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Tree Fruits Indexed.

Small Fruits Indexed.

Reading Nursery.

J. W. MANNING,

READING, Mass.



GRANITE BEAUTY APPLE.

[Description on page 5.]

1876.



WILDER GRAPE—Or ROGERS HYBRID No. 4.

Ripe with the Concord.

[Description on page 12.]

READING NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1854.

UPPER
NURSERY



J. W. MANNING,
READING, Mass.

NURSERIES, BORDERING ON BOSTON
AND MAINE S. E.
11 MILES NORTH OF BOSTON.

Office and Packing Shed,
70 RODS FROM DEPOT.

FRUIT TREES,
OF LARGE AND SMALL SPECIES,
OF ALL VARIETIES,
SUITED TO THIS LATITUDE.

SHADE TREES, ROCK MAPLES, &c.,
HARDY SHRUBS, CLIMBING VINES,
ROSES, Many Varieties,
EVERGREEN TREES,
WELL TESTED SORTS, MANY RARE KINDS.

RHODODENDRONS, LAURELS, CLEMATIS, HEDGE
PLANTS, of Evergreens, &c.

Descriptive Catalogue

OF THE

READING NURSERY.

Established 1854, by
J. W. MANNING.....Proprietor.
Reading, Mass.

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

☞ The Reading Highland Station is only 15 rods from the larger Nursery of 300,000 trees, and less than half a mile from Reading Station to middle of a collection of trees not surpassed in New England. ☞

Office and Packing sheds less than 70 rods North of Reading Depot, on High Street, and as near the Highland Station.

☞ *This Catalogue annuls all former ones.*

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

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

We have grown trees for 29 years, and aided in decorating many Public and Private Grounds, and trust we are able to advise in the selection of suitable trees, fruit and shrubs.

Our stock was never so large or in better condition, and may justly be ranked as ONE OF THE VERY LARGEST IN NEW ENGLAND, especially our Evergreens, in large variety, 50 or more sorts.

Ample experience has shown that New-England grown trees are not equalled for this climate.

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

A deep, mellow, well-drained soil is acceptable to all sorts of trees and plants. But give all trees as good a chance as is required to grow a large crop of corn. Do this for successive years, and good growth is very sure.

GRAPES, CURRANTS, other small Fruits, Rock Maple and EVERGREEN TREES are made specialties in this establishment. The latter are grown by the 100,000. The stock of Apple, Pear and Peach trees, &c., is ample. Many in advanced state, for early fruiting.

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

Trees will be packed in bales or boxes, as a protection against drying and bruising, to go to any part of the country, for which a charge is made to cover expenses.

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

We desire to be acquainted by return mail of any error in filling orders, that it may be adjusted at once. We have many assistants, but our personal presence is in every department early and late.

After shipment we are not accountable. Application for damages by delay should be made of the forwarders.

The stock sent out would nearly all live, if transplanted under our supervision. Treatment, soil and weather affect the success of trees. We therefore are not held accountable, and do not guarantee nor allow our agents to warrant perfect success in all trees, beyond truthfulness to name and good order on leaving our hands.

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

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

* * * Who will not preserve his memory at the beginning of the new century by planting trees?

N O T I C E .

This Catalogue is a descriptive one with retail prices.
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 and collection, 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, and will prove infallible everywhere.

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, medium growers.....	10 to 15 " " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	10 to 15 " " " "
Dwarf Pears.....	8 to 10 " " " "
Dwarf Apples.....	6 to 8 " " " "
Grape.....	rows 8 to 10 feet apart; 8 to 10 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 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,	P. BROWN HOVEY,
E. FRED. WASHBURN,	D. T. CURTIS,
E. W. BUSWELL and Lady,	JOHN C. HOVEY,
ROBERT MANNING,	Mr. H. GOULD, of Rochester, N. Y.
J. E. M. GILLEY,	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 between digging and planting.

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, 4 to 6 feet, 25c. Extra size 6 to 8 feet, 50c. Have older trees for immediate bearing 2 or 3 times reset, often 8 or 10 feet, \$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, tender sub-acid; stocky grower. 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 grown freely, but grafted in the top of established trees, it soon comes into bearing. Season, August 1st to Oct. Price of trees, 50c; cions by mail, 50c 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 sub-acid August.

Maiden's Blush. Medium, yellow and red, of firm good quality. A pleasant acid, white flesh, with a deep blush; flattish; 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 March.

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 to 8 feet trees, on selection.

Baldwin. Large, red, and of good quality. The best and most popular winter apple for market. Tree vigorous and productive. Universally known. Adapted to any well-drained soil. It originated only four miles from our Nursery, and has been known nearly 100 yrs. We have seen those who ate fruit from the original tree. (Get trees from near the parent and first type.) December to April.

R. I. Greening. Well known and desirable. Does best on a strong soil. With ample cultivation, very superior as a cooking apple as well as a dessert apple. We have trees 6 to 10 feet twice transplanted. (We find no trouble in transplanting this or other extra large trees from our soil.) Jan.

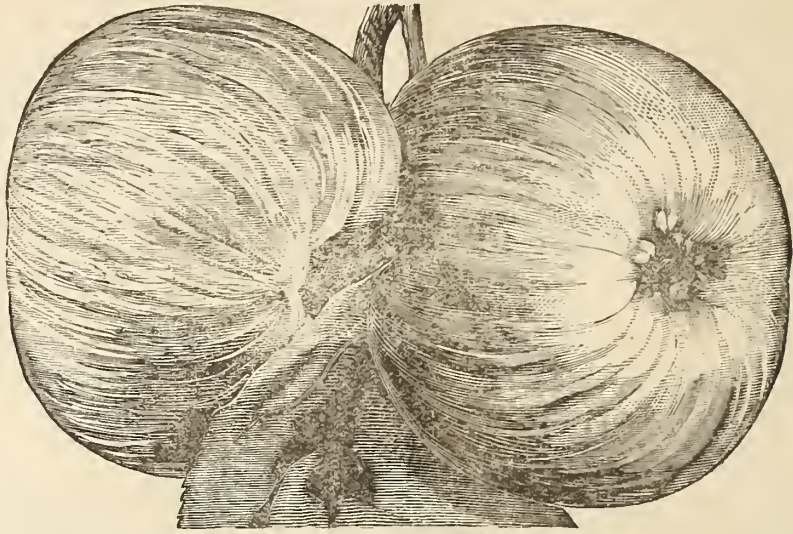
Grauit Beauty. Origin, Weare, N. H. We showed a cut of this apple years ago, and disseminated trees and cions. It is best adapted to localities north of us, large, dark striped, ribbed, subacid, rich aromatic flavor. As large, handsome and as rich looking as the Gravenstein. Dec. to March. Price of cions by mail, 50c per doz.

King (Tompkins County). Very large, flattish, striped red and yellow. This variety very much sought for. Tree free grower in long branches. Handsome and superior in flavor to Baldwin. New, from western N. York. Dec. to April.

Northern Spy. Very large, striped, sub-acid, and very fresh in Spring. Excellent. It is not an early bearer, but fruits abundantly when it gets size and age. Commands a high price in market. Upright grower. Dec. to May.

Roxbury Russet. Medium to large; quality good. Well known as a veteran. Tree vigorous on good soil. Profitable. 25 trees planted 15 years in West Newbury, Mass., bore in 1875 100 barrels of select apples, commanding in beauty and price. March to June.

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



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 20 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, 25c; 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 each.

CRAB APPLES.

Mostly 6 to 8 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, 6 to 8 feet, \$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. Season last of September and early in October. Price 5 feet, 50c; 6 to 8 ft., \$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. Trees 5 to 7 feet. 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 bearing, 7 ft., \$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 clons from was some 8 inches diameter and 20 feet in height. Fruit one and a half inches in diameter; is a great bearer; fine for cooking and preserves; will make the best of cider; keeps late in fall, or early winter. 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; 6 ft., 50c.

[See cut of Dartmouth Crab, next page.]

Sonlard. 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 to \$1.

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.

Bnt 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, 3 to 5 feet, 75c; 2 to 3 yr. 5 to 7 feet, \$1; 3 to 5 yr. extra, 6 to 8 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 20 feet high. Go and do likewise.

PRICE OF TREES:

2 to 4 years' growth, \$1 to \$1.50 each;
\$8 to \$12 per dozen.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR.

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

Rostiezer. Small, juicy, rich, sweet, one of the best; dark brownish green; a profuse bearer. The growth is not graceful. Aug. 5 to 7 feet, \$1.

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, 50c per dozen. Price of trees, 4 feet, 75c; 5 to 6 feet, \$1; extra heavy trees, \$1.50. It should always be gathered early.

Bartlett. Large, buttery, melting; the most popular of all; standard of excellence. Sept. 5 to 7 feet, \$1. Large trees, price on selection.

Belle Lucrative. Greenish-yellow, medium, very sweet and melting. Abundant bearer in all soils. Does especially well on dry soils. An upright, symmetrical grower. Ripe last of Sept. We have trees that fruited in 1875, 5 to 7 feet, \$1; 7 to 9 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 to 7 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 15 feet trees that replant safely. 5 to 7 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 7 feet, \$1.

Beurre Giffard. Medium, fine quality, slender grower. Aug.

Sterling. Full medium size; yellow, handsome, juicy sweet—a fine early pear. Upright vigorous grower. Aug.

Tyson. Medium size; melting, perfumed, luscious, prolific bearer, symmetrical grower. Sept.

Beurre Superfine. In growth, bearing and quality—all right. Oct.

Dana's Hovey. Medium size; yellowish brown; handsome; no new or old pear can surpass it in sweetness and aroma, resembling the Banana; does not rot at core; good grower; bears abundantly; season, Nov. to Jan.

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 6 feet, \$1.

Buffum, q. Medium, brown and yellow; very erect and great grower and bearer. Sweet. We have 10 to 12 feet trees that transplant well. Oct.

Standards, 5 to 6 feet, \$1; 7 to 8 feet, \$1.50 to \$2 each. Does well on the Quince root as a Dwarf. 3 to 5 feet, 2 to 4 years old, 50c to \$1 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, masky, 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 lato top of well advanced tree. 5 feet, \$1; grafted 7 to 8 feet. Price on selection. Price of cions, 50c 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 Swann'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 Clargenu. 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'Angoulême, 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, 50c; strong, 75c; extra strong, \$1.

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. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.

Winter Nelis. Small medium, roundish; brownish russet; fine grain, melting, rich and delicious. One of the best winter pears. Tree straggling, slender grower, yet throws up a tall central shoot. 5 feet, \$1. Extra bearing trees, \$2.

