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Fruits
Trees
and
Flowers



FAIRVIEW NURSERIES

GENEVA, NEW YORK



Stayman Winesap Apple

WE take great pleasure in presenting you with our catalog of Fruits, Trees and Flowers. ¶ In preparing this catalog, we have had just one thought in mind—to make our catalog of the most possible help to you in buying your nursery stock. ¶ In writing the descriptive matter, we have held to facts and do not make exaggerated descriptions to misguide you, just to get your order. ¶ Many of the illustrations are in colors which we are sure you will like. ¶ In all that we do, we consider the interests of our customers foremost and we want you to know that we are here to serve as best we can and welcome correspondence, that we might give you the benefits of our years of experience in the nursery business. Let us know your problems and your wants, so that we may serve you best.

IN SERVICE WE EXCEL

Original Firm Established in 1882

APPLES

Great Orchard Opportunities

Don't think for a minute that this is a story of somebody a long ways off who made a lot of money in a short time from an orchard. Lots of men have done such things, but the great orchard opportunity for the average man is right at home. That's why so many fail to see it. They look too far away. Have you as much as a quarter or half acre of land that you can use—an acre will be better? If you have this land and fail to have all the apples you want to eat every day in the year, and plenty of other fruit in season, then you are missing one of the greatest orchard opportunities.

The most satisfactory orchard is not always a large one by any means. Maybe it is only five or six trees, but anywhere from 20 to 50 makes one that will supply any family, no matter how large, and will give enough of a surplus to prove that profit may be made from a larger planting. If trees of any sort will grow on your land, then you can have an orchard.

From the fact that the production of **APPLES** is decreasing and the price going up, there is no doubt at all that the apple business is not overdone, and that there is a very bright future for the apple business, provided those who grow apples will follow approved methods and use their brains as well as their hands.

We grow and list only the best and surest varieties.

Plant apple trees from 30 to 40 ft. apart, according to growth of variety.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early Harvest.—Medium size; pale yellow; slightly acid; good quality. Ripens at a season when no other apple is in. Should be in every orchard. August.

Early Strawberry.—Medium size, roundish; finely striped and stained with deep red; flesh white, slightly tinged with red next to the skin; tender, sub-acid, with an agreeable aroma. A good bearer. Middle to end of August.

Sweet Bough.—Large, pale yellow, popular, and high quality. A good market variety. August to September.

Yellow Transparent.—Very early; color pale yellow. Bears younger than most any other variety. July to August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Duchess of Oldenburg.—Tree hardy, fine grower. Fruit large, yellow, tender and juicy. September.



Early Harvest Apple

Fall Pippin.—Large, yellow, tender and juicy and rich. October.

Fameuse (Snow).—Red, flesh white and juicy. Very handsome. November.

Maiden's Blush.—Medium sized. The skin is pale yellow, beautifully shaded with red, flesh tender and white and of superior quality. September to October.

Rambo.—Size medium, oblate and smooth; color marbled with dull yellowish red on pale yellow ground; flesh very tender and rich, sub-acid and of fine flavor. November.

Smokehouse.—Fruit green, blushed; medium to large size. A fine flavored dessert apple of good quality. October to February.

Twenty Ounce.—Very large; nearly round; yellow, striped with red; of fair quality; tree a vigorous, spreading grower, and a fine bearer. Excellent for baking. Very popular in the markets. October to January.



Hubbard Nonsuch

APPLES

WINTER VARIETIES.

Arkansas Black.—Large, very dark red; smooth, roundish flat, lightly dotted white; flesh yellow, sub-acid; long keeper. November to April.

Baldwin.—A celebrated winter variety. Large size, bright red; flesh yellow; juicy; very productive and one of the best winter apples. December to April.

Belleflower.—Large to very large; oblong, pale yellow, sometimes blushed; acid to sub-acid, rich and good. Tree a fine spreading grower and hardy. October to January.

Ben Davis.—One of the best known commercial varieties, prized for its color and long-keeping qualities. The fruit is striped red and the flesh white. January to June.

Bismarck.—Is making a wonderful record for hardiness and special earliness of fruiting. Two-year trees seldom fail to produce fruit. Tree is of stocky, short growth. Fruit golden yellow, splashed with red; flesh tender, pleasant, sub-acid. Will keep into March.

Fallawater.—Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant sub-acid flavor. December.

Gano.—A variety of the Ben Davis type. Fruit medium to large, light yellow in color and of good flesh and flavor. Season about the same as Ben Davis.

Gideon.—Tree is a vigorous grower. Fruit an attractive deep yellow or greenish, mottled and blushed with orange red; irregularly splashed and striped with deep carmine. Flesh is yellowish, juicy, aromatic, mild sub-acid, mingled with sweet, eventually becoming sweet. A fine apple where a sweet variety is desired.

Golden Russet.—Vigorous growth; medium; russet; crisp, juicy, mild sub-acid; hardy; very good long keeper. Ripening November to April.

Golden Sweet.—This is a standard early variety for home use. The fruit is surpassed by but few other sweet apples in richness and sweetness of flavor. The fruit is medium size and very attractive, being a handsome clear yellow. Fruit from mid-August to late September.

Hendrick Sweet (Sweet Winesap).—Fruit medium, round oblate; color red, splashed with deep crimson; flesh tender, juicy, very sweet and rich. November to May.

Hubbard Nonsuch.—Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy. An excellent variety for commercial planting, being one of the most profitable varieties of its season. October.

Jonathan.—Medium to large size; skin almost entirely covered with red; flesh white, juicy, tender and mild sub-acid. Quality excellent.

King (Tompkins County).—Largest size; oblate, yellowish grounded striped and covered with bright red; fragrant, spicy smelling; flesh very crisp, tender, rich, fine flavor, sub-acid. A superb apple. November to April.

Mammoth Black Twig.—Greenish yellow covered with deep red, obscurely striped. Flesh yellow, very firm, juicy, good quality. A very late keeper. December to May.

Mann.—Vigorous growth; medium to large; deep yellow; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid; hardy. Ripening January to April.

Northern Spy.—Vigorous growth; large; striped red; tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid; very good; a fine dessert fruit. Ripening December to June.

APPLES--Cont'd

Winter Varieties

Northwestern Greening.—Origin, Wisconsin. Quite hardy. Fruit very large; green, becoming yellowish-green when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained and firm, flavor good; very smooth and attractive. December to March.

Pewaukee.—Fruit large; yellowish-green, striped and shaded with dull red. Originated by crossing Duchess of Oldenburg with Northern Spy pollen. December to March.

Rhode Island Greening.—Large greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor. December to April.

Rome Beauty.—Large and handsome; yellow with creamy cheek. Almost covered with bright red where exposed. Its large size and beautiful appearance render it a valuable market sort. Of vigorous growth and a heavy young bearer. December to March.

Roxbury Russet (Boston Russet).—Rather large; greenish-yellow, mostly covered with bright russet; a pleasant sub-acid flavor. January to June.

Seeknothfarther.—Medium to large in size; the skin is dull red, striped, flesh tender and rich and of delightful flavor. December to February.

Smith Cider.—Sold principally as a cider apple. Fruit medium to large, glossy pale yellow; shaded and striped with red and carmine. Flesh juicy and sub-acid. Season from November to March.

Spitzenburg.—Medium to large, deep red; flesh yellow, crisp and sub-acid with a spicy and delicious flavor. A good bearer. December to April.

Stark.—Fruit large, attractive in color and of delicious flavor. Very productive and hardy. January to May.

Stayman's Winesap.—Larger and more prolific than the old Winesap. Rich, dark red; firm; fine-grained and juicy; adapted to a wide range of soils and climates. February to April.

Talman Sweet.—A vigorous growing variety; fruit is pale yellow, firm, sweet and of excellent quality. November to April.

Walbridge.—A good culinary variety; fruit medium in size, smooth, pale yellow, washed with red; mild, sub-acid; fair keeper. November to February.

Winesap.—Medium size; dark red; good quality; keeps well. Tree is a hardy grower and good bearer. A popular variety and well liked everywhere.

Winter Banana.—The name is most appropriate, as it has a delightful banana perfume. Fruit keeps well till spring; the color is a striking deep blush on a deep yellow ground. Large size and very showy.

Wolf River.—Large, handsome; yellow, shaded and striped red; juicy, pleasant, spicy flavor. September to December.

York Imperial.—Medium to large, oblate; color white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid; a good bearer and keeper; one of the best winter apples. November to April.



York Imperial

Fruit growing is going to be one of the most profitable lines of business during the next ten years. The supply is rapidly diminishing and the demand increasing. Plant now.

CRAB APPLES

Most productive of all fruits and unequalled for cider, vinegar and jelly. They thrive under every condition, stand neglect, the coldest weather and most exposed situations. They fruit very young and every year without fail. Make attractive shade trees for rear gardens.

Excelsior.—Strong grower, hardy and healthy. Fruit large and very attractive; flavor agreeable. Fine for eating fresh.

General Grant.—Tree an erect vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters; quality good. Ripens October to December.

Hyslop.—Color deep red. Fine quality for preserving; has long stems; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness. October to January.

Martha.—Resembles the Transcendent but larger; beautiful, showy fruit and bears enormously. We consider it the best crab. Vigorous. September to October.

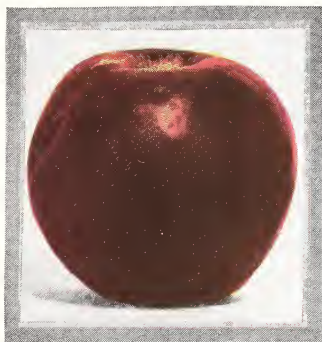
Red Siberian.—About an inch in diameter. Grown in clusters. Bears young and abundantly. August to September.

Transcendent.—One of the best and largest Crabs; the fruit is a bright yellow, striped with red; excellent for culinary purposes; immensely productive. September and October.

Whitncy.—One of the largest; yellow striped with red. Excellent for cider and cooking. August.

Yellow Siberian.—About one inch in diameter; much used for preserving whole; bears heavily and rather young. August to September.

See Special Apples on
Page 5

**Wealthy****Grimes Golden****Delicious**

SPECIAL APPLES

The following varieties of apples cost us much more to grow than other varieties, as owing to their nature of growth we have a smaller percentage of the larger sized trees in each block. They are, however, some of our choicest varieties and for those who appreciate having the best stock that can be secured we recommend these varieties very highly.

Delicious.—Fruit is large with the surface almost covered with a beautiful red, blending to golden-yellow at the blossom end. In quality it is unsurpassed; in flavor, sweet, slightly acid, but only enough so as to make it all the more pleasing, with an aroma delightfully fragrant. The flesh is fine-grained, crisp, juicy, and delicious. A valuable commercial apple. Tree is hardy. January to May.

Red Astrachan.—An early and abundant bearer. Fruit above medium; greenish-yellow, almost covered with mottled and striped crimson; good quality. July.

McIntosh Red.—A choice variety of the Fameuse type. Medium to large, smooth polished yellow covered with solid crimson, with heavy blue bloom, flesh snow white, crisp, very tender, sub-acid. Of the best quality. A vigorous spreading tree and an annual bearer. December to January.

Opalescent.—An annual bearer of beautiful, high quality fruit. Size large; color light, shading to a very dark crimson, and susceptible to a very high polish; hence its name. Ripening December to March.

Wealthy.—Medium to large, roundish, oblate, striped, bright crimson to dark solid red. A very attractive fruit. Very juicy, sub-acid. October to January.

Grimes Golden.—Color rich golden, highest flavor, and good bearer. One of the best commercial varieties. Very hardy and productive. January to April.

The above six varieties are considered the cream of our list of apples and are the most valuable for either home or commercial orchard.

PERFECT APPLE

What the New York Agricultural Experimental Station, Geneva, New York, says about The Perfect Apple in Bulletin No. 414.

PERFECT is an improvement over Baldwin. At least it is a better keeper. At this Station, for three seasons, Perfect has been a month later in coming to edible condition and has remained in season a month to six weeks longer. Baldwin in some parts of New York is an early winter apple, as it is in southern and western states. Perfect, in such regions, becomes a finished product a month later and can be left for a turn in the market when Baldwin might have to be sacrificed.

Perfect is not quite as bright in color as Baldwin, bearing somewhat the aspect of Winesap in both color and shape.

It is safe to say that Perfect is a seedling of Baldwin. It was found in a fence corner on a farm owned by W. F. Cobb, South Turner, Maine, some years ago. The long-keeping qualities of the fruit attracted the owner.

Tree vigorous, hardy, healthy, productive. Fruit large, roundish-conic, somewhat ribbed, uniform; skin moderately thick, smooth, dull, oily; color dull greenish-yellow, considerably overspread with dark, dull green which is almost solid on well colored specimens, but becomes mottled as the color fades, indistinctly splashed with carmine; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, good; season January to May.

DWARF APPLES

We are growing the following varieties of apples in both Dwarf and Standard. The fruit is identical, but the Dwarfs are budded on Doucin or Paradise imported stock, making a Dwarf growing tree. Are best adapted for small places, where quick results are desired. Plant 10 feet apart.

We can supply ONLY the following varieties. Orders calling for other varieties must be returned, as we are about the only firm growing Dwarf apples in quantity and cannot secure other varieties outside. This is very important.

For descriptions of these apples consult preceding list of standard varieties.

Bismarck	Northern Spy
Delicious	Red Astrachan
Early Harvest	R. I. Greening
Gravenstein	Smokehouse
King	Wagner
McIntosh	Yellow Transparent.



Bartlett Pears

STANDARD PEARS

(See Color Plates on Page 8)

For delicacy, for melting, buttery, juicy texture, and rich, sweet, mild flavor Pears are unsurpassed. The home orchard is incomplete without them and they are a profitable commercial crop in almost all parts of the country. Plant 18 to 20 feet apart. The quality of Pears is much improved if gathered when they have attained full size and begin to color, but before they become soft, and ripened in a cool, dark room. Pears are the longest lived of our fruits and least particular as to soil and endure drouth better than other fruits. The Pear tree is an upright grower and thrives in sod, making it one of the best trees for yard planting.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Bartlett.—Large, waxy yellow blushed on sunny side; juicy, fine grained, buttery, rich; bears young, productive. September.

Clapp's Favorite.—Large, yellow dotted and shaded red on sunny side; juicy, melting, perfumed; gather early. August.



Clapp's Favorite

Koonce.—Medium to large, handsome; yellow; flesh juicy, sweet, spicy, good. Ripens with the earliest. Tree a strong grower, hardy and productive. August.

Wilder.—Medium small, yellow, with dark red cheek, sweet and good for dessert. Tree very attractive, of vigorous and symmetrical growth. August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Duchess d'Angouleme.—Very large, greenish yellow, russet patched and dull red cheek; juicy, melting, slightly granular; productive, hardy, vigorous. October and November.

Flemish Beauty.—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree vigorous and succeeds well in most parts of the country. September and October.

Garber.—Resembles Kieffer in size, appearance and quality. Will succeed almost anywhere; is excellent for canning and preserving and recommended as a pollinizer for the Kieffer. September and October.

Sheldon.—Fruit medium; color greenish yellow, mostly covered with russet and a little brownish crimson in the sun. Juicy, rich, aromatic and sweet. October and November.

Seckel.—Small but the richest and highest flavored pear known; brownish green, becoming yellowish brown; fine grained, sweet, very juicy, buttery; September and October.

Vermont Beauty.—Medium, roundish, yellow, with carmine cheek. Flesh exceedingly fine, sweet and juicy; a splendid table pear. Tree makes strong, healthy growth and bears early. October.



Beurre d'Anjou

PEARS---Cont'd

WINTER VARIETIES.

Beurre d'Anjou.—Large, greenish, yellow, russet and red cheek; fine grained, melting, buttery, rich flavor; latter September; productive, keeps well.

Beurre d'Bosc.—A large and beautiful russet pear; very distinct, with a long neck; high flavored and delicious. September and October.

Beurre d'Clairgeau.—Very large, yellow and red. Flesh yellowish. Keeps solid a long time after gathering. Freely grower and abundant bearer.

Kieffer.—A money-maker on account of its remarkably vigorous growth and early productiveness, its extraordinary size, splendid keeping and shipping quality and its excellence for canning and preserving. October to December.

Lawrence.—Above medium size, yellow, tender and melting, quality best. Midwinter.

DWARF PEARS

Best of all Dwarf fruit trees. they bear so young and abundantly it gives them the preference with customers having small premises, inasmuch as they are ornamental as well as useful and profitable.

Their cultivation commercially is extending rapidly as their big profits become appreciated.

They can be set from 10 to 15 feet apart and last a lifetime. Several trees in the back of a town lot will supply the family needs and pay the taxes.

Plant only the following dwarfs, as other varieties of Pears do not do well when budded on the Quince stock.

For complete description consult preceding list of standard Pears.

SUMMER

Bartlett	Osband's Summer
Clapp's Favorite	Tyson
Flemish Beauty	

AUTUMN

Beurre Clairgeau	Kieffer
Duchess d'Angouleme	Louise Bonne
Howell	Seckel

WINTER

Beurre d'Anjou	Lawrence
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APRICOTS

Ripening as it does between Cherries and Peaches, the Apricot is a most welcome fruit, both tempting and delicious. The trees are hardier than the Peach. Do best planted on a northern exposure to prevent early blooming, as blossoms are frequently destroyed by late frosts.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

¶ **Early Golden.**—Small size; color pale orange yellow; juicy and sweet, exquisite flavor. Thrives on any soil. Ripens about July 1st.

‡ **Harris.**—Free, hardy; comes into bearing young, and very productive. Fruit large, rich golden yellow; ripens about the middle of July.

Montgamet.—A large, red and yellow apricot, ripening about August 10th.

Moorpark.—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES

Alexander.—Medium to small; yellow, flecked with red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and good quality; hardy; productive.

Alexis.—A hardy Russian variety. Some of the Russian Apricots seem able to stand more heat, cold and drouth than the old standard varieties of Apricots.

Budd.—Medium to large; light orange with blush on sunny side; flesh sweet, juicy; hardy and productive. August.

Superb.—Best flavored, most productive, hardy Apricot yet produced; medium size, light salmon color.

