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Reading Nursery.

J. W. MANNING,

READING, Mass.



J. W. MANNING was awarded a Prize Medal by the UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION in PHILADELPHIA, in September, 1876, for a collection of Apples, shown in the Pomological Department.

1877.



GRANITE BEAUTY APPLE.

(Winter.)



SCOTCH OR EUROPEAN LARCH.

*Illustrating a well developed tree in open ground.
See remarks, Prices, &c., on page 33.*



AUSTRIAN PINE.

*Illustrating a 3-foot tree.
See page 30.*

READING NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1854.

UPPER
NURSERY



J. W. MANNING,

READING, Mass.

NURSERIES, BORDERING ON BOSTON AND MAINE R. R.

12 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,

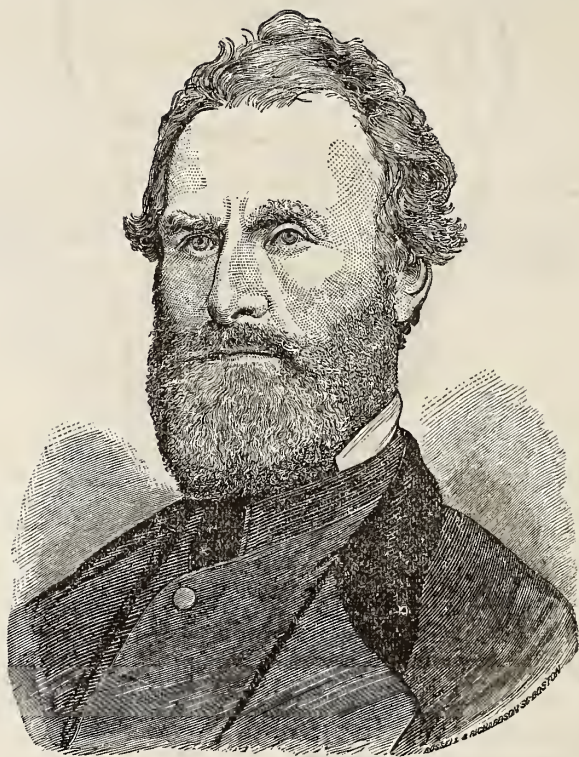
ROSES, Many Varieties,

EVERGREEN TREES,

WELL TESTED SORTS, MANY RARE KINDS.

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

READING
DEPOT.



J. W. Manning

Descriptive Catalogue

OF THE

READING NURSERY.

Established 1854, by

J. W. MANNING, Proprietor.

READING, Mass.

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

☞ The Reading Highland Station is only 106 rods North of Reading Station, and only 15 rods from the larger Nursery where there is a collection of 300,000 trees not surpassed in New England. ☞

Office and Packing Sheds 70 rods from Reading Depot, on High Street, and nearer the Highland Station.

This Catalogue annuls all former ones.

We have reduced our retail prices from 20 to 33 per cent., hoping to sustain patronage. 1876 was one of our most successful season's sales, for which we thank our patrons.

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 30 years, and aided in laying out, grading and decorating many Public and Private Grounds, and trust we are able to advise in the selection of 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 ample variety of 100 or more distinct sorts.

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

When trees are long exposed out of ground, they start tardily, if they live at all. The loss of 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—say from April 20th to May 25th, and deeper than is often practised.

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 surer than most business affairs.

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 and 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. No allowance made unless claim is made within ten days after receipt of trees.

After shipment as directed, or according to our best judgment, we are not accountable. Application for damages by delay should be made of the forwarder.

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 assistants to warrant perfect success in all trees. Truthfulness to name and good order on leaving our hands is all the responsibility we assume.

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

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



ROSTIEZER PEAR. Ripe in August.



ROCK MAPLE TREE.
8 to 16 feet high.

NOTICE.

This Catalogue is a descriptive one—retail prices are named in most cases.

We hope purchasers will not fail to deal with us direct. To do so it is best to come to the Nursery. Something seen may be of use to the visitor.

We have long been injured by parties claiming to be our travelling agents, and as evidence they show our card, circular or price-list. That is no evidence that they will deliver our stock, or that we ever saw the party. Some will buy a few dollars' worth of us, and obtain nearly all they sell from the most remote establishments, grown in very different soil and climate, to which is added the exposure of long transportation—often several weeks transpiring between the time of digging these trees and the delivery of them—while the purchaser supposed them grown in our grounds. We are thus censured when not at fault. Accept no agent claiming to sell our stock who cannot show an open letter, dated within 20 days, signed in our 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 ground, and commanding views, we commend the vicinity of our Nursery, known as Reading Highlands. The mountain system of south-western New Hampshire is in full view, including the Temple, Mason, Lyndesboro', Peterboro', Greenfield, Francestown and Unconnonux Mountains, with Joe English Hill away in New Boston, also the Grand Monadnock, near Keene; these heights are 50 to 75 miles away to the north-west; due west stands Wachusett in Massachusetts. Our collection of Hedge, Fruit and Ornamental Trees is accessible to all those inclined to examine our grounds, whether as buyers or not.

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

What and How to Plant.

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 field crops require from year to year. This is what we are obliged to do in the Nursery, and will prove infallible everywhere. Most trees feel a shock at transplanting; they feel it most from a good soil to a poor soil.

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.

Thrifty vigorous trees are readily distinguished from stunted ones by the previous year's growth; in evergreens by a dark luxuriant color, varied only by the natural shade of green peculiar to the different varieties of evergreens. The sickly, yellow color seen on trees grown in grass or weeds, or on an exhausted soil, is an item of comparison to be borne in mind in selecting. We offer evergreens of rich colors, and of ample recent growth. Many of them are improved by several transplantings, and by cutting back.

PLANTING TREES.—We seldom use water about the roots of trees except to sprinkle the

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

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

STAKING TREES.—Tall trees of any variety should be staked to prevent swaying by the wind.

MULCHING is of the utmost importance; they are much surer to live. Trees thus cared for, often make as much progress the first season as without it in two seasons. 6 inches deep of some litter placed about the trees and spreading a foot or two beyond the roots would be a fair mulching.

AFTER CULTURE.—No satisfactory success can be looked for from trees standing continuously in grass; the ground all about them should be as mellow and rich as for corn.

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.)

Gladly would we assist to load a sale upon a vehicle; the labor would be less to us than the free delivery of such sale at the depot or express office in Reading, even if packed, and save that important item of **TIME** to us.

Nine-tenths of the sales sent out are packed in bales or boxes. There is no substitute for Meadow Moss (*Spagnum*); we collect ten cords a year and use it pretty freely about the roots of trees in packing. Two weeks have often transpired and yet roots were found fresh when packed in Moss.

A large tree box, for which \$3 is charged, contains at least 120 feet of dimension lumber; then nails, iron straps, cost of making, &c., cost all we charge for them.

It is the universal custom in all Nurseries to charge for thorough packing. Small packages, merely tied together with strings, is not the packing we charge for. It is often we use 4 to 6 mats to a bale, and bushels of moss, litter, straw, cords, strings, &c.

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

We have seen Evergreens set after long exposure, of which not one in five hundred lived; while on the other hand we sent 1000 (12 to 15 inch) *Arbor-Vitæ* 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 ten days these plants came back into our Nursery, were unboxed, and replanted with no watering. Not over 25 out of the 1000 plants died. Good packing saved these plants from being a total loss. Had they gone out simply tied in bundles, with no moss or mats, nearly a complete loss would have been the case, instead of a cost of four to six dollars to pay freight both ways and replanting again. These plants are in prime condition to sell again, after two years since transplanting.

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 the clean cultivation of our grounds, and invite attention.

Our Hedges are a source of pride to us, and cannot fail to be suggestive to others. They are seen here of a dozen varieties of trees, mostly evergreens, from 2 to 10 feet high. Our success in planting nearly 2000 Arbor-Vitæ trees, in 1876, along our nursery avenues, was about perfect. The trees were 4 to 8 feet high, set according to height. The 6 to 8 feet trees were planted in line; then the 4 to 5 feet plants, and the result was, only five trees died, as they now appear, March 1, 1877. Our success, in 1875, of planting over 600 feet of hedge of 6 to 8 feet trees, was eminently successful. These hedges are on exhibition to all who may call.

We can show the *Pyrus Japonica* (or Japan Quince) in hedges, both the red and white flowering varieties; also of the Privet and the Three-Thorned Acacia, the Hemlock, White Pine, Norway Spruce, Blue Spruce, Black Spruce, Scotch Larch, and Balsam Fir. Then our Pruned Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, designed for separate planting, are a feature of our establishment by no means to be overlooked. We have Arbor-Vitæ and Hemlocks of the most compact, close-pruned habit, of globular, pyramidal and conical shape.

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

We have had our full share of loss and delay in learning for thirty years what is hardy in our grounds. We will inform all who consult us in person what our experience has been.

TESTIMONIALS.

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, August 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 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."

[See Massachusetts Horticultural Society Silver Medal below, and cut of Woodward Arbor Vitæ.]



This WOODWARD ARBOR VITÆ requires no pruning to keep it in globular form. The cut above shows a tree 2 feet high and 2 feet through the top. Price \$1; smaller plants 50c.



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.

WINCHENDON, MASS., June 12, 1876.

J. W. MANNING, Esq.:

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

Yours most gratefully sincere,

DENIS C. MORAN,

Catholic Pastor.

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

J. W. MANNING, Esq.:

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

Respectfully Yours,

HARRISON HALEY.

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

J. W. MANNING, Esq.:

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

Yours truly,

DAVID CROSS,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

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

Mr. J. W. MANNING:

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

J. K. BOYNTON.

SUGAR HILL, N. H., May 29, 1875.

Mr. MANNING:

Sir,—A neighbor of mine wants some grape vines. If you have "Dracut Amber" and "Hartford Prolific," strong vines, to forward, send them by express to me, at LISBON, N. H. No other kinds will do.

I have a "Dracut Amber" that I had of you 3 years since that I would not take \$50 for. It is all you recommended, and better in quality than I expected; some think it as good as the "Hartford." It has been very hardy, strong grower and prodigious bearer and very early, and is the Grape for our latitude.

Truly yours, &c.,

WILLIAM M. TAYLOR.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks of the citizens of the town of Bedford be returned to Jacob W. Manning, Esq., of Reading, Mass. (a native of this town), for a valuable present, of more than fifty dollars worth of Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees for the Cemetery at Bedford Centre.

Resolved, That the Town-Clerk be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Manning, and to record the same on the town records.

A true copy of the records of the town of Bedford, N. H., 1875.

SILAS A. RIDDLE,

Town-Clerk.

A collection of Evergreen Trees of \$40 in value was given to the Parsonage some 5 years before the above record. Also, subsequent to that, \$75 worth were given for the Cemetery Extension.

Major J. W. Wellman, of Wakefield, purchased of us in the spring of 1875, Apple trees of very extra large size, with a root in proportion to top. The *Wakefield Citizen and Banner*, of Jan. 13th, 1877, says, "Major J. W. Wellman has shown us the Ransdell (winter) Sweeting Apple plucked from the tree in October, seventeen months after the tree had been planted in his garden; the fruit was large and handsome, an apple measuring 3 and 1-2 inches diameter."

Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples, according to size and habit of tree.....	20 to 30 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries.....	15 to 20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries, medium growers.....	10 to 15 " " " "
Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines.....	10 to 15 " " " "
Dwarf Pears.....	8 to 10 " " " "
Dwarf Apples.....	6 to 8 " " " "
Grape.....	rows 8 to 10 feet apart; 8 to 10 feet in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 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 " "	69	6 " "	1210
20 " "	110	5 " "	1745
18 " "	135	4 " "	2725
15 " "	195	3 " "	4840
12 " "	300	2 " "	10950
10 " "	455	1 " "	43560

Special Notice.

It is frequently asked where our place of business or sample store is in Boston. The sale season is but a 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 to do so continually, 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 nurseryman 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 dry specimens from sidewalks and cellars.

CATALOGUE.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

The culture of the Apple has suffered some drawbacks in many parts of Eastern Massachusetts and in other sections for some years past. The Canker-worm has had a discouraging effect with many who would otherwise be inclined to plant.

The Thurlow Farm in West Newbury once had 3000 Apple trees growing upon it—nearly all Baldwins, planted mostly by its present senior occupant. The Canker-worms took possession; and other duties pressed upon the owner; the worms had their own way for years, so that no crop was obtained to compare with the hopes of the planter. Most of the trees ceased to exist. But a new turn in affairs took place; new council prevailed and a war began on the enemy. The best of the orchards were selected and most thoroughly attended to, *Printer's Ink* applied so often to a band of tar paper around the trunks of the trees, that the grubs did not succeed in ascending the trees and lay their eggs. This was succeeded by a crop in 1876, of 900 barrels of the best of apples, while the actual cost of the prevention was only 4 cents per tree, proved by a careful account of the expense. No crop on the farm paid so well, even at the low rate of \$1.50 per barrel.

Evidently there is a movement coming over the minds of people that it is time to renew the planting of Apple Orchards and take care of them. The attention required to succeed in growing the apple is only on a par with the care required to grow any crop. It is requisite to have live vigilant men to look well to any crop. This applies to all other occupations, and to fruit-culture especially. It is all very simple, so that the unsuccessful man has only to hang his head in shame while here and there about him the attentive man gets his reward according to his skill and labor.

Mr. Paul Hsley, of Newbury, Mass., planted 28 Roxbury Russet Apple trees in 1861, costing less than 50 cents each, on land where the onion crop had been successful. The trees grew healthy and strong. He had gathered several crops, but in 1875 unusual results attended him. It was the odd year. One hundred barrels of the most perfect apples were harvested from these trees, to say nothing of windfalls and imperfect specimens. He was offered \$4.00 per barrel for the whole lot, but he subsequently received much more, realizing \$450.00 cash. His treatment was like our own rule, to grow fruit in a soil that would grow a larger crop of corn or vegetables.

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

All property will deteriorate if neglected; this especially applies to property in vegetable and animal life, growth and perfection.

Our list of the varieties of Apples extends infinitely beyond those enumerated here, so that if an order of a dozen or more 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. For market, certain standard sorts sell best. None but good varieties are grown. Some are better adapted to some soils and markets than others. Our selection of varieties, after 30 years' experience with fruits, is a guarantee for merit as selections from the most popular authors, or the approved lists of County or State Societies, for we have long been an active member of various County, State and National Societies. 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 in importance is the Apple. Its period extends nearly or quite through the year.

Every one of the 20,000 Apple trees we offer has been transplanted since they were 1 to 3 years from bud, and growing as they do on a light soil and easy digging, we get splendid yellow fibrous roots.

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

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

For 25 cents, ~~7-8 to 1 1/4 inch diameter, and 5 to 6 feet high;~~ very good tops and thrifty, with good roots.

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

For \$1.00, ~~2 to 3 inches diameter, with a splendid top, and 8 to 10 feet high, except some of a dwarfish habit or cut back.~~

We offer our choice of varieties of the above sizes at \$2.50, \$4.50 and \$9.00 per dozen.

Red Astrachan. Large, red, with white bloom; very beautiful, pleasant acid, tender, white flesh. Great grower, and profuse bearer in alternate years. Succeeds everywhere; very popular. Early August. Fine for cooking and popular for eating. Very desirable.

Primate. Medium size, pale yellow, with a blush; flesh white, tender, sub acid; stocky grower. Aug.

Sweet Bough. Large, pale yellow; flesh white, tender and crisp when fully ripe, with a rich, sweet and sprightly flavor. Tree moderate and upright grower. Aug. and Sept.

Early Harvest. Medium, yellow, tender and good sub-acid. Symmetrical grower. August.