Vicar of Winkfield (Le Cure), q. Large, long, not first quality, but very productive. Best on quince. Should be well grown on dry, warm soil, to give them a blush, when they are very good, and will keep in the cellar all winter. Price of standard trees, 6 feet, \$1. Dwarf, 2 years 50; strong, 75c; extra large, \$1.

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

It is often possible to supply pear cions when trees cannot be furnished, by mail at 50c per doz.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry Tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the highest soil or driest situation. Many varieties of rapid growth, with large glossy leaves, forming fine pyramidal shaped boughs, and producing large crops of luscious fruit, are well adapted for planting along the streets, or in yards as shade trees. Plant 20 feet apart.

Price, 4 to 5 feet, 75c; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.

The supply of Cherry trees is not large, and light trees only will be the rule of some varieties.

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

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

Black Eagle. Rather large, dark red to dark purple; very tender, juicy and of best quality; vigorous grower and productive. Ripens its crop gradually from last week in June to July 12. Extra large trees, \$1 and upwards.

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

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

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 planted 15 feet apart, 8 feet for dwarfs.

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

My 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 curcullo, a small dark brown beetle often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off. But the following directions, faithfully observed, will secure a good crop of this fruit everywhere.

As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jar by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stem of a limb sawed from the

tree for the purpose. The insects will drop on the sheets and can be killed. Collect all fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine every day for two or three weeks after the fruit is set. It should be done before sunrise. The burning of old leather, gummy or pitchy substances every morning early, allowing the thick smoke to fume all through the 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 to 6 feet, \$1; extra strong trees, price on selection.

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.

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. 4 to 5 feet, 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 Rareripec. 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, sprightly acid. The tree vigorous, wonderfully productive and hardy. Early in Sept.

George IV. Large, white, with red cheek; melting juicy and delicious. Moderate bearer. Last of August.

Foster. Originated in Medford, Mass. Almost identical with Crawford's Early. Very free, vigorous 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.

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.

Damson. Fruit, small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates freely 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. See additional list in Supplement.

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.

Amsden. (Amsden's June.) Origin, Carthage, Mo. The earliest peach on the list, "three weeks earlier than Hale's." Small or medium dark red, very fragrant and good; not a clingstone. As no trees of this variety were sent out till 1875, we have them only in dormant bud. Price, 50c each.

Alexander. Origin Illinois. The claims offered for this peach are remarkable quality, size, and extreme earliness. Limbing out at right angles from the trunk. Very red color. The earliest peach up to 1873. Strong, 1 year, 50c.

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

Early Benrice. 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 red Rareripec class. Very large appearing on exhibition. Best and one of the largest ever shown here. *New.* 50c.

Richmond. New, hardy, of superior excellence, well tested. Price, 50c. Small trees, 25c.

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. 6 to 6 feet, 60c; 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. (Duhois) 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, \$6 per bushel. Planted 8 feet apart, gives 680 trees per acre.

Apple or Orange. Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks quite tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring. Very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated variety. Ripe in October. Price, 3 ft., 75c; extra large, \$1. 2½ feet high, 50c.

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.

Rea'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. Selected trees, 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 hardness, 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 eighteen 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.

Champion. Most excellent quality, noble cluster, compact form, berry large, color black. A grape that has made its way into favor because of its uniform perfection in our had seasons. Keeps well, bears transportation.

Ives' Seedling. Quite as productive as the Clinton. Valuable for wine when sugar is added. As a sure bearer, it is a great addition to a collection. Ripe with the Concord; holds well to cluster, which is of compact, good form. As an eating grape it is quite as good as the Concord, and is becoming appreciated. We add it to the list as one of the surest to ripen. 50c; extra large, 3 years, \$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 '74 and '75. 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. Very low by the dozen.

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 a 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 6 years. We have eaten the fruit and commend its quality. Price, 2 years, 75c.

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. Ripens in favored places. 50c.

Catawba. Of the highest excellence. Late for New England. Ripens in sheltered places. 50c.

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

Allen's Hybrid. Light greenish amber color. Few for eign grapes are of better quality; requires a good dry soil, and favored locality. 50c; extra strong vines, \$1.

Lady. "A new, early, white grape." From Northern Ohio. We ate this grape in 1875, 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 extra earliness. He pronounced it *iron-eat*—resisting mildew in summer, therefore not winter-killing, rivalling the Concord for hardness (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 of vines set 1 year in our grounds, 2 to 3 years old, \$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.

It will be seen we name nearly 2 dozen varieties of Grapes that have gained a reputation. Our seasons prove that some varieties do not ripen as well as others. When the selection of 6 to 12 sorts for a collection is left to us, we will choose such as gives us the surest crop.

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 16 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. Price per 1000, on consultation.

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. \$1.00 per hund.

Downer's Prolific. Medium, round, scarlet; sweet, abundant bearer. A well tested variety. \$1.00 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, Monarch of the West, and others.

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 find 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 stake. 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. 20c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Hornet. This is an abundant bearer, of very large red fruit, of firm excellent quality, and then in Oct and Nov. bears a crop on the new wood. 20c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Brandywine. (Susqueco).

This raspberry is now conceded by fruitgrowers, especially about Philadelphia, where it has been well tested, to be the best Red Raspberry. 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. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Herzine. This noted, large, red-fruited variety does well with us. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Ganargua. New Hybrid. Red fruit. The earliest raspberry. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Norwood. This hybrid is a strong, vigorous grower, grown from tips like the Black Caps, and retain the hardiness of the Black Cap species. Fruit is large, borne in great profusion. The Norwood is remarkably productive fruit, large and red, very firm flesh. 50c, each.

We name a limited list; some other sorts doubtless are as good. The old Franconia Raspberry is equal in many respects 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 sturdiness and hardiness of part, of any sort we have ever grown. The bush, a very rank upright grower, with but 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 flavored 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 superior to all.



MAMMOTH-CLUSTER BLACK-CAP RASPBERRY.

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 their 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. 35c. \$3 per doz.

Houghton's Seedling. A vigorous American sort, very productive, free from mildew. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color. Tender, sweet and of a delicate flavor. \$1.50 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 Winnesimmet 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 Hough on 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.

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 apart in the rows, 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 when young. \$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 remarkably fruitful, and as hardy as any wild blackberry. \$1.50 per dozen.

Agawam. Remarkable for number of berries on a cluster, its quality, color and size commend it. Not much disseminated. \$3 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.

Grierson's Giant. A well known popular variety. \$1.50 per hundred.

Conover's Colossal. A new sort of very large size and of excellent quality. \$2 per hundred.

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 best sell.



SMITH'S SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY.

Linnaeus. 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.

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. \$1.50 per doz.

Cherry. Very large, deep red, rather acid, bunches short. Plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive. \$1.50 per doz.

La Versailles. Very large, red, bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best, and should be in every collection. Very productive and profitable, often sells at 35 cents per quart. \$1.50 per doz. See cut.

Red Dutch. An old variety, excellent quality. \$1.00 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.

Dann'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. \$1.50 per dozen.

We have some very strong bearing Currant bushes that customers are pleased to pay more for than the usual size of 1 to 2 year old plants. Price, \$2 to \$3 per dozen.



La Versailles Currant.

NUT BEARING TREES.

Chestnuts. Common American sweet. Bears green prickly burs, and sweet, eatable nuts. See cuts in Supplement.

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.) 4 feet, 50c; 6 feet, 75c; 7 to 8 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. Price, 1½ feet, 25c; 4 feet, 50c; 6 feet, \$1.

English Walnut, or Madeira Nut, is a good thing. Leaf fragrant. Scarce. \$1 50

Oilnut, or Baternut. (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; 5 to 7 feet, \$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. 50c.

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 Mezereon, 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; Spireas, white and pink; Globeflower, yellow; bloom in May and June with many of the Spireas. Hydrangeas, white and rose, Dwarf Horse Chestnut, long spikes of white flowers; Rose Acacia, pink; and the Hypericum, yellow; bloom in July and Aug. Calycanthus, Sweet-Cented shrub, purple flower; at intervals during the Summer.

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 Honeysuckle, red and white, with showy berries; Laburnum, yellow; Philadelphus, white; bloom in early Summer. Althea, Rose of Sharon, white and pink; August and September.

Several others, like the Snowberry, Euonymus (red), and Berberry (red), are valued for their colored berries in Autumn. Minnesota Honeysuckle (red), Woodbine (blue), Bitter Sweet (yellow). The last three are immense climbers.

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; Maiden 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. Killmarnock 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 Vita, Woodward, Globosa, &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 Vita 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 Vita 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 nicely 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 Vita 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 Vita, Japan Quince, Berberry, 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 to 7 feet, 50c; 9 to 12 feet, \$1.
- Cotton Wood**, or the Carolina Poplar, so abundant along our western Rivers, attaining an immense size. It is a well tested tree and a most rapid grower. We have known it grow 8 feet in one season. It grows so as to shelter dwellings and stockyards on the western prairies sooner than any tree grown, adding immensely to the comfort and beauty of western homesteads. Grows successfully in New England and does not throw up suckers. Grows 60 to 80 feet and of diameter of hogsheds. A good street tree on any soil. 6 feet, 50c; 9 feet, \$1.00; 12 feet, \$1.50.
- Lombardy Poplar**. Remarkable for pyramidal, upright habit. Distinct from most trees; attaining 60 feet in height and not spreading 10 feet in diameter of 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; 10 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*).
American (*Excelsior*). A strong, vigorous, upright, yet globular formed top; very valuable as timber; one of the surest of success in transplanting, is being appreciated as a street tree, 5 feet, 50c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00.
- Flowering** (*Onus Eurpeus*). 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.
- 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. It is said to propagate by inarching, the only way to get it true to the original type. Price, 2 feet, \$1; 3 feet, \$1.60; 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.
- Linden** (*Tilia*).
European (*Europea*). A very fine pyramidal tree
- with large leaves and fragrant flowers. 7 to 8 feet, \$1; larger trees, price on selection.
- American or Basswood** (*Americana*). A rapid-growing beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable; blooms in July, when its sweet, yellow flowers attract swarms of bees. 5 feet, 50c; 8 feet, \$1; scarce in Nurseries.
- Honey Locust**.
Three-Thorned Acacia (*Gleditschia Triacanthos*). A rapid growing tree for street or lawn, with delicate foliage of a beautiful fresh, lively green; seed pods a foot long; strong thorus; a noble shade tree. 5 feet, 50c; 7 feet, \$1. Makes a handsome and valuable hedge. Plants, 5 to 10 cents each; lower by the 100 or 1000.
- 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 to 7 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.
- 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.
- Magnolia**. All the *Magnolias* require skill in transplanting. Should be moved just as the buds swell.
- Cucumber Tree** (*Acuminata*). A noble, beautiful tree, with quite large leaves and yellowish flowers, tinted with bluish purple. Blooms at 8 to 12 feet. Price, 4 feet, \$1. Extra strong, \$1.50.
- Umbrella Tree** (*Tripetala*). A small-sized tree with immense leaves and large white flowers four to six inches in diameter. Grows quite upright. Price, \$1.50.
- Soulanges's** (*Soulangiana*). Resembles the foregoing, except the flowers are white, 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.
- Glaucia**. 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. 6 feet, 50c; 7 feet, 75c; 9 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, 7 feet, 50c; 10 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. Commands a high price.