NECTARINES

The Nectarine is almost identical with the peach. Most botanists consider them the same species, the difference between the two being in the skin, the nectarine having a smooth and the peach a downy surface. The fruit, however, is rather smaller and scarcely so rich in flavor as the best peaches, but they have a very sprightly and delicious quality, and their exquisite wax-like appearance makes them highly popular as a dessert fruit. Nectarines require the same culture as the peach and are about as hardy as the peach.

Boston.—Fruit large and handsome, deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottling of red; flesh yellow to the stone, very sweet, with a pleasant and peculiar flavor; freestone, hardy and productive. Ripens in September.

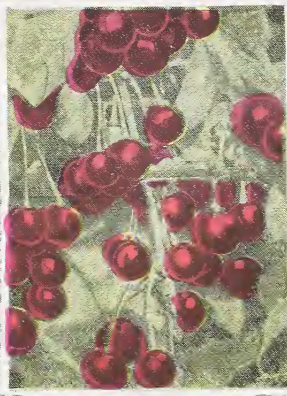
Newton.—Large, richly flavored, with flesh of almost jelly-like transparency; quality very good. Freestone. Ripens late.

Victoria.—Flesh white, sweet, delicious, exceptional quality. Fruits late.

Cherries are Sure Croppers



EARLY RICHMOND



ENGLISH MORELLO



MONTMORENCY

Plant Pears for Profit



DUCHESS
D'ANGOULEME



KIEFFER



GARBER

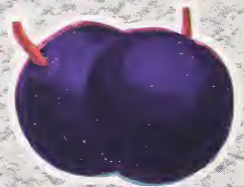
Plant Plums in Your Chicken Yard



FELLEMBERG



RED JUNE



OCTOBER
PURPLE

PLUMS

The Plum, altho not as important as some of the other fruits, should have a place in every orchard or fruit plantation. Being a native fruit, it is of the most easy culture, and a great bearer. There is an endless variety of colors and flavors as well as difference in time of ripening, extending from July 15th to late in the Fall. This is a tree that you can plant as close together as you like, as they seem to do their best when grown in thickets and are usually found growing in this manner in the wild state.

The list we are growing and have to offer contains the very best of early and late kinds as well as the best of both the European and Japanese varieties. On account of their adaptability to this country and their fine flavor the plum should find a place in every garden.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Archduke.—Large, black, prolific; valuable addition to late varieties for home use or market. Early October.

Blue Damson.—Small, dark purple; much used for preserves; productive. September.

Bradshaw.—Very large, dark violet red. Flesh yellow, juicy; good quality. August.

De Soto.—Large oval, light yellow to red, sometimes mottled, juicy, good quality. An early and regular bearer, producing large crops. September.

Felleberg (French or Italian Prune).—A desirable late Plum; oval; freestone. The purple fruit is juicy, and delicious, and is excellent for drying. September.

German Prune.—Medium size; purplish-blue; rich, juicy and of high flavor; tree vigorous and productive.

Grand Duke.—Color of Bradshaw; fruit very large, of fine quality, free from rot; very productive. Tree moderate grower. Last September.

Green Gage.—A fine, handsome Plum of exceptionally large size. Very desirable in many ways; for home use or market. Fruit greenish in color.

Gueii.—Large bluish purple; flesh yellowish green, rather coarse; sweet, pleasant. One of the best market varieties. September.

Imperial Gage.—Large, pale green, juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. August.

Lombard.—Medium; violet-red; juicy, pleasant; adheres to stone; valuable market sort; hardy, productive.

Monarch.—Fruit dark purple, covered with a thin bloom; large size specimens measuring six inches in circumference; flesh pale greenish yellow, parting freely from the stone; juicy, with a pleasant flavor. A leading market sort. Vigorous grower. September.

Moore's Arctic.—Small, purplish-black, juicy, sweet, immense bearer; one of the hardiest in bud and bloom. September.

Reine Claude.—Small; yellow-green; flesh pale green, melting, luscious and of best quality. Mid-August.

Shipper's Pride.—Large, nearly round, dark purple or blue; firm, good. Early September.

Shropshire Damson.—Large for a Damson; dark blue, cling; flesh greenish; esteemed for preserving; latter September; vigorous, very productive.

Yellow Egg.—Very large, egg shape. Color creamy yellow, flesh yellow and of fine quality. A good variety for the Middle West. Ripens end of August.



Burbank Plums

JAPANESE VARIETIES

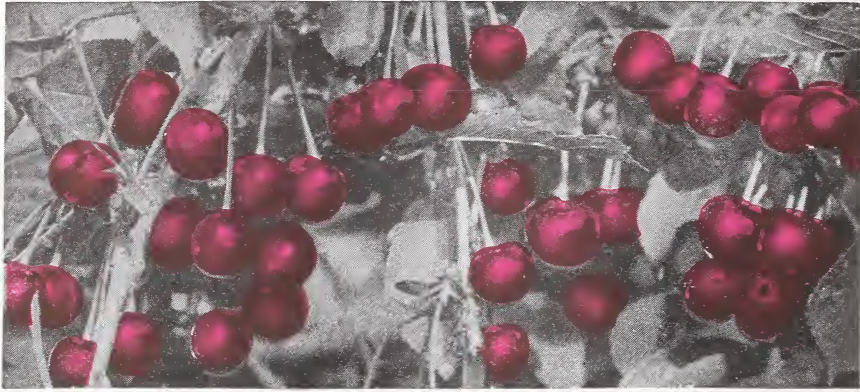
Abundance.—A nearly pinkish-red plum; ripens in midseason. Thrives everywhere. A regular and heavy bearer.

Burbank.—Adapted to any soil and climate any other plum is grown. A profitable commercial plum. Requires little care. Ripens in midseason.

October Purple.—Strong, vigorous grower; one of the hardiest of the Japan varieties. Productive, of good quality, a large, round, late purple plum, especially recommended for late market.

Red June.—An early market plum of large size, with deep vermilion red color, with light lemon-yellow flesh, very firm, slightly sub-acid. Free from rot. August.

Wickson.—Large, heart shaped; dark red, thick bluish bloom; flesh yellow, solid, meaty, sweet, cling; growth upright.



Governor Wood Cherries

CHERRIES

Crops of commercial value may be secured in 4 or 5 years. One of the hardiest trees; if given a chance, Cherries will almost always repay the grower. Cherry growing requires less expert attention and less detail work than almost any other fruit. The inexperienced fruit grower will find it his "best bet" among tree fruits, as there is almost always a local demand, and if one grows a surplus a shipping trade can be worked up or sold to a near-by canning factory.

On well drained soil cherries are successful and are long-lived. They will not succeed on wet soil. Early Richmond, English Morello and Montmorency belong to the sour class and succeed almost anywhere. Sweet cherries succeed only in a limited territory. Our cherries are budded on Mahaleb stocks, which do not throw up sprouts from the roots. Set 18 or 20 feet apart, requiring 109 or 134 trees per acre respectively.

SWEET VARIETIES

Bing.—Very large, dark brown—almost black; flesh firm, sweet, rich and delicious. A noted sort. Late.

Black Tartarian.—Very large, black, juicy, rich. End of June.

Dikeman.—Color purplish-black; flesh dark red with dark colored juice; sweet, meaty, of good quality. Ripens after other varieties are gone; hence, it commands highest price.

Governor Wood.—Large, light red, juicy, rich, delicious. June.

Mercer.—Flesh red, tender, sweet, good quality. Ripens early June.

Napoleon.—Large, pale yellow or red; firm, juicy, sweet and productive. July.

Rockport.—Large, pale amber, light red in sun, sweet, good. Tree erect; beautiful. June.

Schmidt.—Immense size, deep black, flesh dark, tender, very juicy, fine flavor; productive. July.

Windsor.—Fruit large, liver-colored, distinct, flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and prolific. A valuable late variety. July.

Yellow Spanish (Sweet).—Fruit a trifle smaller than Napoleon. Pale yellow, firm, juicy and excellent. One of the best light colored cherries. Tree productive and a fine grower, and one of the largest.

SOUR VARIETIES

Have just enough acidity to make them refreshing when eaten fresh or cooked. They thrive in back yards, fence corners and on any ordinary soil from Maine to Alabama and from Ocean to Ocean. No other fruit bears more regular crops nor produces bigger profits. \$250.00 to \$500.00 per acre is a good average.

Baldwin.—Large, round, slightly sub-acid, sweetest and richest of the Morello type. June.

Dyehouse.—Ripens a week before the Early Richmond, fine quality and very productive.

Early Richmond.—Light red, very valuable for cooking, early. Tree a good grower, hardy, healthy and very productive.

English Morello.—Very dark red, nearly black. Large. Tree dwarf grower and early bearer. Ripens after the Montmorency.

Montmorency.—Tree very hardy and an immense bearer. Commences to bear while young and is loaded annually thereafter with fine crops. Fruit very large, fine flavor, bright clear red. Valuable everywhere. A week later than the Early Richmond.

May Duke.—Medium, dark red, melting, rich, juicy, excellent. A reliable early cherry, nearly sweet.

Olivet.—Deep red, tender, rich, very sweet sub-acid flavor. Early June.

Wragg.—See English Morello—is identical, sold as English Morello.



PEACHES

To the man who will cultivate, prune and take care of his trees, Peaches offer great opportunities for good profits and quick returns, often coming into bearing the third year.

All our peach trees are budded on stock grown from natural seed, which renders them healthy, vigorous and long-lived.

(F), Freestone; (C), Cling; (SC), Semi-Cling.

Admiral Dewey (F).—Ripens with Triumph, better form and color, hardy and productive.

Alexander (C).—Medium to large; is very juicy; of good quality. Middle of July.

Beer's Smock (F).—A large, yellow flesh peach, an improvement on Smock Free, which it resembles. Ripens a few days later and is a better annual bearer.

Belle of Georgia (F).—Large, white with red cheek, flesh white. The best white peach and sometimes called the White Elberta. Ripens with the Crawford Early.

Bokara (F).—Flesh greenish-white, dry, sweet. Fruits mid-season. Principally recommended for its great hardiness for growing in cold climates.

Carman (F).—Large cream white splashed red; flesh white, juicy, rich, sweet, very good; hardy, productive. August.

Chair's Choice (F).—Deep yellow with red cheek; firm; a few days earlier than Smock. September.

Champion (F).—Handsome creamy white with red cheek. It is of large size and of very superior flavor. Ripens about August 1, and has shown that it bears a full crop when others fail.

Crawford's Early (F).—This very beautiful and best of yellow peaches is highly esteemed. Fruit very large, skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Freestone. Last of August.

Crawford's Late (F).—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive. One of the finest late sorts. Freestone. Last of September.

Crosby (F).—Orange yellow splashed red; medium size, but very hardy and productive; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, rich; seed small. Middle September.

Early Canada (C).—Color creamy-white, flesh white, juicy, meaty and tender. Fruits very early.

Elberta (F).—Very large, golden yellow with crimson cheek; flesh rich yellow, firm, juicy, good; excellent for shipping; vigorous, very productive, profitable. Mid-August.



Elberta Peaches

PEACHES—CONTINUED

Foster (F).—Large, flesh yellow, rich and juicy. Early September.

Fitzgerald (F).—Flesh rich, deep golden yellow, very firm. Ripens a few days earlier than Early Crawfords.

Greensboro (SC).—Large, creamy white with a yellowish cast, colored beautifully with crimson; flesh white, very juicy, excellent for an early peach; hardy; profuse bearer. July.

Globe (F).—Fruit exceedingly small, globular in form, of a rich golden yellow with a red blush; flesh very firm, juicy, yellow shaded with red tinge toward the pit. Middle of September.

Hill's Chili (F).—Medium, dull yellow. Extra hardy and productive. Late September.

Iron Mountain (F).—Fruit very large, white, quality good. Very hardy in bud. White inside at pit. September.

Kalamazoo (F).—A leading market sort; large, yellow, fine quality, extra productive and profitable. Early September.

Mathews' Beauty (F).—Skin golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, firm, of excellent quality. Late September.

Mayflower (SC).—The earliest, about July 20th, here; red all over; firm, of good size and shape; good quality for an early peach; hardy; productive; bears young.

Mountain Rose (SC).—Medium roundish, whitish, nearly covered with a pretty red; productive. August.

New Prolific (F).—Large, attractive, firm; flesh yellow, fine flavor, hardy and productive. Early September.

Niagara (F).—Large, yellow and red. Free from blight. Said to be better than Crawford. Early September.

Oldmixon Cling.—Large, creamy white, red cheek; flesh white, red at the pit; juicy, sweet rich fine flavor; prolific. Late September.

Old Mixon Free.—Large, yellowish white with deep red cheek. Tender and juicy; very hardy and productive. September.

Salway (F).—Strong grower, productive, yellow, well known and very popular. First of October.

Smock (F).—Rather large, yellow with a red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone. Productive. October first.

Sneed (C).—Fruit medium to large, greenish-white, blush on sunny side. Juicy. July.

Stearns (F).—A most prolific grower. Yellow flesh and brilliant red skin. As a shipper it cannot be surpassed. Tree is a strong, upright grower, extremely hardy and free from disease. Follows Elberta.

Stevens' Rareripe (F).—Very productive and of high color; ripens immediately after Late Crawford, and continues three weeks.

Stump The World (F).—Large, roundish, skin white with bright red cheeks; flesh white, juicy and good. Late September.

Triumph (SC).—Early, yellow, abundant bearer, vigorous grower. August.

Wheatland (F).—Large; golden yellow, with crimson; juicy, sweet and of fine quality. Ripening middle of September.

Willet (F).—Undoubtedly one of the largest and finest peaches grown. Flesh yellow, skin covered with dark red. Season September.

Wonderful (F).—Large; yellow, overspread with carmine; highly flavored and very firm. Late September.

Yellow St. John (F).—A grand peach, ripening about ten days after Hale's. Nearly as large as Crawford. Bears young and produces abundantly. August.

A NEW PEACH

J. H. Hale.—The Fuzzless Million-Dollar Peach. This is a chance seedling, discovered by Mr. Hale, a large peach grower in the East. The fruit is larger than the Elberta, a perfect freestone, somewhat roundish. Is of a rich golden yellow, covered with carmine. Skin thick and entirely without fuzz. The flesh is dark yellow, fine grained and firm, parting as easily from the pit as any Elberta. The flavor is excellent, absolutely of the best. The tree is hardy, fully as hardy as Elberta or Hill's Chili; bears young and profusely, probably the best bearer known. One of the best for family use and especially for the market. It will usually bring a better price than any other variety.

QUINCE

The quince is the ideal fruit for flavoring preserves, jellies, marmalade and cooked fruit. Trees thrive on well-drained soil, and, being small, dwarfish growers, can be planted closely. They are especially suited for yards and gradens.

Borgeat.—Large, golden yellow, very tender when cooked, and can be kept until January; a strong grower, bearing very young and abundantly. Ripens early enough for nearly all sections.

Champion.—A prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the orange; quality fine and a long keeper; bears young. Ripens late; fruit quite fragrant.

Orange.—Fruit large, round, with a short neck; color bright yellow; flesh firm and tough until cooked, when it becomes tender, juicy and of excellent flavor.

Rea's Mammoth.—The largest and in every respect the finest variety of the quince.

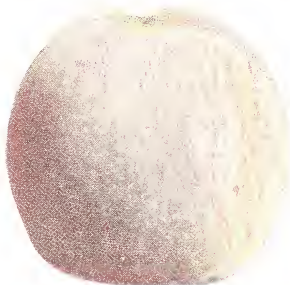


J. H. Hale

Choice Fruits



Crawford's Early



Carman



Salway



Belle of Georgia



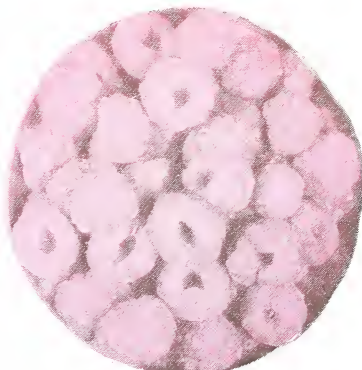
Rea's Mammoth Quince



Champion



Cuthbert Raspberries



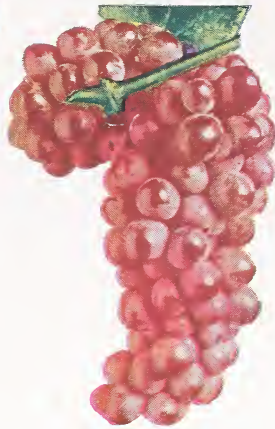
June Raspberries



Honey Sweet Raspberries



Worden



Delaware



Concord



Niagara

GRAPES

One of the best, healthiest, and longest cultivated fruits we have. Easy to grow in most any kind of soil that is not too wet—even a stony hill brings good results. Where there is little room, plant them along the fence or on the side of a building.

Grape juice is one of our best beverages and is very healthful. Make your own grape juice.

Grapes come into bearing quickly, often yielding some the second year after planting. A gravelly soil of average fertility, preferably a southern exposure, is best, but for the home vineyard they may be planted at almost any convenient place. Steep hillsides may be made very profitable. Set 8x8 feet requires 680 per acre.

Agawam.—One of the best red grapes; bunch large berry large, dark reddish brown; flesh tender, juicy, rich; ripens after Concord; vigorous, hardy, productive.

Brighton.—Dark red, tender, sweet, juicy, and of good quality. Ripens early.

Campbell's Early.—Large black; flesh tender, rich, sweet, high quality; adheres strongly to the stem and a fine shipping grape; very early; growth strong; bears profusely.

Catawba (Red).—Bunches of good size, rather loose; berries large, round; and when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with a sweet, rich, musky flavor. Fruits late.

Champion (Black).—Very early. Bunch and berry medium, thick skin, poor quality.

Concord.—The most popular; large, black with rich blue bloom; juicy, sweet, very hardy, vigorous, healthy, unusually productive; mid-August to late August; keeps and ships well.

Delaware (Red).—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.

Green Mountain.—Vine strong, vigorous, healthy; very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact shoulder, green or greenish white. Skin thin. Pulp very tender and sweet. Three weeks earlier than Concord.

Hartford.—Fruit large; color almost black, of good quality, valuable for abundant bearing and early maturity.

Moore's Diamond.—Large, yellowish-green; juicy, good; vigorous, hardy, productive; ripens a little earlier than Concord.