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 more than 30 years before the public. The trees from buds grow feebly, but grafted in the top of established trees, it soon comes into bearing. Season, Aug. 1 to Oct. 15. Price of trees, 50c; cions by mail, 50c per doz.

Shropshirevine. 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.

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 cions, 50c per doz. Trees 5 to 8 feet, 25 to 75 cents.

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

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

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

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; very upright grower. Oct.

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

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

**TETOFSKY APPLE.**

(See description on page 14.)

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. A sort of prince among apples. Sept.

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.

Fall Pippin. 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.

Black Gillflower. It is quite oblong, dark brown, seen in market in winter, eagerly sought for as an eating apple, of which many can be eaten without a sense of fullness. Bears well and commands a ready sale.

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.

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

Peck's Pleasant. Large, pale yellow, handsome, crisp, juicy, rich and high flavored. Tree vigorous and productive. A very fine apple. Dec. to Feb.

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. The stock of trees very limited.

Grimes's Golden. Now. 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.

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

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 on the Butter's farm in Wilmington, and has been known nearly 100 years. We have seen those who ate fruit from the original tree. (Get trees from near the parent and first type.) Dec. to April.

Famense. (Snow Apple.) Medium size, roundish, very handsome, deep crimson, tender, white fleshed, juicy, high-flavored and delicious. Tree vigorous and productive. Nov. to Feb.

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

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

King (Tompkins County). Very large, flattish, striped red and yellow. This apple is very much sought for. Tree free grower in long branches. Handsomer and superior in flavor to Baldwin. New; origin, western New York. Dec. 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.



THE DARTMOUTH CRAB APPLE.

(See description on page 15.)

Ladies' Sweet. Large size, yellow ground, with dull red over most of the surface, with light specks, covered over with 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 25 years as a desirable eating and baking apple.

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

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. March to June.

Russian Apples.

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 New England. Price, 5 ft. 25c; 6 to 8 ft. 50c.

Tetofsky. (See Illustration.) Ripe early in August. The tree is upright, forming an open head; comes to bearing extremely early, often the second year after being budded or grafted; bears every year. We would plant 10 feet apart, or even much less. Fruit good size, nearly round, yellow, beautifully striped with red. Flesh white, juicy, pleasant acid, aromatic. Adapted to small gardens. July and August. Not much disseminated. We offer 6 feet trees, 50c each; 4 feet, 25c each.

New Brunswick. Origin, New Brunswick. A seedling or hybrid between those noted Russian apples, Red Astrachan and Duchesse of Oldenburg. Thus making three of the most desirable sorts of apples, especially for the north. We witnessed early in August, 1875, 150 miles north of St. John, N. B., 3,000 trees of this New Brunswick Apple growing in a specimen or Premium Orchard, having special treatment, being then 3 to 4 years from grafting; when 1½ inch diameter, many of them had 50 to 70 splendid apples upon them. (The trees grow finely in our grounds the past 4 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. 50c.

(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.)

Crab Apples.

Mostly 6 to 8 feet high.

Yellow Siberian. Remarkable as a great trailer; clear yellow, conical, uniformly fair. Contrasts well with the red and striped varieties. Price 35c; extra large trees, 7 to 8 feet, in bearing, 75c.

Red Siberian. Striped, conical, early and abundant bearer: has long been a favorite, and is yet a reliable variety. 35c; extra specimen trees, in bearing, 75c. each.

Transcendent. One of the most popular Crabs. In size this Crab, on its introduction, was a great advance. Yellow, with red stripe; bears young and quite abundant. Strong grower and large leaf. Season, last of Sept. and early Oct. Price, 6 feet, 35c; 7 to 8 feet, in bearing, 75c.

Queen's Choice. This Crab originated near Montreal. Has been extensively disseminated in northern Vermont and New Hampshire, and especially in Canada. We have seen its wonderful fruitfulness in our own soil. Stock very limited. Trees 6 to 8 ft. 75c.

Hyslop. Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple. Deep crimson. Very popular on account of its size and color. Keeps late. 6 ft. 35c; extra bearing, 75c.

Dartmouth Crab. Origin, Hanover, N. H. (See cut.) Introduced by us some years ago. This tree is peculiar in its growth; quite upright and distinct; a full regular head when in bearing. The original tree we took cions from was some 8 inches in diameter and 20 feet in height. Fruit one and a half inches in diameter; is a great bearer; fine for cooking and preserves; will make the best of cider; keeps late in fall or early winter. Color very handsome, dark crimson and orange, with bloom. We have made a specialty of this variety, and other many extra large trees, 8 to 10 feet, in bearing, 75c; 6 to 7 ft. 35c.

Souard. 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.

— We offer 12 Crab Apple Trees, made up of 5 to 10 varieties of first class size, for \$5; or 6 of 6 varieties, including the Russian Apples, of large, select, bearing size, for \$3.

Dwarf Apples.

Much attention has been given to planting Dwarf Apples of late years, with the most gratifying success, especially where rich cultivation is afforded them. All sorts succeed equally well when worked upon Paradise or Doree 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 so healthy as standard trees and wonderfully productive, are a great ornament and satisfaction to every planter who will attend to them properly. The dwarf habit is preserved by shortening in. We have seen a bushel of nice apples on a dwarf tree only 6 feet high, but pruned back so as to be 5 or 6 feet in breadth of the top. They should be planted from 6 to 8 feet apart, or 1000 to an acre. We have many in full bearing now. 2½ to 4 feet high, 35c; strong trees in bearing, 75c.

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 a rank above all fruits of northern latitude, except the grape and peach.

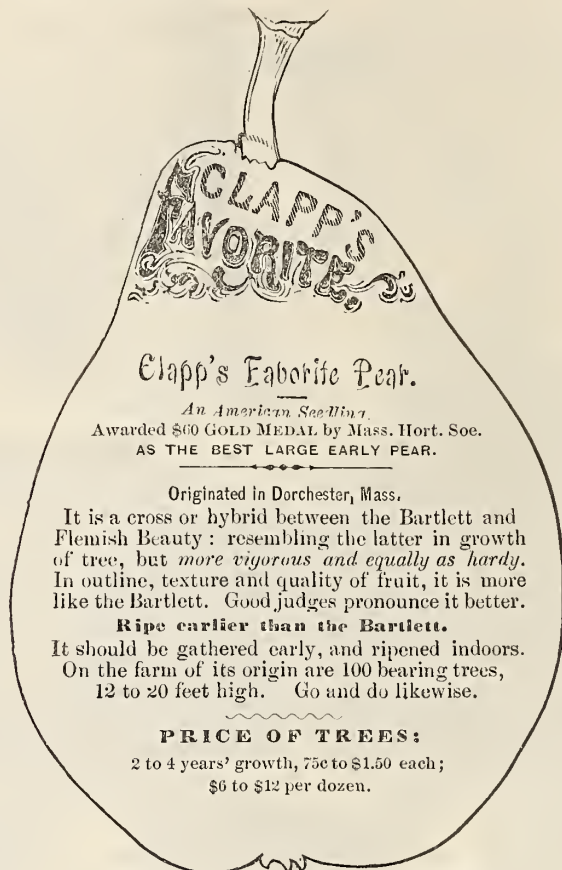
But the Pear like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without labor, attention and skill. The relative prices of the Apple and the Pear being about as one to five, show at the same time the superior value of the latter, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection. Good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

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.

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

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

Dwarf Pear trees are in demand. They require deep soil, liberal manuring, and clean cultivation. No. 1 trees, many in bearing, 35 to 50c and upwards. Extra large trees, price on selection.



CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR.

Doyenne d'Ete. No earlier pear than this. Small, round, sweet. Tree quite upright in growth. August 1st.

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

Beurre Giffard. Medium, fine quality, melting, medium size, long pear form, brownish on sunny side. slender grower. One of the best.

Rosiezer. Small, juicy, rich, sweet, one of the best; dark brownish green; a profuse bearer. The growth requires heading back to make a good formed top. Aug.

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 clons by mail, 50c per dozen. It should always be gathered early.

Bartlett. Large, buttery, melting; the most popular of all; standard of excellence. It is always safe to plant more of this pear. Sept.

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 1876.

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

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

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

Doyenne Boussock. 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 10 feet trees that replant safely.

Howell. A beautiful American variety, large, light waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; rich aromatic flavor. Tree an upright grower and good bearer; very hardy and valuable; an early bearer. Sept. and Oct.

- Beurre Superfine.** In growth, bearing and quality it is vigorous, fruitful, pleasant sprightly, juicy and melting.
- Buffum.** Medium, brown and yellow; very erect and great grower and bearer. Sweet. We have 8 to 10 ft. trees that transplant well. Oct. \$1.50 to \$2.50. Does well on the quince root as a Dwarf.
- 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.
- 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.
- Beurre Rose.** Large, cinnamon russet, half melting, musky, high flavored and excellent. Oct. and Nov. Excellent for market; fruit remarkably fair. Tree not handsome when young, and hard to propagate. Best to graft into top of well advanced tree. Price on selection. Price of cions, 50c per dozen. (We have a few grafted trees 7 to 9 feet.) \$2 each.
- 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. \$1.50 to \$3.00.
- Onondaga, or Swan's Orange.** Large, deep yellow; valuable for market; rather spirited; bears heavily in nearly all soils. Fruit often very large. Tree disposed to branch low. Often keeps to Dec.
- Beurre Hardy, or Sterckmans.** Large, russeted, melting, vinous, rich and high-flavored. Tree vigorous and very productive. A superior pear. Oct.
- 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.
- Beurre Chateaux.** Very large, pyriform, skin yellow, shaded with orange and crimson, sprinkled with russet. Highly recommended for its early bearing as well as its fine size and beauty. Keeps well, from Oct. to Dec. Good.
- Marle Louise.** Large, melting, vinous, rich and luscious. Tree an irregular grower, but fine bearer. One of the very finest pears. Oct. and Nov.
- Abbott.** Medium size, handsome, melting, sweet and excellent. Forms a handsome pyramidal tree, and very productive. Sept.
- Merriman.** Large, handsome, russeted, juicy, melting and rich. Tree vigorous, erect growing and remarkably productive. A popular and fine pear. Oct.
- Duchesse d'Angouleme, q.** A magnificent pear when grown upon the quince stock. Fruit of the largest size; skin greenish yellow, spotted with russet; flesh white, very juicy, with a rich and excellent flavor. Tree vigorous, upright, with yellowish shoots. Not grown on Pear stock much. Oct. to Dec.
- Lawrence.** Medium, yellow, thickly dotted, with a flavor like loaf sugar. One of the best. Tree a moderate, healthy grower and good bearer. Nov. and Jan.
- Dana's Hovey.** Medium size; yellowish brown; handsome; no new or old pear can surpass it in sweetness and aroma, resembling the Banana; does not rot at core; good grower; bears abundantly; season, Nov. to Jan.
- 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.
- Doyenne du Comice.** Large, melting, rich, perfumed and luscious. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the best pears. Oct. and Nov.
- Vicar of Winkfield (Le Cure), q.** Large, long, not first quality, but very productive. Best on quince. Should be well grown on dry, warm soil, to give them a blush, when they are very good, and will keep in the cellar all winter.

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

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

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 feet, 50c; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.

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. 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. Price, 75c.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry succeeds as Dwarf or standard trees; is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil or dryest situation. Many varieties of rapid growth, with large glossy leaves, forming fine pyramidal shaped heads, 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, 50c; 5 to 7 feet, 75c; 7 to 8 feet, \$1.

- 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.
- Cleveland.** (Dr. Kirkland.) Large size, yellowish, covered with bright red; quality excellent, strong grower and productive. Last of June.
- Downer's Late Red.** Rather large, light red; tender, juicy and delicious; vigorous and productive. Middle of July. One of the surest and most popular in N. England.
- May Duke.** Rather large, dark red, juicy and rich. An old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.
- Early Richmond.** (Kentish, Virginia, May.) Medium size, dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, with a roundish, spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters, when some other varieties have been killed. Ripens after the middle of June.
- Reine Hortense.** Very fine, large, bright red; juicy and delicious; vigorous and productive.
- Coe's Transparent.** Medium size, amber and light red, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree spreading, vigorous and a good bearer. End of June.
- 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.

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

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

The cost of protecting a large orchard from the attacks of the enemy will 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 to 5 feet, 50c; 5 to 6 feet, 75c; 6 to 7 feet, \$1; extra strong trees, price on selection.

- Smith's Orleans.** Very large, reddish purple; juicy, rich and excellent; vigorous and productive. Last of Aug.
- Imperial Gage.** (Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage) Fruit large, oval; skin pale green; flesh juicy, rich, sweet and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Sept. 1.

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

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

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

Washington. Very large, round, yellow, handsome, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree very vigorous and productive when old. 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 Bavay. Large, greenish yellow, roundish, juicy, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. A fine late fruit. End of Sept.

Minor, Chickasaw, Wild Goose, German Prune and others.

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, 1874 and 1875. 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.

We have some thousands of peach trees of leading and rare sorts, transplanted last year when one growth from bud, that are of increased value by such treatment; 4 to 6 and 7 feet high.

Price, 1 to 2 yrs. 4 to 5 feet, 25c; extra larger or older trees, 50c; per dozen, \$2 to \$4.

The varieties named before Hale's Early, are fully tested. They are as hardy as other peach trees. They are a new era in peach culture. We had little sale for them last year. Are we to infer that people are satisfied that older varieties are good enough? Amsden, Alexander, Early Louise, Early Beatrice, are all very early. We have fine trees of new and rare sorts.

Hale's Early. Medium size; greenish white with red cheek; first quality. Tree healthy, good grower and productive.

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

Crawford's Early. This very beautiful and best of yellow Peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sprightly acid. The tree vigorous, wonderfully productive and hardy. Early in Sept.

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

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

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. 4 to 5 feet, 25c; 6 to 7 feet, 50c.

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

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

Old Mixon Free. Large, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; tender, rich and good; one of the best. First to middle of September.

Stump of the World. Very large, roundish, skin white with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good.

Crawford's Late. Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with a dull red cheek. Tree vigorous, moderately productive. One of the finest late sorts. Last of September. Best for late preserving. These are leading sorts, but our list is much larger.

APRICOTS.

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

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

Early Golden. (Dubois.) Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet, hardy and productive. The original tree, by Dubois, near Fishkill, N. Y., is said to have borne ninety dollars' worth in one season. Last of July. 75c.

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

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

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

NECTARINES.

The Nectarine is a most delicious smooth skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow. It is really a smooth skinned peach. Give the same treatment as peaches require in culture. But the same care must be taken to defend it against the Curculio as for the Plum. 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.

Downton. Large; greenish white, with a dark red cheek; flesh greenish white, rich and high flavored; one of the best. Free.

Early Newington. Large; pale green, red in the sun; flesh pale red at the stone, juicy and rich; adheres to the stone.

MULBERRIES.

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

Downing's Everbearing. Very large, 2 inches long, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent. \$1.

White. The common variety. Grows to large trees, affording ample shade for streets, and at the same time bearing annually sweet, yellowish-brown fruit 1 to 1½ inches long. 50c.

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.

CURRANTS.

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 small bushes without injury as the Currant; and since the introduction of the newer varieties, the currant is attracting more notice than ever before. Messrs. F. & L. Clapp, of Dorchester, in 1863, sold from among their pear and apple orchards, 1200 bushels of fruit. The Cherry and La Versaillaise are the largest red sorts.

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

There is a great difference in the price of currants, according to the size of fruit. Think of \$2 per bushel for small sized fruit, and \$7 per bushel for large Cherry and La Versaillaise 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 every autumn; have no weeds or grass about the bushes.

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.; 1 year plants, 4 to 8 inch growth, 75 cents per doz.

