly and is very hardy. See cut. Price, 1½ feet, 25c; 2 feet, 35c; 3 feet, 60c; 4 to 5 feet, \$1; 6 to 8 feet, price on selection.

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 five or six years. 2 feet, 50c; 3 feet, \$1.

European Silver (Pectinata). Quite noted for broad-spreading horizontal branches and long, flat, silver leaves. We offer only small trees. 1½ ft., 50c.

Nordman's Silver (Nordmanniana). Fir evergreens look so majestic and symmetrical, when in perfection. Like all the firs, it retains its color perfect 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, 75c; 2 feet, \$1.50.

Pine (Pinus).

White (Strobus). The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils. It is one of our most common forest trees. Some in sight of our grounds now stand much over 100 feet high. It can be pruned so as to make a compact hedge. See sample in our Nursery. Price, 2 feet, 25c; 3 feet, 50c; 4 feet, \$1.

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, 2 feet, \$1; 3 feet, \$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 this country. Good to cover barren spots or steep banks. See cut, which represents a 3 feet tree that was remarkable for long leaves. Price, 2 feet, 35c; 3 feet, 75c; 4 feet, \$1.

Table Mountain (Pinus Pungens). From Table Mountain, N. Carolina. Grows well with us; leaves, bright green, set in threes; attains large proportions; terminal buds, 7 in number, red and bluntly pointed; vigorous. New with us. 2 feet, 75c.

Dwarf or Mountain (Pumilio). A low-spreading, curling species, attaining only the size of a bush. 2 to 4 feet; foliage similar to that of the Scotch. Price, \$1.

Scotch (Sylvestris). A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots, silvery green foliage. 2 feet, 35c; 3 feet, 75c; 5 to 7 feet, root pruned, prices on selection.

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, with but little more in height. Leaves two in a sheath, 5 to 6 inches long, half round, remain on two years' growth; branches free from scales; red bark, long-pointed resinous buds. Desirable from its peculiar symmetrical habit and clean, wholesome aspect not often seen in collections. Planted with White Pine the contrast is striking. Stock limited. Price on selection.

White Cedar. (Cupressus Thyoides).

Emerson names it as the connecting link between Arbor Vitæ and the Cypress, having a resemblance to Juniper and Arbor Vitæ. In this vicinity native specimens growing in or along the borders of low lands, fully rival in general habit and beauty the justly celebrated Lawsons Cypress from the Northwest Coast. The terminal growth of top and main branches, with its glaucous and silvery tint, drooping often one to two feet, the base clothed with heavy branches to the ground. It is perfectly hardy; transplants well, bears pruning well, and consequently makes a beautiful hedge. Small seedling plants, 6 to 15 inches high, at rates on selection. A worthy tree in any collection of evergreens. Price, 2 ft., 50c; 3 ft., 75c.

Juniper (Juniperus).

Virginian (Virginica). Conical. A well-known American tree, with deep green foliage. Remarkable for the fragrance peculiar to most Junipers. Makes a fine ornamental tree. 2 feet, 50c; 3 feet, 75c.

Juniperus Glauca. A noted type of a glaucous or silvery color of foliage; loose, spreading branches. Very desirable. 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.50.

Irish Juniper.

Irish (Hibernica). 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, 2 feet, 75c; 3 feet, \$1; very stocky, 3 feet, \$2.00.

Swedish (Suecica). Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with somewhat lighter color than the preceding, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree. 2½ feet, stocky, \$1.

Scaly-Leaved (Squamata). A very striking variety, spreading widely upon the ground, and forming a very handsome evergreen ued. Price, \$1.50.

Retinisporas. From Japan. There are several valuable, distinct varieties of the Japan Cypress. Perfectly hardy, and yet have so delicate a look that they may be said to be living and growing plumes.

R. Plumosa Aurea. Of all the *Retinisporas*, this we esteem the most useful and beautiful. It resembles a golden plume, and has stood a Massachusetts climate several years in our grounds. No large trees are offered. Price \$1 to \$2.

R. Filifera. Fern-like *Retinispora*. A beautiful form, with delicate slender branchlets. Leaves small, very sharp-pointed, deep glossy green above, glaucous white below. \$1.

R. Obtusa. Obtuse-leaved *Retinispora*. A beautiful and distinct species of undoubted hardiness. It grows from 60 to 80 feet high, with graceful, drooping branches. Leaves glossy green above, with silvery white bands beneath. \$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. Rare. \$1.50.

Norway Spruce.

Spruce (*Abies*).

Norway (*Excelsa*). A lofty, elegant tree, with perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges or standards. Our stock is largely of 1 to 3 feet trees. See cut. Price, 1 foot, 15c; 18 inches, 25c; 2 feet, 35c; 2½ feet, 50c; 3 feet, 75c.

[The trees 6 inches to 3 feet high, rate per 100 on selection.]

White Spruce.

White American (*Alba*). See cut. A tall tree, with compact rigid habit and light green foliage. Many specimens have a silvery hue. Price, 2 feet, 35c; 2½ feet, 50c; 3 feet, 75c; 4 feet, \$1; 5 feet, \$1.50.

Blue Spruce. A type of the white, of a blueish green foliage and fine habit of growth, making a most beautiful tree alone, or in a collection. See cut. Price, 2 to 5 feet, 50c to \$2.

Alba Glauca. This is so distinctly silvery in foliage that it cannot be passed without attracting attention. Habit, thick, upright, compact. 2 feet, \$1.00.

Blue Spruce.

Engelmanni. Engelmann'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. [The trees of this variety are yet of small size.] Price, 1 foot, 50c.

Oriental Spruce. From the East, near the shores of the Black Sea. A distinct and most worthy tree. Scarce. Price, 1½ to 2 feet, \$1 to \$1.50.

Natural-formed Hemlock.

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 trees. 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 pruned tree, also a cut of natural tree of looser habit. 3 feet, 50c; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.

Pruned Hemlock.

Price of pruned trees, 1½ to 3 feet, 75c to \$2 each.
We have 3 to 5 feet specimens, price on selection.

Our stock of artificially pruned Hemlock and Arbor Vitæ is one of the best in the country. 2 to 8 ft. high.

Abies Canadensis. (Macrophylla.)

A broad-leaved variety, compact, dark-green. 18 inches, \$2.

Abies Canadensis. (Microphylla.)

Very thin, narrow leaf. A curiosity. 2 feet, \$2.

Dwarf Evergreens.

Dwarf Hemlock. Among our rows of Hemlock are trees of very decided dwarf habit, of a rather stiff outcurve of branches, and quite thick, short branches; very dark green. We value them as a novelty, and hold them without naming price on them. Some are three feet high and quite as much in diameter. **Pygmaea.** A dwarf variety of the Norway; very compact. Our trees are less than one foot and globular.

Dwarf White Pine grows to 3 or 4 feet high, and often broader.

Juniper (*Juniperus*).

Savin (*Sabina*). A low, spreading shrub, often grows to cover a rod square. 50c.

Ericoides. A pretty little evergreen shrub with heath-like leaves. 75c to \$1.50.

Abies Gregoriana. Extremely dwarf, round.

Abies Excelsia. (Conica)

A peculiar compact, cone-formed tree of the Norway Spruce class. 1 to 2 feet, \$1 to \$2.

Weeping Evergreens.

Abies Excelsia. (Pendula.)

Of peculiar drooping branches. 2 to 3 feet, \$2 to \$3 each.

Abies Canadensis. (Pendula.)

Light-green leaves and weeping habit. Origin, Fish-kill, N. Y. 18 inches, \$2.

Ground or Creeping Hemlock. This, like the ground or Creeping Savin, or Juniper, is common in many old forests, on damp locations. Dark green, flat leaves, three-fourths of an inch long on opposite side of branch grows freely with us; a scarlet fruit, hollow one-third of an inch long, rather pleasant to the taste. \$1.

Varieties of Hemlock.

Three to 5 feet, not of dwarf tendency, with graceful, pendulous branches, but strikingly distinct from each other. \$1 to \$2 each.

To insure success in transplanting our best Hemlock or Weeping Spruce, we have root-pruned thousands of them by digging completely around and under them, then after another year's growth, of the new roots. We thus get a mass of roots that look like success. We also have used casks sawed in halves, cut about the evergreens of any variety, and lift a ball of earth with the roots of the tree, just filling the tub. Success then is doubly sure. Or each tree is often packed in a separate mat. A charge to pay such cost is added to the price of trees, as it is all done for the benefit of the purchaser.