Moore's Early.—About two weeks earlier than Concord; large, black, with a heavy bloom; desirable for home and market for its size, season, hardiness and productiveness.

Niagara.—A white Concord; ripens with it or a little later; large greenish-white to pale yellow; sweet, good for table and market, vigorous, productive.

Pocklington.—Bunch and berries large; when fully ripe a light golden yellow; juicy, tender, sweet, with little pulp.

Salem.—Chestnut color; bunch large, short, broad and compact, berry very large, round; flesh nearly free from pulp, sweet, aromatic and well flavored; vine vigorous, healthy and productive. Ripens with Concord.

Vergennes.—Berries large, holding firmly to the stem; light amber; rich and delicious. Can be held a long time in good condition.

Wilder.—Large; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet, rather sprightly, black. Middle of September.

Worden.—Black, resembles Concord, but larger and better quality and 5 to 10 days earlier; vigorous, hardy, productive.

Wyoming.—One of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes; flesh tender, juicy, sweet. Early.

Your success in planting depends largely on good root systems.
Our grape vines have strong vigorous root systems.



RASPBERRIES

Plant in rows five feet apart and three feet in the row. Will do well in any soil. Cultivate thoroughly and keep free from weeds. Destroy all suckers, cutting out all old wood. Plants are strong and well rooted. There is big money in growing a good red variety for most any market. They have many advantages over the Black-cap, as they can stand both cold and hot weather much better. They are easier cared for, selling for more money, and will produce as much fruit as the blacks. They become more popular each season for canning and jams, retaining their flavor for years after preserving.

Black Diamond (Black).—Berries large, very sweet and pulpy, yet fine for shipping and evaporating. Canes strong and fruitful. Early.

Columbian (Purple).—A strong grower, unexcelled for productiveness and desirable for canning; color reddish purple.

Cumberland (Black).—Fruit very large, firm, keeps and ships as well as any of the blacks. Midseason.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market (Red).—Fruit is large, luscious, and produced in the greatest profusion. Color deep rich crimson; fruit very firm. Ripens from July 10 to 20, and continues a long time in fruit. See Color Plate Page 13.

Golden Queen (Yellow).—Fruit large; color a pure yellow; quality best. Ripens with Cuthbert.

Gregg (Black).—Of great size; fine quality; very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among Blackcaps as Cuthbert among the red sorts. No one can afford to be without it.

Herbert (Red).—Fruit large, bright red, somewhat oblong, the largest of red raspberries, very hardy. Flavor sweet and juicy. Season five or six days before Cuthbert.

Louden (Red).—Ripens with the earliest and hangs late. Very productive and a good shipper.

Marlboro (Red).—A very profitable, early market variety with large, light crimson fruits, of good size and flavor. The crop covers a period of four or five weeks in ripening.

Miller Red.—Vigorous and sturdy, very early; fruit large and profuse, beautiful and brilliant in color.

Ohio (Black).—A standard early berry. Very productive. Fills up quarts very fast, and is easy to pick. Fine quality; very hardy.

Plum Farmer (Black).—The fruit is very large, often measuring an inch in diameter. It is a fine

picker and brings the highest prices on the market. Wherever we have sold Plum Farmer it has given satisfaction and has been a money-maker for its grower.

Special Raspberries

St. Regis (Everbearing).—A new acquisition to the Red Raspberry family. Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continues on young canes until October. Color bright crimson. Large size. Flesh firm and meaty. Good shipper. Very prolific. Every grower should test it.

For the past number of years we have been looking for a new raspberry which would surpass in size and quality any known berry on the market. At last we have been successful, and we are able to offer to the public throughout the United States two new berries one of them being the "June" and the other the "Honey Sweet."

The June.—A strain from the old and reliable Cuthbert Raspberry, but far superior to the Cuthbert in every way. It is one of the best market varieties ever produced and its flavor is of the highest quality, delicious for table use and splendid for canning. Earliest of reds. Extremely hardy, great size, vigorous grower, hearty bearer, excellent shipper, magnificent color. See Color Plate Page 13.

Honey Sweet (The finest Black Raspberry ever offered).—Originated in Central New York, where it has been grown with great profit. Believed by the originator to be a cross of Plum Farmer and Gregg. They stand on the bushes longer than any other variety without injury. Ripen evenly and are of uniformly large size. The flavor is as sweet as honey and differs from all other black sorts. Canes are unusually vigorous, fully equaling the Columbian in this respect. A perfect shipper; crates opened at the end of a long journey showed the boxes still full. It is the finest black raspberry we have ever offered to our patrons. See Color Plate Page 13.

BLACKBERRIES

The blackberry is one of the most tenacious of American native fruits. The cultivated varieties are much juicier and larger and better in quality than the wild varieties. They are very profitable for local markets, and are much appreciated from the home garden for eating fresh, for canning and preserving, and for cordials. They are easily grown and should bear abundantly and early the second year.

Every home should have at least 12 plants.

Blackberries are among the best known and most valued of our berries. No fruit of any kind is more wholesome. A liberal use of berries and other good fruit will save doctors' bills. Blackberries should be planted in rows six feet apart, three to four feet in the row. Keep the ground light, rich and clean, and pinch the canes back when they have reached three feet in height. The demand for blackberries is always good.

Ancient Briton.—One of the best of the hardy varieties; fruit stems loaded with good-sized berries of fine quality. Recommended for general planting in all sections subject to severe winters.

Blower.—The plants grow very tall, although not successful in all localities. The fruit ripens in mid-season, running for a long period; about one inch in length. Quality of food is good, although seeds are rather large. Not recommended as a commercial variety for all sections.

Early Harvest.—One of the earliest; berry medium sized, good quality and very prolific, firm and attractive in appearance. A good market sort.

Eldorado.—Vine is vigorous and hardy; berries are very large black, borne in clusters; ripens well together; sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste.

Erie.—Fruit very large, excellent quality, handsome and firm and ripens early; fruit uniform size and shape.

Kittatinny.—Fruit large and handsome; very heavy bearer. Midseason.



Eldorado Blackberries

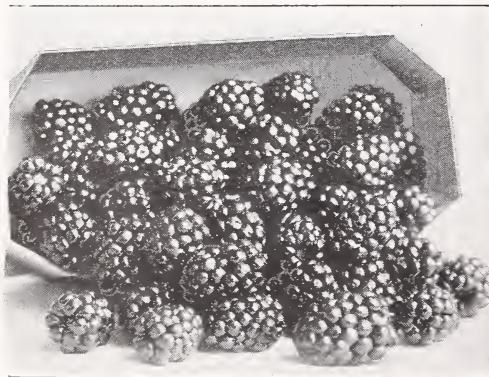
Lawton.—Very large, irregular oval, moderately sweet, finely flavored when ripe.

Mersereau.—Large, sparkling, sweet, rich and melting; productive.

Rathbun.—Ripens early. Especially valuable on account of its large size and early ripening of fruit.

Snyder.—One of the hardiest blackberries; fruit medium sized and of good quality; a popular standard variety for home use and market.

Wilson.—Large, very early, of sweet, excellent flavor. Ripens evenly; holds its color well; a strong grower, exceedingly productive.



Early Harvest Blackberries

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

There is a federal quarantine against shipping currants and gooseberries, so we are unable to quote them.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia.—The plants are perfectly hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The fruit is very large, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, without any hard center or core.



Eaton's Peach Flavored Rhubarb

RHUBARB

Everyone ought to have Rhubarb in their garden. It is very easy to grow and can be planted either in the fall or spring. Requires very little attention. It is healthful and appetizing both in pies or for sauce.

Early Scarlet.—A superb early variety. Stalks tender, pleasingly flavored and of good size.

Myatt's Linnaeus.—Early, just before asparagus; immense stalks, tender, delicately flavored; productive and continues long in use.

Victoria.—A good all-around variety for market or home use. Vigorous and healthy, producing large, juicy stems early.

Special Rhubarb

Eaton's Peach Flavored.—One of the very earliest varieties, large, tender, delicate, ripe peach flavor. One of the finest for either pies or sauce. It has been stated that Rhubarb is valuable for its medicinal qualities, acting as a natural Spring tonic, and should be used freely in the Spring.

ASPARAGUS

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the earliest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for many years if it is properly attended to and well manured. See that the ground is well manured and is well drained; work it up fine and deep, and make it very rich with well rotted barnyard manure. Place the plants 8 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with 3 to 4 inches of mellow dirt. Give bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals.

Barr's Mammoth.—Very large stocks, nearly an inch in diameter, which retain their thickness nearly to the top; close round heads and few scales.

Conover's Colossal.—Produces large, tender shoots. Well known and largely planted. Mammoth green variety.

Giant Argenteuil.—The popular variety in the Paris markets. Early, exceedingly large, very productive, good quality.

Palmetto.—An early green sort, prolific and very desirable. Fast becoming favorite.

NUT TREES

The past few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the planting of nut-bearing trees. Probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market. The returns from established nut-bearing orchards, as well as numerous experiments, show plainly how successful nut culture may be made in America. Most farms contain land that would pay better planted in nut-bearing trees than anything else—the nuts paying better than farm crops, while the trees are growing into valuable timber.

Almond.—Soft shell. Tree a sturdy, rather upright, grower; nuts large with single kernels; hulls easily.

Butternut or White Walnut.—Native tree. A large nut. Has a sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

Chestnut (American Sweet).—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet and of delicate flavor.

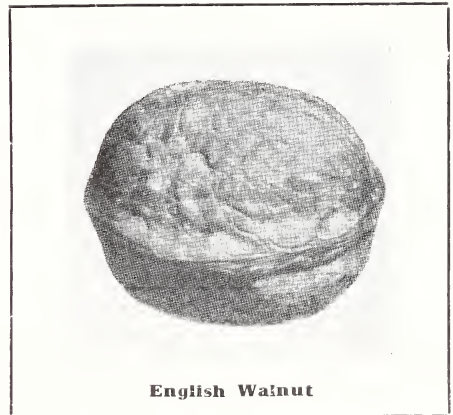
Filbert, American.—The common Hazelnut. Will grow in almost any location, but prefers a rather moist soil, such as can be found along streams. Nuts are tender and of fine flavor.

Filbert, English.—Of easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly; nuts nearly round, rich and excellent flavor.

Filbert, Kentish Cob.—One of the best; large size, oblong, of excellent quality.

Walnut (American Black).—The large, oily nuts are borne in heavy crops. They are much relished and always bring a fair price in market. The tree grows quite fast; its wood is exceedingly valuable.

Walnut, Common English.—These trees should be more generally planted in the eastern states. They make attractive, thrifty trees and produce nuts of great value.



English Walnut

Walnut (Japan Sieboldi).—From the mountains of Northern Japan. Leaves of immense size, a charming shade of green. Nuts resemble pecans and are produced in abundance. Meat is sweet, flavored somewhat like the butternut, but less oily. Tree vigorous; handsome form; bears young, and very productive.



California Privet Hedge that has been carefully trimmed. Catalpa Bungei Trees in foreground.

HEDGE PLANTS

The hedge has certainly put the old fence in the discard. A hedge using any one of the plants we list will be a thing of beauty for years to come. First cost is last cost.

Deciduous Hedge Plants

Berberis Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry).—A beautiful shrub at all seasons. Small foliage, coloring beautiful in autumn, and brilliant scarlet berries, remaining all winter. One of the most valuable hedge plants.

Catalpa Speciosa.—One of the most rapid growers. Large heart-shaped, downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow. Being a tree is only suitable for farm hedge.

Honey Locust.—Much used for farm hedges and an old, well-known tree. Prunes well.

Osage Orange.—More largely planted for hedge on farms throughout the country than any other variety. Stands pruning very well.

Privet for Hedges

Amoor River Privet.—Hardy. Foliage glossy, green and holds its color well almost the entire season. Will stand shearing to any extent. Where the California Privet is not hardy the Amoor Privet should be planted.

California Privet (Ligustrum).—No plant has come more rapidly and deservedly into public favor. It is

of a vigorous growth, has glossy dark green foliage, keeping its color until after Christmas. Almost evergreen. Should not be planted where the thermometer goes much below zero.

Ibota.—The form is spreading, with curving branches. Foliage grayish green; flowers pure white, seeds bluish-black. A good border shrub and hedge plant. Absolutely hardy.

Hedge Plants, Evergreen

Arborvitae, American.—This evergreen can be shaped up to any height by proper pruning and makes a very fine evergreen hedge.

Spruce, Norway.—Used for windbreaks, and for the purpose there is nothing to equal it. Transplants easily. Every farm should have a windbreak hedge of Norway Spruce.



Amoor River Privet Hedge



Shade trees are perhaps the most important feature in the making of a proper setting for a beautiful home

SHADE TREES

In planning the home grounds the first consideration is a good background for the house. If such does not already exist, plant trees that will give the effect as quick as possible along with the slower growing more permanent varieties. Then, when the latter have attained sufficient size, the rapid growing ones such as Poplar and Sycamore may be cut out, if the trees are too thick. In addition, the house should be framed with trees near each end; then a group may be used about the lawn as needed. Such planting transforms the house into a home. A house among tall trees, under which there stretches a broad expanse of lawn with shrubs and brightly-colored flowers attractively arranged at the borders, a few of the lower growing shrubs at bare corners of the house and along blank wall spaces and vines to drape the porch, it at once appeals to the imagination and to the sense of fitness. We say it looks home-like.

To secure these results start now. Every year's delay is a year lost. Nothing will grow so well with so little attention as trees, yet they amply repay the attention given them.

These trees are Nursery grown, which gives better shaped trees and better root system than those dug from the forest, hence better results.

Note.—We divide the ornamental trees into two classes: Those suitable for street planting (Class A); those suitable for lawns (Class B). Those that can be used for either are marked (AB). For large lawns, many of the "A" class are desirable. Notice the letter after each variety.

ALDER (*Alnus*)

European (B).—Well adapted to damp and moist situations. Fast growing with round, wavy foliage.

Imperial Cut-Leaved (B).—One of the best lawn trees, medium size, graceful habit, large, deep-cut foliage.

ASH (*Fraxinus*)

American Black (B).—A handsome, medium-sized tree with slender branches joining round topped head.

American White (AB).—A tall, rapid grower, smooth gray bark and glossy leaves.

European Flowering (B).—Flowers greenish white, fringe-like, appearing only on the ends of the branches. Blooms early in June.

BEECH (*Fagus*)

American (A).—Our noble native forest tree, with silvery bark, fine, spreading growth and symmetrical, rounded head. Especially attractive in spring with

the tender, delicate green of its leaves and pendant flowers. Pure yellow in fall.

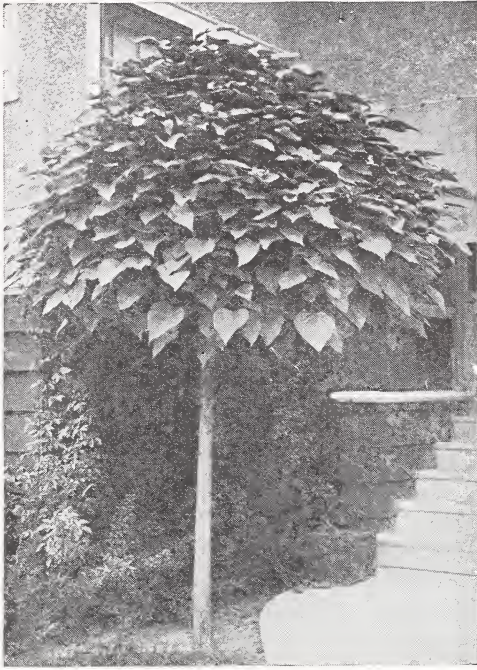
Fern-Leaved (B).—An elegant dwarf variety of the English Beech, with delicately cut leaves and slender, drooping young shoots that give it a singularly airy and graceful wavy aspect. Forms a most ornamental addition to the lawn.

Purple-Leaved (B).—Makes an elegant, medium size tree for the lawn; the foliage in the spring is a deep purple, later changing to crimson, and in autumn a dull purplish green.

Rivers (B).—Crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to a dark purple in summer. The finest of all purple-leaved trees.

BIRCH (*Betula*)

American White (B).—A rather small tree with smooth white bark and handsome foliage. Very effective when planted in front of evergreens, to afford strong contrast.



Catalpa Bungei

CATALPA

Catalpa Bungei; Umbrella Catalpa (B).—A dwarf form grafted on a straight, upright stem, forming a dense, round head, similar to the standard Bay Tree in form but larger. Much used for formal work.

Catalpa Speciosa; Western Catalpa (AB).—A rapid grower, soon becoming a large tree; very hardy; leaves large, dark green, heart shaped; flowers about 2 inches in diameter, white with two yellow stripes, dotted reddish and violet, in large, pyramidal panicles, followed by long seed pods; blooms in early summer.

CHERRY (Cerasus)

Double Flowering (B).—A very beautiful small tree completely covered with a mass of large double flowers in May.

CHESTNUT

American (B).—A very ornamental tree with pleasing foliage and attractive in flower; in addition to being a handsome shade tree, it bears nuts of excellent quality and the spiny burrs are very ornamental.

CRAB (Pyrus)

Bechtel's Double Flowering (B).—Makes a medium-sized tree; perfectly hardy, succeeds well in all soils not extremely wet. When in bloom appears to be covered with delicate pink, perfectly double small roses of delicious fragrance. The only sweet-scented Double Crab.

ELM (Ulmus)

American (A).—The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our woods. One of the grandest of park and street trees. Select specimens.

English (B).—A native of Europe; a noble, rapid growing tree, forming a dense head; a desirable tree.

Huntington (B).—Similar to American with larger and smoother leaves.

Scotch (AB).—A rapid-growing spreading avenue tree, with large, rough, dark green leaves.

FILBERT

English (B).—Grow 6 to 8 feet. Hardy and a very attractive small tree.

HORSE CHESTNUT

(B).—Well-known tree. With its mass of beautiful, sweet-scented flowers in the spring it is very attractive. Hardy.

JUDAS TREE (Cercis)

American (B) (*C. Canadensis*).—A very ornamental tree with heart-shaped leaves. Before the foliage appears, it is covered with a profusion of delicate pink flowers, from which it derives its name, Red Bud.