La Versaillese. 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.; 1 year plants, 4 to 8 inches growth, 75 cts. per dozen. See cut.

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

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.

RHUBARB.

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

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

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



La Versaillese Currant.

COOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the Currant. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows, and mulch deeply, six inches or more, with straw, tan bark, coal

ashes, &c. There are plantations in Philadelphia thus treated, which have borne large crops for twenty years. The currant worm is an enemy to the Gooseberry. It is easily destroyed; the first show of the worm is seen and killed, the last of May or early in June they reappear.



SMITH'S SEEDLING GOOSEBERRY.

English Gooseberries. The number of varieties of English Gooseberries is almost innumerable. The fruit is generally large and handsome, but the tendency to mildew in our climate is discouraging to most but watchful cultivators. The best sorts are **Crown Rob** (Red) and **White Smith** (Green), which in favorable localities do extremely well. 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 delicate flavor. \$1.50 per dozen; 20c 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. \$2. per dozen; 25c each.

Smith's Seedling. From Windsor, Vt., by Dr. Smith. Large, oval, light green, with bloom. Flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower, very fruitful, excellent. A seedling from Houghton. C. H. Chase, of Lebanon, N. H., obtained the stock of Dr. Smith. We bought our stock of Chase in 1861, and named it Smith's Seedling. Illustrated it in catalogue and disseminated it. It is now esteemed one of the most desirable. Bearing plants, 25c each; \$2. per dozen. See cut, above.

BLACKBERRIES.

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

Dorchester. An old excellent variety; large, very sweet and productive. \$1.00 per dozen.

Lawton. (New Rochelle.) The well-known market variety, \$1.00 per doz.

Kittatunny. Large, black, sweet; soft when black; very hardy; ripens up gradually like the Lawton. Very largely planted. \$1.00 per doz.

Wilson's Early. Large, sweet, fair flavored; very productive; ripens up the fruit together, and is earlier than any other variety. One of the most desirable. We find it quite as hardy as most blackberries. Plants often not so strong as other varieties when young. \$1.00 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. \$1.00 per dozen.

Wachusett. This we had years ago, it has but few thorns. It is doubtless wonderful for fruitfulness if skillfully managed. \$2.00 per doz.

Agawam. Remarkable for number of berries on a cluster; its color and size commend it. Not much disseminated. \$3.00 per doz.

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit comes just after Strawberries, and when properly cultivated is quite profitable. Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well, or mulch heavy. As a protection against dry weather that so often shortens the crop, pull up all suckers but the few canes intended for fruiting. For field, rows 6 feet apart, 4 feet in the row. Pinch off canes left for bearing the next year, when three feet high, and prune off laterals the following spring within 12 or 18 inches of the cane. In garden culture tie up to single stake. Cut out old wood each year, just after fruiting, for all such die and would be in the way. Cover tender varieties in winter by bending down and throwing on earth.

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



MAMMOTH-CLUSTER BLACK-CAP RASPBERRY.

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; \$1.00 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; \$1.00 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 in New York city. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

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

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. \$1.00 per doz.

Black Cap.

Mammoth Cluster. Of all the Black Cap family this has proved the most wonderful in productiveness, size and uniformity of fruit, and stockiness and hardness of plant, 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. \$1.00 per doz. See cut next page.

Other Black Caps there are, but the above is superior to all. And we do not extend the list.

STRAWBERRIES.

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

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

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

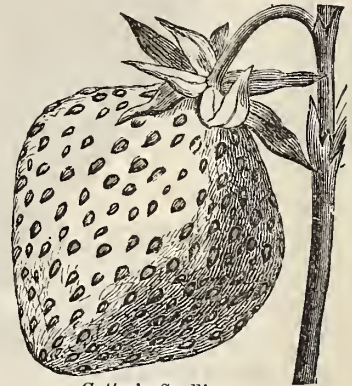
Price per 1000, on consultation.

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. This strawberry we introduced in 1850. 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. \$1.00 per hund. See cut.

We are able to furnish several other varieties of strawberry plants: Charles Downing, Kentucky, Green Prolific, Duncan, The Great West, and others.



Cutter's Seedling.

After all the varieties introduced since we commenced to grow strawberries in 1858, 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*. It is imperative to have good quality and fruitfulness, but after that culture has more than any thing else to do—we question if any improvement had been made in any of the new varieties sent out the last 15 years. We some years ago gave much attention to the strawberry, but at the low rates

plants are advertised, we cannot compete and do not court the trade.

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 of 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.

ASPARACUS.

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, as much as name and variety.

Grisson'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. \$3.00 per hundred.

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 ripening and 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 first.

The soil for the grape should be dry; when not naturally so, should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm sunny exposure. Cultivate as for corn. Extra strong vines for immediate bearing, after two or three times transplanted, give fruit often the first year. Price on selection—Price of well grown vines, many of them ready to fruit, 50c., except where noted.

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 us impetus to grape culture, because of its almost universal success. A popular variety where the choicer kinds sometimes mildew. 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 to 3 year, 50c. Extra twice transplanted, in bearing, \$1.

Hartford Prolific. Bunches rather large; berries quite large, globular; color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh sweet and juicy; ripens much before the Concord; valuable for its hardiness, abundant bearing and early maturity. 50c.

Dracut Amber. Origin, Dracut, Mass. (See Taylor's account on page 9.) Dark Amber color, somewhat transparent, velvety, 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.

Ives' Seedling. Quite as productive as the Clinton. Valuable for wine. As a sure bearer, it is a great addition to a collection. Ripe with the Concord; holds well to cluster, which is of compact, good form. As an eating grape it is quite as good as the Concord, and keeps longer.

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, '75 and '76. 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. Very low by the dozen. No grape is so well adapted to cover an arbor or form a shade. We cook them by the bushel. Strain out the pulp from the skins and seeds, add sugar, and sell in cans, and find no better sauce.

Janesville. This grape we saw first in Wisconsin in 1871. It is perfectly hardy with us, is black, a compact cluster, doubles; gives a very sure crop. Price, 2 years old, 75c.

Champion. Most excellent quality, noble cluster, compact form, berry large, color black. A grape that has made its way into favor because of its uniform perfection in our bad seasons. Keeps well, bears transportation. 75c. (Continued on page 27.)



ROGERS'S HYBRID GRAPE, No. 15.

The demand for these Hybrids is greater than our supply; they were hailed as a new era in grape culture when introduced some 15 years ago.

Price 50cts. for first-class ones—we have extra large vines that will bear at once for 75cts.

(Continued on next page.)

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. 50c.

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. 50c. See cut.

No. 19. (Merrimack.) Very large and earlier than the Dian; strongly resembles No. 4. Bunches and berries large and compact. A very strong grower. 50c.

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. 50c.

Delaware. Still holds its own as one of the finest of grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, 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.

Lady. "A new, early, white grape." From Northern Ohio. We are this grape in 1875. A seedling of the Concord. Holds on the cluster perfectly; has a sprightly vinous flavor; color a light greenish yellow, covered with white bloom; tender pulp. The originator says: "I offer it as the very best native white grape under cultivation." Price, 3 years, \$1.50.

Martha. (Seedling of Concord.) White, medium berry and cluster, melting, sweet, nearly all juice, skin tasteless and thin, hardy as Concord; very thick, dark foliage. 50c.

Diana. Long acknowledged as the standard of excellence. Amber color. 50c.

Isabella. Large, compact cluster, black, of good quality; ripens with Hartford Prolific. 50c.

Isabella. In favorable aspects it is desirable. Keeps well into winter. Ripens in favored places. 50c.

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

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

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

Bumelan. 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, 50c.

Allen's Hybrid. Light greenish amber color. Few foreign grapes are of better quality; requires a good dry soil, and favored locality. 50c.

Croton. A light greenish-yellow grape. It has not yet fruited with us. 75c.

The Brighton Grape. This has been several years before the public. We have not printed it yet. Its merits are: 1st, Excellence of quality; 2d, Vigor and hardiness of vine; 3d, Early ripening; 4th, Beauty and size of fruit; 5th, Beauty of vine and foliage. Price, \$1.00.

It will be seen we name nearly 24 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 give us the surest crop.

Evergreens, Windbreaks and Hedges.

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

The watchword has gone forth from high authority, stimulated by a Premium of \$1,000 offered by the State Board of Agriculture, for the most worthy results after ten years' growth of trees. We hope to see thousands start out for the premium. We intend to plant 50,000 trees, and hope to sell many more than that number to those who do not follow the occupation of growing trees for sale.

The Scotch Pine for which a premium is offered is a European tree; the facts quoted of its value as timber are mostly foreign, but the tree will live easy and grow well as we do know and can show the fact in growing trees. This tree is offered in large quantities and at low rates by the 1000—2 years old from seedbeds 5 to 9 inches high.

The Scotch Larch is so long and well known that no doubt can exist of its practicability. We offer 1500 trees, 3 to 7 feet, all transplanted in 1876. Of these we have an excess, cheap by the hundred. And trees from seedbeds 1 to 2 years old at very low rates by the quantity.

We propose to plant from the seedbeds many thousand of the Larch of the size of straws, and grow them for future sale. We have trees of it planted 18 years ago that warrant us to believe that more than 50 cords of wood can be grown in 25 years ^{on an acre of} good land at a small outlay for suitable trees to plant—say 1 to 2 feet high, or more than once transplanted.

The planting of the Scotch Larch trees from the seed bed, in forest plantations, without a previous transplanting in good rich land, does not impress us as a good way for all to adopt. We would get transplanted trees and plant them as early in April as possible, or late in autumn, for if the attempt is made to move the Larch at a time usually thought proper to plant Evergreens in the Spring, it will be a general or complete failure. We believe our native *White Pine* (*Pinus Strobus*) is the best tree for a *Farm Windbreak*. We are not able to supply from the Nursery rows over 1000 trees 2 to 4 feet high, but our ability to supply small seedlings is equal to any call we anticipate. Of all the 100 varieties of Evergreen trees we have in the Nursery, our experience of 30 years tells us plainly that the *White Pine* is one of the most desirable trees to plant along the borders of farms or fields. Small fields and gardens will not admit of so large growing trees as the Pines, Larches, Spruces, &c. The American Arbor Vitæ is adapted in such a case; by pruning they are kept within bounds and are decidedly ornamental. All Evergreens to remain healthy require to make a growth from top to bottom, and will not long bear so close pruning as will keep them from expansion. Hedges are often planted for effect as a screen to cut off unsightly views, or for a neat attractive ornament. It is practical to use a dozen varieties of Evergreens for Hedges.

To return to the merits of the *White Pine*. It is an easy matter to decide its merits by numerous natural localities, as well as artificial examples. Rows of *White Pines* at the Hunnewell Estate in Wellesley, Mass., are what about 20 years' growth has produced, expanding 30 feet and 40 feet high. Early in August, 1875, we were at Fredericton, the Capitol of the Province of New Brunswick. There along the north of the Governor's Mansion stands the *White Pine*, limbed to the ground, 3 to 4 feet diameter and 75 or more feet in height. The effect in all cold sunny days must be like a sudden transportation of 500 miles South. The fruit and vegetables in the well kept garden were as far advanced as in the early situations about Arlington, Mass., if not over as early as open culture in New Jersey.

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

We again call attention to the important fact of buyers visiting in person our Nursery, where all the stock we advocate is to be seen growing.

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

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

We do not hesitate to call trees hardy that succeed under our treatment; and buyers are

presumed to give them as good or a better chance than we have. At least they can have the benefit of our experience worked out and in print, and our word and example, for we have no secrets to compel success.



Pyramidal Pruned Arbor Vite, 6 feet.

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

Price of pyramidal pruned, 4 to 6 feet, according to compactness and beauty, 75c to \$2 each.



Natural formed Arbor Vite, 4 feet.

Arbor Vitae (Fluja). (*Occidentalis*.) For hedges. See cut of Natural-formed Arbor Vite.

American or Canadensis. This plant is, all things considered, the finest Evergreen for screens, or hedges. 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, perfectly impervious to the sight. Good to divide the lawn from other parts of the grounds, or to cover unsightly objects.

For hedges, by the hundred. Price, 10 to 15 in., \$5; 2 to 2½ ft., \$10; 3 to 4 ft., \$15; 4 to 5 ft., \$20 per h.

Arbor Vitae Trees as gathered from the pastures and forests of Maine, at less than half the above rates.

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



Close Conically Pruned, 2 to 4 feet.

Price of conically pruned, 2 to 4 feet, according to compactness and beauty, 75c to \$2.

Compacta, Parsons. Very dwarf and compact, with a globular head of a light green color; perfectly hardy; 2 feet high and 18 inches diameter, 75c.

Globosa. Globular habit and very distinctly marked; never grows over 4 feet. Serves to make a contrast. 1 to 2 feet, 25 to 75c.



Woodward Arbor Vite, 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. See facsimile Silver Medal on page 8. A fine tree for the lawn. 1 ft., 50c; 18 inches, 75c; 2 feet, \$1.

We believe it will make the most perfect hedge without a particle of pruning. \$20 per 100 will buy 9 to 12 inch plants.



Siberian Arbor Vite, 3 to 4 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, and may grow to 10 or 15 feet. See cut. 1 foot 20c; 2 feet, 50c; 3 feet, \$1.00; 4 feet, price on selection. 10 to 15 inch plants, \$12 per 100 ft.



Balsam Fir, 4 to 5 feet.

FIR

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. Leaves dark green above, silvery beneath, retaining their color during the severest winter; grows rapidly and is very hardy. See cut. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 25c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c; 4 to 5 feet, 75c; 5 to 6 feet, \$1; 7 to 9 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 six years. 3 feet, 50c; 5 feet, \$1.

European Silver (*Pectinata*). Quite noted for broad-spreading horizontal branches and long, flat, silver leaves. We offer only small trees. 2½ ft. 50c.

Nordman's Silver (*Nordmanniana*). Fir evergreens look so majestic and symmetrical, when in perfection. Like all 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, 50c; 2 feet, \$1.

PINE

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 slight 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, 75c.

Of the White Pine we have pruned trees. We are also able to supply 2-year seedlings of small size at low rates. Price \$1.50 per 100; \$8 per 1000.

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



Austrian Pine, 3 feet.

Austrian or Black (*Austriaca*). A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark-green; growth rapid; valuable for any soil. Good to cover barren spots or steep banks. See cut, a 3 ft. tree that was remarkable for long leaves. On trees of different vigor they vary from 3 to 6 inches. There is to be a mania for planting Evergreens; this is one of the good varieties to plant. Price, 1 ft. 10c; 2 feet, 25c; 3 feet, 50c; 4 feet, 75c.

Table Mountain (*Pinus Pungens*). From table Mountain, N. Carolina. Grows well with us; leaves very broad, bright green; attains large proportions; vigorous stookey grower; distinct and desirable, terminal buds, 7 in number, red and bluntly pointed. 3 feet, 50c; 4 to 5 feet, 75c.

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, 1½ ft. 50c; 3 ft., 75c.

Scotch (*Pinus Sylvestris*). A native of Scotland, as well as middle and northern Europe. It ranks in England among Evergreens, as the Oak among deciduous trees, transplants quite successfully. Grows into round-headed trees. Color of leaves varies from greyish to bluish green, set in two's two to three inches long. We have sold trees of this Pine 6 to 10 ft. high, limbed to the ground, bodies 3 to 4 inches diameter. We learn of their complete success. A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout erect shoots. A reliable hardy tree in exposed aspects. 5 to 9 in., 8c; 9 to 12 in., 10c; 2 feet, 25c; 3 ft., 50c; 5 to 7 feet, root pruned, \$1.00.

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. 1 foot, 10c; 2 to 3 ft. 50c.

