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Tree Fruits Indexed.

Small Fruits Indexed.

Established in 1854.

No. 3.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

Large and Small Fruits

OFFERED BY THE

READING NURSERY.

JACOB W. MANNING, Proprietor,
READING, MASS.

Reading is situated on the Western Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, twelve miles from Boston. Trains leave Haymarket Square, Boston, for Reading, 6, 7, 7.30, 8.05, 8.40, 9.30, 10.25, 11.15, A.M.; 12, M.; 1.30, 2.15, 2.30, 3.15, 4, 4.30, 5.01, 5.15, 6, 6.01, 6.05, 6.35, 7, 7.20, 8.10, 9.15, 10.15, 11, 11.15, P.M. Leave Reading for Boston at 5.50, 6, 6.40, 7.12, 7.14, 7.32, 8.15, 8.27, 8.54, 9.10, 9.53, 10.08, 10.25, 11.32, A.M.; 1.02, 1.19, 1.47, 2.40, 3.40, 4.50, 5.19, 5.50, 6.07, 6.30, 7.34, 7.50, 9.20, 10, 10.20, P.M.

Direct connections with Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Manchester, Salem, etc.

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INSPECTION.

VISITORS to the Nurseries are always welcome, and it gives us pleasure to give all information in regard to our plants that may be desired and in our power. Our stock being hardy, is ever ready to be seen; and no more satisfactory method of buying can be offered to our customers than that of personal selection, as it enables one to form a correct and intelligent idea of the style and habit of growth of the trees and plants, the soils best adapted to their needs, and a correct insight as to the comparative value of the plants offered.

In summer, when the foliage and flower development is at its best, one can select most intelligently; and we are pleased to note the increased number of visitors last season for this purpose.

The Nurseries are in three grounds.

The Office Grounds, where most of the Hardy Perennials are grown, and where the Propagating Houses are situated. Visitors are requested to come here first, that they may be received and shown about.

The Upper Nurseries, where Ornamental Trees and Shrubs are grown in vast quantities, and where the principal packing of orders is done.

The Dewey Lot, where Large and Small Fruits, Street and Shade Trees, Hedge Plants, etc., are grown in all sizes, and by the hundred thousands.

Depot carriages are always in waiting.

GREETING.

WE present our friends this new edition of our Catalogue with pleasure, and trust that its new dress will indicate our thanks for their kind patronage and the effort on our part to excel our past endeavors.

Our business now requires the issuance of three distinct Catalogues, on as many distinct departments of our stock; *i.e.*, a Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, including Conifers and Climbing-Vines; a descriptive Catalogue of Hardy Perennials; and the one in hand, of Large and Small Fruits. This alone is sufficient evidence of our advance.

OUR AIM has always been to send out thrifty, well-rooted stock, true to name, and at reasonable prices. Besides the common smaller stock as sent out by the average nurseryman, we aim to be able to furnish larger, more select, and more carefully raised stock to produce immediate and lasting effects. This is readily understood as desirable to tree-planters, as it is a fully established fact that trees of considerable size can be planted successfully, provided they have an abundance of fine fibrous roots in proportion to the top. Our success in raising trees of the above nature is due to the frequent transplanting of our stock, and its cultivation, in light, loamy soil; and this care on our part has established the reputation of the Reading Nursery of sending out trees and shrubs which are better rooted and more sure to live than the stock sent out by most nurserymen. The above facts, together with the experience which our long attention to the nursery business has given us, is evidence that tree-planters cannot do better than to place their orders with us.

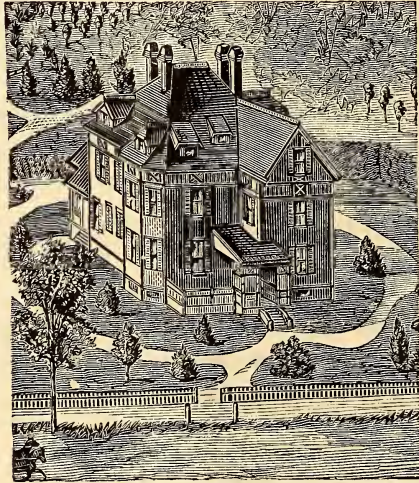
The cultivation and dissemination of large and small fruits has been the purpose of the Reading Nursery from the beginning of its existence, and during the thirty-six years of its establishment has introduced many of the leading sorts now in cultivation. Mr. Manning's long experience in this department of over forty-four years has made him authority on the subject, and his long and active services on the Fruit Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and numerous kindred societies throughout New England and the United States, enables him to judge as to the best sorts suited to our climate.

We have excluded from our Catalogue all but those sorts which experience proves best adapted to the climate of New England and its soil; *this is important*, as it is but

few of the many new sorts which are constantly brought forth for public trial which prove adapted to our soil and climate, or meet the fulfilment of the description of their introducers.

The sorts catalogued are such as extensive trials have proved worthy of general culture, and such as we can thoroughly recommend.

The Reading Nursery has completed its thirty-sixth year under one and the same management; and any of its old customers can trace its steady advancement during all this time, and the fact of the retention of many of our oldest customers up to the present time is sufficient proof of our satisfactory dealings with them.



Proprietor's Residence.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Please carefully observe the following.

TERMS. — Cash in advance from all unknown correspondents, or satisfactory references. In ordering goods to be sent C.O.D., remit one-fourth in advance with order, and we shall add return charges of money to bill.

REMIT large amounts by cashier's check on any bank in Reading, Boston, or New York: smaller amounts, by registered letters or money orders on Reading.

EARLY ORDERS. — Customers should send in their orders as early as possible, as it is necessary for us to fill the same in the order of their receipt. Our work in the shipping season is very much crowded owing to our dependence on the weather conditions, and if our friends will observe the above rule they will save themselves as well as us much inconvenience and possible delay. Parties are very apt to wait until the shipping season before sending in their orders, and then it is necessary for these orders to await their turn, which, in some instances, when the delay is too long, is very injurious to the plants. It is only in very exceptional instances that we can fill orders out of their regular turn.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS. — In sending directions for shipping, observe great care to write the address legibly, giving street and number; also be sure to state plainly whether you desire the plants sent by freight or express; and if any preference of company or line is desired, state plainly to that effect.

Where no directions as to mode of conveyance are given, we will use our best judgment in the matter.

LABELLING. — All goods are carefully and legibly labelled as per invoice.

PACKING. — Goods are packed in bales and boxes, in the best possible manner, with moss, hay, and other material used to prevent exposure and drying in transit. We make a charge only for labor and material to cover cost.

DELIVERY. — All goods delivered to freight or express station at Reading, free of cost. Our responsibility for the safe delivery of the goods to the consignees ends here, — the forwarders alone must be held responsible for loss or delay in transit.

ERRORS. — Any errors that may occur in filling orders should be reported to us at once, and immediate correction will be made. Complaints entered after the goods have been in the consignee's hands over ten days cannot be entertained.

GUARANTEE. — We guarantee all trees true to name and in good condition on leaving our hands, but do not guarantee them to live under all conditions, nor do we make up any loss whatever due to climate effects or after-culture on the part of the purchaser. In case any mistake should occur in the naming of a plant, we will replace it with the true variety as ordered; but we are not liable to more than its original invoice value in refunding money.

MAILING GOODS. — This will be done when desired and the size of the goods will admit; but an extra remittance must accompany order to cover the postage.

SUBSTITUTION. — It is our custom, should the supply of a variety become exhausted (as will occasionally occur in any establishment), to substitute in its place a sort of the same season in ripening, and as similar to that ordered as possible, or to give the value of another grade of the variety named. When it is desired that we should not do this it should be so stated. "No substitution" written plainly with the order is enough. In all cases of substitution, the plant sent is under its right name.

OUR SHIPPING SEASON.

In spring our season of shipping of large and small fruits commences about the first of April, and continues until the buds have made enough growth to prevent further transplanting. This is not a set time, but is entirely dependent on the weather, which may set in warm and give us a shipping season of but a few weeks, or by holding off cold give a longer season. It is imperative to send in orders as early as possible, that we may take advantage of the best time to send. Parties to the south can often order trees of us after trees in their immediate neighborhood have budded out, so long as our trees are dormant in bud. This is of value in many instances.