LABURNUM (Cytisus)

Golden Chain (B).—Bears long, pendant racemes of golden flowers in June. Very showy and beautiful.

LARCH (Larix)

European (B) (*Europaea*).—A beautiful, rapid-growing tree of irregular pyramidal form, with small, drooping branches.

LINDEN OR LIME (Tilia)

American, or Basswood (AB) (*Americana*).—A rapid-growing, open-head, or spreading tree, with large leaves. Very desirable.

European (*Europaea*) (AB).—A very fine pyramidal tree, smaller in all its parts than the preceding.

White-Leaved European (*Alba*) (B).—A vigorous growing tree, with large handsome foliage, quite downy and whitish underneath, smooth above.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE OR GINGKO (Salisburia)

Adiantifolia (B).—A rare, beautiful tree from Japan, with remarkable fern-like foliage; distinct and fine.

MAGNOLIA

Cucumber Tree (*Acuminata*) (B).—A magnificent tree, producing in June yellow flowers, tinted with bluish purple.

MAPLE (Acer)

Ash-Leaved (A) (*Box Elder*).—A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome, light green foliage and spreading head, very hardy; succeeds in many sections where other varieties do not thrive.

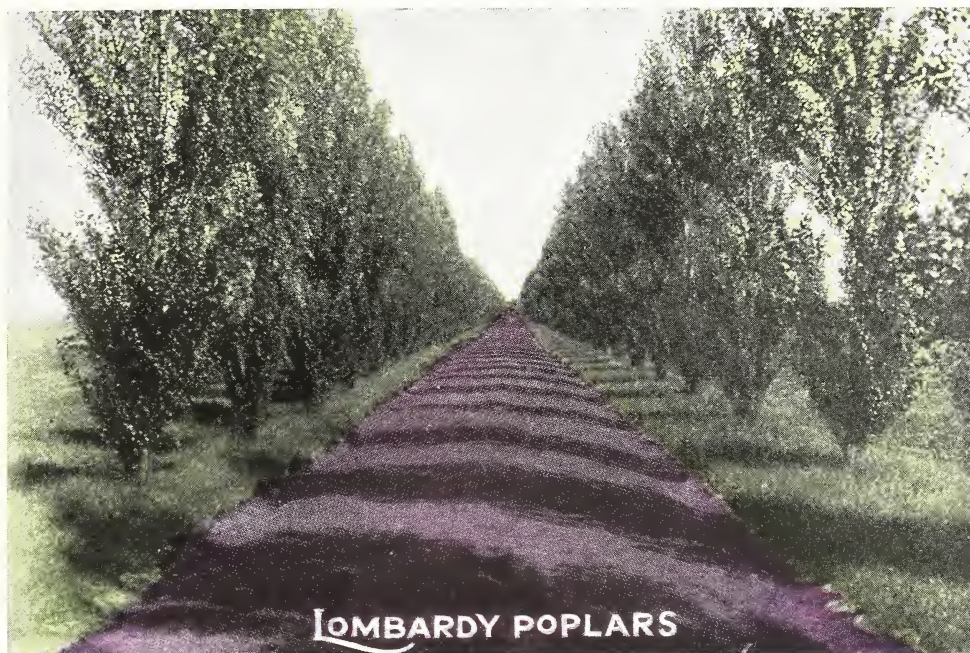
Norway (A).—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

Purple-Leaved Sycamore Maple (B).—A purplish tone is imparted to the tree by the purple under-surface of its leaves; the effect being very fine when the leaves are in motion.

Silver-Leaved (A).—A hardy, rapid growing native tree of large size, valuable for producing a quick shade.



Norway Maple



LOMBARDY POPLARS

MAPLE--CONT'D

Sugar (A).—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranked among the very best, both for lawn and avenue.

Sycamore Maple (B).—A broad, handsome tree of medium size, rarely over 60 feet high, with larger, darker leaves than other Maples. Casts a dense cool shade.

Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver Maple (B).—One of the best cut or dissected-leaved trees; being of rapid growth, it soon produces an effect. Young shoots slender and drooping.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus*)

European (B).—A small tree with shining, pinnated leaves and large cymes of white flowers, followed by clusters of bright red fruit.

Oak-Leaved (B).—A hardy tree of pyramidal habit. Foliage simple and deeply lobed, bright green above and downy beneath. A fine lawn tree.

MULBERRIES (*Morus*)

The three varieties we list make excellent trees for the lawn.

American (B).—Equal to Downing in fruit, but much hardier. Vigorous grower, very productive, the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle September.

Russian (B).—Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silk worms; also relished by birds.

Downing (B).—Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent.

OAK (*Quercus*)

Pin Oak (B).—A tall, upright growing variety when young, but with age the branches droop. Foliage bright and glossy.

Rubra (American Red Oak) (B).—A broad tree of rapid growth; large, rich foliage, which turns to a bronzy red in the fall. D deservedly popular.

Scarlet Oak (Coccinea) (B).—A native tree, of rapid growth; pyramidal outline, and especially remarkable in autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

PEACH (*Amygdalus*)

Rose-Flowering (B).—Small tree, graceful in growth and covered with double rose colored flowers in May.

White Flowering (B).—Small tree not over 20 feet; covered with double white flowers in May.

PLANE or SYCAMORE

P. Orientalis (European Plane) (AB).—A lofty, wide-spreading tree; large five-lobed leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; makes an excellent street tree. Undoubtedly the best variety of the Sycamore for general street planting, on account of its more compact growth than the American variety. Holds its foliage later in the fall.

PLUM (*Prunus*)

Prunus Pissardii (B) (Purple-leaved Plum).—A very remarkable and beautiful tree with black bark and dark purple leaves, remaining so until late in the fall.

POPLAR (*Populus*)

Bolleana (Silver) (AB).—New pyramidal form, leaves dark green on upper side, brilliant silver underneath. Very beautiful.

Carolina Poplar (A).—A vigorous, healthy native tree of rapid growth, pyramid in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting.

Lombardy Poplar (AB).—This grows to an immense height and is remarkable for its columnar growth. In landscape work breaks the monotony of the lower, round-topped trees. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy.

**American White Ash****THORN (Crataegus)**

Dense, low growing trees. Very ornamental when in bloom.

Double Red (B).—Flowers small, clear red and very beautiful.

Double White (B).—Same as above, except that flowers are white.

Paul's New Double (B).—Produces a beautiful bright crimson, very double flower. One of the best.

TULIP TREE, or WHITE WOOD (Liriodendron)

Tulifera (B).—One of our largest native trees, with large, glossy leaves, shaped like a violin. Very desirable.

WALNUT.

Black (B).—One of our most valuable nut trees, the timber being highly prized for many purposes, while the nut meats are sought after for the peculiar richness and flavor which characterizes this variety. The Black Walnut has considerable importance as a shade tree.

Butternut or White Walnut (B).—Native tree, producing a large nut. Has a sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

English (B).—They make attractive, thrifty shade trees and produce nuts of great value.

**Weeping Willows and California Privet Hedge****WILLOW (Salix).**

Gold Bark (B).—Showy variety with golden bark of high color, making it very conspicuous during the winter. A handsome tree at all seasons.

Laurel-Leaved (B).—A splendid ornamental small tree, with large, glossy, laurel-like leaves, whence its name.

**Teas' Weeping Mulberry****Weeping Deciduous Trees**

Camperdown Weeping Elm (B).—One of the finest weeping trees for the lawn. With broad foliage and branches drooping gracefully to the ground.

Linden Weeping (White-Leaved) (B).—An elegant medium-sized tree, 50 to 75 feet tall, of gracefully pendulous habit, that holds its large, silver-lined leaves through the season. Hardy, grows fast and is quite striking.

Mountain Ash Weeping (B).—A picturesque little tree, excellent for lawn specimens or for covering arbors. It has beautiful pinnate foliage and bears white flowers in broad corymbs in May and June, followed by clusters of bright red, currant-like fruits.

Mulberry Teas' Weeping (B).—A graceful and beautiful hardy tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground and gracefully swaying in the wind. Foliage small lobed and of a delightful fresh, glossy green.

THE WILLOWS (Salix)

Babylonian Weeping Willow (B).—A well-known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh bright green tint and long, wavy branches make it very attractive.

Kilmarnock (B).—The best known of the finer weeping ornamental trees. Its great hardiness, vigorous growth, adaptability to all soils, easy culture, fine form and unique appearance render it a general favorite.

Laurel (B).—A fine ornamental tree, with very large, shining leaves.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow (B).—Of drooping habit and beautiful form. The most hardy of all Weeping Willows.



Foundation Planting Entirely of Evergreens Which Are Effective in Appearance Both Summer and Winter
Koster's Blue Spruce in Foreground

HARDY EVERGREENS

Beautiful winter and summer. Evergreens produce a pleasing effect from the time they are planted. No trees add greater dignity and distinction. Besides their value as specimens on the lawn, for screens and shelter from winter's winds, the taller growing varieties form ideal backgrounds for the showy flowering trees and shrubs of spring, the berries of autumn, or the light green, silver or golden growth of the smaller evergreens. Beautiful effects are secured by planting in masses varieties that contrast finely in color, form and foliage, such as the Pines, Spruces, Arborvitae and Junipers, the lower growing ones to the front.

Our Evergreens have been several times transplanted, making them specimen plants and are delivered balled and burlaped.

ARBORVITAE (*Thuja*).

American.—One of the fine hedge evergreens. Very hardy and easily transplanted. Grows rapidly and stands shearing well.

Globosa.—A low, compact form with deep green foliage assuming bronze tints in winter. A symmetrical globe in outline and of very striking appearance as individual specimens on lawns, in formal garden, and in window boxes or tubbed on porches.

Hovey's Golden.—A distinct, compact American seedling with numerous flat branches; light golden green foliage; dense and conical.

Pyramidal.—A compact and narrowly pyramidal tree, with short branches densely covered with bright green foliage, in form an almost perfect column; very formal and attractive.

Siberian.—A small, extremely hardy tree becoming broadly conical with age; very dense, dark green foliage, bluish-green below, its color well retained during winter; grows compact and shaggy without shearing, yet endures it well, hence admirably adapted for hedges; an excellent small lawn tree.

Tom Thumb.—A dwarf variety of very compact, growth, valuable for small enclosures and low growing hedges.

FIR—*Abies*.

Balsam (American Silver).—A very regular, symmetrical tree, leaves dark green, silvery beneath.

JUNIPER (*Juniperus*).

Irish.—Its finely cut bluish-green foliage is highly attractive and its form in pleasing contrast with the globe and bush evergreens; a dense, slender columnar tree with numerous upright branches closely surrounding the body; quick growing.

Virginiana (Red Cedar).—A well-known American tree, with deep green foliage, varies in habit and color, some being stiff, regular and conical, others loose and irregular.

PINE (*Pinus*).

Austrian.—One of the best for border or mass planting, or as shelter or screen. Its glossy, dark green needles and rugged branches will stand the smoke of cities.

Scotch.—Showy reddish bark; silvery green needles. Quick growing screen tree.

SPRUCE (*Picea*).

Douglassi.—From the mountains of Colorado. A rapid grower; foliage somewhat resembles Hemlock, leaves light green above, glaucous below. Conical form, branches spreading, light and graceful.

Kosteriana (Koster's Blue).—The finest of all blue evergreens, selection from the Colorado blue, of extra fine color and compact free growth.

Norway.—A lofty, noble tree of pyramidal habit, exceedingly picturesque. Very popular, and one of the best evergreens for hedges.



HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

NATURE IS ALWAYS BOUNTEOUS in her gifts to man and has been unstinted in giving us a great wealth of shrubs with their perfumes and flowers, with their varied-colored foliage and bright fruit. No one with home grounds, either large or small, should be without the enjoyment of these wonderful gifts. Who can measure the uplifting influence they have upon those that are enraptured by their beauty and fragrance.

They require but little care when once established and grow in size and beauty each year. They are very effective for screens, borders and for grouping on the lawn. There may be had a succession of bloom the entire season by planting the various kinds, and many will hang with highly colored fruit during the fall and winter.

It is comparatively recent that the demand has sprung up for shrubs for ornamenting rural homes and village grounds. There is scarcely a home in country, suburb or town, the beauty and value of which cannot be enhanced by a judicious planting of the grounds, be they large or small; and for this purpose there is no class of plants that lend themselves more readily than the hardy flowering shrubs. Their importance has only begun to be appreciated.

"Many a man intensely practical in his own business will give his order to the lowest bidder among competing nurserymen, and waste years looking at sickly, struggling or dying trees, shrubs and perennials about his home, rather than invest a little more money and get satisfaction and joy from the start. Poor nursery stock is dear at any price."

Our shrubs give immediate effect.

TO EDGE LAWNS, use *Deutzia*, *Berberry Thunbergii* and *Spirea Van Houttei*.

Best Fruit-Bearing Shrubs.—*Berberry Thunbergii*, High Bush Cranberry and Tartarian Honeysuckle.

Border Drives with *Berberry Thunbergii*, Snowballs, *Spireas* and *Altheas*.

Flower Beds can be made by using Hardy *Hydrangeas*, such as the P. G. Bush form or the *Arborescens*, *Berberry Thunbergii*, *Paeonias* and *Phlox*.

Most Fragrant Hardy Shrubs are Tartarian Honeysuckle, Lilacs and *Syringas*.

ALMOND (*Amygdalus*).

The flowers are very showy, produced in great abundance, and useful for their earliness. Fine plants to use in grouping or for lawns.

Double Pink.—Small double pink flowers borne in abundance in May.

Double White.—Small double white flowers borne in abundance in May.

ALTHEA or ROSE OF SHARON (*Hibiscus*).

The altheas are free growers, and not particular as to soil. They bloom in August and September, when but few other sorts are in blossom. They attain a height of from six to ten feet.

Double Purple.

Double Red.

Double Pink.

ALTHEA—Continued

Double White.—Very large and double, with red-dish-purple center.

Variiegated Leaved; Double Purple Flowered.—A conspicuous variety with leaves distinctly marked with light yellow, and having double purple flowers; showy and desirable.

Tree Altheas.—Flowers are the same as bush form. Grown on a single stem instead of being branched from ground as bush form.

ARALIA.

Aralia Japonica (Angelica Tree).—Tall growing shrub or small tree. Desirable in producing a tropical effect. Leaves are very large, pinnate, with prickly stems and spikes of showy white flowers in autumn.

Aralia Pentaphylla.—Long, slender, gracefully arching branches and bright green compound foliage. Makes a small tree in time, especially attractive on rocky slopes. Greenish white flowers in long umbels.

Aralia Spinosa.—A very wonderful large shrub, or small tree, which resembles the Palm. Perfectly hardy and gives a tropical appearance to the lawn.

BUDDLEIA

Everblooming Butterfly Bush.—This shrub, from a young plant set out either in the spring or fall, will mature to full size the first summer, producing a handsome bush which the first year often attains a height of four feet. It produces long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size and borne by the hundreds on a flower head which is frequently 10 inches long. A single plant the first season will throw out as many as 50 flower spikes, which increase greatly in number during the succeeding years. The foliage and blooms are exceedingly fine. The shrub is rather semi-herbaceous, by which we mean in some latitudes it will die down to the ground, and while hardy, it is best to cover the roots with manure, leaves or other suitable material as winter approaches, as this will produce a heavy growth the following season. Very desirable as an individual specimen in the lawn and garden or placed promiscuously in the shrubbery border.



Althea Used as a Hedge

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS

(Sweet-Scented Shrub)

Blooms in June and at intervals through the summer. Flowers of a rare chocolate color; rich foliage. The wood and blossoms have a peculiarly agreeable flavor.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA

Sweet Pepper Bush.—A pretty little shrub that grows freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant white flowers.

DEUTZIA

Showy Japanese shrubs of the highest ornamental merit, and adapted to all good soils. Their clean foliage, upright, dense growth, free flowering nature, renders them especially valuable.

Candida (Double White).—Very pretty, pure white.

Crenata.—The beautiful white single-flowered species that is a mass of bloom in June.

Gracillis (Dwarf).—Slender, branched variety, dwarf habit and very early flowering. Flowers pure white.

Lemoine.—Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches, which are of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free-flowering.

Pride of Rochester.—Produces large double white flowers in June. The best of the Deutzias, very vigorous growth, profuse bloomer.

Scabra.—A vigorous grower with rough, dull green foliage and clusters of showy double white bell-shaped flowers in June and July.

DOGWOOD (Cornel or Cornus)

Alba.—Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter when the bark is blood red.

Elegantissima Variegata.—One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth. The leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white.

Sibirica (Red Siberian).—During the winter the bark is of a bright red color. The foliage is beautifully silvery margined.

Mascula (Cornelian Cherry).—A small tree, native of Europe, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring, before the leaves, followed by red berries.

Variegata (Variegated Cornus).—The flowers are bright yellow and are borne in clusters in early spring before the leaves appear. The foliage is beautifully variegated with white. Makes a small shrub.

ELDER (Sambucus)

Hardy, easily grown shrubs.

Common Elder.—Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn.

Golden Elder.—A handsome variety, with golden yellow foliage. A valuable plant for shrubberies.

Cut-Leaved Elder.—One of the best cut-leaved shrubs.

ELEAGNUS (Oleaster)

E. Longipes (Japan Oleaster).—In July the plant is covered with red berries. The bush is highly ornamental, the leaves remaining fresh till late in autumn.

EUONYMUS—Strawberry or Spindle Tree.

American Burning Bush.—Very conspicuous in the autumn and winter when loaded with scarlet seed-pods, from which the orange-colored berries hang on slender threads.

European Burning Bush.—From Europe, and a favorite in old gardens; of good size, with rosy-red pods.

**Purple Fringe****FILBERT**

Purpled—Leaved.—Makes a 10 to 12 foot tree in time; useful for its fine "Hazel" nuts in fall, and the rich purple of its foliage.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

These splendid old shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet tall, eventually light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow very early in spring before the leaves appear. Their bright golden flowers, often appearing before the snow is gone, vie with the Crocus as harbingers of spring.

Intermedia.—The earliest blooming.

Viridissima.—Twisted flowers, a little the deepest yellow, with rich, shiny green foliage.

Suspensa.—Very long, curving branches, superbly adapted to covering arches and trellises.

Fortunei.—Similar to the above, but of more upright growth.