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 to 7 feet, 50c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1; 11 to 13 feet, \$1.50; 3 inches through at base, price on selection.

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, 6 feet, 50c; 8 to 9 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. 5 feet, 50c; 7 feet, \$1.

Mountain Ash (*Pyrus Sorbus*).

European (*Aucuparia*). 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, 6 feet, 50c; 9 feet, \$1. We also have the Oak-Leaved (*Quercifolia*). Hoary lobed leaves.

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 (*Quercus Rubra*).

A rapid grower; its scarlet leaf in autumn has distinguished this as a desirable tree in a collection. 4 ft., 75c; 6 to 10 feet, \$1 to \$2.

Chestnut Oak (*Q. Castanea*). 2 to 3 feet, 75c.

White Oak (*Quercus Alba*). 2 to 4 feet, 75c.

Burr Oak (*Q. Microcarpa*). 2 to 4 feet, 75c.

Swamp White Oak. 1 to 2 feet. 75c.

English Oak. Dark green, irregularly lobed leaf; long acorns hanging by a slender pendulous stem. Price, 4 ft., 50c; 6 ft., \$1.00.

Laurel, or Shingle Oak (*Q. Imbricata*). Narrow, flat leaf. Some 10 other varieties of the oak are in propagation—6 to 12 inches growth now.

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. 10 feet, \$1; 12 and 15 feet, price on selection.

English (*Campostriis*). An erect, lofty, robust tree, with rather small leaves. 8 feet, \$1.

Scotch, or Wych (*Montana*). A fine spreading tree of rapid growth; foliage large. 8 feet, \$1.

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

Salisbury, or Ginkgo.

Maiden Hair Tree (*Adiantifolia*). A rare, beautiful tree, with remarkable fan-like foliage. 3 feet, 75c; 6 feet, \$1.50.

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.

Virgilea Lutea. A very fine native tree, though little known; flowers white, in clusters often 2 feet long and branched, and in form like the Laburnum. Sometimes called Kentucky Yellow Wood. Price, 4 feet, \$1. Several in blooming state, 8 feet.

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*).

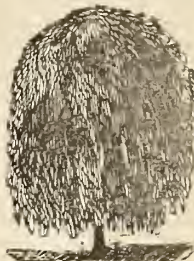
Three-Lobed (*Trilobata*). A small tree with rose-colored blossoms, nearly double. Perfectly hardy and well tested. Price, 3 feet, 75c.

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

Willow (*Salix*).

Weeping (*Babylonica*). Our common and well-known weeping willow. 5 feet, 50c, 7 feet, \$1.

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. Some of extra growth.



American Weeping.
5 to 7 ft.



Kilmarnock Weeping.
4 to 6 ft.

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. 5 feet, two years growth, \$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. Price, 4 feet, \$1.50; 6 to 7 feet, \$2.00.

European Weeping (*Pendula*). A charming, drooping tree, when six or ten years old. Erect when young, but soon droops. 8 to 10 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. Some extra fine, price on selection.

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



European Larch.

Larch (*Larix*). See cut on page 18.
European (*Europea*). An excellent rapid-growing, pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber. Small branches, drooping; a fine shade tree. Grows very 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. 2½ feet, 25c; 3 to 4 ft, 50c; 5 ft. stocky, 75c. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.
American Larch. *Hækmatack*. Nearly as valuable a tree for all purposes as the European Larch; leaves a darker green color. The new formed cones in May are little purple gems. 3 to 4 ft. 50c; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.

EVERGREEN TREES.

At the Prices named, we select only fine specimens.



Pyramidal Pruned Arbor Vita, 6 feet.

We prune many Arbor Vites 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 to 4 feet.

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

Arbor Vita (*Thuja*). For hedges.
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.

For hedges, by the hundred at greatly reduced rates. Price, 1 foot, \$6; 2 feet, \$10; 3 feet, \$15; 4 ft. \$20 per h.

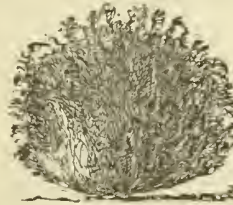
As late as June 25, 1875, we set a hedge 600 feet long, of 6 to 8 feet trees in our grounds: not a tree died.



Natural formed Arbor Vita, 4 feet.

Price of single trees, 1 ft., 8c; 2 ft., 20c; 3 ft., 35c; 4 ft., 50c; 5 ft., 60c; 6 ft., 75c; 7 to 8 ft., \$1. All stocky habit. Selected, for separate planting.

Compacta, *Parson's*. Very dwarf and compact, with a globular head of a light green color; perfectly hardy; 2 feet high and 18 diameter, \$1.00.



Woodward Arbor Vita, 2 feet.

Woodward. See cut. Grows some 3 to 4 feet, and nearly as broad. We were awarded a Silver Medal by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in 1871, for its introduction. A fine tree for the lawn. 1 ft., 75c; 18 inches, \$1.50; 2 feet, \$2.



Siberian Arbor Vita, 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, \$1.50; 4 feet, price on selection.



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, 2 feet, 25c; 3 feet, 50c; 4 feet, 75c; 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 remarkable robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark-green; growth rapid; valuable for any soil. Good to cover barren spots or steep banks. See cut, a 3 ft. tree that was remarkable for long leaves. Price, 1 ft. 10c; 2 feet, 35c; 3 feet, 75c; 4 feet, \$1.

Table Mountain (*Pinus Pungens*). From Table Mountain, N. Carolina. Grows well with us; leaves very broad, bright green; attains large proportions; vigorous stocky grower; distinct and desirable, terminal buds, 7 in number, red and bluntly pointed. 1 foot, 20c. 2 feet, 50c; 3 to 4 ft. \$1.

Dwarf or Mountain (*Pumilio*). A low-spreading, curious species, attaining only the size of a bush, 4 to 8 feet; grows in a cluster rather than by an upright trunk; foliage darker green than the Scotch; is well adapted to exposed, bleak localities. Price, 3 ft. \$1.

Scotch (*Sylvestris*). A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots, silvery green foliage. A reliable hardy tree in exposed aspects. 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, Price on selection. Seldom found in nurseries. Does not live well transplanted from pastures. 2 to 3 ft. 50c to \$1.

Pinus Ponderosa, or Heavy-Wooded Pine. Resembles Austrian Pine in habit; leaves 9 to 12 inches long, dark green color; buds prominent, long, coming to an obtuse point, reddish, often glaucous color; cones 3 inches long. Attain very large proportions on the Pacific coast, often 100 feet high. A fine tree now grows in the Cambridge Botanic Garden. Price \$1.50. A very scarce variety.

Pinus Taeda. Loblolly Pine—old Field Pine. Leaves 8 to 10 inches long, light green color; cones 4 to 5 inches. Bears a resemblance to the Red Pine; grows 50 to 60 feet high, as seen in Virginia, where it thrives on the most barren soil. Price 75c. Only small trees offered.

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; so white is the foliage as to be distinctly noticeable at quite a distance; it has an agreeable fragrance; loose, spreading branches. Very desirable. 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1.50.



Irish Juniper. The cut shows a 3 ft. tree.

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, 50c; 2½ feet, 75c; 3 feet, \$1; very stocky, 3 to 4 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.

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

White Cedar, of Mass. low lands (*Cupressus thyoides*).—A hardy, distinct evergreen, drooping branches in thrifty specimens. Emerson calls it the connecting link between the Arbor Vitæ and the Cypress. Price, 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

Lawson's Cypress. A native of the Pacific coast. It is truly beautiful. Only a few perfect specimens exist about Boston. We do not flud it entirely hardy.

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. 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.

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 blunt, dark glossy green above, with silvery white bands beneath. \$1. 3 to 4 feet, prices on selection.

R. Picifera, also from Japan, and hardy; light or yellowish green, slender, waving branches; so distinct as to be indispensable in a collection, and grows to a noble tree. 2 feet, 75c, 3 feet, \$1.50.

R. Squarrosa. Compact, stocky habit, distinctly silvery in color, graceful at all seasons. 2 feet, \$1.

SPRUCE FAMILY.

Spruce (Abies).

Norway Spruce (*Excelsia*). A lofty, elegant tree, with 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 4 feet trees. See cut. Price, 1 foot, 10c; 18 inches, 18c; 2 feet, 25c; 2½ feet, 35c; 3 feet, 50c; 4 feet, 75c; 5 feet, \$1.00.

[Trees 1 to 3 ft. high, by the 100 or 1000, or by the row, of our selection, very cheap.

Abies Excelsia. (Conica)

A peculiar compact cone-formed tree of the Norway Spruce class. Set closer, will retain its compact habit without pruning. 2 to 3 feet, \$1 to \$2.



White Spruce. Habit variable.

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 to 6 feet, \$1.50.

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, varying from green to a fresh silver color. [The trees of this variety are yet of small size.] Price on selection. Rare; perfectly hardy.

Alba Glauca. This is so distinctly silvery in foliage that it cannot be passed without attracting attention; as distinct as the famous Englemanni Spruce. Habit, thick, upright, compact. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00.

Oriental Spruce. From the East, near the shores of the Black Sea. Price, 1½ to 2½ feet, \$1 to \$1.50.



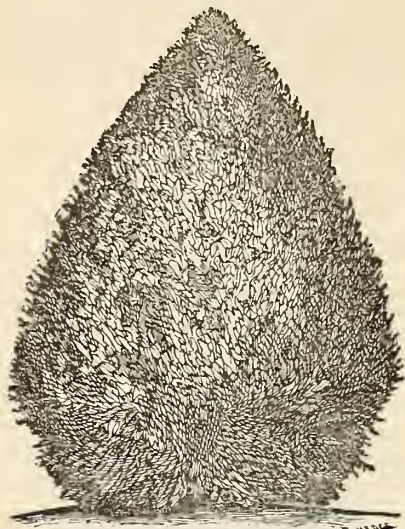
Blue Spruce (of White Spruce class).