In fall we commence shipping fruit trees about the first week of October, and continue until the weather becomes untrustworthy, *i.e.*, about November 20.

HINTS TO PLANTERS.

A WANT of knowledge on the part of the purchaser of trees as to their requirements of soil, care, and after-culture is the frequent cause of the non-success of the plants, for which the nurseryman is very frequently unjustly blamed. The best guide of fruit-culture is to be found in any of the standard works on this subject, any of which is reliable, and one, at least, of which should be in the hands of every tree-purchaser. We give below a few hints as to the proper method of caring for plants on their arrival from the nurseryman, their requirements as to soil, and the method of care necessary for success, which may be valuable to those not having a work at hand, as spoken of above.

THE GOODS, when received, should be immediately opened, to see what condition they may have arrived in; and if the party is not ready to plant them permanently, they should be immediately heeled in the ground in a trench one foot or more deep, with the soil worked among the roots thoroughly, to prevent drying. Do not leave plants in the bale or box for any length of time after their receipt. If the goods have been delayed an unusual length of time in transit, and have become badly dried, immediately bury them, root and branch, in the soil, and leave for a few days until they have attained their normal condition. If from any cause they have become frozen in transit, do not open the case entirely, but set it away in some cool, frost-proof place until they have gradually thawed out. Goods received in the fall, which it may be desirable for the purchaser to delay setting in their permanent situations until spring, can be heeled in some sheltered situation, with the tops leaning away from the prevailing winds, the roots covered deeply with soil, which should be thoroughly worked among them and well trodden down.

SOIL.—The soil, to produce good results with fruits, must be well drained, as stagnant moisture is fatal to good results. Its nature, whether loamy, clayey, or otherwise, does not affect the matter, so long as a good drainage is preserved. It should be well prepared by deep ploughing or trenching, and unless it be new and fresh lands, should be well enriched by some good fertilizer. A heavy crop of clover deeply turned in, or a good application of compost, would serve this end. Land that will produce a good crop of corn will also produce a good fruit crop.

PRUNING.—Trees, when received, should have each broken root carefully cut smooth at the end; all dead or broken branches should be carefully trimmed out; and as it is impossible to dig trees without cutting some of the roots, the tops should be trimmed back in proportion to the root loss. In pruning trees, the matter of the form of the tree should be kept in view at the same time. If a standard, the trunk should be kept clean to the height required, and the top should be carefully balanced in form. If a dwarf, the side branches should be shortened lightly and the top branches cut back more severely, to attain a pyramidal form of growth.

PLANTING.—Dig the hole to receive the tree of sufficient size to enable the roots to be straightened out to their natural position and still have some spare space. This is important. Also, if the soil is poor or gravelly, the hole should be dug at least twice the usual size and filled with good material. In planting, hold the tree in an upright position, and the person filling in the soil should work it thoroughly among the roots to allow of no air-spaces, using the finest and best of the surface-soil. Firm the earth thoroughly about the roots before filling in entirely; and in very dry weather a pailful of water, applied just before the hole is entirely filled, is advisable.

Do not plant too deep, but, allowing for the settling of the soil, plant so that the tree will stand about as it came from the ground at the nursery. In grafted or budded dwarf trees, plant so that the stock shall be just below the surface of the soil.

If the trees are planted in an exposed situation and are liable to sway in the wind, they should be staked in such a way as to prevent this swaying; but the guys should be attached in such a way as to prevent any chafing of the bark. A piece of mat, withe of straw, or cloth, will serve this purpose, if placed between the guy and the bark.

MULCHING.—After setting the tree, place a thick mulch of coarse or strawy manure or litter about the trunk and extending beyond the length of the roots and to the depth of four to six inches. This is to retain the moisture to the roots and maintain an equable temperature. Do not put fresh manure on the roots of trees,—it may be fatal; but work thoroughly throughout the soil.

IN FALL PLANTING it is advisable to bank up a foot or so about the trunk of trees. This helps to keep them from swaying in the wind and keeps the roots warmer. The bank should be removed in late spring.

AFTER-CULTURE. — Do not allow grass and weeds to grow about the trunks of trees, as it stunts their growth, taking all the nourishment away from the tree and seriously affecting its after-growth. The soil should be kept mellow by deep hoeing or forking to the extent of their limbs from the trunk, while cultivating the entire orchard is a still better system.

NUMBER OF TREES REQUIRED TO PLANT AN ACRE.

At 4 feet apart each way	2,722
" 5	1,742
" 6	1,210
" 8	680
" 10	436
" 12	302
" 15	194
" 20	108
" 25	70
" 30	48

To compute the number of plants required for one acre of ground, divide 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre, by the number of square feet to each plant; *i.e.*, the distance between the plants in the row multiplied by the distance between the rows.

NOTE. — To describe the comparative vigor of growth of varieties mentioned in this Catalogue we have used the following abbreviations to immediately follow after the name of the variety: —

Vig., When of vigorous or rapid growth.

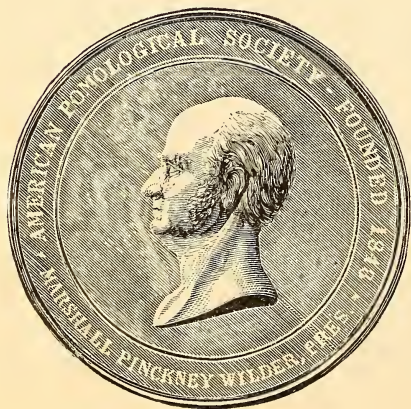
Free, When of more moderate growth.

Mod., When the variety makes a fair or slender growth only. In this class are several very valuable sorts which cannot be dispensed with, yet which do not compare in size with the more vigorous kinds when received from the nurseryman, although their bearing qualities are equal to them.

The above is an important matter to consider with the tree-purchaser, and, if borne in mind when ordering stock, will prevent any misunderstanding when a variety of trees of different habits of growth are ordered, as they must vary more or less in size at the same age.

LARGE FRUITING TREES of many of the sorts catalogued can be furnished in many instances. These are very desirable where early fruiting results are wished. Many of these trees have borne to a greater or less extent in the nursery rows, they have been frequently transplanted and grown in light soil to assure the best of roots, and are very safe to transplant and do well. This list varies from time to time as we run low in stock of certain varieties, but we will furnish a list of sorts in stock at any time when requested.

Prices quoted are at our selection. Especially select specimen trees of purchaser's choice, from nursery rows, at prices as agreed upon at sale.



CATALOGUE.

APPLES.

APPLES are destined to remain one of the standard fruits of the temperate zone, and surely no more delightful fruit in its great variety can be mentioned. Many of the rocky fields of New England will bear a bountiful and paying crop if planted understandingly and well cared for. In fact, thousands of acres of the rocky land would bear a better crop of apples than of any other fruit. By the above method a large income could be added to that of thousands of the present farms.

The demand for apples in their best quality is constantly increasing.

Our list includes such varieties as we have found in our long experience best adapted to the soil and climate of New England; besides this list, we have in stock numerous varieties, both old and new, which are either on trial or which we have found undesirable to catalogue, yet which we can furnish on application.

The **TRIMMING** of apple orchards should be carefully attended to, and in mild winter days when the frost is out of the wood they should be gone through and the branches sufficiently thinned out to allow a free circulation of air and freedom to light. This is necessary for the perfection of the fruit.

STANDARD trees can be furnished of all the sorts named.

DWARF trees, or those budded on Paradise stock, can be furnished of many sorts. These are very desirable where there is but small space to devote to apple-culture, as they can be kept within small bounds, and also as they usually come into bearing at an early date, *i.e.*, usually the third year after planting, and often when two or three feet high.

DISTANCE. — Plant standard apple-trees 25 to 30 feet apart; dwarfs, 4 to 6 feet.

PRICES,

Unless specially quoted with description.

Standard Trees.

Light trees, 4-6 ft.	25 cts. each.	\$2.50 per dozen.
Strong, select trees, 6-8 ft.	50 " "	4.00 " "

In many varieties we can furnish extra heavy and select trees, often in bearing condition and with trunks varying from one and one-half to three inches in diameter. These trees we quote at \$1.00 each and \$9.00 per dozen. The list varies according to stock on hand. Correspond for varieties desired, or lists furnished on application.