***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. My trees are all very small. A very scarce variety.

JUNIPER

Virginia (*Virginica*). Conical. A well-known American tree, with deep green foliage. Remarkable for the fragrance peculiar to most Junipers. Makes a fine ornamental tree. 3 feet, 50c; 4 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, rare. 3 ft., 75c; 4 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.

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

Retinasporas. 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 Retinasporas, 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 foot, 50c; 2 ft., \$1.00.

R. Plumosa. Plume like Retinaspora. A very compact growing variety, with small, bright-green leaves and slender branches. It is entirely hardy here, and exceedingly pretty; 1 foot, 50c; 2 ft., \$1.00.

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

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

R. Squarrosa. Compact, stocky habit, distinctly silvery in color, graceful at all seasons. 1½ feet, 75c.

SPRUCE FAMILY.



3 feet tree.

Spruce (Abies).

Norway Spruce (*Excelsia*). A lofty tree, a native of northern Europe, with pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age has fine, graceful, pendulous branches, from which hang cones 4 to 8 inches long; is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges or standards. See cut of White Spruce, for general habit. Our stock is large of 1 to 6 feet trees. Our Spruce trees are in good soil, and not crowded; have a dark-green luxuriant color; most of them are recently transplanted and quite compact and stocky. Price, 1 foot, 10c; 18 inches, 15c; 2 feet, 25c; 2½ feet, 35c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00. At these rates very select trees will be given.

[Trees 1 to 4 ft. high, by the 100 or 1000, or by the row, of our selection, very cheap. \$5.00 to \$30. per hundred; \$40. to \$250. per 1000.]

Norway Spruce. From seed-beds two years old, 4 to 6 inches high. Can be had at very low rates if ordered early.

It must be remembered the cost of freight from very distant Nurseries will add much to the cost of some low quotations when the orders reach far up among the thousands, as a condition of those low prices.

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 4 feet, 75c to \$1.50.



White Spruce. Habit variable.

White American (*Alba*). See cut. A tree with compact rigid habit and light green foliage. Many specimens have a silvery hue. Price, 2 feet, 35c; 2½ to 3 feet, 50c; 4 feet, 75c; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00.

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.

Oriental Spruce. From the East, near the shores of the Black Sea. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 75c to \$1.00.



(Blue Spruce of White Spruce class.)

Blue Spruce. A type of the white, of a bluish green foliage and fine habit of growth, making a most beautiful tree alone, or in a collection. See cut above. Price, 3 to 5 feet, 50c to \$1.00.



Pruned Hemlock.

Price of pruned trees, 2 to 4 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.

DWARF EVERGREENS.



Dwarf White Spruce.

Alba Glauca, or Dwarf White Spruce; see cut. This is so distinctly silvery in foliage that it cannot be passed without attracting attention; as distinct as the famous Engelmanni Spruce. Habit, thick, upright, compact. 3 feet, \$1.00.

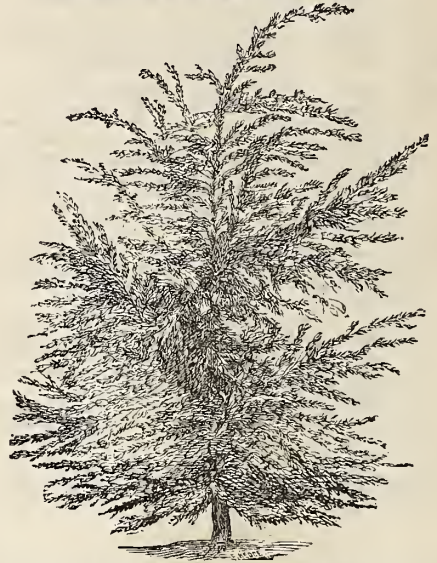
Dwarf Hemlock. Among our rows of Hemlock are trees of very decided dwarf habit, of a rather stiff outcurve of branches, and quite thick, short branches; very dark green. We value them as a novelty. Some are 4 feet high and as much in diameter.

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.

Ericoides. A pretty little evergreen shrub with heath-like leaves. Also one called Tom Thumb. 50c to \$1.00. A long list of rare Evergreens will be added to our present stock; some of them may appear in special list.

WEeping EVERGREENS.



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. At these prices very compact natural habits will be selected. 1 to 1½ ft., 10c; 2½ ft., 25c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

Abies Excelsia. (*Pendula*.) Weeping Norway. Of peculiar drooping branches. 2 to 3½ feet, \$1.50 and upwards each.

Abies Canadensis. (*Pendula*.) Weeping Hemlock. Light-green leaves and weeping habit. Origin, Fishkill, N. Y. Have specimen trees; will take orders; 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. 50c 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 a dwarf tendency, with graceful, pendulous branches, but strikingly distinct from each other; they look finely set in ample space separately. \$1 each; \$9 per dozen.

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

We have noticed various kinds of evergreens, in fact all the coniferous trees, vary much in tint or color of foliage, and form of tree as to actually confine an old master to readily demonstrate to what class they belong. 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 Vitæ, so common across the continent, Black Spruce, Engelmann'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. These contrasts, as may be seen in our grounds, are worth attention.



European Larch.

Larch (*Larix*). See cut of a 5 feet tree above. European (*Europæi*). An excellent rapid-growing, pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber, posts, and K. R. ties. 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 the autumn. 1 to 2 ft., 10c; 2 to 3 ft., 15c; 3 to 4 feet, 25c; 4 to 5 ft., 50c; 5 to 6 ft. stocky, 75c; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.

We have an excess of 3 to 6 ft. Larch, and will sell very low by the hundred.

The State Premium offered for the best European or Scotch Larch Forests, to be planted this year and examined by committees in 1888, after 11 years growth will induce numbers to plant this tree. It is safe to expect a height of trees at that time of 20 to 30 feet; so the growth will be of ample consideration to all who fail to get the prize.

PRICE of small trees 6 to 10 inches from seedbeds, 50c per doz. or \$2 per hundred.

OR OLDER TREES, TRANSPLANTED, 8 to 15 inches, \$1 per doz. or \$5 per hundred.

American Larch. Hackmatack. Nearly as valuable a tree for all purposes as the European Larch; leaves a darker green color. The new formed cones in May are little purple gems. 5 to 6 feet, 50c; 7 to 10 feet, 75c.

Evergreens and Hedges.

For descriptions, see under appropriate headings.

Arbor Vitæ, Hemlock, Norway Spruce, White Spruce, Black Spruce, Red Spruce, Fir Balsam, 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. It depends much upon who manages a hedge. The soil, culture, pruning; even the aspect, or lay of the land, shelter, &c. have to do with the perfection of the hedge and its continuous beauty, 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. Thus pruning should begin so that the lower branches may be sustained in vigor, from the top of the hedge to the base.

The Arbor Vitæ is the lowest priced evergreen of all.

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

Willow (*Salix*).

Weeping (*Babylonica*). Our common and well known weeping willow. 6 feet, 50c.

American Weeping (*Americana Pendula*). An American dwarf, slender-branched species. Grafted 5 or 6 feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more hardy than the *Babylonica*. See cut. 6 feet, \$1.50. Some of extra growth.

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 with globular tops, 2 to 4 feet diameter, on a straight trunk 3 to 6 feet high. Price, \$1 to \$3 each. Young trees, one year from bush, 4 to 5 ft., 75c.



American Weeping.
5 to 7 feet.



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. 4 to 5 feet, one year's growth, \$1.50; 3 years, \$1.50; Salomon's weeping, 75c.

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, \$1.50.

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

Birch (*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, 3 to 5 feet, 75; 6 to 7 feet, \$1.50.

European Weeping (*Pendula*). A charming, drooping tree, when six or ten years old; bark pure white. Erect when young. 4 to 6 feet, 50c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.



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. In transplanting the chestnut it is not best to do it till near the time the buds swell,—this is true of all the nut-bearing trees. In the case of smaller trees we have been quite fortunate, not losing 10 per cent. See last page of cover for leaf and fruit.

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 feet, \$1.50. 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, \$1.50.

NUT BEARING TREES.

Chestnuts. Common American sweet. Bears green prickly burs and sweet, eatable nuts. See cuts of leaf burr and nuts on last page of cover; also see cut of Chestnut blossom on page 34.

A new impetus has recently been given to the planting of this desirable tree. A rapid grower. Affords

splendid shade and bears nuts when 10 to 15 feet high. 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.) 2 feet, 15c; 3 feet, 25c; 4 to 5 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 Reading 3 feet in diameter; 20 years ago a tree stood in West Medford 5 feet diameter and grand proportion of top. Price, 3 feet, 25c; 4 feet, 50c; 6 feet, \$1.

English Walnut, or Madeira Nut, is a good thing. Leaf fragrant. Scarce. \$1.50.

Oilnut, or Batterednut. (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. Price, 5 feet, 50c; 6 to 7 feet, 75c.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Able (*Populus*).

Silver Leaved or White Poplar (*Alba*). A rapid growing and useful tree for exposed situations near the sea shore. Grows vigorous in any soil. Price, 6 to 8 feet, 50c; 9 to 12 feet, 75c.

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 other tree, adding immensely to the comfort and beauty of western homesteads. Grows successfully in New England and does not throw up suckers. Grows 60 to 80 feet and of diameter of hogheads. A good street tree on any soil. We have a tree 18 years from a cutting, 50 feet high, containing half a cord of wood. 8 feet, 50c; 10 feet, 75c; 12 feet, or more, \$1.

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, 8 feet, 50c; 10 feet, 75c.

Poplar (*Populus*).

Carolina Poplar. Apparently identical with the Cottonwood; grows 8 feet in a season. 50c. to \$1.

Balsam (*Balsamea*). Grows freely, makes a large tree, leaves large heart-shape. Medicinal buds. 6 to 9 ft., 50 to 75c.

Common Aspen (*P tremula*). Leaves never still. 75c.

Green Barked Poplar, very compact top, clear green, small leaf, desirable. 10 feet, 75c.

Alder (*Alnus*).

European (*Glutinosa*). A tree of rapid growth, suitable for damp soils, but thriving well anywhere. The yellow pollen from its tassels is very profuse. Price, 8 feet, 75c; 12 feet, \$1.

Imperial Cut-Leaved (*Lasciniata Imperialis*). A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicate and beautifully cut leaves; hardy growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation. Suited to the lawn. New. Price, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 and upwards.

Ash White (*Fraxinus*).

American (*Excelsior*). A strong, vigorous, upright, yet globular formed top; very valuable as timber: It is used in Carriage Making, in Church, Office and House Furnishing, as well as for Furniture. One

of the surest of success in transplanting, is being appreciated as a street tree, and can be safely recommended to plant or intermix in Forest planting. 7 feet, 50c; 9 to 12 feet, \$1.

Flowering (*Onus, Europæus*). A very ornamental dwarf tree; flowers fringe-like, greenish white, produced early in June, in large clusters on the end of the branches. New. 4 feet, 75c.

Willow Leaved (*Salicifolia*). A rapid, stout growing tree, with narrow, wavy leaves; very ornamental. 6 feet, 75c.

Ash [*F. quadrangulata*.] Blue; this tree has a singular prominence on the branches so as to give a square appearance; vigorous grower; the wood is stiff; forms a large regular headed tree. Price, 6 to 8 feet, 75c.

American Black (*americanus*). (*F. sambucifolia*). Conspicuous odd flowers, and very large seeds. Bark light gray, not much furrowed and of corky texture.

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, 7 feet, 50c; 10 feet, \$1. We have also 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.

Beech, White. A native tree; free grower, clear glossy green, compact, round head. Our trees are low formed, very thick tops; good for lawns. 5 to 6 feet; Price on selection.

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 propagates by inarching, the only way to get it true to the original type. Price, 2 feet, \$1; 3 feet, \$1.50; 4 feet, \$2; 5 feet, \$3. 2 to 3 yrs. planted in our grounds.

Oak, Red or Scarlet (*Quercus Rubra Coccinea*).

A rapid grower; its scarlet leaf in autumn has distinguished this as a desirable tree in a collection. 5 ft., 75c; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.

Chestnut Oak (*Q. Castana*). 3 to 5 feet, 75c.

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

Swamp White Oak or *Tomentosa*. 2 to 3 feet, 75c.

- English Oak. Dark green, irregularly lobed leaf; long acorns hanging by a slender pendulous stem. Price, 6 feet, 75c.
- Mossy Cup (*macrocarpa*). Burr Oak.
- Pyramidal (*fastigiata*). A very erect and ornamental tree. \$1.50.
- Elm** (*Ulmus*).
- American White (*Americana Alba*). The noble spreading, drooping tree of our fields; one of the grandest of park or street trees; the boast of Americans. 7 feet, 50c; 8 to 9 feet, 75; 10 to 12 feet, \$1; 12 and 15 feet, price on selection.
- English (*Campestris*). An erect lofty, robust tree, with rather small leaves. 8 feet, \$1.
- Dampiere's Pyramidal (*pyramidalis*). Very upright and compact grower. \$1.50.
- Crisp Leaved (*crispa*). Curious and ornamental.
- Huntingdon (*glabra*). Rapid growing; shining leaf.
- Purple Leaved (*purpurea*). Very distinct, with purplish foliage and erect habit. 75c. to \$2.
- Siberian (*siberica*). Erect habit; large, round buds. \$1.
- Monumentalis, the most curious of our collection; has countless buds and leaves, and very compact top. \$2.
- Scotch Elm**. A few of the true Scotch are to be seen about Boston; there are 9 noble tall trees on the walk across Boston Common, from the West street Gate, 60 to 75 feet high. If we are right as to its name, this tree is quite rare, but is a noble Park Tree. Its fastigiata habit, vigorous growth and turrowed trunk speak well for it. Price, 5 to 7 feet, 75c.
- At least a dozen additional varieties of Elms are in our collection, many very rare and desirable.
- Birch** (*Betula*).
- American Cherry or Mahogany (*Lenta*). A remarkable variety, with large foliage, dark bark. Called Black Birch; sweet, spicy bark. Price, 8 feet, 75c.
- Yellow Birch**. (*Betula Lenta*). It is found throughout all northern New England, and the British Provinces, on cool soils; it grows to 3 feet diameter and 50 feet high in some grand old forests. (A tree stands in open ground near our nursery, 3 feet diameter, with a globular top); when young it is quite upright and regular; a clean wholesome tree. The tassels in bloom in May, are 3 inches long and shed an abundance of yellow pollen. The bark is yellow and peels off around the trunk in thin light strips. The young twigs and inside bark is sweet and spicy to the taste; it is known as Sweet Birch. 50c. to \$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 as snow after it becomes 3 or 4 inches diameter. Price, 6 feet, 50c; 9 to 10 feet, \$1.
- American Wild Cherry**. (*Cerasus Sylvestris*). This is a rapid growing tree of dark bark, rough when old, growing often more than 2 feet diameter and 40 to 60 feet high; bearing strings of black Cherries of an eatable, astringent but wholesome and medicinal character. The timber is prized as nearly equal to Mahogany. Price, 50c. to \$1.
- Celtis, or Nettle Tree**. A worthy shade tree; grows to 40 feet; resembles the elm in leaf, except each leaf is of oblique form; red berries, which hold on all winter; hardy; not known to many New England people. 6 feet, 50c; 8 feet, \$1.
- Linden** (*Tilia*).
- European (*Europaea*). A very fine pyramidal tree with large leaves and fragrant flowers. 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. 6 feet, 50c; 9 to 10 feet, \$1; scarce in Nurseries.
- Lime, or Linden** (*Tilia*).
- Fern Leaved (*asciniata*). \$1.
- Downy Leaved (*pubescens*). \$1.
- Acacia** (*Robinia*).
- Gum, or Rose-Flowered (*viscosa*). With white and pink flowers. Good in barren, waste corners; makes a small tree. 50c. Price low by the dozen or hundred.
- Three-Loaned Acacia** (*Gleditsia Triacanthos*). A rapid growing tree for street or lawn, with delicate foliage of a beautiful fresh, lively green; seed pods a foot long; strong thorns; a noble shade tree. 6 feet, 50c; 8 feet, 75c. Makes a handsome and valuable hedge. Plants, 5 to 10 cents each; lower by the 100 or 1000.
- Black Locust**. Desirable for foliage and for rapid growth; white fragrant flowers in June. 50c to \$1.
- Horse Chestnut** (*Aesculus*).
- 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. 5 feet, 50c; 6 to 7 feet, \$1.
- Horse Chestnut, Smooth-Fruited** (*Pavia*).
- Red-Flowering (*Rubra*). A small-sized tree, with dark-red flowers. Somewhat crooked and irregular grower. 4 feet, \$1.
- Catalpa**. Common (*syringifolia*). Large, showy pink and white flowers on a spike a foot long, grows to a large size. 3 to 4 feet, 50c.
- Coffee Tree** (*Gymnoeladus*).
- Kentucky Coffee Tree (*canadensis*). A coarse, hardy ornamental tree. Immense seed pods.
- Hop Hornbeam** (*Ostrya*).
- Common (*virginiana*). Very showy when full of flowers; grows to a good shade tree. 50c.
- Tupelo Tree** (*Nyssa biflora*).
- Common, or Swamp Hornbeam (*aquatica*). One of the most ornamental of American trees, with brilliant crimson foliage in the autumn. Grows in low soil from 50 to 70 feet; on dry soil often has a wide horizontal spread of branch in layers. 75c.
- Sassafras** (*Laurus*).
- Common (*sassafras*). Green bark on new wood, very fragrant. 75c.
- Kolreuteria** (*paniculata*).
- A fine tree, with panicles of showy yellow flowers in clusters often 18 inches long; hardy and very ornamental. 4 feet, 50c; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50.
- Osage Orange** (*Maelura*).
- Common (*aurantiaca*). A handsome glossy leaved tree, producing large fruit. 50c.
- Plane Tree** (*Platanus*).
- American (*occidentalis*). Buttonwood. 75c.
- Cypress, Deciduous**. Beautiful, delicate, feathery foliage; distinct, hardy, desirable. 75c.
- Willow** (*Salix*).
- Gold Barked (*avrea*). With bright yellow shoots; grows large; highly ornamental in winter. 75c.
- Ring Leaved (*involuta*). Curious foliage. 75c.
- 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, 8 feet, 50; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.
- Striped (*Acer striata*). A native; variegated bark, striped up and down with white, and dark cloudy green; large leaf; seeds prominent. 5 feet, 50c; 6 to 7 feet, \$1.