Many of these natural trees 3 to 4 feet high; are very stocky, 3 to 4 feet diameter.

[We have numerous trees of the Norway Spruce type that assume fine distinct habits, and have been named and fully described in works on arbor culture. These varying types apply to the Hemlock, White Spruce, Blk. Spruce, Fir Balsam and Arbor Vitæ and the Pines. To be fully appreciated they must be seen in the Nursery or Specimen Ground. Many of these are worthy of a qualifying name. Among our Hemlocks alone the difference in habit, and color, would warrant distinguishing names. We have at least 50 other varieties of Evergreen trees in our collection, but not enough of each to sell many this season.]

Dwarf White Spruce.

Dwarf White Spruce. These are 1 to 3 feet high, and so compact as to be the remark of all; as near perfection in form and so nicely adapted to some centre or corner bed, that they are at once appreciated. Price, 1 foot, 50c; 2 feet, 1½; 3 feet, \$2.00. See above cut, representing a 2 feet tree.

Dwarf Arbor Vitæ seldom grow to over 3 or 5 feet with no pruning. These include the Woodward, Globosa, Compacta, Heath-Leaved, Keedei, &c.

Evergreens for Hedges.

For descriptions, see under appropriate headings.

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

Ashbury (*Mahonia*).

Holly-Leaved (*Aquifolia*). A most beautiful shrub, with glossy, holly-like leaves, which change to brownish green in winter, with clusters of bright yellow flowers in May. Very hardy and makes a good hedge. 50c; extra, \$1.

Box (*Boxus*).

Dwarf (*Suffruticosa*). A well-known variety of evergreens used for edging. Divided and transplanted, 50c per yard.

Tree Box. Several sorts. Grows globular and compact. A clear green, evergreen shrub, 10 to 18 inches high. 50c to \$1 each.

We think our stock of rare Evergreens is worth a long journey to behold.

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, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in bloom. Assorted varieties—white, purple, pink, and variegated double flowers. 2 feet, 50c; extra large, \$1.

Variegata. A most strikingly prominent variety. Each leaf continues all the season distinctly marked with green and white; flowers double purple, that do not fully expand. A new thing. \$1. A few extra large, price on selection.

Almond (*Amygdalus*).

Dwarf Double Rose Flowering (*Pumila Rosea*). A beautiful shrub, with small, double rosy blossoms in May. 50c.

Dwarf Double White Flowering (*Pumila Alba*). 50c.

Berberis (*Berberis*).

Common European (*Vulgaris*). The yellow blossoms in May hang in racemes, making it very ornamental. Red fruited. Common in pastures about Boston. Makes a good hedge. 25c. Extra large, 50c.

Purple Leaved (*Purpurea*). An interesting and beautiful variety with violet purple leaves, yellow bloom and red fruit. 50c.

Calycaanthus—Sweet-Scented Shrub, or Allspice.

Smooth Leaved (*Lævigata*). A favorite shrub, with fragrant wood and flowers, of a chocolate red color, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.; rich foliage, blooming in June, and at intervals through the season. 50c; extra large, \$1.

Corchorus (*Kerria*).

Japan Globe Flower (*Japonica*). A slender green-branched shrub, covered with a profusion of globular yellow flowers from July to October. 50c.

Cornus, or Dogwood.

Red-Branched (*Sanguinea*). Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter on account of its blood-red bark. White flowers in June. 50c; extra large, \$1.

Current (*Ribes*). Bloom in May; large, clean foliage. Ought to be in all collections.

Crimson-Flowering (*Sanguineum*). 75c.

R. Aureum. Missouri Currant. A native shrub with yellow flowers, having a delightful, spicy fragrance very early in May. 50c.

Daphne.

Mezereon Pink (*Mezereum Rubrum*). Flowers appear very early, before the leaves, and are very beautiful. 75c.

Trailing (*Cneorum*). A very low evergreen shrub, blooming at intervals from May to November; flowers rose-color. Not very generally known; most desirable. 75c to \$1.50.

Deutzia.

Rough-Leaved (*Scabra*). One of the most beautiful profuse-flowering shrubs; white blooms in clusters. 2 to 3 ft. 50c; extra large, 5 foot stock, \$1.

Var. fl. pl. Double-flowering Deutzia. The double white flowers are delicately margined with pink. One of the most desirable hardy shrubs. 50c; extra large, \$1.

D. Gracilis. Slender-growing Deutzia. Of small size, light-green foliage, and delicate, graceful white flowers. Much used for forcing in pots. 50c.

Euonymus, Burning Bush, Strawberry Tree.

A very ornamental and showy shrub, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until midwinter, of a bright rose-color. Planted with a background of evergreen, the effect of contrast is very fine. 50c; extra large, \$1.

E. Americanus. Strawberry Tree. A native shrub with bright green leaves and crimson-colored pods. Holds on all the fall. 50c.

Rubrus Odoratus. Purple-flowering Raspberry. A perennial branching shrub, with large leaves often 8 inches diameter and purplish rose flowers and red fruit. 50c.

Sambucus Pubens. Red-Berried Elder. Especially beautiful red flowers, berries in large clusters, being brilliant red in color in July and August. 75c.

Forsythia.

Viridissima. Leaves willow-formed, dark green; flowers bright yellow very early in spring; smooth green bark. A fine early shrub introduced by Mr. Fortune from China. 50c; extra large, \$1.

F. Suspensa. Weeping Forsythia. Growth long, slender and drooping. Flowers bright yellow and abundant. 50c; extra large, \$1.

Sophora Japonica. A small-sized tree, dark-green bark to the new wood; delicate foliage of the acacia character. Yellow blossom late in the season. One of the most desirable trees on deep, dry soil. Price \$1.

Canada Rhodra. (*Rhodora Canadensis*.)

A little mountain shrub found in damp soil; noted for the extreme earliness of its pale purple flowers in clusters, before the leaves expand, in May. Grows to 2 or 3 feet. To plant with Japan Quince, blooming at the same time, contrasts finely. 75c.

RHODODENDRONS AND AZALEAS.

The Rhododendron and Azalea are not so generally known as Roses and Peonies, 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. We succeed with these shrubs on a soil that was manured the previous season with stable dung. While fresh, manure applied direct to the plants is destructive.

We have over 20 distinct named varieties of Rhododendrons, and many named sorts of Azaleas, besides a large number of unnamed Seedlings that may out-rival even the named varieties.

Rhododendrons.

[See cut of bloom, and plant two feet high, next page.]

To impress on lovers of flowers and plants, we here present our patrons with a truthful view of the glorious Rhododendron bloom. 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. Their cultivation is not a mystery. No garden need be without this plant. Just visit some successful grower or nursery where vigorous plants are grown, and success will follow the careful observation of their culture.

Price varying according to size and variety—\$2 to \$3 and upwards.

Any one having ten square feet of land, can grow one to three plants of this shrub. We grow it in the ordinary soil of our Nursery, finding that in America it does not require peat, as Europeans used to advise.

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.

To get the named varieties, they are grafted or layered. Such are the most desirable, giving 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, with evergreen boughs set about them, so as to exclude the sun in thaw winter days while the nights are freezing.

We will show all who call and purchase of us what we do to grow and protect ours in winter.

We will sell unnamed Catawbiense Rhododendrons, near one foot, without bloom-buds, at \$1. Price per dozen or more, on selection.

These plants are 15 to 20 inches high, and most of them are set with buds opening in June. These are named sorts and colors reliable. \$1.50 to 2.50 each. Larger plants at prices on selection.

RHODODENDRON PLANT AND BLOOM.

Album elegans, a large white flower; the plant admirable for standards.
Album grandiflorum, white, mellowing to blush with yellow edge.
Atrosanguineum, deep, cherry red, fine foliage.
Azureum, bluish lilac, with whitish centre, blooming late.
Bicolor, dark rose color with white spot.
Candidissimum, the best pure white.
Everestianum, rosy lilac with petals and yellow eye; very fine habit, free bloomer.
Giganteum, a rosy crimson, with large truss.
Gloriosum (Parsons), large blush, very showy.
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.
Maximum blush, our native American; quite hardy.
Purpureum elegans, purple, fine and showy.
grandiflorum, a fine purple.
Roseum elegans, rosy tinted; a fine sort.
 " **superbum**, a good late sort; rose colored.
H. H. Hunnewell, rich crimson, splendid truss.
H. W. Sargent, crimson, enormous truss, fine Catawbiense habit.
Purity, white, with faint yellow eye, very showy, much admired.
Nero, fine, dark, rosy purple, richly spotted; altogether one of the best.

