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1910
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1910

Brown Brothers Company



Flora of the
(1850)



Flora of the
A. S. P.



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Evergreens, ↗ ↘ ↙

Shrubs, Roses, ↗ ↘

Perennial Plants, Etc.



Grown and For Sale by

The Brown Brothers Company

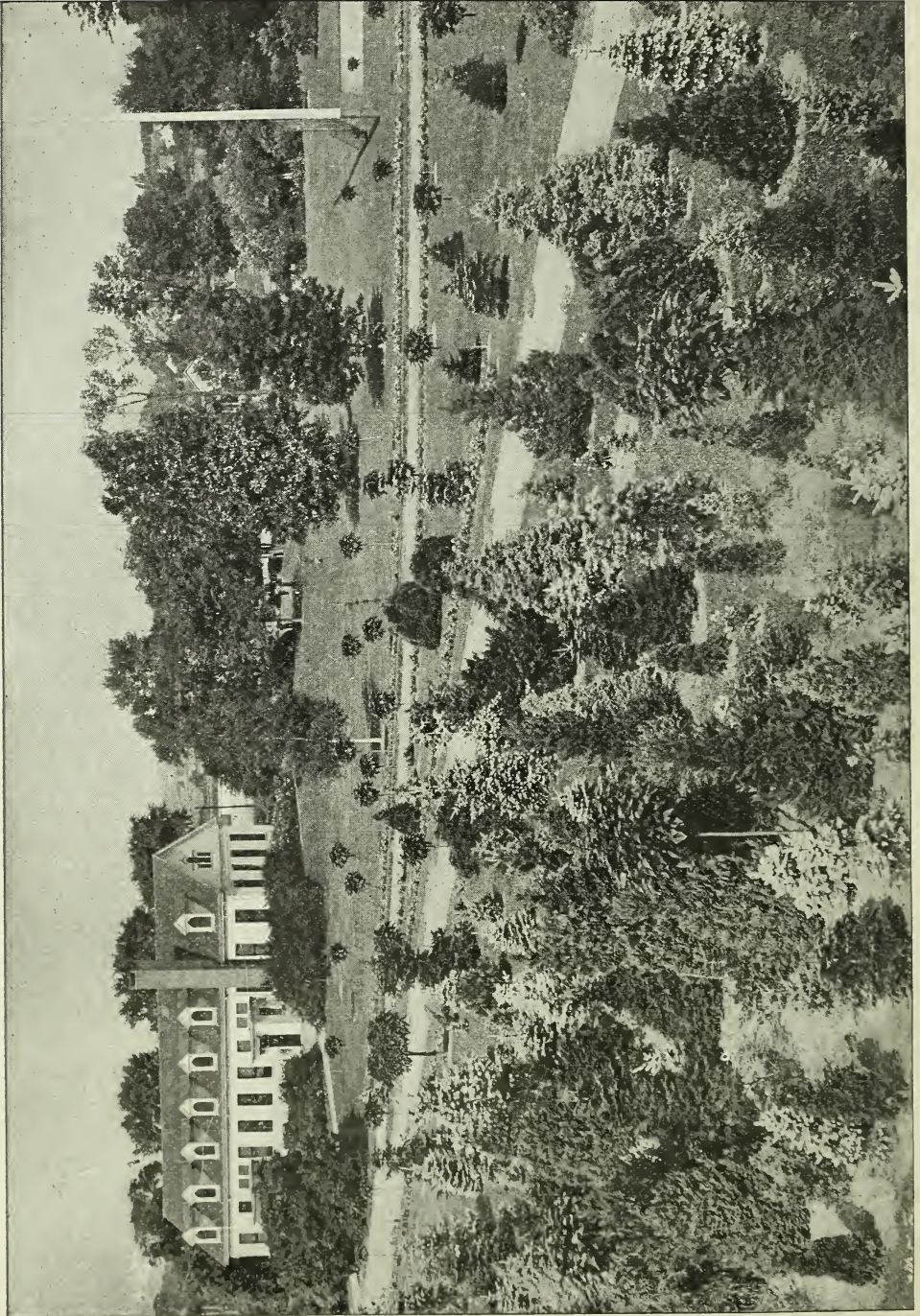
CONTINENTAL NURSERIES

The Flower City

Rochester, N. Y.



Brown Brothers Company



REAR VIEW OF PORTION OF OFFICE GROUNDS.

INTRODUCTION



Now again presenting our revised General Catalogue, we desire to assure our agents and customers, that, in the future, the same careful business policy will be continued that has in many years past enabled us to increase from the smallest of plantings to the largest area of land under nursery cultivation in the country. Our customers can be found in every part of every state and territory throughout the Union, throughout the provinces of Canada and many foreign countries.

Origin.—We began in a very small way. Two young men, barely out of their teens, started life as canvassers for fruit trees and shrubs in New York and New England. They were successful salesmen through sheer force of necessity. Within two years, a room was secured in Rochester and the business launched by engaging a few men to canvass nearby towns. A couple of years later, with the steady increase of business, an office was opened in Chicago and a nursery started in Canada. Later, for a few years, an office was maintained in Portland, Oregon, but, on the completion of our present handsome quarters, located at Brown Park, in the town of Brighton, a suburb of the Flower City, the Western offices were discontinued and the entire correspondence is now handled from one central point. We give below and in the following pages views of the offices, correspondence rooms, etc.

Offices.—As stated above, all correspondence should be addressed to Rochester, N. Y. Our Canadian business is handled from an office located at Brown's Nurseries P. O. Ontario, Canada. Each headquarters is under the personal control of an officer of the Company and, while many people are employed in the various departments, the system is so perfect that errors occur very rarely.

Nurseries.—Our American nurseries, some 1,200 acres in extent, are situated around the home office, extending both North, East and South as far as the eye can reach. The location is ideal for the propagation of fine healthy stock. The many diseases which are so detrimental to

nursery interests in some sections, are unknown here. There is no place in the entire world, better adapted to the business, and it is features of this kind which have made Rochester the center of the nursery business of the country. Hence, the name, which is now known throughout the world, "The Flower City."

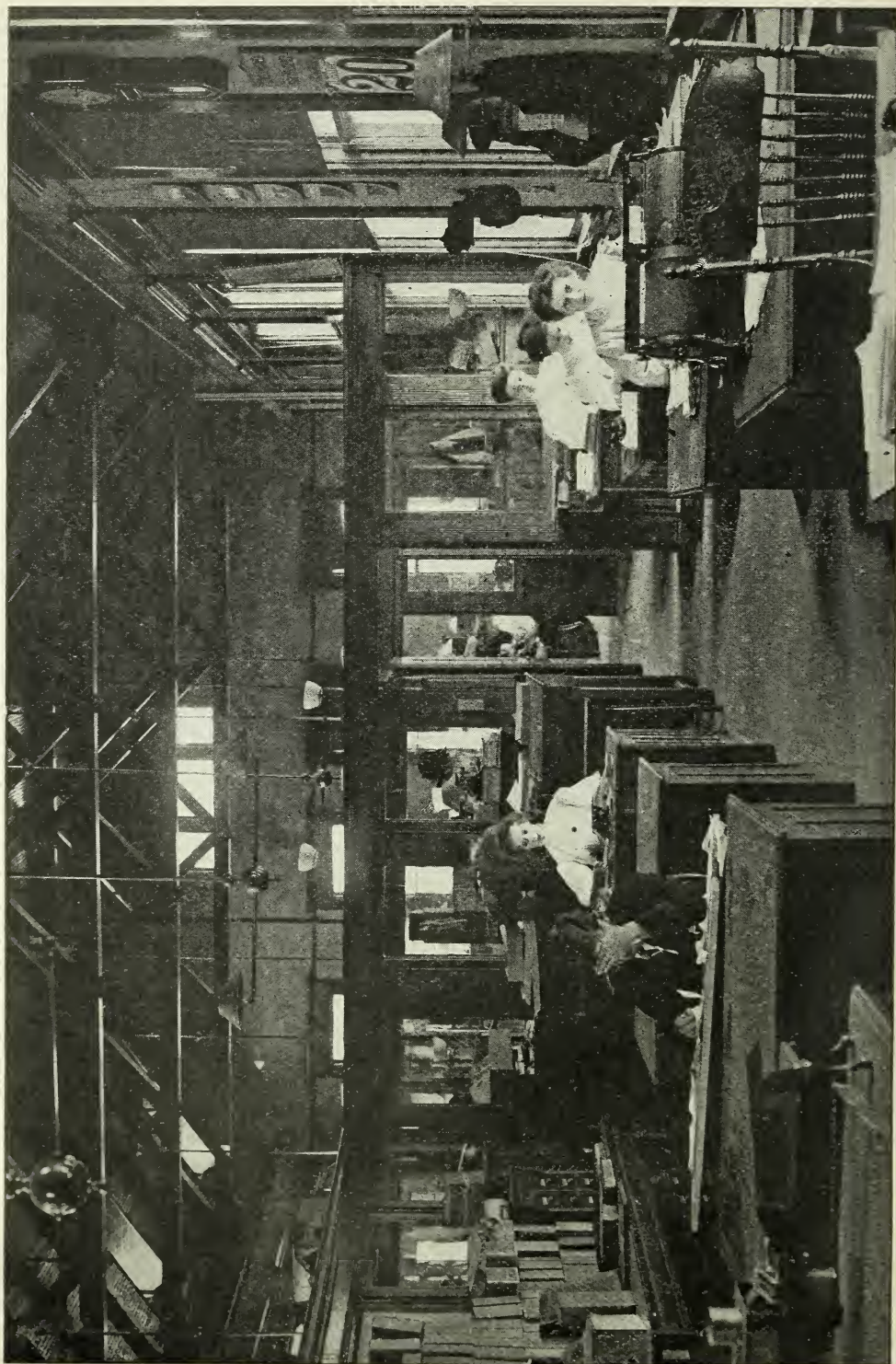
Our Canadian Nurseries, consisting of between three and four hundred acres are only 12 miles from Niagara Falls. This is in the beautiful Niagara District, considered by all prominent fruit growers as the most fertile and best fruit producing part of Canada. The climate and soil are almost identical with that at Rochester. We are prepared to give the Canadian business as careful attention as possible here.

The men in charge of our nurseries are careful and experienced propagators and cultivators. Many of them have worked their entire lives in the nurseries of this vicinity. We personally oversee all our plantings and carefully watch every variety, so that nothing unfit for sale shall be allowed to be put on the market. We are particular to see that all stock has a solid firm texture of wood, which is always allowed to properly ripen, so that the trees or shrubs are as hardy as possible to make them. Large planters well know what this means.

Our Grounds, Cellars and Packing Departments.—Our office is located in the center of BROWN PARK, a delightful suburb of the city. The park proper comprises some 15 acres, on which will be seen dur-



Brown Brothers Company



INTERIOR VIEW OF PART OF OFFICE BUILDING.



ONE OF SEVERAL CORRESPONDENCE ROOMS.

ing the season hundreds of varieties of roses and plants and specimens of about all of the more common varieties of trees, shrubs and conifers. A few hours spent on these grounds during the summer season is time well spent, for here you will see many natural groupings which give a splendid idea of the effect obtained by careful planting. We present several views, herewith. To the East of the grounds proper, are located our extensive frost proof cellars, where the temperature can be maintained at 36 degrees for over half of each year. These cellars enable us to pack all stock under cover and the trees and plants are never exposed to atmospheric influences from the time they are taken from the ground until they reach the customer in perfect condition for planting. The advantage of this feature can hardly be overestimated. We can not only ship earlier than most other companies but we are able to send perfectly dormant

stock for many weeks after our competitors are through shipping and even after trees standing in the nursery are in full bloom. Other buildings contain farming implements, farm seeds, potato cellars, etc. At Browns' Nurseries, Ontario, we have similar packing and storage cellars, with the addition of 12 large greenhouses, comprising some fifty thousand feet of glass. These are used for propagating roses, clematis, grape vines and other tender plants ready to be planted in the nursery proper.

Our Assortment of fruits, ornamentals and flowers, includes everything of recognized value. We have tried to include in this catalogue about every variety commonly planted for either commercial value or artistic merit. Every year, hundreds of new varieties are brought to our notice but they are never offered to the public by our Company until thoroughly tested and we are satisfied they are of merit and worthy of further introduction.



Brown Brothers Company



Our Prices.—We do not claim to sell for less money than others but QUALITY is the first consideration. Cheap nursery or ornamental stock is dear at any price. We find that the best class of people consider quality first and being assured of that, they are satisfied to pay a fair price for a satisfactory article. Notwithstanding the high quality of everything sent out, our prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any company in the country, which endeavors to maintain the same high standard that we have adopted. Our large business has been built up entirely by the quality that has always been maintained.

Satisfactory Guarantee.—We guarantee our stock to be first-class and to be delivered in good condition. We are most careful to have all plants and trees correctly labeled and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue to label, or to refund the amount paid therefor; but it is understood that, in case of error on our part, we shall at no time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of said stock.

Our Method of Packing and Shipping Stock.—Our facilities for handling the business on a large scale could hardly be better. The city street cars pass along the west side of the office grounds. The four-track trunk line of the New York Central & Hudson R. R., is but a short distance away. Orders are received one day and entire car shipments made the next. Individual shipments are boxed or bailed with moss, burlap and straw and shipped by either freight or express.

Freight is sent out directly over the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., Erie, Penna., B. R. & P., Lehigh Valley, West Shore, R. W. & O., as well as all the leading express companies. The illustrations, herewith, give a faint idea of our packing departments in the busy season when from ten to twenty thousand dollars worth of our various products are sent out every day for several weeks. Just as soon as the stock is dug from the nursery, it is brought into the sorting and packing department, where it is carefully examined and promptly shipped. The stock for each individual order is selected and tied in a bundle, properly tagged, checked no less than three times, and with all others for the same locality carefully packed in a box and either dispatched direct to customer or to a party who handles the delivery and collections.

Our Standing.—We have not devoted any space to long and extended lists of references, but, if any customer wishes to look us up, they can easily do so through their local bank or the regular Commercial Agencies of Dun and Bradstreet. Our satisfied customers for the past twenty years are our best recommendation.

Manner of Delivery.—Where we have a large number of orders in one vicinity, frequently taken by one salesman, the stock is in all cases shipped in one lot and delivered in good condition on the premises of each customer. The deliveryman is usually a reliable local man, who is well known and respected in the locality, and whose name is a guarantee of good faith and honest dealing. Many of these men have delivered for us for the past twenty years.



How to Reach Our Office.—On arriving in the city, take a Main St. East car, marked "Extension," which passes in front of the grounds every few minutes. Time about twenty minutes from the center of the city.



LIST OF EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS

ALL fruit growers should be familiar with the literature issued by their nearest Experiment Station relating to the culture of fruit trees and the raising of all kinds of fruits. Nearly all of the Stations mentioned below issue bulletins on a large variety of subjects, and, at the present time, are devoting a great deal of attention to the raising of fruit, injurious insects, diseases of fruit trees, spraying, etc. Any resident is entitled to receive the bulletins from his nearest station, free of charge, and all that the applicant has to do is to direct a letter to "The Director," asking information on any subject he may be interested in. If you have an orchard that is not producing the fruit that it should or is infected with some disease, you can get just the information you desire from these Stations. They are always pleased to hear from the residents especially of their own state.

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| Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn; Canebroke Experiment Station, Uniontown; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee. | Montana. Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman. |
| Arizona. Agricultural Experiment Station, Tucson. | Nebraska. Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln. |
| Arkansas. Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville. | Nevada. Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno. |
| California. Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkley. | New Hampshire. Agricultural Experiment Station, Durham. |
| Colorado. Agricultural Experiment Station, Fort Collins. | New Jersey. State Experiment Station, New Brunswick. |
| Connecticut. Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven; Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, P. O. | New Mexico. Agricultural Experiment Station, Messila Park. |
| Delaware. Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark. | New York. Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva; Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca. |
| Florida. Agricultural Experiment Station, Lake City. | North Carolina. Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh. |
| Georgia. Agricultural Experiment Station, Experiment P. O. | North Dakota. Agricultural Experiment Station, Fargo. |
| Idaho. Agricultural Experiment Station, Moscow. | Ohio. Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster. |
| Illinois. Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana. | Oklahoma. Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater. |
| Indiana. Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette. | Oregon. Agricultural Experiment Station, Corvallis. |
| Iowa. Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames. | Pennsylvania. Agricultural Experiment Station, State College P. O. |
| Kansas. Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan. | Rhode Island. Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston. |
| Kentucky. Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington. | South Carolina. Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson College P. O. |
| Louisiana. Sugar Experiment Station, New Orleans; State Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge; North Experiment Station, Calhoun. | South Dakota. Agricultural Experiment Station, Brookings. |
| Maine. Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono. | Tennessee. Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville. |
| Maryland. Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park. | Texas. Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station P. O. |
| Massachusetts. Agricultural Experiment Station, Amherst. | Utah. Agricultural Experiment Station, Logan. |
| Michigan. Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural College P. O. | Vermont. Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington. |
| Minnesota. Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park. | Virginia. Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg. |
| Mississippi. Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural College P. O. | Washington. Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman. |
| Missouri. Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia; Fruit Experiment Station, Mt. Grove. | West Virginia. Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown. |
| | Wisconsin. Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison. |
| | Wyoming. Agricultural Experiment Station, Laramie. |



Government Publications.

The United States Department of Agriculture issue several different series of publications, some of which are particularly useful to the fruit grower. The farmers' bulletins are valuable and should be in every farmer and fruit grower's library, also the bulletins of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Bureau of Soils and Bureau of Entomology. Any of these can be had free on application and a letter should be addressed to the "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C." To find out what bulletins are now available, simply ask for the pamphlet entitled "List of Publications." This will give you an idea of the publications issued by the Department and will also tell you how to get them free of charge. Some of the publications that are out of print can be had from the Supt. of Documents and a letter addressed to the "Supt. of Documents, Washington, D. C.," will bring you a list of all public documents which can be purchased from the Government at a nominal sum.

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
4½ feet by 4½ 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
5½ feet by 5½ 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

Table of Distances at Which Various Trees Should Be Planted.

- 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. 1½ ft. to 3 ft. each way.
- Grapes. 8 to 10 ft. each way.

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 the quotient will be the number of plants required.

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
1½ feet by 1½ feet	15,370
2 feet by 1 foot	21,780
2 feet by 2 feet	10,860
2½ feet by 2¼ feet	6,920
3 feet by 1 foot	14,520
3 feet by 2 feet	7,260
3 feet by 3 feet	4,840
3½ feet by 3½ feet	3,555

Every dollar invested in cheap trees of poor quality is wasted. The lowest prices and the cheapest quality are apt to travel together.



ONE END OF OUR PACKING CELLAR, SHOWING BOXES READY FOR SHIPMENT.



WHERE THE ROSES AND SHRUBS ARE WRAPPED IN MOSS AND BURLAP READY FOR SHIPMENT.



Directions for Transplanting Fruit Trees and Small Fruits

Also Care of Orchards

Preparation of the Soil.—It is important that the land on which fruit trees are to be planted, either for home use or commercial purposes, be well drained. An orchard planted on land where water stands for weeks at a time will never produce much fruit. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, the land should be in as good condition as possible. The more it is fertilized each season, the better the growth of the trees. For the first two or three years and frequently longer, the new orchard can be planted to a hoed crop, such as potatoes, beans, corn, etc. In the case of Peaches, the land should not be cropped after the third year. Apples, Pears, Quinces, etc., can frequently be planted for five or six years. After the orchard attains a good size in height, the crops should be discontinued but it is best to continue to fertilize the trees as much as possible and always keep the ground in the orchard perfectly free of weeds, grass, etc. The best orchardists go over the ground with a two-horse cultivator at least once a month during the entire summer. When one considers that a good orchard produces fruit to the value of from six hundred to a thousand dollars an acre practically every year, the expense of maintenance is small as compared with the expense of ordinary crops.

Preparation of the Trees.—All fruit trees should be thoroughly trimmed before planting. The object of pruning is two-fold. First, to preserve a natural balance between the roots and branches of the tree so that the tree will be sure to live and a healthy growth may be secured. Second, to properly shape the tree and keep it sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit.

When young trees are removed from the nursery and shipped to the customer, many of the roots are naturally broken and destroyed, as will be the case however care-

ful the packing and transportation; hence it becomes necessary that the tops should be properly trimmed in order that there may be a proper balance between the root and the top. Peach trees should invariably be trimmed to a whip; Apple trees to four or five branches and these branches should be topped; Plums, Cherries and Quinces the same. In fact, it is a perfectly safe rule to cut back at transplanting one-half of the growth of the previous season. The ends of the larger roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife where they have been roughly cut by the spade in digging, so that new roots will form and the injured parts heal more rapidly. If these directions are followed through, very few fruit trees would die from transplanting.

Planting.—The holes should be dug

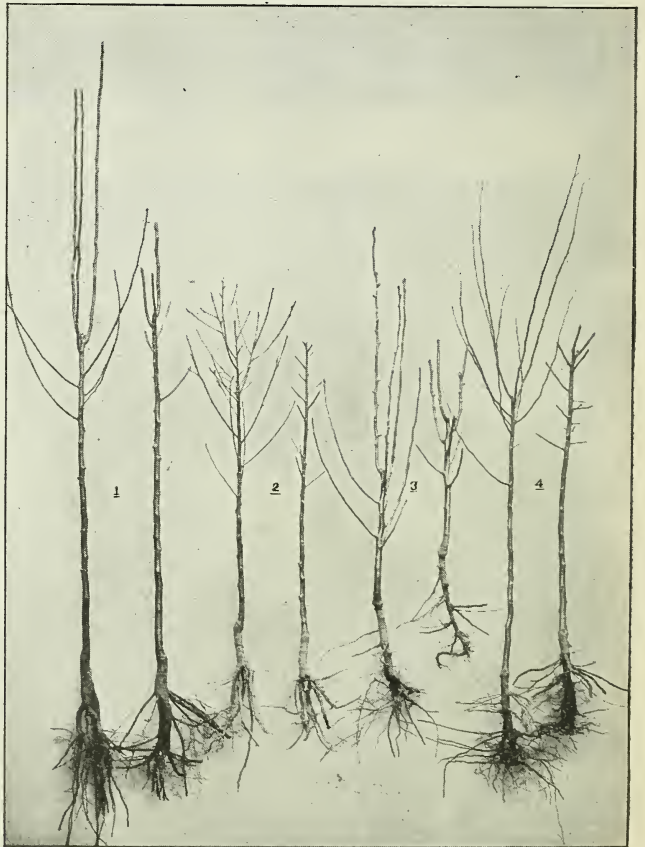
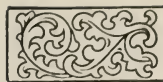


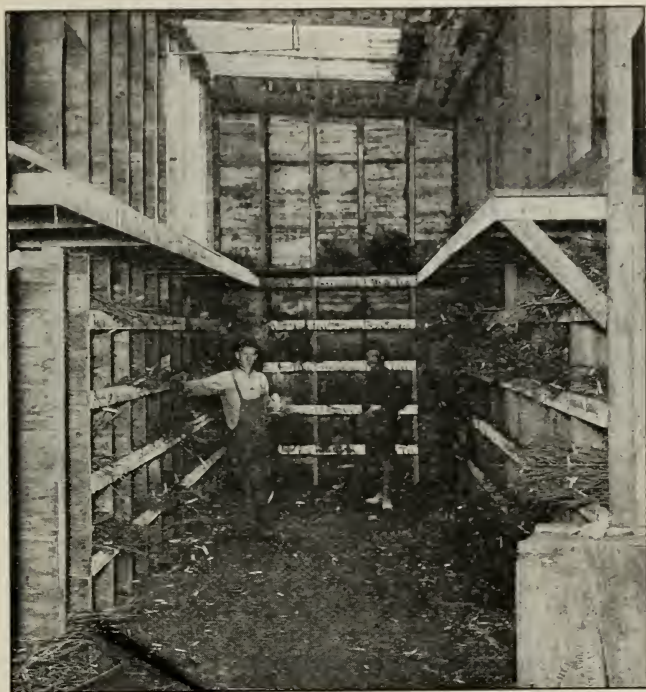
ILLUSTRATION OF FRUIT TREES AS THEY COME FROM THE NURSERY, SHOWING HOW THEY SHOULD BE TRIMMED AT TRANSPLANTING.



large enough to receive the roots of the tree without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tops and roots of the tree having been properly pruned, it should be held upright and the earth filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root in contact with it. The earth should be packed tight around the roots. It is not enough that the tree is placed into the hole and the earth tramped on. Carefully pack good soil around the trees and good growth is insured. Do not plant the new tree too deep. When the earth settles, they should stand up to about the same height as when in the nursery. If set in the Autumn, it is well to raise a mound of earth about the tree a foot or more in height. This will tend to prevent the tree being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. This dirt should be leveled off in the Spring. In planting dwarf trees or budded stock, put them deep enough in the ground so that they will stand firmly, and, in the case of dwarf trees, they will not lose their dwarf character by the rooting of standard stock.

Staking.—If trees are tall or in exposed situations, it is a good plan to support them by stakes to prevent injury by the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong sticks firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree, about the distance of a foot from it and fastening the tree to them with bands of straw or other soft material so that it may be kept in an upright position, without chafing until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the ground.

Mulching.—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from 3 to 6 inches about the tree, extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist, of equal temperature, and the tree will not require such frequent watering. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much better growth than those that are not so treated.



A SECTION OF THE ROSE CELLAR. EACH VARIETY IS KEPT IN ITS PROPER PLACE READY FOR SHIPMENT.

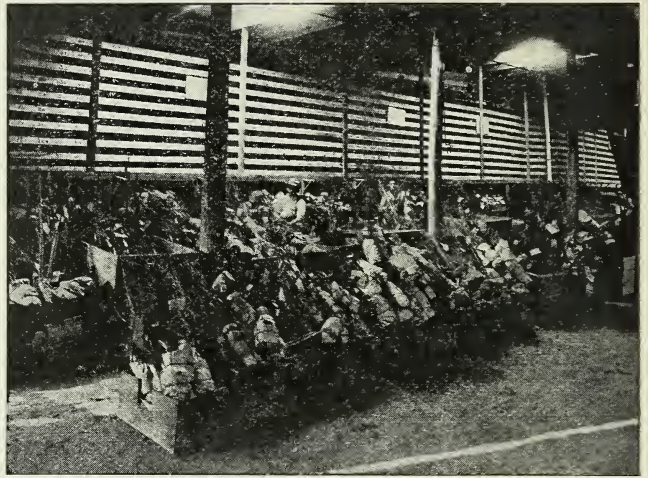
Treatment of Trees that have been Frozen in Packages or Received during Frosty Weather or Exposure.

Place the packages unopened in a cellar or some such place cool but free from frost until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated this way, they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury the roots entirely in the ground placing the tree in a slanting position or place in water from 12 to 24 hours and then prune more closely than ordinary pruning. Pruning after the first year should be varied according to the purpose of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as fast as possible up to the height that is intended the future head should be and the cutting off of large limbs may not in future be necessary. In the case of an old orchard, if it is necessary to remove large limbs, it should be done smoothly with the saw and the exposed part carefully painted with white lead and oil or protected with a coating of grafting wax. This avoids all possibility of the exposed portion being affected with fungus which would eventually extend to the very heart of the tree and destroy it. The trimming should be done usually in February or March before the sap has started to the top of the tree.



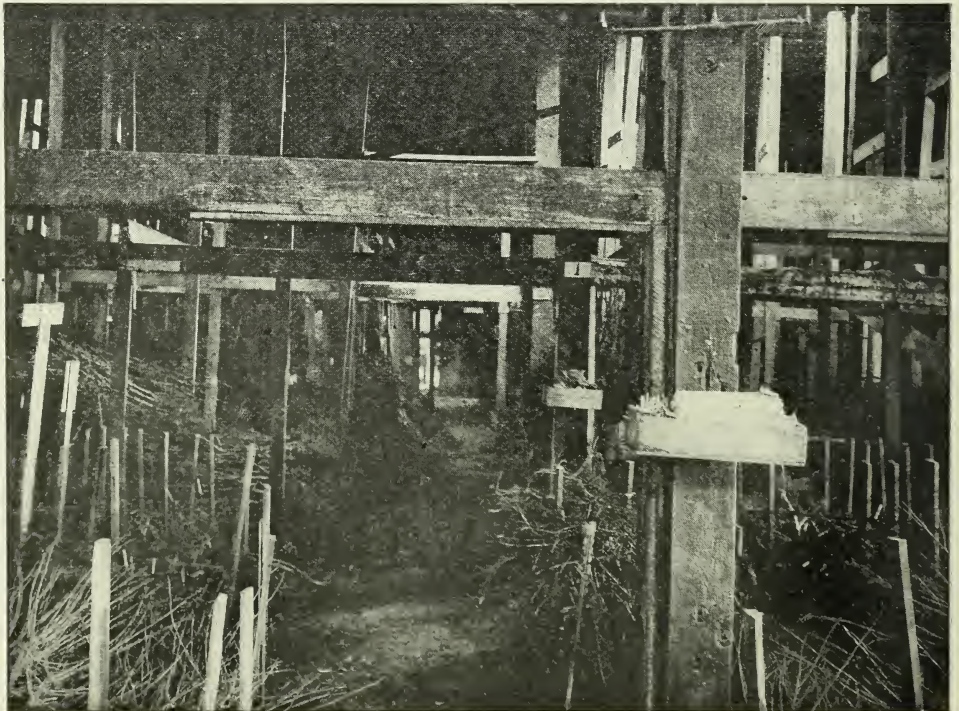
Grape Vines.—Require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched with a warm sunny exposure. In planting, give the roots plenty of room and settle the soil firmly about them. A strong vine may be allowed to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following, the growth should be cut back to three or four buds. Next season, allow but two buds to grow, which should make canes seven to ten feet long and be cut back four to five feet, ready to be fastened to the trellis.

Berries.—Should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have old wood cut out each year and new canes should be pinched off when three to four feet long. If Strawberries are mulched late in the Fall, the crowns should be carefully uncovered early in the Spring.



CRATES OF SMALL STOCK, WRAPPED READY FOR SHIPMENT.

Currants and Gooseberries.—Need heavy mulching and pruning, so that new wood will have room to grow.



INTERIOR VIEW OF FROST PROOF CELLARS, WHERE STOCK IS STORED FREE FROM ATMOSPHERIC INFLUENCES, DURING PACKING SEASON.



Top-grafting of Fruit Trees.

As our customers frequently have trees on their land which are of unprofitable varieties, we give below directions for top-grafting such trees to the more improved varieties. This is done preferably while the tree is dormant and before the growth starts in the Spring. Limbs should be cut off that are one to three inches in diameter, from one and one-half to two inches is the best. Use a fine sharp saw and cut off small to medium sized branches from all parts of the tree. A few branches should be left so as to produce foliage until the grafts are well established. The tools needed are a saw, mallet and grafting knife. These can usually be obtained from any ordinary hardware store. While we do not make a business of furnishing scions to the trade, yet, we are always ready to accommodate a customer with such scions as he may need at the current market price. After the scions are received, they can be kept in a box packed with wet sand. The scions are cut from four to six inches long, one end of which is made in the shape of a wedge with an inch and a half taper. Each scion has one or two buds. The stub of the limb which has been cut, if ready for grafting, is split with the aid of the grafting knife and mallet for a distance of about three inches. Two scions are inserted in this split and the stub and crack carefully coated with good grafting wax. This wax can be easily prepared beforehand and should be warm enough to work easily in the hands. The hands should be kept thoroughly greased to prevent its sticking.



MANY CAR LOADS OF ARCTIC MOSS ARE USED EACH SEASON.

A good formula for making the grafting wax is as follows:

Rosin, 4 parts.

Bees' Wax, 2 parts.

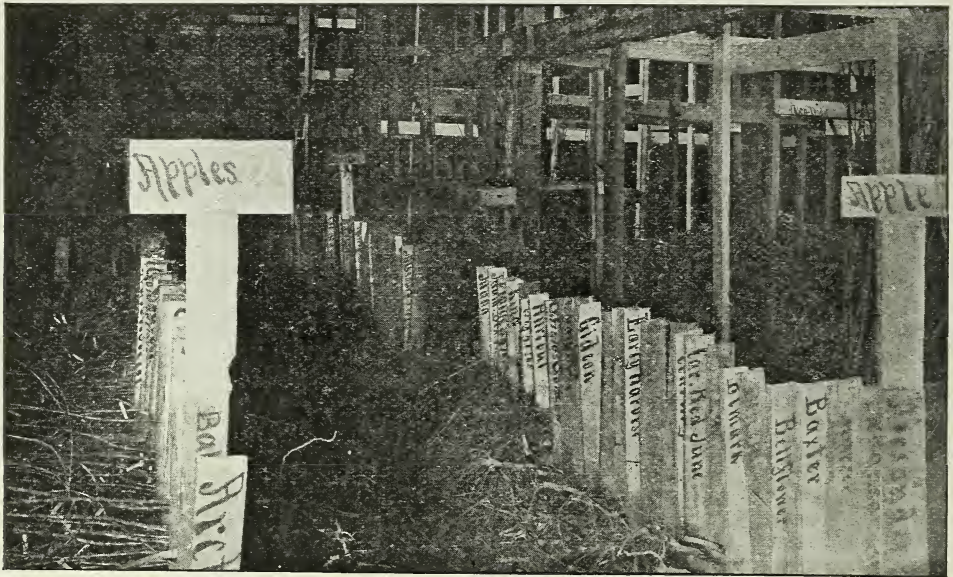
Tallow, 1 part.

All by weight. This material is carefully melted and thoroughly mixed and when hot, pour into a pail of cold water. As soon as it is hard enough to handle, the hands should be thoroughly greased with hard tallow or cheap vaseline and the mixture should be pulled until it becomes light colored. The rosin should be thoroughly melted or it will appear as little lumps in the mixture. If the grafted parts are thoroughly waxed, the scions will start to grow as quick as any part of the tree. As they become firmly established the wax will usually be forced off by the growth of the tree and the elements. As the scions put forth a good growth during the summer, the weaker ones can be destroyed and only the best allowed to remain. If a large amount of grafting is to be done, it would doubtless be advisable to hire a

professional man who makes a business of this sort of work. Trees that are carefully top-grafted will come into bearing within three or four years after the work is done. Old orchards that were planted from twenty to forty years ago and which now prove to be undesirable varieties can be top-grafted and be made to produce some of the very best and up to date varieties of fruit which command the highest market price. Hence, the process of grafting is being carried on extensively in many of the older fruit sections of the country.



INDIVIDUAL ORDERS OF TREES ARE HERE SORTED AND ARRANGED FOR SHIPMENT. OVER 2,000 BUNDLES ARE HANDLED EVERY DAY.



SECTION OF CELLAR, WHERE TREES ARE PLACED HANDY FOR FILLING INDIVIDUAL ORDERS.

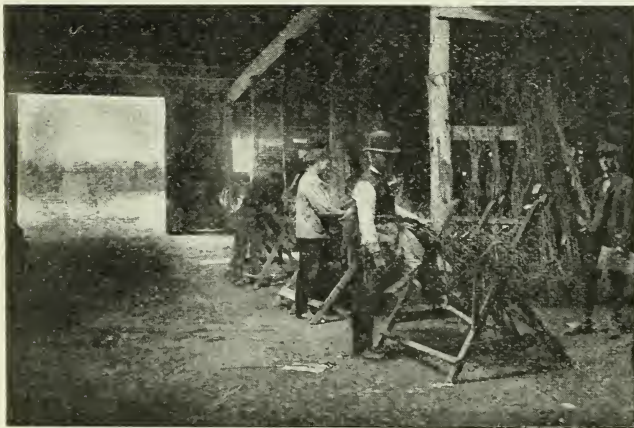
Wintering Nursery Stock Secured in the Fall.

In sections, where the winters are very severe, Spring planting is practiced to a large extent. Peaches are usually planted in the Spring. Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces are now being planted successfully in the Fall in most all sections but, as there is a great diversity of opinion in practically every latitude, it is important that the fruit grower should

always know how to take proper care of nursery stock in case it is procured in the Fall. To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench big enough to permit the trees to be at an angle of not more than 30 degrees of the ground. Having placed one layer of the roots in this

trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well upon the bodies and see that this is firmly packed. Then lay another layer of trees, overlapping the first and continue as at first until all are heeled in. It is also a good plan to cover the tops with evergreen boughs or other brush as a protection from the winds.

Trees trenched in this manner will stand any ordinary winter with perfect safety and can be planted any time in the Spring. Early planting is recommended as the Spring rains settle the dirt around the roots and the tree starts to grow very quickly.



MEN TIEING ORDERS IN BUNDLES READY FOR PACKING.



The Age at Which Apple Trees Begin to Fruit.

Our fruit trees when shipped from the nursery are usually 2 to 3 years old. Peach trees are always 2 years old. The following list is not complete but it gives an idea to customers what varieties to select that will come into bearing quickly.

Two Years—Duchess of Oldenburg, Haas, Rome Beauty.

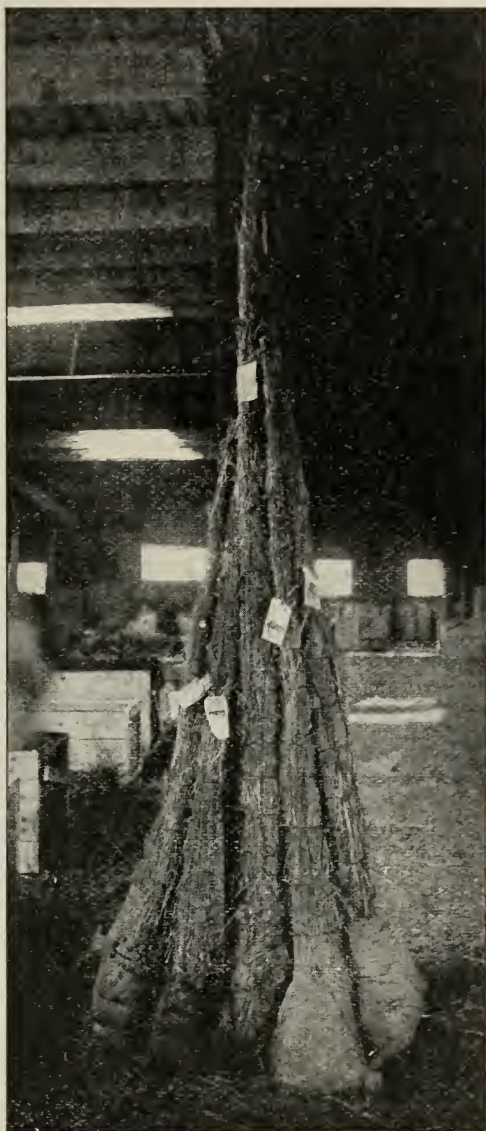
Three Years—Keswick, Primate, Wm.'s Favorite.

Four Years—Ben Davis, Caroline Red June, Early Harvest, Gideon, Jefferis, Longfield, Maiden's Blush, Tetofsky, Wagener, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent.

Five Years—Cooper's Market, Dominee, Fallawater, Fameuse, Newtown Pippin, King, Munson's Sweet, Pewaukee, Pomme Grise, Rawle's Janet, Red Astrachan, R. I. Greening, Sops of Wine, Twenty Ounce, Vendevere, Winesap.

Seven to Nine Years—Baldwin, Early Strawberry, Esopus Spitzenburg, Fall Pippin, Golden Russet, Golden Sweet, Gravenstein, Lady Sweet, Mother, Northern Spy, Peck's Pleasant, Pumpkin Sweet, Pumpkin Russet, Rambo, Red Beitigheimer, Red Russet, Stump, Sutton's Russet, Talman's Sweet, Westfield, Seek-No-Further, Yellow Belleflower.

The ages above referred to are comparative and not strictly accurate, for some of these varieties such as the Yellow Transparent frequently have produced full sized apples while standing in the nursery rows; in fact, a number of the Summer and Fall apples frequently develop first-class fruit in the nursery the second and third year from the graft or bud.



SMALL ORDERS ARE FREQUENTLY PACKED IN MOSS, BURLAP AND STRAW AND SENT BY EXPRESS.

Notice to Orchardists.

We are in a position to furnish any kind of Fruit Stock by the hundred and thousand. We are always pleased to have want list and will make prices promptly.



Spraying

IT is now a well established fact among all fruit growers that fruit trees will bear more regularly, more liberally and the fruit will be of a more perfect quality if the trees are annually sprayed with the proper mixture. To give our customers and patrons some idea of the best and latest formulas and the best time to spray their trees to get the proper results, we have given a list below, which, if carefully followed, will produce good results. It is almost impossible to estimate the value of spraying. During the past twenty years, the subject has been studied by almost every State in the Union and an enormous amount of money has been expended with very gratifying results. Orchards that were formerly considered worthless have been brought back into usefulness by careful trimming and spraying at the proper seasons.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE is made as follows: Copper Sulphate (Blue Vitriol), 6 lbs. Quick Lime, 4 lbs. Water, 45 gallons.

The Blue Vitriol should be first dissolved in water as follows: Place it in an earthen or wooden vessel (do not use metal), and pour the water in gradually until all the blue crystals are dissolved. Slack the lime in 3 or 4 gallons of water. Stir well and when cooled, strain through a fine sieve or cheese cloth into the vessel containing the Blue Vitriol solution. Do this carefully so that nothing may pass through the strainer which might stop up the nozzle of the sprayer. Add sufficient water to make 45 gallons of solution and it is ready for use. We consider this the best of all spraying solutions and, while there are many others, still the above is quite universally adopted throughout the country.

We give below a table covering the various kinds of fruits mentioned in this catalogue, showing when each application of this mixture should be made. As a rule, each application is to prevent some kind of disease, fungus or insect, which is apt to injure or destroy the fruit at the time mentioned and while one or two applications always produce results, still three and even four applications produce the best results.

	1st application.	2nd application.	3rd application.	4th application.
Apple	Before buds start.	After the blossoms have formed but before they open.	Within a week after the blossoms fall.	2 weeks later.
Cherry	Before the buds open.	When the fruit has set.	2 weeks later.	2 weeks later if necessary.
Pears	Before the buds open.	When the blossoms have formed but before they open.	Within a week after the blossoms fall.	Repeat in 2 weeks if necessary.
Plums	Before the buds open.	As soon as the blossoms fall.	2 weeks later.	Repeat at intervals of 2 weeks if necessary.
Black Knots should be cut off and burned whenever found.				
Peaches	Very early before April 1st.	2 weeks later.	When the fruit is set.	Repeat in 2 weeks if rot appears.
Quince	Before buds open.	When fruit is set.	2 weeks later.	3 weeks later.
Raspberries, Blackberries Etc.	Before buds open.	When new canes are a foot high.	2 weeks later.	
Grapes	Before buds open.	When the leaves are half grown.	When the fruit is set.	Repeat in 3 weeks if necessary.
Gooseberries	As leaves open.	Repeat in 2 weeks.	2 weeks later.	Repeat in 2 weeks if necessary.
Currants	As soon as worms are found on lower and inner leaves.	If worms reappear repeat in 2 weeks.	Repeat in 4 weeks if necessary.	After fruit is picked.
Strawberries	Just as the blossoms open.	After fruit is set.	As soon as berries are harvested.	

Preparations Used for Fungus.

The following preparation is frequently used with good results on any fungus disease and is recommended as especially good for Grapes.

Ammonical Copper Carbonate.

Copper Carbonate 3 ounces.

Ammonia, 25 degrees Beaufort, 1 quart.

Mix until the Copper is completely dissolved. This solution, if bottled, will keep indefinitely. It should be diluted with 25 gallons of water before using.