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 above. Price, 2½ to 5 feet, 50c to \$2.



Natural-formed Hemlock. Color variable.

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; is more successful if sheltered from northerly winds. 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 loose habit. 1 ft. 10c, 2 ft. 25c, 3 ft. 50c, 4 to 5 ft. \$1.



Pruned Hemlock.

Price of pruned trees, 2 to 3 feet, 75c to \$2 each. We have 4 to 5 feet specimens, price on selection.

Our stock of artificially pruned Hemlock and Arbor Vita is the best we know of. 2 to 6 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 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, \$1; 3 feet, \$2.00. See above cut, representing a 2 feet tree.

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

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. Some are three feet high and 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. Price on selection.

Erioides. A pretty little evergreen shrub with heath-like leaves. Also one called Tom Thumb. 75c to \$1.50.

WEEPING EVERGREENS.

Abies Excelsa. (Pendula.) Weeping Norway. Of peculiar drooping branches. 2 to 3½ feet, \$2 to \$3 each.

Abies Canadensis. (Pendula.) Weeping Hemlock. Light-green leaves and weeping habit. Origin, Fish-kill, N. Y. 2 feet, \$2.

Ground or Creeping Hemlock. This 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. Is an interesting feature. \$1 and upwards.

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

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.

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

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, thus a new set of fibrous growth, forming retaining earth. 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.

We have noticed that various kinds of evergreens, in fact all the coniferous trees, vary so much in tint or color of foliage, as in form of foliage, as to actually confuse an old master to readily demonstrate to what class they belong. Vigorous, luxuriant specimens of any tree are more easily identified than inferior stunted growth.

The White Pine, American Larch, also the European Larch, Norway Spruce, White Spruce, Balsam Fir, Hemlock, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine, White Cedar and Red Cedar of our Massachusetts swamps and dry pastures, as well as the cedars known as Arbor Vita, so common across the continent, Black Spruce, Englemann's Spruce, and other evergreens, all vary so much as to bear with some show of merit a distinct name, as we have given the Blue Spruce a separate name, belonging as it does to the White Spruce class. We also add Alba Glauca, of a silver color. See these contrasts in our grounds.

Evergreens for Hedges.

For descriptions, see under appropriate headings.

Arbor Vita, 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.

It is often asked what is the best evergreen for a hedge. We without hesitation say that no tree in our collection or experience with, excels the American Arbor Vita—Thuja occidentalis. So much depends upon him who lives on a place, and directs its management, in order to give it character, that it may well be said that it depends also much upon who manages a hedge in order to say what trees make the best. It is soil, culture, pruning; even the aspect, or lay of the land, shelter, &c. have to do with the perfection of the hedge and its continuous beauty, let the tree be of what it may; for all hedges are made of separate trees of a greater or less native tendency to grow into noble trees. By pruning they are dwarfed unnaturally. This pruning should begin while the trees are small, and pruned so that the lower branches may be sustained in vigor, from the top of the hedge to the base. No evergreen can be so easily managed as the Arbor Vita, in transplanting or pruning. It is the lowest priced evergreen of all.

All the Spruces, Fir Balsams, Hemlocks, Junipers, Cypresses, Retinisporas, even Laurels and Rhododendrons, can be trained into hedges, and continue rows of beauty in blossom, and a perpetual green.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

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 on young plants.

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, if imitated.

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, from November to May.

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

Prices of named varieties according to size and variety—18 to 30 inches high, as they stand, with balls of earth on the roots, \$2 to \$3; 4 feet, price on selection.

We will sell unnamed Catawblense Rhododendrons, near one foot, often 18 inches, with balls of earth, without bloom-buds, at \$1. Price per dozen or more, on selection. Small plants at very low rates.

Album elegans, a large white flower; the plant admirable for standards.

Album grandiflorum, white, mellowing to blush with yellow edge.

Atrorangineum, deep, cherry red, fine foliage.

Candidissimum, the best pure white.

Everestianum, rosy lilac with petals and yellow eye; very fine habit, free bloomer.

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.

Purpurcum elegans, purple, fine and showy.

grandiflorum, a fine purple.

Rosecum elegans, rosy tinted; a fine sort.

" superbum, a good late sort; rose colored.

Purity, white, with faint yellow eye, very showy, much admired. (There are hundreds of named kinds.)

Mountain Laurel, or *Kalmia Latifolia*. Grows 3 to 6 feet in open ground. Blooms freely in June and July; white and red in umbels. Each bloom is in form of an inverted umbrella. In color the leaves are shining dark evergreen; adapted to cool soils. Perfectly hardy, blooming in clusters with the Rhododendron. Requires the same treatment. Its evergreen leaf makes a counterpart of the Azalea—blooming nearly the same season, June and July, yet so very distinct. 1 ft. 75c; 1½ foot, \$1.50.

Andromeda Floribunda. Hardy, leaves of size of Privet, green at all seasons. Flowers white, bell-shaped, in spikes, 3 to 5 inches long; compact, spreading to 3 feet; grows some 2 feet high; especially desirable; hard to propagate; command liberal price. \$1 and upwards.

Ghent Azaleas. [Not evergreen.]

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, in blooming state.

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.

Elegantissima, pink; late.

Napoleon III., fine orange and scarlet.

Ne plus ultra, extra orange.

Plumosa, light orange.

Pontica grandiflora, fine yellow.

Rosea rotundiflora, rose and orange; fine.

Splendens, light rose and yellow.

English Seedling Azaleas, with no names, hardy, profuse bloomers, of great variety of color, making a showy display. \$1 each.

AMERICAN VARIETIES. [Not all evergreen.]

Azalea Amara. A profuse-flowering variety, leaves round, remain green all winter in open culture; bright crimson flowers in June. 75c to \$2 each.

A. Obtusa. With bright flame-colored flowers.

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; blooms June to August. 75c.

A. Nudiflora. Wild Honeysuckle. A native shrub, with beautiful pink and flesh-colored flowers, blooms in May. 75c.

Dwarf Evergreen Shrubs.

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 low hedge. 50c; extra large, for separate effect, \$1.

Box (Boxus).

Dwarf (*Suffruticosa*). A well-known variety of evergreens used for edging. Divided and transplanted, 50c per yard,—10 to 15 plants for a yard.

Tree Box. Several sorts. Grows globular and compact. A clear green, evergreen shrub, 10 to 15 inches high. 50c to \$1 each,—often seen 4 to 6 feet.

☞ We think our stock of rare Evergreens is worth a long journey to behold. Who buys a house without seeing it? No more should the evergreens, so desirable often about that house, be bought blindly, so come to the Nursery and select by comparison.



RHODOBENDRON PLANT AND BLOOM.

Althea, Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus 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. 3 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, not a straggler. \$1. A few extra large, price on selection.

Almond (*Amygdalus*).

Dwarf Double Rose Flowering (*Rumila Rosea*). A beautiful shrub, with small, double rosy blossoms in May; grows to perfection, 1½ to 2 feet, 50c.

Dwarf Double White Flowering (*Rumila Alba*). 3ft. 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 from June to November, yellow bloom and red fruit. 50c.

Calycanthus—Sweet-Scented Shrub, or Allspice.

Smooth Leaved (*Lavigata*). A favorite shrub, with fragrant wood, and flowers of a chocolate red color, 1½ in. diam.; rich foliage, blossoming 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.

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

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

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

Daphne.

Mezereum Pink (*Mezereum Rubrum*). Flowers appear very early, before the leaves. Fragrant, beautiful. 50c.

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

Deutzia.

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

Vnr. 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. 1½ ft. 25c. 2 ft. 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 four lobed pods. Holds on all the fall. 50c.

Rubus 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. 50c.

Forsythia.

Vividissima. 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, for effect, \$1.

F. Suspensa. Weeping Forsythia. Growth long, slender and drooping. Flowers bright yellow and abundant, blooming before the leaves appear. 50c.

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.

Ceanothus Rhodri. (*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. 25c.

Halesia, or Silver Bell. Snowberry. A very ornamental shrub, with pink bell-shaped flowers in May. Suow 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 piled one upon another, late in autumn. 50c.

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 August. 50c.

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

Red Tartarian (*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 tops, 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 tall stem, it forms a pretty weeping tree. \$1.50, 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 to 8 feet, 75c. to \$1.50.

Lilac (*Syringa*).

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

Chionanthus-Leaved (*Josikeda*). 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 home-steads. 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.



CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.

Glabra Lacinata, 12 to 24 inches; fine. This new shrub possesses great beauty and delicacy of foliage. The leaves deeply lobed. It is a variety of the Klus or Smoke Bush. \$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.

Bush 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. 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 Liliun aurette. 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, 25c; strong, well-formed, blooming plants, 50c. each. Layers per 100, cheap.

Aristolochium. (*Siph.*) 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. Very hard to propagate.

Spiræa.

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

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 *Reevesii*.) 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.

Ballard. 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. 50c.

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

Umfolia. 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. 50c.

Collosa (*Fortunii*). Fortune's Spiræa. A choice species; flowers in flattish umbels, bright pink and very showy. Grows to 6 feet. 50c; extra stocky, \$1.

When \$1 is charged for shrubs of any sort, they are many times larger than first class, or 50 cent. plants.

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.

Prickly Ash. A shrub with thorns; bark medicinal; rare in cultivation. 25 to 50c. and some at \$1.

Tamarax.

African (*Africana*). This is a very beautiful shrub with small leaves somewhat like the Juiper, 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 oxycoccos*.)

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.

Anabilis 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 light pink. New and worthy. 50c; extra large, 3 feet. Price on selection.

We have 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.* Grundiff.—*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. 50c; extra large, \$1.

Deciduous Shrubs for Hedges.

Berberis, \$3 to \$10 per 100; Privet, \$3 to \$6 per 100; *Pyrus Japonica*, 2 to 6 years old, \$10 to \$30 per 100; 2 var. red and white flowering, Honey Locust, Buckthorn.

TRAILING VINES.

Alecbia.

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

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



BIGNONIA, or TRUMPET FLOWER.

by itself. The flowers are succeeded by clusters of dark-green seed-pods 5 to 6 inches in length, lasting a life-time. Price of strongest plants, 50c. See cut, on opposite page.

Honeysuckle [*Lonicera*].

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

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

Chinese Twining [*Japanica*]. 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. 50c.

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 Vitchel*]. Of hardy growth; clings well to any wall, and is a new and good acquisition. New plants feasible at first. 75c.

American Ivy [*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*]. 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*]. Is a desirable acquisition; white and green leaf, a free climber. Rare, 75c.