FRINGE TREE

Purple (*Rhus Cotinus*).—The beautiful Mist or Smoke Tree. One of our handsomest shrubs, growing in tree-like proportions. Its loose, graceful, drooping panicles of purple flowers are quite fragrant and borne in fringing clusters above very large deep green leaves of thick, feathery texture. In autumn the foliage turns to shades of reddish-brown. Blooms in June.

White (*Chionanthus*).—A very desirable tall growing shrub, foliage dark green, turning yellow in autumn. Flowers pure white, in loose, drooping panicles, appear in May and June followed by small, plum-like berries of bluish color.

HONEYSUCKLE (Bush)

Fragrantissima.—Foliage bright green, almost an Evergreen. A large, spreading shrub with sweet, creamy white flowers.

Red Tartarian (*Lonicera Tartarica*).—The best known of all the Bush Honeysuckles, and in our estimation the finest variety of all. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet, with upright, somewhat spreading branches and bright green foliage. The flowers are borne freely in May and June, are of bright pink color, followed by showy red berries, which ripen in midsummer, and cling to the bush for several weeks. One of the best

shrubs for Northern latitudes as it withstands the severest winters.

White Tartarian.—About the same as the above, except that the flowers are white.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea Arborescens, Hills of Snow or Ever-blooming.—Becomes a good-sized shrub to which the name Hills of Snow may well be applied—a profusion of large snow-white flowers turning green instead of bronze as do other hydrangeas. Easily grown in ordinary garden soil and thrives in partial shade but does best in full sun. It blooms from June till August, when the *Paniculata* begins. Strong field-grown plants.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.—A good variety to follow Hills of Snow, blooming profusely in August and September when few other shrubs are in bloom. It produces the largest flower heads of any of the hardy shrubs. Allowed to grow naturally, it assumes stately proportions, reaching a height of seven feet, and during the hot months is covered with its great pyramidal panicles, white on opening, assuming rose and bronze tints on the sunny side, and drooping gracefully of their own weight.

Hydrangea Paniculata in Tree Form.—They are very effective for the lawn or park, or planted along the sidewalks or driveways, about 10 feet apart; they make a most beautiful sight when in full bloom. By planting one or more of these beautiful trees you can show to your neighbors and friends something nice and not commonly seen.

KERRIA (Corchorus, Globe Flower)

Japonica (*Japan Corchorus*).—A handsome, green-leaved shrub, growing 4 to 5 feet. Graceful, slender, drooping branches, painted with a wealth of rich dark yellow flowers in June, and to some extent all summer.

Flore Pleno (*Double Japan Corchorus*).—Flowers very double and compact, as free blooming as the single variety, but plant not quite so hardy. Flowers same in color as Japonica. Blossoms in June.

**Hydrangea Hills of Snow or Everblooming**

MOCK
ORANGE



COMMON
SNOWBALL



SPIRIA VAN
HOUTTEI



WEIGELA
AMABILIS



FORSYTHIA



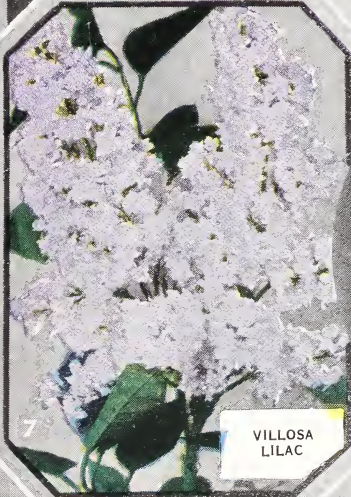
ALTHEA



DEUTZIA



VILLOSA
LILAC



HONEYSUCKLE





LILAC (*Syringa*)

Charles X.—Deep purplish lilac flowers in large trusses. Flowers in May.

Frau Bertha Dammann.—Produces the largest clusters of white lilacs of the common species known in cultivation, and also the purest white. Blooms in May.

Josikaea (Hungarian Lilac).—Blooms late in June, with large panicles of lilac purple flowers. 8 to 10 feet.

Leon Simon.—French variety, dwarf; double, flowers are of bluish crimson color. Blooms in May.

Ludwig Spaeth.—Deep purplish red flowers in dense, large panicles. Best of its color. Flowers in May.

President Grevy.—Exceptional, large, dense trusses of double, deep blue flowers. One of the finest new double sorts. Blooms in May.

Persica (Persian Lilac).—Small foliage and bright purple flowers. May.

Alba (White Persian Lilac).—Delicate white fragrant flowers, shaded with purple. A superb variety. Blooms in May.

Vulgaris (Common Lilac).—Bluish purple flowers. A standard variety. May.

Alba (Common White Lilac).—Cream-colored flowers. May.

Villosa.—Dwarf growth, broad-leaved; pinkish lilac flowers in long, loose panicles. Resembles tree form. Blooms in May.



PEARL BUSH

Exochorda Grandiflora.—One of the most distinctively ornamental shrubs in cultivation, a leader in its season. It grows vigorously to a height of 6 to 10 feet, and can be trimmed to any desirable shape. Stands our severe winters well. Have never failed to bloom yet. The early buds look like pearls strung on slender threads, May opening them up to long, gleaming sprays of pure white. One of the best.

RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Eleagnus, Oleaster*)

A large shrub, sometimes of tree form, with long, narrow, silvery green foliage. The flowers are yellow, followed by yellow fruit. July and August.

PLUM (*Prunus*)

Triloba (Double-Flowered Plum).—A charming shrub of vigorous growth. Very early in spring, before its leaves appear, the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double light pink blossoms. Its effect on a still, leafless landscape is very bright. Blooms in May.

QUINCE (*Pyrus Japonica*)

Japonica.—Very ornamental in early spring, as its bright scarlet flowers completely cover the branches before the leaves are formed. Makes a good hedge. Blooms in early May.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*)

Viburnum Plicatum (Japan Snowball).—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species of Japan; flowers in large, globular heads; pure white, hanging long on the bush; a very choice and desirable shrub. Blooms in May.

Viburnum Opulus (Cranberry, High Bush).—A very decorative native shrub, growing eight to ten feet high, with white flowers in May, followed by beautiful, showy clusters of scarlet fruits.

Viburnum Opulus Sterilis (Common Snowball).—Grows six to eight feet high, the old-fashioned Snowball; its large, globular clusters of pure white flowers are produced in May and June, and make a very attractive appearance.

Tree Form Snowball.—These are very attractive and different from the average shrub. Have been carefully grown and have large well-developed tops. Blossoms May and June.

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpus*)

Vulgaris (Red Indian Currant).—Similar to the Snowberry, except that its fruits are red, and that the smaller red berries cluster in thick ropes along the weighed-down stems. August.

Racemosus, White.—Small, rose-colored flowers in June and July, followed by large clustered, milk white fruits, which remain far into winter. The combination of pink flowers and white berries on the same twig is charming. July and August.

SPIREA (*Meadow Sweet*)

Few shrubs lend themselves to every situation or condition as well as Spireas, showy, free flowering shrubs of easiest culture and covering a considerable blooming period from spring into summer. They are valuable for garden, lawn and landscape planting, being graceful, compact and hardy, preferring sunny situations.

Anthony Waterer.—A new dwarf compact-growing shrub. Blossoms in broad flat heads of beautiful deep red color. A perpetual bloomer. July.

Arguta.—One of the finest of early spring blooming shrubs of light open habit of growth, with small deep green foliage of minute purest white flowers. Early May.

Aurea.—The leaves are bordered with golden yellow, particularly in June, when the branches are covered with small double white flowers.

Billardii.—Blooms nearly all summer; rose-colored; fine; showy. July to September.

Collossa Rubra.—Desirable because it blooms nearly all summer. The flowers are rose-colored, borne in panicles. A very free grower. June and July.

Douglassii.—Spikes of rose-colored flowers in July and August.

Golden-Leaved (*Opulifolia Aurea*).—Variety with golden yellow foliage, and tinted flowers in June. Strong grower. June 15th.

Prunifolia (*Bridal Wreath*).—Beautiful white flowers double and very profuse. Blooms in May. Foliage, scarlet in autumn.

Reevesii.—Narrow, pointed leaves. The flowers are white, quite large, and borne in clusters, entirely covering the whole plant. Blooms in June.

Thunberg's (*Thunbergii*).—A Japanese species of small size, with narrow linear leaves and small white flowers; one of the best. Early May. First *Spiraea* to bloom.

Van Houttei.—The finest of all *Spiraea*s, a most charming and beautiful shrub; having pure white flowers in clusters. Extraordinarily profuse in bloom, and the plant is a vigorous grower and very hardy. Late May.

STRAWBERRY or SPINDLE TREE

A showy shrub. Its chief beauty consists in its red berries, hanging in graceful clusters from the end of the branches until midwinter.

SUMAC (*Rhus*)

Cut-Leaved (*Laciniata*).—A hardy plant with beautiful, fern-like leaves, milky white on under side, changing to a brilliant scarlet in autumn.

Staghorn (*Typhina*).—A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn.



Mock Orange

SYRINGA or MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*)

For grouping with other shrubs, forming large screens or hedges which may not require pruning, or used as single specimen lawn plants they are desirable. They will bear heavy pruning and quickly resume their free, semi-pendulous, picturesque effect.

Coronarius (*Mock Orange*).—Early June. Fragrant pure white flowers, in dense clusters, so numerous as to bear the branches down when flowering. One of the best.

Coronarius Aureus (*Golden Syringa*).—A dense growing form, with clear, golden-yellow foliage well retained in color all summer. One of the best golden-foliaged shrubs offered. Blooms in June.

Coronarius Flore Plena (*Double-flowered Syringa*).—Partially double flowers; very fragrant.

TAMARIX

African (*Africana*).—Thrives in any soil. The foliage is handsome. The flowers are small, borne in spikes in May. Its habits are upright.

Chinensis.—A vigorous upright grower, delicate light green foliage, flowers rose-colored in September.



Weigela

WEIGELA (*Diervilla*)

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and also as specimen plants for the lawn.

W. Amabilis.—A fine pink flowering variety; one of the best. Of robust habit. Blooms freely in autumn.

W. Candida.—Of vigorous habit, flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and continues to bloom at intervals through the summer.

W. Desboisii.—A beautiful variety with deep, rose-colored flowers, resembling *Rosea*, but flowers much darker. One of the best. June.

W. Eva Rathke.—A charming new Weigela; flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade. Mid-summer.

W. Floribunda.—A fine variety; flowers dark red. A profuse bloomer. Late spring.

W. Nana Variegata.—An exceedingly pretty variety, the variegation being very distinct. Of dwarf habit, finely variegated foliage which lasts the entire season. Flowers rose-colored. Leaves bordered with yellowish white. June.



Clematis Paniculata

HARDY VINES

Plant vines first of all, and plant them plentifully around new buildings. And plant them as soon as the builders are gone, quite independent of what other work may be intended and quite independent of the garden design. Whether the place is large or small, formal or informal, matters not at all so far as this detail is concerned. The vital thing is that every building must have vines upon it to impart that sense of oneness with the earth which is the first essential.

In addition, you can with good effect follow nature's example, throwing a drapery of vines with a lavish hand over the unsightly. Perhaps there are old dead trees, yet to remove them would leave a gap not readily filled. Why not cover them with Clematis Paniculata, Wisteria or Honeysuckle. In many gardens there are fences that may be made beautiful and at the same time serve as a screen. The bare pergola is neither useful nor attractive, but when vine-clad and shady it brings a tone and dignity into the garden which is invaluable. It is then by no means necessary to have it elaborate, rustic effects often being the best.

These are good outdoor-grown vines and are not to be confused with the smaller plants selling at low prices.

BITTER SWEET (Celastrus)

Evergreen.—A native climber, with handsome, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson fruits, retaining its green all winter. Very bright in effect and charming for winter decorations.

Cinnamon Vine.—This beautiful climber emits from its flowers the delightful odor of cinnamon. Perfectly hardy, the stem dying down every autumn, but growing again so rapidly as to completely cover any trellis or arbor very early in the season. With its heart-shaped leaves and clusters of delicate white flowers, it is a most desirable climber.

CLEMATIS

The finer varieties of clematis are today the most showy and effective of all the hardy flowering climbing vines known, so far as richness of color and elegance of form of the flower is concerned. They are peculiarly adapted for covering pillars, trellises, walls, fences, rocks, etc., their exceedingly rapid growth rendering them especially valuable for hiding from view any unsightly object. They are equally efficient when used as a bedding plant, covering a bed very quickly if pegged down occasionally.

C. Coccinea.—A bell-shaped, heavy petaled flower, borne in profusion for a long season, color bright scarlet. July to October.

C. Crispa.—Flowers blue, with center of petals an opaque white; fragrant.

C. Duchess of Edinburgh.—The best of the double pure whites. Deliciously scented.

C. Henryii.—Fine bloomer; flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight sepals. June to October.

C. Jackmannii.—One of the most popular varieties. It is a strong grower and produces a mass of intense violet purple flowers from June to October.

C. Madame Eduard Andre.—Flowers large, of a beautiful bright velvety red, very free flowering and continuous bloomer.

C. Paniculata.—From Japan. A luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer with fine foliage. Flowers of medium size and fragrant, produced in the greatest profusion in late summer.

C. Ramona.—A strong, rampant grower, and very hardy. It is a free and perpetual blooming variety; the color of the flower is a deep sky blue, and larger than any variety.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE

Aristolochia.—Derives its name from the peculiar shape of its flowers, which resemble the old-fashioned Dutch pipes. One of the most rapid climbers. Does best on the north side of houses, where the full force of the noonday sun does not strike it. A very pretty and odd climber. Blooms in June.

In buying nursery stock, don't buy the cheapest but buy the best--it's cheapest.

VINES—Continued



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle

HONEYSUCKLE

Chinese Twining.—Blooms at intervals through the summer and retains its foliage late in winter. Flowers nearly white.

Hall's Japan (Halleana).—A strong, vigorous vine with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; foliage remains green well into winter; very fragrant and covered with flowers almost the entire season.

Monthly Fragrant.—A fine, rapid growing variety; flowers large and very fragrant; color red and yellow; a constant bloomer.

Scarlet Trumpet.—This bears, during the summer, clusters of scarlet tubular flowers, and is one of the hardiest and best varieties. Handsome in foliage and flowers.

IVY (Ampelopsis)

American Ivy or Virginia Creeper.—Has beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees.

Boston Ivy.—Of Japanese origin; entirely hardy, with foliage turning brilliant red in autumn. It clings tightly to walls, and is unsurpassed as a basket or vase plant.

MATRIMONY VINE

A hardy plant. Bears pink and purple flowers from June until September that are succeeded in winter by scarlet and orange fruits. Desirable for planting banks or slopes to prevent washing.

TRUMPET VINE (Bignonia)

Very showy with its clusters of large orange-red trumpet-shaped flowers in summer and effective almost anywhere if there is something to be covered—among rocks, over arbors, for brightening hedges or climbing over old trees or ruins. A stout, high climber, clinging by means of rootlets.

WISTARIA

Wistaria are among the best of vines for porch, arbor or trellis. A very pretty effect is produced by training along the eaves of the porch, or following the eaves around the house, after the Japanese style. Wistarias will live in rather dry and sandy, but prefer deep, rich earth. Unless pruned when planted they are likely to be slow in starting.

Wistaria, White.—An attractive and rapid grower with numerous pendulous clusters of white, pea-shaped flowers.

Wistaria, Purple.—The well-known variety with lilac-purple flowers.



Wistaria



Gruss an Teplitz Roses Planted Around Pool; Dr. Van Fleet Roses on Arbor at Rear

ROSES

The Rose, the Queen of Flowers, is justly one of the most popular. Few plants give better satisfaction to the lover of beautiful flowers when properly treated.

There is no branch of our business that we watch more closely than our Roses, and try to catalogue the best, and in the list you will find some worthy novelties and a good list of the older and well tried and tested ones, which never fail to respond in luxuriant growth, and abundance of fine blooms when given good soil and plenty of water.

The preparation of soil is very essential, and to obtain the most satisfactory results they should be planted in well-drained, rich, deep loamy soil and given a good location, where they will have sunlight and a circulation of air. Plant your Roses well by straightening out all the roots. Pack the dirt hard about the plants and water thoroughly, so you are sure the bed is well soaked to the bottom. Cultivate very shallow, just enough to keep the top of the ground loose and mellow. After your plants have started to grow, give them a light mulch of well-rotted cow manure or chip dirt. This will prevent the ground from baking and cracking.

Pruning is also important in Rose growing, and should be done every season.

Our Roses are outdoor-grown. Should bloom the first year.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Flower freely during June with second blooms in August. Hardest of Roses.

Alfred Colomb.—Brilliant Crimson. Large, full and of fine globular form. Extremely fragrant. Foliage large and handsome. A good rose for general cultivation.

Anna de Diesbach.—One of the old varieties introduced in 1858. Color is beautiful shade of carmine-pink. Flowers are extra large, full and very sweet. A rose that every one should have.

Baron de Bonstetten.—Rich, velvety maroon, large and full—a splendid sort.

Clio.—Flesh color. Good grower, free bloomer.

Coquette des Alps.—White, slightly shaded with carmine. Strong grower and a great favorite. It

continues to give a profusion of blossoms for weeks after general varieties have finished.

Coquette des Blancs.—Of fine form and pure white in color.

Earl of Dufferin.—Very dark, rich crimson. Flowers large and a good form.

Fisher Holmes.—Deep, glowing crimson; large, moderately full, and of fine imbricated form. A superb rose.

Francois Levet.—Cherry red; medium size, well-formed; very free bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki.—This new hardy Rose is of recent origin, and has won many prizes and made many friends. Unquestionably the ideal hardy white rose. Its flowers, which are very large, are perfect in form and snow-white in color, with large, shell-shaped petals, forming a beautiful fl. ver.

General Jacqueminot.—Flowers are large, brilliant crimson; rich and velvety; buds are exceedingly handsome; very fragrant. A fine Rose.

General Washington.—A very desirable red rose.

Harrison's Yellow.—One of the most popular yellow roses.

Helen Gould.—Beautiful long pointed buds and full double flowers of a warm rosy crimson; fragrant; vigorous, blooms freely.

Hugh Dickson.—Flowers very dark crimson, shades scarlet, very large. The sweetest perfumed rose for outdoor planting.