Ghent Azaleas.

This most beautiful tribe of plants is perfectly hardy, and will thrive in any good garden soil.

We have many of the best sorts grown, either here or in Europe.

For superb effect upon the lawn, no deciduous plant can equal them. They embrace flowers of every shade of white, pink, orange, yellow, crimson, &c. They are all hardy, and especially desirable for groups and masses. They mostly bloom late in June, at the season of *Rhododendrons* and *Laurels*. Price, \$1.50 and upwards.

Ardens, bright orange scarlet.
Atrorubens nova, dark crimson.
Bicolor, orange, yellow and white; superb.
Calendulacea, scarlet.
Decus hortorum, light pink, rose and yellow.
Elegantissima, pink; late.
Magnificum, lilac and purple.
Napoleon III., fine orange and scarlet.
Ne plus ultra, extra orange.
Plumosa, light orange.
Pontica grandiflora, fine yellow.
 " **transparens**, straw.
Rosea rotundiflora, rose and orange; fine.
Splendens, light rose and yellow.
Viola odorata, pink and white; fragrant.
Viscosa odorata, blush and white; fragrant and late bloomer.

Azalea Amena. A profuse-flowering variety, leaves round, remain green all winter in open culture; bright crimson flowers in June.

A. Obtusa. With bright flame-colored flowers.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

A. Viscosa. White Swamp Honeysuckle. Leaves smooth, flowers clammy, like Moss Rose Buds, pure white and fragrant beyond most perfumed flowers. Grows 4 to 6 feet high; in bloom in June and July. 75c.
A. Nudiflora. Wild Honeysuckle. A native shrub, with beautiful pink and flesh-colored flowers, blooms in May. 75c.
 English Seedling Azaleas, with no names, hardy, profuse bloomers, of great variety of color, making a showy display. \$1 each.

Halesia, or Silver Bell. Snowberry. A very ornamental shrub, with pink bell-shaped flowers in May. Snow white fruit in autumn, half to one inch diam., looking as pure as true white can imply. Rather a slender grower. 50c; extra large, \$1.

Racemosus. A medium-sized native shrub; flowers pink, small and numerous, berries abundant, grayish white, clustering in great numbers along the stalks, bending them with a weight of fruit, which remains on till cold weather. Very seldom seen in cultivation; especially adapted to fill up some dry or neglected corner. 50c.

Vulgaris. Indian Currant. Beautiful from the profusion of its bright red coral-like berries late in autumn. 75c.

Hypericum. Grows to 2 or 3 feet. A globular head; long, narrow, green leaves; grows in any dry soil; bright yellow blossoms in July and Aug. 50c.

Honeysuckle, Upright. (*Lonicera*). 50c.

Red Tartarean (*Tartarica Rubra*). A well known shrub, flowers bright pink, which appear in May. Berries red and showy in July and August. 50c; extra large, \$1.

White Tartarian (*Tartarica Alba*). Like the preceding, but has dull white flowers, and yellow berries in July and August. Both of these make a good hedge, or can be pruned in any form as a standard on the lawn. Price 50c; extra large, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.

We have close pruned specimens of the above that are sought for at high rates.

Willow. (*Salix*.)

Pentandra. Shining Leaved. An English species of small size, noted for its conspicuous, dark, shining leaves, with the appearance of an evergreen. 75c.

Pentolaris. (*Rosmarinifolia*). Rosemary-leaved Willow. A shrub, native of this country, with lanceolate, silky leaves, with white under surface, in length 3 inches, width one-third to one-half inch, and a neat, roundish head. When grafted standard high, it forms a beautiful specimen. We have pruned samples like globular balls, 3 to 4 feet diameter, on a straight trunk 3 to 6 feet high. Price, \$1 to \$3 each.

Purpurea. American Fountain Willow. A small, slender-growing species from Europe. When worked on a small stem, it forms a pretty weeping tree. \$1, and upwards, as to perfection.

Golden-Barked. A free grower, making a large tree. The new growth is remarkable for yellow bark from youth to old age. 5 feet, 75c.

Lilac (*Syringa*).

Charles the Tenth. A strong, rapid grower, with large shiny leaves and reddish-purple flowers. \$1.

Chionanthus-Leaved (*Josikea*). Have dark, shining leaves like the White Fringe Tree, and purple flowers, fine and distinct. \$1.

Common White (*Vulgaris Alba*). Well known, a good strong grower, white flowers. 50c; extra large, \$1.

Common Purple (*Vulgaris Purpurea*). Purple flowers early in the season. Seen about all country homesteads. 50c.

Persian. Very distinct, small foliage; rather slender growth, branches pendent when in bloom; light purple flowers. One of the best Lilacs. 50c.

Lilac Grandifolia. One of the most distinguished for effect in bloom.

Smoke Tree or Purple Fringe (*Rhus Cotinus*).

A very much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree, with spreading habit so as to require considerable space, covered in midsummer with a profusion of dusky fringe-like flowers. Desirable from its striking peculiarity of flowering. Often a foot in diam. 50c; extra large, \$1.

Glabra Laciniata, 18 to 24 inches; fine. This new shrub possesses great beauty and delicacy of foliage. The leaves deeply lobed, \$1.

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. 50c; extra large, \$1.

Blush Japan (*Alba*). A beautiful variety of the preceding, with delicate white and bluish flowers. Both the above should be planted near each other as a contrast in the hedge, or as a standard shrub. Both are never failing bloomers in May. 50c; extra large, \$1.

Hazel. Purple-Leaved. Very large, heart-shaped leaves, often 6 inches broad; color a dark purple. Very prominent in foliage during the season of its growth, or from June to Sept. 75c.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.

Clethra Alnifolia. This hardy flowering shrub is here well illustrated by the cut on the previous page, lately engraved from nature. We saw, Aug. 21st, square rods of it in its greatest perfection. Its leaves are pure green; flowers pure white, in spikes 3 to 6 inches long. As fragrant as Mignonette. Heliotrope, or Lilium aureum. Its odor is more prominent than the Rose and quite as refreshing. A group of this Clethra in bloom will perfume the air for 20 rods around. A bouquet will fill a room with its delightful fragrance.

It blooms from July 1 to September, at a season when few so hardy shrubs are in bloom. Its cultivation is the most simple, growing to perfection where the common Lilac will succeed. Never fails to bloom from the effects of hard winters.

Its effect is impressive grown in large masses, as produced by a dozen or more plants set in a group.

Where ample grounds are afforded, all shrubs in large masses of each sort produce as much greater effect as luxuriant fields of grass or grain do in contrast with a few square feet. It has never been so well shown to the public as in the Central Park, New York.

Price of medium plants, 50c; strong, well-formed, blooming plants, \$1 each. Layers per 100, cheap.

Aristolochia. (Sipho.) Dutchman's Pipe.

A hardy, rampant trailing vine, of dark green bark, very large, heart-shaped leaves, often eight inches diameter. Flowers mottled, or varied bell-shaped, with a curving stem. May be trained to any height. \$1.

Spiræa.

The Spiræas are all elegant low shrubs, of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months.

Double-Flowering, Plum-Leaved (*Prunifolia Fl. Pl.*) Very beautiful; its flowers are like white daisies. From Japan; blossoms in May. 50c; large, for more effect, \$1.

Lanced-Leaved (*Lanceolata* or *Reeresii*.) Narrow, pointed-leaves and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant. A charming shrub, blooming in May. 50c; extra large, \$1.

Ballardi. Nearly red; blooms nearly all summer. In favorable locations it grows to 6 feet 50c; extra large, \$1.

Callosa Alba. A new white-flowering variety, of dwarf habit; very fine. 50c

St. Peter's Wreath. Long, slender branches, wholly enveloped in small white flowers, like a wreath. 50.

Thunbergii. Thunberg's Spiræa. A Japanese species of small size, with narrow linear leaves and small white flowers. Unsurpassed for forcing in pots. 75c.

Ulmifolia. Elm-leaved Spiræa. A compact bush, with round corymbs of white flowers resembling down. 50c.

Obovate-Leaved (*Obovata*.) Small and glossy tooth leaves and small spikes of white flowers. July and August. 50.