These trees have been frequently transplanted, assuring the best of roots, and abundant experience proves their complete success to the planter.

Dwarf Trees on Paradise Stock.

Of such sorts as we may be able to supply, 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early Harvest. Mod. Aug. Size, medium to large; shape, roundish oblate; skin, pale yellow; flesh, tender, mild acid, fine flavor. A fine table apple, succeeding especially well on heavy soils.

Garden Royal. Free. Late Aug. Size, medium; shape, round; color, brownish red with numerous white dots; flesh, yellowish white, mild sub-acid. A choice table apple. 50 cents each.

Oldenburgh. (Duchess of Oldenburgh.) Vig. Aug. and Sept. Size, medium to very large; shape, roundish oblate; color, yellow, deeply streaked with red; flesh, tender, juicy, acid; bears young. One of the hardiest sorts from Russia. An annual bearer.

✓ **Primate.** Mod. Late Aug. Size, medium; shape, roundish conical; color, pale yellow; flesh, white, tender, mild acid. An excellent dessert fruit. A free bearer.

✓ **Red Astrachan.** Free. Aug. Size, large; shape, round, color, deep crimson with a heavy bloom; flesh, juicy and sprightly acid. One of the most popular sorts. A Russian apple. Hardy and reliable over a greater extent of country than any other apple.

✓ **Summer Pippin.** (Champlain Nyack.) Vig. Aug. and Sept. Size, medium to large; shape, oblong oval; color, yellow, often with delicate blush; flesh, white, tender, moderately juicy; pleasant sub-oval.

✓ **Sweet Bough.** (Large Yellow Bough.) Mod. Aug. Size, large; shape, oblate; color, pale yellow; flesh, sweet, rich, and juicy. Fine for market or home use. A compact grower and productive bearer.

✓ **Tetofsky.** Mod. July and Aug. Size, medium; shape, flattish conical; color, yellow striped, pale red, and with a whitish bloom; flesh, sprightly acid; good. A compact, upright grower, and young and productive bearer. A Russian variety.

✓ **Williams Favorite.** Aug. and Sept. Size, large; shape, roundish conical; color, deep red striped; flesh, mild acid; excellent. A good bearer. Very popular in Boston markets. Requires high cultivation. 50 cents.

✓ **Yellow Transparent.** Quite moderate. Aug. Size, medium; shape, roundish oblate; color, waxy yellow; mild. A very hardy and productive sort. Bears very young.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

✓ **Fall Pippin.** Free. Oct. to Dec. Size, very large; shape, roundish oblate; color, yellow; flesh, mild acid, tender, juicy; delicious. A fine table or market apple, fine for baking. A fine bearer.

✓ **Gravenstein.** Vig. Sept. to Nov. Very large; shape, roundish oblate; color, yellow, striped red; flesh, mild and of the best quality. "The Queen of Apples." 50 cents.

✓ **Hurlburt.** Vig. Oct. to Dec. Size, medium; shape, oblong and angular; color, yellow with red stripes and splashed with red; flesh, white, juicy, tender, sub-acid. A great bearer. Resembles Gravenstein. A broad, spreading tree. 50 cents.

✓ **Jersey Sweet.** Free. Sept and Oct. Size, medium; shape, round; color, yellow with bright red stripes; flesh, very sweet, tender, and juicy. A fine table or cooking variety. Superior quality.

✓ **Maiden's Blush.** Free. Oct. Size, medium; shape, roundish oblate; color, pale yellow with bright red cheek, handsome; flesh, tender, mildly flavored with pleasant acid. A fine market sort, and superior for dessert and cooking.

✓ **Porter.** Mod. Sept. and Oct. Size, large; shape, oblong; color, light yellow; flesh, tender, mild, acid, and of the best quality. Very popular. 50 cents.

✓ **Twenty Ounce.** (Cayuga Red Streak.) Free. Oct. to Dec. Very large; shape, round; color, red, streaked; flesh, tender, juicy, and acid. A fine bearer, excellent for cooking and market purposes.

WINTER VARIETIES.

✓ **Baldwin.** Vig. Dec. to May. Size, large; shape, roundish conical; color, bright red, often shaded with yellow; flesh, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. The most popular, productive, and profitable apple of the East. It has been in cultivation nearly 100 years, and originated within five miles of the nursery grounds at Wilmington.

✓ **Fameuse.** (Snow, or Pomme de Neige.) Vig. Nov. to Feb. Size, medium; shape, roundish oblate; color, deep crimson; flesh, tender, melting, sub-acid, and excellent. A fine dessert variety.

✓ **Hubbardston.** (Hubbardston Nonsuch.) Free. Nov. to Feb. Size, large; shape, roundish conical; color, yellow ground, evenly striped and mottled with red; flesh, slightly acid, tender, juicy, and pleasing. A vigorous, handsome grower, and very productive on all soils.

✓ **Hunt's Russet.** Vig. Nov. to May. Size, medium; shape, roundish oblate; color, yellow and russet; flesh, mild, sub-acid, juicy, and crisp. A very long keeper. Originated in Concord, Mass.

✓ **King.** (King of Tompkins County.) Vig. Nov. to Jan. Size, very large; shape, round; color, yellow, striped red; flesh, tender and juicy. Popular market apple.

✓ **Lady's Sweet.** Mod. Nov. to May. Size, large; shape, round oblate; color, green, purple, and red, with light bloom; flesh, tender, juicy, sweet, and excellent.

✓ **Mann.** Vig. Jan. to June. Size, medium to large: shape, roundish oblate; color, deep yellow; flesh, mild, juicy, sub-acid, and pleasant. Bears at a young age.

✓ **Mother.** Mod. Nov. to May. Size, medium to large; shape, roundish conical; color, yellowish red: flesh, very aromatic, mild, sub-acid, and tender.

✓ **Northern Spy.** Vig. Dec. to June. Size, large: shape, roundish conical; color, greenish yellow, deeply striped with red; flesh, mild, sub-acid, juicy, tender, excellent. A fine marketing apple, and excellent for table use. The tree is late in coming into bearing, but then bears every year, usually. Blooms late, insuring a crop to the extreme north.

✓ **Red Canada.** (Old Nonsuch, Richfield Nonsuch.) Mod. Nov. to Apr. Size, medium; shape, roundish oblate; color, red, with white dots: flesh, tender, crisp, and delicate. A healthy, slender grower, bearing well.

✓ **Rhode Island Greening.** Vig. Dec. to Apr. Size, large: shape, roundish oblate; color, green: flesh, tender, sub-acid. An excellent market or table sort, adapted to a very wide range of country.

✓ **Roxbury Russet.** Free. Dec. to June. Size, medium: shape, roundish: color, yellow and russet; flesh, sub-acid and rich. One of the finest of keepers. Tree inclined to be rather crooked; very productive and profitable.

✓ **Sutton Beauty.** Free. Nov. to Apr. Size, medium to large: shape, roundish oblate; color, striped red, crimson, and yellow; flesh, tender, juicy, sub-acid; very pleasant. A fine keeper. One of the most brilliant colored apples. Very select trees, twice transplanted, 75 cents.

✓ **Wealthy.** Free. Nov. to Mar. Size, medium: shape, roundish oblate: color, dark red; flesh, juicy, sub-acid; very pleasant. Very popular wherever known. Origin, Minnesota; especially adapted to the extreme north.

✓ **Wolfe River.** Vig. Nov. to Mar. Size, large: shape, round: color, light green with broad red stripes: flesh, white, sub-acid. New and very promising. Very select trees, 75 cents; twice transplanted.

✓ **Jacob's Sweet.** Mod. Oct. to Mar. Size, large to very large: shape, round; color, yellow, freely colored red, and with bloom: flesh, white, firm, very rich, juicy, and sweet. Excellent to eat out of hand or bake. Originated in Medford, Mass. Introduced about 1880. Resembles Sweet Bough in texture and feeling of skin, also in habit of growth. New and especially desirable as one of the largest, good, sweet apples. Two and three years from bud, 75 cents; light trees, 50 cents.



Jacob's Sweet.

CRAB-APPLES.