The following preparation is used to some extent for scale, insects, also plant lice, mealy bug, red spider, aphids, etc. On tender plants, it will be best to dilute solution.

Kerosene Emulsion.

Hard soap $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Boiling water, soft, 1 gallon.

Kerosene 2 gallons.

Dissolve the soap in the water and then while hot, add the Kerosene and mix rapidly for ten minutes or longer until thoroughly dissolved. In applying, use 1 part of solution to 10 or 25 parts of water, according to the degree in which the plants are affected.

Hellebore.

Mix 1 ounce of fresh, white Hellebore powder to 3 gallons of water, and apply to Currants or Gooseberries with a fine watering pot or spray with a whisk broom. The dry powder can be applied when the dew is on the leaves. In using the powder, it can be dusted through a cheese cloth bag if you have no bellows made for the purpose.

Paris Green Solution.

Mix 1 pound of Paris Green to 200 gallons of water; keep well stirred and apply with a spraying pump, throwing the solution well over the trees so that it will fall and cover the leaves and fruit. It is important that the solution be kept well stirred while in use as it settles rapidly.

To successfully apply these solutions and get the best results, the apparatus should be in proportion to the amount of work to be done. For a few fruit trees in the back yard, a small hand spray can be secured at an expense of from 3 to 5 dollars. For the large orchard, the apparatus for spraying mounted on a wagon will cost from 50 to 100 dollars.

The more expensive outfits used in spraying a number of orchards and which cost considerable more, frequently include a small gasoline engine which operates a force pump. An apparatus of this kind can be secured at a reasonable price and will simply need two men to operate, one driving the wagon and the other operating the hose. If the spray pump is operated by hand, it will require three men. With a good force pump, it is very easy to spray an orchard of ten or twenty acres and when we consider that the crop is frequently doubled and tripled and the highest market prices obtained by proper spraying, it would seem as if every man who owned fruit trees would not spare the expense in order to get the best results.

N U R S E R Y I N S P E C T I O N

Our nurseries are carefully examined each year by State Inspectors and we are prepared to guarantee that stock purchased from us will be free from injurious insect pest or pests and in a healthy and dormant condition.

Each package of stock shipped is accompanied by a copy of the State Certificate, issued to us each year by New York Department of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of section 83 of the Agricultural law.



FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Apples

For the Garden and Orchard.

THE Apple is properly termed the "King" of all fruits. It is being planted much more extensively than at any time in its history. The records of orchards in the sections where it is being raised extensively are almost beyond belief. Even the poorest kind of an orchard will invariably net the owner more money per acre than any crop which he raises. The more care bestowed on it, the greater will be its productiveness. A good orchard will produce from five hundred to a thousand dollars' worth of fruit a year per acre.

Our assortment is as complete as it is possible to make it. We propagate practically every variety of recognized merit. This includes about all varieties that are planted for commercial purposes and many new and scarce kinds which are usually confined to the garden.

The standard trees run from five to seven feet high with proportionate thickness and always two to three years' growth from the bud or graft. If planted at the rate of forty or fifty trees to the acre, rows of Peach trees can be planted between the Apples each way with profit. The Peaches grow more rapidly than the Apples, protect them somewhat from the wind and in most cases will come into bearing the second year. A good Peach orchard should produce its best crop the fourth or fifth year. After the sixth or seventh year, they can be cut out, so as not to interfere with the growth of the young orchard and from then on, the Apple trees, if of mixed varieties, will come into bearing very rapidly. We give below a list of the leading varieties of Apples arranged under the headings of "Summer," "Autumn" and "Winter."

Those starred * are the Russian and hardier varieties.

PRICES.

50c each, \$5.00 per 12, unless otherwise noted in the text.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Benoni.—Deep red color, medium size, rich flavor, juicy, rich. Valuable for table. August.

Carolina June.—(Red June)—Popular at the south and west; small to medium, deep red, productive, hardy and a free grower. August.

Crimson Beauty.—A medium red early apple, earlier than Yellow Transparent. Originated in Maine. Is very hardy, a strong grower and very productive. The best early red apple we know of. \$1.00.

***Early Colton.**—A Russian apple; medium, yellowish-white, abundant annual bearer; ripens before Early Harvest.

Early Harvest.—Medium size; pale yellow, with a mild, fine flavor, and popular as a dessert and cooking apple; ripens early and is long in season; very productive. Middle to end of August.

Early Strawberry.—(Red Strawberry)—Tree a moderate, erect grower, and good bearer; fruit medium size; mostly covered with deep red; tender almost melting, with a mild, fine flavor. Middle to end of August.

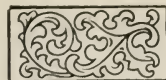
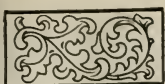
Fanny.—Rich crimson, large, tender, juicy; sub-acid. Tree vigorous and very productive.

Golden Sweet.—Large, yellow; a very fair, fine, sweet apple. Tree a free grower, spreading and irregular; a good bearer. August and September.

Keswick Codlin.—Large, oblong, pale yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant acid; excellent for cooking. The tree bears very young and abundantly, making it a valuable orchard variety. July to October.

***Primate.**—Tree very hardy, and a good grower; above medium size; roundish; pale yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; flesh tender and fine grained; juicy and sub-acid; ripens early, and continues in season a long time. August to October.

Red Astrachan.—Tree hardy, and a regular bearer. Large, roundish nearly covered with crimson, and with an exquisite bloom on the surface of the fruit, like that of the plum; an apple of extraordinary beauty and first rate quality, ripening very early, and suitable for the table and kitchen. July and August.



***Russian Transparent.**—An early Russian apple of merit; an abundant bearer; fruit brisk, sugary and refreshing, flesh transparent. Tree a moderate, handsome, upright grower. August and September.

Sops of Wine.—Medium size; dark crimson; flesh stained with red; juicy, sub-acid; an early and abundant bearer. August and September.

Summer Pearmain.—Medium to large; skin red, spotted with yellow in the shade, and streaked with lively red in the sun; flesh yellow; remarkably tender, juicy and rich; a good bearer. August.

Summer Queen.—Medium to large; roundish; surface yellow, blotched and streaked with red; flesh yellow and tender, with an acid aromatic flavor. July and August.

Sweet Bough.—(Large, Yellow Bough)—Large, pale yellow, tender and sweet, desirable as eating apple; productive. August.

***Tetofsky.**—A Russian apple. Medium size, nearly round; with yellow ground striped with red and covered with a whitish bloom; flesh white, very juicy and acid, with a pleasant flavor; valuable everywhere, but especially in high latitudes; tree a moderate stocky grower. August.

White Astrachan.—Very large, roundish, skin very smooth and nearly white; a favorite market sort. August.

Williams' Favorite.—Medium, roundish; flesh yellowish-white, crisp mild and pleasant; an abundant bearer; popular in Massachusetts. August and September.

Yellow Transparent.—A Russian variety. Tree hardy and a strong grower and an unusually early bearer. Fruit pale yellow, good size and good quality; skin clear white at first, turning to pale yellow when fully ripe. Our experience with this variety is very satisfactory. We have found it earliest of all apples. Of a mild, pleasant yet sprightly flavor. It bears abundantly and at extremely early age. Two year trees in the nursery rows frequently produce fine fruit. It should be in every home garden on the American continent. August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

***Alexander.**—(Emperor) — A Russian apple. Large, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish-white, crisp, tender with pleasant flavor. Tree very hardy, especially valuable in extreme north. September and October.

***Arabskoe.**—(Arabian Apple)—A new Russian variety; large, roundish, dark red with a purple bloom; flesh white, juicy; a

handsome apple. Hardy. October and November.

Autumn Strawberry.—Medium, roundish, flesh whitish, striped and splashed with red, tender and juicy, and of a very pleasant flavor; bears young and abundantly, and is annually loaded with crops of fine fruit. October to December.

Black Detroit.—(Detroit Red)—Very large to medium; dark crimson striped and splashed with purplish carmine; flesh white, sometimes stained with red, tender, juicy, agreeable mild sub-acid; very aromatic. Good variety. Late September to December.

Colvert.—Large apple; tree vigorous and a good bearer; greenish yellow; striped and splashed red in the sun; flesh white, tender, brisk and good. A fine market apple. October and November.

Constantine.—Large or very large, roundish; clear greenish-yellow or whitish, mottled with bright red over nearly the whole surface; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid. Late September to November.

***Duchess of Oldenburg.**—A Russian apple. Large, roundish streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy, and sprightly sub-acid; ripening in the Fall; tree a vigorous grower, having fine, large foliage, bearing abundantly and when very young; very hardy, succeeds in nearly all sections of the country, and is as valuable in the extreme north as in the south. We can recommend this to our patrons all over the country. September.

Fall Jenetting.—Large, pale yellow with a blush on the side exposed to the sun; flesh white, tender and juicy; mildly sub-acid; and good grower and regular bearer. September and October.

Fall Pippin.—(Holland or Pound Pippin)—Very large, roundish-oblong; yellow, tender, rich and delicious; tree a good grower, and regular, abundant bearer. This is a fine fruit and is justly considered the first of Autumn apples in all the Middle States, and succeeds equally as well north as south. Should be in every orchard and garden. October to December.

Fameuse.—(Snow)—Medium, deep crimson; flesh snowy-white, tender, melting and delicious; tree vigorous with dark wood; a fine dessert fruit; valuable for market; does well north. November to January.

Gano.—Good size, conical; deep red, flesh yellow, tender, mild, sub-acid; tree vigorous and prolific; a good keeper and shipper. February to May.



Golden Pippin.—Large to very large; universal in size and shape; skin rather tender, green or yellowish changing to deeper yellow when matured, sometimes with bronze blush and russet flecks; flesh yellowish, coarse, rather tender, juicy, agreeable mild sub-acid. Good. Late September to December or January.

Gravenstein.—Very large, round; greenish yellow; flesh tender, juicy and crisp, with a slightly aromatic flavor, first quality; tree very vigorous and productive; bearing regular crops of finely shaped, handsome fruit. September to October.

Haas.—(Fall Queen, or Ludwig)—Large, flat, ribbed or quartered; yellowish-green, nearly covered with dull, brownish-red; flesh white; sub-acid; hardy and vigorous; very profitable in west and southwest, September to November.

***Hurlbut.**—Medium, conical; yellow, shaded with red stripes, and splashed with darker red; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality excellent; bears while young and continues with regularity and constant crops; very hardy and suited to the extreme north. October to December.

Jefferis.—Medium, striped, mostly red; tender and delicious; moderate grower; productive. September and October.

Jersey Sweet.—Medium size, striped red and green; tender, juicy and sweet; tree a strong grower; good and regular bearer; valuable for the table and cooking. September and October.

Lowell.—(Greasy Pippin)—Large, oblong, pale-yellow; brisk, juicy, acid; good for table and cooking; September and October.

Maiden's Blush.—Medium size; flat, pale yellow, highly colored on the side exposed to the sun; flesh tender, sprightly and sub-acid. A fine, rapid-growing tree, productive and very profitable as a market sort. September and October.

Munson's Sweet.—Medium to large; pale yellow with a red cheek; tender, juicy and good. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. October and November.

Nonpareil.—(Ohio Nonpareil)—Medium to large, roundish; pale to deep yellow, almost entirely overspread with bright red; flesh firm, crisp, tender, juicy; agreeable sub-acid. October and November.

Peach.—(Irish Peach)—Large, round or a little flattened; yellowish-green, with small dots in the shade, and streaked with a beautiful brownish-red in the sun; flesh tender, juicy and well-flavored. Does well in Northern Canada, and is a most hardy variety. October to December.

Mother.—Large, red; flesh very tender, rich and aromatic. One of the best dessert apples.

Peck's Spice.—Large, fair, clear skin, nearly white, becoming a rich golden-yellow when perfectly ripe, with minute russet dots. Coming between the early and late Fall varieties, it fills a season when we have no very excellent sort. Flavor rather acid, very rich and spicy; excellent for the table and cooking. September and October.

Porter.—Medium to large; oblong yellow; flesh fine-grained, juicy, sub-acid with an agreeable aromatic flavor; a favorite of New England states. A poor grower in the nursery. September.

Pumpkin Sweet.—(Pumpkin Russet, Pound Sweet)—Very large, roundish yellowish, russet; very sweet and rich. Tree a vigorous, rapid, upright grower. October and November.

Red Bietzheimer.—A rare and valuable German variety. Fruit large to very large; roundish, inclined to conical; skin pale, cream-colored ground, mostly covered with purplish-crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid; with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. Early Fall. September.

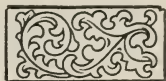
***Rolfe.**—Originated in Maine, and is perfectly hardy; a good bearer and of fine quality. One of the best selling market apples. Tree a strong grower and an annual bearer; fruit large, red on yellow ground; flesh light, sub-acid and core very small; excellent for cooking or for the table, and popular wherever grown. September and October.

Sherwood's Favorite.—(Chenango Strawberry)—Medium size, oblong and indistinctly ribbed, of a light color, splashed with dark crimson; flesh white, juicy, very mild and tender, slightly sub-acid. Esteemed for the table and popular wherever grown. Tree vigorous and productive. September.

***St. Lawrence.**—Large, round or oblate, yellowish, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh white, crisp, juicy, of good quality. Valuable in Canada and the Northern States. October.

Stump.—Good size, pale yellow, striped and splashed with red, of excellent quality. The tree is a vigorous grower and an abundant bearer; valuable for home or market use. September and October.

Walter Pease.—Very showy; core small, flesh white, good quality, mild, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic flavor; vigorous and productive. September and October in Connecticut, but later further north.



***Sitovka.**—A Russian apple. Large, greenish-yellow, striped with light red in the sun; when fully ripe the ground is yellow covered with deep red; flesh rather coarse, juicy, mild, sub-acid; tree a free grower, productive. September.

Smoke House.—Large, yellow; shaded bright red; crisp, juicy, fine flavored. October to November.

Winter Apples.

Akin—(Akin Red)—Size and color very much like Jonathan, but keeps much longer; quality even better than that most excellent apple. Of great beauty and excellent quality; fine-grained, crisp, spicy and mild. Medium size, red color; very productive.

***America.**—Good size, beautiful rich red; fruit good quality, uniform and perfect; and annual bearer; perfectly hardy. December to February.

Arctic.—(Hardy Baldwin)—We control the original stock of this famous variety, which has been planted extensively in the Northern latitudes, such as Canada, Maine, etc. Tree very vigorous, upright, spreading. Fruit medium, roundish, conical; greenish-yellow heavily overlaid with crimson on the sunny side with splashes of a deeper shade and numerous light dots. Flesh, yellowish, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. Bears a strong resemblance to Baldwin and will replace that sort in Northern latitudes. This variety is very hardy, a good bearer and a profitable market sort.

Arkansas Beauty.—Large to very large; deep red, tender yet firm; one of the hand-somest apples grown; quality good. Tree hardy, vigorous and very productive. December to May.

Arkansas Black.—Fruit large, round, oblong, covered all over with very dark red, much darker than Wine Sap. Flesh orange-yellow. A splendid keeper.

Bailey's Sweet.—Large, deep red, tender, rich and sweet. Vigorous, upright, good bearer. November to April.

Baldwin.—Large, bright red; crisp and agreeable flavor. Tree vigorous and productive; very popular in most of the Northern states and Canada. December to March.

***Baxter.**—Originated in Canada. Tree vigorous grower, very hardy. Above medium size, dark red, spotted; mild sub-acid; quality good. November to March.

***Belle de Boskoop.**—Tree vigorous, spreading, comes into bearing moderately early and produces abundantly alternate years. Fruit medium to large, oblate; skin yellow, shaded with light and dark red over nearly all the whole surface, some specimens more or less mixed with russet; flesh a little coarse; crisp, tender, juicy, brisk, sub-acid, rich, and of a very good quality; core small and close; a late keeper. February to April.

Bellflower.—(Yellow, Bishop Pippin)—Large, yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh juicy, crisp, with a slightly sub-acid flavor. Excellent Winter apple, highly esteemed as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and a vigorous grower, succeeding well on light, sandy soils. November to April.

Belmont.—Medium or above; clear bright yellow, with bright orange-red blush; flesh tinged with yellow, crisp, tender, moderately juicy; mild sub-acid. Very good. Handled satisfactorily in local market. October to February.

Ben Davis.—(New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc., etc.)—Large, roundish, yellow, and often overspread or splashed with red; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid. A very popular apple in the West and Southwest. December to March.

Bethel.—Large, deep red; flesh crisp and tender. A native of Vermont; prized for its quality and extreme hardiness. December to February.

Bismarck.—Originated in New Zealand and has been tested in nearly every apple growing country. Tree of short, stocky growth, thick, healthy foliage. Fruit large, handsome, yellow, sometimes shaded red cheek; flesh tender, pleasant sub-acid. Will keep well into winter. 75c each.

Black Ben Davis.—Medium to above; brilliant red overspreading clear pale yellow ground color; dark purplish red on exposed cheek; flesh white, firm, moderately crisp, mild sub-acid. Good quality. January to April.

Blenheim Pippin.—(Blenheim Orange)—Large, roundish, deep orange, dark red stripes next sun, often mixed with russet; white flesh, crisp and juicy, brisk sub-acid, slightly aromatic; small core; a vigorous grower and abundant bearer. November and February.

Blue Pearmain.—Very large, dark purplish-red over dull ground, appearing bluish from white bloom; flesh yellowish, mild, aromatic. October and December.



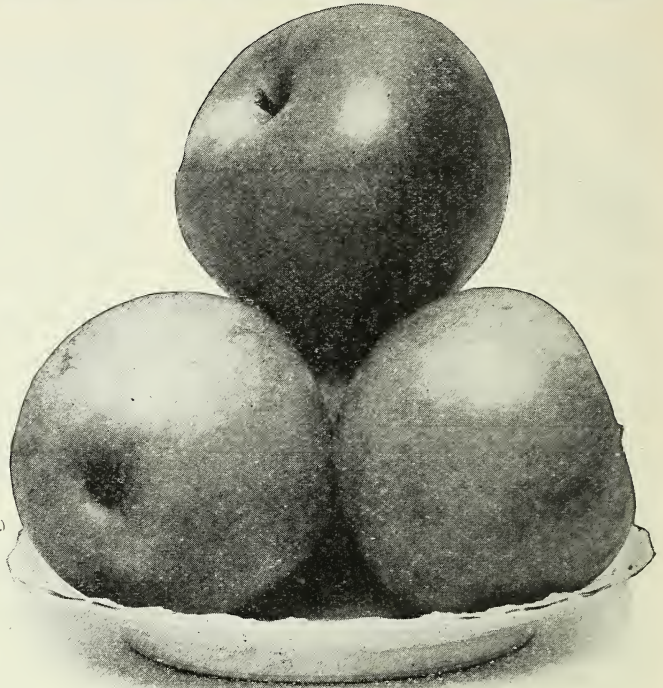
Boiken—A handsome variety unexcelled as a fine cooking fruit, medium to large, yellow sometimes with yellow cheek, a late keeper—at its best in April or May. Tree an unusual bearer, extremely hardy, thick, heavy, perfect foliage; well adapted to resist atmospheric changes.

Bottle Greening—Resembles Rhode Island Greening, but tree a better grower and much hardier. A native of Vermont. Dec. to March.

Canada Red—Medium to nearly large, roundish; prevailing effect very attractive bright deep red; flesh white, with yellow or greenish tinge; firm, crisp, tender, juicy, aromatic; rich agreeable subacid. Nov. to March.

Cooper's Market—Medium, conical, yellow striped with crimson, flesh white, tender, brisk, sub-acid; vigorous, upright grower. Dec. to May.

Century—A large, red winter, controlled by us exclusively. Originated in Steuben County, N. Y., where the mercury drops 10 degrees below zero. Very hardy; a strong grower and an early abundant cropper. We can recommend this most highly.



BOIKEN APPLE.

Cranberry Pippin—Medium, roundish and very smooth; light yellow with scarlet cheek; moderately juicy, brisk sub-acid. Nov. to Feb.

Delaware Red—Medium to large, bright red; crisp, juicy, sub-acid; an early abundant bearer; a late keeper. Nov. to Feb.

Dominie—(Wells of Ohio)—Large, fine-striped, resembling Rambo, vigorous grower and profuse bearer; does well in Western states. Dec. to Apr.

English Russet—Medium, ovate or conical; greenish-yellow russet, crisp, sub-acid, a strong grower and a regular bearer.

Fallawater (Fornwalder, Tulpehocken)—Very large, globular; yellowish-green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower, very productive, even while young. Nov. to Mar.



CENTURY APPLE.



Franklin Sweet.—Originated in Maine. Perfectly hardy and good quality. Fair size white and very juicy; color similar to Bellflower. A very valuable winter sweet apple. December to March.

***Gano.**—Large, deep red, tree hardy and vigorous; and early and prolific bearer. February and March.

Gideon.—Originated in Minnesota. Rich golden yellow, with a very clear skin, and a handsome rosy blush; resembles Yellow Bellflower, though will average a little smaller; juicy and fine, with an excellent sub-acid flavor.

Gilliflower.—Medium to large; yellow, striped or mostly covered with red; flesh white, firm, rather tender, moderately juicy; mild sub-acid. Good for dessert and special markets. October to January or February.

Golden Russet.—Medium size, of a beautiful, clear, golden russet; very tender, juicy and rich; a thrifty, upright grower and excellent bearer. A most hardy and valuable variety. Nov. to Apr.

Grimes' Golden.—Medium to large size, round, rich golden yellow, sprinkled with light gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, rich and juicy, sprightly. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Jan. to Apr.

Hendrick Sweet.—(Sweet Winesap.)—Tree medium in size; fruit medium to large; smooth clear pale yellow, nearly overspread with bright light red; core small to medium; flesh nearly white, firm, tender, juicy; distinctly sweet. Nov. to Apr.

Hubbardston Nonsuch.—Large, striped yellow and red; flesh yellow, juicy and tender, with an agreeable flavor of acidity and sweetness; of the finest quality and very valuable; bears regularly. Nov. to Jan.

Huntsman's Favorite.—A valuable variety for South and West. Tree a good grower and hardy. Bears young and regularly. A good sort for general use.

Ivanhoe.—A new iron-clad, originated in New Jersey; medium to large; deep golden yellow; flesh tender, flavor excellent; tree vigorous and hardy; bears very early and abundantly; a very long keeper. Jan. to Apr.

***Jacob's Sweet.**—Large, almost round; greenish-yellow, with a beautiful blush on the sunny side; of excellent quality, a good keeper, a strong grower and large bearer. One of the best sweet apples. Dec. to Jan.

Jonathan.—Medium, roundish; yellow, nearly covered with red; fine grained, tender, and finely flavored. Tree slender and spreading with light-colored shoots. Nov. to Apr.

Johnson's Fine Winter.—(York Imperial.)—Tree thrifty vigorous grower; fruit medium to large; bright smooth green or yellow, blushed with pinkish red and indistinctly striped with carmine; flesh yellowish, firm, crisp, moderately juicy and tender, becoming mild subacid. Very good. Jan. to Apr.

King.—(King of Tompkins Co.)—Large, red; flesh rather coarse; juicy, tender, with an agreeable, rich and vinous flavor which, with its handsome appearance, makes it a valuable market sort. It bears abundantly annually. Dec. to Mar.

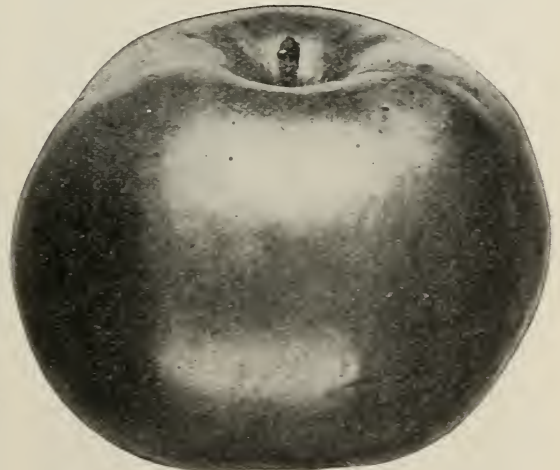
Lady.—Small, sometimes flat; yellow, with a brilliant deep red cheek; flesh white, crisp, tender and juicy, with a pleasant flavor. It bears fruit in clusters, which are not injured by light frosts, and may be left on the tree until the approach of cold weather. Nov. to Mar.

Lankford.—Medium to large, roundish; yellow striped and nearly covered with red; flesh firm, juicy and mild sub-acid. One of the best late keepers. Jan. to Mar.

Limber Twig.—Medium; yellow, shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, not very tender, juicy, with a brisk sub-acid flavor.

***Longfield.**—A Russian variety. Tree a free upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large, conical; yellowish-green, thickly covered with red stripes, and a decided blush on the sunny side; flavor a rich, sprightly sub-acid. We never saw finer fruit than that produced by this variety. A splendid sort for Far North. Dec. to Mar.

Magog Red Streak.—Originated in Vermont. Tree very hardy and productive; a very long keeper. Fruit medium, roundish, skin light yellow, shaded and faintly



MCINTOSH RED APPLE.



striped and splashed with light red over half the fruit; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid. Dec. to Mar.

Mammoth Black Twig.—Resembles Wine Sap, only a third larger. Very profitable market sort. Dec. till Apr.

***Mann.**—Medium to large, deep yellow when ripe, with brownish-red where exposed; tender and juicy, with mild, pleasant flavor sub-acid. Tree hardy, good grower, early and regular bearer; keeps well. Popular in the cold localities. Jan. to Apr.

***McIntosh Red.**—A hardy Canadian sort. Medium, nearly covered with dark red. Flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing with peculiar quince-like flavor. A good annual bearer. Nov. to Feb.

Missouri Pippin.—Large, rich red with darker red stripes; very handsome and of fair quality. Good grower, early and immense bearer, late keeper.

Milam.—Medium sized dessert apple; smooth yellow, marbled and striped with dull red, deepening to crimson; flesh tinged with yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, mild pleasant sub-acid. Good. Nov. to Mar.

Milding.—Large; skin smooth, whitish-yellow, splashed with rich red. Flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid; tree a strong, fine grower and very productive. Dec. to Feb.

Monmouth Pippin.—(Red Cheek Pippin.)—Large, greenish-yellow, with fine red cheek; juicy, tender, good; tree a free grower and productive; keeps well till March or April.

Newtown Pippin.—(Albermarle Pippin.)—One of the very best apples as to quality and long keeping. Tree a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp, and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Succeeds well in New York. Nov. to June.

Nickajack.—Large, roundish; yellowish shaded and splashed with two shades of red; flesh yellowish, compact, tender and juicy. Tree a vigorous grower and very hardy. Dec. to Apr.

Nodhead.—(Jewett's Fine Red.)—Medium, greenish-white, striped and splashed with crimson, having a dull grayish bloom; flesh tender, juicy almost sweet. Popular in Northern New England on account of its great hardiness. A good grower and bearer but needs well manured land.

Northern Spy.—Large, roundish, striped and covered with crimson on the sunny side, overspread with a thin bloom; flesh juicy, rich and highly aromatic. Dec. to June.

North Star.—(Dudley's Winter—Winter Duchess.)—Originated in Maine. Tree thrifty, perfectly hardy, a good cropper; fruit size and appearance of Duchess, but

more solid and richer; flavor same and keeps until Spring. A very good acquisition.

Northwestern Greening.—Greenish-yellow, good size and fine quality. Very hardy. Dec. to Apr.

Okabena.—A seedling of the Wealthy fertilized by the Duchess. Fruit medium size, slightly flattened. Very highly colored where exposed to the rays of the sun; resembling the Duchess. Flesh fine grained; as an eating apple it is hard to excel.

Ontario.—Originated at Paris, Ont. A cross between the Wagener and Northern Spy. Large, bright, rich red; flesh fine, tender, juicy, sub-acid refreshing, slightly aromatic. Jan. to Apr.

Opalescent.—Probably the handsomest apple every put on the market. Color light shading to very dark crimson, with many yellow dots; skin very smooth; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy and good. The Tree has never failed to produce from a moderate to a full crop. It is not only a beauty but all right for size, quality and productiveness, qualities rarely combined in one variety. Jan. to May.

Orleans.—(Hubbardston.)—Above medium to large; attractive red, mingled with more or less yellow; moderately firm, breaking, tender, aromatic, rich; at first sprightly, becoming mild subacid mingled with sweet. Very good to best. Oct. to Jan.

Paradise Winter Sweet.—Large, roundish oblate; dull green with brownish-red blush; fine-grained, juicy, sweet. Early winter and mid-winter.

Paragon.—Large to very large; deep red; tender, yet firm; one of the handsomest apples grown; quality extra good; tree hardy, vigorous, very productive. Dec. to May.

Peck's Pleasant.—Medium to large; smooth, green, becoming bright waxy yellow with orange-red blush; flesh yellowish, tender, crisp, fine-grained, juicy; pleasant sub-acid; very good to best. Oct. to Mar.

Perry Russet.—Medium, roundish, conical, pale yellow, netted with russet on the sunny side, and sometimes brownish; flesh yellow, juicy, brisk sub-acid, of good quality for table or kitchen. Tree very hardy; commences to bear while young, and produces a fine fruit. Nov. to Mar.

***Pewaukee.**—Medium, round, bright yellow, splashed and striped with dull red, covered with a gray bloom, and overspread with whitish dots with a yellowish-white, juicy, sub-acid flesh; rich, aromatic flavor. Tree a strong grower and very hardy;



adapted to the extreme north and equally as valuable for Southern culture. Jan. to May.

Plumb's Cider.—Large, oval, red striped; flesh white, juicy, crisp sub-acid. One of the hardiest and most vigorous growers, having fruited well in Northern Minnesota for years. Oct. to Jan.

Pomme Grise.—Small, grayish-russet; rich and highly flavored. Tree a good grower, productive and hardy in the extreme north, bearing crops of fine fruit which are often shipped to Europe, and there command the highest prices. Nov. to Apr.

Princess Louise.—Originated in Canada. Medium, red, good quality; valuable as a dessert fruit. Dec. to Feb.

Quebec Sweet.—Medium, yellow, with red cheeks; splendid quality and very hardy; new and valuable. Dec. to Mar.

Rambo.—Medium, round and flat, yellowish-white in the shade, streaked and splashed with pale yellow and red in the sun; flesh greenish-white, very tender, rich mild sub-acid, of very good quality, but only best in sections of Southern Pennsylvania and Delaware. Oct. to Jan. in the North; autumn in the South.

Rawle's Janet.—(Rawle's Genet, Never-fail, etc.)—Medium to large size; yellow, striped with red; crisp, juicy, rich; a free grower; prolific bearer. One of the most popular winter apples in the South and Southwest. Feb. to June.

Rebel.—Fair size; quality excellent; a beautiful deep red; fruit uniform and perfect; an annual bearer. Feb. to Mar.

***Red Canada.**—(Old Nonsuch of Massachusetts, or Steele's Red Winter.)—Medium; red with white dots; flesh rich, sub-acid and delicious. Tree a moderate slender grower. A superior fruit for table or market. Nov. to May.

Red Romanite.—(Gilpin.)—Medium; roundish, smooth, handsome, streaked with deep red and yellow; flesh yellow, firm, rich, becoming tender in spring. An excellent cooking and dessert apple; very prolific; holds on tree late; a fine Winter apple and one of the best keepers. Feb. to June.

Red Russet.—A cross between the Baldwin and Rox Russet. Good grower, regular bearer, and resembles the Baldwin; flesh crisp, juicy, pleasant sub-acid; keeps till April and May; good eating in February.

Rhode Island Greening.—Large, roundish; often a little flattened; dark green, becoming greenish-yellow when fully ripe;

flesh yellow; fine grained, tender, crisp and very juicy, of a slight aromatic flavor, and good quality and fair keeper. Nov. to Feb.

Ribston Pippin.—Medium, round, greenish-yellow, mixed with a little russet near the stalk, and clouded with dull red on the sunny side; flesh deep yellow, firm with a sharp, rich aromatic flavor. Nov. and Dec.

Roman Stem.—Medium, roundish, whitish-yellow, patches dark russet, tree moderate, productive; flesh juicy, musky flavor. Nov. to Mar.

Rome Beauty.—Large, yellow and bright red; medium quality; moderate grower; good bearer. Dec. to May.

Russet, Roxbury or Boston.—Medium to large, roundish, sometimes a little flat, dull green, covered with brownish-yellow; flesh greenish-white, moderately juicy, with a rich sub-acid flavor. Jan. to June.

***Salome.**—Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; an early and annual bearer. Fruit medium, roundish conical; skin yellow, striped and splashed with red, and sprinkled with small yellow dots; flesh whitish-yellow, tender, juicy and mild sub-acid, slightly aromatic, very good. Jan. to June.

Senator.—(Oliver.)—An attractive dark red apple, good size; tree comes into bearing young and is productive; smooth, or slightly roughened with large russet dots; flesh whitish, moderately fine and crisp, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, eventually approaching sweet. Good quality. Dec. to Mar.

***Scott's Winter.**—Originated in Vermont, and is hardy in the severest climate. Tree a thrifty grower, and early and profuse bearer. Fruit medium, roundish; deep red and light red in blotches and streaks; flesh yellowish-white, slightly reddened near the skin, rather acid and good in quality. Pronounced by Dr. Hoskins, of Newport, Vt., his most prolific market apple. Dec. to June.

Seek-no-further.—(Westfield.)—Medium to large, striped with dull red and russet, flesh white, fine grained, tender, with a rich pearmain flavor, quality very good. Succeeds well in Eastern states. Oct. to Feb.

Shackleford.—Tree hardy, free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Fruit large, well colored, purplish-red in the sun, with a delicate bloom. Flesh yellow, flavor mild, sub-acid, aromatic. Long keeper.

Smith's Cider.—A popular market apple. Vigorous grower and productive. Fruit medium to large; yellow, shaded and striped with red; tender, rich and juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid. Nov. to Feb.



Sharp's Russet.—Originated in Markham, Ontario, and regarded as a valuable Canadian sort; of good size and quality. It keeps well in a cool cellar until May, retaining its crispness and aromatic flavor until the last. Has taken several prizes at Canadian exhibitions. Jan. to May.

Spitzenburg, Espous.—Medium, deep red, covered with gray dots, flesh yellow, crisp and juicy, with a delicious flavor. The tree is a poor grower, and consequently less grown than others. Nov. to Apr.

Stark.—Large, roundish; greenish-yellow, much shaded with light and dark red; sprinkled with brownish dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid; a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Jan. to May.

Stayman Winesap.—Medium to large; skin smooth, rather thick, yellowish-green, often nearly covered with dull mixed red; flesh tinged with yellow or greenish, tender, breaking, juicy; pleasant sub-acid. Dec. to May.

Sutton Beauty.—Large, roundish; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh tender, sub-acid, good. Tree a free grower and productive. Dec. and Jan.

Swaar.—Large, lemon-yellow with dark dots; flesh tender; rich and spicy; a moderate grower with dark shoots and large gray buds. Nov. to May.

Talman's Sweet.—Medium, pale whitish-yellow slightly tinged with red; flesh white, firm, fine grained, and very sweet; hardy tree and productive. Nov. to Apr.

Twenty Ounce.—Very large and showy, slightly uneven, greenish-yellow, splashed and marbled with stripes of purplish-red; flesh coarse grained, sprightly, brisk, sub-acid; tree a free grower and fine bearer. Oct. to Jan.

Twenty Ounce Pippin.—Large to very large; smooth, clear pale yellow or greenish, mottled and blushed with bright deep red; flesh whitish, rather tender, sprightly, sub-acid. Oct. to Jan. or Feb.

Vandevere.—Medium-yellow striped with red, and deep crimson next the sun; flesh yellow, rich and fine; a free grower and fine bearer. Oct. to Jan.

Wagener.—Medium, roundish, oblate; deep red in the sun; very tender, juicy with rich vinous flavor; tree vigorous and productive. Dec. to May.

***Walbridge.**—(Edgar Red Streak)—Medium, handsome, striped with red, quality good; tree a vigorous grower and productive; hardy and desirable for planting in northern sections, having stock uninjured in Minnesota, where all but the most hardy varieties have failed. Jan. to May.

***Wealthy.**—Medium, whitish-yellow, shaded red, rich deep crimson. Flesh white, stained with red; tender, juicy and sub-acid. A beautiful and excellent fruit from Minnesota. Extremely hardy; a good grower and abundant bearer.

White Winter Pearmain.—Large, roundish, oblong, conic; pale yellow, extra high flavor; one of the best. Dec. to Feb.

Willow Twig.—Medium size, light yellow, shaded and marbled with dull red and sprinkled with russet dots; flesh yellowish-green, not very tender, pleasant, sub-acid.

Wine Sap.—Large, roundish, oblong; deep red color, with a few streaks and a little yellow ground appearing on the shady side; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor; quality very good, and highly esteemed in the South and Southwest, where it is extensively grown for cider as well as for market purposes. Dec. to May.

Winter Banana.—Very handsome; golden yellow, with tint of red on the sunny side; flesh yellowish-white; excellent sub-acid flavor, resembling a banana. Jan. to July.

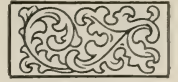
Wisner's Dessert.—Medium to large; yellow shaded, striped with bright red; mild sub-acid; excellent flavor, exceedingly fine, tender texture.

***Wolfe River.**—An iron-clad, originating near Wolfe River, Wis., fruit large, greenish-yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh white, tender and juicy, with a peculiar pleasant and acid flavor. Jan. to Feb.

York Imperial.—(Johnson's Fine Winter)—Medium, white, shaded with crimson in the sun, juicy, crisp, mild sub-acid; tree moderately vigorous and productive. Nov. to Feb.



YORK IMPERIAL APPLE.



IRON CLAD APPLES

Select List No. 1.

Of Great Value Everywhere; Especially in Canada and the Northern States.

THE opinion has prevailed in some sections that the attempt to produce valuable apples in the extreme portions of the Northern States and exposed parts of the Dominion of Canada must result in failure. While this is correct as to certain varieties, its general application is entirely erroneous.

The majority of the finer sorts are not sufficiently hardy to be grown so far north, and are soon destroyed by the severe winters; and others, though they are entirely hardy, are found to be so inferior in the quality of their fruit as to afford small encouragement to their culture.

Yet it has been repeatedly tested by ourselves and others, and is established beyond question, that a very considerable number of fine varieties may be grown with abundant success above the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, or where the weather is as cold and the tree is as severely tested in winter, as at Montreal, Quebec; Houlton, Maine; Woodstock, N. B., and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

One of the most satisfactory demonstrations of successful fruit culture in high latitudes, by a careful selection of hardy varieties, was shown in several orchards in the vicinity of Woodstock, N. B., where the winters are of great severity. These orchards were in fine condition and bearing abundantly. In one of them, consisting of about two hundred trees, principally of the Duchess and Alexander varieties, the property of Judge Fisher, the branches required special care and support of props, so weighted were they with fine specimens of fruit, well formed and ripened for market or table.

We present a list specially selected for the extreme hardiness of the trees and the excellence of the fruit, on which our friends and patrons who desire to grow apples successfully in the sections named, may confidently rely to produce fruit of fine quality, with regularity and abundance. They have been termed "Iron-clads" by some orchardists, and are well deserving a term that expresses so fully their power to endure a severe climate.

- Alexander—October to December.
- America—January to March.
- Baxter—November to March.
- Bethel—December to February.
- Duchess of Oldenburg—September.
- Franklin Sweet—January to March.
- Gideon—October to December.
- Hurlbut—October to December.
- Longfield—December to March.
- Magog Red Streak—December to March.

- McIntosh Red—November to February.
- Pewaukee—January to May.
- Rolfe—September to October.
- Salome—March to June.
- Scott's Winter—December to June.
- Walbridge—January to May.
- Wealthy—December to February.
- Wolfe River—January and February.
- Yellow Transparent—August and September.

HARDY APPLES

Select List No. 2.

The following list of varieties we rate as hardy in comparison with the Baldwin. They will grow in sections like that along the St. Lawrence River and Central Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, where the Baldwin either winter-kills outright, or leads a very precarious existence.

- Belle de Boskoop—February to April.
- Bottle Greening—December to March.
- Grimes' Golden—Late Winter.
- Haas—November to March.
- Lankford Seedling—January to March.
- Mann—January to April.

- Peck's Spice—September to October.
- Primate—July to September.
- St. Lawrence—September to October.
- Sharp's Russet—January to March.
- Tetofsky—First of August.

DWARF APPLES

In the West, much attention has been given to the planting of dwarf apples. In some sections they seem to have done fairly well. They commence bearing fruit the second year after planting and as they do not attain as large a size as standard trees, they are specially desirable for the village or city garden. They can be headed very low and will give entire satisfaction as specimen trees, but we do not recommend their planting for commercial purposes.



CRAB APPLES

THE Crab Apple with its dwarf habit is one of the most striking and beautiful of our fruit-producing trees. It makes a pyramidal growth, and with its rich, green foliage, which appears earlier in the spring than that of other trees, followed by its masses of delicately perfumed blossoms, which are in turn succeeded by annual crops of fruit, it makes an attractive and valuable ornament for the garden and lawn. For many years it was chiefly regarded as an ornamental tree.

It is now being planted extensively in the cold sections, or in the extreme North. The varieties described below being entirely hardy, have become of great value in such localities, and while they will endure the greatest degree of cold, they thrive equally well in the Middle and Southern States. All are valuable for cider, preserves and cooking, and some of the improved varieties are pleasant and rich for the dessert. The entire hardihood of the trees and their productiveness, make them of great value in sections where many varieties of apples fail.

The market value of the Crab is now well known. One of our correspondents in Western New York, who has had a large experience in fruit raising, says that the most profitable apples that can be grown, are the improved varieties of the Crab. He sent some of this fruit to Boston, where one kind brought \$16 a barrel, and the other \$10. A neighbor of his has grown them with such profit that he has planted an orchard of 1,500 trees. Another correspondent, in Vermont, says that he sold twenty-nine barrels of Crabs for \$171, and adds that if he had them with his present experience in shipping fruit, he would have received from one-third to one-half more than he did.

PRICES.

60 cents each, \$5.00 per 12.

Brown—Has withstood 32° below zero. Fruit large, rich golden yellow, unsurpassed for cooking, preserving and jellies. Tree vigorous, hardy and prolific. Bears early and fruit keeps until June.

Excelsior—Medium; red; fine flavored; a fine dessert apple; hardy and productive; valuable because of its earliness. September and October.

Florence—Tree very hardy, a heavy bearer but a poor grower. Fruit medium size, good quality.

Hyslop—Fruit large, deep crimson; produced in clusters; roundish, with thick blue bloom; flesh yellow, sub-acid; good for cider and culinary purposes; popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness; tree highly ornamental. Oct.

General Grant—Large, round, yellow-covered with stripes of red and when exposed to the sun turning quite dark; flesh white, fine grained, mild sub-acid; a good grower, hardy and productive. Oct. and Nov.

Large Red Siberian—Medium, yellow, with a lively red cheek. Sept. and Oct.

Large Yellow Siberian—Large, pale yellow, with tint of red in sun; a free grower. Sept. and Oct.

Lady Elgin—Large, whitish-yellow, nearly covered with a bright, rich red, flesh white, tender, juicy, with mild, sub-acid flavor. A pleasant dessert fruit, and good canner; hardy, vigorous and very productive. Sep. to Dec.

Martha—The "Ironclad Crab." It has been tested in the most trying latitudes, and proven a decided success, withstanding severe winters. A rapid, stiff grower, a perfect pyramid and a great bearer of handsome fruit; bright glossy yellow shaded with bright red; a mild, clear tart, surpassing all other crabs for all culinary purposes, and fair to eat from hand. Season Oct. and Nov.