Collosa (*Fortunii*.) Fortune's Spiræa. A choice species; flowers in flattish umbels, bright pink and very showy. 50c; extra stock, \$1.

When \$1 is charged, the plants are many times larger than plants often sent as first class.

Stuartia Pentagyna. Malachodendron. A large shrub, with large cream-colored flowers. Showy. \$1.

Syringa. (Philadelphus).

All the species and varieties of the Syringa have white flowers, many of them quite fragrant. Assorted varieties, quite distinct, six of them.

P. Sweet-Scented Syringa. Garland (*Coronarius*). A well-known shrub, with pure white, scented flowers of the size of apple blossoms. 50c; extra stocky, \$1.

P. Corona. Mock Orange, or Syringa. A rapid-growing shrub, with large, white bloom in July. No fragrance. Grows late. The long, slender branches cause it to look somewhat weeping. Grows to a large shrub. 50c; extra large, \$1.

P. Grandiflora. A large, bending-branched shrub, very large, single, white flowers in June. 75c.

Rose Acacia. Moss Locust. A very beautiful shrub; flowering from June to October in clusters 3 to 5 inches long, of pink color. 50c.

Prickley Ash. A shrub with thorns; bark medicinal; rare in cultivation. \$1.

Tamarax.

African (*Africana*). This is a very beautiful shrub with small leaves somewhat like the Juniper, and very delicate flowers in form of willow tag. In July, pink color. 75c.

Viburnum.

Snow Ball, Sterilis. Guelder Rose. (*Opulus*). A well-known favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of white flowers in June. 50c; extra large, \$1.

Lentago. Sweet Viburnum. Leaves ovate, bright green, growth erect and large. Flowers white, in large cymes. \$1.

High Bush Cranberry. (*Viburnum oxycoccus*.)

White flowers; large clusters of red, sharp acid fruit, remaining all the fall and winter. The berries half an inch long. Good for preserves. 50c; extra large, \$1.

Weigelia.

Rose-Colored (*Rosea*.) 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. 50c.

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

Alba. Flowers white, changing to light delicate blush; foliage light green; very distinct and desirable. 50c.

Variegated-Leaved (*Fol. Variegata*.) Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked all the season. Flowers bright pink. New and worthy. 75c; extra large on selection.

We have some six other varieties of the Weigelia.

White Fringe (*Chionanthus*).

Virginica. One of the best large shrubs or small trees, with superb foliage, and delicate, fringe like greenish-white flowers, with large blue fruit in clusters. In demand beyond the supply. 18 inches, 50c. ex. \$1.

Hydrangea. (*Panic. Grandifl.*—*Deutziafolia*.) Large Panaced Hydrangea. Newly introduced, and especially beautiful. Flowers in very large panicles often a foot long, pure white, changing to a purple; and the plant is entirely hardy. 75c; extra large, \$1.

Deciduous Shrubs for Hedges.

Berberry, Privet, Pyrus Japonica, 2 var. red and white flowering, Honey Locust, Buckthorn, Hawthorn, Silver Thorn. The last is new.

TRAILING VINES.

Akebia.

Quinata. A fine, rapid-growing climber, with dark-green leaves and purple blossoms in early summer. Color of bark dark green. From Japan. 75c.

Bignonia, or Trumpet Flower.

Scarlet [*Radicans*]. A rampant climber; ample, dark-green, compound leaves; flowers 3 to 4 inches long, brilliant red, mottled with yellow; in clusters of 6 to 10 on the end of long branches of the present year's that incline to strike out horizontally. July to Sept. Does best on well-drained soil, and allowed to cling to some wall, rock, bark of tree or stump; or may be trained to a column or gutter, or to a pole standing by itself. The flowers are succeeded by clusters of dark-green seed pods 5 to 6 inches in length. Elegant; without accident, lasting a life time. Price of strongest plants, for immediate effect, \$1. See cut, next page.

Honeysuckle [*Lonicera*].

Monthly fragrant or Dutch [*Belgica*]. Blooms all summer; very sweet-scented. 50c.

Common Scarlet [*Rubrum*]. A strong, rapid grower, flowers very showy, red outside, buff within. June and July. 50c.

Chinese Twining [*Japonica*]. Holds its foliage nearly all winter; blooms in July and Sept. and is very sweet-scented. 50c.

Yellow Trumpet [*Aurea*]. A well-known variety with yellow trumpet flowers. 50c.

Halliana. Hall's New Japan Honeysuckle. A new kind, with pure white, running to yellow; exceedingly fragrant flowers. It is a great acquisition. 75c.

BIGNONIA, or TRUMPET FLOWER.

Minnesota Honeysuckle. This strongly resembles *Rotundifolia*, but with us grows more freely. Perfectly hardy. Enclosed or setting on the round corolla leaf, in early June, stands a prominent greenish-yellow mass of flowers. Its chief attraction is its large, bright, glossy fruit, composed of 20 or 30 berries in a ball, often 2 inches in diameter, remaining a prominent dark-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 and named it as we have. It is offered with a drawing of the leaf and fruit (see next page) as it appeared Aug. 15.

Price of blooming plants, \$1.

Ivy [*Hedera*]. English Ivies, dark, thick, evergreen leaf. The Evergreen Ivies often suffer in winter, if exposed as far north as New England, but can be kept safe in cellar over winter. Much sought for. Grows in pots and tubs; is easily preserved in winter in cellars. 50c; extra large, \$1.

Woodbine [*Ampelopsis Vitcher*]. Of hardy growth; clings well to any wall, and is a new and good acquisition. New plants feeble at first. 75c.

American Ivy [*Ampelopsis Quinquifolia*]. A native vine of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which in the autumn assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome dark-blue berries. The vine is best calculated to take the place in this country of the celebrated English Ivy, and is really in summer not inferior to it. Clings firmly to stone and brick walls. Known as Virginia Creeper. 50c.

Variegated-Leaved. [*Ampelopsis*]. Or woodbine, is a desirable acquisition; a free climber. Rare, \$1.

Jasminum Fruticans. Shrubby Jessamine. Not properly a vine, but a shrub with long, slender branches, which with supports can be trained ten ft. or more. Produces early in the season small purple flowers; oblong red fruit. 50c.

Wistaria [*Glycine*]. Chinese [*Sinensis*]. A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers, often 8 to 12 inches long. When well established makes an enormous growth. One of the most superb vines ever introduced. In New England latitudes should have an eastern or southern exposure, and be sheltered from northern winds in winter. \$1. Small plants, 50c.

American [*Frutescens*]. A native variety, or vigorous habit, very rich foliage, and small clusters of light blue, fragrant flowers. 50c.

Magnifica. Flowers in dense drooping racemes of lilac flowers, size of Chinese, with the graceful foliage of the American; vigorous and perfectly hardy; often grow 15 or 20 feet in a season. \$1.

Roxbury Waxwork. (*Celestris Scandens*).

A strong climber, flowers inconspicuous, berries abundant in clusters 2 or 3 inches long, and yellow, that remain on all winter; large shining leaves. A very tenacious, strong climber. Will endure any exposure. Price 75c; small plants, 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, fruit 1 to 2 inches long, greenish yellow, aromatic; leaf large, rough, deeply lobed. Never will die if let alone. Price 50c.

Clematis, or Virgin's Bower. The Clematis are elegant, slender-branched trailers of rapid growth; pretty flowers of various colors, white, blue, purple, and two colored, and some of them are quite fragrant, especially the *Flammula* and its varieties.

American White [*Virginica*]. A remarkably rapid climbing plant, growing to the height of 20 feet, producing an immense profusion of flowers in August, with white cotton-like seed-balls remaining all the fall. 50c.

European Sweet [*Flammula*]. Flowers white and very fragrant. 75c.

NEW CLEMATIS.

Within the past few years great attention has been given to this valuable plant, and a large number of elegant varieties have been obtained, bearing numerous magnificent showy flowers of large size and superb coloring. For covering verandas, light trellises, arbors or lawn pillars, they are unsurpassed. We name a few of these most desirable sorts:

Helena. Flowers very large, often six inches in diameter, handsome pure white, with yellow stamens. Flowers early and abundantly. \$1.

Jackman. One of the finest, with large splendid flowers of rich, velvety, violet purple, five inches diameter, distinctly veined; very vigorous, hardy and free-flowing; blooms till hard frost. \$1.50.