John Hopper.—Beautiful dark pink.

Jules Margottin.—Light, brilliant crimson; large, full and beautiful.

Lady Helen Stewart.—Bright crimson scarlet; large, full and of perfect form, produced on long, stiff stems, highly perfumed.

J. J. L. MOCK

HARRISON'S YELLOW

K. A. VICTORIA

GENERAL
ACQUE-
MINOT

You can always find a
space to plant a few
more Roses.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES--CONT'D

La Reine.—An attractive warm pink in color; a good all-around rose.

Louis Van Houtte.—Beautiful maroon; medium size; full, of fine shape; deliciously perfumed.

Mabel Morrison.—White, sometimes tinged with blush; in the autumn the edges of the petals are often pink.

Madam Gabriel Luizet.—A magnificent pink rose; very large, possessing a pleasing fragrance. Often called Hardy La France, which it resembles.

Madam Plantier (Hybrid China).—Pure white, above medium size. One of the best white roses for massing in beds, and for hedges.

Magna Charta.—A general favorite, prized on account of its strong, upright growth, bright, healthy foliage and for its magnificent bloom. The color is beautiful bright pink, suffused with carmine.

Margaret Dickson.—One of the choicest of the June Roses with flowers nearly as large as Paul Neyron. Pure, waxy, unblemished white.

Marshall P. Wilder.—Bright, cherry red; a shapely globular flower and free bloomer.

Mrs. J. H. Laing.—A favorite sort; satiny flowers of soft, clear pink; remarkably free and continuous, generally accepted as the best of light pinks.

Paul Neyron.—Deep rose color; good foliage; by far the largest variety in cultivation.

Persian Yellow (Austrian).—Deep golden yellow; double and fine.

Pierre Notting.—Deep velvety crimson. A beautiful globular-shaped flower, distinct and fine.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full. A splendid rose.

Ulrich Brunner.—Brilliant cherry red, a very effective color; flowers of fine form and finish, carried well upon the plant; petals of great substance, plant vigorous, hardy and resists mildew. One of the best varieties for forcing and open air culture.

Pink Maman Cochet.—This superb rose is well known as a queen among roses—one of the best and most beautiful varieties ever grown, and quite hardy. The flowers are of enormous size, very full and of great depth, and substance, borne on long, strong stems, just right for making bouquets. Color rich coral-pink, elegantly shaded with rosy crimson. Has broad, thick, shell-like petals and makes superb long-pointed buds. Immense bloomer, and flowers the whole season. Deliciously sweet and a hardy, vigorous grower.

White Maman Cochet.—A splendid rose. Has all the good qualities of Maman Cochet. Like some other white roses, this variety, especially in the autumn, shows pink markings on the outside petals when the flower is in bud. When open the blooms are pure white and entrancingly lovely, large, fragrant, hardy and freely produced.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

This class of roses is suitable for general cultivation, as they are usually our very best roses, blooming continuously throughout the season. Require more care in winter protection than do the Hybrid Perpetuals in this climate and further north, but will repay the extra care in a goodly supply of fine flowers when roses of the hardy variety are scarce.

American Beauty.—Flowers very large, of beautiful form and very double. Color a deep rich rose. Fragrance delightful, resembling La France or the old-fashioned Damask Rose; each shoot a bud.

Betty.—A new Irish rose, radiant with an unusual color, the "ruddy gold" tone of golden yellow overspreading coppery rose.

Gross an Teplitz.—Scarlet, shading to velvety crimson, very fragrant; a free grower and most profuse bloomer. Blossoms the entire summer. Especially valuable for a garden rose. We can recommend it as one of the choicest roses.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.—Splendid large pointed buds and superb full double flowers; delicate creamy white; fragrance delightful.

Killarney.—A vigorous growing Hybrid Tea of recent introduction, with so many good points in its favor that it has become a standard variety. Its long, pointed buds, excellent substance and delicious odor recommend it to every lover of the rose. Color, flesh pink, shaded with white and suffused pale pink.

J. J. L. Mock.—Carmine changing to imperial pink. A novelty of distinct merit.

La France.—Flowers and buds large, color beautiful shade of silvery-pink, tinged with crimson; blooms early and continues until stopped by frost.

Lady Hillingdon.—A grand novelty, with deep apricot-yellow, long pointed buds; free flowering and a good grower.

Ophelia.—Very long bud; delicate rose, heavily flushed but opening to a beautiful salmon-flesh, shaded with rose; flowers borne on strong stems.

Soleil D'Or.—The flowers are large, full and globular, fragrant; buds conical shaped; color superb, varying from gold and orange-yellow to reddish-gold, shaded with nasturtium red.

Radiance.—Vigorous and prolific, one of the best all-round garden roses. Color is a beautiful blending of carmine-rose with shades of opal and copper.

MOSS ROSES

Blanche Moreau.—Pure white, large; form very perfect; flowers in clusters, heavily massed. A rampant grower.

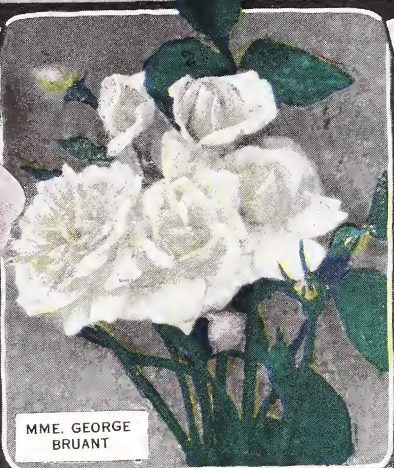
Crested Moss.—Deep pink colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest. A fragrant, very beautiful rose.

Perpetual, White.—Flowers white growing in clusters; mossy.

Princess Adelaide.—Rose pink, free flowering.



MRS. J. H. LAING



MME. GEORGE
BRUANT



JOHN HOPPER



WHITE MAMAN
COCHET



CRIMSON
RAMBLER



BETTY



MARSHALL
P. WILDER



TAUSENSCHÖEN

8



GRUSS AN
TEPLITZ

DWARF BEDDING ROSES OR BABY RAMBLERS

A type of Rose which is becoming very popular for bedding purposes. They form shapely, compact, bushy specimens, about 18 inches high, producing in great profusion, from early in the season until severe frost, immense trusses of small flowers.

Crimson Baby Rambler (Mme. Norbet Levasseur).—Crimson flowers similar to the popular Climbing Crimson Rambler.

Pink Baby Rambler (Anchen Muller).—Brilliant, luminous pink; a shade that is always admired.

White Baby Rambler (Katheria Zeimet).—Pure white flowers, showing the yellow stamens very prettily, produced in large candelabra-shaped trusses.

Baby Dorothy.—Pure pink, very desirable.

Clothilde Soupert.—Flowers large, fully double, numerous and very fragrant. Color beautiful creamy white shading to clear bright pink in center.

RUGOSA ROSES AND HYBRIDS

For massing or hedge planting, the Rugosa cannot be excelled. The hybrids are attractive in the garden.

Rosa Rugosa.—An upright shrub, attaining 5 to 6 feet in height. Foliage shining dark green, deeply plicated; flowers single, red, fragrant and produced freely from June to December; fruit bright crimson-scarlet.

Alba.—The habit and foliage is similar to the above, but the flowers are pure white, single and as attractive in the bud as when open; quite fragrant.

Mme. George Bruant.—Very free blooming, white variety; a strong grower and blooms continuously; flowers semi-double.

CLIMBING ROSES**NEW CLIMBING ROSES**

Within recent years there have been developed what is practically a new type of rose. They are climbing or semi-climbing in habit of growth, but unlike the old-fashioned "Rambler," these new climbing roses produce an abundance of big, single flowers with long stiff stems; or loose clusters of flowers, the individual blooms of which are two or four inches in diameter. An abundance of beautiful blooms for cutting without a rose garden to "look after!"

NEW CLIMBING ROSES**WITH STEMS 18 INCHES LONG**

These new roses can be grown wherever the old climbing roses such as the Crimson Rambler could be grown.

They are, for the most part, very hardy. Fully as hardy as the Crimson Rambler. And they are much more vigorous and healthy than that old favorite, the foliage of which is subject to "blight" or "mildew."

In addition to being extremely hardy and healthy, many of these new roses are of the most vigorous habit of growth. We have had them produce canes 12 to 15 feet long in a single season, with only ordinary care.

The following varieties are entirely distinct from the old ramblers, and quite different from each other. All of them which we mention have been introduced long enough to have proved that they will succeed under all ordinary conditions.

American Pillar.—One of the Polyantha roses. A fine shade of pink with clear white eye. Very large flowers, produced in large clusters.

Christine Wright.—Double flowers, three to four inches in diameter, of a clear wild-rose pink. The blooms are born singly and in small clusters. Dark green leathery foliage.

Climbing American Beauty (New).—This new climbing form of the famous pink rose, so long the American favorite for cutting, is as lovely and fragrant and deeply pink as the bush form. The hardy climber blood with which it is crossed gives healthy, perfect foliage and a strong climbing habit of growth, the abundant bloom being in prime before the June show of the bush type.

Dr. Van Fleet.—One of the newer type of Climbers. Shows a mass of beautiful clustered buds opening out into large shapely flowers of delicate flesh white.

Paul's Scarlet Climber.—Brilliant vivid scarlet; color maintained without burning or bleaching until the petals fall. Flowers medium, semi-double, produced in clusters, and covers bush from top to bottom. This is without question the most important addition to our climbing roses.

Silver Moon.—Distinct from all others. The long, pale, yellow scented buds open into semi-double flowers often 5 inches in diameter. The center petals are white, and reveal the bright golden stamens.

OTHER CLIMBERS and RAMBLERS

Crimson Rambler.—A vigorous grower, making shoots ten to twenty feet high in a single season. Flowers glowing crimson and produced in immense panicles, completely covering the plant.

Dorothy Perkins.—Beautiful shell pink finally becoming a lovely deep rose; full double flowers, long pointed buds; crinkled petals, giving a fluffy effect; sweet scented; vigorous, growing 10 to 15 feet in a season, and blooms freely in immense clusters that cover the bush for several weeks.

Tausendschoen, or Thousand Beauty.—The flowers are the most delicate shade of pink ever seen in a Rose; might be described as a white delicately flushed pink changing to rosy-carmine. It gets its name from its many flowers and the variation in colorings.

Baltimore Belle.—White. Pale blush, nearly white, compact. A fine flower.

Excelsa.—Very double, crimson maroon; flowers in large trusses.

Flower of Fairfield.—Similar to the Crimson Rambler, except that it blooms all summer, producing a brilliant crimson cluster. Very vigorous.

Lady Gay Rambler.—The flowers are of a delicate cherry-pink color, very free flowering; one of the best.

Philadelphia Rambler.—An improvement on the Crimson Rambler, flowers larger, much more double, and of a lighter crimson color.

Pink Rambler.—Flowers medium size, pink in clusters.

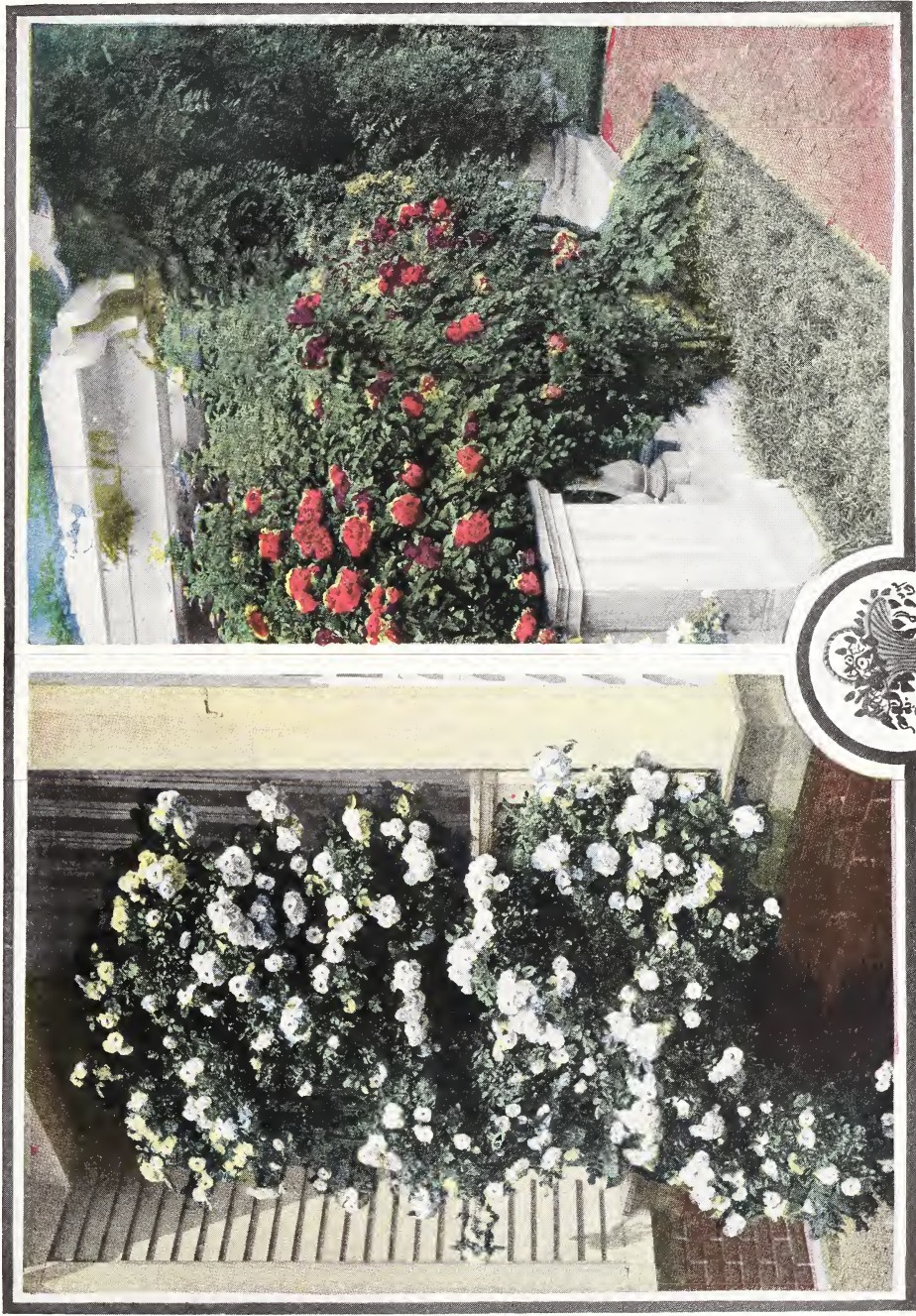
Queen of Prairie.—Bright rose color; large, compact, and globular; a very profuse bloomer.

Seven Sisters.—Crimson, changes to blush; flowers in large clusters.

White Rambler.—Flowers are the size of a silver quarter, perfectly filled, very fragrant. Color pure white, sometimes tinged with blush. Blooms in clusters.

Yellow Rambler.—A new rose; flowers medium size, sweet scented; blooms in large clusters, color very light yellow.

PLANT MORE ROSES



Excelsa

Silver Moon

Plant Climbing Roses to screen your porch, hide unsightly objects, fences, etc.



Agida Peonies

PEONIES

Few hardy perennials are so suited to any position in the garden or lawn as the Peony. The gorgeous display of flowers is very effective, rivaling the rose in beauty. They are also well suited for massing in beds all by themselves. A good rich, deep soil and sunny situation suits them best, but they will thrive in almost any soil. Our plants are field-grown, strong and well rooted, with 3 to 4 eyes. In comparing prices with other growers please bear this in mind. We offer the following selected varieties, which we consider the best for general planting.

Achille.—Delicate shell pink, becoming blush or lilac white; quite fragrant; moderately large; blooms freely in clusters; upright habit, with long strong stem. Rose type; midseason.

Agida.—Medium size, double, midseason; the most nearly scarlet of any red Peony.

Alba Plena.—Double white, shaded with purple at center. Very desirable. Midseason.

Alba Superba.—White, large and full, touched with carmine. Midseason.

Baron Rothschild.—Outside petals rose, salmon center, sweet, distinct. Midseason.

Duchesse de Nemours.—Superb ivory white with greenish markings near the center, becoming pure white without crimson markings; one of the most beautiful both in the half open bud and when full blown; fragrant; early to midseason; strong.



Festiva Maxima Peonies

**Edulis Superba****PEONIES—Continued**

Duke of Wellington.—Ideal for all purposes. Two rows of broad white guard petals, center very full, sulphur-white becoming pure white; fragrant; late. A vigorous grower with tall, strong stems and abundant very large flowers.

Edulis Superba.—Beautiful deep rose pink flowers with extraordinary fragrance; large and of good form; one of the earliest. In bloom on May 30th.

Faust.—Flesh, lilac-tinted and shading to buff, center clear buff. Well-shaped bloom. Free bloomer.

Festiva.—Late, large, double creamy white, with crimson spots in center; fragrant. Midseason.

Festiva Maxima.—For enormous size combined with wondrous beauty this variety has stood unsurpassed for 65 years. Pure paper white flaked with purplish carmine on some of the center petals; rose type; early; very fragrant; very vigorous, with very long, heavy stems; indispensable. You can't plant too many Festiva Maxima.

Formosa Rosea.—Striking two-color type with very wide, distinct guards of deep magenta, and narrow petaled center of salmon rose.

Marechal Vaillant (Grandiflora Rubra).—Blood red, large, of good form, fragrant, rose type, very late, strong, rather spreading growth.

Humei.—Large, compact rose type, clear cherry pink tipped silvery, cinnamon fragrance, growth strong with long stems which curve under the weight of the flowers, very late.

Jeanne d'Arc.—Very broad soft pink outer petals, sulphur-white color, blush center with an occasional broad central petal the same color as the guards, sometimes tipped and striped light crimson, fragrant, midseason.

Madame de Verneville.—An enormous producer of extra fine flowers, large, compact, and literally packed with petals, very broad white guards, center slightly bluish, becoming pure white, noticeably flecked with carmine, delightful fragrance. Early.

Monsieur Krlege.—Large flat flowers. Deep curant color. Superb variety, grand in every way. Late midseason.

Pres. Roosevelt.—Deep, rich, brilliant red, semi-rose type, midseason.