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. 50c. Extra strong, 3 to 8 feet cane, \$1.

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, hardy; often grow 15 or 20 feet in a season. 50c. Extra large, 4 to 8 ft. cane, \$1.

Roxbury Waxwork. (*Celastrus 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; good 2 to 3 feet 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 25c.

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:

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

Jackmani. One of the finest, with large splendid flowers of rich, velvety, violet purple, five inches diameter, distinctly veined; very vigorous, hardy and free-flowering; 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. *Viticella.* Blue, 75c.

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

Standishii. Beautiful violet blue. 75c. *Seboldi.* 50c.

ROSES.

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, grown 1 year or more in open ground. We grow none in small pots.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

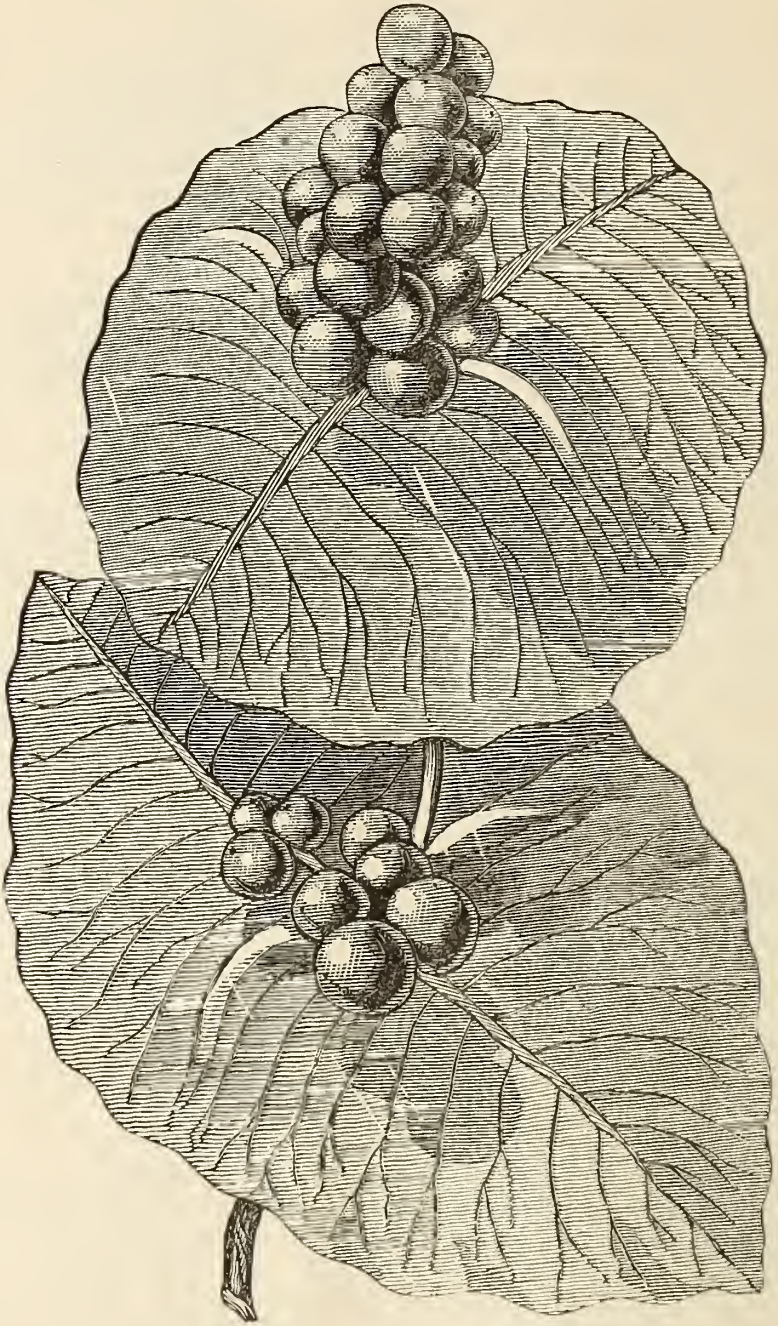
Prices vary, from 1 year grown in open ground, 50 cts.; or stronger and older plants, often stools, at \$1 each.

Barone Prevost. Deep rose; very large and full; a vigorous grower and abundant bloomer; one of the oldest and finest of this class. Medium plants, 50c.

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

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

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



MINNESOTA HONEYSUCKLE.

John Hopper. Rose, with rosy crimson centre; splendid form. Medium plants, 50c.

La Reine. Bright rosy pink; very large, double and sweet; one of the best. 50c.

Portland Blanche. Pure white, flowers like Blanche Vibert; said to bloom more freely in the fall. 50c.

Pius the Ninth. Bright purplish red, changing to violet; very large and full; robust and profuse bloomer; one of the best. 50c.

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

Victoria. Pale bluish, 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 very superior merits. 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.)

Moss Roses.



Crimson Moss.

The Moss Rose is expressive of the tenderest emotions.

Glory 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.

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

Princess Adelaide. Blush, 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. 50c. See cut above.

Hybrid Perpetual and Moss Roses, our choice \$4 to \$5 per dozen.

Standard Roses

are huddled 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 or 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, 2 to 4 years, \$1.
Eva Coriune. 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.

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

George Washington. A hardy, strong climber, bright red in cluster. 50c.

Summer Roses.

Price, 50c, except where noted.
Old Cottage. White; an old variety and very scarce. \$1
Danask Rose. Single, brilliant colors. 50c.
" " Double, pale red, very full. 50c.

Scotch Pink. Delicate pink, cupped, early, single. 25c.

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

York and Lancaster. Dark purple, white stripe often through the bloom. 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, 3 to 5 feet, \$1.

Persian Yellow. Deep golden yellow; double and very fine. Inclined to die out in a few years. Fair plants, 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.

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

Tuscany. Darkest purple of all roses; very double. 50c.
A collection of Climbing and Summer Roses, our choice, \$3 to \$4 per dozen.

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.

See further list in Supplement.

Astilbe Japonica. (A Perennial Spirea.)
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.

Dalay [Bellis].
Red, white and pink, double and quilled. 25c.

Dicentra Spectabilis, or Dielytra [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. 35c.

Feverfew [Pyrethrum].
Fine, double Aster-like flowers in profusion. Very desirable; white, bluish, 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.

Fraxiella. [Dictamnus].
Beautifully 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; hard winters often injure the roots. 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 strongest blooming plants, \$1. Good plants, 50c. each, \$4 per doz.

Larkspur [Delphinium].

Flowers in terminal spikes of brilliant blue, purple, white or red. June to August. 25c.

Formosum. 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 promiscuous when once planted. 25c.

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

Lily of the Valley. (Convallaria.)

Current. 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.

Pink [Dianthus].

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

A collection of these Perennial flowering plants with other desirable ones, our choice of varieties, \$3 per doz.

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. Rare varieties, embracing all the colors. 25 to 50c; \$1 per doz. Common varieties, \$2 per dozen.

Spiræa [Meadow Sweet].

Flowers white and red, in graceful spikes, one to two feet. 25c.

Sweet William [*Dianthus Barbatus*]. A fine assortment. 25c. \$2.50 per dozen.**Valerian.**

Tall growing plants with trusses of delicate white and red flowers in June and July. 25c.

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

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 PEONIES ARBOUREA.

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

Price, \$1.50.

Several other varieties of Tree Peonies.

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, 25c 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 hulhs.

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 spotless 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; \$1 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.

Lanceifolium Album. Splendid white. Scarce. 35c.

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

Lanceifolium 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 dome 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.

Trees and plants thus transported may grow to giants in size, and do their part as ornamental trees. Fruits are thus widely disseminated where freights and express routes are impracticable.

In these pages we have described quite ample lists of Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Evergreens, &c. Our experience and that of careful cultivators, has proved them adapted to this climate.

The conditions of success we briefly name on Page 3:—"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."

No good grain or vegetable crops can be grown on a poorly drained soil, neither on hard, impervious or naturally barren land, nor will trees do well on such soil, or land previously filled with roots or overshadowed; all equally fail to show their true beauty of perfection as in mellow open soil, well enriched, and kept clear of weeds and grass for a series of years; at least, until their roots get possession of the ground so as to overpower the surrounding vegetation, then they may go on with less attention.

We do not think these conditions to success will deter true lovers of trees from planting. We cannot take the least responsibility in the failure of trees we sell, beyond insuring them true to name and in good order, when they leave our hands. Tree life and animal life are both precarious under numerous conditions. All trees sold and delivered by us, are beyond our control; we will advise and show our treatment to those who in person select. All who trust us by plain written orders, we will do our best for. We have not published anything our grounds do not contain. We see no reason why nearly all stock sent out by us may not be successful, if our 35 word rule is followed.

Parties claiming to be our agents, will have fresh evidence of it, as described on page 3. All promises made by agents inconsistent with our conditions, must be exceeding my orders. My desire is to meet the purchaser and show him what we have to sell, or, deal with him direct.

It is notorious that the success of peddlers of nursery stock depends on the *new* and *marvellous* things they offer that no other (nurserymen as they call themselves) man has got ; some way is used to gain attention and overcome prejudice, before they can effect a sale.

Beware of new things, go to the old established, actual Nurserymen and see what you buy. When you buy of a grower long located, your prospects are safer than in buying of a traveller, often a stranger.

We have had some success. In 20 years our taxes varied from \$20 in 1854, to \$193 50 in 1874.

Being on the high road to all the world by way of Boston, we look for continued patronage from old and new customers. We are aware that multitudes of late years who buy trees, are approached by tree venders or peddlers, and buy something unseen, and too often receive what no really practical man would offer or advise.

We, us and our is used in this communication, instead of I and my, but I commenced the Reading Nursery alone in 1854, and have supplied the brains and earned the capital to this centennial year ; and feel encouraged to live and work on. During these 22 years, we have been the first man to begin work in the morning, and the last to stop at night ; our assistants go home tired, while I work on to prepare for the morrow.

Call and see us, at least send for our Catalogue free by mail.



LILIUM AURATUM.

FOREST PLANTING.

AFTER ample observation we know of nothing that will so radically change the appearance of a landscape, than the presence or absence of trees. It may be so completely changed in 20 years by Fruit Trees, as to astonish any observer who has been absent that length of time. It may be more generally changed by the presence or absence of Forest Trees, either Deciduous or Evergreen. Forests cut down, if the land is rocky or barren, gives a desolate appearance.