Sophia. Large and very showy flowers of a pale blue, with a broad, green band down the back of each sepal. Flowers abundantly. \$1.50.

Star of India. Blue, with red band across each sepal. \$1.50.

Verticella Purpurea. Brilliant dark violet, with red band in centre of each petal. \$1.

Standishii. Beautiful violet blue. 75c.

Rubella. The flowers are 4 inches diameter, deep velvety scarlet color; blooms until frozen up.

Seedling Clematis are offered at 50c each that often are of merit,—equal to these named varieties.

Hybrid or Remontant Roses are perfectly hardy, free bloomers as often as new growth is formed by cutting, back, and high culture—often 3 or 4 times in a season. They are of all shades of colors, from very dark to perfectly white, and are in every way worthy of general cultivation.

To obtain the most satisfactory results, they should be planted in rich, deep, well-drained soil, and be severely pruned in early spring, before the buds start. There are two methods in common use of growing Roses—by budding on the *Manetta* stock, and from cuttings growing on their own roots. By the former we get a stronger growth and more profuse bloom, but care must be taken to remove all suckers and branches below the bud. By the latter method, although we do not get so strong a plant, this objection is obviated. We advise procuring plants on their own roots.

ROSES.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Prices vary, from 1 year old, 50 cts.; or stronger and older plants, often stools, at \$1 each.

Baronne Prevost. Deep rose; very large and full; a vigorous grower and abundant bloomer; one of the oldest and finest of this class. Medium plants, 75c.

Caroline de Sausal. Clear, delicate flesh color, becoming blush; a magnificent variety; the best rose of its color; growth vigorous and foliage luxuriant. 75c.

General Washington. Brilliant rosy crimson; large and double; fine, but a weak grower. 75c.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy and effective; a great favorite. 75c.

John Hopper. Rose, with rosy crimson centre; splendid form. Medium plants, 75c.

La Reine. Bright rosy pink; very large, double and sweet; one of the best. 75c.

Portland Blanche. Pure white, flowers like *Blanche Vibert*; said to bloom more freely in the fall. 75c.

MINNESOTA HONEYSUCKLE.

Pins the Ninth. Bright purplish red, changing to violet; very large and full; robust and profuse bloomer; one of the best. 75c.

Sydonia. Blush, large and fine, distinct; a vigorous grower.

Victoria. Pale blush, nearly white, very large full and double; strong grower and abundant bloomer.

We call attention to the fact that a constant flow of new roses are offered claiming unheard of advantages. Our list is of the older varieties, but we have various new and rare sorts in our collection. (The style of cultivation has much to do with the perfection of blossom.) Price \$1 each.

Moss Roses.

Crimson Moss.

The Moss Rose is expressive of the tenderest emotions.

Glorify of Mosses. Pale rose; very large, full and beautiful. \$1.

White Moss. Often called Perpetual White. It is a long season in bloom, large clusters and a profusion of moss and fragrance. Not a strong and permanent grower, but in demand beyond the supply. \$1.

Luxembourg. Large, cupped, fine purple crimson; a luxuriant grower and free bloomer. 75c.

Princess Adelaide. Blush, becoming becoming quite pale; very double and well formed; the most vigorous grower of all the Mosses. 75c; extra, \$1.

Crimson. Semi-double, but showy, very hardy, double light red. 75c. See cut above.

Standard Roses.

are budded on sweet brier stocks from 3 to 4 feet high. Any variety may thus be grown as a standard or Tree Form, but the hardy Hybrid Perpetuals on any of those that bloom frequently in the season, are most desirable,

with careful cultivation. We take ours up and heel in the cellar late in autumn; plant out in Spring, prune close, and get repeated blooms every season. Price, \$2 each.

Climbing Roses.

Price, 50c for usual size; extra large, \$1.

Eva Coriuna. A desirable Prairie Rose, vigorous climber, 6 to 10 feet; large clusters of pink color; general habit like the Baltimore Belle. 50c; 3 years, \$1.

Baltimore Belle. A Prairie Rose, almost white; blooms in clusters. 1 year, 50c; extra large, \$1.

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. Some extra large and strong blooming plants, 2 and 3 years. 1 year, 50c; extra large, \$1.

Bonsault. A semi-double rose; the first to bloom in any collection; one of the hardiest. Dark red bark to wood. 50c.

Gem of the Prairie. A strong and vigorous grower, similar in habit to the Queen, but the flowers are considerably darker in color, besides being quite fragrant. New and a great acquisition. \$1.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. Large clusters of bloom shaded to dark red; strong grower. 50c; extra, \$1.

Summer Roses.

Price, 50c, except where noted.

Old Cottage. White; an old variety and very scarce. \$1.

Damask Rose. Single, brilliant colors. 50c.

" Double, pale red, very full. 50c.

Scotch Pink. Delicate pink, cupped, early, single.

Blush Rose. Very double; the most fragrant of all; light pink; an old favorite.

York and Lancaster. Dark purple, white stripe. 50c.

Madam Plantier. One of the finest pure white roses, blooming in clusters. 50c; extra large \$1.

Harrison's Yellow. Bright yellow; very showy and fine. All extra large, \$1.

Persian Yellow. Deep golden yellow; double and very fine. Inclined to die out in a few years. All fine, large plants, \$1.

Russell's Cottage. Brilliant red; blooming in large clusters. 50c.

Tuscany. Darkest purple of all roses; very double, 50c.

PERENNIAL ROOTS.

We offer an assortment of these useful plants, which are exceedingly valuable on account of their hardiness, easy culture and showy appearance. They will mostly live all winter in the open ground and bloom freely every year. We name leading sorts. Most of this class of plants are in varieties, different color and season.

Astilbe Japonica.

White blossom, free bloomer. 25c.

Baptisia [False Indigo].

Handsome spikes of blue, Lupin-shaped flowers, in June and July. 25c.

Bell-Flower [Campanula].

Large, showy, bell-shaped flowers of clear white, blue and purple. June to August. 25c.

Columbine [Aquilegia].

Well known flowers, hanging from rather tall stems, about two feet high; various colors. 35c.

Daisy [Bellis].

Red, white and pink, double and quilled. 25c.

Dicentra Spectabilis, or Dicytra [Bleeding Heart].

A beautiful, hardy border plant, with brilliant rosy, heart-shaped flowers, hanging in great profusion from a gracefully curved stem. May and June. 50c.

Feverfew [Pyrethrum].

Fine, double Aster like flowers in profusion. Very desirable; white, blush, rose, scarlet and crimson. 25c.

Forget-me-not [Myosotis].

Beautiful and popular small plants; white, blue and yellow. May to August. 25c.

Fox Glove [Digitalis].

Long bell-shaped flowers on stems 3 or 4 feet high; white and red, very showy. July to Sept. 35c.

Fraxinella. [Dictamnus].

A strongly perfumed plant, with pretty spikes of white and reddish-purple flowers in June. Two varieties, white and pink. 35c.

Hollyhock. [Althea Rosea].

A fine collection of all colors, most double and perfect in form. 35c.

ADAM'S NEEDLE.

Adam's Needle (the common name of the *Yucca filamentosa*) is as well illustrated by the above cut as it can be by black printers' ink. The leaves stand out at all angles in half globe form, often 2 feet long, of sword shape, with hard, sharp points. Color dark green the whole year through, requiring no protection at any season. Planted in deep, well-drained soil and well cultivated, the flower stems grow from 4 to 6 feet high, bearing 50 to 300 blooms each nearly the size of a white pond-lily; light-greenish white, with no special perfume, but very showy. It is worthy of any garden. Price of strong blooming plants, \$1. Medium plants, by mail, \$1.

Larkspur [Delphinium].
Flowers in terminal spikes of brilliant blue, purple, white or red. June to August.

Formosom. Deep, azure blue, with a white centre; one of the best of the class. Grows 3 feet. 35c.

Vinea. [Periwinkle.] Blue flower, trailing, evergreen leaf; very prominent when once planted. 25c.

Myrtle. Yellow flower, pale green, round leaf, trailing. 25c.

Lily of the Valley. (Convallaria.)

Currant. Dark-green foliage, pure white, bell-shaped flowers, perfumed; is not easily killed if once established. 6 to 8 inches high. 35c.

Milfoil [Achillea].

Low growing plants, with abundant showy flowers; white and red. June to Aug. 25c.