Queen Victoria.—Pure white, one of the best standard varieties for cut flowers.

Roem Van Booskoop.—Color lilac-rose, a color not often found in Paeonies. Blooms late.

Rosea Elegans.—Dark pink, salmon center, very fragrant.

Rubra Superba.—Deep glossy crimson, without stamens; very large, very full rose type flower; fragrant; vigorous, long stems, blooms freely; very late.

Rubra Triumphant.—Large, loose, globular, semi-double flowers. Very dark crimson, almost going to purple; of medium height. Blooms rather early.

Souv. de Exposition Universelle.—Very large, flat rose type. Violet rose-tipped silver, with silvery reflex. Vigorous in growth and free blooming. Late.

Washington.—Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, flat flower, uniform dark crimson; tall.

Zoe Calot.—Very large, very full globular bloom of an Enchantress pink; fragrant. Growth strong, upright, good medium height with very stiff stems which never droop; blooms freely, almost every stem producing a flower; late midseason.

**Rubra Superba**



HARDY PERENNIALS

Hardy Perennials appeal most especially to people who haven't the time to bother with plants that have to be reset every spring. One can have as gorgeous a display of flowers by the use of these hardy plants as with annuals, and they will live and increase in beauty each year; there are gardens where clumps of some of the old favorites have outlived three generations of owners.

Many kinds are up and in bloom before it is time to think about setting out annuals. And with a small border planting there is no time during the entire season but what one will find a wealth of bloom from some one or more kinds of these most popular plants.

A garden of hardy perennials is a most important adjunct to the home.

ADAM'S NEEDLE (*Yucca Filamentosa*)

A stately evergreen plant, forming an immense tuft or cluster of long, blade-like, needle-tipped leaves, from which rise a majestic flower stem 4 to 6 feet high, crowned with a profusion of large, drooping, creamy-white, bell-shaped flowers. Bold and imposing in appearance.

ACHILLEA (Yarrow)

Achillea Millefolium Rubrum.—A garden form of the "white Yarrow," so common along the roadsides. Deep rose; flowers freely.

A. Ptarmica Plena.—"The Pearl." Pure white double, particularly good for cutting.

A. Tomentosa.—A golden species, very different from all the preceding, growing in tufts and covering the ground with a carpet of green. 2 feet. June to September.

ANCHUSA—Sea Bugloss

A. Italica Dropmore Variety.—Rich gentian blue. Grows three to five feet high. Flowers throughout the summer.

ANEMONE (Wildflower)

The Japanese Anemones are undoubtedly the best of their kind, and well worth special attention. They bloom in late fall when flowers are becoming scarce, and are very fine for cutting.

Anemone Japonica.—There are a number of forms and colors of the Japanese anemones, all of which are particularly fine. We list the following as being the best of the class:

A. Japonica Alba.—Large white flowers.

A. Japonica Brilliant.—Beautiful shade of dark red.

A. Japonica Queen Charlotte.—Beautiful new variety, with large, semi-double flowers of exquisite pink.

A. Whirlwind.—Excellent double white flowers.

**Our Perennial Plants are strong,
vigorous, well-rooted plants.**

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

The Columbines have established a place in all old-fashioned gardens. Their curious forms and many pleasing shades of color and the readiness with which they adapt themselves to all localities have made them prime favorites.

A. Alpina.—In many shades of blue and purple. June.

A. Canadenses.—Scarlet. May and June, one foot high. Very well adapted for rockwork and partially shaded places.

A. Vulgaris.—Common garden Columbine, in all shades of blue and purple.

Blue Bird Flower.—A 2 foot border plant with attractive foliage of distinct character, a roughened bronze green. Flowers are borne abundantly during July and August, in long compact spikes. Deep blue.

C. Glomerata.—Blossoms borne in cluster on long stems in June. Blue.

C. Medium.—The well-known Canterbury Bell. Large blue and white flowers in June.

CAMPANULA (Bellflower)

Caladium Eseulentum (Elephant Ears).—For obtaining tropical effects in lawn and garden planting this beautiful plant takes a prominent place. Stands six feet high, with bright green leaves about three feet long and two feet wide. Planted in good rich soil it is a splendid adornment for the banks of fountains and lily ponds, or any rockery work where plenty of moisture is available.

Its various types are among the most beautiful perennials in cultivation, very free of bloom, and adapted to any garden soil.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis)

Semperrirens.—A beautiful dwarf plant. Good for edging borders. Rare white flowers in April and May.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Grandmother's Hardy Garden Mums)

We offer an assortment of the hardy varieties. They flower profusely in October, after everything else in the garden has been killed. They are excellent for cut flowers and bouquets. Sure bloomers and satisfactory growers that should be included in all orders. Even after several light falls of snow, in sheltered positions, it is sometimes possible to cut uninjured clusters of beautiful flowers. The fine, thick foliage makes a good screen or background.

Autumn Beauty.—Golden Brown.

Eva.—Clear pink.

Favorite.—Bright pink.

Gold Queen.—Clear yellow.

India.—Indian red.

Klondike.—Deep brilliant yellow.

Minta.—Light pink.

Queen of Whites.—Creamy white.

Rosea.—Bright red.

Snowelad.—Pure white.

COREOPSIS

Yellow.—One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are of a rich golden yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; in bloom from June until autumn. It succeeds everywhere. Height 1½ to 2 feet. A group of these plants furnishes an un-failing mass of rich, glowing color. The plants grow vigorously in any sunny situation.

**Coreopsis****DELPHINIUM or LARKSPUR**

The Hardy Larkspurs are easily among the finest of all our perennial plants. The prevailing colors are rich, clear shades of blue. The taller kinds furnish long spikes of bloom that are strikingly decorative, and last a long time as cut flowers. The plants have a long season of bloom, which can be greatly prolonged by keeping the seed stalks cut out and supplying plenty of water.

The dark, handsome foliage is neat and attractive throughout the whole season. The plants are perfectly hardy. Blooms from June until frost.

DIGITALIS or FOXGLOVE

The Foxgloves are quite stately and highly ornamental plants when well grown, with flower stems at least three feet in height. They are fine for the mixed border, or planted singly in half-shady places near a walk or drive. The racemes of the flowers are often two feet in length, containing scores of prettily-spotted thimble-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy. Pink, white and purple.

DIANTHUS (Hardy Garden Pinks)

D. Barbatus.—The well known Sweet William, in many colors. Blooms continuously all Summer.

D. Chinensis.—Beautiful single and double flowers of many colors and markings.

EULALIA (Miscanthus) Ornamental Grasses

Beautiful hardy ornamental grasses with handsome foliage and numerous feathery panicles, 4 to 6 inches long. It will thrive in almost any kind of soil. Plants grow 3 to 5 feet tall; are among the best, most popular grasses for groups, bedding purposes or hedges. Splendid in corners of the house.

Arundo Donax.—A magnificent variety, growing to a height of about 20 feet.

Erianthus Ravannae.—Grows from 10 to 12 feet high, frequently throwing up from 30 to 50 flower spikes.

Gracillina Univittata.—Of graceful habit, with very narrow foliage; of a bright green color with a silvery midrib.

Japonica Zebrina.—Leaves crossed every two or three inches by a band of yellow half inch wide. Long blades, very attractive for the lawn.

FUNKIA (Plantain Lily)

The Plantain Lillies are among the easiest plants to manage; their broad, massive foliage makes them attractive subjects for border even when not in flower. They succeed equally well in sun or shade.

Coerulea.—Blue, broad green leaves.

Roburta Elegans Variegata.—The most robust of all the variegated-leaved varieties; foliage large, green, with pretty white variations.

GAILLARDIA or BLANKET FLOWER

Among the most attractive and effective of our hardy perennial plants. Will thrive in almost any position or in any soil. One mass of bloom from June till autumn. The gorgeous flowers, two or three inches in diameter, dark red-brown in center, with bands of crimson-orange and vermilion, are borne on stems eighteen to twenty-four inches long. When used for filling in front of shrubbery, Gaillardia adds a dash of color which is very effective.

HOLLYHOCK

Their colossal spikes of bloom, 5 to 8 feet high, produce bold and showy effects which cannot be secured with any other plant. Very effective among shrubbery, in the herbaceous border and along fences and boundaries. Double white, pink, red, purple and yellow.



German Iris

IRIS

Perfectly hardy, easy to grow, they will reward you with a lavish wealth of bloom. Plant lots of Irises for their grand and royal colors and their beauty of form and texture. Mass them on the lawn or among shrubbery. Plant them along walks and drives, and in the herbaceous border. Naturalize them in wild and uncultivated places. Plant them for cut flowers, for which they are very effective. If cut in the bud and allowed to open in the house the colors are brighter. The German Irises precede and bloom with the peonies. Japanese Irises follow Peonies and precede Hydrangea Hills of Snow.

JAPAN IRIS

Like other Iris, the Japanese species are partial to moisture in the soil, but can get along with less than the Germanica type. They insist, however, upon thorough and frequent cultivation, giving recompense for extra labor, in extra bloom and added beauty. Their flowers are generally rather flat and wide, often measuring 10 to 12 inches across, appearing in great profusion during June and July after the Germans are through.

LILIES (Lilium)

There is no garden flower of greater charm and refinement than the Lily. Its many distinct varieties cover the entire range of colors, with exquisite markings and perfume. Their blooming periods vary from May until November; so that one may select a succession covering the entire year.

Auratum.—Flowers very large, delicate ivory white, thickly dotted with rich chocolate crimson spots. A bright golden band runs through the center of each petal. The finest of all lilies.

Candidum.—The old-fashioned pure white garden lily. One of the hardiest.

Elegans.—One of the earliest flowering lilies; deep, rich crimson with dark spots.

Longiflorum.—A well-known variety, with snow-white trumpet-shaped flowers that are very fragrant. Quite hardy and blooms freely in the open ground in June and July.

Speciosum Album.—Pure white with green band traversing the center of each petal.

Speciosum Rubrum.—This is one of the joys of August; ruby spots uniformly distributed over a broad expanse of white.

Paradalinum (Leopard Lily.)—A robust and free flowering sort; brilliant scarlet and yellow, spotted with brown.

Tenuifolium.—The first to bloom. Flowers dazzling vermilion-scarlet, suspended from slender, graceful stems.

Tigrinum Splendens (Tiger Lily.)—Single flowers of orange, spotted black. Blooms about August 1st.

ORIENTAL POPPIES (Papaver Orientale)

These are the regal representatives of this popular genus, far surpassing in splendor of bloom all the annual and biennial kinds, and for a gorgeous display of rich and brilliant color nothing equals them during their period of flowering in May and June, and whether planted single or in masses, their large flowers and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position. They are of easiest culture; almost any kind of soil suits them, but they do best in deep, rich loam; set the plants out in fall or very early spring; give them water occasionally during dry spells in the early part of the season; mulch with stable litter in fall, and they will increase in size and floriferousness for several years.

Dicentra (Bleeding Heart).—A pleasing and well-known plant. It can hardly be surpassed for cutting for vases. Flowers pink. Early spring.

LOBELIAS or CARDINAL FLOWER

Handsome border plants thriving in any ordinary garden soil, but preferring a moist, deep loam where they will not suffer from drought. Few plants are more effective at their season of bloom which extends from early in August till late in September.

L. Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower).—Rich, fiery cardinal flowers; strong plants, often producing spikes 12 to 24 inches long. Very desirable for the border.

A bed or border of beautiful Perennials is a lasting joy to the planter.

It is best to order early so that the stock may be reserved while our stock is complete.

AQUILEGIA



GAILLARDIA



SHASTA

DAISY



DELPHINIUM

DIGITALIS

DELPHINIUM

CONVALLARIA (Lily of the Valley)

C. Majalis.—This is often neglected and relegated to some poor out-of-the-way corner; but this popular and fragrant subject if well treated will show the effect by increased size, number and vigor of the flowers. It is especially suited for outdoor planting which should be done before the end of April.

HIBISCUS (Mallow)

A desirable border plant succeeding in any sunny position, but doing best in a damp place; grows 4 feet high with large foliage and large showy flowers of delicate coloring, produced during the entire summer.

H. Giant Red.—Right in the middle of the summer, the rich glorious red flowers of this wonderful creation are beginning to open, and they continue until frost arrives. Large flowers 6 to 10 inches in diameter. A very desirable specimen.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)

The Gypsophilas will thrive in any soil in a sunny position, and on account of their gracefully arranged panicles of minute flowers should be in every garden.

G. Paniculata.—A beautiful, old-fashioned plant, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial. When in bloom during August and September it forms a symmetrical mass two to three feet in height of minute pure white flowers forming a gauze-like appearance. When cut it is exquisite in combination with other flowers.

TRITOMIA

Tritomias are one of the great bedding plants; free and continuous bloomers, exceptionally fine for massing. Hardy if given protection. Roots winter best when buried in cool cellar.

T. Pfitzerii (Red Hot Poker).—Of perfect form, brilliant scarlet, the opened lower petals merely being rimmed with orange. Bush-like foliage supports smooth, thick flower stalks a yard long with single fiery cone at the top.

LATHYRUS (Hardy Sweet Pea)

One of the best and most desirable flowering hardy climbing plants, attractive both in flower and foliage, growing to a height of 8 to 10 feet and producing clusters of large flowers the entire summer; fine for cutting, lasting well. We especially recommend the:

White Pearl.—A pure white variety, with large individual flowers fully double, produced in gigantic trusses. Blooms throughout the entire summer and early fall.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not)

Charming low-growing plants, the bright flowers covering the plant in late spring. Hardy and useful in a shady spot in the border. We recommend as being one of the best.

M. Alpestris Robusta Grandiflora.—The large spring flowering Forget-Me-Not, with intense blue flowers and clearly defined yellow eye.

HEMEROCALLIS (Yellow Day Lily)

Flava (Lemon Lily).—The best known variety, very fragrant, deep lemon-yellow, flowers in June and July.

HELLEBORUS (Christmas Rose)

Most valuable hardy plants on account of yielding with utmost freedom in very early spring, a season when flowers are scarce, their beautiful, large—two or three inches across—blossoms. They succeed in any ordinary garden soil in a sheltered semi-shady situation.

PRIMULAS (Primrose)

The hardy Primroses are among the most beautiful and interesting of our early spring flowers. Plant them in rich well drained soil, in the border or in a sheltered nook in the rockery; if possible, in a half shady place.

P. Veris Suberba.—A giant flowered form, producing individual flowers from one to two inches across; in color they are a bright canary yellow with a golden centre; perfectly hardy, and when in flower, present a sheet of bloom.

P. Vulgaris (English Primrose)—An old favorite, and should be found in every garden; one of the earliest spring flowers; of bright canary yellow; very fragrant.

STOKESIA (Stokes Hardy Aster)

S. Cyanea.—A beautiful native plant. Grows from eighteen to twenty-four inches high, bearing freely from early in June until October its handsome lavender-blue Cornflower-like blossoms, which measure from four to five inches across. It is of the easiest culture, succeeding in any open sunny position, and not only is it desirable as a single plant in the hardy border, but it can also be used with fine effect in masses or beds of any size.

S. Cyanea Alba.—Pure white variety of above.



Mrs. Jenkins Phlox

PHLOX—(Hardy Perennial)

Among hardy perennial plants no class is of more importance than the Phloxes, succeeding in almost any soil and position, and flowering through a long season; and while they will continue in good condition and flower freely for many years without attention, yet they respond quickly to and are improved by liberal cultivation.

Althis.—Tall, bright salmon-pink, violet eye.

Coquilleot.—Bright scarlet.

Eclairan.—Bright violet-pink, with red eye.

Elizabeth Campbell.—Bright salmon-pink with lighter shadings, distinct eye.

Mrs. Jenkins.—Flowers large, pure white.

Pantheon.—Large salmon-pink flowers.

Pearl.—Pure white.

Rhineland.—A new variety of great beauty; a rare salmon-pink with a distinct claret-red eye.

Richard Wallace.—White, violet center.

RUDBECKIA (Golden Glow)

A fine hardy plant that should find a place in every garden. It will be found excellent for cut flower purposes. Plant attains a height of 4 to 6 feet and will produce hundreds of large blossoms, very double and of brilliant golden yellow, during August and September.

SHASTA DAISY

A very hardy perennial, blooming better and more abundantly each season, and continuing to bloom for several months. The pure white flowers are from two and one-half to four inches in diameter, and are borne singly on long, stiff, wiry stems. The blooms, when cut, remain perfectly fresh and in good condition for two weeks or more. Blooms from July to October.

CANNAS

Of all summer bedding plants, Cannas are the tallest and bulkiest, and furnish the widest range of colors. Their foliage is of noble proportions, making a full compact mass which serves to conceal the ground or background, and is of itself attractive in rich shades of green, bronze, red, and chocolate. The surmounting flower trusses are uniformly large and free, brilliant with most of the colors and combinations known among flowers.

Massed plantings in one color are recommended as being most effective; but many beautiful and striking combinations of colors may be arranged.

Alphonse Bouveer.—Flowers brilliant crimson changing to deep crimson as they expand. Foliage green.

David Harum.—Bright deep satiny-vermilion. Foliage bronze.

King Humbert.—The grandest Canna ever offered. Large, heart-shaped leaves of purple over bronze, crowned with immense heads of Orchid-like flowers. Individual petals are of the largest size; velvety orange-scarlet flecked carmine; rose tinted at margin and base.

Madam Crozy.—The popular golden-edged scarlet.

Queen Charlotte.—Color a wide, ragged band of yellow bordering a center of scarlet suffused carmine.

Queen Helen.—This is a wonderful new sport from the King Humbert, bearing the same graceful leaves, but richly all green instead of bronze; the same type and immense size flower, but a brilliant yellow instead of red, and produced much more abundantly. Although the general effect is yellow, each petal is beautifully spotted with red, without question one of the handsomest varieties in this type.

Robusta.—A very fine, tall growing, dark leaved variety. Dark green leaves.

DAHLIAS

The splendid qualities and gorgeous beauty of the Dahlias are so well known that it is unnecessary to emphasize them here. They are easy to grow, respond readily to care, flower freely and furnish a wide range of color.

The Dahlia should be planted about May first in a moderately rich soil, covering the tubers three inches deep. Thin to one or two shoots, and when the plant is 6 inches high, cut it off above the second joint to make it bush out.