We travelled 6,000 miles between July 21 and Sept. 23, in 1875, passing by land north-easterly to Halifax, N. S., and thence to Prince Edward Island by water, traversed that interesting Island, nearly 100 miles, passed Northumberland Straits, down the length of New Brunswick, thence up the St. John's River, and along its banks 250 miles, leaving that river near its middle; thence north to the St. Lawrence. It was through a country that all the way had yielded up its primeval wealth of timber to the lumberman, and no adequate substitute had been left to repair the waste. Not a White Pine tree was seen in all that route and our subsequent journey home, that would compare with trees of that variety growing within a half mile of our home; these had sprung up as a second growth by being protected from fire. The axe is wasting, but fire is desolating, and had proved far more so than the axe. We journeyed West to a point beyond the Missouri. Much of this route we saw some 20 years before—the most significant change in that once comparatively treeless country, was that produced by the growth of trees where few or none were 21 years ago. In natural wood land where fire kept the growth down to mere sprouts, 20 years ago, the absence of fire had restored a growth of 30 to 40 feet in height. Streets and parks abound in large shade trees, and countless orchards, where very small or no trees were seen in 1854. Thus convinced of the importance of trees in their general effect upon the landscape, and appreciating the blank desolation caused by the removal of the forests, having with our own hands assisted in the removal of many acres of woodland, and been an eye-witness to the destruction of untold thousands of acres of forest; while on the other hand, we have planted with our own hands many acres of treeless lands with trees. We do know it is a practical thing to advise the planting of even millions of acres with hundreds of millions of trees. The seeds of trees in countless numbers of most desirable varieties, can be caused to grow in endless quantities; skill and labor, backed by perseverance, may yet redeem a fast wasting country, and the effort will prove an investment of sure return to those who have clear heads and willing hands to go on with this most laudable and beneficent work. We soon expect to see it a popular thing for land owners to be able to say, I planted acres of trees.

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 surer than to leave the tops on; when that is left on, it often dies, root 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 to watch what was once a happy homestead.

Boston Common had a patriarchal Elm dating far back, perhaps, beyond any New England homestead, 250 years or more. Men and trees do die, and this old veteran fell under a weight of years and the too common complaint of heart disease. It perished Feb. 15, 1876.

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, and Larch, interspersed with deciduous trees in large variety, with ordinary farm help. A well formed purpose is required, sustained by faith with work, and a few thousands of trees can be planted year by year, with as much a matter of course as to plant ordinary farm crops. Such a plantation of trees would not perish or be consumed as the annual crops do; real estate would thus be created.

We advise planting Evergreens, and all other trees, a little deeper than they grow. The greatest drawback with early transplanted Evergreens, is the liability of exposure, on certain hot days, to strong south-west winds in April and May. June transplanting often comes at a dry season. A continued drouth too often proves fatal at this season, so on the whole, we prefer early planting of all the coniferous trees. 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 from March to June 15. Don't dry the roots. Cut back much of the previous years' growth, also thin out numerous small branches, it often saves the life of trees; do this at planting. Copious spring showers after planting, makes success doubly sure.

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 2½ inches diameter, that readily sold for \$2 each. The White Maple will exceed many others in rapid growth. From 6 feet trees, 3 years from seed, planted in the fall of 1864, they now stand 35 feet, and are from 7 to 10 inches diameter at base. All these are on naturally poor soil, that has been kept free of weeds and grass.

We planted elm trees in 1856 that were readily carried on our shoulder, and now they stand 30 to 40 feet high, with a girth at base of 6 feet. Rock maples planted by us in 1855 stand now 30 feet high and 15 inches diameter. 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 country 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 that more land owners do not appreciate such examples often seen in communities, and plant miles of trees, leaving 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, even premiums are offered to the largest planters.

It would be eminently proper that an ordinance were established in every town or city, which should record the 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.

As our country enters upon its second century, it will certainly be a worthy record 50 or 100 years hence, to be named as the planter of noble shade trees. He who has arrived at man's estate and has not planted a tree, has come short of what should be a laudable ambition. Now in our first centennial year, is a proper time to take a new departure.

The most trenchant facts of tree planting for forests are found in the West, published by gentlemen whom we well know.

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.”

We append a page 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 pensile-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.”

J. W. Manning



ROSTIEZER PEAR.



DARTMOUTH CRAB.

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SUPPLEMENT.

This Supplement is an additional list to the revised 40-page Catalogue of 1876.

It is not possible to print a scale of prices applying to all trees of the same variety. The size, perfection, &c., have much to do to determine the value of some specimens in the same row. We have trees often transplanted with special training, that command a high price; this is true with Shade Trees, Shrubs, Fruit and Evergreen Trees.

APPLES.

New Brunswick—Origin, New Brunswick—a seedling or hybrid between those noted Russian Apples, Red Astrachan and Duchess of Oldenburg. Thus making 3 of the most desirable sorts of Apples, especially for the North. We witnessed early in August, 1875, 150 miles north of St. John's, N. B., 3,000 trees of this New Brunswick Apple, growing in a specimen or premium Orchard, having special treatment, being then 3 to 4 years from grafting, when $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, many of them had 50 to 70 splendid apples upon them. (The trees grow finely in our grounds the past 3 years.) The tree is vigorous, very large luxuriant foliage, bears young; fruit large, somewhat ribbed; yellow, with large, clear, red stripe; pleasant acid; season, last of Aug. and Sept. 75 cts.

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

Shropshire Vine. One of the earliest, pleasant, striped, good sized early Apples—long and well known—good growing tree; bears young. Does well at the north; is in the old collections as Sopsavine.

Early Ripe. A variety very popular further South; the tree grows finely in our grounds; ripe early in Aug.; good size, striped, juicy, pleasant; symmetrical grower; desirable.

Birmingham. Not much tested with us, but a vigorous grower, well recommended; ripe early summer.

Williams Favorite. Also called Early Williams, and Williams Red. This (with the Gravenstein) command the first place and the highest price in Boston market in their season; large, often oblong, red, with darker stripes, white flesh with veins of red; mild acid; pleasant, melting texture; season, August; growth moderate; bears abundantly on a strong soil if highly cultivated. (Trees of this variety, at 2 or 3 years growth, usually are 4 to 6 feet, while many of the stronger growers are 6 to 8 feet. It is well to graft it in tops of well advanced trees.) Price of scions, 50 cts. per dozen. Trees 4 to 7 feet, 25 to 75 cents.

Summer and Fall Sweet Apples, in order of ripening.

Monson Sweet. Yellow; smooth; medium; very rich; sweet; fine grained; a stout growing tree; bears well; ripe in Aug.

Jersey Sweet. Striped, good size, rich, juicy, sweet, a good grower.

Sappon. This is a medium round Apple, red, with a little yellow, flesh white, shaded prominently with red; very pleasant, juicy, rich; first rate quality; season, early September; a moderate handsome grower. Greatly appreciated in Rhode Island.

Garden Royal. Small, round, very tender, juicy, aromatic, and delicious. Tree vigorous and productive. September. Scions, 50c. per doz.

Orange Sweet. Often called Russet Sweet, well known. One of the sweetest Apples when baked; medium to large; yellowish russet; often with a wart or two; flesh, yellowish white; immense bearer; ripe Sept. to Jan.; forming a round top that droops under a full crop; can supply scions if not trees.

Fall Pippin. A very large green, often ribbed, turns to a yellow when ripe; pleasant sub-acid, with a distinct aroma; late fall apple; dark bark, stout, upright, good formed top, very worthy.

Alexander. Very large, round, beautiful, crimson striped, juicy, and good. Tree a fair bearer. October and November.

Hurlbut—Origin, Connecticut. This is one of the most vigorous growers of all Apple trees; bears remarkably after attaining a good size; medium to large, yellow with dull red stripe; fair, a little flattish, rather round, white flesh, juicy, pleasant; a good desert and cooking apple; a good market apple. (Mr. J. S. Needham, of West Danvers, Mass., has 100 trees, over 20 years planted. He finds it for his interest to make them all into cider, which he bottles for the select market, obtaining a uniform quality that sells more; his name and the Hurlbut Apple insure the purchaser a good article.)

Twenty-Ounce Apple. A very clean handsome grower, bearing a very large striped fair Apple, pleasant, juicy; for a large apple it is every way desirable; late fall and early winter.

Benn Apple. Origin, Wakefield, Mass. A good grower, forming a round top. Abundant bearer, above medium size, pale, striped, slightly oblong; pleasant, very juicy. Nov. to Jan.

Jewett's Red (or Nodhead). This in perfection is one of the fine grained first rate apples, medium striped, requires a favorable location and nice culture. Moderate growing tree. Last stock of trees very limited;

Washington. This Apple to all outward appearances resembles the Gravenstein, but is a winter variety. It is a fine grower, pleasant sub-acid of superior quality.

Peck's Pleasant. Large, pale yellow, handsome, crisp, juicy, rich, and high-flavored. Tree vigorous and productive. A very fine apple. December and February.

Black Gillyflower. It is quite oblong, dark brown, seen in market in Winter, eagerly sought for as an eating apple, of which many can be eaten without a sense of fullness; bears well and command ready sale.

Mother. Large, roundish, handsome, striped with pale red, very tender, juicy, high-flavored, and fine. Tree vigorous and productive. November to January.

Esopus Spitzenburg. Very desirable quality, not so profitable as Baldwin to fruit in our own observation, but unexceptional in character as an eatable apple, yellow and red with dots, pleasant sub-acid, loose open top.

Femusee. (*Snow Apple.*) Medium size, roundish, very handsome, deep crimson, tender, white fleshed, juicy, high-flavored, and delicious. Tree vigorous and productive. November to February.

Mann Apple. This is an upright regular grower; the fruit has almost the precise characteristic of the celebrated Swaar Apple; yellow with dots; rich, pleasant, juicy, melting apple. We are pleased with the trees, growing as they do symmetrical; ripe Jan. to April.

English Russet. Medium to large, clear dark russet skin; Winter; a good keeper; firm flesh; great vigor of growth; upright habit; makes an open round top.

Danvers Winter Sweet. A vigorous irregular grower, often not of handsome form when small, but forms a large spreading top as it gets age; bears large crops of yellow smooth fruit, juicy; one of the best for baking; profitable and well known; ripe Dec. to March.

Talman Sweet. Medium size, clear yellow, with a distinct line over one side; a rich sweet apple, well known; grows upright with an open top; bears fair crops; ripe Dec. to March.

Ladies' Sweet. Large size, yellow ground, with dull red over most of the surface, with light specks, covered over a light bloom, as most black grapes have; flesh white, firm, a rich sweet; keeps late in winter; abundant bearer; free, slender upright grower; when young becomes spreading on bearing full crops. Well known for 20 years as a desirable eating and baking apple.

PEARS.