Pansy, or Heartsease. [Viola Tricolor.]

A large collection of the finest sorts; all shades and colors. 25c.

Pink [Dianthus].

Well known free flowering plants, showy and desirable. Various colors. 25c. to 50c.

Phlox.

The Phlox is one of the most interesting of all our herbaceous perennial plants, and commends itself to every one by—1st, its variety and beauty; 2d, its hardiness and ease of culture. Assorted varieties, embracing all the colors. 25 to 50c; \$1 per dozen.

Spiraea [Meadow Sweet].

Flowers white and red, in graceful spikes, one to two feet. 35c.

Sweet William [Dianthus Barbatus]. A fine assortment. \$3 per dozen.

Valerian.

Tall growing plants with trusses of delicate white and red flowers in June and July. 35c.

Funkia Japonica Alba. (Day Lily.) Pure white lily-like fragrant flowers. 50c each.

Funkia Japonica Cœrulea. Blue flowers. 50c each.

PÆONIES.

A splendid class of shrubs from China, flowering in all shades, from red and lilac to white, with blooms from 4 to 8 inches in diameter. Many of them are very double,

and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance. They are easily cultivated, and require but little protection.

HERBACEOUS VARIETIES.

Price of good roots, 50c each; a clump that will divide into several buds, \$1.

Alba Plena. Double white, rose-scented.

Fragrans. Dark rose, fragrant.

Humei. Pink, fragrant.

Maiden Blush. Pink, extra fine.

Officinalis Rubra. Dark crimson.

Odorata. White, yellow centre.

TREE PÆONIES ARBOUREA.

Banksii. Rosy blush, with purplish centre; double and fine. Does not die down; grows 2 to 3 feet.

Price, \$1.50.

Several other varieties of Tree Pæonies.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

The ease with which bulbous-rooted plants are cultivated is no small thing in their favor. Seeds of annuals often fail to come up, or plants die in transplanting. Bedding plants are frequently discouraged by the change from the hot-house to the border. Shrubs require watching and training to keep them in proper condition for blooming. A bulb only requires to be put in the ground in the proper time and place, and it will afterwards take care of itself, abundantly rewarding the grower for affording it an opportunity to become a thing of beauty.

Early in the spring, usually by April 1st, we see the Snow-Drop and Crocus forcing themselves through the still frozen ground. These are followed in quick succession by Crown Imperials, Hyacinths and Tulips, all of which will be in and out of flower before roses bloom. As there is not a week during the season that is not the natural flowering time for some of this class of plants, a bed planted with them alone would not be out of bloom from early spring until the autumnal frosts; and with a little attention to the times of planting, a succession of the most gorgeous flowers can be had through the entire season.

We do not produce these, having no propagating house, but can readily procure such if required, at florists' prices, from reliable growers.

Our aim is to grow hardy trees, shrubs and plants suited to a New-England climate, and not include in our catalogue long lists of stock not actually found in our grounds.

HYACINTHS.

Among the hardy bulbs the Hyacinth stands (deservedly so) foremost in the list; it is not only a general favorite for the garden, but has become exceedingly popular as a winter flower, from the facility with which it may be forced into bloom, either in pots or glasses filled with water. Nothing can be more delightful, either for beauty or fragrance, than a stand of these lovely flowers, in the parlor or drawing-room during the winter months. The colors are red, white, also blue, with every shade blended among the numerous varieties. There are double and single blooming varieties. These command a much higher price than mixed varieties.

Price, single and double, mixed, 20c each, \$2 per doz.; named sorts, 55c each, \$2.50 per doz.; named new, finest colors known, 40c each.

TULIPS.

The Tulip is the most celebrated, popular, brilliant (and has always been prized by florists as the most decorative) and showy of spring flowers; and not simply for effect alone, as many of the choice kinds have a delicacy of pencilling and richness of tinting which excel all other plants. They are of easy culture, both in the conservatory or parlor, or open garden. They will thrive in almost any soil. A sandy soil enriched with rotted cow-manure is, however, preferable; and being perfectly hardy, they can well claim a prominent rank among hardy bulbs.

The varieties are all single, nearly. Price, mixed unnamed, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen; single, named sorts, 20c each, \$2 per dozen; named double sorts, 25c.

CROCUS.

As one of the earliest ornaments of the flower garden, blooming immediately after the frost is out of the ground, grows only 6 inches high. It is a universal favorite, being compact, and varied in all the essential shades of color for producing harmony of effect.

The principal months for planting are, October and November, in ordinary rich garden soil, placing the bulbs about two inches deep, each group of six or eight bulbs being planted in its own relative color, or in blended varieties. These improve for some years, if not disturbed. 50c. per dozen.

SNOWDROPS.

The pretty Snowdrop, "in habit white and plain," is the first of all flowers to herald the approach of spring. Long before any other flower, it shoots up its tender stem, and displays its white drooping corols, while the spotted snow still covers the shady recesses of the garden. They flourish well in any soil, and bloom best if not transplanted oftener than every three years. Being dwarf, they should be set near the edge of walks, where they show to advantage. They also flourish well in sand or moss, or in pots or baskets. 50c per dozen.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

One of the most charming of our spring flowering plants, whose slender stems set with their tiny bells, diffusing a delicious odor, have rendered it a universal favorite. It is not a bulb or tuber, but a net-work of roots. Tufts of these are sent out for transplanting. When once established in the soil, they remain permanent as Lavender or Peony roots. 50c each; \$4 per dozen.

NARCISSUS or JONQUIL.

All the varieties are extremely hardy and popular as a border flower. The single Narcissus is quite an attractive flower, the central cup being of a very different color from the six petals. Single and double, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

CROWN IMPERIAL.

A very showy plant; is quite hardy, and when the bulb is once planted in any common garden soil, it needs no other culture. Autumn is the season for planting. Plant one foot apart, covering them five inches. There are single and double sorts, 50c each.

LILIUM.

The Lily has always been a favorite flower. Some of the varieties are truly magnificent. The *Lilium Auratum* is the great lily from Japan, and called the "Golden Banded Lily." This is the king of lilies. The flower is from eight to twelve inches across, composed of six delicate white ivory petals, each being thickly studded with rich chocolate crimson spots, and having a bright golden band through the centre of each petal, with an exquisite vanilla-like perfume. Their blooming is during the months of July and August. Our list will be found to embrace the leading varieties. They are hardy, and the bulbs can be planted either in the autumn or spring, although autumn is preferable, four to five inches deep, in deep, dry soil. A covering of manure will be found beneficial, but the coarser parts must be removed early in the spring.

We have many varieties of lilies of rare merit, not included in this list. The size of bulbs has much to do with the value. Strong bulbs command higher rates than small ones.

Auratum. (Golden-Banded Lily.) White, with crimson spots and golden band through the centre of each petal. 50c each, \$5 per dozen. See cut, next page.

Candidum Simplex. The well-known white garden lily; snow-white, fragrant. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Lancifolium Album. Splendid white. Scarce. 35c.

Lancifolium Roseum. White, spotted with rose. 35c.

Lancifolium Rubrum. White, spotted with crimson. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Tigrum. (Tiger Lily.) Orange-salmon, spotted black. 25c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

GLADIOLUS.

They are the most stately and effective of the whole genus—being of a robust, erect growth, with green sword-shaped leaves and magnificent flower scapes, rising from 3 to 5 feet in height. The colors comprise the most brilliant of orange, scarlet and vermilion tints upon yellow and orange grounds, including a graduated scale of intermediate shades, from white, with rosy-blush and salmon rose tints. A succession of bloom may be had from July to September by planting at intervals from April to June. Their culture is very simple, but succeed best in good earth, manured with well-rotted manure, and in a sunny situation. The bulbs are taken up in the fall and placed in a dry cellar, protected from frost. 20c each, \$2 per dozen.

DOUBLE TUBEROSE.

One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the summer-flowering bulbs, throwing up tall spikes of double, white flowers three to four feet high, which remain in bloom a long period. For flowering in the open borders they can be planted about the first of May. They will then bloom in September. Price, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

TRITOMA,**or Red-Hot Poker.**

A splendid half-hardy summer and autumn flowering plant with stately flower scapes and magnificent, terminal dense spikes of rich orange-red flower tubes growing 2 to 3 feet high with tall drooping leaves. 50c each.

Uvaria Grandiflora. The finest variety.

There are other varieties, but all resemble.

PACKAGES BY MAIL.