Cluster. Open 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.
 English (*compestris*). A small growing and pretty tree; cork bark; bears pruned well. 50c.
 Cut Leaved (*lascinatif*). Curious foliage growing to a large shade tree. \$1. and upwards.
 Tinted Leaved (*colchicum rubrum*). Very unique, with rosy tinted foliage. From Japan. 50c.

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. Culled for more than any other shade tree.

Price, 7 to 8 feet, 50c; 9 to 10 feet, 75c; 10 to 13 feet, \$1.00; very strong trees, 12 to 15 ft., \$1.50 to \$2. each. Trees 3 inches through at base, price on selection.

There is an influx of Rock Maple trees, sent down from the country wood lots, and some from open pastures. The argument used is often this; "They are natural trees, not forced in nurseries." Now all experienced planters know that wild trees are not preferable to nursery grown trees. We will supply those Country Maple trees, of the lights we name our trees in Catalogue, at *half price* of Nursery Trees on condition the order comes in season, and the party ordering assumes risk and expenses from the shipping point.

In October we took care to mark a large number of the Maples that showed the most strikingly brilliant colors of leaves.

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; it does well near the sea shore. Price, 7 feet, 50; 10 feet, \$1. A few 12 feet, \$1.50.

Negundo, Ash Leaved (*fraxinifolium*). A beautiful tree. A singular bloom on the new green wood. Boxelder. Known also as Green-Barked Maple. 75c.

Virgata Linden. 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, 75c. Several in blooming state, 8 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. 6 feet, 50c; 8 feet, \$1.

Amelanchier. Snowy-flowered (*botryapium*). In April,—the first tree to bloom; grows 10 to 20 feet. 50c.

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.

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.

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

Salisburya, or Ginkgo.

Maiden Hair Tree (*Adiantifolia*). A rare, beautiful tree, with remarkable fan-like foliage. 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. 2 to 4 ft. trees, 50c to \$1.

Apple (Malus).

Chinese Double Flowering (*Spectabilis*). Very showy and ornamental, beautiful double rose-colored flowers. 6 feet, 75c.

Cherry (*Cerasus*).

Large Double-Flowering (*Mag. Flora Plena*). A variety of the Heart Cherry, with pretty, double white flowers. 6 feet, 75c.

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 to 5 feet, 35c; 6 to 7 ft., 50c.

Peach (*Amygdalus*).

Double White (*Alba Plena*). Very ornamental; flowers pure white and double; variety. 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, 50c.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

At these prices well developed plants are given. A great reduction is made in this catalogue on price of shrubs, 25 to 50 per cent. (Small sized plants at 15 to 25 cts. each.)

Althea, Rose of Sharon. (*Hybiscus Syriacus*).

The Altheas are very fine free-growing, flowering shrubs, of the easiest cultivation. Very desirable on account of blooming in the autumn months, when so few other trees or shrubs are in bloom. Assorted varieties—white, purple, pink, and variegated double flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 35c; extra large, 50 to 75c.

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 strong grower. 75c.

- Almond** (*Amygdalus*).
Dwarf Double Rose Flowering (*Pumila Rosea*). A beautiful shrub, with small, double rosy blossoms in May; grows to perfection, 1½ to 2 feet, 35c.
Dwarf Double White Flowering (*Pumila Alba*). 2 ft. 35c.
- Acacia Rose**. Moss Locust. A very beautiful shrub; flowering from June to October in clusters 3 to 5 inches long, of pink color, 35c.
- Ash, Prickly**. A shrub with thorns; bark medicinal; yellow bloom in June; rare in cultivation. 25 to 50c, and 1 some at \$1.
- Berberry** (*Berberis*).
Common European (*Fulguris*). The yellow blossoms in May hang in racemes, making it very ornamental. Red fruited. Ripe in Oct. 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. 35c. Extra large, 75c.
- Calycanthus**—Sweet-Scented Shrub, or AI spice.
Smooth Leaved (*Laevigata*). 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. 35c; extra large, 75c.
- Corchorus** (*Kerria*).
Japan Globe Flower (*Japonica*). A slender green-branched shrub, covered with a profusion of globular yellow flowers from July to October. 35c.
We have a *Corchorus* with variegated leaf—quite a distinct feature. 35c.
- Cornus or Dogwood**.
Red-branched (*Sanguinea*). Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter on account of its blood-red bark. Has a smooth, large leaf; grows to a large globular bush, quite indispensable shrub. White flowers in June. 35c; extra large, \$1.
- Cornus or Dogwood** (*Cornus*).
Alternate Leaved (*alternifolia*). 50c.
Panicle (*paniculata*). 50c.
Red Fruited (*masculi*). Strong grower. 75c.
- Currant** (*Ribes*). Bloom in May; large, clean foliage. Ought to be in all collections.
Crimson-Flowering (*Sanguineum*). 75c.
R. Aureum. Missouri Currant. A native shrub with yellow flowers; black fruit, having a delightful, spicy fragrance, blooming very early in May. 35c.
- Daphne**.
Mezerium Pink (*Mezerium Rubrum*). Flowers appear very early, before the leaves; often blooms as early as April 10th. Fragrant, beautiful. 35c.
- Deutzia**.
Rough-Leaved (*Scabra*). One of the most beautiful profuse flowering shrubs; white blooms, in clusters. 3 ft. 35c; extra large, 5 feet stocky, 75c.
- Var. fl. pl.** Double-flowering *Deutzia*. The double white flowers are delicately margined with pink. One of the most desirable hardy shrubs, (scarce), \$1.
- D. Gracilis**. Slender growing *Deutzia*. Of small size, light-green foliage, and delicate graceful white flowers. Much used for forcing in pots. 1¼ ft. 35c.
- 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. Small, 35c; in blooming state, 75c.
- E. Amer'canus**. Strawberry Tree. A native shrub with bright green leaves and crimson colored four lobed pods. Holds on all the fall. 35 to 75c.
- Elder** (*Sambucus*).
Red Berried (*racemosa*). Conspicuous. Extra, 75c.
- Exorchoria**. Great Flowered (*grandiflora*). A fine shrub, with racemes of large white flowers. 75c.
- Indigo Shrub** (*Amorpha*).
Tawny (*croceum*). A very pretty shrub, with spikes of purple and yellow flowers. 35c.
- Leather Wood** (*Diren*).
Common (*palustris*). Yellow flowers before the leaves; appear about May 1st. Very rare in cultivation. Is not easy to transplant.
- Rubus Odoratus**. Purple-flowering Raspberry. A perennial branching shrub, with large leaves often 8 inches diameter and purplish rose flowers and red fruit. 35c.
- Sambucus Pubeus**. Red-Berried Elder. Especially beautiful red flowers, berries in large clusters, being brilliant red in color in July and August; our plants are large. 75c.
- Forsythia**.
Viridissimi. Leaves willow-formed, dark green; flowers bright yellow very early in spring; smooth green bark. A fine shrub introduced by Mr. Fortune from China. 35c. extra large, for effect, 75c.
- F. Suspensa**. Weeping Forsythia. Growth long, slender and drooping. Flowers bright yellow and abundant, blooming before the leaves appear. 35c.
- Sophora Japonica**. A small-sized tree, dark-green bark to the new wood; delicate foliage of the acacia character. Yellow blossoms late in the season. One of the most desirable trees on deep, dry soil. Price 50c. to \$1.
- Snowberry or Waxberry**—(*Symporicapus*). White berried. A very ornamental shrub, with pink bell-shaped flowers in May. Snow white fruit in autumn, half to one inch diam., looking as pure as true white can imply. Grows 3 to 4 feet. 35c.
- Waxberry Racemosus**—(Called Woolfberry *Symporicapus*). 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. 35c.
- Red Fruited Waxberry**—(*Vulgaris Symporicapus*).
Indian Currant. Beautiful from the profusion of its bright red coral-like berries piled one upon another, late in autumn. 35c.
- Hypericum**. Grows to 2 or 3 feet. A globular head; long, narrow, green leaves; grows in any dry soil; bright yellow blossoms in July and Aug. 35c.
- Honeysuckle Upright**. (*Lonicera*).
Red Tartarean (*Tartarica Rubra*). A well known shrub, flowers bright pink, which appear in May. Berries red and showy in July and August. 35 to 50c; extra in blooming state, 75c.
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, 35 to 50c; extra in blooming state, 75c.
We have close pruned specimens of the above that are sought for at high rates.
- Lilac** (*Syringa*).
Charles the Tenth. A strong, rapid grower, with large shiny leaves and reddish purple flowers. Extra large, 75c.
Chionanthus-Leaved. (*Josikea*). Have dark, shining leaves like the White Fringe Tree, and purple flowers, fine and distinct. Extra large, 75c.
Common White (*Vulgaris Alba*). Well known, a good strong grower, white flowers. 35c; extra large, 50c.
Common Purple (*Vulgaris Purpurea*). Purple flowers early in the season, seen about all country homesteads. 35c; extra large, 50c.

- Persian. Very distinct, small foliage; rather slender growth, branches pendent when in bloom; light purple flowers. One of the best Lilacs. 35c; extra large, 50c.
- Lilac Grandifolia.** One of the most distinguished for effect in bloom. Reddish Purple, 50c.
- Smoke Tree or Purple Fringe** (*Rhus Cotinus*). A very much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree, with spreading habit, covered in midsummer with a profusion of dusky fringe-like flowers. Desirable from its striking peculiarity of flowering; often a foot in diam. 35c; extra large, 75c.
- Sumach** (*Rhus Typhina*). A low-growing tree, not over 20 feet of irregular branches, gray or spotted bark and level form of top; leaves *Allanthus* like set opposite on long stems that change to scarlet and yellow early in fall. The deep purple cones standing upright, 4 to 6 inches long, is one of its most striking features. Price, 75c.
- Glabra Laciniata**, 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 *Rhus* or Smoke Bush. 75c.
- 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. Make a beautiful and useful hedge. 25c; blooming plants 50c; extra large, in profuse blooming state, \$1.
- Blush Japan** (*Alba*). A beautiful variety of the preceding with delicate white and blush 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. 25c; blooming plants 50c; extra large 1\$.
- Hazel.** Purple-Leaved (called Filbert). Very large heart shaped leaves, often six inches broad; color a dark purple. Very prominent in foliage during the season of its growth, or from June to Sept. 50c.
- Hazel.** Witch Hazel (*Hememalis*). A hardy shrub grows 8 to 12 feet. It has the accomplishment of showing its yellow stammy formed flowers late in Autumn, even after the leaves have fallen. 75c.
- Clethra Alnifolia.** (See full page cut of the flower.) This hardy flowering shrub is here well illustrated by the cut on the following page, lately engraved from nature. Its leaves are light green; flowers pure white, in spikes 3 to 6 inches long. As fragrant as *Mignonette*, *Heliotrope*, or *Lilium*. 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 handful will fill a room with its delightful fragrance.
- It blooms from July 1st to September, at a season when few so hardy shrubs are in bloom. Its cultivation is 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, 35c; strong, well-formed blooming plants, 75c each. Layers 25c each; \$10 per hundred.
- Spiræa.** The *Spiræas* are all elegant 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. 35c; large, for more effect, 75c.
- Lancee-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. 35c; extra large, 75c.
- Ballardii.** Nearly red; blooms nearly all summer and autumn. In favorable locations it grows to 6 feet. 35c; extra large, 75c.
- Collosa Alba.** A new, white-flowering variety, of dwarf habit; very fine. 35c.
- St. Peter's Wreath.** Long, slender branches, wholly enveloped in small white flowers, like a wreath. 35c.
- Thunbergii.** Thunberg's *Spiræa*. A Japanese species of small size, with narrow linear leaves of more attraction in autumn than the small white flowers are in early spring. Unsurpassed for forcing in pots. 50c.
- Ulmifolia.** Elm-leaved *Spiræa*. A compact bush, with round corymbs of white flowers resembling down. 35c.
- Obovate-Leaved** (*Obovata*). Small and glossy tooth leaves and small spikes of white flowers. July and August. 3-c. Extra large 75c.
- Collosa** (*Fortunii*). Fortune's *Spiræa*. A choice species; flowers in flattish umbels, bright pink and very showy. Grows to 6 feet. 35c; extra stocky, 75c.
- When 75c is charged for shrubs of any sort, they are many times larger than first class, or 35c. plants.
- Stuartia Pentagyna.** Malachodendron. A hardy shrub, with large cream colored flowers. Showy, are bell shape. \$1.
- Syringa.** (*Philadelphus*). All the species and varieties of the *Syringa* have white flowers, many of them quite fragrant. Assorted varieties, quite distinct, six or more of them.
- P.** Sweet-Scented *Syringa*. Garland (*Coronarius*). A well known shrub, with pure white, scented flowers of the size of apple blossoms. 35c; extra stocky, 75c.
- 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. 35c; extra large, 75c.
- P.** Grandiflora. A large, bending-branched shrub, very large, single, white flowers in June. 50c.
- Privet** (*Ligustrum*). California (*privet*). Distinct; long, glossy leaf; great grower. Strong plants 35c. Common American (*americanus*). A good hedge plant. English (*valgare*).
- Ptelea.** Common, or Hop Tree (*trifoliata*). Seeds conspicuous all winter. 35c.
- Southernwood** (*Artemisia*). Common, or Fragrant (*abrotanum*). Fine fringe leaf. 35c.
- Tamarac.** African (*Africana*). This is a very beautiful shrub with small leaves somewhat like the Juniper, and very delicate flowers in form of willow tag. In July, pink color. 50c.
- Viburnum.** Snow Ball, Sterilis. Guelder Rose. (*Opulus*). A well-known favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of white flowers in June. 35c; extra large, 75c.
- Lentago.** Sweet Viburnum. Leaves ovate, bright green, growth erect and large. Flowers white, in large cymes. 75c.
- Coluten.** Tree, or Bladder Senna (*arborescens*). Pretty with small delicate foliage and yellow pea shaped flowers. 35c.
- High Bush Cranberry.** (*Viburnum oxycoccus*). White flowers; large clusters of red, sharp acid fruit, remaining all the fall and winter. The berries half an inch long. Good for preserves. 35c; extra large, 75c.



CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.

(See description on page 39.)



BIGNONIA, or TRUMPET FLOWER.
(See description on page 42 among the Trailing Vines)

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. 25 to 50c.

Amabilis or **Splendens**. Of much more robust habit, larger foliage and flowers, and blooms freely in the autumn. A great acquisition. 35c; 75c.

Alba. Flowers white, changing to light delicate blush; foliage light green; very distinct and desirable. 35c; extra, 75c.

Variiegated Leaved [*Fol. Variegata*]. Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked all the season. Flowers light pink. New and worthy. 50c; extra large, 3 feet, stocky plant, 75c.

We have other varieties of the Weigelia.

White Fringe.

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; extra, 75c.

Hydrangea. (*Panica*, *Grandifl.*—*Deutziafolia*.) Large Panaced Hydrangea. Newly introduced, and especially beautiful. Flowers in very large panicles often a foot long, pure white, changing to a purple; and the plant is entirely hardy. 50c; extra large, 75 cents.

Hydrangea. Oak Leaved (*quercifolia*). A very beautiful shrub, with large, handsome foliage. 35c.

Hydrangea Hortensia blooms in large masses of Pink and White; the plants offered are in strong clumps. Price, \$1. each.

Deciduous Shrubs for Hedges.

Berberry, \$3 to \$10 per 100; Privet, \$3 to \$6 per 100; Pyrus Japonica, 2 to 6 years old, \$8 to \$20 per 100; 2 var. red and white flowering, Honey Locust, Buckthorn, \$3 to \$5 per 100.

TRAILING VINES.**Akebin.**

Quinata. A fine, rapid growing climber, with dark-green leaves and purple blossoms in early summer. Color of bark dark green. From Japan. 35c; extra, 75c.

Bignonia, or Trumpet Flower.

Scarlet [*Radicans*]. A rampant climber; ample, dark green, compound leaves; flowers 3 to 4 inches long, brilliant red, mottled with yellow; in clusters of 6 to 10 on the end of long branches of the present year, that incline to strike out horizontally. July to Sept. Does best on well-drained soil, and allowed to cling to some wall, rock, bark of tree or stump; or may be trained to a column or gutter, or to a pole standing by itself. The flowers are succeeded by clusters of dark-green seed pods 5 to 6 inches in length. Price of strongest plants, 25c. See cut, on page 41.

Aristolochin. (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.

Honeysuckle. [*Lonicera*]

Monthly fragrant or Dutch [*Belgica*]. Blooms all summer; very sweet-scented. 25c.

Common Scarlet [*Rubrum*]. A strong, rapid grower, flower very showy, red outside, buff within. June and July. 25c.

Chinese Twining [*Japonica*]. Holds its foliage nearly all winter; blooms in July and Sept. and is very sweet scented. 25c.

Yellow Trumpet [*Aurea*]. A well known variety with yellow trumpet flowers. 25c.

Halliana. Hall's New Japan Honeysuckle. A new kind, with pure white, running to yellow; exceedingly fragrant flowers. It is a great acquisition. 25 cts.

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. Supply short. Price of blooming plants, 75.

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. 25c; extra large 75c.

Woodbine [*Ampelopsis Fitchii*]. Of hardy growth; clings well to any wall, and is a new and good acquisition. New plants feeble at first. 50c.

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. 25c.

Variiegated-Leaved. [*Ampelopsis*]. Is a desirable acquisition; white and green leaf; a free climber. Rare, 50c.

Jasminum Fruticans. Shrubby Jessamine. Not properly a vine, but a shrub with long, slender branches, which with supports can be trained ten feet or more. Produces early in the season small purple flowers; oblong red fruit. 35c.

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. 75c.

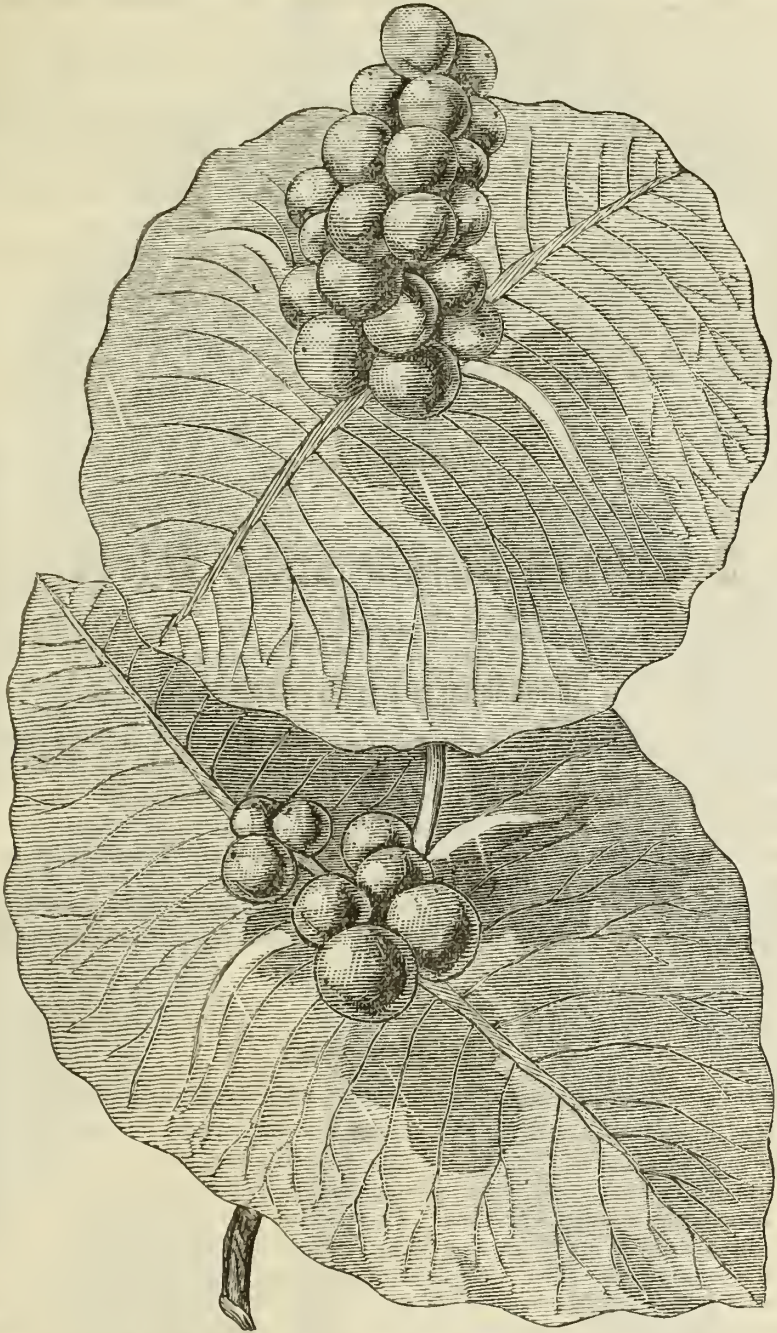
American [*Frutescens*]. A native variety, of vigorous habit, very rich foliage, and small clusters of light blue, fragrant flowers. 35c.

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, 75c.

Roxbury Waxwork. (*Celestris Scandens*).

A strong climber, flowers inconspicuous, berries abundant in clusters 2 to 3 inches long, and yellow, that remain on all winter; large shining leaves. A very tenacious, strong climber. Will endure any exposure. Price of good 2 to 3 feet plants 35c; extra large 75c.

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. The roots never will die if left alone. Price 25c.



MINNESOTA HONEYSUCKLE.
(See description on page 42 among Trailing Vines.)

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. 25 to 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 trellisses, 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. \$1.00.

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

Flowers abundantly. \$1.00.

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.

Evergreen Shrubs and Azaleas.

Rhododendrons and Azaleas.

The Rhododendron, Laurel and Azaleas 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,—but old manure applied to the surface will not injure.

We have 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 from a single bud, and plant two feet high in bud, 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. Visit some successful grower and success will follow the imitation of their culture. Ten square feet of land, can grow one to three plants of this shrub. They generally do best with some shade of trees. A winter covering of green boughs, is sufficient protection from the effect of the changable hot and cold of our winters and early spring.



RHODODENDRON PLANT AND BLOOM.

(See varieties and description on page 44; also of Laurel and Andromeda; then see Azalea; on page 46.)

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.

In Eastern Massachusetts the soil is of Granite formation. The Rhododendron, Kalmia, and Azalea do not refuse to grow in any well drained soil. They may succeed on quite dry gravel soil, but they grow with more luxuriance on any soil if deeply worked and liberally filled with some vegetable matter, and a very thick mulching of leaves on the surface of the ground. (These plants are said not to succeed on lime-stone soil.)

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 as they appear, with balls of earth on the roots. 12 inches, \$1.00; 15 inches, \$1.50; 18 inches, \$2.00; 24 inches with heavy mass of earth, \$3.00.

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

Album grandiflorum, white mellowing to blush with yellow edge.

Atrorubiginum, deep cherry red, fine foliage.

Candidissimum, the best pure white.

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

Purpureum elegans, purple, fine and showy.
" grandiflorum, a fine purple.

Roseum elegans, rosy tinted; a fine sort.
" superbum, a good late sort; rose colored.

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

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

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

not more than half as much as named varieties, we urge them as desirable and satisfactory to all but more experienced cultivators. Price of plants less than 12 inches, 50c. 12 to 15 in., 75c; 15 to 18 in., \$1. \$4 to \$10 per doz.

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. 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—large globular stools are seen in rocky granite pastures in Bedford, N. H., our native town, 6 to 10 feet high and as much in diameter, where we have seen distinct masses of it in bloom more than a mile distant. It is nearly impossible to transplant it successfully direct from a wild state. Moves safe from Nursery. 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; commands liberal price; blooming plants, 75c and upwards.

Andromeda (catskill). Shining leaved which turn into reddish purple in Autumn, and remain thus all winter; on the approach of Spring the foliage turns green and glossy, in April appear spikes of bell-shaped white flowers two to three inches long, each flower of the size and perfection of the Lily of the Valley. Perfectly lovely; grows along low grounds, but transplants safely and does well in good garden soil. Price 50c.

Green Azaleas.

(Not evergreen.)

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

We have some 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.

Arcus, bright Orange scarlet.

Atro-rubens nava, dark crimson.

Bicolor, orange, yellow and white; superb.

Calendulacea, scarlet.

Elegantissimum, pink; late.

Napoleon III., fine orange and scarlet.

Ne plus ultra, extra orange.

Plumosa, light orange.

Pontico grandiflora, rose and orange; fine.

Rosea rotundiflora, rose and orange; fine.

Splendens, light rose and yellow.

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 Americana. A profuse flowering variety, leaves round, remain green all winter in open culture; bright crimson flowers in June. 75c to \$1.50 each.

A. Obtusa. With bright flame-colored flowers. \$1.

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 July 15. 50c.

A. Nudiflora. White Honeysuckle. A native shrub, with beautiful pink and flesh-colored flowers, blooms in May. 50c.

Canada Rhodora. (Rhodora Canadensis.) A little hardy shrub, growing in damp soil, noted for the extreme earliness and profusion of pale purple flowers in April and May, coming out in clusters from terminal buds before the leaves appear; grows 2 to 3 feet high, a fitting companion of the *Pyrus Japonica*, Double Flowering Almond, Daphne Mezereum, and Daphne Cneorum. This flower has such a resemblance to an Azalea we place it near them. Price 35c.

Dwarf Evergreen Shrubs.

Ashbury. (Mahonia).

Holly-leaved (*Aquilifolia*). 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. 35c; extra large, for separate effect, \$1.

Daphne.

Trailing (*Cneorum*). A very low evergreen shrub, blooming at intervals from May to November; flowers rose color; very fragrant. Not very generally known; most desirable. 50c.

Box. (Boxus).

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

Tree box several sorts. Grows globular and compact. A clear green, evergreen shrub, 12 to 18 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 or other ornamentals, so often desirable about that house, be bought blindly.

ROSES.

Hybrid, Perpetual or Remontant Roses; these are hardy, free bloomers as often as new growth is formed by cutting back just after blooming; 2 or 4 crops of roses is a common result 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, by layers, 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 methods, although we do not get so strong a plant in one season's growth as budded roses this objection of suckers is obviated. We offer none in small pots, they being of too frail a nature for most of our customers; these are often sold cheap, but too soon become invisible with the average cultivation.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

PRICE, No. 1 well ripened wood, grown in open ground, 50 cts.; our choice, \$1 per dozen; or stronger and older plants, often stools, at 75c. each. \$6.00 per dozen

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sydonia. Blush, large and fine, distinct; a vigorous grower. 50c.

Victoria. Pale blush, nearly white, very large full and double; strong grower and abundant bloomer. 50c.

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.) Many of the old varieties known 20 years are as good as most of the new ones.

MOSS ROSES.



Crimson Moss Rose.

The Moss Rose is expressive of the tenderest emotions.

Glory of Mosses. Pale rose; very large, full and beautiful. 75c.

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

Luxembourg. Large, cupped, fine purple crimson; a luxuriant grower and free bloomer. 50c.

Princess Adelaide. Blush, becoming quite pale; very double and well formed; the most vigorous grower of all the Mosses. 50c.

Crimson. Semi-double, but showy, very bardy, double light red. 35c. See cut on this page.

PRICE of Perpetual and Moss Roses, our selection of plants and varieties. \$3 to \$5 per dozen.

Standard Roses

are budded on sweet-brier stocks from 3 to 4 feet high. Any variety may thus be grown as a standard or Tree Form, but the hardy Hybrid Perpetuals or any of those that bloom frequently in the season are most desirable. Different colors of these may be budded on one stock. 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, \$1.50 each.

Climbing Roses.

PRICE, 50c for strong plants usual size; our choice, \$2.50 per dozen; grown 1 to 2 yrs. in our soil; extra large, 2 to 4 yrs, 75c.

Eva Corinne. A desirable Prairie Rose, vigorous climber, 6 to 10 feet; large clusters of pink color; general habit like the Baltimore Belle. 35c.

Baltimore Belle. A Prairie Rose, almost white; blooms in clusters. This much called for; we have plants well established in open ground 2 years. 50c.

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 large and strong blooming plants, 2 years. 50c. 1 year, 35c.

Gen of the Prairie. Light crimson blushed with white; full bloomer and very double; the only fragrant climbing rose. Price, good plants, 50c.

Bonsault. A semi-double rose; the first to bloom in any collection; one of the bardiest. Dark red bark to wood. 35c.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. Large clusters of blotm shaded to light red; strong grower. 50c.

George Washington. A hardy, strong climber, bright red in cluster. 2 to 3 years, 50c.