Desirable for Ornament and Indispensable for Preserving.

✓ **Dartmouth.** Free. Oct. to Jan. Fruit, large; shape, roundish oblate: color, dark crimson and yellow. Fine for cooking. One of the late keepers.

✓ **Hyslop.** Vig. Oct. to Jan. Fruit, large; shape, round: color, deep red and yellow: flesh, sub-acid.

✓ **Red Siberian.** Free. Sept. Size, medium; shape, round; color, yellow and scarlet.

Transcendent. Vig. Sept. Size, very large; shape, roundish oblate; color, yellow and red; flesh, yellow, crisp, sub-acid, pleasant. A beautiful variety.

Whitney. Vig. Aug. and Sept. Size, large; shape, roundish flat; color, red striped; flesh, juicy and rich. Splendid quality, remarkably fruitful.

Yellow Siberian. Vig. Sept. and Oct. Size, medium; shape, round; color, deep yellow; good quality.

Heavy trees of several of the above varieties can be furnished at the larger prices quoted at head of Apple List.

PEARS.

The following list includes those which we have found in our long experience best suited to the climate and soils of New England, and includes as much merit as could be found in a much larger list.

The **Soil** for pears should be much heavier and richer than that suited to apples; that of a well-drained, clayey nature produces the best results, although lighter and rocky soils will produce excellent crops.

Standard worked trees are preferable to the dwarf sorts, which require high culture and careful annual pruning; yet where space is an important consideration, and this care can be given, they produce early and excellent crops.

Important. To obtain the best quality in the fruit of pears, it is necessary to pick summer varieties a week or ten days before their natural ripening or mellowing period, place the fruit on shelves or in drawers where they can be kept from the light, and in a short time they will ripen and develop their best flavor in a much better manner than when on the tree. Autumn varieties should be picked two weeks before ripe and treated likewise. Winter sorts should be picked about October 10, or as soon as the weather becomes liable to hard frosts, packed in barrels, and kept from frost.

Thinning out of the crop during its growing period will assist in perfecting the quality of the fruit.

Distance. Plant standard trees 15 to 20 feet apart; dwarf trees, 6 to 10 feet apart.

PRICES,

Unless specially quoted with description.

Standard Trees.

Two to three years from bud	\$0.75 each.	\$6.00 per dozen.
Three to five years from bud, 6 to 7 feet	1.00 "	9.00 " "

Extra heavy, transplanted trees, many in bearing, \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. Sorts varying according to stock on hand. List on application.

Dwarf trees of sorts mentioned, 2 years old, \$0.50 each; \$4.00 per dozen.
Large bearing plants of varieties on hand, 4 to 5 years old, \$1.00 to 1.50 each.



Wilder Early.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Bartlett. Vig. Sept. Size, large; shape, oblong pyriform; color, yellow and slight red; flesh, juicy, buttery, rich. A standard sort.

Clapp's Favorite. Vig. Aug. and Sept. Size, large; shape, oblong pyriform; color, yellow with red cheek; flesh very juicy, buttery, rich, and pleasant. The best pear of its season. Some ten days earlier than Bartlett.

Giffard. (Beurre Giffard.) Mod. Aug. Size, medium; shape, pyriform; color, yellow and brown; flesh, melting, juicy. Superior quality.

Rostiezer. Free. Aug. and Sept. Size, small; shape, pyriform; color, brown and yellow; flesh, very sweet, juicy, and melting.

Wilder Early. Vig. Aug. (New.) A recent introduction of great merit. Size, medium to small; shape, roundish pyriform; color, brown, with red cheek; flesh, very pale, whitish yellow, fine-grained, tender, sub-acid, sprightly; very hardy; a prolific bearer; handsome and desirable. One of the most promising of new introductions. \$1.50 each.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Angouleme. (Duchess of Angouleme.) Vig. Oct. to Jan. Size, large; shape, oblong pyriform; color, yellow; flesh, juicy and rich.

Belle Lucrative. (Fondante d'Automne.) Free. Sept. and Oct. Size, medium; shape, roundish pyriform; color, yellowish green; flesh, sweet, melting, and juicy.

Bosc. (Beurre Bosc.) Mod. Oct. to Dec. Size, large; shape, long pyriform; color, russet brown and yellow; rich, juicy; rich aroma; highly flavored; long keeper; best quality.

Boussock. (Beurre Boussock.) Vig. Sept. and Oct. Size, large; shape, roundish oblong pyriform; color, yellow and red; flesh, spirited, juicy, melting, sweet.

Buffum. Vig. Sept. and Oct. Size, medium; shape, roundish pyriform; color, yellow and brown; flesh, mild. A great bearer, and strong, upright grower.

Comice. (Doyenne de Comice.) Mod. Nov. to Dec. Size, very large; shape, round oblate pyriform; color, yellow; flesh, very sweet, juicy, and rich.

Frederick Clapp. Vig. Oct. and Nov. Size, medium; shape, round oblate pyriform; color, yellow; flesh, sprightly acid, very juicy; best quality.

Hardy. (Beurre Hardy.) Vig. Oct. Size, large; shape, oblate pyriform; color, yellow and russet; flesh, rich, vinous, and sprightly.

Howell. Vig. Sept. and Oct. Size, large; shape, roundish pyriform; color, waxy yellow; flesh, sprightly, melting, rich, and good.

Keiffer. Vig. Oct. Size, large; shape, round oblate pyriform; color, bright yellow and red; flesh, sprightly, and with quince flavor; quality, second. Impractical in this climate; good when grown farther south, New Jersey to Texas.

Lawton. Free. Oct. Size, medium, shape, round; color, brown, red checked; flesh, sweet, juicy, melting, buttery, excellent quality. Fruits, young and abundantly. \$1.00 each.

Louis Bonne of Jersey. Vig. Oct. Size, large; shape, long and pyriform; color, yellow with red cheek; flesh, spirited, rich, melting, and buttery. One of the best.

Seckel. Mod. Sept. and Oct. Size, small; shape, round; color, brown with red and yellow cheeks; flesh, sweet, juicy, and buttery. Very popular. A compact, round-headed, slow grower, bearing young.

Sheldon. Vig. Oct. Size, medium to large; shape, round; color, yellow and brown; flesh, rich, juicy, sweet, and delicious. One of the best. A vigorous upright grower.

Urbaniste. Mod. Oct. and Nov. Size, medium; shape, pyriform; color, pale yellow and russet; flesh, sweet, buttery, and juicy.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Anjou. (Beurre d'Anjou.) Vig. Nov. to Jan. Size, large; shape, pyriform; color, dull yellow; flesh, rich, mild, acid, juicy, and melting. One of the best sorts offered.

Clairgeau. (Beurre Clairgeau.) Free. Nov. to Dec. Size, very large; shape, pyriform; color, russet yellow with brownish-red cheek; flesh, juicy and vinous. A fine market sort, bearing young.

Dana's Hovey. Mod. Nov. to Jan. Size, small; shape, round, oblate pyriform; color, yellow and brown; flesh of fine quality. One of the best.

Lawrence. Mod. Nov. to Jan. Size, medium to large; shape, round, oblate, pyriform; color, golden yellow; flesh, rich, sweet, and aromatic. Affords a good crop on any good soil.

Vicar. (Vicar of Winkfield.) Vig. Dec. to April. Size, very large; shape, pyriform; color, yellow; flesh, juicy. Productive and excellent for cooking.

Winter Nelis. Free. Nov. to Feb. Size, medium; shape, oblong, pyriform; color, yellow and russet; flesh, rich, buttery, excellent. One of the very best late winter sorts.

DWARF PEARS.

We can usually furnish the following varieties of pears budded on Quince stock. They are very desirable where room is limited and high culture and careful pruning can be given them. Plant so the stock will be about one inch below the surface of the ground when settled.

Anjou, Angouleme, Seckel, Vicar, Louis Bonne de Jersey.

PLUMS.

This fruit attains its best perfection when grown in deep, well-prepared soil.

Its principal and only serious disease (the black-knot) does not usually appear until their cultivation is neglected; on its appearance affected branches should be immediately cut off, and careful attention should be exercised to cut out any further appearance of it.