Minnesota—Hardy; a medium grower. Jan. Feb.

Montreal Beauty—Large, yellow, shaded with rich red; flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid. Oct. and Nov.

Orange—Moderate grower, an annual and abundant bearer. Fruit larger than Transcendant; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and delicious. Oct. to Dec.

Quaker Beauty—A hardy, strong growing sort; bears large crops of fine fruit. Dec. to May.

Queen's Choice.—Beautiful crimson color; showy and attractive; flesh whitish and of pleasant flavor and quality; tree vigorous, very prolific. Oct.

Transcendant.—Tree perfectly hardy; a young and abundant bearer. Medium to large size, roundish-oblong; golden-yellow, with a rich, crimson red cheek covered with a delicate white bloom; all ripening, the red nearly covers the whole surface; flesh yellow, crisp, and when fully ripe, pleasant and agreeable. Sep. and Oct.

VanWyck Sweet.—A beautiful, good-sized fruit of pleasant flavor, mottled with bright red; a free, upright grower; exceedingly hardy. Sep.

Whitney's Seedling.—A great bearer and very hardy, as well as vigorous, handsome grower; of large size; skin smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm and juicy and flavor very pleasant; latter part of August.

Standard Pears

THE Pear is undeniably a favorite fruit with every one. The range of varieties is such that they may be had in good eating condition from August until early spring.

The melting, juicy, tender, refined flavor and delicate aroma of the Pear gives it a high rank. It will adapt itself to as great a variety of soils as any fruit tree, though it thrives best on moderately deep, strong loam, and should have a dry, well-drained sub-soil. Every autumn the soil should have a moderate top-dressing of manure to keep the trees in good condition; this promotes steady and regular growth, and it is better than occasional heavy manuring.

Most varieties are much finer in flavor if picked from the tree before maturity and ripened in the house. Many sorts which are very dry and only second or third rate if ripened on the tree, become in this way very juicy and acquire the highest and richest flavor. Summer Pears should be picked at least a week or ten days before they are ripe. Autumn sorts two weeks before that time. Winter varieties may hang until there is danger from frosts. As a general rule, gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will separate readily from the limb. Place in a dark, dry room until fully matured. If the trees bear abundantly it is best to thin the fruit well when it is about one-third grown. By this means the remaining specimens will be greatly improved and the tree saved from injury.

Our list of pears has been selected with great care and reduced to a small number, all of which are of special excellence. Our pears are all grown on XXX imported French branched roots, which insure a strong healthy tree, with abundant roots on all sides; while many growers use the ordinary American straight root, which cannot be made to produce the strong, healthy, vigorous tree grown on the XXX French branch root used by us. A straight-rooted seedling produces a tap-rooted tree.

If Standard Pears are planted at the rate of seventy-five trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between them, which growing more quickly than the pear trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the pears, the peach trees can be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his outlay and labor.

PRICES.

\$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

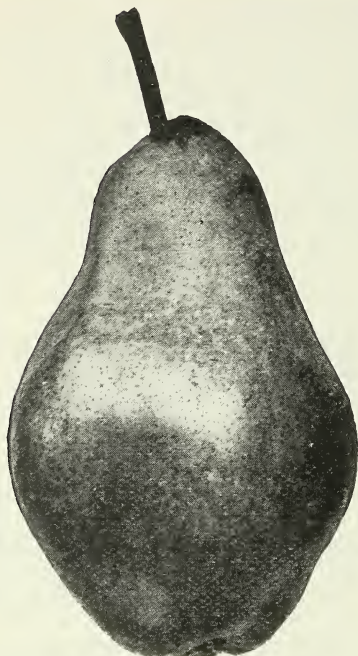
Bartlett.—One of the popular pears; large, irregular in form, clear yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; very juicy, and high flavored. Tree a strong grower, bears abundantly and when quite young. Middle to last of Sep.

Beurre Giffard.—Medium, greenish-yellow, red in the sun. Tree a slender grower, but healthy, hardy and productive. Aug.

Bloodgood.—Medium, yellow, touched with russet; melting and delicious. Tree a fair grower and moderately productive. Aug.

Brandywine.—Tree a vigorous, upright grower and uniformly productive. Medium yellow and russet; high flavored and good quality; melting, sugary and vinous. Aug.

Buffum.—Medium; deep yellow; flesh white, sweet and of excellent flavor. Very



BARTLETT PEAR.

good. Ripens end of September; should be picked two weeks before.

Clapp's Favorite.—Large, pale lemon-yellow, flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and buttery; earlier than Bartlett, and resembling the Flemish Beauty in growth, having its fruit evenly distributed over the tree of a uniform size; very hardy, suitable for northern localities; a good grower and productive. Fruit should be picked at least ten days before it would ripen on the tree. Aug.

Dearborn's Seedling.—Below medium size, pale yellow, melting and delicious; an upright, rapid grower; bears while young and abundantly. Last of Aug.

Doyenne d'Ete.—Small, yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; melting, sweet, pleasant flavor; a strong grower and very productive.

Doyenne Boussock.—Large, bright lemon yellow, partly russeted, sometimes a slight reddish cheek; very juicy, with a very good flavor. A valuable and reliable pear. Requires early picking. Ripens middle of Sept.

Early Harvest.—(Chambers, or Kentucky).—Medium to large; golden-yellow, with red cheek, covered with gray dots; good quality; a profitable early pear. Aug.

Great Britain.—Large, and excellent quality. Highly esteemed as a market variety; a rapid grower and great bearer. Ripens about ten days later than the Bartlett.

Koonce.—Medium, yellow with carmine cheek, free from blight; fine flavor, good grower and hardy. July.

Lawson, or Comet.—Medium; brilliant crimson on a clear yellow ground; flesh rich, juicy and pleasant; a prolific annual cropper and bears young. July.

LeConte.—Large, pale yellow, fair quality; vigorous and productive; ripens with Bartlett.

Lyerlie.—Medium to large; greenish, with blush cheek; very spicy and sweet; very near seedless and coreless; hardy, and a sure annual, heavy cropper. Six weeks earlier than Bartlett.

Madeline.—One of the best early pears. A fine grower and very productive; medium pyriform, with a long and slender stalk; flesh white, juicy and melting, with a sweet and delicious flavor. Middle to last of July.

Manning's Elizabeth.—Medium; bright yellow with red cheek; melting, juicy, and of best quality. Latter part of Aug.

Margaret.—Medium, greenish-yellow, with a red cheek; melting, juicy, and of best quality. Latter part of Aug.

Osband's Summer.—Medium, round; juicy and melting, with a rich sugary flavor, and often slightly perfumed. Moderately vigorous, and erect grower and very productive. Aug.

Souvenir du Congress.—An upright, pyramidal grower, vigorous and productive. The fruit is of large size and handsome. Not adapted to all sections, but is valuable where it does well. Aug. and Sep.

Tyson.—Above medium size, deep yellow at full maturity, slightly russet, with a crimson cheek; melting, juicy, and fine flavored; a vigorous and rapid grower. Aug.

Wilder.—Small size, good quality, pale yellow, with red shading. Early in Aug.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Admiral Dewey.—Tree vigorous, free grower; entirely hardy and profuse bearer. Fruit very large, brownish yellow with beautiful blush; flesh white, very rich and juicy; very fine quality; desirable for eating or canning. Last of Sept.

Bartlett-Seckel.—(Columbia).—A cross between Bartlett and Seckel, combining the best qualities of each. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit good size, rich quality, high color, handsome and good. Sept. and Oct.

Belle Lucrative.—Large, yellowish-green melting and delicious. An upright grower and bears while young. Sept. and Oct.

Bessimianka.—A Russian pear. Medium to large, obtuse pyriform; green, with some russet, and often blush on the sunny side; flesh tender, juicy almost melting, better than good. An upright grower, with dark green leaves that never rust or mildew; very hardy. Oct.

Beurre Bosc.—A large, beautiful, russet pear; highly flavored and delicious. A moderate grower and rather irregular. We top-graft in order to obtain good standard trees. Sep. and Oct.

Beurre Clairgeau.—Very large, pyriform, yellow and red; handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish, nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after gathered; a free grower and early, abundant bearer; a valuable market fruit. Nov. to Jan.

Beurre d'Anjou.—An excellent market sort; large, pyriform, light green, with russet and red cheek; rich, melting and of excellent flavor; fine grower, and good keeper; of excellent quality, bears well; keeps until the winter holidays. One of the very finest pears in our list. Oct. and Nov.

Duchess d'Angouleme.—One of our good pears; greenish-yellow, with patches of russet and a dull red cheek. It attains its greatest perfection as a dwarf on the

Quince root. Strong, vigorous grower; bears well while young. Oct. and Nov.

Eastern Belle.—Fruit yellow, shaded with light red and some russet, fair quality and rather coarse. Sep.

Fayette Beauty.—Originated in Fayette, Me. Tree strong, upright grower; the deep red color of the limbs, and long, dark green, glossy leaves, give the tree an attractive appearance. Very large size, brownish yellow with beautiful blush next the sun; flesh white, very rich and juicy; not granular, but of delicious flavor; very fine for eating or canning, being particularly rich and highly flavored. About Oct. 1st.

Flemish Beauty.—Large, greenish-yellow and brown, with large spots of russet; rich and juicy, with a melting and musky flavor; a strong grower and fruitful; hardy; succeeds well in most parts of the country. Sep. and Oct.

Frederick Clapp.—Medium to large, roundish; bright yellow; flesh whitish-yellow, fine, very juicy, melting, rich, highly vinous and slightly aromatic; a vigorous grower. Oct. 15 to Nov. 1st.

Garber.—A Japan hybrid, earlier than Kieffer, large and much better quality; free from blight, very hardy, immensely productive, bears young; excellent for canning and preserving. Sep. and Oct.

Hoosic.—Large, skin greenish-yellow, dotted and marbled with russet; flesh fine grained, melting and juicy, with a rich almond flavor; an erect free grower, hardy and very prolific. Oct.

Howell.—One of the best American varieties. Large, light waxen-yellow, sweet and melting; excellent quality; a strong hardy grower and good bearer. Sep. and Oct.

Idaho.—Irregular, globular, somewhat depressed; golden-yellow, with russetty spots; flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly vinous, delicious flavor. Sep. and Oct.

Indian Queen.—Large; pale yellow with red; moderately juicy and sweet; adapted to northern sections and of great value for its hardiness and sure crops. Sep.

Japan Golden Russet.—An enormous, annual bearer of handsome, flat-shaped fruit; golden-russet color; good for culinary purposes. Tree free from disease, vigorous and ornamental; large, velvety dark leaves changing to brilliant crimson in fall. Sept. and Oct.



BEURRE DE ANJOU PEAR.



Kieffer's Hybrid.—Large, rich yellow, tinged with red, somewhat russety and handsome. Flesh white, buttery and juicy; somewhat coarse, but very valuable for canning purposes. Commands the highest price in the market. A vigorous grower, an early and regular bearer and very productive. Oct. and Nov.

Louise Bonne de Jersey.—Large, oblong, pyriform, pale-green in the shade, but over-spread with brownish-red in the sun; very juicy and melting; with a rich, excellent flavor; a profitable market variety, succeeding better on the quince than on the pear root. Sep. and Oct.

Onondaga. — (Swan's Orange)—Large, melting, sprightly and vinous; vigorous; hardy and prolific. Oct. and Nov.

Peerless.—A cross between the Bartlett and the Seckel, and combines the richness and high flavor peculiar to these well known varieties. Hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit good size, well colored and handsome. Sep. and Oct.

President.—Large, greenish-yellow with red in the sun. Flesh juicy with an agreeable vinous flavor. Popular in New England. Nov.

Rossney.—A new and excellent pear, raised from seed at Salt Lake City, Utah. In size medium to large; very fine grain; flesh melting and juicy; very sweet. Ripens two weeks after Bartlett. Is an excellent keeper and shipper. The tree is much stronger than the Kieffer. Sep.

Rutter.—Medium to large and nearly globular; skin rough; greenish-yellow sprinkled with russet; flesh white; moderately juicy; nearly melting, sweet, slightly vinous, a moderate grower and good bearer. Oct. to Nov.

Seckel.—One of the richest and finest varieties known. Small, yellowish russet, with a red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting, with a peculiarly rich, spicy flavor and aroma. A most prolific bearer. Sep. and Oct.

Sheldon.—Large, roundish, greenish-yellow, mostly covered with thin, light russet; very juicy, melting, sweet and vinous; a fine grower and good bearer. Oct. and Nov.

Vermont Beauty.—Originated in Northern Vermont. Medium; flesh melting, sprightly and of best quality; hardy and very productive. Oct. to Nov.



TOP OF KIEFFER PEAR TREE TWO YEARS

Worden-Seckel.—A seedling of the Seckel. Equal in quality to its famous parent which it much resembles in flavor, is equally as luscious, more juicy, and with an aroma, equally as rich and inviting, while in size, color, form and appearance it is decidedly superior. In color, when well ripened, it closely resembles Clapp's Favorite, with a skin that is usually as smooth and waxy as if it had been varnished. Tree a more upright and rapid grower than the Seckel; hardy and an enormous bearer; fruit keeps well, retaining its quality to the last. Oct.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Dana's Hovey.—Medium to small; obtuse, pyriform; rich cinnamon-russet; melting, buttery, juicy, with a honied sweetness and fine aroma. Hardy, vigorous and productive. Ripens in Dec. and in eating until the end of January.

Dorset.—Large, yellow, with red next the sun; juicy and sweet; a vigorous grower. Ripe in Feb. but keeps well until May.



Duchess de Bourdeaux.—Medium, roundish; yellow, traced with russet; flesh white, moderately juicy, sweet, pleasant. Good. Dec. to Feb.

Easter Beurree.—Large, yellow with a brownish-red cheek; rich and melting; moderate grower and productive; succeeds best on quince root. Keeps all winter.

Glout Morceau.—Large, sweet, melting, juicy and buttery; one of the best early winter pears; vigorous and productive.

Lawrence.—Above medium size, yellow, tender and melting; of excellent quality; a moderate grower and good bearer; one of the best early winter pears. Midwinter.

Lincoln Coreless.—Trees are good growers, with large healthy foliage, hardy and free from disease. Fruit is all solid meat, usually no core or seeds; very large, sometimes weighing over a pound. When ripe, is highly colored and handsome, flesh rich yellow, juicy and aromatic.

Mount Vernon.—Medium, light russet, red in the sun; flesh inclining to yellow, juicy and aromatic; a good grower; early and abundant bearer. Midwinter.

Pound Pear.—A monstrous, very showy fruit, often weighing three pounds; yellow,

low, red cheek. Tree very vigorous and productive.

P. Barry.—This pear was originated by the late B. S. Fox, of San Jose, and is acknowledged by our best judges to possess qualities unequalled by any of our long-keeping pears. It is large, deep yellow, nearly covered with a rich, golden russet; flesh whitish, firm, juicy, melting, sweet, slightly vinous and rich; an early and prolific bearer. Dec. and Jan.

Pratt's Seedling.—Originated in Salem, Oregon, with Captain Pratt. A pear with all the good qualities of the Bartlett, but will keep until March. In shape and color like the Sheldon, but larger. The tree is a fine grower, with a more spreading top than the Bartlett.

President Drouard.—Large, melting, juicy, with delicious perfume; hardy and vigorous. Feb. to Mar.

Vicar of Winkfield.—Large, long, fine rich yellow when fully ripe; very vigorous and productive; one of the best. Nov. to Jan.

Winter Nellis.—One of the very best early winter pears. Medium, greenish-yellow, spotted with russet, melting and buttery, with a rich, sprightly flavor. Tree of straggling growth. Dec. to Jan.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The demand for the Kieffer Standard Pear during the past two years has been so great, we deem it advisable to make special mention of this variety as one of the most desirable for orchard purposes. It comes into bearing quickly, it is a very prolific grower and is practically blight-proof. There is a steadily increasing demand for the fruit in any quantity, as it is being used extensively by the canning factories, and there is also a large demand for export. We firmly believe that it is one of the leading varieties for the future and that it is perfectly safe to plant in any quantity.

We are prepared to quote stock by the thousand and guarantee trees that will give perfect satisfaction. Stock will be true to name, healthy, free from all diseases and guaranteed to grow. We are always pleased to give planters information in regard to varieties which are best suited for their section. We trust that anyone who receives this catalogue will feel perfectly free to write us for information, assured that their letters will have prompt and careful attention.



Dwarf Pears

THE pear, budded on the root of the quince as a stock, assumes a dwarf habit, and seldom grows above ten feet in height, when properly trained. For this reason the dwarf pear is specially recommended for small gardens. It comes into bearing quicker than the standard sorts, and a few trees in the back yard will produce an abundance of fine fruit.

In planting put them deep enough so that the earth will come about two inches below the bud or graft. If planted too deep, they might take root above the bud and thus turn back into a standard tree. About one-half of the previous summer's growth should be cut off each spring. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground on dwarfs, while on standards they may be trimmed to three or four feet. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather, when on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter pears may hang on the tree until there is danger from severe frosts.

The selection of varieties in the dwarf sorts is of more importance than is generally supposed, as it is a well established fact that certain kinds do not thrive well on the quince root. We are able to furnish other sorts, but submit the following list of those best suited to be grown as dwarfs, in full confidence that selections made from this list may be grown successfully and will give entire satisfaction.

In many sections of the country dwarf pears are preferred to standards for orchard purposes and here in Western New York we sell many thousand trees every year for orchards. Further information on orchard varieties on application. The Duchess d'Angouleme is planted more extensively in orchards than all other varieties combined.

PRICES.

50 cents each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Summer Varieties

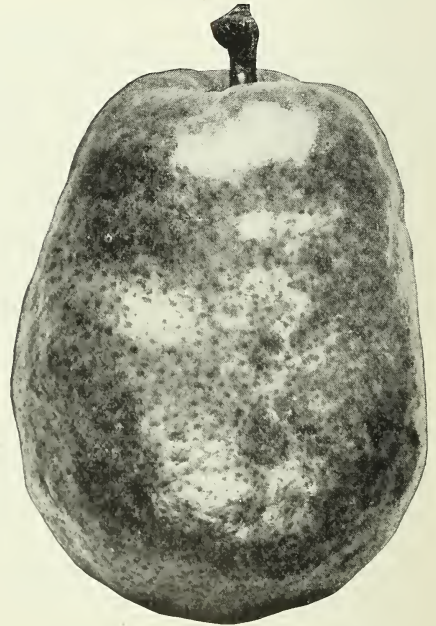
- Clapp's Favorite.
- Osband's Summer.
- Tyson.

Autumn Varieties

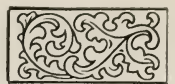
- Belle Lucrative.
- Howell.
- Beurre d'Anjou.
- Idaho.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey.
- Duchess d'Angouleme.
- Seckel.

Winter Varieties

- Easter Beurre.
- Lawrence.



DUCHESS DE ANGOULEME PEAR.



Select Cherries

THE Cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one.

It is one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees, which, with its delicious and refreshing fruit, makes it very desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade, as well as fruit, are so much sought for and so desirable.

We divide them into two classes, "Hearts and Bigarreaus," and "Dukes and Morellos." The first are strong and vigorous growers, making large, open, spreading heads or tops, are best suited for the purpose of shade, and produce large, heart-shaped, sweet fruit. The Dukes and Morellos are all of slower growth; do not ever attain so large a size; are more hardy, less liable to get injured by bursting the bark; and generally produce acid fruits. Two and three-year-old trees are the most desirable for transplanting, and are usually from four to six feet high.

The fruit will bring an average price of \$3.00 a bushel, but is usually sold by the pound, either shipped loose in crates, or packed in boxes. A good bearing orchard 8 to 10 years old should produce about 600 boxes to the acre at an average price of 75 cents per box. The trees begin to bear very young, fruit every year, for which there is an abundant market. The demand for good cherry stock has been very large the past few years. In some sections the cherry plantings have exceeded all other varieties of fruit.

PRICES.

\$1.25 each, \$12.00 per dozen.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS.

(Sweet.)

Fruit heart-shaped, with tender, sweet flesh; tree of rapid growth, with large, soft, drooping leaves.

Allen.—Large, black, very meaty and firm, excellent quality; a healthy grower, immensely productive. Ripens middle July.

Bing.—A new Black Cherry that originated in Oregon. Size very large; blackish-purple. Flesh solid, flavor of the highest quality. Tree thrifty, upright grower, very hardy and productive. A fine shipping and market variety.

Black Eagle.—Large, deep purple; tender, rich and highly flavored. Tree vigorous, hardy, and moderately productive. Early in July.

Black Republican.—Large, shiny black; solid and firm; a good keeper, stands transportation well; moderate grower, rather tender; early bearer.

Black Russian.—Large, deep black, glossy; flesh very solid, juicy and delicious; a fine late sweet variety.

Black Tartarian.—Very large, black, tender, rich and juicy; tree an upright grower and very productive. Last of June.

Centennial.—A new cherry; a seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau. It is larger than its parent, more oblate in form, and beautifully marbled and splashed with crimson on a pale yellow ground. Its sweetness is very marked. Its keeping qualities after being taken from the tree, will undoubtedly render it the best cherry for shipment, specimens having been carried to Europe without apparent injury.

Cleveland.—Large, clear, red and yellow; juicy, sweet and rich; vigorous, spreading and productive; early.

Coe's Transparent.—Medium, pale amber, red and mottled next the sun; tender, sweet and fine; one of the best; vigorous and very prolific. End of June.

Downer's Late.—Large, light red; flesh tender, melting and excellent. Tree very hardy, vigorous and uniformly productive. Middle of July.

Early Lamaurie.—Good size, dark purple, juicy and rich; hardy and prolific; one of the earliest sweet cherries.



Early Purple.—Small to medium, purple, tender, juicy and sweet; fine grower and spreading. First to middle of June.

Elkhorn.—(Tradescant's Black)—Very large, black, firm, juicy and good; vigorous with peculiar gray bark; great bearer. Middle to last of July.

Elton.—Large, pointed, pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; flesh rather firm, juicy and excellent; tree vigorous, with rather an irregular growth; very productive. Last of June.

Governor Wood.—One of the finest of light-colored cherries. Fruit roundish, light yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh rather firm, juicy and excellent; tree vigorous and productive; hangs well on the tree. Last of June.

Ida.—Originated in Pennsylvania, and there well tested and grown extensively; ripening with the May Duke and tree equally as hardy. The hardiest sweet cherry known. Quality excellent.

Kirkland's Mary.—Large, light and dark red on yellow ground; juicy, sweet, high flavored, vigorous.

Knight's Early Black.—Large, black, tender, juicy, very sweet and delicious. Tree moderately vigorous, spreading; a good bearer. Ripens last of June.

Lambert.—In size the largest known, smooth, glossy skin; color dark, purplish-red, with whitish-veins, firm meaty texture, small oval stone, semi-cling, flavor sweet or very mild sub-acid, rich and of highest quality, form roundish; heart-shaped, long slender stem.

Mezel.—(Great Bigarreau)—Very large, dark brown, firm; a free grower, spreading, irregular. Middle of July.

Mercer.—Tree a good grower, very hardy and profuse bearer. Fruit dark red, larger than Black Tartarian and much finer flavor. Season early.

Napoleon Bigarreau.—(Royal Ann)—Largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and when fully ripe, of an excellent flavor; vigorous and very productive; a fine canner. Early in July.

Ohio Beauty.—Large, light ground, nearly covered with red; tender, brisk, juicy. June.

Ox-heart.—(Major Francis)—Fruit large, obtuse, heart-shaped. Skin dark red; tender with a pleasant juice, of second quality in point of flavor. Last of June.

Rockport.—Large, pale amber, light red in the sun; flesh rather firm, sweet and excellent. Tree vigorous, erect and produces well. June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau.—Immense size, rich deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor, bears abundantly and makes a noble dish for the table. July.

Toronto.—Large, black, firm, good quality; regular annual bearer. July.

Windsor.—Introduced from Canada. Tree hardy, very vigorous and prolific; a valuable late variety for family or market use. Fruit large, liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree grows rapidly and comes into bearing at an early age. July.

Yellow Spanish.—One of the most popular light-colored varieties; succeeds over a large extent of country. Fruit large, pale yellow with a bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, rich and highly flavored; tree vigorous, spreading, and an excellent bearer. July.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

(Sour.)

PRICE: \$1.00 each, \$10.00 a Dozen.

Arch Duke.—Large, bright red, and very dark when fully ripe; flesh melting, juicy, rich, sub-acid; vigorous and upright, hardy and prolific. First and second weeks in July.

Baldwin.—A seedling of the English Morello. The tree is an upright grower, more inclined to be round than otherwise. Fruit very large, almost perfectly round, very dark yet almost transparent; flavor slightly sub-acid, yet the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. It is remarkable for earliness, vigor, hardiness, quality and productiveness.

Belle de Choisy.—Medium, round; amber color, shaded with red; flesh very tender and finely flavored. Tree rather upright but vigorous. Last of June.

Belle Magnifique.—Large, roundish; bright red; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; hardy, vigorous and very productive. Ripens last of July.

Brown's Best.—Good size, dark red; very tender, rich and excellent quality; a regular and most abundant bearer; introduced by us and considered our best sour sort. Season very late.

Dyehouse.—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very



early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond, and as productive. June.

Early May.—Small, round, bright high red; stalks an inch long; flesh juicy, acid, good. Very early. Tree dwarfish. First of June.

Early Richmond.—(Kentish)—One of the most popular of acid cherries, unsurpassed for hardiness and cooking purposes. Fruit medium size, round; dark red; flesh melting, juicy and acid; tree slender not a rapid grower, but a great bearer. June.

Empress Eugenia.—Large, rich dark red; juicy, tender, sub-acid; robust and prolific. July.

English Morello.—Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, sub-acid; rich; tree dwarf and slender. If trained on a north wall it may be in use all the month of August.

Large Montmorency.—Good size, fine flavor, bright, clear shining red; tree very hardy and an immense bearer; commences to fruit while young; valuable especially for northern latitudes; about a week later than Early Richmond. Last of June.

Late Duke—Large, light red, flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid. Last of July.

Lieb.—A new Morello variety from Northern Illinois; resembles the Early Richmond, but a little later, and much prized in the northwest for its large size and extreme hardiness. June.

Louis Phillippe.—Large, rich dark red; flesh red, tender, juicy, with mild sub-acid flavor; extra hardy; a vigorous grower and very productive. July.

Lutovka.—A vigorous grower, young branches rather slender; fruit firm, good quality, sprightly acid, as large as English Morello or larger, more nearly round, very similar to that variety in color, but the

flesh is not so dark; clings tenaciously to the long stem. So far as tested here the tree has proved to be very productive, ripening its fruit as late as, or later than the English Morello.

May Duke.—Large, heart-shaped; deep red; flesh tender, melting, rich and finely flavored; tree vigorous, hardy and very productive. June.

Montmorency Ordinaire.—Large, red, acid, very productive. Last of June.

Olivet.—Large, very shining deep red; tender, rich and vinous, with mild, sub-acid flavor; the largest of this class. We find it on our own ground a pleasant cherry to eat out of hand, and when canned surpasses anything we have ever tasted in cherries. June and July.

Ostheime.—(Russian)—Large, roundish, obovate; flesh liver color; tender, juicy almost sweet, sub-acid; very good. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota and found to be perfectly hardy. Middle of July.

Reine Hortense—Very large, roundish, elongated; bright red; tender, juicy, nearly sweet and delicious; vigorous and productive, and should be in every garden. Last of July.

Rocky Mountain Dwarf.—Very ornamental as well as good for its fruit, which is jet black, sour and of same size as English Morello.

Royal Duke.—One of the largest and finest of this class. Ripens after May Duke.

Russian.—See Ostheime.

Vladimir.—A new Russian cherry. Large, red, mild sub-acid; juicy, good quality; very hardy, strong grower and prolific. Middle of July.

Wragg.—Large, bright red; stalk long, rich; a valuable late cherry.

THE NURSERY OF QUALITY.

It is almost unnecessary for us to call the attention of our patrons to the fact that quality is the prime consideration in the selecting of fruit trees or ornamental stock. Every week, we meet prominent fruit growers and horticulturists at our office and the statement is often made, "I am not so particular about the price, as I am of the quality." A western fruit grower recently wrote, "I am not so particular about the pedigree of the trees as I am of the pedigree of the man who furnishes the stock. The latter guarantees the former. In placing my order with your company, I have every reason to believe I will get just exactly what I want."



Select Plums

DURING the last few years, the planting of plums has increased enormously. There is a constant and steady demand for good fruit and the prices have been the largest ever known. For a long time there was a prejudice against planting for commercial purposes, on account of insects and fungous diseases, but these have all yielded to proper treatment and to-day a man takes no chances whatever in planting plums or prunes by the thousand. Every season we furnish fruit growers with lots ranging from one to ten thousand in a place. The experiment stations in practically every state have issued valuable pamphlets on Plum Culture which may be had for the asking.

The stock comes into bearing very early and a fair crop is assured the third and fourth years. From 135 to 170 trees should be planted to the acre, and in their prime, they will produce \$10.00 worth of fruit per tree. A good plum orchard should return to the owner the fourth year, the entire amount expended for trees and culture up to that time, and forever after be a source of continual profit. Plant Plums and, if properly cared for, you will be pleased with the results. The Japan sorts have become very popular for commercial orchards but they bear so abundantly, they require considerable thinning. The old reliable varieties like Lombard, Green Gage, Reine Claude, etc., are still planted extensively.

PRICES.

\$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

CHOSEN VARIETIES.

The Japan Plums are starred. (*).

***Abundance.**—(Botan)—The best of Japan sorts. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree, equaling in thrift and beauty Kieffer Pear, which it even excels in early and profuse bearing. It is exceedingly hardy. It frequently bears in the nursery row. We have seen little one-year-old saplings, but two feet high, white with bloom and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, and of a delicious sweetness. Stone small and parts readily from the flesh. For canning it is also of the greatest excellence. Its season is very early, ripening in advance of other plums. Aug.

***America.**—Originated by Luther Burbank. Fruit large to very large; skin glossy coral red; flesh yellow, moderately firm and delicious; said to be one of the most highly flavored plums.

Arch Duke.—Large, black and prolific. Valuable addition to late varieties for home use or market. Early Oct.

***Bartlett.**—Said to be wonderfully productive; a very ornamental tree, with glossy green leaves, resembling closely the famous Bartlett pear in habit of growth, flavor and fragrance. Fruit oval, yellow, turning to deep crimson when fully ripe; flesh light salmon colored; firm and juicy; ripens before Burbank.

Beauty of Naples.—Medium to large, greenish-yellow, somewhat striped, good quality; hardy, strong grower, and good bearer. Sep.

***Berckmans.**—(Botan)—Medium, roundish-conical; green, covered dark purple; flesh yellowish, juicy, very sweet, semi-eling.

Bleeker.—Tree hardy, branches downy; good and regular bearer; fruit medium size, roundish oval; skin yellow, thin white bloom; flesh yellow, rich, sweet and luscious in flavor. Very good. Aug.

Bradshaw.—Large, dark violet-red; flesh juicy; tree vigorous and productive; valuable for market. Aug.

***Burbank.**—A Japan sort, very similar to Abundance, but of deeper color, and ripening from 10 to 14 days later. Tree is a sprawling, vigorous grower, with large and rather broad leaves; begins to bear usually at two years old. Aug.

***Chabot.**—Medium to large, cherry-red, flesh yellow, sweet, good quality, prolific. Early Sept.

***Chalco.**—A cross between Simoni and Burbank; resembles the former variety very closely, but said to be superior to it. A tremendous grower and very prolific. A superior shipping plum, as it ripens and keeps well when picked green. Must eventually supplant the Simoni, thriving and bearing where that variety is a failure.

***Climax.**—This is well named the “King of Plums,” its extreme earliness, immense size, high color, delicious flavor and fragrance places it in the lead among early shipping plums. Fruit heart-shaped; color, deep, dark red; flesh yellow. Tree vigorous and remarkably productive.

Coe’s Golden Drop.—(Silver Prune)—Large, pale yellow, spotted with red in the sun; flesh firm, rich and juicy; strong grower. Sept.

Czar.—Large, very early, purple, fine quality, productive. Last of July.

Damson.—Large, fine quality; excellent for canning; hardy and productive. Oct.

DeSoto.—Medium; bright red, sweet, rich, and of fine quality; extremely hardy and productive; deservedly popular in the West and North, where most other plums fail.

Diamond.—A large, magnificent plum, enormous size, very attractive, dark purple with a beautiful bloom. Tree very vigorous, productive and hardy. Sept.

Empire.—Large, oval, dark purple; fine quality; good shipper; vigorous; hardy and prolific. Early Sept.

Felleberg.—(Italian or French Prune)—Medium, dark blue, juicy, sweet and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Last of Sept.

Field.—Large, oval, reddish; strong grower, early and prolific bearer. Aug.

General Hand.—Very large, yellow, juicy, sweet and good; a fine grower and very productive. Early Sept.

German Prune.—Large, long oval; dark purple; much esteemed for drying; an agreeable flavor. Sept.

Giant Prune.—(California)—L a r g e s t prune known; very productive; long keeper; fine shipper.

Grand Duke.—Very large, purple, very hardy and quite productive; entirely free from rot; valuable for home use or market. Last Sept.

Green Gage.—Small, but of good excellence; a moderate grower. Sept.

Guii.—Very large, deep bluish-purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish-green, sweet and pleasant; a great and very early bearer, hardy and rapid grower. Sept.

***Hale.**—A Japan sort; large, bright orange, mottled with cherry red; of superb quality. An upright, compact grower. Sept.

Imperial Gage.—Rather large, green with yellow when ripe; flesh juicy, rich and delicious. A strong, vigorous grower; very productive. Middle of August.

Jefferson.—Large, yellow, with red cheek; very rich, luscious and highly flavored; productive; a slow, poor grower. Last Aug.

Kelsey.—Large, heart-shaped, rich yellow, nearly overspread with light red, with a lovely delicate bloom; flesh firm and melting, with remarkably small pit. Sept.

Lafayette.—Medium to large, round, purple, good quality. Last Sep.

Lincoln.—Large, reddish-purple; flesh light yellow, juicy, sweet and luscious; parts freely from stone; prolific. Aug.

Lombard.—From its hardiness, productiveness, and uniform success, perhaps the most extensively popular of all. Above medium size, violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant; good quality; a great bearer. Sep.

Mariana.—A seedling of Wild Goose; round, rather thick skin; a deep cardinal red when fully ripe, and of fine quality. July.

Marsters.—Originated in Nova Scotia. Very hardy and wonderfully productive; color blue black; size about same as German Prune; excellent quality, flesh fine grained and rich. Sep.

***Maynard.**—One of Luther Burbank’s latest introductions, and said to be the nearest perfect of this class of plums. “A sturdy, strong and very rapid grower, with heavy luxuriant foliage. It fruits heavily every year, not over-hanging but yielding a full satisfactory crop, bearing its burden of fruit on the inside of the tree. Fruit is very large, nearly round, color deep, dull red, thin whitish bloom. Flesh firm, melting and juicy, rich and sweet, extra fine quality. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed.” Follows Climax in ripening.

McLaughlin.—Large, greenish-yellow; sugary and luscious, with a fine flavor; hardy, vigorous and productive.

Monarch.—Very large, roundish-oval, dark purplish-blue, perfect freestone, robust, dense foliage, prolific. Oct.

Milton.—Large, round, dark red; skin thin, flesh firm, good quality, strong grower, prolific. Very early.

Magnum Bonum.—(Egg)—Large, yellow, fine canner. Last Aug.



Monroe.—Tree very vigorous and healthy; bears abundantly. Medium size, greenish-yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet. Sep.

Mooer's Arctic.—Size medium or below; skin purplish-black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor; fruit grows in large clusters. Originated on the high lands of Aroostook County, Maine, where, unprotected and exposed to cold, it has for many years borne enormous crops, and is claimed to be the hardest plum grown. Tree healthy, vigorous, an early and abundant bearer. Aug.

Niagara.—Extra large size, dark blue; fine flavor; good bearer, not liable to rot. Aug.

***October Purple.**—Fruit large and uniform in size; color a dark, rich maroon; stone small; flavor fine. Tree a fine grower. Ripens middle of September. Should be in every collection.

***Ogon.**—Large, nearly round, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Vigorous and hardy. First of Aug.

Peach.—Very large and handsome; dull red; good, very productive. Last of Aug.

Peter's Yellow Gage.—Large, oval, bright yellow, rich and juicy, fine quality; a good grower. Sep.

Pond's Seedling.—(Fonthill, Hungarian Prune)—A magnificent plum. Light red changing to violet; flesh rather coarse; a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. Sep.

Pottawattamie.—Yellow, overspread with bright pink and prominent white dots; flesh yellow, luscious, good. Perfectly hardy and an immense, early, annual bearer. July.

Prince Engelbert.—Large and long; deep purple; rich and excellent; very vigorous. End Aug.

Prune of Agen.—A French sort; good for drying; very prolific. Sep.

Prunus Simoni.—A Chinese plum. Large flattened, of the size and appearance of a Nectarine, and of a brick-red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor; growth erect, flowers small, white, appearing in spring; makes a handsome ornamental tree for lawns, etc. Oct.

Quackenboss.—Large, deep purple, flesh greenish-yellow, juicy and sweet, with a sprightly flavor; good. Sep.

Red Egg.—Large, oval, pale red, changing to deep red in the sun; flesh coarse, sub-acid flavor. July.

***Red June.**—Fair size; vermilion red; pleasant quality; very vigorous and productive; one of the best of Japan plums. Aug.

Reine Claude de Bavay.—(Bavay's Green Gage.)—One of the best foreign sorts; large, greenish-yellow, with a little red; flesh juicy, melting and sugary and with a rich excellent flavor; vigorous and remarkably productive. Sep.

***Satsuma.**—Large, globular, purple and red; flesh juicy, firm, dark red or blood color; pit very small; hardy and vigorous. Aug.

Shipper's Pride.—Large, nearly round, dark purple; very showy, often measuring two inches in diameter; quality fine, juicy and sweet, excellent for canning, and an unusually good shipper; very hardy and productive. Sep.

***Chiro.**—Fruit egg-shaped, medium size, smooth, bright yellow, thin bloom; flesh clings to the pit. Said to be more productive than the Burbank.

Shropshire Damson.—Larger than the common Damson; dark purple; much esteemed for preserving; a reliable and abundant bearer. Oct.

Smith's Orleans.—Very large, reddish-purple; flesh yellow, firm and juicy, with a rich, brisk vinous flavor. Grows well and bears abundantly; very fine. Aug. and Sep.

Spaulding.—Large, yellowish-green, with delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, firm and of great richness, parting readily from the stone; very vigorous. Middle of Aug.

Stanton.—Medium, dark purple, with a beautiful bloom; very productive; ripens from September 15th to October 1st, and has been kept two weeks after ripening with no tendency to decay; valuable as a fine canning or table fruit.

***Sultan.**—Said to be one of the most attractive plums, its huge size, deep purplish crimson color, render it a valuable market variety. The flesh is very firm, fragrant, sweet, dark crimson, clouded and shaded with pink, salmon and light yellow; tree is a very rapid grower and wood and leaves very much resemble the Royal Ann Cherry.

Tatge.—Very large, round, dark violet-red, fine quality; very hardy, productive and long lived. Sep.



Victoria.—(Sharp's Emperor.) — Very large, purplish-red; a free grower and great bearer. Sep.

Washington.—(Bolmer, etc.) — Large, clear yellow, marked with red; flesh firm, very juicy and excellent. Vigorous, very hardy and productive. Last Aug.

Weaver.—Large, purple, with a blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of good quality; very hardy, never injuring in even our severest winters. Sept.

***Wickson.** — Large, deep maroon-red, small stone, flesh fine, firm, sugary and delicious; keeps two weeks after ripening; sturdy grower and very productive.

Wild Goose.—Medium, roundish, reddish-yellow; valuable and profitable at the South and Southwest; a free grower. Aug.

***Willard.**—Medium, red, very early and long keeper, hardy, vigorous and productive. Middle July.

Wolf.—Medium, round; yellow mottled red; skin thick; flesh yellow, firm, fibrous, good, free. Tree strong grower, prolific. Good for home and market.

Yellow Egg.—(Magnum Bonum Yellow) —Very large, yellow, a little coarse, but excellent for cooking; tree vigorous and productive. Aug.

Yellow Gage.—Large, yellow, oval; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. Tree remarkably vigorous and productive. Middle of Aug.

York State Prune.—Large, oval, sutured at apex, dark blue, light bloom, firm, juicy, free. Vigorous, productive; a good market plum.

Select Peaches

THE easy culture of this popular fruit makes it possible for every one to have an abundant supply at a very low cost. The season for fresh fruit has been greatly lengthened by the introduction of new and choice varieties. A good tree will invariably bear the second year, a fair crop the third year, and an abundant crop the fourth and fifth years. For orchard purposes, a warm sandy soil is the best location. It should be dry, moderately rich and well drained. The ground must be kept well tilled, which is usually done by planting hoed crops the first two or three seasons. The trees are planted fifteen to eighteen feet each way, and as they grow very rapidly, the fourth season there is little room left for crops. The ground should be plowed towards the trees every fall to insure the best possible drainage.

Our trees are all budded on stock grown from natural seed, which renders them healthy, vigorous and long lived. They are always ready for transplanting at the end of the second year, and if not sold at that time are destroyed. They differ from other varieties of fruit trees in this respect. When transplanted in the orchard or garden, we recommend that they be trimmed to a whip. All branches should be removed. All fruit trees should be trimmed when planted, but peaches more than others, on account of their rapid growth.

The profit of peach growing is almost too well known to repeat here. A five acre orchard should produce several hundred baskets the third year, and at the prevailing prices, a crop valued at from \$2,000 to \$4,000 the fourth year. The following years they should do even better. Splendid literature may be had from the various experimental stations free of charge.

Prices for Spring Delivery Only.

30 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

(f) for Freestone; (e) for Cling.

Admiral Dewey (f)—Ripens at the same time as the Triumph. It is a perfect freestone, flesh is yellow, of uniform color and texture to the pit. The tree is a strong grower and quite hardy.

Alexander (e)—Medium greenish-white, nearly covered with rich red; melting, juicy and sweet; stone small and adheres but slightly; vigorous, productive and very early. July.

Amsden (e)—Medium to large, greenish-white, nearly covered with purple in the sun; of very good quality; an exceedingly early sort. July.

Banner (f)—Tree very hardy both in wood and bud, bears young and very productive, equaling the Prolific. Fruit large, deep yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh yellow to the pit; firm, rich and excellent quality; pit small, free, equal to any as shipper or keeper. Last of Sep. and Oct.



Barnard's Early (f)—Medium; yellow, cheek purplish-red, flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, sweet and rich, hardy and productive; fine market variety. First to middle of Sept.

Belle of Georgia—(Belle)—Very large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Rapid grower, very prolific, fine shipper. Ripens with Crawford's Early.

Bokara No. 3 (f)—Large, yellow, with red cheek; skin tough, hence a fine shipper; very hardy and prolific; good quality. Aug.

Carman (f)—Large, oblong, pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough; tender, juicy and fine flavor; very hardy, and heavy cropper. Aug.

Carlisle.—A new peach originating in St. Catharines, Ont. Fruit bright deep red, practically all over; flesh deep yellow and very firm; strong, fruity aroma and very small pit, which recommends this peach to the canner. Tree perfectly hardy, vigorous and extremely productive. Ripens after Early Crawford.