Madelaine. Medium size, juicy, sweet, and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. August.

Abbott. Medium size, handsome, melting, sweet, and excellent. Forms a handsome pyramidal tree, and very productive. September.

Kirtland. Medium size, russeted, juicy, sweet, and excellent. Productive and hardy. A seedling from the Seckel. October. We have very extra large trees.

Merriam. Large, handsome, russeted, juicy, melting, and rich. Tree vigorous, erect growing, and remarkably productive. A popular and fine pear. October.

Beurre Hardy, or Stieglmans. Large, russeted, melting, vinous, rich, and high-flavored. Tree vigorous, and very productive. A superior pear. October.

Marie Louise. Large, melting, vinous, rich, and luscious. Tree an irregular grower, but fine bearer. One of the very finest pears. October and November.

Augustus Dana. Large, russeted, melting, sugary, perfumed, and of the highest excellence, like a Winter Nelis. November.

Boyeune du Comice. Large, melting, rich, perfumed, and luscious. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the best pears. October and November.

Columbia. An American variety. Large, smooth, green, turning yellow when mellow; of most excellent quality. Upright, vigorous grower, ample bearer. Dec. to Jan.

Glout Moreau. Large, melting, sprightly, rich, and delicious. Tree vigorous, and slow in bearing. One of the best winter pears. January and February.

CHERRIES.

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

Early Purple Guigne. Medium, very dark purple, tender, juicy, rich, and excellent. Tree a fair grower, and a good bearer. Very early. Middle of June.

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

Black Heart. Medium black, tender, juicy, and good. An old, hardy, vigorous, and productive sort. Early in July.

Yellow Spanish. Large, white and red, firm, juicy, rich, and fine. Tree vigorous and productive. Early in July. A fine old variety.

Florence. Very large, yellow and light red, firm flesh, rich, and good. Hangs late on the tree. Tree vigorous and productive. End of July.

Sparhawk's Honey. Medium size, light red, tender, juicy, rich, sweet, and delicious. Tree pyramidal, vigorous, and very productive. End of July.

Late Duke. Large, pale red, tender, juicy, slightly acid, and excellent. Tree pyramidal, vigorous, and productive. Ripens late, the end of July.

PLUMS.

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

Washington. Very large, round, yellow, handsome, juicy, rich, and delicious. Tree very vigorous, and very productive, when old. A magnificent variety. Sept.

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous Fruit, Nut Trees and Shrubs.

Berberry. *Common American.* With oval bright scarlet fruit. Well known, a good hedge plant.

Purple Leaved. Very ornamental, deep purple foliage, and purplish colored fruit.

Cranberry. *High-bush or Tree.* Produces an abundance of excellent red fruit; makes a good sauce.

Shepherdia. *Buffalo Berry.* With small scarlet fruit, growing in wonderful profusion, they remain on the tree till Jan., very attractive; make a wholesome acid sauce, must be planted in pairs to fruit. \$2.00 a pair.

Mulberries. *Downing's Black.* Very large, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent. \$1.

English Black. Large, handsome, rich, and good.

Shellbark. *Large American White Walnut.* With large fruit; one of the richest nuts, valuable timber.

Walnuts. *Black American.* Bears eatable nuts, and timber of dark color, used in wood work.

English or Madeira Nut. Producing the large well known English walnut.

Chestnuts. *Common American.* Medium size fruit, usually 3 nuts in a burr. See page 16, also cut on cover and on page 40.

Acacia (*Robinia*).

Honey Locust, or Three-Thorned (triacanthos). Delicate foliage. 50c. Sold by the hundred for hedges. *Gum, or Rose-Flowered (viscosa).* With white and pink flowers. Good in barren, waste corners; makes a small tree. 50c. Price low by the hundred.

Yellow Locust (pseudacacia). Well known ornamental shade tree. Fragrant blooms in clusters.

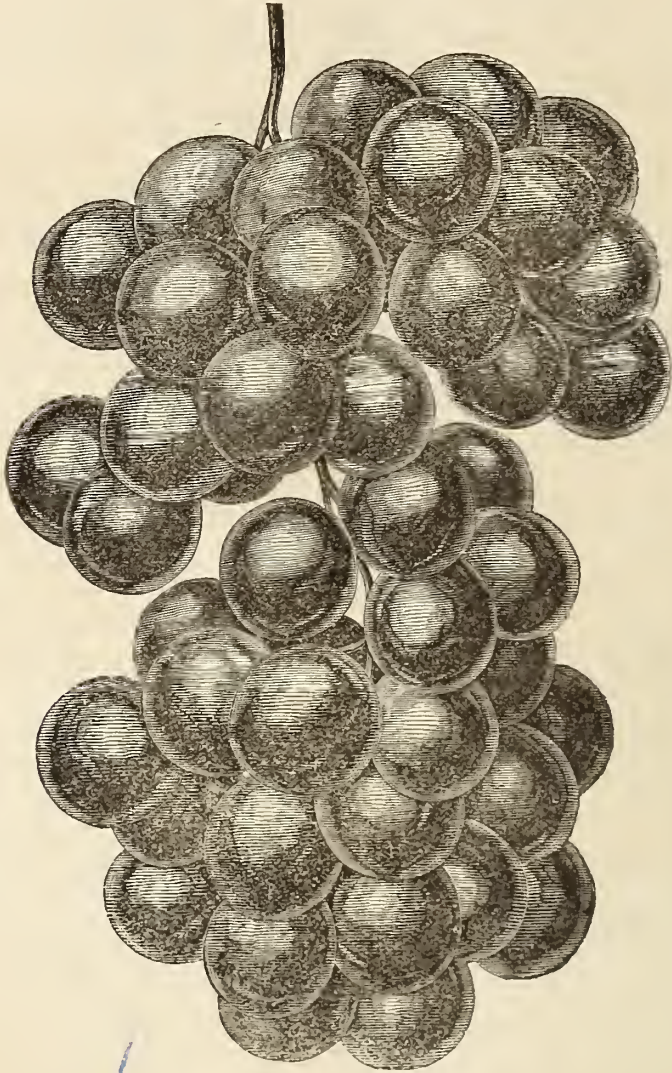
Alder (*Alnus*).

Common European (Glutinosa). A good shade tree. *Cut Leaved (lasciniata).* A very rare tree. \$1.

Amelanchier. *Snowy-flowered (botryapium).* In April,—the first tree to bloom; grows 10 to 20 feet.

Aralin. *Angelica Tree (spinosa).* Immense clusters of flowers; spread of stem and leaves remarkable. \$1

- Ash** (*Fraxinus*).
 American Black (*americanus*). Conspicuous flowers and seeds.
 European (*excelsior*). White Ash.
- Birch** (*Betula*).
 Cut-Leaved (*lasciniata*). A noted deeply lobed leaf, the branches have a weeping tendency when the tree is of some size; bark white. Very conspicuous. \$1.50 and upwards. Twice transplanted.
- Catalpa**. Common (*syriacifolia*). Large, showy pink and white flowers on a spike a foot long, grows to a large size.
- Coffee Tree** (*Gymnocladus*).
 Kentucky Coffee Tree (*canadensis*). A coarse, hardy, ornamental tree. Immense seed pods.
- Coleum**. Tree, or Bladder Senna (*arborescens*). Pretty, with small delicate white and yellow pea shaped flowers. 50c.
- Cornus, or Dogwood** (*Cornus*).
 Alternate Leaved (*alternifolia*). 50c.
 Red Branched (*sanguinea*). Ornamental in winter, with its blood-red shoots. 50c.; extra large, \$1.
 Panicle (*paniculata*).
 Red fruited (*masculata*). Strong grower.
- Elm** (*Ulmus*).
 American White (*americana*). One of the grandest of park or street trees. 50c. to \$2 or more, according to size and perfection.
 Dampier's Pyramidal (*pyramidalis*). Very upright and compact growing. \$1.50.
 Crisp Leaved (*crispa*). Curious and ornamental.
 Huatingdon (*glabra*). Rapid growing; shining leaf.
 Purple Leaved (*purpurea*). Very distinct, with purple foliage and erect habit.
 Siberian (*siberica*). Erect habit; large, round buds. \$1.
 Superb Leaved (*superba*). Very large light green foliage and fine habits.
 Monumentalis, the most curious of our collection; has countless buds and leaves, and very compact top. \$2.
- Elder** (*Sambucus*).
 Red Berried (*racemosa*). Conspicuous. Extra, 75c.
- Exorchoria**. Great Flowered (*grandiflora*). A fine shrub, with racemes of large white flowers. 75c.
- Flowering Ash** (*Ornus*).
 Showy yellow flowered, forming a small tree. 50c.
- Ginkgo Tree** (*Ginkgo*).
 Japan Ginkgo, or Maiden Hair tree (*biloba*). Very distinct, and highly ornamental. \$1 to \$2.
- Hazel Nut** (*Corylus*).
 Purple Leaved (*purpurea*). With foliage like the Purple Beech in color. 50c.
- Hop Hornbeam** (*Ostrya*).
 Common (*virginiana*). Very showy when full of flowers; grows to a good shade tree. \$1.
- Hydrangea**. Oak Leaved (*quercifolia*). A very beautiful shrub, with large, handsome foliage. 50c.
- Indigo Shrub** (*Amorpha*).
 Tawny (*croceum*). A very pretty shrub, with spikes of purple and yellow flowers. 75c.
- Japan Pear, or Quince** (*Pyrus*).
 Common Scarlet (*japonica*). Blooms very early; has large fruit. 50c.; \$3 to \$5 per dozen. 3 to 8 years.
 Rose Colored (*rosea*). Has no thorns; fruit fragrant.
- Kolreuteria** (*paniculata*).
 A fine tree, with panicles of showy yellow flowers in clusters often 18 inches long; hardy, and very ornamental. 5 feet, \$1.
- Leather Wood** (*Dirca*).
 Common (*palustris*). Yellow flowers before the leaves. Very rare.
- Lime, or Linden** (*Tilia*).
 American, or Basswood (*americana*). A noble tree, of more rapid growth than the English, and larger leaves. 50c. to \$1.50.
 English (*europæus*). A well-known, symmetrical and highly ornamental tree. \$1.
 Fern Leaved (*lasciniata*).
 Downy Leaved (*pubescens*).
- Maple** (*Acer*).
 English (*campestre*). A small growing and pretty tree; cork bark. 50c.
- Striped Bark (*pennsylvanica*). Handsome, with showy flowers and a distinctly striped bark; seeds very conspicuous. 75c.
 Cut Leaved (*ascinati*). Curious foliage. \$1 and upwards.
 Mountain (*montana*). A pretty tree; long racemes of seed. 50c.
 Titled Leaved (*colchicum rubrum*). Very unique, with rosy tinted foliage. 75c.
- Mountain Ash** (*Pyrus*).
 European (*aucuparia*). A well-known tree, with very ornamental berries. 8 feet, 75c.
 Oak Leaved (*quercifolia*). New, with large lobed leaves. 75c.
- Medlar** (*Mespilus*).
 Common English (*germanica*). White bloom.
- Mulberry** (*Morus*).
 Moretti (*moretti*). Handsome foliage.
- Negundo**. Ash Leaved (*fraxinifolium*). A beautiful tree. A singular bloom on the wood. Boxwood.
- Osage Orange** (*Maclura*).
 Common (*aurantiaca*). A handsome glossy leaved tree, producing large fruit. 50c.
- Oak** (*Quercus*).
 American Scarlet (*coccinea*). Red leaf in fall. 5 feet, 75c.
 Chestnut (*prinus*). Very beautiful. 4 feet, 75c.
 Mossy Cup (*macrocarpa*). Burr Oak.
 English (*pedunculata*). Long acorn stems. 5 feet, 75c.
 Pyramidal (*fastigiata*). A very erect and ornamental tree. \$1.50.
 Swamp White (*palustris*). Acorns on the new wood.
- Plane Tree** (*Platanus*).
 American (*occidentalis*). Buttonwood.
- Poplar** (*Populus*).
 Black Italian (*molinifera*). Apparently identical with the Cottonwood; grows 8 feet in a season. 75c. to \$2.
 Balsam (*balsamæa*). Buds medicinal. \$1.
 Common Aspen (*tremula*). Leaves never still. 75c.
 Green Barked Poplar, very compact top, clear green, small leaf, desirable. 8 feet, \$1.
- Privet** (*Ligustrum*).
 California (*privet*). Distinct; long, glossy leaf; great grower. Strong plants, 50c.
 Common American (*americana*).
 English (*vulgare*).
- Ptelea**. Common, or Hop Tree (*trifoliata*). Seeds conspicuous all winter. 50c.
- Snowberry** (*Symphoria*).
 St. Peter's Wort (*racemosa*). Very ornamental when covered with its snow-white berries. 50c.
 Red fruited (*glomerata*). 50c.
- Sophora**. Japan (*japonica*). One of the most beautiful trees, with very deep green leaves and clusters of white flowers. \$1.
- Southernwood** (*Artemisia*).
 Common, or Fragrant (*arotanum*). Fine fringe leaf.
- Stuartia**. White Flowered (*pentagynia*). A very beautiful shrub, with large, showy white flowers, blooming all the autumn. \$1.
- Tulip Tree** (*Liriodendron*).
 Tulip, or White Wood (*tulipifera*). A noble tree, with superb foliage and large, showy tulip-shaped flowers.
- Tupelo Tree** (*Nyssa*).
 Common, or Swamp Hornbeam (*aquatica*). One of the most ornamental of American trees, with brilliant crimson foliage in the autumn. \$1.50.
- Sassafras** (*Laurus*).
 Common (*sassafras*). Green bark on new wood, very fragrant. 75c.
- Viburnum**. American Wayfaring Tree (*lantanoides*). A beautiful shrub; blooms early; white. Extra, \$1.
- Virginia**. Yellow Wood (*lutea*). A remarkably fine tree, producing an abundance of locust like flowers in clusters 1 to 2 feet long. \$1.50.
- Willow** (*Salix*).
 Gold Barked (*aurea*). With bright yellow shoots, highly ornamental in winter. 75c.
 Ring Leaved (*involuta*). Curious foliage. 75c.
- Walnut** (*Juglans*).
 Black American (*nigra*). Wood black; bears nuts. 75c.