The facilities and cheapness with which small trees, cuttings, plants, seeds, &c., are now disseminated by mail is one of the good things of our generation. At present, 4 lb. packages, often 12 to 18 inches long, may go anywhere and with the rapidity of letters and newspapers.

It requires some skill and experience to properly pack plants, but there is no mystery about it. Oil paper is laid down, the roots of the plants compressed, damp moss laid among and all over the roots, wrapped around with the oil paper, then over all with tough dry paper, and this secured by small cords. Then with stamps equal to 2 cents for each 4 ounces (as the law is at present), and proper direction, the work is done. When delivered at the mail the shipper has done his duty, and cannot take further responsibility. Notice and bills go forward by the same mail.

Trees thus transported may grow to giants in size; others may become fruitful, or do their part as ornamental trees. *Seeds!* why what is there that did not grow from a seed? By mail they are sown broadcast over our extended country.

LILIUM AURATUM.

FOREST PLANTING.

We desire to see the artificial planting of Forest Trees on thousands of acres of the comparatively useless lands of New England, and especially we hope to see some telling results of this effected in our day in Massachusetts. See how shade trees in streets, and ornamental and even fruit trees in ordinary grounds, have grown in ten to twenty years. Examples are in all possible directions. The barren fields and bleak hill-sides can be clothed with Evergreens, in variety—Pine, Spruce, Fir, Hemlock, Larch—and of the deciduous trees, Chestnut, Maple, Oak, Walnut, Bass, Ash, &c.; and this may be done with ordinary farm help. So much has been written on this subject, that it is hard to condense or abridge, and so many are the results they encourage. The most trenchant facts of tree planting for forests are found in the West, published by gentlemen whom we well know.

We will here record our own experience. In 1858, 3 feet trees of Norway Spruce and Scotch Larch were planted. In 9 years the Spruce reached 15 feet in height and spread 12 feet broad, and was then successfully transplanted. The Larch in 1872 had reached 30 feet, and had a spread of branches full 20 feet, and a circumference of 4 feet at the base. One Larch had attained 40 feet from 5 feet in 17 years, and this on the dry sandy loam that was distinguished for barrenness 20 years ago, so that only a medium crop of rye could be grown once in 5 years. We have grown Rock Maple trees from the seed on the same sort of land in 6 years to 15 feet high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, that readily sold for \$2 each. Silver-Leaved Maples will exceed all others in making rapid growth. From 6 feet trees, 3 years from seed, planted in the fall of 1864, they now stand 25 feet, and are from 6 to 8 inches diameter at base. All these are on naturally poor soil, that has been kept free of weeds and grass.

Accounts of rapid growth of trees in the West we here add :

“Fifteen European Larches, 2 feet high, were planted by the Harrisons, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in the spring of 1862, and in March, 1872, they stood about 30 feet high, the largest one measuring 34 inches in circumference 1 foot above the ground.”

Robert Douglas, of Waukegan, Ill., says : “One tree on our grounds, 20 years planted, measures 49 inches in circumference one foot from the ground. One tree, 14 years from seed, transplanted at one year old, measures 40 inches; and one in its tenth year from seed, accidentally left in seed bed, measures 22 inches in circumference at one foot from the ground.”

“Four by four feet is the distance recommended for planting the Larch and other coniferous trees in forest, such as Pine, Spruce, &c., as at that distance apart, they can be worked both ways with the cultivator for two or three years. The side branches will by that time shade the ground and destroy the undergrowth, and no more cultivation be required.

“We would recommend plowing up to the trees the first autumn after planting, plowing the furrows back late in the spring.

“Most European planters prefer mixing Pines with Larches, as this adds to the appearance of the plantation, and gives a choice in thinning.

“We would advise planting a few rows of the admixture on the margin of the plantation, at least, and in all cases where the plantations are placed along the outer boundaries of the farm, we would recommend a free admixture of Evergreens of various kinds.”

“When spring planting is practised the land should be plowed in the fall, as the Larch ought to be planted early in the spring.” Evergreens may be planted a month later. We find no objection to planting evergreen trees as soon as the frost is out of the ground. It is a delusion to believe that June is the only proper time to plant evergreens. Plant them with care, not to dry the roots, from March to June 1. They do best planted early, and become well settled with copious spring showers.

We fill up a page or two with some extracts from a book recently published (Scott's Suburban Homes), that in our estimation contains the very essence of all books on arboriculture relating to country homes. To read it causes an admiration in us that no other book inspires. We soon feel like writing something ennobling ourselves.

“When one reflects that among all the millions of human beings that have existed no two have been alike, and that all their illimitable varieties of expression are produced by the varied combinations of only half a dozen features, within a space of six inches by eight, it ought not to be difficult to conceive the endless diversity of character that may be exhibited among trees, with their multitude of features and forms, their oddities of bark, limb, and twig, their infinitude of leaves and blossoms of all sizes, forms, and shades of color, their towering sky outlines, and their ever-varying

lights and shadows. There are subtle expressions in trees, as in the human face, that it is difficult to analyze or account for. A face, no one feature of which is pleasing, often charms us by the expression of an inward spirit that lights it. May we not claim for all living nature, * * * a degree of soul, and for all trees that are loveable at sight a sympathy of soul with the observer which constitutes their pleasing expression?

"Sunny cheerfulness, gaiety, gloom, sprightliness, rudeness, sweetness, gracefulness, awkwardness, ugliness and eccentricities, are all attributes of trees as well as of human beings. How do trees convey these impressions without suggesting those attributes which we call soul? Some trees look sulky, and repel sympathy. * * * People never become greatly attached to such trees. Others are warm and sunny, and deep bosomed, like the sugar maple; or voluptuous like magnolias, or wide-winged like the oak and the apple tree—bending down to shade and cover, as mother-birds their nests;—conveying at once a sense of domestic protection. These are the trees we love. * * * Some trees look really motherly in their domestic expression. A large old apple tree is a type of such trees. All trees that spread broadly, and grow low, convey this expression. The white birch is a type, on the other hand, of delicate elegance, and is styled by one of our poets 'the lady of the woods.'

"There are trees (like those women, who, though brilliant in drawing-rooms, are never less than ladies when busy in domestic labors) which are useful and profitable in orchard and forest, but are doubly beautiful in robes of greater luxuriance upon the carpet of a rich lawn. There are others which no care in culture will make ornaments in 'the best society.'

"Whoever studies the varied beauties of trees will find that they possess almost a human interest, and their features will reveal varieties of expression and charms of character that dull observers cannot imagine.

'The poplars shiver, the pine trees moan.'

"The difference between a Lombardy poplar, an oak, and a weeping willow, are so striking that the most careless eye cannot mistake one for the other. The poplar, tall, slender, rigid, is a type of formality; the oak, broad, massy, rugged-limbed, has ever been a symbol of strength, majesty and protection; and the willow, also broad and massy, but so fringed all over with pensive-spray that its majesty is forgotten in the exquisite grace of its movement, is, to the oak, as the fulness and grace of a noble woman to the robust strength of man.

"The more obvious peculiarities and diversities of trees we shall endeavor to present from an æsthetic, rather than a botanist's point of view; not in the interest of science, or of pecuniary utilitarianism, but so as to aid the student of nature to appreciate their beauties; appealing simply to that love of the beautiful in nature which hungers in the eyes of all good people. The delightful science of botany is not likely to be over-estimated, but its study is no more necessary to the appreciation of trees than the study of the chemistry of the air, or the anatomy of the ear, to the lover of music.

"What are the essential beauties of trees?