Chair's Choice (f)—Deep yellow, red cheek, firm; a few days earlier than Smock. Sep.

Champion (f)—Very large, some specimens over ten inches in circumference; creamy-white, red cheek, sweet and juicy; hardy and a good bearer. Aug.

Chinese (c)—Large, globular, skin white shaded with light red; flesh white, red at the stone; very juicy, melting and rich. July.

Conkling (f)—Large, golden-yellow, marbled with crimson; very juicy, sweet and vinous; vigorous and very prolific. Sep.

Coolidge's Favorite (f)—Medium to large, clear white, mottled with red in the sun; melting, juicy and rich; very hardy and productive. End Aug.

Crawford's Early (f)—Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sweet and luscious; very vigorous and prolific. One of the best early yellow peaches. Early Sep.

Crawford's Late (f)—Very large; same color and flavor as the preceding; tree vigorous and productive. Last Sep.

Crosby (f)—Large, yellow, extremely delicious; tree hardy and productive. Middle Sep.

Early Beatrice (c)—Medium, with marbled, red cheek; flesh melting and very juicy. Early Aug.

Early Canada (c)—Resembles Alexander very closely, ripens at the same time.

Early Louise (f)—Medium, bright red, melting, very juicy and excellent. Late Aug.

Early Purple.—See Early York.

Early Rivers (f)—Large, pale straw-yellow, with delicate pink cheek; melting, rich flavor. Middle Aug.

Early York (Early Purple) (f)—Medium, greenish-white; dotted with red, with a deep blush on the sunny side; juicy, tender and rich; very productive. Middle Aug.

Elberta (f)—Large, yellow with red cheek; flesh melting, yellow, juicy and of high quality; exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Undoubtedly the best market peach now known. Follows Early Crawford.

Engle's Mammoth.—Large, yellow; resembles Late Crawford; more productive. Sep.

Everbearing (f)—Large, first crop averaging 3½ inches long by 3 broad; following crops diminish gradually, last ripening being about 2 inches in diameter; creamy-white, marked with light purple; flesh white, with red veins near skin; very juicy, vinous and good flavor; ripens first July with successive crops until early Sep.

Fitzgerald (f)—Large, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, best quality; bears very young, very hardy and prolific; valuable north. Ripens with or just after Crawford's Early.

Foster (f)—Resembles the Early Crawford in general character and appearance. Sep.

Fox's Seedling (f)—A good productive late peach, native of New Jersey. Fruit round, white with a red cheek; flesh melting, juicy, sweet, good. Middle of Sep.

Garfield—(Brigdon) (f)—Large, yellow, good quality, hardy and productive. Sep.

George the Fourth (f)—Large, white with red cheek; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Vigorous and moderate cropper. End Aug.

Globe (f)—Very large, globular, rich, juicy, yellow; quality good; pleasant and luscious. Oct.

Golden Chance (f)—An extra large peach. Yellow with full red cheek. Strong grower and great bearer. One of the best new peaches. Good for canning or drying.



Golden Drop (f)—Large, good quality, hardy, profitable market sort. Follows Crawford's Late.

Goshawk (f)—Raised from Cooledge's Favorite; flavor excellent. One of the finest mid-season peaches.

Greensboro (f)—A large, beautifully colored early peach, ripening with Amsden. Flesh white, juicy and excellent.

Haine's Early (f)—Large, white, with a red cheek; flesh pale, juicy and delicious; hardy and very productive. Middle Aug.

Hale's Early (f)—Medium, white, with deep red cheek; quality good; healthy and vigorous. Middle Aug.

Henrietta—(Levy's Late) (f)—Large, yellow, very sweet and firm, a splendid shipper; good flavor with fine aroma; hardy and productive. Oct. and Nov.

Heath (c)—Very large, creamy-white, juicy and rich; too late for the North, succeeds well South; adheres closely to stone. Sep.

Hill's Chili (f)—(Longhurst)—Medium, deep yellow, shaded with dark red; juicy melting, vinous; hardy, vigorous and productive. A good market sort. First of Sep.

Honest John (f)—Medium to large, yellow and of good quality, vigorous and productive. First Sep.

Indian (c)—(Indian Blood)—Large, deep claret color, with red veins; downy; flesh red, very juicy and refreshing. Highly valued by all lovers of Indian peaches. Last of Aug.

Jacque's Rareripe (f)—Very large, deep yellow, strong grower and bearer. Last of Aug.

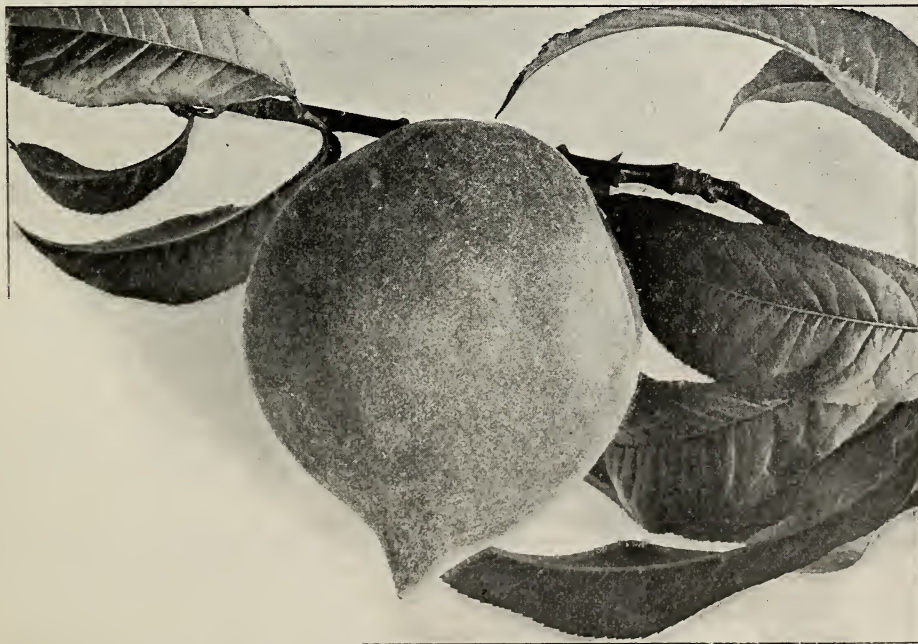
Kalamazoo.—Large, yellow, fine quality. Very productive. A popular Michigan peach.

Kendrick's Heath (f)—Medium to large, oblong, pale greenish-white, with purplish-red cheek; a little coarse, juicy, melting, pleasant sub-acid; a moderate grower and bearer. Last of Sep.

Lemon (c)—A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety; skin light yellow, reddened in the sun; flesh firm, yellow, rich, with a vinous, sub-acid flavor. Ripens first week in Aug.

Lord Palmerston (f)—Very large, creamy-white, with a pink cheek; flesh firm, yet melting, very juicy and rich. Sep.

Magdala (f)—Medium, oval, skin nearly smooth like a Nectarine, color creamy-white, marbled and blotched with crimson; flavor a combination of the Peach and Nectarine. Early Sep.



MAYFLOWER PEACH.



Mathew's Beauty.—Golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, firm, of excellent quality, equal to Elberta in market qualities; ripens later.

May Flower (s.c.)—Size medium; round, bright red all over; ripens well to the cheek; tender, juicy and of excellent flavor. Tree bears young and is very prolific.

Morris White (f)—Medium, dull white, flesh white to the stone, juicy and sweet; valuable for preserving. A fair grower and moderately productive. Middle Sep.

Morris White.—Medium size; creamy white tinged with red in the sun; flesh white to the stone, juicy, and delicious. Moderate bearer; highly prized for preserving because of entire absence of red in the flesh. Middle of Sep.

Mountain Rose (f)—Large, red, white flesh, juicy and excellent. Aug.

Nectarine (f)—Large, pointed, smooth Nectarine-like skin, melting, rich and racy. Ripens with Crawford's Late.

Niagara.—Originated in Western New York, where it has been well tested. Surpasses both Elberta and Crawford in size, color, quality and vigor; ripens between Crawford and Elberta.

Old Mixon Free (f)—Large, yellowish-white, with deep red cheek, tender and juicy, very hardy and productive. Middle Sep.

Old Mixon Cling (c)—Large, pale yellow, red cheek, white flesh, tender and rich. Last Sep.

Ostrander's Late (f)—A new variety, originating at Rochester. An excellent bearer and of good size; flesh fine and juicy and quality good. Nov.

Prolific (f)—Large, yellow, fine flavor, a strong, hardy grower; very prolific. Sep.

Red Cheek Melocoton (f)—Large, yellow, with deep red cheek, flesh juicy and sweet; very hardy and prolific. Last Sep.

Reeves' Favorite (f)—Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and melting, hardy. Sep.

Salway (f)—Large, roundish, deep yellow, with rich marbled, brownish-red cheek, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. Oct.

Schumaker (f)—Very large, some samples measuring eight or nine inches in circumference; yellowish-white and quality good, very hardy, productive, very early. Aug.

Smock (f)—Large size, light orange-yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy, rich and free from the stone. Oct.

Sneed (c)—Medium, creamy-white, with light blush cheek, good quality, very early. July.

Snow (f)—Medium, creamy-white, hardy and productive, blossoms white and shoots greenish, very distinct, and one of the most desirable of white peaches for preserving. Sep.

Snow's Orange (f)—Large, yellow, hardy and productive; a valuable market sort. Sep.

Steadley (f)—Large, round greenish-white, flesh white and delicious flavor. Oct.

Stevens' Rareripe (f)—Quite large; yellowish-white, deep red cheek, flesh white and juicy, good cropper. Sep.

Strawberry (f)—Medium size, white, marbled with dark red; flesh white, red near the pit; juicy with a rich delicious flavor. July.

Stump the World (f)—Very large, creamy-white, bright red cheek, flesh white, flesh white and delicious flavor. Oct. and productive. Last Sep.

Susquehanna (f)—Very large and superb yellow peach from Pennsylvania. Melting, rich and fine. Sep.

Triumph (f)—Large, yellow, with red cheek, a strong grower, very prolific, flesh melting, juicy and rich. One of the best for eating or shipping qualities. The earliest yellow freestone, ripens with Alexander. July.

Troth's Early (f)—Medium, white nearly covered with red. A good and early bearer. Aug.

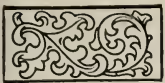
Wager (f)—Medium, yellow, with sometimes a red cheek, flavor rich, sweeter than Crawford's, keeps and ships well. For canning it is superior. Vigorous and sure cropper. Early Sep.

Ward's Late (f)—A fine late peach, resembling the Old Mixon, flesh nearly white, flavor excellent. Ripens with Crawford's Late.

Waterloo (c)—Medium to large, pale green, with crimson cheek in sun, flesh tender and juicy, with sweet, vinous flavor; ripens very early and keeps well. July.

Wheatland (f)—Extra large, golden, with rich crimson tinting. Very firm, good quality, and bears shipment well. Thirty-nine weighed eighteen pounds. Sep.

Willett (f)—Bright yellow, mostly covered with red, flesh juicy and rich. Sep.



Wonderful (f)—Large to very large, rich golden yellow, largely overspread with vivid carmine, with marblings of crimson. Flesh yellow, rich, highly flavored and delicious, exceedingly firm, bright red at pit, which is very small, and from which it parts with perfect freedom. Middle Oct.

Yellow Rareripe (Yellow Alberge) (f)—Medium, yellow, with a purplish-red cheek, rich and juicy; a vigorous grower, and heavy bearer, hardy. First Aug.

Yellow St. John (f)—Large, yellow, with deep red cheek, flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, very good, bears quite young. Ripens before Early Crawford.

Apricots

THE Apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious of fruits. The tree succeeds best and the crop is more certain when planted on a northern exposure, so as to escape injury from late spring frosts, as the buds and blossoms started too early in the spring are often injured from that cause.

PRICE.

75 cents each, \$8.00 per dozen.

Acme (Shense)—Large, yellow, red-cheeked, vigorous, hardy and productive. July.

Alberge de Montgamet.—Medium, very early, juicy and excellent, hardy. July.

Alexis.—Very hardy, an abundant bearer; yellow with red cheek; large to very large; slightly acid, rich and luscious. July.

Alexander.—Large, oblong, orange yellow, spotted red; sweet, juicy, early; very good. Prolific. Russian.

Breda.—Rather small, round, deep orange color, rich and high flavored, free, hardy and vigorous. Last July.

Canino Grosso.—Large, juicy and rich, robust and hardy. July.

Catherine.—Russian origin. Medium, yellow, mild, sub-acid, juicy, good. Early. A valuable variety in localities subject to very cold snaps.

Early Golden (Dubois.)—Small, roundish-oval, pale orange, flesh yellow, rich and sweet, hardy and productive. Middle July.

Gibb.—Tree hardy, grows symmetrical, productive; fruit medium, yellowish, sub-acid, juicy and rich; the best early variety, ripening soon after strawberries. A great acquisition.

Harris.—Uniformly large and oval, golden yellow with red cheek; flesh rich and delicious. Tree hardy and productive. Ripens middle of July.

J. L. Budd.—Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit large, white, with red cheek, sweet, juicy, with a sweet ker-

nel, as fine flavored as an almond; the best variety. Aug.

Large Early.—Large, orange with red cheek, flesh sweet, parts from stone, vigorous and productive. First Aug.

Large Early Montgamet.—Large, early, extra fine. Ripens before July 20.

Moorpark.—Large, round, deep orange or brownish-red in sun, flesh firm, rich and juicy, tree vigorous, but forming a short, stout growth. Early Aug.

Nicholas.—Tree hardy and prolific; fruit medium to large; white, sweet and melting. A handsome and valuable variety. July.

Peach.—Large, roundish, yellow with a brownish cheek, juicy and high flavored, a good grower and productive. Aug.

Rivers' Early.—Resembles Large Early, but of a richer, higher flavor and smoother skin. June.

Royal.—Large, rich, hardy. Ripens just before Moorpark.

Russian.—This class was introduced into this country by the Russian Mennonites, and has little to recommend it save its extreme hardiness. In Russia it is grown successfully as far north as 49° of latitude, and in Nebraska has stood uninjured on the high prairies when peaches and American Apricots were killed to the ground. We have a number of the best varieties, but the quality of all is but moderate. Sep.

St. Ambrose.—Very large, freestone; yellow, with red cheek. Ripens about July 15th.



Nectarines

THE Nectarine somewhat resembles the Peach. It is a delicious smooth-skin fruit. It is budded on the peach stock, and sold at the age of one year from bud, with two year root, being then from three to four feet in height.

PRICE.

75 cents each, \$8.00 per dozen.

Boston.—Large, bright yellow, with red cheek, flesh sweet and pleasant. Freestone. First of Sep.

Downton.—Large, greenish-white, with dark red cheek, flesh rich and highly flavored. Freestone. Aug.

Early Violet.—Medium, yellowish-green, with purple cheek, flesh melting, rich and highly flavored. Freestone. Last of Aug.

Elruge.—Medium, greenish-yellow, dark red cheek, flesh juicy and high flavored. Early Sep.

New White. — Large, white, nearly round; flesh white, tender, very juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor; stone small, and separates freely. Aug.

Red Roman.—Large, greenish skin, brown cheek, firm, juicy and vinous. Freestone. Sep.

Stanwick.—Very large, skin pale, greenish-white, shaded into deep rich purple in the sun, flesh white, tender, juicy, rich and delicious. Aug. For drying and shipping not excelled by any other variety.

Quinces

THE Quince is generally well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. It thrives best in a deep, rich soil, and is benefited by a clean, high cultivation. It is said to be improved by the application of salt in small quantities.

PRICE.

\$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

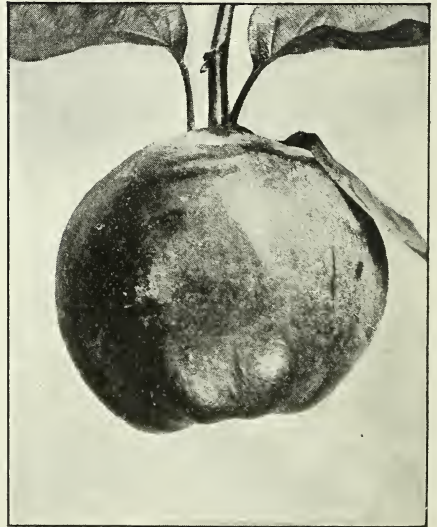
Bourgeat.—Large, golden, good quality, a strong grower. Ripens shortly after Orange and keeps until mid-winter.

Champion.—Very large, oval, fine quality, long keeper, bears very young. A prolific and constant bearer. Late.

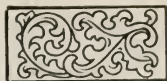
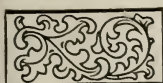
Meech's Prolific.—Good size and form and beautiful color, shaped like a handsome pear, with smooth, fine skin, of a bright orange yellow; flesh very fragrant, delicious and tender, remarkable for its early bearing, and great productiveness. Oct.

Orange (Apple).—Very large, roundish, with small neck, bright golden yellow. Tree has rather slender shoots and oval leaves; very productive. Oct.

Rea's Mammoth.—Large, rich golden yellow; flesh cooks as tender as the apple and without hard spots or cores, flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. Sure to ripen even in northern latitudes; very hardy and productive. We regard it the best of all the quinces. Oct.



ORANGE QUINCE.



Select Hardy Grapes

NO other fruit has attained a higher degree of perfection than the Grape, and no other can be had at so trifling an expense which is at the same time so healthful and refreshing.

It may be planted in many places otherwise waste. It may be trained along the side of a building, or upon a fence that is intended to screen unsightly objects. It is an ornamental vine along the side of a back veranda, or trained to cover an arbor in the garden, or retired part of the lawn. It may be trained upon a trellis in rows.

The time of Grapes for family use can be extended over a very long season by making careful selection from the varieties named below.

The soil for the grape should be dry and warm, thoroughly drained, deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that a sunny exposure is desirable; a slope to the south or west is the best. If a northern incline must be had, only the hardy, early ripening sorts should be planted. Vines should be planted eight to sixteen feet apart, according to the variety, in rows about ten feet apart, as some of the more rapid growing sorts require nearly double the room of others equally vigorous but compact, short-jointed kinds.

The vineyard should be top-dressed in the spring with well-decomposed manure or ground bone; slacked lime or ashes every third or fourth year is also beneficial. To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. Commencing with a strong two-year-old vine, such as we furnish, allow it to grow the first year without pruning. In November or December—as soon as the wood is thoroughly ripe—cut back the growth nearly to the ground, allowing but three or four buds to remain. Never prune close to the bud but leave an inch or two of wood beyond. The following spring allow but two of these buds to throw out shoots; these will be from seven to ten feet in the fall, and should then be cut back to four or five feet. The next spring these two shoots should be fastened horizontally to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, allow only such buds to grow as will leave the uprights from ten to twelve inches apart; as these grow, train them perpendicularly to the upper bars of the trellis. They should be allowed to bear but little this year, as an over-crop will injure the health of the vine. When the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis they should be pinched to prevent further growth. After the vine has shed its foliage and the wood is thoroughly ripe, the upright canes should be cut back to two buds, and, if desirable, the whole vine may be laid upon the ground and covered with boughs or earth to protect it through the winter. In the following spring, one bud from each upright should be allowed to throw out a shoot, which should be treated as in the previous year, and may be allowed to bear a little more heavily. The same system should be followed each year.

The best trellis is made by planting posts, say twelve to fourteen feet apart, then stretch four wires eighteen inches apart, letting them pass through staples driven into the posts at proper distances from each other to support the wires. The wires should be loosened for the winter, as they contract with the cold and would otherwise be liable to draw the posts from their places. When, however, it is not convenient to make a trellis, very good results may be had by simply training to stakes, pursuing the same system of cutting away the old wood and allowing fresh bearing shoots to grow every year. Often a fence or rock may be converted into usefulness and beauty by putting a grape-vine on the sunny side and using it as a trellis.



VALUE FOR MARKET.

There is no fruit that yields so great, so quick and so certain a return for the attention necessary for its production as the Grape. Vines have frequently been known to produce fifty pounds of fruit the fourth year from planting, and at the common prices of fine grapes, fifty pounds would be worth from \$4 to \$6. Now, planted eight feet part, an acre holds 680 vines. If each vine only produced \$2 worth, or \$1.50, this would amount to \$1,020 to \$1,360 per acre.

The Concord and Niagara are still the two leading varieties for commercial purposes, and probably are more extensively planted than any others. The Brighton, Moore's Diamond, Worden, Eaton, Campbell's Early and Green Mountain have merits peculiarly their own and in many sections are planted in large quantities. They are all varieties of established merit and sell well on the market.

The following sorts have a tried reputation, and may be relied upon as possessing a well-established superiority in various localities, and are worthy of trial wherever they have not been cultivated. While those who live in sections where certain kinds are specially prosperous, can plant of those known to succeed, those having no such tests for their guide will not go astray by planting the kinds we have indicated below. We might extend the list considerably, but think it best to confine ourselves to the following:

(b. for black; r. for red; w. for white.)

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15.) (r)—Dark red, bunch variable in size, sometimes large and handsome, thick skin, pulp soft, sweet and sprightly, very vigorous. Ripens early. 25c each, \$2.50 doz.

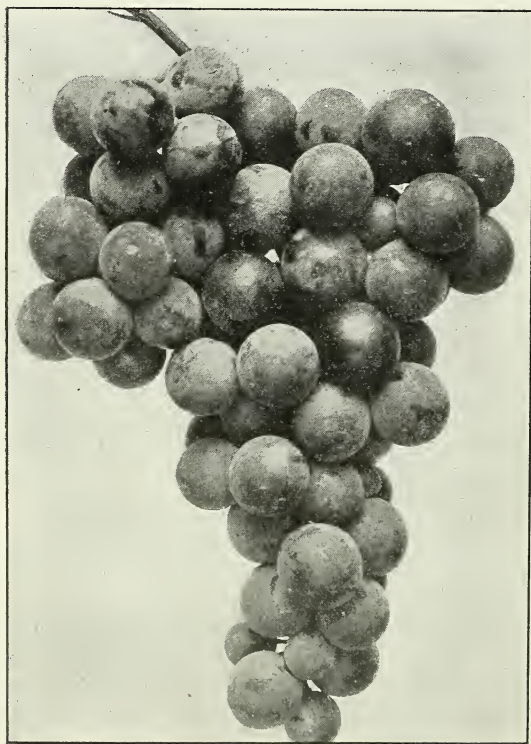
Brighton (r)—Large, compact bunches,

delicate skin, tender, almost seedless pulp, sugary juice and rich flavor, very hardy and productive. Ripens a week or ten days before Delaware. 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

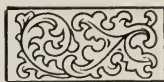
Brilliant (r)—Bunch and berry large, good quality, thin skin, very hardy and productive. Ripens with Delaware. 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

Campbell's Early (b)—Bunch and berry large, glossy black, pulp sweet and juicy, seeds small, few in number, and part readily from pulp, thick, heavy foliage, very hardy, early and a great bearer. Ripens with Moore's Early; but keeps either on the vine or in the house for weeks after Moore's Early has decayed and gone. A very great acquisition, and particularly valuable for Northern States and Canada. Mr. Geo. W. Campbell, of Ohio, was asked to tell about this new grape. He was evidently too modest to wish to speak of one of his own products, but in deference to those who wished him to do so, he said he considered it the triumph of his life in the way of new fruits. It had been bred in the hope of getting an early grape which should equal the great Concord in all respects, and excel it in earliness and quality. This he had accomplished after forty years of crossing and testing. Ripening two weeks before Concord, better in quality, larger in bunch and berry, tougher in skin, and the seeds easily separating from the pulp, together with having a deep black color, make it clearly the best grape for general cultivation. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 doz.

Catawba (r)—Berries round and



CAMPELL EARLY GRAPE.



of a good size when fully ripe, sweet and of good quality. Requires a long season to perfectly mature. 25c each, \$2.50 doz.

Champion (Talman) (b)—Bunch and berry medium, thick skin, very early, quality poor, of no value as a family grape, but because of its earliness a profitable market variety. 25c each, \$2.50 doz.

Clinton (b)—Bunch and berry small, black, pulpy, and of fair quality, a rapid grower and profuse bearer. Used chiefly for wine. Ripens earlier than Isabella. 40c each, \$4.00 doz.

Concord (b)—Bunch and berry large, round, black, moderately juicy and sweet, universally healthy, vigorous and productive. Ripens 10th to 15th of Sep. 25c each, \$2.50 doz.

Delaware (r)—Bunches rather small, compact and often shouldered, berries small, round, rose-colored, skin thin, flesh juicy, with vinous flavor, sweet. Vines vigorous, hardy and very productive. Early Sep. 75c each, \$7.50 doz.

Duchess (w)—Bunch medium to large, rich and delicious, vine vigorous and productive. Ripens before Concord. 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

Early Ohio (b)—Good sized bunch, berry smaller than Concord, adheres firmly to stem. Very early, hardy and productive. 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

Eaton (b)—Bunch and berries very large, compact, shouldered, adheres firmly to the stem, skin thin, pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds, very juicy, very hardy, healthy and productive. 75c each, \$7.50 doz.

Elvira (w)—Berries greenish-white, bunches small and compact; flesh sweet and pleasant; vine vigorous and productive. 75c each, \$7.50 doz.

Empire State (w)—Bunch large and shouldered, berry medium to large and roundish-oval, vine vigorous and hardy. 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

Gaertner (Rogers' No. 14) (r)—Bunch large, berry very large, round, skin thick, pulp tender and sweet, vigorous and productive. Very showy. 75c each, \$7.50 doz.

Green Mountain (Winchell) (w)—This extra early grape was found growing in Vermont, at an altitude of 1,400 feet. It ripened its fruit there perfectly as early as the latter part of August. Color greenish-white, skin very thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet, contains but one or two seeds only, which separate freely from the pulp, quality superb. We obtained our stock direct from the Green Mountains and can therefore assure all purchasers that they will obtain plants of undoubted purity and quality. It is first white grape to ripen. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 doz.



CONCORD GRAPE.



MOORE'S EARLY GRAPE.

Hartford (b)—Bunches rather large and moderately compact, berries large, round, covered with bloom, quality medium, hardy and productive. Ripens early. 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

Iona (r)—Bunch medium to large, shouldered; flesh tender, juicy, high-flavored; keeps till mid-winter; a little earlier than Catawba. 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

Isabella (b)—Bunches long, large, loose, berries large, oval, juicy, sweet and musky; hardy and vigorous, and immense bearer; a good keeper. 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

Ives (b)—Bunch medium to large; berries medium; good quality. 75c each, \$7.50 doz.

Jefferson (r)—Bunch very large, often double-shouldered, very compact, berries large, roundish-oval, very vigorous and hardy, excellent quality. Ripens with Catawba. 75c each, \$7.50 doz.

Lady (w)—A white grape. Seedling of the Concord, possessing all the vigor of the parent vine; berries large, light greenish-yellow, skin thin, pulp tender, sweet and rich. Ripens early. 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9.) (r)—Bunches and berries medium size, sweet and high flavored, very aromatic; vigorous and productive. Ripens soon after Delaware. 25c each, \$2.50 doz.

Martha (w)—Bunches and berries medium size, flesh tender, with very little pulp, juicy, sweet and rich; vine vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens about with Concord. 25c each, \$2.50 doz.

McKinley Early (w)—This is a new, early white grape of the Niagara type. It is fully ten days earlier than the Niagara and as strong a grower, and very rich flavor. Thick, healthy foliage and perfect self-fertilizing blossom. Bunches large and compact, usually shouldered. Berries large, nearly round, very sweet with no acid around the seeds, skin thin, very tenacious, bearing handling and shipping. Will hang on the vine for six weeks or more after ripening with no tendency to shell off or fall from the stems. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 doz.

Merrimac (Rogers No. 19.) (b)—Bunch rather large, short and broad, compact, berries large, round, flesh tender nearly to the center, juicy, sweet and high flavored. Early. 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

Moore's Diamond (w)—Bunch large, compact, berry medium, flesh juicy and almost without pulp, quality good, vigorous and productive. Early, before Concord. 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

Moore's Early (b)—Bunch large, berry large, round, with heavy blue bloom; flesh pulpy and of good quality, hardy and productive. A desirable market sort because of its extreme earliness. 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

Moyer (r)—Of Canadian origin. In habit of growth, hardiness, quality and size, resembles Delaware, but ripens earlier and has larger berries. Very hardy, flavor sweet, delicious and free from foxiness, skin tough but thin, pulp tender and juicy. 75c each, \$7.50 doz.

Niagara (w)—Bunch medium to large compact, occasionally shouldered, berry large, roundish, uniform, skin thin but tough, pale green, changing to pale yellow when ripe, with thin whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet; very vigorous and productive. Ripens with Concord. 25c each, \$2.50 doz.

Pocklington (w)—Bunches very large, sometimes shouldered, berries round, very large and thickly set, light golden yellow, clear, juicy, and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp, very hardy and strong grower, never mildews in vine or foliage. Ripens after Concord. 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53.) (r)—Bunch large, compact, berries large,



NIAGARA GRAPE.

coppery-red, thin skin, free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly, a strong, vigorous vine. Ripens with Concord. 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

Vergennes (r)—Bunch large, berry large, meaty and tender, very hardy, productive, an excellent late keeper. Ripens with Concord. 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4.) (b)—Bunches large, shouldered, compact, flesh tender, sweet and sprightly, quality best, vine vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens with Concord and keeps remarkably well. 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

Woodruff Red (r)—Bunch and berry large, medium quality, hardy and prolific. Ripens after Concord. 75c each, \$7.50 doz.

Worden (b)—Similar to Concord, but earlier, larger and better quality. Ripens a few days earlier than Concord. 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

Wyoming (r)—Similar to Delaware but larger, tender, sweet aromatic, hardy and fairly productive. Ripens before Delaware. 75c each, \$7.50 doz.

THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF SMALL FRUITS.

We plant apples for future generations as well as our own but for quick results we turn to small fruits. There was a time when a farmer located some distance from a large city was considered foolish to plant an acre of berries but the increased facilities of handling the fruit, the immense dry-house industry and a cold storage at every station in the fruit belts, has increased the plantings enormously. In a single township a million berry plants will be put out each year. Plantings of ten to forty acres in a plot are not uncommon, so that we have each year increased our acreage of small fruits and each season have a larger stock to dispose of. We practically never have any left over.

If you contemplate planting any of the fruits we list, in large quantity, we would like to figure with you. We can guarantee true stock which will not disappoint you. The NURSERY OF QUALITY is back of every order placed in our care. If we cannot fill your order right with fresh healthy stock we will not fill it at all. If you give our stock the same care that we have given it in the nursery, the returns are sure. In writing for special quotation, mention distinctly the varieties you contemplate planting and the quantity of each.



Raspberries

THIS fruit should be had by every real estate owner. It succeeds best in a moderately rich, mellow soil. It should be planted in rows five or six feet apart, leaving the plants about four feet apart in the rows. They require good cultivation and that the ground be kept clear of weeds. Most of the suckers should be cut away to throw the strength into the stock for bearing. All the old canes should be removed immediately after the bearing season is over.

All the tender or half tender kinds will be greatly benefited during the winter if secured as follows: Raise the earth into a mound or bank between two hills or plants, and bend them down so as to meet and fasten them; cover with a little earth or coarse litter, which will preserve them perfectly until spring, when they should be loosened, raised and tied to stakes.

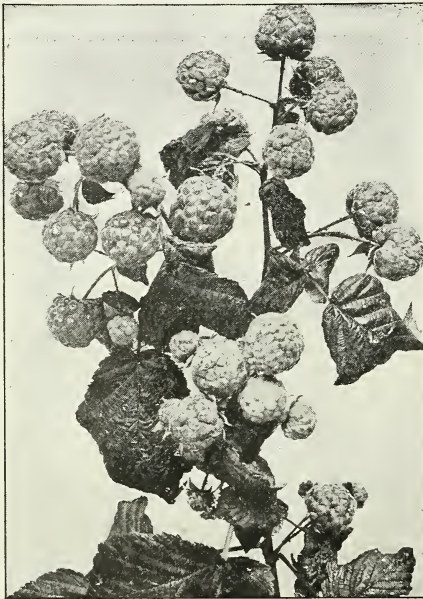
(b. for black; r. for red; y. for yellow.)

Prices—The \$1.50 sorts at \$6.00 per hundred; \$2.00 sorts at \$10.00 per hundred.

Black Diamond (b)—A new variety and valuable market sort. Most prolific, hardiest, freest from disease and thriftiest raspberry grown; fruit large size, good color and quality, firm and very sweet; it has the richest flavor of any black cap. Very early. Send for special circular. \$2.00 per doz.

Brandywine (S u s q u e e o) (r)—Large, bright red, very firm, moderately juicy, sprightly sub-acid, a strong grower, hardy and very productive. Season medium. \$1.50 doz.

Brinkle's Orange (y)—Large, beautiful and delicious, plant tender, when slightly protected very productive. \$1.50 doz.



BLACK DIAMOND RASPBERRY MUCH REDUCED.

Cardinal (r)—A giant among raspberries. On good soil canes grow 15 feet high and are covered with large, handsome berries; sweet, juicy, luscious, rich and sprightly; equally valuable for table or canning. \$2.00 per doz.

Caroline (y)—Medium to large, yellow, orange-red, moderately firm, very hardy and prolific, a strong grower, fair quality. Ripens early. \$1.50 doz.

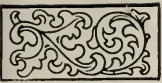
Clarke (r)—Large, light crimson, moderately firm, juicy, rich and high flavored, canes erect, hardy and productive. \$1.50 doz.

Columbian (r)—Very large, often an inch in diameter; dark red, bordering on purple, adheres firmly to stem and will dry on the bush if not picked; of rich, sprightly flavor, the best for canning or evaporating, and probably the most productive of all raspberries. A most vigorous grower, canes ten to fifteen feet in length and often over an inch in diameter, strong and woody, its roots spreading and penetrate the soil to a great depth, thus enabling it to resist drought. It propagates from the tips and never suckers from the roots. It is very hardy, enduring 28° below zero without injury. \$2.00 per doz.

Conrath (b)—Large, good quality, firm, strong grower, hardy and productive, a fine evaporator. Medium season. \$2.00 doz.

Cumberland (b)—A very hardy, productive sort; fruit very large, jet black, and very sweet; fruit very firm and stands well long shipments. Ripens between Palmer and Gregg. \$2.00 per doz.

Cuthbert (Queen of Market) (r)—Very large, measuring three inches around, conical, rich crimson, very firm, sweet, rich and luscious; medium to late; very hardy. A most valuable market sort. \$1.50 per doz.



Earhart (Ever Bearing) (b)—Large, jet black, good quality, robust grower, very hardy. \$2.00 per doz.

Eureka (b)—Large, black, free from bloom, excellent quality, strong, upright grower, very hardy and productive. Ripens with Palmer. \$2.00 per doz.

Gault (b)—Large, beautiful, black, rich fine flavor, a perpetual bearer, ripening at time of Gregg, and continuing to bear on young wood until killed by frost, not a few scattering berries, but frequently 80 to 100 on a single tip. \$2.00 per doz.

Golden Queen (y)—Large, beautiful, amber color, firm and fine quality, vigorous, hardy and very productive. \$1.50 per doz.

Gregg (b)—One of the most valuable of Black Caps. Fruit larger than Mammoth Cluster, good quality, ripens some days later than Mammoth Cluster, hardy, vigorous and great yielder. \$1.50 per doz.

Hansell (r)—Medium to large, bright crimson, fine flavor, canes vigorous, hardy, prolific. Earliest of all. \$2.00 per doz.

Haymaker (r)—An Ohio seedling of the Ohio and Columbian type; fruit a little more acid; enormous producer, excelling the Columbian. \$2.00 per doz.

Hilborn (b)—Large, jet black, best quality, very hardy and productive. Ripens nearly a week later than Souhegan and bears a long time. \$1.50 per doz.

Herbert (r)—Very hardy, cane strong and vigorous; fruit, bright red, somewhat oblong, the largest of all Red Raspberries, larger than Cuthbert or Loudon; flavor very sweet and juicy, very best for table use. Enormously productive. \$2.50 per doz.

Japanese (Wineberry) (r)—Ornamental both in fruit and plant. Canes covered with purplish-red hairs; leaves dark green, silvery gray beneath. Fruit in large clusters and each berry at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort of burr, which is covered with purplish red hairs. These gradually open and turn back, exposing beautiful wine-colored fruit of medium size; brisk sub-acid, retaining flavor when cooked; highly esteemed for canning, preserves, jellies, etc. \$3.00 per doz.

Johnston's Sweet (b)—Rather smaller than Gregg, of same color, strong grower and hardy, high quality, and delicious sweetness; ripening with Souhegan. Stands up well in picking and handling. Valuable for evaporating. \$1.50 per doz.

Kansas (b)—Large, jet black, almost free from bloom, firm, best quality, strong, vigorous grower, very hardy, enormous cropper. Ripens just after Palmer. \$2.00 per doz.

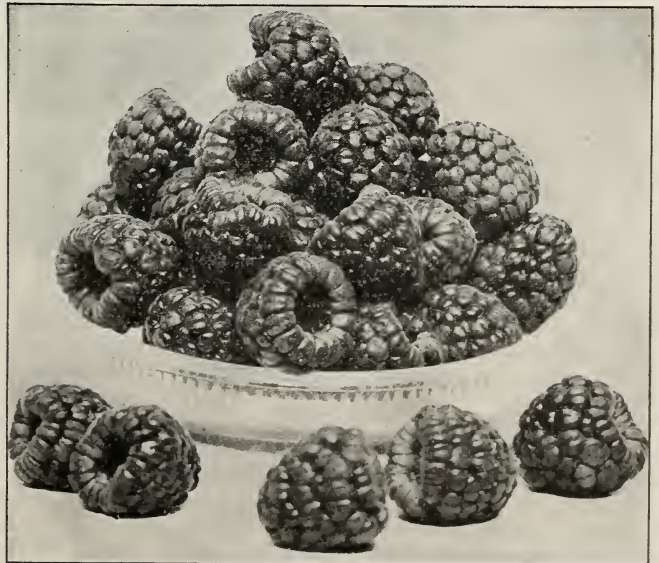
Logan (r)—A hybrid between a raspberry and blackberry. Fruit large, dark red, and of a pleasant flavor. Hardy. \$3.00 per doz.

Loudon (r)—Large, dark crimson, good quality, very hardy and prolific, remains on bush very long, a fine shipper. \$2.00 per doz.

Mammoth Cluster (b)—Large, dark, purplish-black, very juicy and high flavored, perfectly hardy, bears transportation to the most distant market. Ripens just after Souhegan and precedes Gregg. \$1.50 per doz.

Marlboro (r)—The largest Early Red, ripening a trifle later than Hansell. Good but not high quality, cane hardy and productive. The best early red raspberry for the North. \$1.50 per doz.

Miller (r)—Large, bright red, core small, rich flavor, stout, vigorous grower,



HERBERT RASPBERRY.



canes not as tall as Cuthbert, very hardy and enormously productive. Ripens early. \$2.00 per doz.

Munger (b)—The fruit of the Munger is black and resembles the Gregg very much. In size it excels the Gregg by about 25%, being extra fine for canning and evaporating. \$2.00 per doz.

Ohio (b)—The greatest producer among Black Caps. For canning and evaporating the most profitable. Berry not quite as large as Gregg, but of finer quality, and the plants more hardy and will bear more successive crops. \$1.50 per doz.

Older (b)—Large, round, firm, juicy; prolific and hardy. Late. \$2.00 per doz.

Palmer's Seedling (b)—Large, good quality, very hardy, wonderfully productive, often bending the canes to the ground under the weight of the berry. It ripens at the same time as Souhegan. \$2.00 per doz.

Philadelphia (r)—Medium, round, dark red, mild, sub-acid, moderately firm, canes strong, stocky, almost without spines, valuable for marketing, requires no winter protection. \$1.50 per doz.

Shaffer's Colossal (b)—Large, and of a dull, purplish color, luscious, rich, sprightly flavor; very hardy, and productive. Season medium to late. \$1.50 per doz.

Souhegan or Tyler (b)—Large, black, without bloom, medium quality, very hardy, great bearer. Ripens a little before Mammoth Cluster. \$1.50 per doz.

Superlative (r)—Large, conical, dull red; six good fruit weigh an ounce; fine flavor, canes stout, very heavy cropper. \$2.00 per doz.

Turner (r)—Medium, fine, red color, moderately firm, juicy and sweet. Hardy, standing uninjured where many varieties have winter-killed outright. Season early. \$1.50 per doz.

Currants

CURRENTS form a wholesome summer fruit. The many purposes to which they can be devoted and the ease with which they are cultivated make them very desirable. They will grow in any common garden, but will be benefited by keeping the ground mellow and loose and free from grass, and occasionally thinning out the old wood.

VALUE FOR MARKET.

Very few people have any adequate idea of the great profit of Currant growing. The Rev. Dr. Cannon has sold from one-sixteenth of an acre 15 bushels, besides what his family used. He received \$4 to \$5 per bushel. His bushes then yielded at the rate of 240 bushels per acre, which at \$5 per bushel is \$1,200 and \$4 is \$960 per acre.

T. B. Wakeman has 10 acres of Currants, which have averaged more than \$500 per acre.

Black Champion (b)—A variety from England. One of the best black currants yet introduced. Bunches very large, excellent flavor, a strong grower and very productive. 35c each, \$3.00 doz.

Black English (b)—An old favorite; good for jellies, etc. 25c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Black Naples (b)—An excellent variety, large; a good cropper. 25c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Cherry (r)—Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter, bunches short, plant very vigorous and productive. 25c each, \$2.00 per doz.

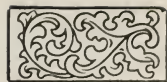
Comet.—Brilliant crimson; enormous size; refreshing and soft to the palate, without acid. Valuable for dessert purposes. 35c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Crandall (r)—A native red-black seedling of the Western wild currant; productive, a vigorous grower, usually producing a crop next year after planting, free from all attacks of insect enemies, but fruit of poor quality. 35c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Fay's Prolific (r)—The leading market variety, extra large stem and berries, uniform in size, easily picked, exceedingly productive. We consider this one of the best. 35c each, \$3.00 per doz.

LaVersailles (r)—Very large, red, bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the best and should be in every collection. 25c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Lee's Prolific (b)—An English production. Large and of superior quality, a vigorous grower and enormously productive. 25c each, \$2.00 per doz.



North Star (r)—Bunches average 4 inches in length; are freely produced; single berries not as large as Cherry; very sweet and rich quality, firm, a good market sort, extremely hardy, strong grower, and very productive. 35c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Perfection.—A cross between Fay's and White Grape; berry larger than Fay's; beautiful bright red; rich and mild, with sub-acid flavor; few seed. Vigorous. Ripens in mid-season. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

Prince Albert (r)—Berry large, light red, bunch long; erect grower and immense bearer, foliage distinct. Ripens late. 35c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Pomona (r)—Good size, clear, bright red, has but few and small seeds, very sweet, easily picked, hangs a long time after ripe, a vigorous grower and hardy. Bears early. 35c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Red Cross.—Large size and superior quality; very vigorous and productive. 25c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Ruby Castle (r)—An old English variety, resembles Victoria. Bunch long and

large, bright red, carries foliage and fruit late. 35c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Red Dutch (r)—An old variety, excellent and well known. Medium size, good quality, bunch long, an upright grower and prolific. 25c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Victoria (r)—Large, bright red, with very long bunches, a good bearer. Late. 25c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Victoria Black (b)—A new black of great promise, long bunches and good-sized berries, a heavy cropper, robust habits. 25c each, \$2.00 per doz.