Its principal insect enemy is the Curculio, a small beetle which cuts into the fruit and lays its eggs, the fruit subsequently falling.

The only practical and very easy method to get over this foe is to spread under the tree cloths to cover the surface of the ground to the extent of the branches, then strike the trunk with a batted mallet to prevent bruising, or, better, strike a sharp blow against the stump of a limb left a little long for this purpose. The jar will cause the beetles to fall as well as the affected fruit, when they may be gathered up in the cloth and disposed of by burning or feeding to swine. The work should be done early in the morning, and really is a very rapid and simple method, and, if rigidly followed, will insure a crop.

Plum-trees planted in hen-yards usually produce a full crop without even the above attention, as the hens dispose of the fruit and help to fertilize the trees.

The proper distance for plum-trees is 12 to 18 feet apart.

The cultivation of the plum is increasing, and the fruit is profitable.

PRICES,

Unless specially quoted with description.

Two to three years from bud	75 cts. each.	\$6.00 per dozen.
Three to five years from bud	\$1.00 "	9.00 " "

Heavy bearing, frequently transplanted trees of sorts in stock, \$1.50 to \$3.00 each; lists on application.

SELECT VARIETIES.

✓ **Bavay's Green Gage.** (Reine Claude de Bavay.) Free. Late Sept. Size, large; shape, round; color, greenish yellow; flesh, rich, sweet, and excellent. One of the best.

✓ **Bradshaw.** Vig. Aug. Size, large; shape, oval; color, reddish purple, with bloom; flesh, juicy, sweet, and rich. One of the best.

✓ **Coe's Golden Drop.** Mod. Late Sept. Size, large; shape, oval; color, yellow, spotted with red; flesh, firm, sweet, rich, and juicy.

✓ **Damson.** Vig. Oct. Size, small; shape, oval; color, purple; flesh, melting, tart. Very productive, and almost Curculio proof.

✓ **General Hand.** Free. Sept. Size, very large; shape, roundish oval; color, greenish yellow; flesh, sweet, moderately juicy.

✓ **German Prune.** Vig. Sept. Size, medium; shape, oval; color, purple; flesh of a fine flavor.

✓ **Green Gage.** Mod. Sept. Size, small; shape, round; color, greenish yellow; flesh sweet, melting, and of the best quality. Stock limited, on Marie Lebon stock.

✓ **Imperial Gage.** Vig. Sept. Size, large; shape, oval; color, greenish yellow; flesh, juicy, rich, sweet, and excellent.

✓ **Jefferson.** Mod. Late Aug. Size, large; shape, oval; color, yellow, spotted with red; flesh, rich, juicy, and fine.

✓ **Lawrence's Favorite.** Vig. Middle Aug. Size, large; shape, round; color, greenish yellow; flesh, melting, fine flavor.

✓ **Lombard.** Vig. Aug. and Sept. Size, medium; shape, roundish oval; color, violet red; flesh, sweet, rich, and juicy. Very prolific.

✓ **McLaughlin.** Free. Aug. Size, large; shape, round; color, yellow; fruit, sugary. An excellent sort.

Pond's Seedling. (Fonthill.) Vig. Late Aug. Size, very large; shape, oval; color, reddish violet; flesh, juicy and rich. A great keeper.

Shropshire Damson. Vig. Oct. Size, small to medium; shape, oval; color, deep purple. Fine for preserving.

Smith's Orleans. Late Aug. Size, large; shape, oval; color, reddish purple; flesh, juicy and very rich.

Washington. Free. Late Aug. Size, very large; shape, roundish oval; color, greenish yellow; flesh, very juicy, rich, and sweet.

Yellow Egg. (White Magnum Bonum.) Free. Late Aug. Size, large; shape, oval; color, yellow, spotted white; flesh, juicy, sub-acid. Fine for preserves.

CHERRIES.

One of the most delightful of fruits; easily raised, and quite profitable, while several of the sorts make very ornamental trees.

The **Soil** best adapted to the cultivation of cherries should be of a light nature, although they will do well on heavy soils, provided they are thoroughly well drained.

Standards are best adapted for orchards and gardens where room is not a serious question, and the vigorous, upright-growing forms are well adapted for ornamental and shade purposes; but where room is limited, and also where the trunks have the habit of cracking, the dwarf or pyramidal forms are preferable.

Although Cherries are a very perishable fruit, yet by a careful selection of varieties its fruiting and keeping period can be extended over two months.

The class **Hearts** and **Bigarreaus** are rapid-growing trees, with large leaves and usually upright shoots and branches, and produce sweet fruit.

The class **Dukes** and **Morellos** have smaller foliage, smaller and more spreading branches; are less vigorous in growth, and usually produce an acid fruit; they are hardier and less liable to crack in the branches, and are more adapted to the dwarf training. Usually bear quite young.

Distance.—Plant Hearts and Bigarreaus 18 feet apart. Dukes and Morellos 16 feet apart. The season of 1890 was a very successful one for Cherry crops.

PRICES,

Unless specially quoted with description.

Standard Trees.

Two to three years from bud	75 cts. each.	\$6.00 per dozen.
Three to five years from bud	\$1.00	9.00

Extra heavy, frequently transplanted trees, many in bearing of sorts in stock, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. Lists on application.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS.

Black Eagle. Mod. Early July. Size, large; obtuse, heart-shaped; color, very deep red; flesh, rich, sweet, and of very best quality. Ripens gradually.

Black Heart. Vig. Early July. Size, large; roundish, heart-shaped; color, purplish black; flesh, tender, juicy, and rich.

Black Tartarian. Vig. Late June. Size, very large; roundish, heart-shaped; color, purplish black; flesh, tender, rich, and juicy.

Coe's Transparent. Vig. Late June. Size, medium; shape, round; color, amber, mottled with red; flesh, very rich and juicy.

Downer's Late. Vig. Early July. Size, medium to large; roundish, heart-shaped; color, bright red; flesh, juicy and delicious.

Governor Wood. Vig. Late June. Size, large; roundish, heart-shaped; color, yellow with red cheek; flesh, rich and sweet. One of the best.

Napoleon. Vig. Early July. Size, very large; roundish, obtuse, heart-shaped; color, yellow with a red cheek; flesh, firm, rich, and sweet.

Red Jacket. Vig. Aug. Size, large; obtuse, heart-shaped; color, yellow and red; flesh, very sweet. One of the latest to ripen.

Rockport. Vig. Early July. Size, large; roundish, obtuse, heart-shaped; color, amber, mottled red; flesh, sweet and tender. Excellent.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

Early Richmond. Mod. June. Size, medium; shape, round; color, red; flesh, melting, juicy, sprightly, acid. A sure cropper.

Empress Eugenie. Free. Early July. Size, large; roundish, obtuse, heart-shaped; color, dark red; flesh, rich, acid, and juicy.

Late Duke. Free. Late July. Size, large; obtuse, heart-shaped; color, dark red; flesh, tender, juicy, sprightly, acid. Excellent.

May Duke. Vig. June. Size, large; roundish, obtuse, heart-shaped; color, dark red; flesh, tender and sub-acid.

Montmorency. Free. Early July. Size, large; shape, round; color, red; flesh, tender, sub-acid. Very fruitful.

Morello. (English Morello.) Mod. Early Aug. Size, large; roundish, heart-shaped; color, dark red; flesh, rich, sub-acid.

Reine Hortense. Vig. July. Size, large; shape, round; color, light red; flesh, tender and juicy, almost sweet.

PEACHES.

The **Soil** necessary to the successful cultivation of the Peach must be well drained. Warm, gravelly, loamy, or sandy soils, with careful cultivation, give excellent results. The ground beneath the trees should be kept clean and in good condition, with a frequent application of wood-ashes as a fertilizer. Muriate of potash, applied as a fertilizer, also tends to prevent the disease known as the **Yellows**.

The worst insect foe of the Peach is the **Borer**, and the trunks should be carefully examined twice a season for their appearance, when they should be extracted with a knife or killed by a wire run into their burrows. Lime applied at the base of the trunk on the ground will tend to prevent their ravages.