"We shall name first that most essential quality of all beauty—

"**THE BEAUTY OF HEALTH.**—No tree has the highest beauty of its type without the appearance, in its whole bearing, of robust vigor. There may be peculiar charms in the decay of an old trunk, or the eccentric habit of some stunted specimen, which ministers to a love of the picturesque; but true beauty and health are as inseparable in trees as in men and women. Luxuriant vigor is, then, the essential condition of all beautiful trees. Thriftiness cannot make an elm look like an oak, but rather brings into higher relief the distinguishing marks of each, making the elm more graceful and the oak more majestic. Yet uncommon thriftiness changes the form of some trees so much that specimens growing in the shade of the forest, stunted by want of sunlight, and crowded by roots of rival trees, are tall, lank and straggling in limb with scanty foliage; while the same species grown in rich, open ground becomes glorious with its width and weighty masses of foliated boughs. Who would know the common chestnut in the forest by its form, as the same tree that spreads its arms in the open field with all the majesty of the oak? Or the 'mast timber' branchless white pine of a Maine forest as the same tree that forms in open ground a broad-based pyramid of evergreen foliage, and broods with its vast branches like a broad-winged bird upon a meadow-nest? The crooked sassafras of the woods, running up as if uncertain what point in the heavens to aim at, and at what height to put out its arms, seems as unhappy there as a cultured citizen forced to spend his life among the Camanches. But the same tree, in rich soil in the open sun, expands naturally into one of the most beautiful heads of foliage among small trees. Few trees attain a full measure of thrift that are not fully exposed east, south and west to the sun. We do not mean to assert that trees will not be beautiful without such complete exposure, but that, to realize the highest beauty of which any one specimen is capable, it must be so exposed. A greater variety of beauty is obtained from a group made up of more than one species of tree, thus contrasting several sorts of foliage and form, than from a single tree which might have grown to cover the same space; and we therefore sacrifice the highest type of individual perfection to produce more striking effects with several trees. But the same fact must be observed with reference to the group;—its full beauty can only be realized by having the trees in luxuriant growth; and open, collectively, on all sides to the sun.

"**BEAUTY OF FORM.**—Next to the beauty that comes from vigor of growth, or the glow of high health, is beauty of form. On this matter tastes differ widely. To artists it seems a vulgar, uncultivated taste to prefer a solid pumpkin-headed tree to one of more irregular outline; but preference is so often expressed for trees of such forms that it may be imprudent to speak disrespectfully of it."

Our native forest trees are justly worthy of our first attention; none of them refuse to grow when treated respectfully. Some of them have a decided preference of soil and aspect to display their merits to good advantage. We cannot explain here the right of each tree to enable them to start off well when transplanted; but it is quite sure that all the oaks and nut-bearing trees do not live readily with ordinary handling when taken out of forests and set in open ground; but the Elms, Maples, Ashes, Birches, Willows, Poplars, Bass, Nettle-trees, Locusts, Lever-wood, &c., all live fairly when transplanted from open pastures or wood lots. But the most practical men at tree planting would much rather show their skill in establishing a fine line of trees by taking nursery-grown trees.

Were we to take the nut-bearing trees from the forest we would take small ones and cut them off near the ground. The sprout that will often start late in the season, near the base of the tree, will make a tree quicker than to depend on the top to grow. When that is left on, it often dies, top and all.

We hope to see a private taste, yes, and a public spirit grow up that will not admit of a highway in any town in the State to remain without a double line of shade trees, of vigorous, hardy natures, whether of native or of foreign origin, by a judicious selection of trees, and setting the more fastidious in that soil adapted to their nature. Each neighborhood can emulate in the display of an interesting variety of shade trees.

The Elm and Rock Maple bid fair to outnumber all varieties, for they have a hold on the public mind not easily supplanted. This applies especially to New England. The Elm is the grandest shade tree of all. Who has not seen the homestead elms all up and down the land, planted hard by the residences of the early settler? They have in multitudes of cases outlived the planters; and the old farm-houses they long shaded, generations who took shelter under them, and the houses in which they were born, have passed away, but the old trees remain in many cases to watch what was once a New-England homestead.

We planted elm trees in 1856 that were readily carried on our shoulder, and now they stand 40 to 50 feet high, with a girth at base of 6 feet. Rock maples planted by us in 1855 stand now 30 feet high and 3 feet circumference. The bass and white ash we then planted have done as well in the race of life. So with such living examples to behold, and as good or better examples in all towns, an enthusiasm could be generated that would shortly line all our streets and county roads with a growing beauty and comforting shade.

We know of a farm in Lisbon, N. H., Mr. Leonard Bowles's, on which were planted, thirty years ago, rock maples on the roadside as far as his land extended, and the result is, that hill on which these trees stand is memorable in the life of the planter. Those trees are distinctly visible from the top of Mount Washington, which is more than 20 miles to the East. It is very strange so few owners of large tracts of land do not act on examples seen in most communities, and plant miles of trees, and leave a growing monument, instead, as is frequently the case, a more desolate aspect to the land than they found.

The State of Nebraska, or the far-seeing people of that new State, have taken tree-planting in hand, and offered a bounty for tree-planting, making it a matter of emulation to plant trees. A day is set apart in the month of April, called Arbor Day, when tree-planting is by common consent the people's business.

He who has arrived at man's estate and has not planted a tree, has come short of what should be a laudable ambition, or his advantages were limited. It would be eminently proper that an ordinance were established in every town or city, which should record his name, and a list of the trees that any benefactor might plant along the streets or public grounds of any community, with appropriate remarks, stating the locality where they were planted.

MARCH 10, 1875. We made an examination this morning to learn the effect of this exceptionally cold winter. Although localities only a few miles distant were visited with cold 15 to 30 degrees below zero, yet the glass at our nursery did not go below 12 degrees. We find not one Peach bud in ten killed. The Evergreen trees are all perfect, and we look with confidence that all our so-called hardy trees and plants will come through the cold trial of winter in a good degree of perfection.

DARTMOUTH CRAB.

ROSTIEZER PEAR.

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Apples	4	Fir, Picea, varieties	20
“ Russian	5	Grapes	11
“ Crab	5	“ Rogers’s Hybrid	12
Apricots and Nectarines	10	Gooseberries	14
Apple, Double-Flowering	17	Honey Locust	17
Abele, Poplar	17	Hedges	16
Alder	17	Horse Chestnut	17
Ash	17	Hemlock, varieties	22
Azaleas	18	How to Plant	3
Arbor Vitæ	19	Importance of Tree-Planting	3, 36
Asparagus	15	Judas Tree	17
Blackberries	15	Juniper	20, 22
Birch	17	Laburnum	17
Bulbous Roots	33	Larch	17
Cherries	9	Linden	17
Cherry, Double-Flowering	17	Magnolia	18
Currants	14	Mountain Ash	18
Celtis	17	Maple	18
Cypress	18	Mulberries	16
Cut of Tetofsky Apple	5	Map of Nursery	1
of Dartmouth Crab Apple	5, 30	Number of Trees to an Acre	3
of Clapp’s Favorite Pear	8	Nut Trees—Chestnuts and Walnuts	16
of Rogers’s Hybrid Grape	12	Notice concerning Agents	3
of Cutter’s Seedling Strawberry	13	Oaks	18
of Mammoth Black-Cap Raspberry	14	Ornamental Trees and Shrubs	16
of Smith’s Seedling Gooseberry	15	Pears	8
of La Versaillaise Currant	15	Peaches	10
of European Larch	17	Plums	9
of Am. Weeping and Kilmarnock Willows	18	Plum, Double-Flowering	18
of Pyramidal-Pruned Arbor Vitæ	19	Peach, “ “	17
of close Conically-Pruned do.	19	Pines, varieties	20
of Natural-formed, Woodward, Siberian	19	Perennial Roots	31
of Balsam Fir, Aust. Pine, Irish Juniper	20	Purple-Leaved Beech	18
of Norway Spruce, White and Blue	21	Packages by Mail	35
of Natural-formed Hemlock	21	Quinces	11
of Pruned Hemlock	22	Raspberries, Red	13
of Dwarf White Spruce	22	“ Black-Cap	13
of Rhododendron Bloom and Plant, 2 ft.	22	Rhubarb	15
of Clethra Alnifolia	26	Rhododendrons	25
of Minnesota Honeysuckle	28	Retinisporas	20
of Bignonia “	30	Remarks, Rules for shipping, and Terms	
of Moss Rose	31	of Payment	2
of Adam’s Needle	32	Reading as a place of Residence	3
of Rostiezer Pear	30	Salisbury, or Ginko	18
of Lilium Auratum	35	Spruce, in varieties	21
Deciduous Trees described	17	Strawberries	13
Dwarf White Spruce	22	Testimonials—Committee of Mass. Hort.	
Dwarf Evergreens	22	Society, and others	3
Distances for Planting	3	Tulip Tree	18
Evergreens	16	Thorn, Double-Flowering	18
Evergreens for Hedges	22	Weeping Willows	18, 25
Elm	17	“ Elm and Mountain Ash	19
Forest Planting	35	White Cedar, varieties	20
Flowering Shrubs	23	Weeping Evergreens	22
“ Trees or Large Shrubs	16	White Locust	18