DRACUT AMBER GRAPE.

Every season new friends come out to acknowledge the value of this grape. It is reliable to give a crop of good fruit in our poor grape season. It was for this reason we introduced it to public notice some 12 or 15 years ago, with an engraving. We still believe in it. It has uniformly been one of the very first grapes palatable to eat; quite free from mildew, ripens even, holds on well to the cluster. Its color is indicated by its name, a pale reddish color, berry large, cluster good size. A week, in time of ripening, is often all the difference between a satisfactory supply and a mass of unripe fruit. Price of the largest vines, 2 or 3 years, \$1; 1 year vines, 50 cents.



BLACKBERRY.

Blackberry culture is only encouraging when splendid specimens and large quantities are grown, in proportion to the space occupied; this cannot be reasonably expected by any system short of the most liberal culture, on fertile land. An annual application of manure of a bulky nature, is preferable to special fertilizers. Cut the canes, upon planting, off near the ground; expect no large crops on feeble growth of canes. So after the first season, thin out the surplus canes, or suckers, allowing only a very few; make these few grow very strong, when these grow up 5 to 6 feet, cut them back to 4 feet. Side branches will grow out one to three feet; cut these back, the next spring, to 6 inches; this will make a large bearing surface. Keep down the suckers, every year, to a very few. This treatment applies to Raspberry culture also. See varieties on page 14.



CHESTNUT BLOSSOM AND LEAVES.

(*Castanea Americanus.*)

"This our common native chestnut is one of the glories of the rocky hillsides and pastures of New England, and well known throughout the Northern States. It is a tree of great size, grand character and rapid growth; in form, when mature, it resembles the White Oak, but assumes its grand air much younger." It is possible for it to grow to a height of 50 feet in 20 years, when grown in company with other trees so its side branches do not gain much vigor.

Few trees take on such noble proportions from youth to old age, when growing in ample space on its peculiar soil. It delights in a dry, gravelly and rocky, granite soil or rocky loam. The transplanting of the chestnut is not so successful with large trees. In the case of smaller trees we have been quite fortunate, not losing 10 per cent. See page 16.

NOTICE.

It is frequently asked where our place of business or sample store is in Boston. The sale season is but a very small portion of the year. We cannot leave the Nursery to be in Boston in person; all attempts to delegate a competent man to work with a whole heart in our interest, and do so continuously, has modified our faith in its possibility. We are hoping to find such an assistant. In our attempts thus far, it has not proved successful to keep a supply of Nursery stock in Boston to sell from, exposed day after day; it is simply to deal out trees in a more or less damaged or ruined state. It is the end of the market, and the stock must be sold at any price; the competition comes to this: those who are so situated, vie with each other to get rid of such stock, rather than take it home; they well know it is nearly worthless after the sale season is over, to take back to the Nursery and plant out again.

Trees are not dry goods. The often repeated watering of roots for days, and even weeks, as practised, is woefully objectionable. Nursery stock thus exposed for sale, only serves to disgust the buyers with Nurserymen, for these city dealers all pass for such. The true Nurserymen ought only to be seen in the city with well protected samples. Orders should be sent to the Nursery, so that the trees may be dug and packed fresh from the *soil*, instead of being selected from dried specimens from sidewalks and cellars.

We have seen Evergreens set after long exposure, of which not five in one hundred lived; while on the other hand, we sent 1000 (12 to 15 inch) *Arbor Vitæ* to the Boston & Maine Freight Depot, in Boston, to be called for. Some oversight, or misunderstanding, occurred on the part of the delivery clerk, and the plants were not found when called for, nor taken away by the party they were shipped to. After 10 days these plants came back into our Nursery, were unboxed, and replanted with no watering. Not over 15 out of the 1000 plants died. Good packing saved these plants from being a total loss. Had they gone out simply tied in bundles, with no moss or mats, nearly a complete loss would have been the case, instead of a cost of 4 to 6 dollars to pay freight both ways and replanting again; these plants are in prime condition to sell again after one year's transplanting.

Well packed trees sent out fresh from the Nursery, is the only consistent way to expect trees to reach the place of planting in good order. Immense losses occur by damaging from exposure; a good way is to go to a Nursery with a carriage, pack all the trees or plants with some damp material about the roots, to secure from the wind and sun by mats, blankets or canvas; these the buyer should come prepared with to the Nursery.

The lessons to be learned at a Nursery, where trees are grown in large varieties, must make a lasting and useful impression on all who take careful observation. We have prided ourselves for years, in a general, clean cultivation of our grounds, and invite examination.

☞ We call especial attention to our stock of **ROCK MAPLE**, not less than 10,000 trees, now more called for than any other shade tree; the **RED MAPLE** noted for its brilliant leaves in autumn; the **WHITE OR SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE** is the most rapid grower of all the Maples; **NORWAY MAPLE** is increasing in demand, and is especially adapted for the sea shore. Our Shrubs and Evergreen Trees are well nigh countless.

We are often applied to by parties to examine the grounds they wish to improve, with a view of obtaining our suggestions how and what to plant, and have often come to a settled plan of operations. It is now 30 years since we became identified with the growing of trees and planting the same in private and public grounds. It unfortunately frequently happens that these applications come at our sale season, when no other man on earth can fill my position in the Nursery; but by timely notice we are able to advise with many who call for our services in arranging grounds, or selection of desirable trees or shrubs to plant.

What to Plant is often the question with all new beginners. It is easy to obtain advice from those who have planted, but when the particular spot is to be planted some variation is generally necessary by the lay of the land. Just then comes the *tug of war*—what, and how shall it be done?—often these anxious ones after much delay and disgust, go to a Nursery, perhaps late in the season, and expect to find the head of the establishment at his leisure, and hope to have all his troubles quietly talked over, and some mature and wise plan made how to plant and just what to plant. The rush of the sale and transplanting season, will not often allow the proprietor to spend much time with such patrons. No! Better go well prepared as to what you want, give your order promptly; in this way you will very likely be served expeditiously. If you have a few trees left over plant them in a rich spot in the garden, till further consideration suggests what to do with the surplus trees.

The **READING NURSERY** contains a collection of Fruits of large and small varieties, also of Shade Trees and hardy Shrubs, with over 50 varieties of Evergreen Trees. Those only are retained that have proved hardy.

Our visits to other establishments during 25 years past, in travels of several thousand miles nearly every year, has enabled us to keep informed of new and old by comparison, and keep the stock up to the times.

We have not a green-house; do not grow Florist's soft wooded plants; but can procure good stock as is grown in that line, at current rates. Pruned and natural formed Evergreens, 15 to 25 different varieties, set in large pots or tubs, for walks, steps or halls, are sent out 2 to 6 feet high, for festive occasions.

Our exhibition of Evergreens at the Mass. Horticultural Society, took the prize offered by H. H. Hummewell, repeatedly.



CUTTER'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.

[Description on page 13.]



AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT.—Leaf, Burr and Nuts.

[Description on page 16, and 6th page of Supplement.]