Pruning should be carefully attended to each spring, and the previous season's growth be shortened-in all around, and all weak or sickly branches cut out entirely. This will keep up a vigorous growth of the tree and keep it in shape. When first planted the trees should be severely cut back in all the side branches and the main shoot. It is best to cut the side branches back to one bud, and reduce the main shoot one-third.

Distance. — Plant Peach-trees 16 to 18 feet apart.

PRICES,

Unless specially quoted with description.

1 year from bud, 3 to 4 feet high	25 cts. each.	\$2.50 per dozen.
2 years from bud (transplanted stock)	50 " " "	4.00 " " "

SELECT PEACHES.

Alexander. July. Freestone. Size, medium; color, white with light red cheek; sweet and juicy.

Amsden. (Amsden's Early). Early July. Freestone. Size, medium; color, white; flesh, sweet and juicy.

Coolidge's Favorite. Late Aug. Freestone. Size, large; color, white and red; flesh, sweet and juicy, highly flavored.

Crawford's Early. Early Sept. Freestone. Size, very large; color, yellow with red cheek; flesh, juicy and vinous.

Crawford's Late. Oct. Freestone. Size, large; color, yellow with dull red cheek; flesh, juicy and vinous.

Early York. Late Aug. Freestone. Size, medium; color, white and red; flesh, melting, juicy, and rich.

Foster. Early Sept. Freestone. Size, large; color, orange-yellow with red cheek; flesh, juicy and vinous.

George the Fourth. Late Aug. Freestone. Size, medium to large; color, red and yellow; flesh, melting, juicy, and rich.

Grosse Mignonne. (Royal Kensington.) Aug. Freestone. Size, large; color, white; flesh, sweet, juicy, and high flavored.

Hale's Early. Aug. Freestone. Size, medium; color, greenish white with red cheek; flesh, melting, juicy, and rich.

Mountain Rose. Late Aug. Freestone. Size, medium; color, white and red; flesh, sweet and juicy.

Oldmixon Free. Early Sept. Freestone. Size, large; color, pale yellow; flesh, sweet, juicy, and high flavored.

Stump of the World. Late Sept. Freestone. Size, large; color, red and yellow; flesh, sweet, juicy, and high flavored.

Yellow Rareripec. Late Aug. Freestone. Size, large; color, deep yellow; flesh, juicy and vinous.

APRICOTS.

A very delicious fruit, requiring the same soil as the peach, especially valuable on account of its fruiting between the season of cherries and peaches. Its principal distinctive character from a peach is in its smooth stone and skin. They are especially adapted to train in the fan or espalier form against warm walls or the sunny sides of buildings, where they will perfect their fruit in the finest shape.

The **Curculio** is its greatest insect enemy, and must be looked after carefully, and treated in the same manner as described under the head of Plums.

Usually furnished on peach stock, but if desired for heavy soils they should be ordered on plum stock.

PRICES.

On Peach stock	50 cents each.
On Plum stock	75 " "

Breda. Late July. Size, small; color, dull orange, marked red; flesh, juicy, rich, and spirited.

Early Golden. Middle of July. Size, small; color, pale orange; flesh, juicy and sweet.

Moorpark. Early Aug. Size, large; color, yellow with orange cheek; flesh, orange colored, sweet, juicy, and rich.

Peach. Aug. 1st. Size, very large; color, yellow with brownish cheek; flesh, juicy, rich, and high flavored. Handsome. Productive.

NECTARINES.

Fruit similar to the peach, except in having a very smooth skin like a plum. Give same culture as for peaches.

The **Curculio** is especially injurious to this fruit, and its attacks must be carefully held in check by the same methods as given under the head of Plums.

PRICES.

On Peach stock	50 cents each.
On Plum stock	75 " "

Boston. Middle of Sept. Size, large; color, orange and red; flesh, rich and juicy.

Early Newington. Early Sept. Size, large; color, pale green, blotched red; flesh, juicy and rich; very sweet.

Early Violet. (Violette Hative.) Early Sept. Size, large; color, yellowish-green, with purple; flesh, melting, rich, and high flavored.

QUINCES.

The Quince is hardy and prolific, bearing its crops with great regularity. The fruit always commands a good price, and with most families is considered indispensable for canning and preserving.

The Quince succeeds best in a heavy, moist, and rich soil; it requires thorough culture and a free use of fertilizers.

Pruning should be carefully carried out, and the top should be kept thinned to allow free access of light and air.

Its principal insect enemy is the Borer, which should be carefully looked after and kept under subjection.

PRICES,

Unless specially quoted with description.

50 cents each. \$4.00 per dozen.

Apple or Orange. Size, large; shape, round; color, yellow; cooks tender; high flavored and productive.

Champion. Size, extra large; shape, oblate pyriform; color, golden yellow. A young and productive bearer, long keeper, and strong and upright grower.

Meech's Prolific. A new variety of wonderful vigor and productive qualities, fine flavor, and medium in season. Extra size and deeply furrowed in outline. 75 cents each.

Rea's Mammoth. A variety of the orange, of superior quality and size. 75 cents.

GRAPES.

The modes of cultivating the grape are so various that we do not attempt to enter the matter with the limited space at our command, but would recommend the grower to any of the standard American works on grape-culture for full information on the subject.

Soil for grapes, as in other fruits, must be well drained, well worked, and well fertilized. A sunny exposure is necessary for perfection.

The culture of the grape in New England could be widely extended, and the first-class fruit, is always in demand at a paying price.

Grapes should not be planted less than six feet apart, and where cultivated in rows the rows should be six feet apart, and the vines eight feet apart in the rows.

The list given includes those which we have found in our long experience best adapted to the soil and climate of New England.

Mildew, the principal disease of the vine, is most successfully overcome by the use of flowers of sulphur.

PRICES,

Unless otherwise quoted with description.

35 cents each. \$3.00 per dozen.

BLACK VARIETIES.

Clinton. Early Sept. Bunch, small, compact, and long, not usually shouldered; berries, small; skin, thin, but tough; flesh, juicy, sprightly, with little pulp, quite acid. Healthy, hardy, and productive. Improved in quality by allowing fruit to remain on vine very late.

Concord. Sept. Bunch, large, shouldered, and compact; berries, large, and covered with a rich bloom; flesh, sweet, juicy, and pulpy. Healthy, and very productive. We planted the first layer from the original seedling raised by Mr. Bull, of Concord, Mass., at the Winnisimmett Nursery, in 1849, four years before it was named.



Moore's Early.

Eaton. (New.) Early Sept. Bunch very large, weighing from twelve to twenty-five ounces, compact, double shouldered; berries very large, often one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy, blue bloom; adheres firmly to the stem; skin, thin, but tough; pulp, tender, separating easily from the seeds; very juicy, ripens with or a little earlier than the Concord. The above fine variety originated in Concord, N. H., was shown for several years at the Mass. Hort. Society, and gained several medals for its superiority. \$1.00 each.

Hartford. (Hartford Prolific.) Aug. Bunch, large shouldered; berries, large; flesh, sweet, pulpy, somewhat foxy. Healthy, vigorous, and productive.

Isabella. Sept. Bunch, large, shouldered, and compact; berries, large; flesh, tender, juicy, and of fine quality. Requires very sunny, protected exposure.

Merrimac. (Rogers' No. 19.) Sept. Bunch very large, shouldered, and compact; berries, large; flesh, sweet, tender, and good. Productive.

Moore's Early. Late Aug. and early Sept. A seedling of and very much resembling the Concord, but ten to fifteen days earlier. It has been shown at the Mass. Hort. Society for the last fifteen years, often as early as Aug. 25, and after ample testing received the \$60 GOLD MEDAL of the Society. Vine very healthy and productive. The best early black grape, always commanding a good market price. In 1890, fruit sold at 7 to 11 cents per pound in ton lots. Price, common size, 35 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen. Extra strong, twice transplanted stock, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen. Special hundred and thousand rates on application. Correspondence solicited.

Wilder. (Rogers' No. 4.) Sept. Bunch, large and shouldered; berries, large; skin, thin and firm; flesh, sweet, tender, and spirited.

Worden. Aug. Bunch, large and sometimes shouldered, compact; berries, very large; skin, thin. Ripens five to ten days earlier than the Concord, a somewhat larger berry, and of a superior quality. Very healthy, productive, and vigorous. One of the best black grapes in the market. A seedling of the Concord.