We offer the following assortment:

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

Jack Rose.—Brilliant crimson-red. One of the best for garden decoration or for cutting.

Mont Blanc.—Very large creamy-white, with unusually broad petals, flowers very freely on good long stems.

POMPON DAHLIAS

Darkness.—A deep velvety-maroon, one of the best of its class.

Fairy Queen.—Sulphur-yellow, edged pink, exceedingly free blooming.

Snowclad.—A fine pure white, free flowering. One of the best white pompon Dahlias.

**Gladiolus****GLADIOLUS**

Without question Gladiolus are the most attractive and most popular summer blooming bulbs. Easily grown, adaptable to almost all soil conditions, except extreme wet, their long graceful flower spikes, abundantly produced are unsurpassed in beauty and usefulness either in beds or borders or for cut flowers. Gladiolus are becoming more popular every year and are being featured in summer flower shows. Our assortment is complete and we recommend the following varieties:

America.—Beautiful, soft flesh-pink, faintly tinged lavender. A magnificent cut flower.

Halley.—Delicate salmon-pink slightly roseate, the lower petals showing a creamy blotch bisected by a red stripe. One of the earliest to bloom.

Klondyke.—Rather dwarf growth, but very desirable as one of the earliest yellows, pale primrose with crimson maroon blotch on lower petals.

Mrs. Frances King.—A fine strong growing variety with large spikes of showy flowers. Color a bright shade of pure scarlet.

TUBEROUS PLANTS FOR SPRING PLANTING

Begonias.—Few families of house plants are so entirely satisfactory in every way as the Begonias. They are rich in color, beautiful in design, and all classes are easily handled under any condition. We offer a wide assortment of varieties and colors.

SPRAY CALENDAR

WHAT TO SPRAY FOR	SPRAY TO USE	REMARKS
San Jose Scale, Scurfy Scale Bud Moth, Eggs of Apple Aphis Eggs of Red Spider Green Peach Aphis Oyster Shell Scale Peach Leaf Curl Pear Leaf Blister Mite	Lime Sulfur Winter strength	Apply while buds are swelling to Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums and Cherries and small fruits, using the winter strength lime sulphur, drenching all parts of the tree. Test both the commercial and homemade lime sulphur with hydrometer before using to secure the correct strength. The tree must be completely covered with winter strength lime-sulfur when spraying for scale insects. Coat every portion from ground to tip of twigs.
Strawberry Leaf Blight	Lime Sulfur Summer strength	Apply when new leaves start. Repeat every 10-15 days until flowers appear. Burn leaves as soon as crop is harvested.
Thrips	Nicotine Extract (2.7 per ct.) 6 qts. Water, 100 gals. Soap, 2 to 5 lbs.	The period for effective spraying against the adult thrips, is during the time when the buds are swollen and partly open, and until they are entirely open at the tips. Spray for the larvae after the petals drop to reduce the number of insects for the following year.
Apple Scab Black Rot of Apple Brown Rot of Prune Bud Moth Caterpillars Codling Moth	Lime sulphur Summer strength and Arsenate of Lead 3 lbs. to 50 gals.	First application. Just before blossoms open, for apple scab and various leaf-eating insects, use lime-sulphur solution (32° Beaulme) diluted with 40 parts of water, with 2 to 3 pounds arsenate of lead to 40 gallons. Second application. When blossoms are about two-thirds off, give same treatment as (2). This is the most important spraying for apple scab and codling moth. Should never be omitted. Third application. About two weeks later repeat (2) if weather is favorable for apple scab; that is, moist and warm. Fourth application. About first week in August repeat (2) to prevent late infections of apple scab and to control second brood of codling moth.
Canker (N. Y. Apple) Mildew, apple; Scab, apple and pear	Lime Sulfur Summer strength	See Arsenate of Lead for combination spray.
Grape Rot and Anthracnose	Lime Sulfur Summer strength	Apply when leaves are half grown; just before blossoming; when fruit has set. Repeat once or twice at intervals of two weeks. If latter applications are necessary use ammonical copper carbonate solution.
Plum Curculio	Arsenate of Lead	PLUMS First application. When "husks" or calyces drop, spray with arsenate of lead, 3 lbs. to 50 gals. of water for the curculio. For leaf spot on European varieties use bordeaux mixtures 5-5-50 with arsenate of lead. Second application. For leaf spot repeat spraying with bordeaux mixture about ten days later. Japanese varieties of plums should be sprayed as directed for peaches.
Aphis on trees and garden crops Leaf Hopper Oyster Shell Bark Louse Red Spider Woolly Aphis on Branches	Kerosene Emulsion or Tobacco Black Leaf	CHERRIES Spray as for plums for San Jose scale and the curculio. PEACHES First application. When "husks" or calyces are dropping use two pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water for the curculio. The self-boiled lime-sulphur mixture may be used as carrier of the poison to control also brown rot and scab. Second application. Two or three weeks later use 88-8-50 self-boiled lime-sulphur mixture and two pounds of arsenate of lead. Third application. About one month before fruit ripens repeat treatment with self-boiled mixture, omitting the poison.
Peach Brown Rot Peach Scab	Lime Sulfur Self-boiled 8-8-50	Spray four weeks after blossoms have fallen, again in three weeks and about one month before fruit ripens.
Raspberry Cane Blight	Resin-Bordeaux	Apply just after leaves have fallen.
Apple Cankers, Aphis Eggs Pear Leaf Blister Mite Red Spider Eggs Tent Caterpillar Eggs, Woolly Aphis	Lime Sulfur Winter strength	Spraying in spring before buds open may be substituted for this for combating insects and fungus pests. However, it may be desirable to apply in fall on account of rabbits.
Grape Mildew	Flowers of Sulfur	For mildew on grape use finely pulverized sulfur. Dust ground and vines freely on a bright morning. This should not be applied while the weather is damp or the vines wet.
Tussock Moth	Band trees	Band trees with tanglefoot or strips of raw cotton, binding it in the middle, leaving band loose above or below. Do not apply sticky preparations directly on bark of trees. Use bands during June, July and August. Remove egg clusters which appear in masses as a white froth.
Crown Gall Fire Blight Raspberry Cane Blight Strawberry Crown and Root Borers Leaf Rollers	Destroy infected parts. See notes.	Crown Gall is a bacterial disease of root or crown of trees. All infected trees should be destroyed. Keep a constant lookout for this trouble. Fire Blight bacteria may extend below discolored or blackened region, hence cut should be made about one foot below. Disinfect knife and wound with mercuric bichloride one part to 1000 parts water. Strawberry plants should be dug up and burned before May 1 to destroy insects before beetles escape to lay eggs. For strawberry leaf roller burn top as soon as crop is gathered.

TRANSPLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS

Preparing the Trees.—In removing the tree in the nursery row, no matter how carefully the work is done a portion of the roots are broken and the balance that existed in the tree is destroyed. To make up for this, remove the broken or mutilated portions so as to leave the ends round and smooth. Never plant a tree exactly as it is received from the nursery until it has been thoroughly examined and the necessary pruning done. Proper pruning is determined by the size, form and condition of the tree.

Standard Orchard Trees.—These trees when they leave the nursery vary in height. The branches that form the head should be cut back to within three or four buds of the base. Prune the roots also as directed above. With older trees, of extra size, shorten all the previous year's growth to within three or four buds of their base; also cut away the unnecessary branches if they are numerous.

Dwarf Trees.—Trees of two or three years' growth and having a number of side branches should be pruned with an eye to the growth and the form desired. Cut the branches into the form of a pyramid by shortening the lower ones about one-half, those in the middle still shorter and the uppermost ones to within three or four buds of their base. The leader should be cut back about one-half. Closer pruning is needed on trees that have been dried or injured by exposure.

Yearling Trees Intended for Pyramids.—Cut away the smallest side branches if there are any, keeping the strongest and best placed. Those having no side branches should be cut back far enough to assure the production of branches within a foot of the ground. A strong yearling may be cut back about half. Cut too low rather than not low enough.

Preparing the Soil.—Fruit trees flourish best in a naturally dry soil; too much moisture retards growth. Plow at least twice, following the common plow the second time with the subsoil plow. Fresh lands will not need manure or fertilizers but lands exhausted through constant cropping should be fertilized either by turning under clover or well decomposed manure or compost. Land that is in good condition for wheat, corn or potatoes will be well adapted to fruit trees.

Planting.—Dig the hole larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface soil and subsoil separate. Have the tree held in an upright position while the earth is shovelled in, the best soil being sifted in among the roots. Make sure that all the roots come in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, pour in water to wash the soil around the roots; then fill up the remainder and tread down gently with the foot. It is only necessary to use water in dry weather.

Don't plant too deep; the trees should stand about the way they did in the nursery. Trees on dwarf stock should be planted so that all the stock is below the ground, only the graft appearing above the surface.

Staking.—Extra tall trees or those much exposed to the wind should be supported by a stake. Take care that no chafing of the tender bark occurs.

Mulching.—After the tree is set, cover the ground within a radius of two to three feet with five or six inches of manure or litter. This mulching is necessary in dry ground and is good practice in spring and fall planting.

Pruning.—All fruit trees require more or less pruning from year to year. While the tree is young the head should be formed, and unnecessary branches taken out. The best time to prune is late in the winter or in early spring, when no more severe weather is anticipated.

Carrying Stock through the Winter.—The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the fall is becoming more and more general. It is a more favorable time than spring, because the stock has just entered into dormant condition. Even when fall planting is not desirable by reason of severity of the climate, the stock may be procured in the fall, and thus be on hand ready for the opportune moment in the spring.

To insure success you have only to get the trees in the fall and bury them in the following manner: Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, with no grass near it to invite mice. Dig a trench throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position, place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tips of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine boughs, which insures them against any possibility of injury. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. Too much care in doing this cannot be insisted upon, as every root which is not in close contact with the soil is



Fruit Tree Before Pruning



Fruit Tree After Pruning

sure to be killed. In the spring the trees will be on hand for transplanting at the earliest moment possible to do the work.

Care of Stock Injured by Frost or Long Exposure.—Place the unopened packages in a cellar or any cool place that is free from frost. Leave them there until the stock is thawed out. It can then be unpacked and planted or "heeled in."

If dried out from long exposure, bury in the ground, or soak in water from 12 to 24 hours. Prune such stock more closely than ordinarily.

SPRAYING

Once a plant is attacked by disease it cannot be cured in the same sense that an animal can be. Spraying aims not to cure diseased plants but to protect them from two classes of enemies, insects and fungus (fungi, plural). The purpose of spraying is then to render plants immune against the insects or fungi to be feared. The spray mixture must be injurious to the enemies it is designed to forestall.

There are three main considerations in spraying: An effective spraying machine, one adapted to the character of the work; a mixture that will defeat the enemy; and a knowledge of the proper time to spray. The first can be secured through the manufacturers whose advertisements appear in fruit-growing magazines, the other two are explained in detail in the following paragraphs.

The principle underlying spraying is to cover the foliage or wood of plants with a medium in which the fungus will not grow, in the case of the plant parasite, or one which will poison the leaf-eating insect or kill the sucking insect by destroying its body. Both diseases and destructive insects work rapidly and a delay of a few days may make the remedy ineffective. Of all factors making for success in spraying promptness is the most important.

We advise careful attention to these five points: (1) Know the enemy you are attacking; (2) study the remedy, its principles—how it acts; (3) secure the proper appliance for using the remedy; (4) prepare the spray mixture carefully; (5) apply it thoroughly.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE

Copper Carbonate.....	5 ounces
Ammonia.....	2 quarts
Water.....	50 gallons

Prepare and keep in large bottles.

ARSENITE OF LEAD

Lead Arsenite.....	1 pound
Water.....	150 gallons

ARSENITE OF LIME

This is much cheaper than Paris Green and equally efficient. It will not burn the tenderest foliage.

Formula (for 500 gallons)

Arsenic, White.....	2 pounds
Sal Soda.....	8 pounds
Water.....	2 gallons

Boil all together for 15 minutes or as long as it takes the arsenic to dissolve. The result is a concentrated solution that can be diluted as needed. One pint together with 2 pounds of lime added to a barrel of water makes an insecticide as good as Paris Green.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

(Standard formula)

Copper sulphate (Blue Vitrol).....	4 pounds
Lime (fresh).....	4 pounds
Water.....	50 gallons

Use about half of the water to dissolve the Copper sulphate. Do this by suspending the crystals near the surface in a bag of coarse material. Prust the lime in another vessel, adding small amounts of water from time

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to time until the lime is thoroughly slaked. Then add the remainder of the fifty gallons (about 25 will have been used for the copper sulphate, 1 or 2 for slaking the lime; use the remainder—23 or 24 gallons—for diluting lime).

Have a large vessel capable of holding fifty gallons and into this pour at the same time the lime solution and the copper sulphate solution. The spray tank or barrel may be used for this purpose. The best mixture is made by straining the solutions as they are poured. This can be done either with a coarse cloth or fine-meshed wire screen.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION

Copper sulphate..... 1 pound
Water..... 25 gallons

Since this is injurious to foliage it should only be used before the foliage appears. It acts as a general germicide and disinfectant.

HELLEBORE

White Hellebore, fresh..... 1 ounce
Water..... 3 gallons

KEROSENE EMULSION

Hard Soap..... $\frac{1}{2}$ pound
Water, boiling..... 1 gallon
Kerosene..... 2 gallons

First dissolve the soap in hot water, add the kerosene and stir or churn thoroughly until the mixture becomes white and creamy. Dilute this solution four times for San Jose; twenty times for Aphis.

CONCENTRATED LIME-SULPHUR—Home-Made:

The lime-sulfur solution seems destined to take the place of the Bordeaux mixture and many other copper sprays that have been in use a long time.

Best stone lime (at least 95% calcium oxide) 50 lbs.
Sulfur (any kind finely ground, 98% pure) 100 lbs., water 50 gals.

Heat 20 gals. of water in an iron vat or by steam in barrels; add stone lime and sulfur gradually. Vigorous action will take place and cold water should be near at hand to be added gradually, to make a total of about 55 gals. Boil for 1 hour adding water from time to time to hold to 50 gal. when done. For dormant spraying, dilute at the rate of 1 to 9. For summer spray, dilute 1 to 40.

Before using Lime-Sulphur we advise a thorough understanding of it. This can be obtained from the bulletins of numerous Experiment Stations and from fruit-growing magazines.

PARIS GREEN SOLUTION

Mix 1 pound of Paris Green in 200 gallons of water; stir well and keep well stirred while it is being applied.

SOLUBLE OILS

These require only the addition of water before applying. Use only those recommended by good authority. They take the place of Lime-Sulphur and have not its disadvantages.

TOBACCO SOLUTIONS

These can be prepared by boiling tobacco stems in water, two gallons to each pound of stems. Good for sucking insects.

Commercial solutions can be obtained. Use according to directions accompanying them.

GRAFTING WAX

A good grafting wax is made as follows: Resin, 4 parts; Bees' Wax, 2 parts; Tallow, 1 part. All by weight. This material should be carefully melted together, mixed, and when hot, poured into a pail of cold water. As soon as it is hard enough to handle, the lump should be pulled until it becomes light colored. In doing this the hands should be greased, care being taken not to use too much grease. When first taken from the water, the mixture will be a spongy mass. Unless the resin is thoroughly melted, the wax will be lumpy.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Write the "Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C." for a list of the publications issued by the Government. The prices and directions for securing any of the publications listed are given therein.

COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENT STATION LITERATURE

Write the Mailing Clerk or Extension Department of any agricultural college for their bulletin on the subject desired and it will be sent, if still in print. The same holds true of Experiment Stations which are often in connection with the colleges.

TABLE OF DISTANCES FOR PLANTING TREES

Apples. Standard, 30 to 40 feet each way.

Apples. Dwarf, 15 ft. each way.

Pears. Standard, 20 to 25 ft. each way.

Pears. Dwarf, 15 ft. each way.

Cherries. 18 to 20 ft. each way.

Plums. 16 to 18 ft. each way.

Peaches. 16 to 18 ft. each way.

Apricots. 16 to 18 ft. each way.

Nectarines. 16 to 18 ft. each way.

Quinces. 12 ft. each way.

Currants. 3 to 4 ft. each way.

Gooseberries. 3 to 4 ft. each way.

Raspberries. 3 to 4 ft. each way.

Blackberries. 6 to 8 ft. each way.

Strawberries. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to 3 ft. each way.

Grapes. 8 to 10 ft. each way.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS FOR AN ACRE OF GROUND, SET AT REGULAR DISTANCES APART

Distance Apart.	No. of Plants
5 inches by 3 inches.....	696,960
4 inches by 4 inches.....	392,040
6 inches by 4 inches.....	174,240
9 inches by 9 inches.....	77,440
1 foot by 1 foot.....	43,560
$1\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	15,370
2 feet by 1 foot.....	21,780
2 feet by 2 feet.....	10,860
$2\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	6,920
3 feet by 1 foot.....	14,520
3 feet by 2 feet.....	7,260
3 feet by 3 feet.....	4,840
$3\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	3,555
4 feet by 1 foot.....	10,899
4 feet by 2 feet.....	5,445
4 feet by 3 feet.....	3,630
4 feet by 4 feet.....	2,722
$4\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	2,151
5 feet by 1 foot.....	8,712
5 feet by 2 feet.....	4,356
5 feet by 3 feet.....	2,904
5 feet by 4 feet.....	2,178
5 feet by 5 feet.....	1,742
$5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	1,417
6 feet by 6 feet.....	1,210
7 feet by 7 feet.....	881
8 feet by 8 feet.....	680
10 feet by 10 feet.....	435
12 feet by 12 feet.....	302
13 feet by 13 feet.....	257
14 feet by 14 feet.....	222
15 feet by 15 feet.....	193
16 feet by 16 feet.....	170
17 feet by 17 feet.....	150
18 feet by 18 feet.....	134
19 feet by 19 feet.....	120
25 feet by 25 feet.....	69
30 feet by 30 feet.....	48
33 feet by 33 feet.....	40
40 feet by 40 feet.....	27
50 feet by 50 feet.....	17
60 feet by 60 feet.....	12
65 feet by 66 feet.....	10

To estimate the number of plants required for an acre at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number and quotient will be the number of plants required.