White Dutch (w)—An excellent and well known sort. Medium size, good quality. 25c each, \$2.00 per doz.

White Grape (w)—Very large, yellowish-white, sweet of very mild acid, excellent quality; very distinct from the White Dutch, having a low spreading habit, and dark green foliage. Very productive. 25c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Wilder (r)—Bunch and berries large, bright red, good quality, strong grower and prolific. 35c each, \$3.00 per doz.

Gooseberries

THE Gooseberry thrives best on a cold, deep, rich soil. It should be annually pruned in the spring, and will be benefited by mulching with manure, which should be left on the surface till after the crop has been gathered.

The varieties we offer below are not subject to mildew, which has been a source of discouragement to many growers.

\$4.00 sorts at \$30.00 hundred; \$5.00 sorts at \$35.00 hundred.

VALUE FOR MARKET.

The interest in, and demand for, this fruit is constantly growing. The expense of cultivation is light and the returns yielded by it are most satisfactory. One firm, from one and one-half acres, sold \$900 worth of fruit. Good plants should produce 200 bushels per acre the third year from planting, and from 300 to 400 bushels the fifth year. The price being from \$4 to \$6 per bushel, usually.

Chautauqua.—Very large, light yellow, free from spines and hairs, very vigorous and a great yielder, a strong grower, thick-skinned, but very sweet and of good flavor. Recommended very strongly by N. Y. Experimental Station. 50c. each, \$5.00 doz.

Columbus.—Large, oval, greenish-yellow, of finest quality, robust grower, with large spines or thorns, foliage large and glossy, free from mildew. We consider it one of the best. 50c. each, \$5.00 doz.

Downing.—Large, oval, greenish-white, very vigorous and hardy, with stiff, strong shoots, foliage heavy, covering the fruit

from the sun and resisting mildew; bears most abundantly and is profitable for market and home use. 40c. each, \$4.00 Doz.

Golden Prolific.—Large, deep golden-yellow, quality excellent, very productive, perfectly hardy and usually free from mildew. 50c. each, \$5.00 Doz.

Houghton.—Small to medium, roundish-oval, pale red, sweet, vigorous, and very productive. 40c. each, \$4.00 Doz.

Pale Red.—Medium, red, good flavor, a rapid, vigorous grower, enormous bearer, never mildews. 50c. each, \$5.00 Doz.



Red Jacket.—Large, red, of best quality, hardy and prolific. 50c. each, \$5.00 Doz.

Smith's Improved.—Grown from seed of the Houghton; larger, somewhat oval; light green, with a bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Plant vigorous and productive. 50c. each, \$5.00 Doz.

Success.—Large, greenish-yellow, early, hardy, vigorous and of excellent quality. 50c. each, \$5.00 Doz.

Triumph.—Very large, greenish-yellow, good quality, free from mildew, very productive; a sure annual bearer. 50c. each, \$5.00 Doz.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

There are few of these that succeed here, on account of their liability to mildew, and also being more or less uncertain. The following varieties are believed to be exempt from these drawbacks, and we therefore offer them, believing that they will meet every requirement of a first-class Gooseberry.

Berkeley.—Immensely prolific, large and handsome, ripens very early; and always commands the highest market price. 50c. each, \$5.00 Doz.

Crown Bob.—Large, roundish-oval, red, hairy, of first quality. 50c. each, \$5.00 Doz.

Industry.—Unequaled for size, flavor and productiveness, large size, dark red, hairy or rough, very pleasant, and agreeable flavor. 50c. each, \$5.00 Doz.

Keepsake.—Very large, straw-colored, of excellent quality, carries well to market; bloom is protected by early foliage, making it a sure cropper. One of the earliest varieties now known. 50c. each, \$5.00 Doz.

Lancashire Lad.—Large, smooth, bright red, fine quality, strong grower and productive. 50c. each, \$5.00 Doz.

Pearl.—A new white variety, which we consider first-class. Similar to Downing in size and mildew-proof. We have tested this with satisfactory results and consider it a fine berry. 50c. each, \$5.00 Doz.

Victoria.—The best Gooseberry in England and the champion berry for the London market. It is the strongest grower. Berries larger than Crown Bob, pale red color and excellent flavor, a late bloomer and a sure cropper and of hardy constitution. 50c. each, \$5.00 Doz.

White Smith.—Large, roundish-oblong, yellowish-white, slightly downy, good quality. 50c. each, \$5.00 Doz.



DOWNING GOOSEBERRY.

THE TWO BEST VARIETIES.

The Downing and Houghton have the largest sale for commercial purposes. For several seasons the demand has been enormous, as in many sections almost every fruit grower is putting out from one to five thousand bushes. It is a favorite plan, in setting out a fruit orchard, to fill in with berries, currants, gooseberries or other small fruits. In this way quick results are secured and the ground is sure to be well tilled.



Blackberries

THE cultivation of this very delicious and healthy fruit is attended with so little trouble and expense that every garden, however small, should have at least one dozen plants. For cooking purposes they are unsurpassed; will yield a dark wine of excellent quality.

Any moderately rich soil will answer for their cultivation, but to avoid a too strong growth and straggling habit, the ends of shoots must be occasionally pinched during the growing season, thereby encouraging the plants to form dwarf bushes, it being easier to work among them, and at the same time make the plants produce a larger crop and finer berries.

An annual dressing with manure will produce an excellent effect on the succeeding crop of fruit.

VALUE FOR MARKET.

Purdy & Johnston have received about \$650 per acre from their Blackberries. The bushes averaged 100 bushels per acre and sold at from 20 to 22 cents a quart.

William Barry, well-known fruit grower, says that "At the average price at which Blackberries have sold in the market for ten years, a field with ordinary treatment will yield from \$400 to \$500 per acre, net."

Agawam.—Medium, jet black, sweet, melting to the core, hardy and prolific. Early. 20c. each, \$2.00 Doz.

Ancient Briton.—Medium, melting, without core, hardy and very prolific. A valuable sort. 20c. each, \$2.00 Doz.

Bangor.—Large, jet black, splendid quality, very hardy and enormously productive. 20c. each, \$2.00 Doz.

The Blowers Blackberry.—Originated by Mr. Blower of Chautauqua County, N. Y. Said to be exceedingly sweet, with no perceptible core when fully developed; a remarkable grower, producing as high as 2750 quarts from one-third of an acre. 25c. each, \$2.50 Doz.

Early Cluster.—Medium to large, best quality, sweet, no hard core, firm and a good shipper, vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens with Wilson's Early. 20c. each, \$2.00 Doz.

Early Harvest.—Small size, fair quality and very early, vigorous and productive, tender. 20c. each, \$2.00 Doz.

Eldorado.—Medium, jet black, melting, sweet and rich, hardy and very productive. 20c. each, \$2.00 Doz.

Erie.—(Uncle Tom)—Large, good quality, very hardy, vigorous and productive, very early. Ripening before Wilson's Early. We commend it most highly. 20c. each, \$2.00 Doz.

Iceberg.—This wonderful berry is the origination of Luther Burbank. The fruit is white transparent; the seeds, which are unusually small, can be seen in the ripe berries. The clusters are larger than those

of the Lawton, individual berries as large, but earlier, sweeter and more melting than Lawton. Like all blackberries the Iceberg is slightly bitter when not thoroughly ripe. 25c. each, \$2.50 Doz.

Kittatinny.—Very large, slightly conical, shining black, moderately firm, sweet, rich, and excellent, canes strong, very productive and hardy.

The Logan Berry.—A novelty, being a hybrid between a blackberry and a raspberry; fruit as large as the blackberry, same shape; color dark red when fully ripe; partakes of the flavor of the blackberry and raspberry; pleasant, mild, vinous. 25c. each, \$2.50 Doz.

Lucretia.—(Dewberry)—A trailing form of the Blackberry, with large, beautiful, luscious fruit. Ripens between the Raspberry and Blackberry. 20c. each \$2.00 Doz.

Mammoth, (New).—Supposed to be a cross between the Wild Blackberry and the Crandall's Early. Grows entirely unlike any other Blackberry plant known. It is a rampant grower, trailing on the ground and under favorable conditions will grow twenty feet in a season. Enormously productive and exceedingly early, ripening three weeks before any other cultivated kind. Fruit enormous and abundant; core small, soft. 25c. each, \$2.50 Doz.

Mersereau.—Originated in Northwestern New York; very hardy; berries brilliant, sparkling black throughout, remaining black after gathered; exceptionally sweet, rich, melting and luscious. Good shipper and keeper. Early to mid-season. 25c. each, \$2.50 Doz.



Minnewaski.—Large, early, very hardy, a great bearer. 25c. each, \$2.50 Doz.

New Rochelle.—(Lawton)—Large, oval, black, sweet and juicy; an old favorite; hardy and productive. 25c. each, \$2.50 Doz.

Ohmer.—Large, finest flavor, very hardy and productive. Late season. \$25c. each, \$2.50 Doz.

Rathbun.—The berries are exceedingly large, glossy, jet black, and of good quality. 25c. each, \$2.00 Doz.

Snyder.—Medium size, no hard, sour core, half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short; extremely hardy, enormously productive. Ripens in good season. 20c. each, \$2.00 Doz.

Stone's Hardy.—Medium, good quality, very hardy and productive. Ripens after Snyder. 25c. each, \$2.50 Doz.

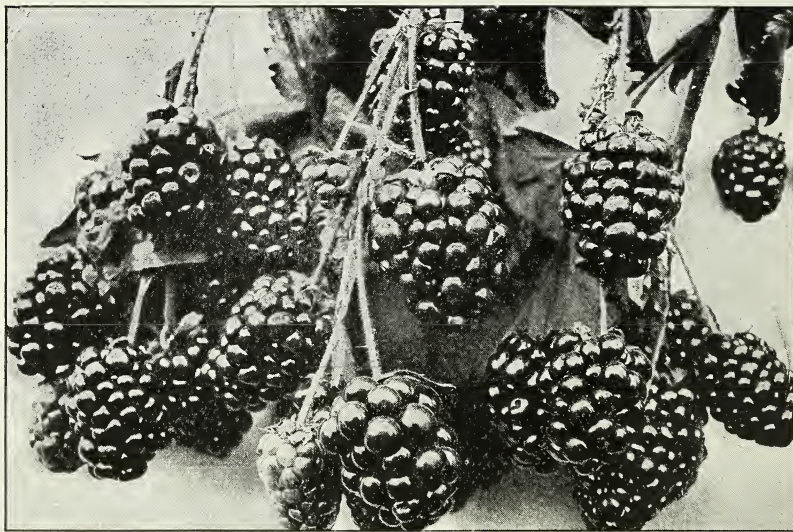
Taylor.—One of the largest blackberries known, best quality, melting and without core, very productive and as hardy as the Snyder. 20c. each, \$2.00 Doz.

Wachusett.—Medium size, oblong, oval, firm, sweet and of good quality, good keeper, ships well, valuable for market, plant vigorous, very hardy, and comparatively free from thorns. 25c. each, \$2.00 Doz.

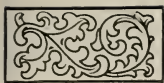
The Ward Blackberry.—Originated in New Jersey. Jet black color and firm for shipment, tender and melting, without core, and of highest quality. Canes strong and stocky, carrying an enormous crop of fruit without staking. Very productive. 25c. each, \$2.50 Doz.

Wilson's Early.—Large, very early, beautiful dark color, of sweet excellent flavor, very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together. 20c. each, \$2.00 Doz.

Wilson's Junior.—Large; measures three and one-quarter inches around crosswise, and three and three-fourths inches lengthwise; produces its fruit in immense clusters, ripens evenly, becomes sweet as soon as black, holds its color well after being picked, and brings the highest price in the market. Ripens early in July. 20c. each, \$2.00 Doz.



WARD BLACKBERRY.



Strawberries

For Spring Planting Only.

“God might have made a better berry than the Strawberry, but He never did.”

IN one short year after planting, strawberries come into full fruiting, return the capital invested, and a very liberal profit in cash or food supply. What more is there to say in their favor?

Every farm has plenty of good strawberry land. The soil should be cultivated deep, with a liberal mixture of well rotted stable manure, or a high grade fertilizer, rich in potash and nitrogen. Early Spring is the best time to plant, and they need one year in the new bed to fit them for the greatest fruitfulness. Rows should be three or four feet apart, and the plants one to one and one-half feet apart. In gardens the rows may be one to two feet apart and the plant six to eight inches apart, which will make a solid mass at the end of the first season.

Those marked (P) are perfect flowering varieties and will fruit alone, while those marked (Imp.) have only pistillate blooms and need to be planted along side of some perfect-flowering variety, either in adjoining rows, or not over thirty feet away.

We list below some of the leading varieties—Others can be furnished.

Abington (P)—An extremely promising new variety; very strong grower, big as Sharpless. Berries good form and extra large; bright red color, firm and fine flavored; fruited last season at the rate of 9,720 quarts per acre. The Abington is a heavy fruiter in thickly matted rows and under poor cultivation, where other varieties were a failure.

Bubach (Imp.)—One of the grand old market varieties that is still in the ring as a producer of extra large berries. We offer extra strong plants that are pure stock.

Brandywine (P)—A very strong rank growing plant, of more than usual vigor. Broad, thick dark green foliage. Will thrive on any soil. Very productive of large, rich, dark red, heart shaped berries; bright yellow seeds on surface, red flesh of very sprightly, spicy flavor that makes it superb for canning and a delightful table berry.

Clyde (P)—A most remarkable strawberry, with light yellowish-green foliage, quite distinct from all others. Enormously productive of medium to large, pointed, globular berries, each as perfect as every other, as though patterned in the same mould. Color pale scarlet, with light flesh and mild pleasant flavor. A grand family or money-making market berry.

Climax (P)—One of the great all around strawberries that will have to be included in any list of three, where most and best is expected. Berries medium large, perfectly formed, pointed, globular, rich glossy dark red, of high quality and one of the very earliest to ripen, first to pick and will turn out a hundred or more bushels

to the acre, before any other great market berry has begun to ripen. The Climax has proven to be one of the greatest selling varieties we have ever known. The supply is often not equal to the demand.

Commonwealth (P)—A recent introduction from near Boston, where it has carried off many prizes. A strong, broad leaved stocky plant, each and every one a great berry producer. It is as large as the largest, and one of the latest berries known, the last being picked on July 22d. It was originated with the idea of lengthening the strawberry season and has made good from the start. Every one of our friends should have a few of this grand new variety.

Dighton Rock (P)—Berries large to very large, the typical form nearly round, largest specimens broadly ovate, but always smooth. Color bright glossy crimson with golden seeds. Sweet and luscious with nice flavor. Firm and will stand shipping to distant markets. A fine variety of great promise as a market sort.

Dunlap (P)—A variety that is prolific on any soil, and under all conditions. A real old stand-by for home use or market. Berries are well formed, of large size, pointed globular and sometimes conical. Bright glossy red, firm and solid, and so very productive as to attract attention. Dunlap is in a class above many other varieties and is a strictly business strawberry in every sense.

Excelsior (P)—A great plant maker, perfect bloomer and very productive. One of the earliest to ripen. Medium size, rich, deep red, very acid. A big money maker



and valuable as first early berry in all gardens.

Fairfield (P)—A fine perfect blooming plant, which is very productive of medium to large, red, pointed conical berries, that are very firm and fine shippers. Extremely early to ripen. Out of 15 kinds on a field of 20 acres, this variety was far ahead as a money maker. They were nearly all gone when other varieties started to ripen. It roots deep, is free from rust and successfully resists drought.

Great Scott (P)—This is a veritable giant among strawberries. It is not only GREAT in size but also for beauty, yield and quality. One of the oldest strawberry growers in Massachusetts writes:

“The Great Scott plant is perfection itself. The foliage and fruit shine as though varnished, having no blight or rust. The fruit is very large, even the last picking, of a bright scarlet color, turning crimson when very ripe. Its season is from medium to late. Its quality is good; the originator calls it extra. It is the most productive of any large strawberry I ever raised, and I have grown strawberries for 51 years. I was pleased the first time we picked the Great Scotts, to hear one of the pickers call to the boys who were gathering in another part of the bed, ‘Boys we are picking berries as big as your foot.’” The Great Scott has received a score of premiums where it has been shown and is attracting an immense amount of attention. Our stock is limited, although we got all we could of it, hence the extra price as noted below.

Glen Mary (P)—Many fruit growers place this variety at the head of the list for general purposes, on account of enormous yield, large size, good quality and adapted to any soil. Berries of a rich dark red clear through, high flavor, ripening mid-early to mid-season. A great market variety that has its friends everywhere, who will not break away from a standard sort that has always paid them. You will always be satisfied with the Glen Mary.

Haverland (Imp.)—This is one of the old timers which we include in our list for the reason, that it is just as good as ever. It is more popular than it was in its early days, twenty-five years ago. You may rest assured that it is strictly first-class or it would not now be in such enormous demand. We have many friends who declare that “The Haverland is good enough for me,” and for this reason we again offer it this season, in its pure state. Berries, long conical, light scarlet, very

smooth and uniform, of mild and pleasant flavor. A good berry under any system of culture.

Lady Garrison (P)—This is another of the big yielders, sure croppers under all sorts of conditions. Begins to ripen early in the season and extends through to the late varieties. Fruit of large size, roundish conical form, bright reddish color and fine flavor. Fine large berries, extend through the entire season.

Mead (P)—A choice variety that should be in every collection. The foliage is stocky, low growing, with broad, glossy green leaves. Fruit stalks usually average six to eight berries, which all attain a good size. Berries are pointed globular, like end of a hen’s egg, deep glossy red on the outside, and red flesh all the way through. While it does not form as many berries as some varieties, its yield is greater, as all the berries mature of good size.

Miss Boston (Imp.)—A new variety that the originator considers better than Sample and equal to the Dighton Rock. While other berries were selling at 8 cents the Miss Boston sold quickly at 15. Berries very bright in color and attractive in box and crate. Try a few of this new variety and you will be surprised at its selling qualities.

New Home (P)—A promising new late variety. A stocky plant of medium vigor, making many runners. One of our friends who had 20 acres of them last season, says it is the best shipping and keeping berry known. Fruit as large and late as Gandy, bright red color, that does not turn dark after being picked, and so productive as to yield one thousand quarts to the acre at each picking. Thrives on any soil, which is unusual for a late berry.

Oregon Everbearing (P)—As its name indicates, this variety was originated in Oregon, and our stock came direct from the parent plants. It is without question one of the great new berries of recent introduction. We fruited it the past season with fine success. It is a most vigorous grower and adapted to all soils and locations. Berry round and plump, very juicy, mild and Everbearing from June until frost comes. On the Pacific Coast they consider it the greatest berry known. Our plants two years ago when first put in the ground, after traveling across the continent, immediately started to fruit and the past year they were a sight. It is strictly hardy, free from blight and considering the long fruiting season, we con-

sider it an indispensable variety and recommend it to all growers.

Parson Beauty (P)—A plant of great vigor, making runners freely and has tough, healthy foliage of dark, rich green. An abundant bearer of very symmetrical handsome red berries, Wilson type. Ripens early and considered a great market or family berry. Fruit conical, uniform in size and shape, ripening all over, firm. Preferred by many as a market variety.

Ryckman (P)—A very early big berry, leader of 15 tested varieties. Attracted universal attention at the St. Louis Exposition on account of great size. Mr. S. S. Cressy, the successful fruit grower and noted horticulturist writer of Western New York writes:

“Having the past two seasons fruited the Ryckman, I take great pleasure in saying that it fully justifies the high opinion I had already formed of it. The plant is a remarkable strong grower, it has a large lead, the berries are held up well from the ground, it is entirely free from rust and is in every respect first-class as to plant vigor. It is in the front rank of the strictly big berries, and is a full week earlier than the other early varieties. Berries weighing an ounce each are easily grown, 16 to a quart. It is a beautiful light red color, and colors up all over without having the fault of the white tip common to some varieties. It is of conical shape, of delicious flavor and dessert quality. It is already a leader with me, and I grow 15 standard varieties for the market.”

Mr. Chas. H. Vick, Supt. of Horticulture for New York State at the St. Louis Exposition, writing from the Fair grounds after receipt of a shipment from New York, States:

“The strawberries were received in perfect condition, not one berry being spoiled, and astonished us all. We haven't seen anything like them here. Even the berries from Missouri and near by towns did not reach here in as good condition as yours. Your berry beats anything that has been seen here and is attracting wide attention.”

It is a most perfect shipper and will prove a valuable market sort. Stock is still scarce hence we are obliged to ask an extra price for the plants we shall have to offer.

Sample (Imp.)—This is a very productive variety, grows freely on any kind of soil, and seldom gets overcrowded with its

own surplus of plants, as do many other varieties. It is a wonder of productiveness. Berries large to very large, pointed globular, light bright red, moderately firm and good. It has yielded 500 bushels to the acre two years in succession. It is a perfect all around berry that will give satisfaction.

Stevens Late (P)—Considered by experts to be the best all around late variety. This variety with the Fairfield for an early sort, make two of the best for garden planting. It produces several stalks to each plant all carrying immense loads of extra large bright, light glossy red berries, pointed globular, very regular and perfect in form. It is a certain yielder and money maker.

Splendid (P)—A strawberry for everybody and everywhere. Will bear heavily whether it has any care or not. Berries of medium size, globular pointed. All one uniform shape and size, of bright scarlet color, very firm and solid, of good but not high quality. It belongs to a class of berries that will thrive and do well on any soil.

Somerset Maid (Imp.)—In Massachusetts it is recommended very highly. Berries very large, handsome bright scarlet and firm. It bears immense crops on high or low land and ripens medium late. Ranks among the fancy varieties, a big cropper, a big seller, and a big money maker. You will make no mistake in trying the Somerset.

Uncle Jim (P)—A moderate plant maker, hence every plant is a big one. Very stout leaf stalks and foliage, many fruiting crowns to each plant. Somewhat of the type of Ryckman, only it is a deeper red outside and has the red flesh all through. Will stand handling and shipping in perfect order. Begins to ripen in mid season and holds out until late. Recommended everywhere as one of the very best big berries ever introduced.

Warfield (Imp.)—Recommended as a great plant maker. Quite productive, medium size, dark glossy red. A superb canning berry. Grand for distant shipment. A well known variety that needs no recommendation.

HANDY REFERENCE LIST.

Earliest—Fairfield, Parson's Beauty, Excelsior, Climax, Ryckman.

Latest—New Home, Stevens' Late, Somerset Maid, Commonwealth.

Largest—Bubach, Mead, Uncle Jim, Climax, Dighton Rock, Ryckman, Abington, Great Scott.



Great Yields—Glen Mary, Mead, Parson's Beauty, Sample, Warfield, Clyde, Lady Garrison, Haverland.

Best Formed Berries—Mead, Splendid, Warfield, Lady Garrison, Miss Boston.

Highest Flavored—Mead, Glen Mary.

Light Sandy Soil—Splendid, Fairfield, Mead, Dunlap.

Clay Lands—Brandywine, Dunlap, Haverland.

PLANTING.

We advise planting strawberries in rows five feet apart and the plants one foot apart. This would require 8,700 plants to the acre, or a trifle over fifty plants to the rod of land. In small gardens it is often advisable to plant them one foot apart each way. With good care, one can reasonably estimate one pint of fruit to the plant. A number of the varieties we have listed produced from ten to fifteen thousand and quarts per acre last year. There is a

permanent demand now-a-days for all the strawberries that a man can raise. The canning factories will take all they can get at a good fair price which will net the farmer from \$250 to \$800 an acre, depending on the care given to the plants and crop. We can guarantee our plants to deliver in good shape, as they will be dug and shipped by express the same day. No plants carried over night. Everything shipped fresh and in perfect order.

PRICES.

Our prices are as follows: 25 for \$1.00, 50 for \$1.50, and 100 for \$2.50. To liberal buyers we will offer a wholesale rate of \$15 a thousand.

Our Family Collection—For \$2.50 we will send 100 plants (our selection) from early and late varieties and include 12 of the new and famous Great Scott and 12 Ryckman. Every garden should have this collection.

Asparagus

To prepare a bed, dig the soil deep and incorporate in it a heavy coat of rotten manure or well decomposed compost. Plant the roots in rows four to six feet apart, and three feet between the roots, about eight to ten inches deep. Cover the bed in the autumn with manure and fork it in the spring. Price \$3.00 per hundred.

Barr's Mammoth.—(Barr's Philadelphia Mammoth)—Originated with Crawford Barr, a prominent market gardener of Pennsylvania. It is one of the earliest varieties, very productive, and grows to the largest size. In Pennsylvania it is much sought after, and brings the highest prices.

Columbian Mammoth White.—Produces shoots that are white and remain so as long as fit for use, very robust and vigorous in habit.

Conover's Colossal.—Immense size, remarkably tender and high flavored, vigorous grower, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year, from one to two inches in diameter, color deep green and crown very close. Can be cut one year sooner than the other varieties.

Giant.—The Giant was formerly the only kind grown, but is now superseded by the above improved variety.

Palmetta.—An extra early variety, tender and of good flavor, productive.



ASPARAGUS.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant

The large size, fine texture and superior quality of this new variety over the old cultivated "Pie Plant" cannot be conceived by those who have never grown it.

We have frequently grown stalks, with ordinary cultivation, as thick as a man's wrist, and from three to four feet in length, and with deep and rich cultivation this is usually the case; in fact, no plant is more benefited by a heavy coat of strong, rich manure, than the Rhubarb.

The plants should be set four feet apart each way, and the stalks will be fit for use the second season after planting. Price, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Australian, Crimson Winter.—Fully six months earlier than any other Rhubarb. The stalk of medium size, well grown ones averaging 12 to 18 inches in length and about three-quarters to 1 inch in diameter. They are pale greenish-crimson color, turning when cooked to a light, clear crimson, and of very best quality. Crimson Winter starts to grow vigorously by October and continues to produce stalks until after the common varieties make their first appearance, some six months later.

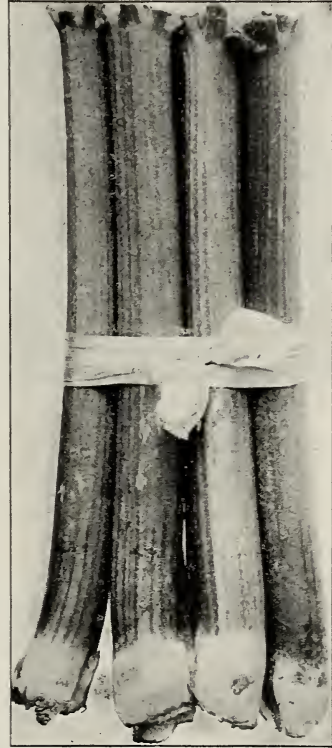
Dodge Prolific.—A valuable new variety, very large, stalks often three to four feet high; very tender; the best variety that has been produced.

Early Scarlet.—Rather small, early and good.

Myatt's Linnaeus.—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor. Largest and best of all for market purposes.

Queen.—Strong, vigorous grower, producing extra large stalks of finest quality, of decided pink color.

Victoria.—Early, tender, medium size.



RHUBARB.

Horse Radish

No garden should be without its Horse Radish. As a relish for meats, etc., it is unsurpassed.

The land should be rich, well manured, plowed deeply, harrowed and free from lumps. As it is a great vegetable to spread, plant in a roomy space by itself. Make rows 15 inches apart, set plants 12 inches from each other. Plant shoots about five inches long, making holes for same with a stock, and set them about two inches under the soil. Have the shoots cut squarely across the bottom, but cut slanting on the top, in order that one side may be a little longer than the other.

Keep free from weeds for the first and second seasons, after which the Horse Radish will take care of itself. 25c each, \$2.00 per dozen.



Mulberries

The Mulberry is not only valuable as an ornamental shade tree, but the fruit is well worth a place in every collection. Plant in deep, rich, sandy loam. The tree requires little or no pruning, and is of easy culture.

Downing's Everbearing.—Large, dark purplish-black, flesh juicy, rich, sprightly, and delicious; very productive, and ripening its fruit in succession for a long time. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

Kansas Everbearing.—Large, excellent quality, hardy and productive. Ripens in Strawberry time, continuing through the season. 4 to 5 ft. \$1.00.

New American.—The best variety for fruit, excellent quality, hardy and productive. Ripe from June 15th to September 20th. 4 to 5 ft. \$1.00.

Noir of Spain.—A new everbearing Mulberry of large size, larger than the Lawton Blackberry, which it resembles; color black, flavor tart, like the blackberry. The tree is a sure bearer, strong grower, very hardy; has a tendency to weep, and could almost be classed as a weeping tree, making the fruit easily gathered. A very de-

sirable ornamental tree as well as one of the most hardy and most abundant bearers. By far the most desirable of the Mulberries. 4 to 5 ft. \$1.00.

Russian.—Very hardy, and a rapid grower; specimens six years old are twenty feet high and six to eight inches in diameter; very prolific, commencing to fruit when three years old. The berries are small, varying from white to black, and are good for dessert and fine for jellies. The leaves are the best for raising silk cocoons, which are of the first quality. 4 to 5 ft. \$1.00.

White (Morus Alba).—Mostly cultivated for silk; produces a small, white fruit. 3 to 4 ft. \$1.00.

Youngken's Seedling.—Similar to the Downing. Fruit not quite so large, and ripens its crop at one time. Very prolific. 4 ft. \$1.00.

Nuts

A remarkable development in the planting of nut-bearing trees has occurred in the past few years. Probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profit or is as well assured of a profitable market for all products, the nuts in many cases paying better than farm crops or fruits, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber that will of itself pay a large per cent. on the investment.

Almond Drake's Seedling.—Originated with Mr. Drake of Suisun, California; of the Languedoc class, bears abundantly and regularly where the Languedoc is a total failure. \$1.00.

Almond Hard-Shell.—A fine, hardy variety, with a large, plump kernel, and exceedingly ornamental when in bloom. \$1.00.

Almond Harriott's Seedling, or Commercial.—One of the largest of all almonds, shell softer than the Languedoc; not long, quite large, kernel sweet; this tree unlike other almonds, is one of the finest ornamental trees, having a fine dense head; makes a very handsome avenue tree. \$1.00.

Almond I. X. L.—Large, generally single kernels; hulls easily, soft shell; tree a strong, upright grower. \$1.00.

Almond Jordan.—Introduced from Spain about 1893. Origin of name "Jordan" unknown. Nut very long, narrow, but very plump, with hard, smooth shell, truncated base and somewhat bent at apex, edges sharp and knifelike. Fruit thin fleshed and covered with a heavy pubescence. Kernel nearly filling the entire cavity, and covered with a most delicate papery skin, much thinner than on any other almond, which is one of its most valuable qualities. In flavor and texture the flesh far surpasses in delicacy any other variety. \$1.00.

Almond Nonpariel.—Large, full kernel, thin shell; tree of a weeping habit and a strong grower. \$1.00.

Almond Ne Plus Ultra.—Similar to above, but of different habit of growth. \$1.00.

Almond — Peerless. — Originated near Davisville, Calif., a sure and heavy bearer; shell harder than the I. X. L., single, large kernel. \$1.00.

Almond Soft-Shell. — This is the "Ladies' Almond" of the shops and although preferable to the Hard-Shell, is not quite so hardy. Kernel sweet and rich. \$1.00.

Butternut (White Walnut)—A fast growing native tree, producing a large, longish nut, prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel. \$1.00.

Chestnut, American Sweet.—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental. Timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees and the Chestnut should be the foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth. \$1.25.

Chestnut, Japan.—Very distinct from all other Chestnuts. Dwarf grower, productive, usually producing nuts when two or three years old. Nuts of immense size, far surpassing all other kinds; of fair quality when outside skin is removed. \$2.00.

Chestnut, Spanish.—A handsome, round-headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. \$25 have been realized at one fruiting from the nuts of a single tree. Not as sweet as the American and tree not as hardy. \$2.00.

Filbert American.—Smaller, and with a thicker shell than the English, but of good flavor; hardy and productive. \$1.00.

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 of excellent flavor. Admired by all for the dessert. \$1.00.

Filbert, Kentish Cob.—One of the largest and finest of Filberts, oblong, meaty, and of excellent quality. \$1.00.

Filbert, Red Hazel.—Medium size, shell rather thick, kernel crimson skin, with a peculiar excellent flavor. \$1.00.

Hickory, Shell Bark.—To our taste, no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this in quality. It possesses a peculiar rich, nutty flavor ex-

celled by none. The tree is of sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements, and is unsurpassed for fuel. \$2.00.

Pecan.—This is a native nut belonging to the (Carya) Hickory Nut family. The tree is of tall growth, and bears abundantly. Not entirely hardy here, but is further south. Should be planted wherever it will succeed. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious. \$1.00.

Walnut, Black.—A native tree of large size and majestic form, beautiful foliage. The most valuable of all trees for its timber, which enters largely into the manufacture of fine furniture and cabinet ware, and brings the highest price in the market. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large round nut of excellent quality. \$1.00.

Walnut, California Black.—This species of Walnut is indigenous to California. The fruit is spherical, the nut hard, but smooth, and not furrowed like English Black Walnut; the kernel is rich and oily. The walnut is of a rapid growth, spreading out more than the eastern kind, but comes into bearing sooner. \$1.00.

Walnut, English Dwarf Prolific.—(Praelparturiens).—A dwarf variety of English Walnut. Commences bearing very young; very prolific; nuts like the parent. \$1.50.

Walnut, French, English, or Madeira Nut.—A fine, lofty-growing tree, with a handsome, spreading head. Where hardy it produces immense crops of its thin shelled, delicious nuts, which are always in demand at good prices. Fruit in green state is highly esteemed for pickling. In California and the South, large orchards have been planted that are yielding immense profits. Not hardy enough for general culture in the North. \$1.50.

Walnut, French, Chaberte.—One of the best. Very productive, extra fine quality. \$1.50.

Walnut, Japan Sieboldi.—Perfectly hardy here, rapid grower, handsome form, immense leaves, bears young and abundantly, one of the finest ornamental trees. Nuts produced in clusters, resembles Butternut in shape and quality, smaller with smoother and thinner shell. Worthy of extensive planting. \$1.50.

Walnut, Japan, Max Cordiformis.—Differs from Sieboldi in form of nuts, which are broad, pointed, flattened, resembling somewhat Shell-bark Hickory. \$1.50.



Figs

Although not quite hardy in the Northern States, Figs will survive the winter by merely bending the tops to the ground and covering them with soil. In the protected yards of our cities these plants need only wrapping in straw to insure a crop of fruit. The most certain plan is to grow them in large boxes and place in cold green-houses or cellars during the winter months. Most of them ripen in August.

Angelique.—Medium, skin yellow, flesh rose-colored, very good. \$1.00.

Black Ischia.—Medium, skin deep purple, flesh sweet, rich. \$1.00.

Brown Ischia.—Medium size, rich and excellent. \$1.00.

California Black, (Mission).—The well-known local variety, fruit large, dark purple, almost black when fully ripe; makes a good dried fig; tree grows to a very large size, and bears immense crops. \$1.00.

Col. de Signora Bianca.—Large, skin greenish-white, flesh red.

Early Violet.—Brownish-purple, small, very hardy and bears abundantly. \$1.00.

Madeleine.—Medium size, pale greenish-yellow, flesh rose-colored, bears abundantly. \$1.00.

Madeleine Early.—Large, skin gray, flesh white, very productive.

Pregussata.—Small, round, skin purplish-brown, flesh deep red, rich and luscious. \$1.00.

Smyrna (Lob Ingir).—Fruit large to very large, decidedly flattened, like an

onion; being compressed in diameter from stem to eye, neck thin, distinct but short; generally straight. Ribs heavy, uneven, knotted and branching. Eye large, with numerous scales of amber tint, open and wide, so that the pulp can be seen through the opening. Skin the color of bees wax, smooth and waxy; shaded greenish. Pulp pale to dark amber, when unripe, shaded red. No distinct iris. Seeds large, flattened. Tree a strong, spreading, but rather a straggling grower, with heavy branches. \$1.00.

Turkey.—Brownish-purple, large, rich and excellent. \$1.00.

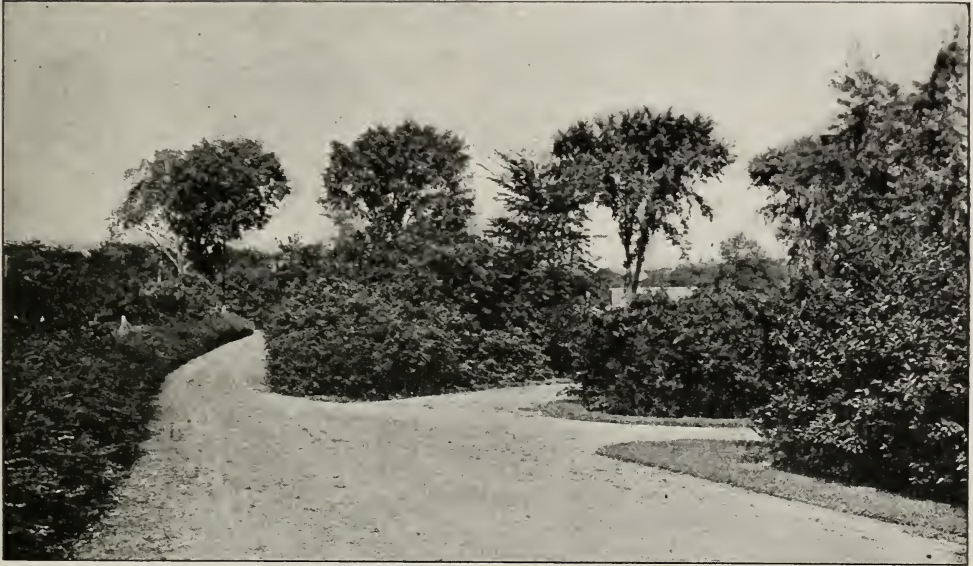
White Adriatic.—This variety takes the lead of all figs planted in California and has of late years proved the most profitable fig grown. The best dried figs have been produced from this variety. Tree a strong and healthy grower; fruit about medium size, skin white and thin, pulp red, exceedingly aromatic, and changes to amber color when dried. \$1.00.

White Genoa.—Large, yellowish-white flesh tinted with red, very rich and good. \$1.00.

White Ischia.—Small, pale greenish-yellow; flesh purple, highly flavored and luscious. \$1.00.

Persimmon American

This makes a very handsome ornamental tree, and is tolerably hardy here. The fruit, although pungent when green, becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to early frost. \$1.00.



VIEW OF PART OF SOUTH SIDE OF OUR LAWN, SHOWING ROADS TO STREET, OFFICE AND PACKING GROUNDS. AMERICAN ELM TREES IN BACKGROUND.

Ornamental Trees

IN the following list are included all the best varieties of deciduous trees, both upright and drooping. Nearly all drop their leaves in winter. At the end of the list, will be found tables, showing weeping or drooping trees, those with colored foliage, bright bark, flowering varieties, fruit, etc. arranged so that it is comparatively easy to make any kind of selection desired.

To enable planters to select trees with proper judgment as to their ultimate size at maturity, we have placed a figure after each name, to designate the different sizes.

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| 1. | Trees which attain a height of 50 ft. and upwards. |
| 2. | “ “ “ “ 20 to 40 feet. |
| 3. | “ “ “ “ 10 to 20 feet. |
| 4. | “ “ “ “ 1 to 8 feet. |

ACER. Maple

Very valuable for shade. Vigorous, free from disease, hardy and adapted to all soils. Specially recommended for street planting. We give below most of the best sorts.

A. campestre (English or Cork-Barked Maple. 2). A slow growing, stocky tree of roundish habit; corky bark; small handsome foliage; hardy. A native of Europe. \$2.00.

A. Circinatum (Round-leaved or Vine Maple. 3). A rare and pretty species from Oregon, of slow growth. Resembles Japanese varieties. Autumn coloring is fine. \$1.50.

A. colchicum rubrum. 2. Young growth of both wood and foliage is red, changing to green when mature. Leaves remain on tree until late fall.

A. dasycarpum or eriocarpum (Silver-leaved or White. 1). A hardy, rapid growing, native variety, of irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silvery beneath. Valuable for producing quick shade. Smooth straight trunk. Valuable for street planting. \$1.25.

Var. crispum (Crisp-leaved Silver Maple. 2). Foliage deep cut and crimped, different from any other species. Medium rather compact grower. \$2.00.



Var. heterophyllum laciniatum (Cut-leaved Silver Maple. 1). Erect grower of fine appearance, cut-leaved, some slightly, others deeply cleft and lacinated. \$2.00.

Var. lutescens (Yellow-leaved Silver Maple. 2). Bright yellow leaves. Its rich bronze shoots in spring, and yellow-green foliage in summer renders it a valuable tree for the landscape.

Var. tripartitum (Three-parted-leaved Silver Maple. 2). Leaves deeply lobed, and three-parted; young wood marked with white spots, which are particularly noticeable in winter.

Var. laciniatum Wierii (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. 1). One of the most rapid and graceful growing of weeping trees, forming beautiful specimens in a short time. Foliage deeply cut and borne on long recurving, pendulous branches; can be pruned severely. Perfectly hardy. \$1.25.

A. Heldreichii. 2. A fine new species. Upright grower, with large, dark-green deeply-lobed foliage. \$2.00.

A. Monspessulanum (Montpelier Maple. 3). A handsome small tree, with rounded head. Leaves small, palmately three-lobed.

A. macrophyllum (Oregon Maple. 1). Foliage much like the European Sycamore, a tree which it much resembles in other respects, except that it is more round-headed and robust of growth. \$2.00.

A. obtusatum. 2. A species from Southern Europe, medium growth and with fair sized foliage.

A. Pennsylvanicum (Striped Barked Maple. 2). A desirable native tree of rounded form; very attractive dark-green bark, marked with stripes; foliage light green; rapid grower. \$2.50.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple. 1). A native of Europe. Now planted very largely, on account of its clean, broad foliage of rich deep green. Stout, vigorous grower, of spreading rounded form. Very hardy and makes dense shade. One of the most popular maples. \$2.00.

Var. cucullatum (Curly-leaved Maple. 2). Lobes of leaves curl and turn inwards, giving the tree a novel appearance.

Var. digitatum foliis aureo marginatus. 3. A variety with gold-margined leaves.

Var. dissectum (Cut-leaved Norway Maple. 3). A compact grower, dense, dark green foliage, regularly and deeply cut, almost dividing leaf into three parts.

Var. "Geneva." 2. A purple-leaved variety of Norway Maple, quite distinct from Reitenbach's or Schwedler's.

Var. laciniatum (Cut-leaved or Eagle's Claw Norway Maple. 3). A curious variety of Norway having deeply-lobed and sharp pointed leaves, resembling an eagle's claw. Very scarce. \$2.00.

Var. Lorbergii (Lorberg's Norway Maple. 3). Foliage deeply cut; somewhat resembles the Cut-Leaved Norway.

Var. O. Stoll. 2. Upright growth. Foliage large, round, dark bronze, hanging downward on very large stalks. One of the finest new trees.

Var. Reitenbachi (Reitenbach's Maple. 2). Pyramidal habit; dark purple leaves retaining color throughout the season. Purplish scarlet in autumn. \$1.50.

Var. Schwedlerii (Schwedler's Norway Maple. 2). Young shoots and leaves of a purplish crimson color, changing to a purplish-green in the older leaves. A very desirable tree. \$2.00.