Summer Roses.

Price, 50c, except where noted.

Old Cottage. White; an old variety and very scarce; this old white rose is seen about some farm houses 6 to 8 feet high, and loaded with roses. This is very hard to propagate. \$1.

Damask Rose. Single, brilliant colors. 35c.

“ “ Double, pale red, very full. 35c.

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

Blush Rose. Very double; the most fragrant of all; light pink; an old favorite. 35c.

York and Lancaster. Dark purple, light stripe often through the bloom. 35c.

Madam Plantier. One of the finest pure white roses, blooming in clusters. 50c; small plants 25c.

Harrison's Yellow. Bright yellow; very showy and fine. All extra large, 3 to 4 feet. 50c.

Persian Yellow. Deep golden yellow; double and very fine. 50c.

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, \$2 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.

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 and August. 25c.

Columbine [Aquilegia].
Handsome spikes of blue, hanging from rather tall stems, about two feet high; various colors. 35c.

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

Dicentra Spectabilis, or 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, blush, rose, scarlet and crimson. 25c.

Forget-me-not [Myosotis].
Beautiful and popular small plants; white, blue and yellow. May to August. 25c.

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

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

Hollyhock [Althen Rosea].
A fine collection of all colors, most double and perfect in form; hard winters often injure the roots. 35c.

The last two plants to often become injured by winter. In spring of 1876 they generally died.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Phlox.
The Phlox is one of the most interesting of all our herbaceous perennial plants, and commends itself to every one by—1st, its variety and beauty; 2d, its hardiness and ease of culture. Rare varieties, embracing all the colors. 25 to 50c; \$4 per doz. Common varieties, \$2 per dozen.

Spirea [Meadow Sweet].
Flowers white and red, in graceful spikes, one to two feet. 25c. \$2 per dozen.

Sweet William [Dianthus Barbatus]. A fine assortment. 25c. \$2 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 Carulea. Blue flowers. 50c each.

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



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 200 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. We had 600 plants in bloom last June and July. Price of strongest blooming plants, \$1. Good plants, some may bloom at transplanting, 50c. each, \$4 per doz. Small plants, 25c. \$2 per doz.

Pæonies.

A splendid class of shrubs from China, flowering in all shades, from red and lilac to white, with blooms from 4 to 8 inches in diameter. Many of them are very double, and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance. They are easily cultivated, and require but little protection. The roots never die out.

HERBACEOUS VARIETIES.

Rubra. [*Pæonia Officinalis*], or the old double flaming-Red, of monstrous size, 6 to 8 inches diameter: blooms

early. The foliage is deeply lobed, and the roots have more of a tuberous look than the Chinese class of Pæonies. Price, 50c.

The 5 following are Chinese varieties selected as among the best and adapted to all gardens. Price, 50c.

Humei. [Chinese]. Purplish; Rose very full and double rose scented; large showy in clusters; very late to bloom, some three weeks later than the earliest sorts.

Potsi. [Chinese]. Dark purplish crimson; distinct dark rich color.

Sulphurea Alba. [Chinese]. Outside petals pale rose, centre ones sulphur-yellow, very full and fine.

Whittleji. [Chinese]. White centre, slightly yellowish, very large, sweet scented, large clusters.

Bicolor. Deep rose-yellow in centre marked with red.

A collection of the above and others of our choice, \$4 per dozen.

Price for a clump that will divide into several good roots, and quite sure to bloom at once, \$1 each; \$5 per doz.

TREE PÆONIES ARBOUREA.

Banksii. Rosy blush, white purplish centre; double and fine. Does not die down; grows 2 to 3 feet. Price, \$1.50.

Several other varieties of Tree Pæonies.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

The ease with which bulbous-rooted plants are cultivated is no small thing in their favor. A bulb only requires to be put in rich well drained 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 the 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.

The principal months for planting the eight first-named classes of bulbs are October and November, in rich garden soil.

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.

CROCUS.

Is 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. Price, 50 cents per dozen.

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 summer months. The colors are red, white, also blue, with every shade blended among the numerous varieties. There are named double and single varieties : these command a much higher price than unnamed mixed varieties.

Price, single and double, mixed, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen; named sorts, 25c each, \$2.00 per dozen; named new, varieties selected, finest colors known, 40c each.

TULIPS.

The Tulip is in great variety of colors, very showy 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, either in the conservatory, the parlor, or the open garden. They will thrive in almost any soil. A sandy soil, enriched with rotted cow-manure, is however preferable; and being perfectly hardy, they can well claim a prominent rank among hardy bulbs.

The varieties are mostly single. Price, mixed unnamed, 10c each, \$1 per dozen; single, named sorts, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen; named double sorts, with the parrot or fringed edge, 20c each.

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, containing many blooming buds. When once established in the soil, they remain permanent as Lavender or Pæony roots. Price, 35c each; \$3 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 the 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. 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.



LILIUM AURATUM.

Auratum. (Golden Banded Lily.) The *Lilium Auratum* is the great lily from Japan. This is the king of lilies. The flower is white, 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. It blooms during the months of July and August. 50c each, \$5 per dozen for selected bulbs. See cut, above.

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

Lancifolium Album. (Japan Lily.) Splendid white. Scarce. 35c.

Lancifolium Roseum. (Japan Lily.) White, spotted with rose. 25c.

Lancifolium Rubrum. (Japan Lily.) White, spotted with crimson. 25c each, \$2 per dozen.

Tigrum. (Tiger Lily.) Orange-salmon, spotted black. 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

CLADIOLUS.

They are the most stately and effective of the whole genus—being of a robust, erect growth, with the 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. 25c each, \$2 per dozen for selected named sorts.

Price, mixed bulbs, 10c each, \$1 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, 20c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

TRITOMA,—Uvaria Grandiflora—or Red-Hot Poker.

The finest variety. There are other varieties, but all resemble.

A splendid half-hardy summer and autumn flowering plant with stately flower scapes and magnificent, terminal dense spikes of rich orange-red flower tubes growing 2 to 3 feet high, with tall drooping leaves. 35c each.

The last three varieties of bulbs must not be left in the open ground after November, but taken up and stored where potatoes will keep, where it is dry ; for dampness is injurious.

Plant them out from May 1st to June.



This is the WILDER MEDAL of the *American Pomological Society*; the reverse side bears a copy of the bust of the Society's President, Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER of Boston.

A PARTIAL LIST OF OUR PATRONS.

MOST OF THEM PURCHASERS DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS.

- Jacob U. Parker, Middleton, Mass.
 Dr. C. E. Ware, 41 Brimmer St., Boston.
 J. S. Barstow, Newport, R. I.
 Major Thomas Pierce, Woburn.
 H. K. Martin, Bradford, N. H.
 Louis Goddiz, Winchester.
 D. N. Skillings, “
 Mary J. Blake, Claremont, N. H.
 H. H. Robbins, Abington.
 H. C. Bailey, Concord, N. H.
 T. P. Gentle, Manchester.
 P. P. Tapley, Lynn.
 J. H. Eastabrook, Hingham.
 G. A. Kittridge, Tewksbury.
 George Tapley, Danvers.
 Geo. F. Walker, Oxford, Me., a dealer in trees.
 John Cronan, Gloucester, salesman.
 Dr. John W. Sawyer, Superintendent of Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I., bought liberally of rare Evergreens, Rhododendrons, &c.
 J. H. Goodwin, Bedford, Mass., for cemetery.
 J. R. Taylor, Woburn.
 J. P. Crane, “
 Stephen Dow, “
 Hon. John Cummings, Woburn.
 Ephraim P. Spaulding, Tewksbury.
 Charles Twombly, Saco, Me.
 Willis Rice, Marlboro’.
 Geo. N. Hoitt, Dover, N. H. (gardener.)
 Luther E. Page, Gilmanston Iron Works.
 B. F. Haley, Newmarket.
 Dr. J. C. Bartlett, Chelmsford.
 Edwin H. Warren, “
 Eben S. Poor, Peabody.
 A. L. Burditt, Leominster.
 James B. Campbell, North Reading, for cemetery.
 W. P. Worthly, Manchester, N. H.
 R. M. Rollins, Bedford, “
 Solomon Manning, “
 J. Newman, Winchester.
 Isaac Stebbins, Chelsea.
 J. C. McNeil, Chelsea.
 Caleb Pratt, “
 H. E. Hoseley, South Boston.
 Lemuel Clapp, Dorchester.
 F. E. Dyer, Everett.
 Charles H. Blanchard, East Lexington.
 Geo. Sparhawk, Lexington.
 Edmond Dwight, Winchester.
 C. D. V. Noyes, Andover.
 William Parsons, No. 40 State St., Boston.
 Sherman Paris, Charlestown, N. H.
 Hollyhood Cemetery, Brookline.
 H. H. Hunnewell, Wellesley.
 Arthur Hunnewell, “
 R. Fellows, Centre Harbor, N. H.
 C. S. Goddard, Lynn.
 Gardner E. Morse, Marlboro’.
 Benjamin G. Smith, Cambridge.
 H. L. Davis, Taunton.
 M. C. Andrews, Andover.
 Mrs. J. H. Stinson, “
 J. T. Gammer, Woburn.
 William L. Talbot, Pawtucket, Lowell.
 J. W. Moeck, Worcester.
 Col. Frank Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
 E. B. Brown, 114 Pearl St., Boston.
 A. Sonrel, Winchester.
 James H. Howe, Webster.
 Alfred Hale, Newburyport.
 Mrs. S. E. Goodwin, South Berwick, Me.
 G. W. Taylor, Lexington.
 William G. Clark, Chelsea.
 James C. Stodder, Bangor, Me.
 Albert Noyes, “ “
 J. S. Kaimer, Shaker Village, N. H.
 J. M. Stone, North Andover.
 Wingate P. Sargent, Melrose.
 Rev. Thomas Maginnis, Jamaica Plain, for school grounds.
 John Todd, Hingham.
 E. W. Burr, “
 Richard Cutter, Newburyport.

- B. A. Kimball, Concord, N. H.
 Mrs. Charles Flint, Wakefield.
 Cyrus Wakefield, Wakefield.
 J. W. Kittridge, Reed's Ferry, N. H.
 Charles Stearns, Brookline.
 Capt. Thomas J. Marsh, Tewksbury, for State
 Alms House Farm.
 Charles D. Thayer, Worcester.
 William Clement, Reading.
 J. W. Dinsmore, Windham, N. H.
 Memorial Hall, Andover,
 John Dove, " "
 J. P. Saunders, Fisherville, N. H.
 S. M. Giles, Ossipee.
 Orren Heath, Fryburg, Me.
 J. G. Spiller, Concord, N. H.
 Bryant & Elder, Derby Centre, Vt.
 Rev. Father Flatherly, Wakefield, for Par-
 sonage.
 Rev. Father Gleason, Malden, for church
 grounds.
 Amos Webster, Hyde Park.
 Charles H. Blake, Nashua, N. H., Florist.
 A. W. Greeley, " "
 H. M. Goodrich, " "
 D. J. Goodwin, Mason Centre, N. H.
 Amos Stevens, Alstead.
 Timothy B. Hussey, North Berwick, Me.
 Daniel Cumming, Andover.
 City of Fitchburg, for school grounds.
 City of Boston, by selection of city forester,
 several hundred Rock Maple, Elms, Kil-
 marnock Willows, &c.
 John Galvin, 3000 Rock Maple for nursery.
 City of Cambridge, Maples for cemetery.
 Town of Randolph, " " streets and
 cemetery.
 Town of Woburn, " " streets and
 cemetery.
 Town of Quincy, " " streets.
 Charles Francis Adams, Quincy, White Pine.
 Lewis Bass, Quincy, Norway Maples.
 Eaneas Smyth, Brookline, for cemetery.
 J. G. Barker, Lynn, for Pine Grove cemetery.
 S. P. Hammett, 152 Tremont St., Boston.
 James Cruickshank, Chelsea (landscape gar-
 dener).
 Robert Murry, Waltham (landscape gardener).
 A. Dickinson & Co., Cambridge.
 D. F. Hayes, Exeter, N. H.
 T. K. Frothingham, Dorchester.
 Dr. G. F. Waters, Newton.
 William F. Martin, Manchester, N. H.
 Peter M. Pickart, Boston.
 Andrew McDermott, Boston Highlands, 8,000
 Arbor Vitæ for hedges.
 R. N. Rice, Concord.
 Hon. E. R. Hoar, Concord.
 W. Johnson, Winchester.
 Samuel Sewall, Burlington.
 N. B. Skilton, South Boston.
 T. M. Vinson, 40 South Market St., Boston.
 George Emerson, Melrose.
 Joseph Manning, Esq., Lake City, Minn.
 Rev. William Barrows, Reading.
 Rev. W. H. Wilcox, " "
 George L. Hanson, Lynn (gardener).
 Mr. Compton, Woreester.
 O. B. Hadwin, " " Rock Maple.
 D. H. Fanning, " " "
 E. D. Bangs, Winchester.
 John C. Mason, " "
 L. H. Felton, West Newton.
 A. W. Felton, " " large collection of
 ornamental trees.
 Cary Improvement Co., Chelsea, several hun-
 dred shade trees and evergreens.
 Boston Land Company, for Orient Heights.
 Dr. G. Wilson Atwood, Melrose.
 William Canney, Melvin Village, N. H.
 David Currier, Derry Depot, N. H.
 Elisha H. Hall, East Marshfield.
 B. B. Covell, New Bedford.
 Sidney Fairbanks, Winchendon.
 A. W. Dudley, Brentwood, N. H.
 William Pierce, New Bedford (florist).
 H. Sleeper, Salem (gardener).
 E. Q. Batchellor, Lynn.
 G. F. Chandler, South Lancaster.
 Calder & Wiswell, Boston (florists).
 W. B. Ford, Newton Upper Falls.
 John L. Gardner, by C. M. Atkinson, Brookline.
 John Robinson, Salem, Professor of Botany for
 Massachusetts Horticultural Society.
 Galvin Brothers, 61 Tremont Street (florists).
 Rev. Michael Dolan, Needham.
 A. F. Rice, South Weymouth.
 Marshall P. Wilder, Dorchester.
 L. W. Gleason, Needham.
 W. S. Fretch, Winchester.
 J. W. Hammond, Woburn.