RED VARIETIES.

Agawam. (Rogers' No. 15.) Sept. Bunch, loose and shouldered; berries, large; skin, thick; flesh, pulpy, meaty, juicy, rich, and aromatic. Productive.

Brighton. Early Sept. Bunch, medium to large, long and compact, shouldered; berries, medium; skin, thin; flesh, tender, sweet, and with scarcely any pulp. Vigorous, healthy, hardy, and productive. Liable to mildew.

Diana. Late Sept. Bunch, medium, very compact; berries, medium; skin, thick and very tough; flesh, sweet, tender, vinous, and musky; of fine quality. Vigorous and productive.

Delaware. Sept. Bunch, small and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries, small; skin, thin, but firm; flesh, very sweet, juicy, and refreshing; quality, best. A productive, moderate grower, requiring rich soil.

Dracut Amber. Early Sept. Bunch, large; berries, large; flesh, juicy, sweet, and foxy. Fresh from the vine no grape is as palatable in its early stage of ripening. In a large collection of varieties we have always found them to be the earliest palatable sort; specially adapted to the extremely hot summers of Northern Texas. Originated in Dracut, Mass.

Iona. Sept. Bunch, large, long, and shouldered, rather loose; berries, medium; skin, thin and firm; flesh, tender, with rich, vinous flavor; excellent quality.

Lindley. (Rogers' No. 9.) Early Sept. Bunch, medium and long; berries, large; flesh, tender, sweet, and aromatic; skin, tough. A fine keeper, and of best quality.

Moyer. (New.) Bunch, small; berries, a little larger than the Delaware; skin, thin and tough; pulp, juicy, tender, of delicious flavor, and quite free from any foxiness. Very sweet as soon as colored. A very promising new variety, originating in Canada, and consequently very hardy. \$1.00 each.

Salem. (Rogers' No. 23.) Early Sept. Bunch, large, compact, and shouldered; berries, large; skin, thin and firm; flesh, sweet, tender, and aromatic.

Vergennes. Aug. Bunch, large and compact; berries, large; skin, thick and firm; flesh, sweet and juicy, with some pulp; quality, the best. Vigorous, hardy, and productive.

WHITE VARIETIES.

Hayes. Early Sept. Bunch, medium, slightly shouldered; berry, medium; skin, thin; flesh, tender, juicy, and very sweet. A seedling of the Concord Grape, originating in Concord, Mass. Pronounced by the Mass. Hort. Society the best eating white grape ever shown. Two years, 50 cents each.

✓ **Martha.** Sept. Bunch, medium, compact, shouldered; berries, medium; skin, thin and tender; flesh, very sweet, and with very little pulp.

✓ **Moore's Diamond.** Late Aug. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries, large, round; skin thick and firm; flesh, tender and juicy, and with but little pulp. A very hardy new sort of great promise. \$1.00 each.

✓ **Niagara.** Aug. Bunch, very large and handsome, often weighing over a pound, compact, and often shouldered; berries, large; skin, thin and tough; flesh, melting, sweet, and rich, with a fine flavor. Very vigorous and productive. Popular. Should be eaten when well ripened and fresh from the vines. Two years, 50 cents each.

✓ **Pocklington.** Sept. A seedling of the Concord, and considered its equal in quality; bunch, large, hard, and very compact; berries, very large, and covered with a beautiful white bloom; flesh, sweet, juicy, and of excellent quality. Vigorous and prolific.

✓ **Green Mountain.** Late Aug. Bunch, large and shouldered; berry, medium; color, greenish white; skin, very thin; pulp, exceedingly tender and sweet, with but one or two seeds, which separate easily; of the best quality, and very prolific. Originated on the Green Mountains at an altitude of 1,400 feet, proving its entire hardiness. Our vines are from the introducers, and bear their seal to prove their genuineness. The earliest good white grape known. (New), \$1.50 each.



CURRANTS.

A popular and delicious fruit for home use, and a profitable market crop.

Currants will grow and succeed in any good soil, but to attain the best perfection and an abundant crop careful and liberal cultivation is necessary. The use of fertilizers should be liberal, and the ground should be kept mellow, clean, and free of all weeds. Mulching is a great advantage.

Trim annually, as soon as the leaves are ripe and have commenced to turn yellow, by cutting out old bearing canes, to give free access of light and air, at the same time shortening the year's growth slightly.

The **currant worm** usually commences to give trouble when the leaves are fairly well developed, and as soon as it appears the bushes should be freely dusted with powdered hellebore. If judiciously used this will prove effective. The comparatively light first crop of worms, if carefully destroyed, will generally prevent much further trouble.

The bushes should be planted four feet apart.

PRICES,

Unless specially quoted with description.

Common size	\$1 00 per dozen.	\$5 00 per hundred.
Strong, fruiting bushes	1 50 " "	8 00 " "

SELECT VARIETIES.

✓ **Black Naples.** Black. Clusters, short; fruit, large, rich, and tender; very productive. Excellent for wine or cooking. Valued for its medicinal quality in the form of jelly or wine.

✓ **Cherry.** Red. Clusters, rather short; fruit, the largest of all red currants, sprightly acid. Very productive.

✓ **Fay.** (Fay's Prolific.) Red. Clusters, longer than the last; fruit, not quite as acid. Prolific and good. 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

✓ **Lee.** (Lee's Prolific.) Black. An English sort of great value. Fruit, large and of superior quality. Very productive.

✓ **Moore's Selected.** Red. Clusters, large; berries, very large; quality, very best. A very successful grower disseminates this after years of very successful culture. He has sold thousands of boxes, and never has a supply equal to meet the demand. A new strain, come to stay, after ample comparison for twenty years. 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

✓ **Red Dutch.** An old sort, with small fruit of good quality.

✓ **Versailles.** (La Versailles.) Red. Clusters, long; fruit, large, red, and of best quality. Very productive. Resembles Cherry, except in length of clusters.

✓ **Victoria.** (Raby Castle.) Light red. Clusters, very long; fruit, medium, sprightly acid, and of fine quality; firm, and excellent for shipping purposes. The fruit ripens late, and continues to hang on the bushes long after ripening. We have known instances of its hanging on until November. A strong, vigorous grower, exceedingly productive and very valuable. Handsome foliage, deep green above, glaucous beneath.

✓ **White Dutch.** (White.) The sweetest currant in the list; clusters and fruit medium, but latter of best quality.

✓ **White Grape.** (White.) Clusters, medium; fruit, large, sweet, or mild acid, of excellent quality. Fine for table use. This has superseded the last-named variety largely.

✓ **Crandall.** (Black.) A native seedling of the Wild Black Currant of the West, bearing abundant crops of very large berries of one-half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Good flavor and free from the odor of the European sorts. A good shipping berry, and free from insects. 50 cents each.

GOOSEBERRIES.

These require the same cultivation and attention as currants, and are usually grown in connection with them. Like the currant, its only insect enemy of material injury is the currant worm, and is treated in the same manner as mentioned in connection with the last-named fruit.

A very heavy mulching is found of value for full crops. Plant three or four feet apart, and keep well thinned to prevent mildew.

PRICES,

Unless specially quoted with description.

Common size	\$1.00 per dozen.	\$5.00 per hundred.
Strong, fruiting bushes	1.50 " "	8.00 " "

✓ **Downing.** (Downing's Seedling.) Fruit, large, smooth, and roundish; color, light green, with delicate veins; flesh, rather soft, juicy, and very good. Vigorous and productive.

✓ **Houghton.** (Houghton's Seedling.) Fruit, medium, roundish, and smooth; color, pale red; flesh, tender, sweet, and delicate. A vigorous sort, productive, and free from mildew.

Industry. Fruit, very large and hairy; color, dark red; flesh, very rich and excellent flavor. A vigorous, prolific fruiter. Claimed to be free from mildew. An English variety of recent introduction, not yet fully tested. Transplants precariously. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.



Smith's Improved Gooseberry.

Smith. (Smith's Improved.) Fruit large and oval; color, light green, with bloom; flesh, moderately firm, sweet, and good. Vigorous and very fruitful. A seedling of Houghton. Introduced and named by us in 1861.

BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberries are adapted to a great variety of soils, and will give a fair result on poor lands; yet to raise abundant and paying crops, good soil and liberal culture are necessary.

The ground should be kept mellow by shallow cultivation, and heavy mulching is a great help, keeping down weeds and retaining moisture, and preventing in part the effects of dry weather.

Plant in rows six feet apart, and three feet apart in the rows, and when four or five feet high, pinch them back to cause them to throw out lateral branches; save a few of the strongest shoots for fruiting, and then carefully pull up all other suckers as they may appear. A few strong canes will produce a more abundant crop than numerous weak ones that shade the ground.

PRICES,

Unless specially quoted with description.

\$1.00 per dozen.

Special thousand rates on application.

\$4.00 per hundred.

SELECT HARDY VARIETIES.

Dorchester. The first named Blackberry in cultivation, introduced in 1849, and at the present time one of the hardiest and best. Berry, large, black, oblong, and of best quality. Very fruitful.

Early Wilson. Fruit, small, sweet, and rich. Ripens early. Productive.

Erie. Fruit very large, round, and uniform; excellent quality and firm; hardy and very early. Vigorous and very productive.

Hoosack Thornless. Berry, medium in size and of best quality; entirely thornless, perfectly hardy and productive.

Kittatinny. Berries, large and handsome; sprightly. Hardy, productive, and ripens its crop gradually.

Snyder. Medium size, best quality; very sweet. Extremely hardy and productive.

Wachusett. (Wachusett Thornless.) Has very few thorns. A wonderfully productive sort when given liberal cultivation in mellow soil. Berries, medium and of excellent quality. Fine for home use.

Agawam. Large, best quality; flavor, very sweet and rich. Hardy and remarkably productive. We have had this in cultivation for twenty years, and it is now in demand more than ever. \$1.50 per dozen.

DEWBERRY.

A very valuable fruit, ripening between the season of Raspberries and Blackberries, of trailing habit, and a desirable addition to our garden fruits.

Plant three to four feet apart each way, and keep the soil mellow, clean, and well enriched. To prevent the fruit from becoming gritty from the soil, mulch the ground.

Price, \$1.00 per dozen.

Lucretia. A superb sort, bearing immense large and handsome berries of the finest quality. Entirely hardy, healthy, and a productive bearer. Ripens two weeks earlier than the Early Wilson Blackberry.



Cuthbert Raspberries.

RASPBERRIES.

A most delicious and delightful fruit, and when well cultivated very productive and profitable. To attain the best results cultivate in deep, rich soil, and manure freely. In field culture plant in rows four feet apart, and three to four feet apart in the rows. In garden culture plant three to four feet apart each way.

In pruning pinch off the canes intended for next year's fruiting when they are three to four feet high. In spring trim off the laterals to within six or eight inches of the main stem, and clean out all old wood which is useless.

Protect tender varieties in winter by bending down the canes and covering the same with earth.

RHUBARB.

The Pie Plant requires the highest culture. Manure every autumn very liberally.

Plant the roots three feet apart, and every four years take up and divide to pieces with one to three buds each. In planting, set them so that the crown is about one inch below the surface.

Price, 25 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen (unless otherwise quoted).

Linnaeus. (Myatt's Linnaeus.) Large, early, and very tender; quality the best.

Giant Victoria. Vigorous and of excellent quality. Stalks have been grown to weigh two pounds each.

Monarch. Extraordinarily large and productive. Twelve stalks have been shown which, without the leaves, have weighed twenty-eight pounds. 50 cts. each.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

MULBERRIES.

Downing's. The largest and finest of all Mulberries. A fine dessert fruit. 50 cts. each.

White. Fruit white; does not compare in quality with the last. 25 cts. each; 4 to 6 feet, transplanted, 50 cts. each.

Russian. (Morus Moretti.) A valuable sort, introduced into this country by the Mennonites of the West. Very hardy. 25 cts. each; 4 to 6 feet, transplanted, 50 cts. each.

CHESTNUTS.

American Sweet (*Castanea Americana*). An excellent fruit, and productive. 50 cts. each; in large quantities at special rates. We have several thousands for forest planting, one to two feet high.

Chinquipin (*Castanea pumilla*). A dwarf tree producing an abundance of small, sweet nuts. The trees bear at a height of two feet and upwards, and the burrs are in great numbers, close together, and one nut in each burr. Perfectly hardy and desirable. 50 cts. each.

Japan (*Castanea Japonica*). A worthy sort from Japan, producing an abundance of very large nuts, often seven in a burr, and at a very young age. Is worthy of trial. \$1.00 each.

Spanish (*Castanea vesca*). Very large nuts and a productive bearer. Not a sure cropper in this latitude. 50 cts. each; larger, \$1.00 each.



Chestnut Burr.

HICKORIES.

Shell-bark, or Tuscatine. (*Carya alba*.) A native nut capable of being cultivated, and producing large crops. 75 cts. each.

BEECH-NUTS.

We can furnish a variety of sizes of this valuable ornamental tree, which in fruiting specimens bears very sweet, triangular nuts of small size, but in great profusion. 50 cts. to \$1.00 each.

WALNUTS.

Black. (*Juglans nigra*.) A desirable nut-tree, as well as one of the most valuable ornamental or timber trees; hardy. 50 cts. to \$1.00 each.

BUTTERNUTS.

American. (*Juglans cinerea*.) Long, oval nuts, with an abundance of rich oily and pleasant meat. Makes a large, spreading, open-topped tree, of ornamental merit. 50 cts. each.

PRICES,

Unless specially quoted with description.

\$1.00 per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred.

RED VARIETIES.

Cuthbert. (Queen of the Market.) Berries, large, dark crimson, quite firm, sprightly acid, and of excellent quality. This is a most productive and healthy sort, and probably the finest market sort offered. Well tested, and a certain cropper.

Hansell. Berries, medium, very bright crimson, excellent quality, and firm. Very early, vigorous, and productive; very hardy.

Philadelphia. Berries, medium in size, deep crimson purple, vigorous, hardy, productive, and a fine sort for shipping purposes. Canes, smooth and dark red.

Marlboro'. Berries, very large and of good quality; very hardy, healthy, and productive.

Red Falstaff. A very old variety, with light-colored canes; a good fruiter and of fine quality.

Turner. Berries, medium in size, red, and of excellent quality. A fine berry for home use; early, hardy, productive, and a sure bearer.

YELLOW VARIETIES.

Caroline. Berries, very large, orange-yellow, best quality, and hardy. A great bearer and vigorous grower. Fine for home use.

Golden Queen. Berry, very large, amber-colored, firm, and of highest quality; hardy, very productive, and a good cropper. A fine berry for home use, and the best yellow Raspberry for shipping purposes; \$1.50 per dozen.

BLACK VARIETIES.

Gregg. Berries, very large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty, and of fine flavor; very productive, and responds freely to high cultivation.

Souhegan. Berries, often $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, and 20 to 30 in a cluster; quality, superior. A fine market berry, very productive, and perfectly hardy. We were among the earliest to introduce this variety.

JUNE BERRIES.

A valuable native fruit recently introduced to cultivation. Our original stock was obtained from Benj. G. Smith, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass., who has fruited it for years, and displayed them at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The plants assume about the same size and appearance as a currant, except in foliage, and are adapted to all good soils. The fruit is black, with bloom, as large as a Cherry Currant, borne in clusters, and is of rich sub-acid flavor, excellent for the table or preserving; ripens in June. 35 cts. each.

ASPARAGUS.

A very worthy spring vegetable, which is increasing in demand.

To produce the best results, plough or trench the soil deeply and incorporate large quantities of manure. Plant the roots about three inches deep, in double rows, two and one-half to three feet apart, and eighteen inches to two feet apart in the rows.

The size of the plants depend as much on the culture as on the variety.

Conover's Colossal. Very large size, rapid growth, and excellent quality. \$1.00 per hundred; \$6.00 per thousand. Extra strong plants, \$2.00 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.

Moore's Cross-Breed. A gigantic grower with best cultivation, originating in Concord, Mass. Shoots have been shown at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society eighteen inches long and one and one-half inches in diameter. \$2.00 per hundred.