Var. undulatum. 2. A new variety. Erect habit and vigorous growth. Foliage very dark green, with edges curiously cut and curled. Quite distinct.



NORWAY MAPLE. ACER PLATANOIDES.



A. pseudo platanus (European Sycamore Maple. 2). A handsome tree. Upright, rapid grower. Large foliage, with smooth, ash-gray colored bark. \$1.50.

Var. bicolor. 2. A fine variety, foliage distinctly marked green and yellow.

Var. foliis atropurpureus (Dark Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple. 2). A strong, rapid grower. Foliage deep green above and purplish red beneath. Produces fine effect with other trees. \$2.50.

Var. foliis purpureis (Prince Handjery. 3). A dwarf Sycamore Maple, foliage purplish, deeply lobed. Distinct and fine.

Var. nervosum. 2. Large, handsome foliage, dark, purplish green, marked with yellow on the upper side. Reddish purple underneath. Distinct.

Var. purpurea (Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple. 2). Foliage dark green above, and redding purple underneath. Plant with golden-leaved trees. \$2.00.

Var. Simon Louis Freres. 2. Foliage large, green, distinctly marked with white; leaf stalks reddish. Plant in shaded position.

Var. tricolor (Tricolor-leaved Sycamore Maple. 2). Leaves distinctly marked with white, red, and green, retaining their variegation all summer.

Var. Worleii (Worle's Golden-leaved Sycamore Maple. 2). Foliage Golden yellow in spring, changing to duller shade later; the young growth continues brilliant during the summer; can be grouped effectively with purple-leaved trees.

A. rubrum (Red or Scarlet Maple, Red-Bud Maple. 2). A handsome and distinct variety, with flowers of a fine purplish-red, appearing very early in the spring. Leaves

change to a brilliant scarlet in autumn. Desirable for lawn or street planting. \$2.00.

Var. Drummondii. 3. A scarlet variety of dwarf habit; strong, compact grower; foliage very large, reddish above, silvery beneath.

Var. fulgens. 3. A dwarf variety, forming a very conspicuous round head. Flowers bright red.

Var. globosum. 3. Very compact, slow growth; flowers bright scarlet and showy; leaves deep green above, and silvery beneath.

A. saccharinum (Sugar or Rock Maple. 1). A well known native tree valuable alike for its production of sugar and wood; its stately form, rapid growth and fine foliage, make it desirable as an ornamental shade tree. \$2.00.

Var. monumentalis (Monumental Sugar Maple. 2). Of compact, pyramidal habit; second growth of foliage brilliant crimson, which, contrasted with the older foliage, produces a charming effect. \$2.50.

A. spicatum (Mountain Maple. 2). A moderate grower, medium-sized leaves, rough, three to five lobed, somewhat pointed; flowers greenish, in clusters, becoming somewhat pendulous.

A. Tartaricum (Tartarian Maple. 2). A native of Southeastern Europe, of medium size and rounded form; small leaves and a moderate grower. Perfectly hardy.

Var. ginnala (Siberian Maple. 3). Of dwarf habit and compact form. Foliage deeply cut, somewhat purple when young. Fine for small lawns.

A. velutinum (Velvety-leaved Maple. 3). A vigorous growing species with large five-lobed leaves of a dark green color.

JAPANESE MAPLES

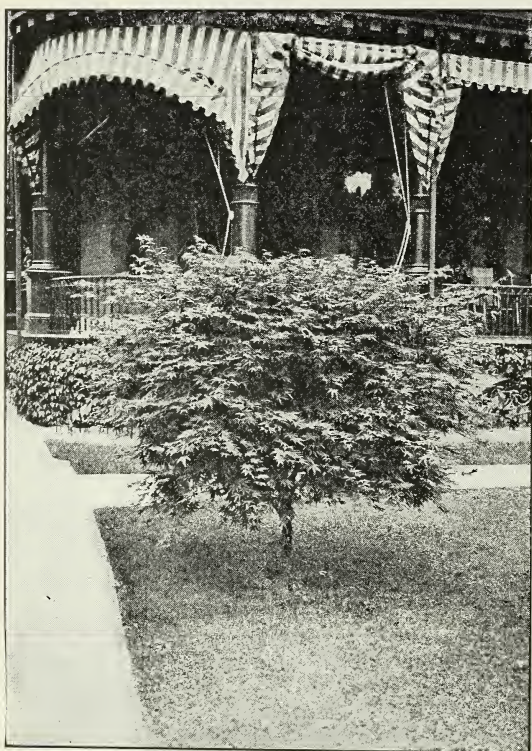
The Japanese Maples are so shrub-like in growth, and many of them of such beautiful colors, that we class them by themselves. They are very desirable for small lawns, and produce handsome effect when planted with green-leaved forms. The blood-leaved atropurpureum as well as the purple and green leaved dissectum, are very much in demand. In groups plant four to six feet apart.

Acer Japonicum (Japanese Maple. 3). This is a slow growing variety with handsome scalloped deep-green leaves. \$2.50.

Var. aureum (Golden-leaved. 3). A golden-leaved variety of the above, very desirable but quite scarce. Foliage changes from green to gold, to bronze and then to a greener shade again. \$2.50.

Var. laetum. 3. This variety produces young leaves of a deep red, which gives way to green later on; of larger growth than the above.

Var. palmatum. 3. A largebroad-leaved sort, the foliage of which is a light green in summer, changing to a golden bronze in late autumn. One of the stronger growing kinds.



JAPANESE RED MAPLE. ACER POLYMORPHUM ATROPURPUREUM.

A. polymorphum (Original Japanese Maple. 3). A parent form of many of the other varieties. Small, deeply-lobed leaves, feathery in appearance. Very showy. \$2.50.

Var. atropurpureum. 3. Blood-leaved Japanese Maple. One of the most popular sorts and in the greatest demand. Identical in growth and form of leaf of the preceding species, but brilliant foliage. Particularly handsome in early spring, and remains good color throughout season. \$2.50.

Var. ampelopsilobum. 3. Foliage rather larger than the typical form. The tips of the leaves are of a slightly reddish hue. Strong grower.

Var. cristatum. 3. A pretty variety with curious cut olive-green leaves. Quite distinct from any other and rare.

Var. dissectum (Cut leaved Japanese Maple. 4). A striking form, with fine green foliage and somewhat drooping growth, of almost fern-like character. \$2.50.

Var. dissectum atropurpureum. 4. Of the same character as above, with the addition of the blood-leaved feature. Used in all collections. Fine for center of flower bed. \$2.50.

Var. pinnatifolium atropurpureum. 4. Another finely divided blood-leaved sort, but quite distinct from the preceding.

Var. reticulatum. 4. Foliage deep yellow when first expanded, changing to green later in the summer. Not a strong grower. \$2.50.

Var. roseum marginatum. 4. An attractive variety, the margins of the leaves tipped with rose.

A. rufinerve. 2. A Japanese species, the foliage of which changes to a beautiful orange yellow in autumn.

AESCULUS. Horse Chestnut

A. glabra (Ohio Buckeye. 2). A popular variety in the west. Large size, smooth leaves; yellow flowers. Blooms before the other varieties. \$1.50.

A. Hippocastaneum (European or White Flowering Horse Chestnut. 1). A very beautiful, well known tree, forming a round compact head, with dark green foliage and an abundance of spikes of white flowers, slightly marked with red. Very hardy and healthy variety. \$2.00.

Var. alba flore pleno (Double White-flowered Horse Chestnut. 1). A fine and rare variety. Larger panicles than common sort. Pyramidal in form. No fruit. \$2.50.

Var. memmingerii (Memminger's Horse Chestnut. 2). Foliage completely dotted with white. Of handsome compact growth.

Var. rubicunda (Red-flowered Horse Chestnut. 2). Round in form, producing showy red flowers a little later in the season than the white. Foliage also a deeper green. \$2.50.

Var. nana Van Houtte. 3. Of dwarf habit; luxuriant dark green foliage.

A. turbinata. 1. A Japanese species with very large foliage, that is distinct and fine.

A. umbraculifera. 3. Pyramidal in form, compact and a moderate grower. \$2.00.

(For Smooth Fruited Horse Chestnuts, see Pavia.)



WHITE FLOWERING HORSE CHESTNUT. *AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANEUM*.

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven

A. glandulosa. 1. A Japanese tree, with long feathery foliage; rapid grower, producing a tropical effect; exempt from all diseases and insects. \$1.50.

ALNUS. Alder

A. glutinosa (European or Common Alder. 2). Rapid growing, with roundish wedge-shaped, wavy foliage. Specially adapted to moist situations. \$1.25.

Var. laciniata (Cut-leaved Alder. 2). Of pyramidal habit, with dark lacinated foliage. Vigorous and hardy. \$1.50.

Var. laciniata imperialis (Imperial Cut-leaved Alder. 2). A striking and beautiful tree, with delicately and deeply cut foliage; hardy and of vigorous growth, forming an open and handsome shaped head. \$2.00.

A. incana (Black or Speckled Alder. 3). Oval dark green foliage; will grow in any soil. \$2.00.

Var. laciniata. 2. A distinct handsome tree, with regularly lacinated foliage.

A. firma. 2. From Japan. Foliage resembles the cherry, being glossy and ornamental.

A. tiliacea (Linden-leaved Alder. 3). Medium size with large, handsome, cordate, dark green leaves; very distinct.

AMELANCHIER. Mespilus

A. botryapium. 2. An American species known locally as June Berry, Wild Pear, Service Tree or Shad Blow. A great profusion of white flowers early in April, succeeded by small purplish, palatable fruit, ripe in July. One of the best early flowering trees. \$1.50.

Var. spicata (Snowy Mespilus. 3.) Large white flowers in early Spring; specially valuable for small lawns.

A. ovalis. 3. A handsome round-headed small tree, having bright scarlet berries in autumn.

AMYGADALUS. Almond

A. communis flore roseo pleno (Large Double-flowering Almond. 3). A vigorous tree, covered in May with double rose-colored blossoms, like small roses. 75c.

A. communis striata (Striped-barked Almond. 4). Bark and foliage yellow striped; very ornamental.

A. Davidiana alba (White-flowering Almond. 4). Single white flowers appear before leaves; the first tree to flower in the spring, hence particularly desirable on this account. 75c.

A. Davidiana rubra. 3. A variety with single rose-colored flowers.

BETULA. BIRCH

B. alba (European White Weeping Birch. 1). A graceful tree, with silvery bark and slender branches. Erect when young, but after four or five years assumes an elegant drooping habit. Very desirable. \$2.00.

Var. fastigiata (Pyramidal Birch. 2). Of pyramidal habit, like the Lombardy Poplar. Bark silvery white. \$2.00.

Var. atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Birch. 2). A vigorous growing species, with rich purple foliage. \$2.50.



Var. pendula laciniata (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). Without question one of the most popular and beautiful weeping or pendulous trees, for planting in yards or lawns. Its bark is white or silvery, branches of a drooping habit, with foliage that is deeply cut and fine. Rapid grower and perfectly hardy. The most popular of all birches. \$2.00.

Var. pendula Youngii (Young's Weeping Birch. 3). Grafted on stems four to five feet high, it forms beautiful drooping heads, and its slender shoots drop gracefully to the ground. \$2.50.

Var. pubescens (Downy-leaved Birch. 2). A native of Germany, resembling the European White Birch, but more vigorous and branches slightly pendulous.

Var. tristis. 2. A European variety of pendulous habit.

Var. urticifolia (Nettle-leaved Birch. 2). A tree of rather slow growth, with irregularly cut foliage of a deep green color.

B. bhojpattra (Indian Paper Birch. 2). Of upright growth, with large heart-shaped foliage.

B. costata. (A species from the Amoor River. 2). Of fine erect habit with cordate leaves.

B. lenta (Sweet, Black or Cherry Birch. 2). Somewhat resembles a cherry tree, dark brown, spicy bark; broad foliage. \$2.00.

B. nana (Dwarf Birch. 4). Dwarf in habit, leaves numerous, round, crenated. Young wood downy. \$2.00.

B. rubra (Red, or River Birch. 2). An American species of moderate growth, with fine foliage and reddish brown bark. \$2.00.

B. papyracea (Paper or Canoe Birch. 1). Native of America. Bark brilliant white, leaves large and handsome. \$2.00.

B. populifolia (American White Birch. 2). An American species of rapid growth,



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. BETULA PENDULA LACINIATA. VIEW FROM A ROCHESTER STREET.

with triangular, taper pointed, smooth and glossy leaves. \$1.50.

B. pumila. 3. A singular western species growing only about bush size.

BROUSSONETIA. Paper Mulberry

B. kaempferi. 3. A Japanese species of quick growth with large leaves. \$3.00.

B. papyrifera (Common Paper Mulberry. 3). This makes a very pretty, round headed tree, and thrives well in cities. \$3.00.

CARPINUS. Hornbeam

C. Americana (American Hornbeam, Blue or Water Beech. 2). A native species similar in growth to the beech, but with thinner and more irregular foliage. Makes an ornamental hedge. \$1.50.



YOUNG'S WEeping BIRCH. *BETULA PENDULA YOUNGII.*

C. betulus (European Horse Beech. 3). Thick foliage well adapted for making a dense hedge. \$1.50.

Var. Paragon. 3. Large fruit; very productive. \$2.00.

Var. Ridgely. 3. Another fine variety producing large fruit. \$2.00.

CARYA. Hickory

C. alba (Shell Bark or Shag Bark Hickory. 1). The most valuable of the family. The nuts are whiter and the shell thinner than any other. \$2.00.

(For other species see nut trees).

CASTANEA. Chestnut

C. Americana (American Chestnut. 1). A well known native species. A stately tree, with broader leaves than the Spanish, and producing smaller fruit. A handsome tree when in full bloom. \$1.25.

C. Japonica (Japan Chestnut. 3). Habit and foliage like Spanish with very large fruit. \$2.00.

C. pumila (Chinquapin Chestnut. 3). Of shrub like form with small black shelled sweet nuts. \$2.50.

C. vesca (Sweet or Spanish Chestnut. Marron. 3). Introduced from Asia Minor. Valuable both for ornament and fruit. A handsome lawn tree and produces much larger fruit than the American tree. \$2.00.

Var. Numbo. 3. A variety which produces large handsome fruit. \$2.00.

CATALPA

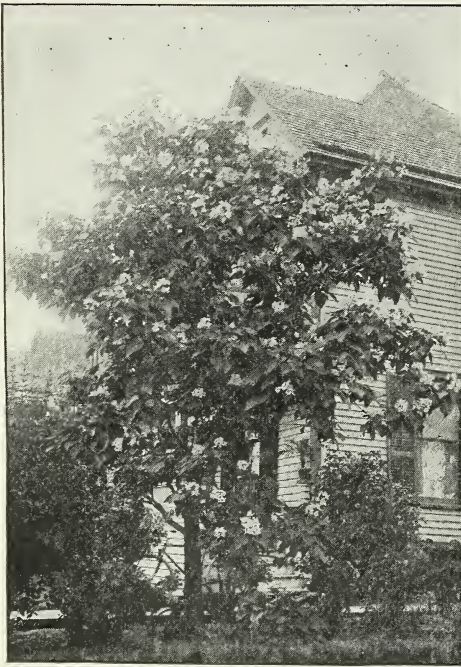
The Catalpas flower in July. The blossoms are showy, large and fragrant. Leaves large, heart-shaped and yellowish green. They are effective, tropical-looking lawn trees, some varieties producing long seed pods, that remain on all winter.

C. Bungei (Chinese Catalpa. 4). Of dwarf habit but when top-grafted on tall stems 5 to 7 feet from the ground, it produces a very dense, effective, umbrella-shaped tree. \$2.50.

C. bignonioides (Common Catalpa. 2). A rapid growing tree, with large heart-shaped leaves, producing clusters of white and purple flowers in July. A desirable tree for lawn or street. \$1.00.

Var. aurea variegata (Golden Catalpa. 2). A rapid grower, with large heart-shaped leaves of beautiful golden color in spring and early summer, but later turn to green. \$2.50.

Var. purpurea (Purple-leaved Catalpa. 2). Foliage of dark purple color, large and holds its color well.



tally, and thick, rough bark. Leaves similar to the apple, but more pointed and bright shiny green. \$1.50.

Var. pumila. 3. A dwarf more bush-like form of the above.

C. sinensis. 2. A new species with large shining leaves which is bound to become popular. \$2.50.

CERASUS. Cherry

The drooping varieties of cherry are unique and handsome, and require only to be better known when they will be extensively planted. The double flowering varieties are also very showy in season.

C. acida var semperflorens pendula (Ever-flowered Weeping Cherry. 3). A fine drooping variety that bears fruit and flowers all summer. \$2.00.

C. avium var. flore alba plena (Large Double-flowered Cherry. 2). A tree of medium growth producing clusters of flowers in May so profusely as to completely hide the branches from view. \$1.50.

COMMON CATALPA. CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES.

Var. speciosa (Western Catalpa. 1). A variety which originated in the West but which has become very popular throughout the country on account of its hardy nature. The trunks are straight and smooth, hence particularly adapted to forest planting, as its wood has been found to be very desirable for fence posts, railroad ties, etc. It is the most popular of the catalpas for street and park planting. \$1.00.

C. kaempferi (Japan Catalpa. 2). A rapid grower. Deep green glossy foliage. Flowers are very showy and fragrant. Two weeks later than bignioides.

C. hybrida Japonica (Tea's Japan Hybrid Catalpa. 3). Of spreading habit; flowers white, with purple dots; fragrant; a most profuse bloomer.

CEDRELA

C. Sinensis. 1. A Chinese tree of Ailanthus like appearance. Bears long drooping panicles of small white scentless flowers, 2 to 3 feet in length, towards the close of June. Somewhat rare. \$2.00.

CELTIS. Nettle Tree. Hackberry

C. occidentalis (American Nettle Tree. 2). A rare native tree having numerous slender branches that spread out horizon-



DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY. CERASUS AVIUM FLORE ALBA PLENA.

C. caproniana ranunculiflora (Ranunculus-like Flowered Cherry. 3). An upright grower, producing large double white flowers, resembling those of *Ranunculus*. Flowers several days later than Double white. \$2.00.

C. Japonica pendula (Japan Weeping Cherry. 3). Resembles *pumila pendula* somewhat, but is much more feathery and graceful; flowers single white, fruit red. One of the finest of the small headed pendant cherries. \$2.00.

C. Japonica var rosea pendula (Japan Weeping Rose-flowered Cherry. 3). Flowers rose-colored; branches are slender and fall gracefully to the ground. \$2.00.

C. pumila pendula (Dwarf Weeping Cherry. 3). Grafted at standard height, this makes a curious and beautiful little, round headed drooping tree. \$2.00.

C. Rhexi fl pl. 3. A fine double white flowered variety, covered at blooming season with a profusion of flowers, having the appearance of small roses.

C. Sieboldii alba plena (Siebold's Double-flowered Cherry. 3). Fine semi-double white flowers.

C. Sieboldii rubra plena (Siebold's Double Red-flowered Cherry. 3). Semi-double flowers, white tinged with red.

C. Sinensis flore plena (Chinese Double Flowering Cherry. 2). A valuable variety with large double white flowers.

C. padus (European Bird Cherry. 2). Covered in May with long spikes of white flowers followed by black berries. Planted extensively in lawns. \$1.00.

C. serotina. 2. (Wild Black Cherry). Bears strings of white flowers in May followed by black fruit. \$1.00.

C. Pennsylvanicum (Wild Red Cherry. 2). Low bushy tree, with red bark and fruit. Flowers profusely.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM. Katsura

C. Japonicum 1. A hardy, rapid growing tree from Japan. Leaves, heart-shaped dark green above and silvery beneath. Bark smooth and red. Flowers small; pyramidal in growth and prefers damp situations. \$2.50.

CERCIS. Judas Tree or Red Bud

C. Canadensis (American Judas Tree. 3). A very ornamental native tree, medium in size, with heart-shaped leaves of

pure green color and glossy surface. In early spring, before the leaves appear, it is covered with a profusion of delicate pink flowers, from which it derives its name, Red Bud. Flowers at the same time as the Chinese Magnolias and grown as a single tree, deserves to be classed with our finest ornamentals. \$1.00.

C. Japonica (Japan Judas Tree. 4). Medium size, rounded form, deep shining green, heart-shaped foliage. Flowers larger than those of the American and of rich reddish purple color. \$1.50.

CHIONANTHUS. Fringe Tree

C. virginica (White Fringe. 3). A small native tree or shrub, of roundish form with large glossy leaves, and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow, fringe like petals; blossoms in May or June. A fine lawn tree. \$1.00.

CLADRASTIS. Yellow Wood

C. tinctoria (syn *Virgilia lutea*. 2). One of the finest native trees. A moderate grower, broadly rounded head, foliage compound, light green color, turning to warm yellow in fall. Flowers pea shaped, very fragrant, pure white, and produced in long, drooping racemes in June. \$1.00.

CORNUS. Flowering Dogwood

C. florida (White-flowering Dogwood. 2). An American species of spreading irregular form. The flowers appear before the leaves in the spring, are about three inches in diameter, white and very showy. They begin to appear just as the Magnolia flowers are fading. They remain about two weeks. We regard it all things considered, as one of the most valuable trees for ornamental planting, ranking next to the Magnolia as a flowering tree and only second to the Scarlet Oak, in brilliant foliage in autumn. \$1.50.

Var. flore rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood. 2). A variety producing flowers suffused with bright red; blooms very young. One of the finest flowering trees. \$2.00.

Var. pendula (Weeping Dogwood. 3). A variety with decidedly drooping branches suitable for small lawns.

CRATAEGUS. Thorn

During the last few years, the thorns have received considerable attention. They deserved to be classed among the most beautiful flowering trees, as they are generally dense, low growers, occupying



comparatively little space and well adapted to beautify small grounds. There are numerous varieties and we enumerate only the most distinct.

C. Azolus. 3. From Southern France. Round spreading head; foliage large and handsome; fruit scarlet.

Var. Carriereii. 3. Dark, glossy green foliage; large dark red fruit which hangs to tree long into the winter. \$1.00.

C. coccinea (Scarlet-fruited Thorn. 3). A fine native variety. Single white flowers in spring, scarlet fruit in autumn. \$1.00.

C. Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn. 3). A well known native Thorn with very long sharp spines or thorns; fruit bright red; valuable for hedges. \$1.00.

Var. lucida odorata (Glossy-leaved Thorn. 3). Bright, shining green leaves; white fragrant flowers in June. Handsome red fruit. \$1.00.

Var. hybrida (Hybrid Smooth-leaved Thorn. 3). Leaves a bright shining green; white fragrant flowers in June. Handsome in foliage, flowers and fruit. \$1.00.

C. mespilus (Medlar-leaved Thorn. 3). Medlar-like leaves. Distinct.

C. nigra (Black-fruited Thorn. 3). A native of Hungary. Upright grower, with medium sized lobed leaves and black fruit.

C. orientalis (erroneously *Capiifolia*. 3). A fine distinct species; foliage grayish and deeply lobed; orange colored fruit.

C. oxyacantha (Common Hawthorn. 3). Flowers single white. The celebrated English Hedge plant. \$1.00.

Var. apiifolia (Parsley-leaved Thorn. 3). Leaves pale green, finely cut and crimped; single white flowers. A novelty.

Var. candida pleno. 3. Flowers double, pure white. A good grower. \$1.00.

Var. coccinea flore pleno (Double Scarlet Thorn. 3). A tree with rich luxuriant foliage. Flowers unusually large, of a deep crimson color, with scarlet shade and very double. A charming variety. \$1.00.

Var. coccinea flore pleno Paulii (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn. 3). Flower bright carmine red. Superior to any of its color. A very popular variety. \$1.00.

Var. flore pleno (Double White Thorn. 3). Has small double white flowers. A highly ornamental variety. \$1.00.

Var. punicea (Single Scarlet Thorn. 3). Flowers single scarlet and highly perfumed. One of the best. \$1.00.

Var. flore punicea pleno (Double Red or Superb Thorn. 3). Bright double red flowers.

Var. Gumpperi bicolor (Gumpper's Thorn. 4). Flowers white, edged with rose. Very fine.

Var. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Thorn. 3). Of fine pyramidal habit; a good grower with fine foliage; flowers white, single.

C. Tanacetifolia (Tansey-leaved Thorn. 3). Beautiful, distinct green foliage with yellow fruit.

C. tomentosa (erroneously *C. glabra*. 3). A vigorous species with large dark green foliage.

Var. mollis (erroneously *C. acerifolia*. 2). A close, compact headed tree with distinct and ornamental foliage. Large bright scarlet fruit. \$1.00.

CYTISUS. Laburnum

C. laburnum (Common Laburnum or Golden Chain. 2). A native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage. Bears long pendant racemes of golden flowers in June. Very showy and beautiful. \$1.00.

Var. alpinus (Alpine or Scotch Laburnum. 3). A native of the Alps of Jura. Irregular picturesque shape, with smooth shining foliage; long clusters of yellow blossoms.

Var. Parksii. 3. Large shining leaves and long racemes of golden yellow flowers.

DIMORPHANTUS

D. mandshuricus. 3. Very much like the *Aralia spinosa*. Its immense panicles of white flowers are produced towards the close of July a week or more in advance of *Aralia*. \$1.00.

DIOSPYROS. Persimmon

D. virginiana. 1. This makes a good sized tree, and bears fruit which is generally liked when ripe. The flowers are yellowish white. Fairly hardy in New England. \$1.00.

FAGUS. Beech

The Beeches are noted for their rich, glossy foliage, and large size at maturity. The Purple-leaved, Cut-leaved and Weep-

ing Beeches are three remarkable varieties, handsome even when young, but magnificent when they acquire age. They are desirable as single specimens on the lawn.

F. cuprea (Copper Beech. 2). Similar to Rivers Purple Beech, leaves not so fine, a dark purple and turn green much sooner.

F. sylvatica (European Beech. 1). Similar to American variety, darker bark and more compact habit. \$2.00.

Var. heterophylla (Fern-leaved Beech. 3). A tree of elegant round habit, having beautiful cut fern-like foliage. During the growing season its young shoots are like tendrils giving a graceful, wavy aspect to the tree. \$2.00.

Var. incisa (Cut-leaved Beech. 2). An erect, free growing tree, with deeply incised foliage; of rare beauty and excellence.

Var. macrophylla (Broad-leaved Beech. 2). A vigorous variety, with very large foliage. Distinct and fine.

Var. pendula (Weeping Beech. 1). A picturesque tree of large size; trunk or stem is straight with branches tortuous and spreading; ungainly when divested of leaves but when in leaf, of wonderful grace and beauty. \$3.00.

Var. purpurea (Purple-leaved Beech. 2). Discovered in a German forest. A vigorous growing tree. Foliage in Spring is a deep purple, later in the season changes to crimson, and again to a dull purplish green in the Fall. \$2.00.

Var. purpurea major. 2. An erect rapid grower, with large shiny, very dark purple leaves.

Var. purpurea pendula (Purple-leaved Weeping Beech. Similar in habit and growth to the Weeping Beech. Foliage deep purple.

Var. purpurea River's (River's Smooth-leaved Purple Beech. 2). A compact symmetrical grower; foliage crimson in early spring, changing to dark purple in summer. \$2.00.

Var. purpurea rosea marginata (Rose-margined Purple-leaved Beech. 2). Beautiful variety of the Purple-leaved Beech, with rose margined leaves. A distinct and fine novelty, but as the foliage burns, it should have a shaded position.

Var. quercifolia (Oak-leaved Beech. 2). A dwarf oak-leaved form. One of the finest of beeches.

Var. Zlatia (Golden-leaved Beech. 2). Large golden-yellow foliage, makes fine contrast with purple varieties.

F. ferruginea (American Beech. 1). A well known native tree of fine form and large size. \$1.50.

FRAXINUS. Ash

The ash are of rapid growth, comprise many species and varieties; all are clean, healthy vigorous trees.

F. Americana (American White Ash. 2). A well known native tree, desirable for parks, lawns or street. \$1.50.

Var. alba argentea marginata (Silver-Margined Leaved Ash. 2). Of medium size, with elegant variegated foliage. The inner portions of the leaves are deep green, while the margins are silvery white.

Var. aucubaefolia (Aucuba-leaved Ash. 2). A beautiful variety or gold-blotched leaves like the Japan Aucuba. The variegation is permanent.

Var. Bosci (Bose's Ash. 2). A scarce American variety, with dark and glossy foliage; shoots brown and woolly.

Var. juglandifolia (Walnut-leaved Ash. 2). A native tree which flowers in May.

Var. pannosa (Cloth-like-leaved Ash. 2). A native of Carolina. Resembles Bosci, but more downy and foliage much larger.

Var. rufa (Rufous-leaved Ash. 2). An American variety, of upright habit with dark green single leaves, occasionally in threes.

Var. sambucifolia (American Black Ash. 2). Small growth and good form; its leaves are broader than the White Ash. \$1.25.

F. anomala. 2. A rare species from Utah.

F. Bungeana. 2. Large dark green foliage; a vigorous grower.

F. excelsior (European Ash. 2). A lofty tree of rapid growth with spreading head and gray bark, pinnate leaves and black buds; does well on low, damp soil. \$1.25.

Var. atrovirens (crispa) (Dwarf Crisp-leaved Ash. 3). Of dwarf habit, with very dark green curled foliage.

Var. aurea (Golden Barked Ash. 2). A distinct tree at all times, especially in winter, because of its yellow bark and twisted branches.



Var. Acubaefolia (Aucuba-Leaved Ash. 2). A distinct variety, gold-blotched leaves; valuable for grouping with purple-leaved trees.

Var. concavaefolia. 2. Close pyramidal habit; the leaves, at first a rich green become spotted and finally turn almost white.

Var. cucullata (Hooded-Leaved Ash. 2). Erect pyramidal growth; foliage twisted and curled in a singular manner; an odd looking tree.

Var. elegantissima. 2. Foliage narrow and willow-like.

Var. foliis aureis (Golden-leaved Ash. 2). Bright yellow foliage, very effective.

Var. globosa (Dwarf Globe Headed Ash. 3). Fine globular growth and small, myrtle-like foliage.

Var. monophylla (Single-Leaved Ash. 2). Single, broad leaves, instead of pinnate foliage.

Var. monophylla laciniata (Single Cut-Leaved Ash. 2). Single leaves with margins finely cut.

Var. pendula (Weeping Ash. 2). A well-known sort; covers a great space and grows rapidly; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees. \$1.50.

Var. salicifolia (Willow-Leaved Ash. 2). Long, willowly leaves; fine habit and rapid growth.

Var. jaspidea (Striped-bark Ash. 2). The bark of this tree is yellow and green, which is well displayed in the winter season.

F. lonicuspis. 2. Large, downy foliage, a rapid, upright grower.

F. Novae Angliae (New England Ash. 2). Dark green foliage, very distinct.

F. Oregona (Oregon Ash. 2). Large growth and distinct.

F. Ornus (European Flowering Ash. 3). Grows from 20 to 30 feet high; flowers greenish-white, fringe-like, produced early in June in large clusters on the ends of branches. \$1.50.

Var. rotundifolia (Round-Leaved Flowering Ash. 3). A distinct beautiful flowering tree with handsome foliage.

F. Potamophila. 2. Spreading habit, dark green foliage and reddish-brown bark.

F. pubescens (Red Ash. 2). Resembling the white ash, but does not make as large a tree. \$2.00.

F. quadrangulata (Blue Ash. 2). A very fine native tree, well distinguished by its four angled stems. \$1.50.

F. Viridis (Green Ash. 2). A western species, growing hardly as tall as the White. \$1.25.

GLEDITSCHIA. Honey Locust

G. triacanathos (Three-Thorned Gleditschia. 2). The well-known Honey Locust. A rapid grower, with powerful spines and delicate foliage; used for hedges; very hardy. \$1.00.

Var. Bujoti pendula (Bujot's Weeping Honey Locust. 3). Drooping branches; not entirely hardy here until tree is well established.

G. Cleditschia Monosperma. 1.

G. Sinensis (Chinese Honey Locust. 2).

GLYPTOSTROBUS

Chinese Cypress

G. Sinensis pendula (Chinese Weeping Deciduous Cypress. 3). A deciduous conifer of erect conical habit, with horizontal, drooping branches, light green and tufted. \$2.50.

GYMNOCLADUS.

Kentucky Coffee

G. Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree. 2). A rapid, upright grower, rough bark, stiff, blunt shoots and feathery foliage, of bluish-green color. \$1.00.

HOVENIA

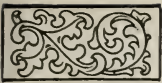
Hovenia dulcis. 2. This Japanese tree produces large leaves, and bears flat heads of white flowers early in June. The ripe berries, dark brown in color, are eaten by the Japanese.

JUGLANS. Walnut

J. ailanthifolia (Ailanthus-Leaved Walnut. 1). A valuable walnut producing excellent fruit. Foliage long, very ornamental. Bears when quite young.

J. cinerea (Butternut 1). A strong, clean growing, spreading tree, very ornamental and bearing large, oblong, rough nuts; grayish color bark, and foliage similar to Ailanthus. \$1.00.

J. nigra (Black Walnut. 1). A majestic tree of great size. Very dark bark deeply furrowed; foliage beautiful, each leaf composed of thirteen to seventeen leaflets; round nut. \$1.00.



J. regia (European Walnut or Madeira Nut. 2). From Persia, where it attains greater size than our Butternut does here. Nut oval and very fine. \$1.50.

Var. preparturiens. 3. A dwarf variety that bears when quite small.

J. rupestris (Cut-Leaved Walnut. 3). Finely cut foliage; a bushy grower; small fruit.

KOELREUTERIA. Varnish Tree

K. paniculata. 2. A hardy, small round-headed tree, with fine lobed leaves and large panicles of golden-yellow flowers the last of July; in autumn leaves change to a fine yellow; especially valuable on account of its late bloom. \$1.50.



EUROPEAN LARCH. LARIX EUROPEA.

LARIX. Larch

L. Europea (European Larch. 1). A beautiful, rapid-growing tree, of irregular, pyramidal form, with small drooping branches; valuable for timber. \$1.00.

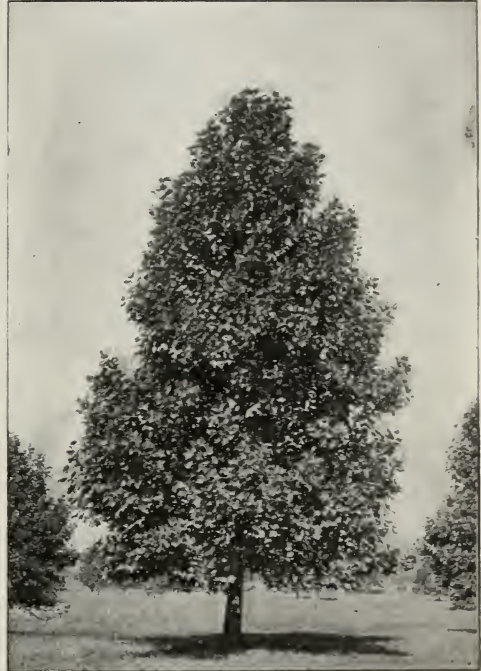
Var. pendula (Weeping European Larch. 3). A picturesque weeping tree the branches hanging irregularly in curious forms; foliage light and glaucous.

L. Kaempferi (Japan Golden Larch. 2). Foliage when young, light green, changing to golden-yellow in autumn.

L. Leptolepis (Japan 2). The Money Pine of Japan. A slender growing tree with reddish-brown shoots; leaves turn golden yellow in autumn.

LINDERA

L. Lindera (Benzoin. Spice Wood). This is really more a large shrub than a tree. In early April the naked branches bear numerous small yellow flowers. The berries which follow are of a bright red color by summer time. All parts, twigs, leaves and berries are highly fragrant when crushed. A valuable large sized shrub for massing on the edge of a wood, lawn, or near a stream. 75c.



TULIP TREE. LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA.

LIQUIDAMBAR

L. styraciflua (Sweet Gum or Blisted. 2). Star-shaped leaves, glossy and green in summer, changing in fall to most intense shades of purple, orange and crimson; of stately growth, with corky bark. \$2.00.

LIRIODENDRON

Tulip Tree, or White Wood

L. tulipifera (Tulip tree or White Wood. 1). One of our largest native trees, with large, glossy, light green leaves, shaped like a violin and beautiful, tulip-like flowers. Very desirable for planting on lawns, or where trees are desired that will make a rapid growth. \$1.25.



Var. panache (Variegated-Leaved Tulip Tree. 2). Margins of broad glossy leaves are variegated with light green.

Var. integrifolia. 1. Same character as above, only having entire green leaves.

MACLURA. Osage Orange

M. aurantiaca (Orange-like-fruited Mac-lura or Osage Orange). Of medium size and spreading habit. Leaves bright, shining green, broad and sharp pointed. Fruit resembles an orange. A fine farm and garden hedge. 75c.



CUCUMBER TREE. MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA.

MAGNOLIA

The Magnolias are pre-eminently the foremost of flowering trees. In this respect they have no rival. Their flowers, immense in size, are varied in colors, and often highly fragrant. Their foliage is massive or beautifully glossed, and their growth, in the dwarfier sorts, close and compact, while the larger growing varieties are always handsome features in the landscape. The dwarf forms are the very choicest subjects for lawns, singly or in groups. They should always be planted in spring, care being used to preserve all the roots, and to prevent undue dryness of the young fibres.

Those starred (*) are the American varieties; the others Chinese, which flower in May before the leaves appear.

***M. acuminata** (Cucumber Magnolia. 1). A magnificent tree, growing very rapidly and often attaining from 60 to 90 feet in height, producing in June yellow flowers, tinted with bluish-purple; fruit, when green, resembling a cucumber, hence the name. Very desirable on account of its fine, luxuriant foliage, rapid growth and fine flowers. \$1.50.

M. cordata. Heart shaped leaves, yellow flowers.

***M. Glauca** (Glaucous-Leaved, or Swamp Laurel, Sweet Bay. 3). A small tree, producing fragrant white flowers in June; in sheltered spots its glossy leaves are almost evergreen; does well in either moist or dry soils. \$2.00.

***M. macrophylla** (Great-Leaved Magnolia. 2). Medium size, leaves two feet long, pubescent and white beneath; flowers white, of immense size, and 8 inches in diameter when fully blown, appearing in June.

***M. tripetala** (Umbrella Tree. 2). Medium size and hardy; immense leaves; large white flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter in June. \$2.00.

M. alexandrina. 3. This is one of the shrub kind, producing large, light pink flowers towards the close of April, slightly in advance of Soulangeana.

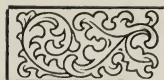
M. conspicua (Chinese White Magnolia—Chandelier, or Yulan Magnolia. 3). A small tree, quite hardy, producing large, pure white flowers, very numerous and appearing before the leaves. \$5.00.

***M. Fraseri**. 2. A rapid grower, moderate-sized leaves, lemon-yellow, fragrant flowers in May.

M. Norbertiana (Norbert's Magnolia. 3). Flowers large, reddish purple; tree vigorous and of regular outline.

M. Soulangeana (Soulange's Magnolia. 3). A variety of the Conspicua, with showy white and purple flowers, cup-shaped, and three to five inches in diameter; foliage large and glossy; blooms later than Conspicua. One of the finest and hardiest. \$5.00.

M. speciosa (Showy-Flowered Magnolia. 3). Flowers a little smaller and lighter colored than Soulange; bloom a week later and remain longer on the tree than any other variety; hardy and valuable. \$5.00.



VIEW OF CXFORD STREET, ROCHESTER, SHOWING ROW OF CHINESE MAGNOLIAS DOWN CENTER.

M. Lennei (Lenne's Magnolia. 3). A very showy flower, cup-shaped, crimson-purple outside and pearl-colored within. One of the finest of the purple Magnolias. \$5.00.

M. Stellata. syn. **Halleana** (Hall's Japan Magnolia. 4). Dwarf habit, pure white, semi-double, fragrant flowers in April. \$5.00.

M. Mongolica. 3. From China. Small foliage, white underneath; red and yellow bark.

M. Kobus (Thurber's Japan. 2). Medium size, bushy growth, blue-white fragrant flowers.

MORUS. Mulberry

M. Alba (White Mulberry. 2). The Silk-worm mulberry. Makes a large, spreading tree; fruit pinkish-white. \$1.00.

M. Downing (Downing's Everbearing. 2). A rapid grower, bearing large, black, edible fruit from June until Sept. Leaves larger than other varieties. \$1.00.

M. New American. 2. A rapid-growing, high variety, with large fruit of fine quality from middle of July until Autumn. \$1.00.



MANITOBA MAPLE. NEGUNDO FRAXINIFOLIUM.



M. Tartarica pendula (Tea's Weeping Russian Mulberry. 4). One of our prettiest hardy, small, weeping trees. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground parallel to the stem. \$2.50.

M. Japonica (Japan. 2). Has purplish-white fruit, sweet and edible.

NEGUNDO

N. fraxinifolium (Ash-leaved Maple, Manitoba Maple or Box Elder. 2). A native tree, maple-like in its seeds, and ash-like in foliage; of irregular spreading habit, and rapid growth. \$1.00.

OSTRYA. Ironwood

O. Ostrya Virginica. 3. This makes such a small tree with us that but for its single stem we should place it among shrubs. Its growth resembles the hornbeam, somewhat. Its hazel-like catkins towards the close of April are pretty.

PAULOWNIA. Empress Tree

P. Imperialis. 2. This is a magnificent tropical tree imported from Japan, where it has long been a popular favorite. It is a very rapid grower, hardy, and surpasses all ornamental trees in the size of its leaves which are twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. Blossoms are trumpet-shaped, formed in large, purple, upright panicles, appearing in May. A decided novelty, and a tree that from its unique appearance is very desirable and attractive. \$1.50.

PAVIA. (Aesculus). Smooth-Fruited Horse Chestnut

P. flava (Ohio or Big Buckeye, or Yellow Horse Chestnut. 2). Pale green, downy leaves and yellow flowers. Has globular head when it acquires age. \$1.00.

P. Lyonii. 2. A vigorous grower, with yellow flowers.

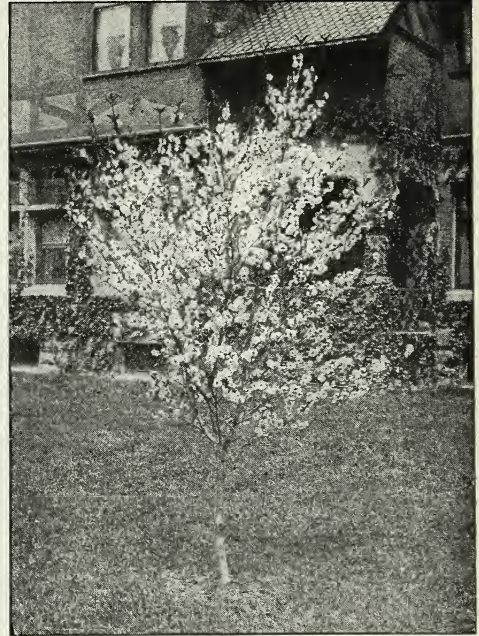
P. Michauxii. 3. Racemes of handsome, rose-colored flowers.

P. rubra (Small Buckeye. 2.). A small sized tree with more slender branches than Ohio Buckeye, and brownish-red leaves.

Var. atrosanguinea. 2. A dwarf variety with young wood and foliage quite smooth and dark red flowers.

Var. carnea pubescens. 2. Flesh-colored flowers.

Var carnea superba. 2. A dwarf variety, with dark flowers.



DOUBLE-FLOWERING PEACH. PERSICA VULGARIS.