- Charles Thompson, Concord.
 George H. Pierce, “
 A. S. Fletcher, South Acton.
 L. S. Hosmer, “ “
 John Fletcher, Acton.
 J. N. Lombard, 22 School Street, Boston.
 Edwin Foster, Billerica.
 Alexander Lines, Highlandville.
 Otis Pettee, Newton Upper Falls.
 D. T. Curtis & Co., 161 Tremont St., Boston.
 Michael Gallagher, Marlboro’.
 C. C. Sanderson, Dedham.
 J. W. Mandell, Somerville, for Somerville Park.
 Henry S. Damon, Concord.
 B. G. Boardman, 183 Congress St., Boston.
 C. H. Dalton, Beverley Farms.
 E. W. Hudson, Woburn.
 E. W. Pierce, Lawrence.
 Orrin Smith, “
 J. B. Lewis, 2nd, Reading.
 B. B. Farnsworth, 119 Middle Street, Portland, Me.
 Isaac R. Stearns, Needham.
 S. Crosby, Wakefield.
 Gus Evers, 13 Eliot Street, Boston.
 A. W. Armington, Newton Centre.
 John Hanscom, Biddeford, Me.
 C. G. Sargent, Graniteville.
 Mrs. Mary Hollis, North Chelmsford.
 Pickham & Waterman, Bozrahville, Ct.
 C. A. Adrich, Boston Highlands.
 J. F. Lindsey, Fall River.
 A. P. Olzendam, Manchester, N. H.
 Miss N. F. Butman, Beverly.
 Parker Converse, Woburn.
 J. H. Hopkinson, So. Limerick, Me.
 Otis G. Robinson, Lawrence, for Bellevue Cemetery.
 A. D. Morse, Medford.
 William L. Plumer, Epping, N. H.
 S. P. Dow, “ “
 Arcade Holden, Reading.
 Mrs. Francis Johnson, Andover.
 Joseph Heller Foster, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Charles A. Smith, Woburn.
 Sidney D. Edwards, Oxford, Me.
 J. C. Stanwood, Topsfield.
 Mr. Pingree, “
 J. P. Johnson, Franklin, N. H.
 John Jenkins, Essex.
 John C. Bartlett, Chelmsford.
 H. P. Lynn, Lawrence.
 O. W. Pillsbury, Kingston, N. H.
 A. E. Cox, Malden.
 Dr. C. E. Ware, Apple Trees for farm in West Rindge, N. H.
 Asa McFarland, Concord, N. H.
 C. H. Hill & Son, Haverhill (florists).
 J. M. Bailey, Arlington Heights.
 T. J. McClary, North Andover.
 Mrs. S. M. Mason, Andover.
 Robert Callahan, “
 E. P. Bullard, New York, orchard for farm at Acton.
 W. W. Ruggles, Reading.
 J. F. Wardwell, Maplewood.
 C. F. Putnam, Fitchburg.
 Charles S. Crocker, “
 Frank W. Miller, Portsmouth, N. H.
 D. D. Fisk, Salem, N. H.
 John A. Spaulding, Nashua, N. H.
 Hon. D. W. Gouch, Melrose.
 Joel H. Tarbell & Son, So. Lyndeboro’, N. H.
 Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, 5 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.
 James M. Teel, Lynn (city forester).
 A. A. Lawrence, Brookline.
 George W. Spear, Winchester.
 Rev. Malcom Douglass, Andover.
 J. H. Richards, Marlboro’.
 D. L. Lothrop, West Medford.
 C. D. Thomas, Reading.
 J. W. Wetheren, “
 Louis N. Lowe, Foxboro’.
 H. D. Austin, Montrose, Wakefield.
 Mrs. David Nevins, Brighton.
 Charles M. Parker, Reed’s Ferry, N. H.
 R. R. Hunderhill, Billerica.
 William H. Munroe, Beverly (salesman).
 E. D. Hinckley, 11 Chauncy Street, Boston.
 H. C. Lodge, Nahant, by Cyrus Locke (gardener).
 Nathan Gage, Lawrence.
 H. A. Gane & Son, 50 Cornhill, Boston.
 J. A. Butler, Springvale, Me.
 Charles Burley, Exeter, N. H., for the Robinson Academy grounds.
 H. P. Marston, South Berwick, Me.
 Aaron Smith, Pottersville, N. H.
 Charles Otis, South Lynnfield.

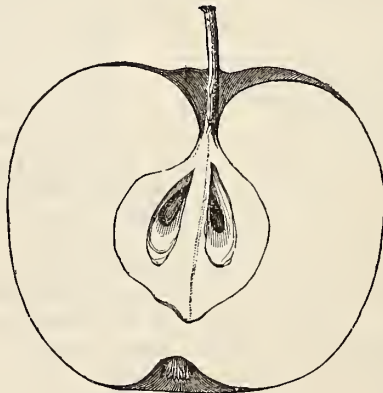
- D. W. Pickman, Sears Building, Boston.
 Peleg W. Chandler, Esq., Boston.
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 Daniel F. Secomb, " "
 J. M. Sortelle, Fitchburg.
 Henry G. Tyler, Andover.
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 Andrew Thompson, Andover.
 Hartley Lord, 111 Commercial Street, Boston.
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 F. A. Carlton, 79 Court Street, Boston.
 D. McIntire, Dover, N. H.
 John R. Poor, 20 India Wharf, Boston (for
 trees to go to Starr Island).
 Thomas Goodale, Sanford Corner, Me.
 John M. Fuller, Norwich, Vt.
 J. F. C. Hyde, Newton.
 Henry L. Shattuck, Concord.
 Samuel Hartwell, Lincoln.
 G. W. Bemis, Lincoln, for cemetery.
 G. W. W. Dove, Andover.
 William Hutchinson & Sons, Keene, N. H.
 Elder & Tinkham, Beebe Plain, Vt.
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 A. H. Lissberger, Nahant.
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 T. C. Therlew, Newburyport.
 W. J. Farnsworth, Melrose.
- Charles Ober, 2nd, Beverly Farms.
 J. H. French, 40 Water Street, Boston.
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 William P. Holt, Wilton, N. H.
 Isaac P. Yeaton, South Berwick, Me.
 Henry T. Dunham, Nahant (gardener).
 F. Lowe, Highlandville.
 G. R. Waterman, Andover.
 John Gately, Melrose (gardener).
 Bosson & Glover, Salem.
 J. H. Cartland, Wakefield.
 Nathan B. Fletcher, Lynn.
 C. L. Person, 44 Kilby Street, Boston.
 W. G. Saltonstall, 40 Water Street, Boston.
 Harrison Parker, Winchester.
 Dr. Abbott, Wakefield.
 Dr. Azel Ames, " for Rock Maple and
 American Elms to send to England.
 Harrison Bancroft, Reading.
 A. R. Burt, Nahant (gardener).
 C. H. Moulton, Reading.
 Warren Emes, Wilmington.
 Capt. J. W. Coburn, Reading.
 Prof. Diman, of Dartmouth College, Hanover,
 N. H.
 Dr. James R. Nichols, Haverhill.
 Dr. A. S. Gardner, Essex, Conn.
 A. Hance & Son, Red Bank, N. J.
 D. E. Hurd, Topsfield.
 E. W. Codman, Sears Building, Boston.
 E. Farnham, Providence, R. I.
 Lewis Hawks, Saugus.
 W. T. Durgin, Reading.
 Rufus Conant, Melrose.
 Henry T. Warren, Waltham.
 Augustus Flagg, Waltham, firm of Little, Brown
 & Co., Booksellers; the stock supplied was
 largely of Evergreens, some of them un-
 usually large, 8 to 10 feet, under the care
 of Mr. Marshall, his gardener. We are in-
 formed that scarcely a tree failed except
 the Scotch Larch, they being removed too
 late.
 Rev. G. W. Perry, Lawrence.
 George E. Seagrave, Woonsocket, R. I.
 Hon. William E. Livingston, Lowell.
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 John Hill, Jr. "
 E. H. Valpey, Andover.

- Easterbrook & Flagg, ——, R. I.
 Oliver Everett, Wrentham.
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 G. Merrell, Atkinson, N. II.
 N. Howard, Randolph.
 Isaac H. Marshall, Still River.
 Joseph E. Foster, Beverly.
 John Clapp, Binghamton, N. Y.
 Matthew Howland, New Bedford.
 P. S. Leach, Brockton.
 T. H. Lawrence, Falmouth.
 E. B. Haskell, Auburndale (of the Boston Daily Herald).
 E. Delebare, Blackstone.
 Isaac Brooks, Dover, N. II.
 J. B. Ackerman, Windham Junction, N. II.
 George C. Waltham, Nahant (gardener).
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 J. T. Juddkins, Wakefield.
 E. W. Lawton, Newport, R. I.
 J. A. Haynes, Manchester, N. II.
 W. F. Draper, Andover.
 George H. Witherte, Castine, Me.
 D. E. Murphy, Stoneham, 300 Balsam Fir for hedge:
 Rev. John Woods, Wellesley.
 Mrs. Otis Drury, West Bridgewater.
 T. N. Fleming, Boston.
 C. E. Conant, 73 Union Street, Boston.
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 R. P. Parry, 32 India Street, Boston.
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 Benjamin Chipman, Taunton.
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 Charles Storrow, Beverly.
 Stephen C. Strong, Natick.
 F. D. Williams, Foxboro’.
 E. V. S. Kenney, Billerica.
 M. A. George, Stoneham.
 Arad Gary, “ “
 A. F. Belcher, Foxboro’.
 James McGwyer, Woburn.
 J. R. Perkherst, Chelmsford.
 Oliver Ames, North Easton.
 E. S. Converse, Malden, Rock Maples, selected by Davidson his gardener for school house yard and streets.
- J. Goodrich, Haverhill.
 John Rollins, Lawrence.
 Rev. M. E. Fairchild, Stoncham.
 W. Simonds, Winchester, Rock Maples.
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 Ivory Bean, 676 Tremont Street, Boston.
 Hon. L. D. Stevens, Concord, N. H.
 Mrs. Abiel Chandler, Concord, N. H.
 Henry C. Lodge, 11 Tremont Street, Boston.
 Luther Tasker, East Northwood, N. H.
 Dr. George Cogswell, for the Bradford Female Seminary grounds. The skill of the gardener who selected, planted and cared for these trees and shrubs resulted in very perfect success.
 J. Lasell, Whittensville.
 N. A. Briggs, Canterbury, N. H.
 Stoneham High School Boys, centennial trees.
 James Fletcher, evergreen trees for Billerica Cemetery.
 Hiram Hodgdon, Ashland, N. H.
 Phineas Whitcomb, Richmond, N. H.
 A. W. Nimes, Bellows Falls, Vt.
 Edward Haskell, New Bedford.
 James Davis, 47 Kilby Street, 20 Woodward Arbor Vitæ to plant at Canton.
 William Stevens, Dover, N. II., Director of Boston and Maine R. R.
 Professor Austin Phelps, Andover.

H. C. Greeley, for Lancaster Reform School for Girls—small fruits.
 William Q. Biddle, 33 Wall St., New York.
 A. S. Lewis, Framingham.
 T. E. Simonton, Rockland, Me.
 Sawyer Woollen Co., Dover, N. H.
 Rev. John Richmond, “ “
 J. M. Brown, Belmont, firm of Little & Brown.
 F. O. Dcwey, Reading.
 E. W. Jacobs, Peabody.
 J. R. Leeson, Newton Centre.
 Eli V. Brewster, Dover, N. H.
 Anthony McLaren, Forest Hills.
 Augustus L. Hayes, South Berwick, Me.
 Major R. Lowndes, Stattsburg, N. Y.
 H. Mawhinney, Stoneham.
 N. M. Jewell, Exeter, N. H.
 Stephen Foster, Reading.
 Major N. D. Stoodley, Reading.
 Dr. McArthur, Lynn.
 Jos. Breck & Son, Boston.
 Hovey & Co., “
 William M. Howard, New Bedford (florist).
 Charles Garfield, Medford.
 Dr. William Stevens, Stoneham.
 Benjamin P. Ware, Marblehead.
 M. A. Tewksbury, Randolph, Vt.
 J. G. Elder, Derby Centre, Vt.
 Mrs. Oscar Foote, Reading.
 C. R. Prescott, Malden.
 Charles Brigham, Hudson.
 Edward V. Gage, Bradford.

Millett & Jellerson, Lewiston, Me.
 George Q. Dow, Epping, N. H.
 C. W. Carter, Quincy.
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 Dr. Sarah A. Colby, Reading.
 Richardson & Russell (Engravers), Boston.
 Mr. Mossman, North Reading.
 Lucius Turner, Reading.
 James U. Prince, Amherst, N. H.
 Schlegell & Everett, Boston.
 Geo. V. Fletcher, Belmont (Maples and Spruce).
 Enoch Foster, Tewksbury.
 C. C. Barney, Everett.
 D. Kaine, Fitchburg (gardener).
 George Hewins, Dedham.
 Nathan Blanchard, East Stoughton.
 F. O. Winslow, Norwood.
 M. L. Allen, Reading.
 Mr. Pulsifer, Gloucester (florist).
 R. T. Woodward (landscape gardener), No. 9
 Upton Street, Boston.
 B. M. Fernald, Esq., Melrose.

CHARLES DOWNING, of NEWBURG, N. Y., is and will long remain immortalized as the last appealing authority in nomenclature of fruit in this country. Author of the most authentic book on the *Fruits of America*; is our frequent correspondent, from whom we have standing orders to forward all new and worthy samples of fruits for his inspection. We have often received encouragement from him.



DARTMOUTH CRAB.

One of the late fall and early winter varieties.

(See description on page 15.)

RIVER BIRCH. (*Betula.*)

This is the common name of a graceful, often drooping branched tree, naturally found only along streams, 40 to 60 feet high. On large trees the bark is dark and very rough; higher up come black and reddish curls or flakes, then come thinner curls of reddish and white bark, fluttering in the breezes. Among these thin curls and farther up the trunk, is a pure white bark that is very conspicuous, either standing alone or in a collection of trees, while the grizzly roughness of the trunk below is very odd. Price, 5 to 8 ft., 50 to 75c.

THE PEARSONS ELM, growing on land of *Benjamin Pearsons*, in Byfield Parish, Newbury, Mass., is a specimen that we may all take courage by. January 26th, 1877, we measured it at 3 feet from the ground, pressing the tape into the deep depressions (some of them 3 feet deep), and found it 42 feet in circumference; allowing the tape to rest on the ridge at same point, it was 27 feet around. At 6 feet from the ground, the smallest place, it was 18 feet. At the expansion of the immense limbs at 12 feet it was estimated 30 feet in circumference. The height must be near 100 feet, the spread of branches was 118 feet. The age is not over 100 years. It contains at least 12 cords of wood.

We know of various American White Elms that are nearly as large as the above.

Joshua Gowing, of Wilmington, Mass., has an Elm over 16 feet in circumference at 2 feet from ground, 108 feet spread of top, 80 feet high and must contain 9 cords or more of wood. It is less than 100 years old and growing rapidly.

Samuel Gowing, of Wilmington, Mass., has an Elm of about equal size of the latter.

There are two English Elms standing in Essex Street, Boston, 18 feet in circumference.

(Let planters of trees have faith; the future is big by the aid of their work).

☞ 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. Of this variety we have 1500 6 to 10 feet trees. Our Shrubs and Evergreen Trees are well nigh countless. 1500 Scotch Larch Trees, 3 to 6 feet high, all moved within two years, are offered quite low.



RHODODENDRON PLANT,

in leaf and bud showing a full developed 2 foot plant.

(See description on page 45.)



ADAW'S NEEDLE,

as it appears all the year when not in bloom. See blooming plant and description on page 45.

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Close Conically-Pruned do.	29	Dartmouth Crab	60
Natural-formed, Woodward, Siberian do.	29		

1877.

1878.

JANUARY.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
--	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	--	--	--

JULY.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	--	--	--	--

JANUARY.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
--	--	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	--	--

FEBRUARY.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
--	--	--	--	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	--	--	--

AUGUST.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
--	--	--	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	--

FEBRUARY.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
--	--	--	--	--	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	--	--

MARCH.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
--	--	--	--	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SEPTEMBER.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
--	--	--	--	--	--	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	--	--	--	--	--	--

MARCH.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
--	--	--	--	--	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	--	--	--	--	--	--

APRIL.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	--	--	--	--	--

OCTOBER.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
--	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	--	--	--

APRIL.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
--	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	--	--	--	--

MAY.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
--	--	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	--	--

NOVEMBER.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
--	--	--	--	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	--

MAY.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
--	--	--	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	--

JUNE.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
--	--	--	--	--	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

DECEMBER.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
--	--	--	--	--	--	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	--	--	--	--	--

JUNE.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
--	--	--	--	--	--	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	--	--	--	--	--	--



BLACKBERRY.

Blackberry culture is as simple as that of Beans or Corn ; the above sized fruit can be grown from several well known varieties. It is not uncommon to see the wild plants produce as large and even larger berries. See mode of culture on page 22.



FRANZBERGER SC

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT.—Leaf, Burr and Nuts.

[Description on page 35.]