Var. purpurea. 2. Of dwarf habit and purplish-red flowers.

Var. Whitleyii. 2. Handsome foliage and brilliant red flowers.

PERSICA. Peach

P. vulgaris fl. alba plena (White-Flowering Double. 3). Double white flowers. Blooms in May. Perfectly hardy. 75c.

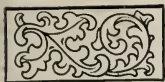
P. vulgaris fl. camelliaeflora plena. 3. Flowers rose colored.

P. vulgaris fl. rosea plena (Rose-Flowering Double. 3). Beautiful delicate rose-colored flowers like small roses. Blooms in May. 75c.

P. vulgaris fl. sanguinea plena (Double Red-Flowering. 3). Bright red, semi-double flowers in May. 75c.

P. vulgaris fl. versicolor plena (Variegated Flowering. 3). Flowers variously white and red, or variegated on the tree at the same time. Flowers early; perfectly hardy. 75c.

P. vulgaris foliis purpureis (Purple or Blood-Leaved. 3). Deep blood-red foliage in spring, fading later to dull green; young growth preserves its dark color the entire summer; a rapid grower; should be cut back severely every spring. \$1.00.



PHELLODENDRON

P. Amurense (Chinese Cork Tree. 2). A large, hardy tree from China. Thick corky bark and pinnate foliage three or four feet long. Very similar to Ailanthus. \$2.00.

P. Regeliana. 1. The foliage of this one is more divided and of a lighter hue than the other.

PLANERA

P. Planera Cuspidata. 2. A medium size tree, with small, elm-like foliage. A scarce and valuable tree, useful for grouping on the lawn.

PLATANUS. Plane Tree

P. occidentalis (American Plane, Sycamore or Buttonwood. 1). Heart-shaped leaves at base, with sharp pointed lobes. \$1.50.

P. orientalis (Oriental Plane. 1). This tree is fast becoming popular for street planting. It is a rapid, upright, clean grower and long lived; beautiful, dense foliage it is not affected by the air of cities nor of insects. \$1.50.



ORIENTAL PLANE. PLATANUS ORIENTALIS.

POPULUS. Poplar

P. alba (Silver-Leaved, or White. 2). A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large lobed, dark, rich green above, and white as snow beneath; prefers moist soil, but succeeds anywhere. \$1.00.

Var. Bolleana. 2. An upright, compact grower, similar to Lombardy; leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath. \$1.25.

Var. canescens (Gray or Common White. 2). Branches upright and compact; leaves roundish, waved and toothed, downy beneath; suitable for marshy soils.

Var. globosa (Globe-headed White Poplar. 3). A dwarf growing variety.

Var. nivea. 2. Foliage larger than that of the species, white and very downy underneath. Produces a fine contrast with the green foliage of other trees.

P. augustifolia. 2. Of pyramidal habit, with narrow leaves.

P. balsamifera (Balsam, or Balm of Gilead. 2). Large, glossy leaves, tree grows rapidly. \$1.00.

P. Canadensis (Cotton Wood, or Canadian. 1). A well-known sort, with broadly deltoid, glabrous, shining, serrate leaves. \$1.00.



CAROLINA POPLAR. POPULUS MONILIFERA.



Var. aurea Van Geertii (Van Geert's Golden. 2). Golden-yellow foliage, retains its tint the season; effective in masses.

P. monilifera (Carolina Poplar. 2). Pyramidal in form and robust in growth. Leaves large, serrated and pale to deep green in color. 75c.

P. certinensis (Asiatic. 2). A rapid grower of pyramidal habit; medium to large leaves, cordate, light green changing to dark green.

P. crispa (Lindley's Crisped or Curled-Leaved. 2). The bark of young wood raised in furrows.

P. elegans. 2. An upright grower; brownish wood and fine foliage.

P. Eugenie. 2. A rapid pyramidal grower with handsome, yellowish-green foliage. \$1.00.

P. fastigiata or dilatata (Lombardy. 1). Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding, spiry form. Very desirable in large grounds or along roads, to break the average height and forms of other trees. \$1.00.

P. grandidentata pendula (Weeping Toothed-Leaved. 3). A rapid grower long slender branches drooping gracefully to the ground; large and deeply serrated foliage; a superb weeper.

P. Nolestii. 2. An Asiatic variety of spreading habit, and a strong grower; medium to large leaves, cordate and dark green.

P. Parasol de St. Julien. 3. Of fine weeping or drooping habit.

P. pyramidalis suaveolens. 2. A compact, pyramidal grower, leaves ovate, laceolate, smooth, dark green above, pale green under.

P. rotundifolia (Round-Leaved. 3). From Japan. Of spreading habit, leaves large, nearly round, dark green above and downy underneath.

P. trichocarpa. 3. A fine new Poplar with long oval leaves, dark green above, silvery beneath, of very vigorous growth.

PRUNUS. Plum and Cherry

P. domestica fol. var. (Variegated-Leaved. 2). Leaves variegated with margins of pale green.

P. myrobolana flore roseo pleno. 3. Large flowers, rosy and double in early spring.

P. Padus European Bird Cherry. 2. A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with glossy foliage and long branches of white, fragrant flowers in May, succeeded by clusters of fruit like black currants. \$1.00.

Var. aucubaefolia (Aucuba-Leaved Bird Cherry. 2). A variety with large foliage, sprinkled with white blotches.

Var. fl. pl. (Double Flowered Bird Cherry. 2). A rapid, pyramidal grower, producing double flowers.

Var. variegata (Variegated Leaved Bird Cherry. 2). A handsome variety with variegated foliage; young growth slender and drooping.

P. Simonii. 3. Brick red fruit, flattened, similar in size and appearance to a Nectarine: flesh yellow and peculiarly aromatic.

P. spinosa flore pleno (Double-Flowered Slow. 3). A beautiful small tree or large shrub from Japan covered in spring with small, double daisy-like white flowers, succeeded by small, dark purple fruit.

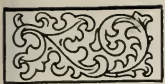
Var. pendula (Weeping Sole. 3). A variety of spinosa with pendulous branches.



BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB. PYRUS ANGUSTIFOLIA.

PYRUS. Crab and Mountain Ash

P. angustifolia (Bechtel's Double Flowering. 3). A sturdy grower, hardy and of medium size. Flowers are double and resemble delicate pink roses, and are very



fragrant. When in bloom looks like a mammoth rose bush. Blooms while very young. Suitable for almost all soils. \$1.00.

P. malus baccata var. carnea pleno. 3. A Crab with delicate flesh-colored double flowers; very fine.

P. Malus coronaria Odorata (Fragrant Garland Flowering. 3). Single, bluish flowers, with the fragrance of sweet violets. Blossoms a week later than double Rose-Flowering.

P. m. floribunda. 3. This is of dwarf habit, and very pretty when its clusters of red berries are displayed in the fall.

P. m. floribunda atrosanguinea. 3. A deeper colored variety than the above.

P. m. Halleana syn. Parkmanni (Parkman's. 3). A dwarf habit, a compact grower. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree; flowers double dark rose, and retain color until they drop from the tree.

P. m. Kaido (Japan Flowering. 3). Single flowers, white and pink in great profusion, followed by small fruit in clusters.

P. m. pendula Eliza Rathke. 3. A flowering crab with decidedly pendulous or weeping habit; bears yellow, vinous fruit.

P. m. Scheideckeri. 3. Double flowers, red in bud, changing to pink or rose-color.

P. m. spectabilis var. flore albo pleno. (Chinese Double White Flowering. 3). Fragrant, double white flowers in clusters. May.

P. m. s. var. flore roseo pleno (Chinese Double Rose Flowering. 3). Double rose-colored, fragrant flowers, nearly two inches

in diameter, in May. The most ornamental of all Crabs.

SORBUS. Mountain Ash

S. Americana (American. 3). A favorite, erect-growing tree, of medium size, producing white flowers early in spring, followed by clusters of bright scarlet berries, which remain on the tree through the winter months. \$1.25.

Var. Nana (Dwarf. 3). A dwarf variety, making a handsome, small tree.

S. aria (White Beam Tree. 3). A vigorous grower, broad, distinct, fine foliage, young wood downy, fruit grayish-brown.

Var. macrophylla laciniata. 3. A vigorous grower with medium to large handsome lobed leaves.

S. aucuparia (European. 2). Similar in appearance to American, with finer foliage, and smaller, deeper-colored berries from July to winter, much more desirable than the American, and every where very popular. When fully grown, 20 to 35 feet. \$1.25.

S. domestica (True Sorb, or Service Tree. 2). Similar to American, but foliage more serrated; large, dark brown fruit.

S. hybrida (Hybrid. 3). Beautiful, large foliage; very fine.

Var. quercifolia or pinnatifida (Oak-Leaved. 2). A very distinct and desirable tree, with compact, pyramidal head and dark-lobed leaves, downy underneath; producing the same flowers and berries as European. Very hardy and desirable for planting on lawns or in dooryards. \$1.25.

Var. pendula (Weeping European. 3). A rapid grower of pronounced pendulous and trailing habit, a desirable lawn tree.

Var. quercifolia floribunda nana (Dwarf Profuse-Flowering. 3). A handsome dwarf variety, with oak shaped leaves.

Var. quercifolia hybrida nana (Dwarf Hybrid. 3). A dwarf, upright grower with deep green foliage.

S. aurea striata (Golden-Striped. 3). Of slow growth, medium size leaves, silvery-white underneath and glossy green above.

S. aurea hybrida (Golden Hybrid. 3). A strong grow-



WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH. SORBUS AUCUPARIA PENDULA.



er; large cordate leaves, very white and downy; large yellowish-brown and spotted fruit.

P. sambucifolia (Elder-Leaved. 2). An American variety with fine foliage.

OAK. *Quercus*

Q. Alba (American White. 1). Large size and spreading branches; leaves lobed, pale green above and glaucous beneath. \$2.00.

Q. bicolor (Swamp White Oak. 1). Handsome, large, sinuate-toothed leaves, turning to bright scarlet in fall. \$2.50.

Q. cerris (Turkey. 2). A rapid, symmetrical grower; finely lobed and deeply cut foliage; leaves change to brown in fall; a fine lawn tree. \$2.50.

Var. conferte. syn. panonica. 2. Leaves light green, more deeply cut than the type. Tree a stronger grower.

Q. coccinea (Scarlet. 2). A rapid pyramidal grower; foliage changing to bright scarlet in fall. \$2.00.

Var. tinctoria (Black. 2). Variable foliage, with very dark bark, a rapid grower. \$2.00.

Q. castanea (Chestnut. 1). The beautiful chestnut-like leaves make appropriate its common name. Both this and *Prinus* are often mistaken by many persons for sweet chestnut trees. The leaves of this species are hardly as large as those of *Prinus*. \$2.50.

Q. catesbaei (Southern Scrub. 3). The foliage of this sort is arranged in almost vertical style on the branches. Barely hardy in Philadelphia.

Q. Daimio (Japan 3). Foliage large, leathery, of a glossy, dark green color.

Q. Ilex var. Fordii fastigiata (Pyramidal Evergreen. 2). An upright grower of the European Evergreen Oak.

Q. macrocarpa (Mossy Cup or Burr. 1). Spreading form, deeply-lobed foliage, cup bearing, acorn fringed and burr-like, bark corky. One of the noblest of the family. \$2.50.

Q. Palustris (Pin. 2). Deep green, finely divided foliage; when acquires age has a drooping form. \$2.00.

Q. Phellos (Willow. 2). A compact, upright, pyramidal grower, with small willow-shaped leaves. \$2.00.

Q. Robur (English. 2). The Royal Oak of England. Spreading, slow growth.

Q. Rob. pendunculata alba variegata. (Silver Variegated Leaved. 2). Variegated leaved. The best of this class.

Q. Rob. ped. var. argentea pictus (Silver Variegated Leaved. 2). The old leaves are of a shiny, dark green color, and the younger ones are blotched and spotted with silver, making a very pleasing contrast.

Q. Rob. ped. var. asplenifolia (Fern-leaved. 3). A moderate grower, very pretty, deeply cut leaves.

Q. Rob. ped. var. atropurpurea (Purple-Leaved. 3). Dark purple leaves, retaining their color the entire summer; a moderate grower.

Q. Rob. ped. var. concordia (Golden. 2). Orange-yellow leaves, retaining color the entire season.

Q. Rob. ped. var. Dauvesseii pendula. (Dawvesse's Weeping. 2). Has drooping branches forming a fine weeping tree.

Q. Rob. ped. var. fastigiata aureo punctatis. 3. A slow pyramidal grower, with foliage spotted with silver. Suitable for small grounds.

Q. Rob. ped. var. laciniata (Cut-leaved. 2). Elegant, deeply cut foliage tree of fine habit.

Q. Rob. var. sessiliflora purpurea. 2. A tree of good habit and fine purple foliage.

Q. imbricaria (Laurel or Shingle. 2). Laurel-like, oblong leaves, of a fine carmine tint in the fall.

Q. Repanda. 2. Light green foliage; a rapid grower.

Q. Rob. Ped. Contorta (Contorted-Leaved. 2). Curled and twisted leaves; a moderate grower.

Q. Rubra (Red Oak. 1). Large size and rapid growth; purplish-red foliage in fall. \$2.00.

Q. Dentata. 3. A fine Japan variety; deeply dentated foliage.

Q. Nobilis. 2. A rapid grower, large leaves, lobed at apex, each lobe with bristol-like point.

Q. nigra (Black Jack Oak. 2). But a small tree, usually, often but a shrub. It bears very large leaves, of a shining upper surface. It has a very ornamental appearance.



RHUS. Sumach

R. cotinus Osbeckii (Osbeck's. 3). Bears great panicles of showy, creamy-white flowers in July.

R. cotinus (Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree. 3). The large masses of misty purplish flowers in June give it the name of Smoke Bush. Leaves change to varying colors in fall. 75c.

R. typhina (Stag Horn. 3). Foliage compound, light green, and large size brilliantly colored in fall. An effective plant for grouping in masses. Thrives on poor soil. \$1.00.

ROBINIA. Locust or Acacia

R. hispida (Rose or Moss. 3). Of spreading, irregular growth; long elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers in June, and at intervals all the season. \$1.00.

R. pseudo-acacia (Black or Yellow. 2). A rapid grower, ornamental and valuable for timber; white or yellowish fragrant flowers in long, pendulous racemes in June. 75c.

Var. pseudo bessoniana. 2. A strong grower, thornless; luxurious, dark green foliage.

Var. pseudo bella rosea. 2. Flesh colored, tinged with yellow; fine dark foliage; a vigorous grower; no thorns.

Var. pseudo bullata. 2. More compact in growth than Bessoniana, with dark, glossy foliage.

Var. pseudo decaisneana. 2. Delicate pink flowers.

Var. pseudo inermis rubra. 3. A globe-headed tree with white flowers slightly shaded with pink.

Var. pseudo inermis stricta. 3. A globe-headed variety.

Var. pseudo spectabilis. 2. Has straight, vigorous, thornless, shoots with large leaves.

SALISBURIA.

Maiden-Hair Tree or Gingko

S. adiantifolia. 1. A rare, beautiful tree from Japan, with remarkable fern-like foliage, distinct and fine. Especially desirable for planting on lawns or in door-yards, rapid grower. \$1.25.



KILMARNOCK WEeping WILLOW. SALIX CAPREA PENDULA.

SALIX. Willow

S. alba (White. 2). A European sort with light colored leaves. It makes a good sized tree.

S. annularis (Curled or Ring. 2). The leaves curl curiously, in ring shape. A unique sort, useful in ornamental grouping.

S. aurea pendula (Golden Weeping. 2). The bark of this sort is of a bright golden color. The branches are somewhat drooping. It makes a medium sized ornamental tree.

S. Babylonica (Babylonian or Weeping. 1). Our common and well-known Weeping Willow. \$1.00.

Var. ramulis aureis (Golden-Barked Babylonian. 2). Bright golden bark in winter. Same habit as Babylonian or Common Weeping.

Var. Salamonii. 1. More vigorous and upright than Babylonian, but retains its weeping habit.

S. caprea var. pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping. 3). A distinct variety, having reddish shoots and large, glossy foliage; grafted at a proper height, about five feet from the ground, it makes a very desirable small lawn tree, having a perfect umbrella-



shaped head, and with the branches drooping gracefully to the ground, and is well suited for planting in cemetery lots or other small enclosures. Extensively planted, and should be in every collection of ornamental shrubbery. Hardy and of vigorous growth. \$1.50.

S. laurifolia (Laurel-Leaved. 2). A fine tree, with large shiny leaves; valuable for seashore planting. \$1.00.

S. palmaefolia (Palm-Leaved. 2). Deep green foliage; young wood, reddish purple; a vigorous grower.

S. purpurea pendula (New American Weeping or Fountain. 3). A dwarf variety of weeping habit; hardy. \$1.50.

S. regalis (Royal Willow. 2). Rich silvery foliage; effective in groups.

S. rosmarinifolia, or petiolaris (Rosemary-Leaved. 3). Branches feathery, with small, silvery foliage; makes a striking pretty, small-sized tree when grafted standard high. This, and the Kilmarnock and New American Weeping should always find a place in every yard and garden, and will produce a pleasing effect. \$1.50.



ROSEMARY-LEAVED WILLOW. SALIX ROSMARINIFOLIA.

S. vitellina aurantiaca (Golden. 2). Very conspicuous on account of its yellow bark.

S. vitellina Britzensis (Salmon-Barked. 2). Red bark in winter renders it very attractive.

S. vitellina (Variety from Russia. 2). Bark bright golden; very conspicuous in winter. A better grower than vitellina aurantiaca.

S. Sieboldii (Siebold's. 2). Very graceful and ornamental, with long, graceful branches and long, narrow, deep green leaves.

Var. pendula (Siebold's Weeping. 3). Very hardy, of drooping habit.

S. Wisconsin Weeping. 2. Extremely hardy and of drooping habit. \$1.00.

S. Variety from Colorado. 2. Beautiful blue bark in winter.

SAPHORA. Japan Pagoda Tree

S. Japonica. 3. A low-growing tree, with very dark green bark, glossy foliage, and creamy white, pen-shaped flowers in Aug. \$2.00.

S. Japonica pendula (Weeping. 2). Light green foliage, pendulous limbs. A neat compact tree, adapted especially for small grounds.

SASSAFRAS

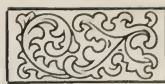
S. officinale. 2. Peculiar deep green foliage, turning to deep yellow in fall; small, yellow flowers in bunches, very fragrant, in May; well known for its aromatic bark and roots; needs close pruning. \$1.25.

TAXODIUM.

Deciduous or Bald Cypress

T. distichum. 2. The fine, feathery foliage of this tree, its rapid pyramidal growth, and beauty when in full foliage, find for it a place in every collection. Though preferring a damp situation, it does not demand it, as many fine specimens are thriving in dry soil in high altitudes. \$1.50.

Var. Pendulum (Weeping Chinese Cypress. 3). Very pendulous, with delicately cut foliage of pea-green shade. A very elegant tree, distinct and valuable.



TILIA. Linden or Lime

T. Americana (American, or Basswood. 2). A rapid-growing, open head or spreading tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable on account of its fine luxuriant foliage. \$1.50.

Var. Moltkei. 3. A variety of the American Linden, raised in Germany, and described as the quickest growing of any of that family. \$1.50.

T. dasystyla. 2. Cordate, dark green, glossy leaves, bright yellow bark in winter. Very conspicuous. \$1.50.



EUROPEAN LINDEN. *TILIA EUROPAEA.*

T. Europaea (European. 2). A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers; smaller in all parts than the American, and more valuable for street and lawn planting. \$1.50.

Var. alba (White-Leaved European. 2). A vigorous growing tree, with large handsome foliage, quite downy and whitish underneath; smooth above; very ornamental. \$2.00.

Var. alba pendula (White-Leaved Weeping. 2). Large foliage; slender drooping shoots. \$3.00.

Var. alba spectabile. 2. A new variety of White-leaved Linden attaining a large, upright growth. Foliage glossy and dark, and whitish-green underneath, and very large in growth.

Var. laciniata rubra (Red Fern-Leaved. 2). One of the finest for lawn purposes; of pyramidal, compact habit; bark on young wood rose-colored, and deeply cut foliage. \$2.00.

Var. platiphylla (Golden-Barked Broad Leaf. 2). About the same size as European, but leaves larger and rougher. \$2.00.

Var. pyramidalis. 2. A compact, rapid-growing, pyramidal tree, with reddish shoots.

Var. rubra (Red-Twigged European. 2). Medium size; branches as red as blood.

Var. vitifolia (Grape-Leaved European. 2). A vigorous grower, very large foliage; young wood bright red.

Var. Macrophylla (Broad-Leaved Basswood. 2). Has immense leaves.

Var. aurea (Golden-Barked. 2). Golden yellow twigs; keeps leaves late in fall; very conspicuous in winter. \$2.00.

ULMUS. Elm

U. Americana (American White. 2). A native tree of large size, with open, spreading head, and graceful drooping branches. Very popular in nearly all sections, and valuable for street planting. Succeeds admirably even where the soil is somewhat heavy and damp. \$1.50.

Var. nana (Dwarf American. 3). A dwarf, compact variety of the American.

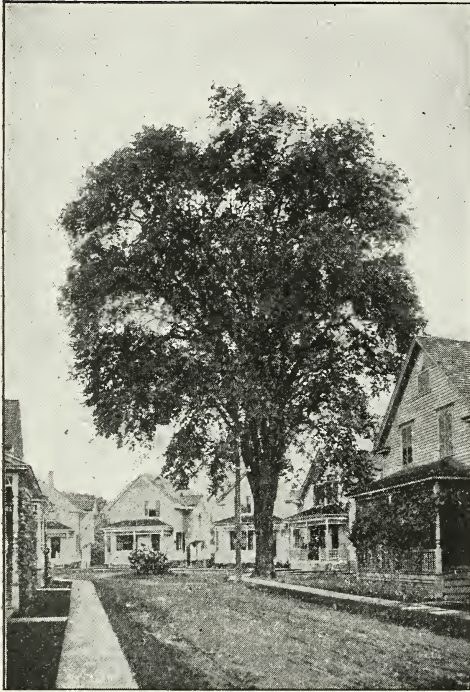
U. campestris (English. 2). An erect tree of rapid, compact growth. Leaves are smaller and more regular cut than those of the American, and bark is darker. The branches project from the tree almost at right angles, thus giving it a noble appearance. \$1.50.

Var. Belgica (Belgian Elm. 2). Large size, rapid growth, and fine spreading shape. Valuable for street planting.

Var. Berardi (Berard's Elm. 3). Tree of small size, slender growth, pyramidal habit. Foliage deeply and delicately cut.

Var. Celmeri. 2. Of medium size, upright growth, fine form. A fine avenue tree.

Var. cornubiensis (Cornish. 2). An upright branched variety of the English, but of more vigorous growth.



AMERICAN ELM. *ULMUS AMERICANA*.

Var. corylifolia purpurea (Purple-Filbert-Leaved. 2). A desirable purple-leaved variety.

Var. Dampierreii aurea (Dampierre's Golden. 3). Bright golden foliage, center of leaf yellowish-green. A strong grower.

Var. Koopmanni (Koopman's English. 2). An English variety; dense pyramidal form, with small green leaves.

Var. microphylla pendula (Weeping Small-Leaved. 3). Slender, drooping branches and small foliage. Valuable for small lawns.

Var. monumentalis (Monumental. 3). A dwarf variety, forming a dense and straight column.

Var. myrtifolia purpurea (Purple Myrtle-Leaved. 2). Small, elegant foliage, of beautiful purple color.

Var. Rueppelli (Rueppel's English. 2). An English variety, handsome, compact form, very symmetrical.

Var. serratifolio (Serrated-Leaved. 2). A compact grower, dark foliage.

Var. stricta purpurea (Purple-Leaved English Elm. 2). A striking variety, with erect branches and purple leaves.

Var. suberosa (English Cork Barked. 2). Fine habit; young branches very corky; leaves rough on both sides.

Var. suberosa pendula (Weeping Cork Barked. 2). Drooping habit, very attractive.

Var. umbraculifera. 2. Round, compact in form, grows in perfect shape without pruning, valuable when formal habit of growth is desired.

Var. urticifolia (Nettle-Leaved. 2). A rapid grower. Leaves long, serrated, and undulating. Very attractive.

Var. variegata argentea (Variegated English. 2). Small leaves sprinkled with silvery spots. Variegation constant.

Var. viminalis. 3. A slender-branched, small-leaved elm of somewhat pendulous habit.

Var. Webbiana (Webb's. 3). Dwarf habit, leaves small and curled.

Var. Wheatleyi. 3. In habit upright and compact; small, dark green foliage; a fine lawn tree.

U. Dovaei. 2. A vigorous, upright grower, valuable for street planting.

U. fulva (Red or Slippery. 2). Medium size, straggling, open head.

Var. pendula (Weeping Slippery Elm. 2). Of elegant drooping habit, and luxurious growth. Branches shoot upright first, then bend in graceful curves toward the ground. Retains foliage very long.

U. montana (Scotch, or Wych. 2). A fine spreading tree of rapid growth and large foliage. \$1.50.

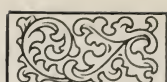
Var. Camperdown pendula (Camperdown Weeping. 3). One of the most graceful of all weeping trees, having large, luxuriant and deep green foliage; well adapted for planting on lawns and covering arbors; very desirable; a rapid grower. \$2.00.

Var. Huntingdoni (Huntingdon. 2). One of the most desirable elms for any purpose; a very erect habit, and a rapid, vigorous grower; bark clean and smooth. \$2.00.

Var. pyramidalis de Dampierre (Dampierre's Pyramidal. 3). Of pyramidal growth.

Var. rugosa pendula (Rough-Leaved Weeping. 2). A pendulous elm, large rough leaves.

Var. superba (Blandford. 1). A superb shade tree of large size and quick growth. Foliage large and dark green; bark smooth and grayish.



Var. stricta. 3. A dwarf, pyramidal grower, with small leaves, the margins of which are finely cut; distinct and fine.

Var. Wredei aurea (Golden-Leaved. 3). Beautiful golden-yellow foliage; should be planted in half shade.

Var. Pendula (Scotch Weeping. 2). A graceful weeping tree. Branches somewhat growing persistently horizontally, and again perpendicularly downwards. Large and massive foliage.

Var. Montana Nana (Dwarf Scotch. 3). A variety of Scotch, of dwarf habit.

U. parvifolia. 3. A Japanese species. Foliage small, dense, dark green, edges cut. Very distinct.

U. racemosa (American Cork. 2). Light green foliage. Young wood very corky.

U. Siberica (Siberian Evergreen. 3). Holds its foliage later than any other elm; erect habit, medium growth.

U. Vegeta. 2. A rapid grower, of spreading habit, with large, deep green foliage.

Var. Purpurea (Purple-Leaved. 2). A very beautiful and distinct variety; leaves of rich purple when young. \$2.00.

XANTHOXYLUM. Prickly Ash

X. Americana (Toothache Tree. 3). Branches have strong brown prickles pin-nate leaves, smooth above, downy beneath. \$1.25.

X. piperitum. 4. A desirable Japanese species of dwarf growth.

A List of Deciduous Weeping or Drooping Trees

(Described in Alphabetical Order in the Catalogue.)

For the purpose of enabling purchasers to more readily make selections, we give the following list, comprising the most graceful drooping trees known.

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|---|---|
| <p>Acer (Maple), <i>dasy carpum</i> var. <i>Wierii laciniatum</i>.</p> <p>Betula (Birch), <i>alba pendula</i>.</p> <p>Betula (Birch), <i>laciniata</i>.</p> <p>Betula (Birch), <i>Youngii</i>.</p> <p>Betula (Birch), <i>tristis</i>.</p> <p>Cerasus (Cherry), <i>acida semperflorens pendula</i>.</p> <p>Cerasus (Cherry), <i>pumila pendula</i>.</p> <p>Cerasus (Cherry), <i>Japonica pendula</i>.</p> <p>Cerasus (Cherry), <i>Japonica rosea pendula</i>.</p> <p>Cornus (Dogwood), <i>florida pendula</i>.</p> <p>Fagus (Beech), <i>sylvatica pendula</i>.</p> <p>Fagus (Beech), <i>sylvatica purpurea pendula</i>.</p> <p>Fraxinus (Ash), <i>excelsior pendula</i>.</p> <p>Gleditschia (Honey Locust), <i>Bujoti pendula</i>.</p> <p>Glyptostrobus (Cypress), <i>Sinensis pendula</i>.</p> <p>Larix (Larch), <i>Europaea pendula</i>.</p> <p>Morus (Mulberry), <i>Tartarica pendula</i>.</p> <p>Populus (Foplar), <i>grandidentata pendula</i>.</p> | <p>Prunus (Sloe), <i>spinosa pendula</i>.</p> <p>Pyrus Sorbus (Mountain Ash), <i>aucuparia pendula</i>.</p> <p>Quercus (Oak), <i>Robur pedunculata</i> var. <i>Dauvessei pendula</i>.</p> <p>Salix (Willow), <i>Babylonica</i>.</p> <p>Salix (Willow), var. <i>Salamonii</i>.</p> <p>Salix (Willow), <i>caprea pendula</i>.</p> <p>Salix (Willow), <i>purpurea pendula</i>.</p> <p>Salix (Willow), <i>Sieboldii</i> var. <i>pendula</i>.</p> <p>Salix (Willow), <i>Thurlow's Weeping</i>.</p> <p>Salix (Willow), <i>Wisconsin Weeping</i>.</p> <p>Taxodium (Cypress), dis. var. <i>pendulum</i>.</p> <p>Tilia (Linden), <i>alba pendula</i>.</p> <p>Ulmus (Elm), <i>fulva pendula</i>.</p> <p>Ulmus (Elm), <i>campestris microphylla pendula</i>.</p> <p>Ulmus (Elm), <i>montana Camperdown pendula</i>.</p> <p>Ulmus (Elm), <i>rugosa pendula</i>.</p> <p>Ulmus (Elm), <i>suberosa pendula</i>.</p> |
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VIEW OF OFFICE GROUNDS, BETWEEN OFFICE AND STREET.

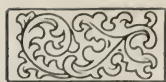
Trees Possessing Remarkable Characteristics of Foliage

(Described in Alphabetical Order in the Catalogue.)

SECTION I.

Cut-leaved Trees, comprising those with Curiously Lobed or Serrated Foliage.

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| <i>Acer</i> (Maple), <i>dasycarpum</i> var. <i>crispum</i> . | <i>Alnus</i> (Alder), <i>glutinosa</i> var. <i>laciniata</i> . |
| <i>Acer</i> (Maple), <i>dasycarpum</i> var. <i>heterophyllum laciniatum</i> . | <i>Alnus</i> (Alder), <i>glutinosa</i> var. <i>laciniata imperialis</i> . |
| <i>Acer</i> (Maple), <i>dasycarpum</i> var. <i>tripartitum</i> . | <i>Alnus</i> (Alder), <i>incana laciniata</i> . |
| <i>Acer</i> (Maple), <i>dasycarpum</i> var. <i>Wierii laciniatum</i> . | <i>Betula</i> (Birch), <i>alba pendula laciniata</i> . |
| <i>Acer</i> (Maple), <i>Japonicum</i> . | <i>Crataegus</i> (Thorn), <i>orientalis</i> . |
| <i>Acer</i> (Maple), <i>Monspessulanum</i> . | <i>Crataegus</i> (Thorn), <i>oxyacantha</i> var. <i>apiifolia</i> . |
| <i>Acer</i> (Maple), <i>platanoides</i> var. <i>cucullatum</i> . | <i>Crataegus</i> (Thorn), <i>tanacetifolia</i> . |
| <i>Acer</i> (Maple), <i>platanoides</i> var. <i>dissectum</i> . | <i>Fagus</i> (Beech), <i>sylvatica</i> var. <i>heterophylla</i> . |
| <i>Acer</i> (Maple), <i>platanoides</i> var. <i>laciniatum</i> . | <i>Fagus</i> (Beech), <i>sylvatica</i> var. <i>incisa</i> . |
| <i>Acer</i> (Maple), <i>platanoides</i> var. <i>Lorbergii</i> . | <i>Fraxinus</i> (Ash), <i>cucullata</i> . |
| <i>Acer</i> (Maple), <i>platanoides undulatum</i> . | <i>Juglans</i> (Walnut), <i>rupestris</i> . |
| <i>Acer</i> (Maple), <i>polymorphum</i> . | <i>Pyrus Sorbus</i> (Mountain Ash), <i>aria</i> var. <i>macrophylla laciniata</i> . |
| <i>Acer</i> (Maple), <i>polymorphum</i> var. <i>atropurpureum</i> . | <i>Pyrus Sorbus</i> (Mountain Ash), <i>aucuparia</i> var. <i>quercifolia</i> . |
| <i>Acer</i> (Maple), <i>polymorphum</i> var. <i>dissectum altropurpureum</i> . | <i>Quercus</i> (Oak), <i>Robur pedunculata</i> var. <i>laciniata</i> . |
| <i>Acer</i> (Maple), <i>polymorphum</i> var. <i>palmatum</i> . | <i>Quercus</i> (Oak), <i>Robur pedunculata</i> var. <i>asplenifolia</i> . |
| <i>Acer</i> (Maple), <i>polymorphum</i> var. <i>sanguineum</i> . | <i>Tilia</i> (Linden), <i>Europaea rubra laciniata</i> . |
| <i>Acer</i> (Maple), <i>spicatum</i> . | <i>Ulmus</i> (Elm), <i>campestris Berardi</i> . |
| <i>Acer</i> (Maple), <i>Tartaricum</i> . | <i>Ulmus</i> (Elm), <i>campestris</i> var. <i>urticifolia</i> . |
| <i>Acer</i> (Maple), <i>truncatum</i> . | |



SECTION II.

Trees Having Curiously Variegated Foliage.

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| <p>Acer (Maple), pseudo platanus var. bicolor.</p> <p>Acer (Maple), pseudo platanus var. Simon Louis Freres.</p> <p>Acer (Maple), pseudo platanus var. tricolor.</p> <p>Acer (Maple), pseudo platanus var. Worleii.</p> <p>Aesculus (Horse Chestnut), Hippocastanum var. Memmingerii.</p> <p>Fagus (Beech), sylvatica purpurea rosea marginatis.</p> <p>Fraxinus (Ash), Am. alba argentea marginata.</p> <p>Fraxinus (Ash), Americana var. aucubae-folia.</p> <p>Fraxinus (Ash), Americana var. concavaefolia fol. var.</p> <p>Liriodendron (Tulip Tree), tulipifera var. panache.</p> | <p>Prunus Padus (Bird Cherry), var. aucubae-folia.</p> <p>Prunus Padus (Bird Cherry), var. variegata.</p> <p>Prunus (Plum), domestica var. foliis variegatis.</p> <p>Pyrus Sorbus (Mountain Ash), aurea hybrida.</p> <p>Pyrus Sorbus (Mountain Ash), hybrida.</p> <p>Quercus (Oak), Robur ped. var. alba variegata.</p> <p>Quercus (Oak), Robur ped. var. argentea pictus.</p> <p>Quercus (Oak), Robur ped. var. fast. aureo punctatis.</p> <p>Salix (Willow), regalis.</p> <p>Salix (Willow), rosmarinifolia.</p> <p>Ulmus (Elm), campestris var. variegata argentea.</p> |
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SECTION III.

Trees with Colored Foliage.

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|---|---|
| <p>Acer (Maple), dasycarpum var. lutescens.</p> <p>Acer (Maple), platanoides var. digitatum fol. aureo marg.</p> <p>Acer (Maple), platanoides "Geneva."</p> <p>Acer (Maple), platanoides var. Reitenbachi.</p> <p>Acer (Maple), platanoides var. Schwedlerii.</p> <p>Acer (Maple), polymorphum var. atropurpureum.</p> <p>Acer (Maple), polymorphum var. dissectum atropurpureum.</p> <p>Acer (Maple), polymorphum var. sanguineum.</p> <p>Acer (Maple), pseudo plantanus var. purpurea.</p> <p>Acer (Maple), pseudo platanus foliis atropurpureis.</p> <p>Acer (Maple), pseudo platanus nervosum.</p> <p>Acer (Maple), pseudo platanus var. tricolor.</p> <p>Betula (Birch), alba var. atropurpurea.</p> <p>Catalpa, bignonioides var. aurea variegata.</p> <p>Catalpa, bignonioides var. purpurea.</p> <p>Fagus (Beech), sylvatica var. purpurea.</p> | <p>Fagus (Beech), sylvatica var. purpurea major.</p> <p>Fagus (Beech), sylvatica var. purpurea pendula.</p> <p>Fagus (Beech), sylvatica var. purpurea Riversii.</p> <p>Fraxinus (Ash), excelsior var. foliis aureis.</p> <p>Persica (Peach), vulgaris foliis purpureis.</p> <p>Populus (Poplar), Canadensis var. aurea Van-Geertii.</p> <p>Quercus (Oak), Robur ped. var. atropurpurea.</p> <p>Quercus (Oak), Robur ped. var. concordia.</p> <p>Quercus (Oak), Robur var. sessiliflora purpurea.</p> <p>Ulmus (Elm), campestris var. corylifolia purpurea.</p> <p>Ulmus (Elm), campestris var. Dampierreii aurea.</p> <p>Ulmus (Elm), campestris var. myrtifolia purpurea.</p> <p>Ulmus (Elm), campestris var. stricta purpurea.</p> <p>Ulmus (Elm), montana var. Wredei aurea.</p> |
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Trees With Bright Colored Bark in Winter

Betula alba, White Bark.
Betula alba var. *laciniata*, White Bark.
Fraxinus aurea, Yellow Bark.
Salix palmaefolia, Red Bark.
Salix vitellina aurea, Yellow Bark.
Salix vitellina var. *britzensis*, Red Bark.

Salix vitellina, Variety from Russia, Yellow Bark.
Salix Colorado, Blue Bark.
Tilia aurea platiphylla, Yellow Bark.
Tilia dasystyla, Yellow Bark.
Tilia rubra, Red Bark.

Flowering Trees

Named in the order in which they flower; embracing some of the best species.

May.

Almond Davidiana.
Amelanchier.
Cerasus, Large, Double-flowered.
Cercis canadensis.
Magnolia, Chinese.
Amygdalus, Large Double-flowered.
Cornus florida.
Aesculus.
Pyrus, flowering.
Persica, Double-flowered.
Prunus Padus.

June.

Pyrus Sorbus, in variety.
Crataegus, in variety.
Cytisus.
Chionanthus.
Robinia, *Pseud-acacia*.
Virgilia Lutea.
Catalpa.
Tilia, in variety.

July.

Castanea, American.
Koelreuteria.



VIEW OF ONE OF THE ROADS LEADING FROM OFFICE TO STREET, SHOWING *CATALPA BUNGHII* AND *THUYA OCCIDENTALIS GLOBOSA*

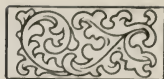
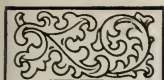
Trees Which Produce Ornamental Fruit Succeeding the Flowers

Celtis occidentalis. Dull red fruit as large as peas.

Cornus florida. Oval fruit in a head.

Crataegus. Scarlet and yellow fruit in September and October.

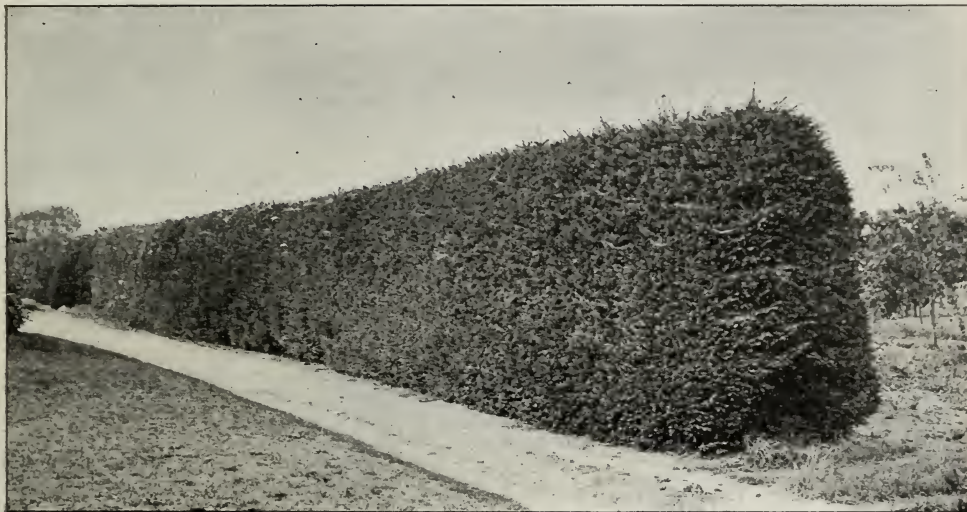
Pyrus Sorbus (Mountain Ash). Scarlet fruit in September and October.



Ornamental Hedges

Twenty or thirty years ago the only hedges to be seen in a trip through the country were the Osage Orange and Honey Locust, with an occasional Norway Spruce evergreen. Rapidity of growth was the prime consideration, and little attention was given to anything else. These hedges were usually planted as dividing lines between property, and occasionally around the garden or lawn. At the present time more attention is given to variety of form and foliage, and many pretty effects are seen in the towns and villages. The ornamental hedge seems to have supplanted the old-fashioned iron fence and picket fence. It gives a more harmonious effect to the property in general.

We list below a number of varieties of evergreen and deciduous plants, all of which are described in their proper place in the catalogue. We simply give an explanation of their qualities as a hedge plant. (Prices on application.)



NORWAY SPRUCE HEDGE. *PICEA EXCELSA*.

EVERGREEN VARIETIES.

The main advantage of planting an evergreen hedge over deciduous kinds is that it is green all the year round, and hence attractive in winter as well as summer. It is always best to start with small plants, 12 to 18 inches high, as they grow rapidly and can be trimmed to any desired shape.

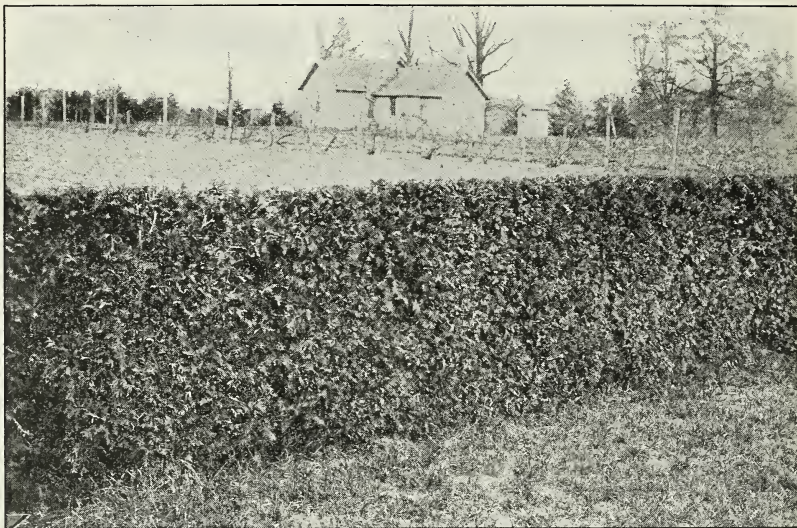
It is not best to plant an evergreen hedge in the shade. They should be trimmed in June, and occasionally in late September. They should always be kept well watered when first planted.

Picea excelsa (Norway Spruce). This is, without doubt, the best variety of evergreen for an ornamental hedge. Should be planted at least three feet apart and does not require trimming until it attains the proper height, and then it must be cut back once or twice a year. 12 to 18 inches, 18 to 24 inches.

Thuja occidentalis (American Arborvitae). Makes a very compact hedge, and is often planted as a wind-break for or-

chards. For a hedge around city property plant two feet apart; for a wind-break about six feet apart. 12 to 18 inches, 18 to 24 inches.

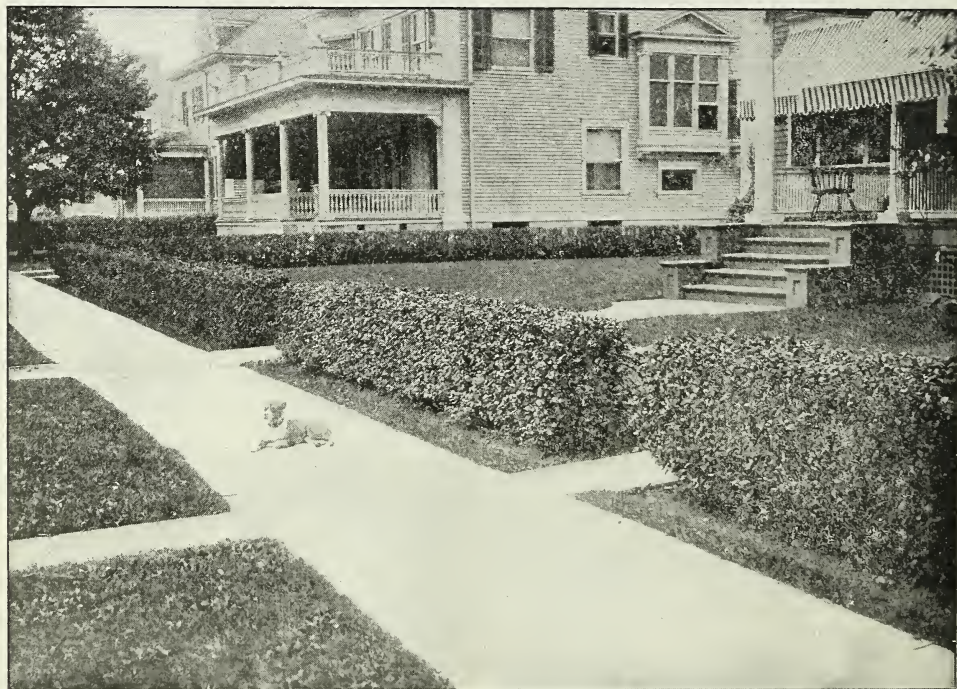
Tsuga Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). This is our native Hemlock Spruce, and when grown as a hedge produces a pretty effect. It will lend itself to any form by judicious pruning. Plant 2 to 3 feet. 12 to 18 inches, 18 to 24 inches.



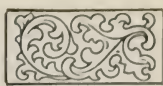
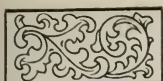
AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE HEDGE. THUYA OCCIDENTALIS.

Dwarf Box. This is a slow growing ever-green shrub, and the plants sent out are usually about eight inches high. It would require a number of years for them to attain a height of four feet, but if not

trimmed they will attain that height, and become very bushy and attractive. The leaves are small, round, and stay on the year round. They are frequently used as a border for walks and drives.



CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE. SHOWING EFFECT AROUND CITY LOTS.



JAPANESE OR THUNBERG'S BARBERRY, AROUND A FRONT LAWN. KEPT LOW BY CONSTANT PRUNING.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

It is only within recent years that our ornamental shrubs and roses have been used as hedges, but at the present time they are very popular.

We list below the varieties that are most commonly called for by the public. Prices on application.

Ligustrum ovalifolium (California Privet). This well-known hedge is probably used more extensively than any other variety. In fact our plantings each season exceed that of any other ten varieties.

In many towns and cities the Privet is used more than all other varieties of plants or evergreens put together. In this state the leaves do not usually drop before the middle of January, hence it is almost evergreen. The smallest size that we send out is 6 to 12 inches, and the largest 3 to 4 feet.

Berberis Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). The Barberry is used extensively where a good dwarf, bushy hedge is desired. Every branch is thickly studded with short thorns, and it is often purchased on this account. The foliage turns to a brilliant red in September, which is followed in the winter by a scarlet berry which helps to make it an attractive shrub the year round. 12 to 18 inches, 18 to 24 inches, 2 to 3 feet.

B. vulgaris purpurea. Practically the same as the preceding species, except that the



BARBERRY HEDGE ALONG ONE OF THE ROADWAYS ON OFFICE GROUNDS. NOT TRIMMED.



foliage is purple, and many customers purchase it on this account. 12 to 18 inches, 18 to 24 inches, 2 to 3 feet.

B. vulgaris (European Barberry). Similar to the *Berberis Thunbergi*, except that the leaves are slightly larger; habits practically the same, also sizes.

Crataegus Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). One of the commonest hedges in England. The bright, glossy green foliage and long thorns are very ornamental, and well adapts this variety for hedge effects. 18 to 24 inches.

Deutzia gracilis. Dwarf and bushy in growth. In May the white, delicate blossoms cover the bush. An ideal hedge plant. 18 to 24 inches.

Deutzia Lemoinei. Handsome shrub, and highly suitable for hedging. Similar to the above, but a stronger grower. 18 to 24 inches.

Hibiscus Syriacus (Rose of Sharon). This grand, fall-flowering shrub is now used for hedging quite extensively, and

is well adapted for that purpose. 18 to 24 inches.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. This variety makes a fine hedge, with vigorous growth and immense panicles of pure white flowers produced in early September. 2 to 3 feet.

Pyrus Japonica (Japan Quince). A desirable plant for ornamental hedge. Foliage bright green and glossy. The bright scarlet flowers open in early spring, covering every branch and twig, before the leaves are developed. 12 to 18 inches, 18 to 24 inches.

Rhamnus Cathartica (Buckthorn). An old, and well-known hedge plant which is still used in some sections. Very thorny. 12 to 18 inches.

Rosa rugosa (Japanese Rose). The bright, luxuriant, glossy foliage of this rose, combined with the beautiful, large, single blossoms of light red or white flowers, makes it a very desirable hedge plant, to say nothing of its large scarlet fruit. 18 to 24 inches.



A CORNER OF ONE OF OUR SPECIMEN EVERGREEN BORDERS. SOUTHEAST CORNER OF OFFICE GROUNDS.

Spirea van houttei. One of the finest flowering hedge plants. The long pendulous branches, which almost sweep the ground, are completely covered with bloom in May. Its foliage is also attractive. 18 to 24 inches.

DEFENSIVE HEDGES.

Toxylon pomiferum (Osage Orange). This variety is in great favor and used extensively in the country as a practical hedge.

When grown compact will turn any class of farm animals. 12 to 18 inches.

Gleditschia triacanthos (Honey Locust). A rapid growing native tree, having powerful spines and delicate foliage. Like the Osage Orange it is used extensively in the country as a hedge for turning cattle and for general purposes; of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy in this locality and farther north, and sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. 18 to 24 inches.

Evergreens

Our plantings of evergreens at the present time is the largest in the history of the company. We have given special attention to their propagation and cultivation, until we have a stock that is worth coming to see.

The prices quoted herein are for sizes which we recommend for transplanting, with the least amount of loss. Evergreens are easy to make grow if properly handled, but die very easily through lack of care.

They may be transplanted with safety in April or May, August or September. Soil should be well drained, and some varieties will flourish where ground is poor and in exposed situations. In planting the soil should be firmly and thoroughly pressed down in close contact with the roots. Do not allow any manure in contact with the roots but the tree may be well mulched above ground and profusely watered.

We have at all times many thousand specimen evergreens, planted in borders where they have plenty of room to assume their natural graceful shape. These vary from three to six feet, with occasionally larger sizes. We invite planters to visit our grounds and select the trees desired. Where this is not possible, we will gladly send detailed description of sizes and prices. The illustrations herewith show how the specimen trees are shipped.

ABIES. Fir

A. balsamea (Balsam. 2). A rapid, slender, pyramidal grower, with very dark foliage. Grows in cold, wet ground as well as in better soil. Very hardy. 2 ft. \$1.00.

Abies cilicica (Cicilian. 2). A compact grower with very dark foliage; hardy.

A. concolor (Silver Fir of Colorado. 2). The finest of the Rocky Mountain evergreens. Of graceful habit; broad handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath. A grand tree, very distinct and exceedingly rare as yet. 2 ft. \$5.00.

A. Douglasii (Douglas' Spruce. 3). From Colorado. Large, conical form; branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below. 2 ft. \$1.50.

A. firma. 2. A beautiful form of Silver Fir from Japan.

A. Fraseri. 2. Similar to Balsam Fir, but with darker, richer foliage, a better grower and more distinct and elegant appearance; hardy.

A. nobilis glauca. 2. Branches grow horizontally; foliage silvery blue, prefers a warm, sheltered situation. 2 ft. \$5.00.



DOUGLAS' FIR OR SPRUCE. ABIES DOUGLASII.



A. Nordmanniana (Nordman's Silver Fir. 2). Of symmetrical habit, with intensely dark, massive foliage, silver beneath. 2 ft. \$5.00.

A. pectinata (European or Comb-like Silver Fir. 2). Spreading, broad, silvery foliage. 2 ft. \$3.50.

A. veitchii (Veitch's Silver Fir. 2). Similar to Nordman's but silvery tint more pronounced and more hardy. 2 ft. \$5.00.

PICEA. The Spruce

Picea alcoquiana (Alcock's Spruce. 2). From Japan. Forms a beautiful tree of close habit. Foliage pale green, silvery underneath.

P. alba (White Spruce. 1). A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet, of pyramidal form. Foliage silvery gray, and bark light colored. Very hardy and valuable. 2 ft. \$2.50.

Var. caerulea (The Glaucous Spruce. 2). Small and beautiful variety of rather loose spreading habit, with bluish green foliage; very hardy and valuable.

P. Engelmanni. 2. A Colorado evergreen of much beauty, its foliage on the underside being of a light blue color. Is of slow growth and dense habit. It is quite a rare sort. 2 ft. \$5.00.

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce. 1). An elegant tree; extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth, and pyramidal form. The branches assume a graceful, drooping habit when the tree attains 15 to 20 feet in height. One of the most popular evergreens for planting, either as single specimen trees or in masses for effect or shelter. One of the best evergreen hedge plants. 12 to 18 inches, 50c. 18 to 24 inches, 75c.

Var. aurea. 4. Foliage of a distinct yellow appearance. 2 ft. \$3.00.

Var. compacta (Compact Spruce. 2). A dense grower, with light green foliage.

Var. conica (Conical Spruce. 3). A dwarf variety of compact, conical habit; becomes perfectly symmetrical without pruning.

Var. Ellwangeii (Elwanger Spruce. 3). A dwarf form with rich, deep green needles which bristle out straight from the stems.

Var. Finedonensis (Finedon Spruce. 2). A striking variety of compact habit, having the young leaves on the upper sides of



NORWAY SPRUCE. PICEA EXCELSA.

the shoots, first of a pale yellow color, then changing to a bronzy brown, and finally to a light green. The leaves on the underside green from the first.

Var. Gregorylana. 3. Cushion-like growth of dense foliage, always dwarf, peculiar and ornamental.

Var. inverta (Pendulous-Branched Spruce. 3). A pendulous variety of the Norway Spruce, with larger and brighter foliage than that of the species. The lateral branches of the large tree are as drooping as a Willow. 2 ft. \$5.00.

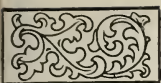
Var. Morinda or Smithiana (Himalayan or Smith's. 3). Has the character of Deodar Cedar in foliage. Of a striking and graceful, drooping habit, in all stages of its growth.

Var. parviformis (Small-Formed Spruce. 3). An interesting dwarf variety, with small foliage and of slow growth.

Var. pyramidalis. 2. A tall, slim, yet compact grower, of much use in plantings.

Var. pumila (Dwarf Spruce. 4). Compact, dwarf, and perfectly symmetrical. This variety is especially desirable for small lawns or cemeteries.

Var. pumila compacta (Dwarf Compact Spruce. 3). A dwarf variety growing 5 to



6 feet in height; foliage dark green; habit compact.

Var. pygmaea. Of dwarf form, not over 2 to 3 feet, with light foliage.

Var. Wales Weeping. 4. The well-known Weeping Norway Spruce.

P. nigra (Black Spruce. 2). A fine native tree, of compact growth, with smooth blackish bark and bluish leaves; very hardy.

Var. Doumetti. 4. A handsome dwarf variety of compact growth, with bluish green leaves; very pretty.

P. Omorika. 2. This species has somewhat silvery foliage, which well distinguishes it when of some size.

P. orientalis (Eastern Spruce 2). From the shores of the Black Sea. A handsome tree, tall and compact, and remarkable for its graceful habit and slender foliage. Needs protection here while young. 2 ft. \$5.00.

P. polita (Tiger Tail Spruce. 2). A distinct Japanese species. It is of erect habit, and has rigid, sharply pointed leaves of a bright green color; seems to be perfectly hardy.

P. pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce. 2). One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the Spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage of a rich blue or sage color. 2 ft. \$6.00.

P. pungens Kosteriana. Foliage of a rich silvery blue. The finest variety of Blue Spruce known. 3 ft. \$15.00.

CEDRUS. Cedar

Cedrus Atlantica glauca (Mt. Atlas Cedar). A rare, though worthy evergreen, its foliage closely approaching that of the Colorado Blue Spruce in color. 2 ft. \$4.00.

C. Deodara (Deodar Cedar. 1). Well-known, and extremely ornamental because of its silvery foliage. 2 ft. \$5.00.

C. Libani. 1. Cedar of Lebanon. The true cedar, and quite hardy. 2 ft. \$5.00.

CUPRESSUS. Cypress

Cupressus Lawsoniana (Triomphe de Boskoop). A tall, slender trunked tree,

reaching a height of 100 feet and upward, trunk rarely exceeding two feet in diameter near the base. Spreading, pendulous branchlets, clothed with fern-like, feathery foliage of a deep glaucous green. Quite hardy. 2 ft. \$2.50.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper

J. Chinensis (Chinese Juniper. 3). Native of China and Japan. A handsome, dense shrub with dark green foliage, and somewhat drooping branches. 2 ft. \$3.00.

Var. Reevesi. 4. A beautiful form of the Chinese. Of fine habit, with the branches somewhat drooping and spreading. Exceedingly hardy and very ornamental. 2 ft. \$4.00.



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA.

Var. aurea (Golden Chinese. 4). Foliage brilliant golden. One of the finest yellow foliaged dwarf evergreens we have. 2 ft. \$4.00.

Var. Argentea. 4. Very dense, bluish-green foliage, interspersed with silvery-white. 2 ft. \$4.00.



J. communis vulgaris (English Juniper. 3). A handsome, compact, small tree. 2 ft. \$3.00.

Var. Alpina nana (Dwarf Juniper. 4). Spreading, dense habit.

Var. Alpina nana aurea (Douglas' Golden Juniper. 4). Of mat-like growth, brilliant golden foliage; valuable for edging or grouping.

Var. Hibernica (Irish Juniper. 3.) Of dense, pillar-like growth, glaucous, green foliage. 2 ft. \$1.00.

Var. Pendula (Weeping Juniper. 4). A drooping variety.

Var. Hibernica robusta (Robust Irish Juniper. 3). A more hardy and robust form of Irish Juniper, more pyramidal, but not so thick and columnar.

Var. suecica (Swedish Juniper. 3). Grows much like Irish Juniper but more bushy. 2 ft. \$1.00.

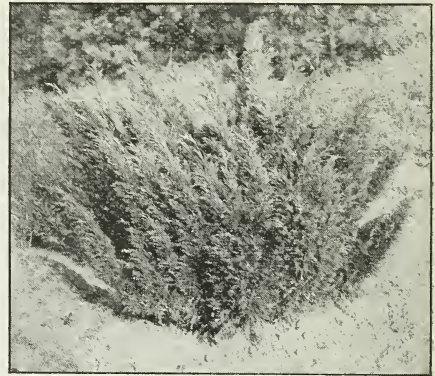
Var. suecica nana (Dwarf Swedish Juniper. 4). A dwarf, hardy variety.

Var. compacta. 4. More compact growth than the Suecica.

J. Japonica (Japan Juniper. 4). Dense, bushy form, with vivid green foliage. 2 ft. \$4.00.



IRISH JUNIPER. JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS HIBERNICA.



SAVIN JUNIPER. JUNIPERUS SABINI.

J. var. aurea (Golden Japan Juniper. 4). A fine dwarf, golden form; spreading habit. 2 ft. \$5.00.

Var. variegata alba (Silver-Variegated Japan Juniper. 4). Similar to species in habit and growth, but foliage of a glaucous green color, interspersed with branches of a pure white tint. Very hardy.

J. prostrata, syn. repens (Prostrate Juniper. 4). A low, spreading variety, trailing close to the ground. Foliage bright green, bronzy in winter. Fine for rock work or banks. 18 inch. \$1.00.

J. Sabina (Savin Juniper. 4). Prostrate spreading branches, with somber green foliage. Hardy and well adapted for hill-sides, etc. 12 to 18 inch. \$1.00.

Var. Alpina. 4. A low, spreading trailing shrub, quite unique.

Var. tamariscifolio. (Tamarisk-Leaved Savin. 4). A trailing variety with distinct and handsome foliage, valuable for rockwork and edges of groups and borders.

J. Virginiana. (Red Cedar. 2). A well-known American tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage, some being quite stiff, regular and conical, and others loose and irregular. It makes a fine ornamental hedge plant. 2 ft. \$1.25.

Var. aurea variegata. Pyramidal in form like Virginiana, but the growth is finer. Golden variegation throughout the year.

Var. elegantissima. 2. A variety of red cedar, with golden bronze foliage, very noticeable in winter. 2 ft. \$4.00.

Var. glauca (Glaucous Red Cedar. 3). The compact, conical habit of this variety, combined with its silvery foliage, renders it very distinct and desirable.

Var. Schotti. 3. Forms a dense bush; foliage of a light green color. Hardy and beautiful. 2 ft. \$4.00.

Var. Rigida (Stiff-Leaved Juniper. 4). Of close, irregular habit. Bright green in summer, and coppery color in winter. Ends of branches have a graceful, weeping form.

Var. Waukegan. 3. A variety of almost trailing character.

PINUS. The Pine

P. Austriaca (Austrian or Black Pine. 1). A robust grower with long, dark, stiff needles. Does well on all soils and especially well for seashore planting. 2 ft. \$1.00.

P. Banksiana. 1. A quick growing, native species, rare in cultivation. The leaves are small, and the tree noted for the very small cones it bears.

P. Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine. 2). Thick, regular grower, foliage resembling White Pine, and quite silvery. 2 ft. \$2.00.

P. densiflora. 3. A large and fast growing pine, with dark green, heavy foliage.

P. excelsa (Lofty Bhotan Pine. 1). Similar to White Pine, but more silvery foliage, which is long and pendulous. 2 ft. \$3.50.

P. horizontalia. 2. A vigorous tree of conical form, with leaves six to eight inches long and of a light green color.

P. inops (Jersey Pine. 2). A very pretty Pine, forming a broad based, medium sized tree of fine proportions.

P. Jeffreyi (Jeffrey's Pine. 1). This is a noble Pine, with deep bluish green

leaves. It grows 150 feet high in Northern California. Hardy and very valuable.

P. Massoniana (Massons. 1). A large-sized Japanese tree, with fresh, bright green foliage.

Var. Massoniana variegata (Sun Ray Pine. 1). Light golden, variegated foliage; very distinct.

P. Mospeliensis (Salzmann's Pine. 2). From Europe. A noble tree; leaves six to seven inches long and of a bright green color; branches are stout, numerous, and thickly covered with foliage. A vigorous, spreading and picturesque form.

P. Mugho (Dwarf Mugho Pine. 4). Of low, dense, spreading growth, with very dark foliage; very hardy. 18 inch. \$1.50.

Var. compacta. 3. Makes a round growth not over 2 feet.

Var. rotundata. 3. Of more upright growth than the Dwarf Mugho, and with roundish cones. It is a native of the Tyrol, where it forms a small tree.

P. Pallasiana. 2. A large pyramidal tree with shiny dark leaves, perfectly hardy. Valuable.

P. ponderosa (Heavy-Wooded Pine. 1). Attains 100 to 300 feet in height on the Pacific Coast; hardy here. 2 ft. \$3.50.

P. Resinosa (Red Pine. 1). A native Pine, making a heavy growth, and having long soft needles.

P. rigida (Pitch Pine. 3). This excellent native Pine has been much overlooked by planters. It is just as good as the Austrian in general usefulness. 2 ft. \$3.50.

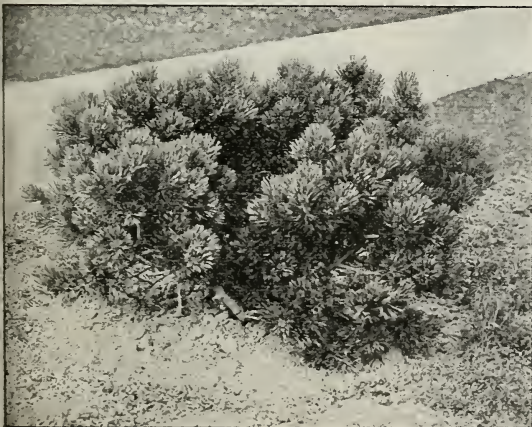
P. strobus (White or Weymouth Pine. 1). A native tree, valuable for timber purposes. Light silvery foliage; used for hedges as can be clipped like a shrub. 2 ft. \$1.00.

P. strobus nana. 3. A low, ball-like growth, not over 2 to 3 feet.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine or Fir. 1). A native of the British Islands. A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots, and silvery green foliage. Very hardy; valuable for shelter. 2 ft. \$1.00.

P. sylvestris globosa. 3. Globular, compact form, valuable for groups of low-growing Evergreens.

P. thunbergii (A Japanese Pine. 1). Dark green color and very rapid growth. It approaches the Austrian nearer than any other, but it is quite distinct from it.



MUGHO PINE. PINUS MUGHO.



THE RETINISPORAS.

Japanese Cedars

R. filicoides (Fern-like Japan Cypress). A most beautiful specie, much resembling the *R. obtusa* in habit, of which it is a variety. Branches thickly furnished with short fern-like branchlets; foliage thick in texture, rich deep green color on the upper side, and a slightly glaucous tint underneath. 2 ft. \$4.00.

R. filifera. 3. Thread Branched Japan Cypress. A low tree with irregular outline and very elegant appearance. Its long, drooping foliage and pretty form are very pleasing. 2 ft. \$4.00.

Var. aurea. 3. A highly ornamental form of the above, with golden foliage. Growth somewhat dwarfish. 2 ft. \$5.00.

R. leptoclada. 4. Compact soft-foliaged Cedar, dwarf habit. Color of foliage glaucous green, silvery underneath.

R. lycopodoides. 4. A unique, low growing tree, irregular outline, spreading habit; foliage a rich, deep green color, which it retains throughout the winter. 2 ft. \$4.00.

R. obtusa. 2. Branches numerous and spreading, very graceful in appearance. Bright green foliage, open but pretty habit of growth. 2 ft. \$3.50.

Var. aurea. Same as *Obtusa* except in color, which is a deep golden yellow. One of the most striking colored Conifers cultivated. 2 ft. \$5.00.

Var. compacta. 3. Robust form, with branches more dense than in the other members of the specie. 2 ft. \$4.00.

Var. lutea nova. Resembling the *Obtusa* in habit; foliage a deep yellow during the year. Distinct in color.

Var. magnifica. Compact and erect habit; foliage a beautiful dark green.

Var. nana. (Dwarf Obtuse-Leaved Japan Cypress). Smallest of the *Retinispora* family, forming a bushy specimen; foliage dense and short, of extremely deep rich dark green color. Very good where a dwarf tree is required. 1 ft. \$3.50.

Var. nana aurea (Dwarf Golden Japanese Cedar. 4). Very similar to *R. obtusa nana*; foliage a rich bright yellow. Handsome and ornamental. 1 ft. \$3.50.

Var. gracilis nana compacta. Resembles *R. obtusa nana*; very dwarf and compact; distinct Japanese character.



JAPANESE CEDAR. RETINISPIORA PISIFERA. SHOWING METHOD OF PACKING READY FOR SHIPMENT.

R. pisifera (Pea Fruited Japan Cypress. 2). Open grower; distinguished from *R. obtusa* by the feathery appearance of its foliage. Beautiful green foliage, very feathery. 2 ft. \$3.50.

Var. aurea (Golden Pea Fruited Japan Cypress. 2). Resembles *R. pisifera* in habit; the whole of its foliage and young growth is of a rich golden yellow. Remarkably graceful and ornamental. 2 ft. \$4.00.

R. plumosa. 2. A dense, heavily branched tree, plume-like foliage of a soft green color; responds to pruning, and is particularly useful for hedges and bedding. 2 ft. \$3.00.

Var. aurea. 2. A distinct variation from *R. plumosa*, the shoots and younger foliage being of a light golden yellow. 2 ft. \$4.00.

Var. squarrosa. 2. Has a soft, steel-colored foliage which is very effective. The plant stands pruning, and can be kept to any height. 2 ft. \$3.00.

Var. squarrosa veitchii (*Squarrosa* Leaved Japan Cypress). Considered one of the best lawn trees in existence. Of low,



RETINISPORA PISIFERA SQUARROSA
VEITCHII.



JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS AUREA.
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA GLAUCA.



RETINISPORA PLUMOSA.
RETINISPORA PLUMOSA AUREA.



RETINISPORA FILIFERA.



dense growth; foliage of a light glaucous green, with a tint of silvery whiteness, giving the plant a very short and beautiful silvery blue appearance. 2 ft. \$4.00.

Var. veitchii sulfurea. A variety of *squarrosa* having a yellow foliage; distinct and pleasing.

SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA.

Japanese Umbrella Pine

One of the most beautiful of the Japan Conifers. In its native habitat it forms a tall, conical tree over 100 feet in height; young leaves are a light green, deepening with age until the foliage becomes a deep, glossy green, with a yellow furrow on the under surface; very striking and perfectly hardy. 2 ft. \$5.00.

TAXUS. Yew

T. adpressa (Japan Yew. 4). Bushy and spreading, small, dense foliage, dark and shining, and pale pink berries; hardy. 12 inch. \$2.00.

T. baccata (English Yew. 3). Slow growing, with short stems and very bushy head densely branched, thickly covered with drooping, sombre green leaves. 18 inch. \$2.50.

Var. Canadensis (American Yew. 4). A low, weeping, broad, spreading bush, dark green foliage and crimson berries; very hardy and valuable for surfacing beds or forming groups. 12 inch. \$1.50.

Var. aurea. 4. Golden. 12 inch. \$2.00.

Var. erecta (Erect Yew. 4). An erect, dense growing variety, with small, dark shining leaves, thickly set on the branches. One of the hardiest and finest. 12 inch. \$2.00.

Var. elegantissima (Beautiful Variegated Yew. 4). Variegated with gold, one of the hardiest of Yews. 12 inch. \$2.00.

Var. Fisherii (Fisher's Variegated Yew. 4). A variety of spreading habit having some of the branches of a deep yellow color; quite hardy. 12 inch. \$2.00.

Var. fructu luteo (Yellow-Fruited Yew. 4). Only differs from the common in the color of the berries, which are yellow. Quite hardy. 12 inch. \$2.00.

Var. glauca (Sea Green Yew. 4). A very distinct variety; foliage dark green on the upper surface, and bluish gray un-

derneath; a vigorous grower; quite hardy. 12 inch. \$2.50.

Var. Hibernica (Irish Yew. 3). Of tall slim growth and beautiful dark green foliage, it is of great use to the planters. As with all yews, it winters better when shaded from the sun during the cold months of winter. 12 inch. \$2.50.

Var. Washingtonii (Washington's Golden Yew. 4). Foliage handsomely variegated with yellow spots and stripes. 18 inch. \$2.50.

T. cuspidata (Abrupt-Leaved Japan Yew. 4). Upright growth and dense, very dark foliage; hardy. 12 inch. \$2.00.

Var. brevifolia. 4. Short, dark green petiolate, mucronate leaves. A very handsome, hardy variety. Rare. 12 inch. \$2.50.

TSUGA. The Hemlock

T. Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce. 1). A remarkably graceful and beautiful native tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like that of a Yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a handsome lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge. 2 ft. \$1.00.



AMERICAN HEMLOCK. TSUGA CANADENSIS.



BIOTA. Chinese Arbor Vitae

B. orientalis aurea nana. A gem for use in small gardens; very dwarf; foliage a bright golden yellow during the summer, turning to a rich, bronzy yellow during the winter. 2 ft. \$3.00.

B. aurea conspicua. Foliage intense gold, some of the branches having a solid metallic tint while others are suffused with green. Upright and very compact. 2 ft. \$3.00.

B. elegantissima. Erect, symmetrical growth; foliage a bright golden hue. Beautiful variety. 2 ft. \$3.50.

THUYA. Western Arbor Vitae

T. occidentalis (American Arbor Vitae. 2). Of conical form and rapid growth; valuable for screens and hedges; commonly called White Cedar. 12 to 18 in. 50c; 18 to 24 in. 75c.

Var. alba (Queen Victoria Arbor Vitae. 4). A dwarf form, branchlets tipped with silver. 18 inch. \$1.50.

Var. aurea (Douglas' Golden Arbor Vitae. 4). Golden foliage; fine. 2 ft. \$1.50.

Var. compacta (Parsons' Arbor Vitae. 4). Forms a globe of light green foliage. 18 inch. \$2.00.

Var. Geo. Peabody Arbor Vitae. 4. A dwarf, dense-growing, golden variety, holding its color all summer. 2 ft. \$2.00.

Var. globosa (Globe-Headed Arbor Vitae. 4). Grows in low, thick globe form; very desirable. 18 inch. \$2.00.

Var. Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arbor Vitae. 4). Of dwarf habit, globular outline and golden green foliage; fine and hardy. 2 ft. \$1.25.

Var. intermedia. 4. A perfectly hardy variety, of dwarf, compact habit; valuable. 2 ft. \$2.00.

Var. Little Gem (Douglas Arbor Vitae. 4). Very dwarf and compact; foliage beautiful dark green. 12 inch. \$1.50.

Var. pendula (Weeping Arbor Vitae. 4). A weeping form of value; ends of branches tufted in odd form. 18 inch. \$2.50.

Var. plicate (Nee's plicate Arbor Vitae. 3). A handsome hardy variety from Nooka Sound. Foliage plaited, massive and rich, dark green color. 18 inch. \$2.00.

Var. plicata minima (Plicate Small-Leaved Arbor Vitae. Small plicate foliage; of dwarf habit. 12 inch. \$2.00.



PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE. THUYA OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS.

Var. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor Vitae. 3). Of upright compact habit, like Irish Juniper; foliage light green; very hardy. 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00.

Var. pyramidalis (Douglas Pyramidal Arbor Vitae. 3). Pyramidal in form; foliage distinct; somewhat resembling a Retinispora. 2 ft. \$2.00.

Var. Siberica (Siberian Arbor Vitae. 3). Of low-growing, dense form, with beautiful, bluish-green foliage; very hardy; of great value for ornament, screens and hedges. 2 ft. \$1.25.

Var. Tom Thumb. 4. Very dwarf and of slow growth; of compact symmetrical habit; valuable where low-growing forms are needed; hardy. 1 ft. \$1.00.

Var. Vervaeneana (Vervaene's Arbor Vitae. 3). A hardy variety in which the green is singularly intermixed with a predominating shade of golden yellow. 18 inch. \$2.00.

Var. White-tipped. 3. Ends of branches tipped with white from the last of June till the following spring. 18 inch. \$2.00.

Var. Standishii (Standish Arbor Vitae. 4). A distinct and very hardy form of Thuyopsis. A beautiful Evergreen. 18 inch. \$2.50.



Evergreen Shrubs

Under this section we include a number of varieties of shrubs that are unique on account of their bright, glossy foliage. They are evergreen throughout the year, are much used in landscape gardening, and are also valuable as individual specimens. They are now considered absolutely indispensable in all gardens. In winter when all other plants and shrubs are dormant, these evergreen varieties make a handsome display in contrast with the snow. The Tree Box is much used as individual specimens in tubs; the Dwarf Box as edging around walks, drives and ornamental beds. The Azaleas are valuable on account of their blooming qualities, and some of the finest effects are produced by a liberal planting of Rhododendrons. The bulk of the shrubs under this section bloom in May and June, the buds being formed the previous year. In our city parks the large display of Azaleas and Rhododendrons annually attract thousands of people.

We are prepared to furnish all of the best varieties under the various classes. The sizes given in descriptions indicate the height attained. All stock will be of the proper age and size for transplanting.

ANDROMEDA

Excellent plants for edging beds of Rhododendrons or Azaleas, doing well in a partially shaded location.

Andromeda calyculata. (3 to 4 ft.) These pretty white flowers come in May. 12 inch. \$2.00.

A. floribunda. (3 to 4 ft.) This plant has a rich, dark green, glossy foliage. The pure white, waxy flowers come in small spikes and are very attractive. 12 inch. \$2.00.

A. Japonica. (3 to 4 ft.) Bright, glossy, green foliage, with drooping racemes of waxy white flowers. 12 inch. \$1.50.

AZALEA

Azalea amoena (Evergreen Azalea). (4 to 5 ft.) A grand dwarf evergreen, bearing beautiful claret-colored blossoms in profusion in early June; of moderately bushy habit. One of the best of the Japanese varieties. 18 to 24 inch. \$2.00.

BUXUS. The Box

A perfectly hardy family of broad-leaved evergreens. Has a neat, glossy foliage which has won many admirers. The sempervirens variety is unexcelled as a low edging plant. The tree form styles are adapted to formal work, and stand shearing well.

Buxus arborescens (Tree Box). (15 to 20 ft.) A well-known and very desirable variety, responding to pruning. 18 inch. \$1.50.

B. Japonica aurea (Golden Box). (6 to 8 ft.) One of the finest golden box. 18 inch. \$2.00.

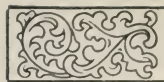
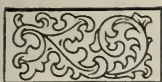
Var. sempervirens (Box edging). A very ornamental variety, with small, dark green foliage. This dwarf form is well known as an edging plant. 6 to 9 inch. 30c.

CALLUNA. Scotch Heather

Calluna vulgaris. (1 to 2 ft.) The true Scotch Heather. The purplish white flowers appear early in July; continues in bloom for some time. Good for shady, stony or sandy positions. 9 inch. 75c.



AZALEA AMOENA.



VIEW NEAR PACKING CELLARS, SHOWING PYRAMIDAL AND TREE BOX PLANTED IN TUBS.

DAPHNE

Daphne Cneorum (Sweet scented Daphne). (6 to 12 in.) A spreading plant with very attractive foliage. The rose-pink clusters of flowers are very fragrant. \$1.50.

ERICA. Heath

Erica stricta. (1 to 2 ft.) A hardy heather, with pale pink flowers. 75c.

E. vagans capitata. (1 to 2 ft.) The small whitish blossoms appear in July, and continue for some weeks. 75c.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus Sieboldianus. (8 to 10 ft.) Of upright growth, with very attractive glossy foliage. In the autumn its red seed pods are very showy. \$1.00.

HEDERA. Bush Ivies

Hedera Helix. Very attractive and pleasing effects may be obtained from these glossy leaved Ivies. The berries are quite ornamental, appearing in the fall. \$1.00.

ILEX. Holly

Ilex Aquifolium (English Holly). (8 to 10 ft.) Bright evergreen foliage, with scarlet berries in the fall and winter. Not very hardy north of Philadelphia. 75c.

I. crenata. A hardy Japanese kind, bearing black berries. Foliage small, glossy green. The plant is a rapid grower, and is easily transplanted. 75c.

KALMIA. Mountain Laurel.

Kalmia angustifolia (Narrow-leaved Laurel). The leaves are not as broad as the common Laurel; flowers are rosy purple clusters. 2 ft. \$3.00.

K. latifolia. (6 to 8 ft.) One of the choicest of American broad-leaved evergreens. Under cultivation the plants assume a dense, rounded bushy form, and their bright evergreen leaves and profusion of light pink blossoms are very pleasing. It is well suited for using with Rhododendrons. 2 ft. \$3.00.

LAURUS. Bay Tree

Laurus nobilis (Sweet Bay). Especially desirable for indoor decoration in the winter; also good for formal work in the garden. \$15.00.



MAHONIA. Evergreen Barberry

Mahonia Aquifolium. (3 to 4 ft.) A handsome shrub having a very attractive foliage, which colors beautifully as fall approaches. When in sheltered positions it retains its foliage in perfect condition in the north. \$1.00.

M. Japonica (Japanese Mahonia). (4 to 6 ft.) Very large, bright green leaves which remain perfect throughout the winter. It has large clusters of yellow flowers which come in the early spring and are followed by black berries. \$1.25.

Rhododendrons

The Rhododendron is one of the most beautiful species of the broad-leaved evergreen. The great value of this evergreen is that its profusion of beautifully colored flowers is borne during the latter part of May and early June. Its foliage is of a glossy green which adds great beauty to the winter landscape. Some of the varieties are not sufficiently hardy for use in the north, but there are several American species and their hybrids, which are suitable for general use except in the far northern and north-western states. The Rhododendron is especially adapted for planting in a cool, shady position, having moist soil. If care is given to properly preparing the bed, they will thrive if planted on lawns where there is a great amount of shade, making them especially valuable for brightening up places where other shrubs could not be used. The **maximum**, a beautiful native species, with its pink clusters of flowers, produces fine effects and is very popular.

TO MAKE A RHODODENDRON BED.

The soil should be fine, partaking of the leaf-mold rather than clay. Take out the soil to a depth of four feet, placing in the bottom two feet of broken stone or similar material, and finish with a good top soil; if heavy, a proportion of sand should be added to lighten it. The drainage should be good. Cover the top of the ground with several inches of well rotted stable manure to keep the earth moist during the heat of the summer. If these directions are followed good results should be obtained.



RHODODENDRON. SHOWING PLANT IN BLOOM IMMEDIATELY AFTER SHIPMENT.

Rhododendron Catawbiense. Very striking and highly colored. The foliage is oblong and of a dark glossy green; the flowers are borne in June, in large heads. \$3.00.

R. maximum. Found generally throughout New England and the Eastern states. Its foliage is a glossy green, taking on a deeper color when in shady positions; the flowers white or rosy white, being borne in June and early July. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. \$4.00.

We are in a position to furnish this variety in sizes varying from 1 to 6 feet high by the car load. They are desirable for banking around residence or office, or for grouping in shady situations. Some of our patrons have taken as many as three car loads for a single group. Special prices on application.

R. punctatum. This is a rare variety and the earliest of all to bloom; has very narrow, dark green foliage, and an abundance of pale, rose-colored flowers, with yellowish green spots on the inside. \$3.00.

Hybrid varieties, \$3.00 each. (Larger list on application).

RED SHADES.

Atrosanguineum. A rich color, deep blood-red.

Blandyanum. A rich red, with handsome foliage.

Caractacus. A very pleasing crimson.

Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet. Very desirable.

Lady Clermont. Rose-scarlet; flowers have unique markings.

Michael Waterer. Intensely bright scarlet; foliage good.

Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson.

Purpureum elegans. A pleasing purple, a strong grower, blooming freely.

PINK SHADES

Charles Bagley. Cherry red. Huge trusses of flowers.

Everestianum. Rose; beautiful foliage.
Roseum elegans. Good variety. A light rose-color, very attractive and pleasing.

WHITE SHADES.

Album elegans. Beautiful white flowers, bud rose-tinted. Vigorous grower, thrifty and very hardy.

Album grandiflorum. White.

Gloriosum. White, with excellent foliage.

Mrs. Clutton. A beautiful white, with yellow spots.

YUCCA. Adam's Needle

Yucca filamentosa. (2 ft.) Well-known and very attractive. Its white flowers produce a grand effect; foliage broad. 50c.

Y. var. pendulifolia. (2 ft.) Slender panicles of flowers, narrow foliage. \$1.25.

Y. gloriosa recurva. Pretty recurved foliage, broader than the filamentosa. \$1.25.

Deciduous Shrubs

3—Shrubs which attain 9 to 12 feet.

4—Shrubs which attain 1 to 8 feet.

We can supply many Flowering Shrubs in addition to those described, but confine ourselves to those having the greatest merit, and especially to such as possess some distinct qualities, either of foliage or of flower.

Should any of our professional patrons desire to experiment on their testing grounds with varieties not named herein, we shall be pleased to fill any orders therefor, but to the general planter we advise a selection from the following choice list:

ACACIA ROBINIA

A. hispi (Rose Acacia. Moss Locust. 4). Is valued for its elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers, which expand towards the close of May and continue for several weeks. The branches resemble a moss rose. It is a beautiful shrub for planting in large masses. \$1.00.

ALMOND

Almond. See Plum.

AMORPHA. False Indigo.

Large shrubs bearing purple or white flowers in dense terminal panicles in July.

A. Canescens (Lead Plant *Amorpha*. 4). Foliage ash-colored and hairy; deep blue flowers in June. 75c.

A. fragrans (Fragrant *Amorpha*. 4). A hairy shrub with dark purple flowers in June and July. 75c.

A. fruticosa (False Indigo *Amorpha*. 4). Long, pendulous branches, with indigo-colored flowers. 50c.

ARALIA. Angelica Tree

Small trees that give a tropical appearance to gardens. Require slight protection in winter.

A. Japonica. 3. Large tripinnate leaves and spiny stems; flowers white, in large spikes in September. \$1.00.

A. Mandshurica. 3. Leaves tripinnate, very hairy and prickly.

A. pentaphylla. 4. Leaves palmate, five-lobed and pale-green; branches furnished with spines. \$1.25.

A. spinosa (*Hercules Club*. 3). A native plant, valuable for producing tropical effects. \$1.00.



AZALEA

Most showy flowering shrubs of dwarf habit, especially valuable for grouping in masses.

A. mollis. 4. A beautiful species from Japan. Perfectly hardy, with large flowers in fine trusses and varied in color. The colors run through all the shades of orange, yellow and carmine. \$2.00.

A. Pontica (Pontic Azalea. Ghent Varieties. 4). This class is hardy and will thrive in any good rich garden soil, but will do best in a light moist soil, in which a liberal quantity of leaf-mould is mixed; has small, hairy leaves and yellow, orange and red flowers. \$2.00.

Swamp Pink or Pink Flowering American Honeysuckle. 4. A native variety, bearing fragrant pink flowers in June and July. \$1.00.

BACCHARIS. Groundsel Tree

B. halimifolia. 3. A pretty shrub which grows well at the seashore and in salt marshes. Its fluffy, white seed vessels and dark green foliage render it most attractive, especially in the fall. Sept. \$1.50.

BERBERIS. Barberry

A most interesting family of shrubs, varying in size from 2 to 6 feet high, rich in variety of leaf, flower and habit. Their showy orange and yellow flowers in May or June are succeeded by bright and various-colored fruit; very ornamental in Autumn and Winter. Grow well on comparatively light or thin soil.

B. Canadensis (American Barberry. 4). Yellow flowers succeeded by red berries. 75c.

B. fortuneii. 4. Foliage turns red in autumn. \$1.00.

B. ilicifolia (Holly-Leaved Barberry. 4). Large, dark green leaves remaining on the plant until late in winter. \$1.00.

B. thunbergii (Thunberg's Barberry. 4). Dwarf habits; small foliage, changing to red in the fall; very pretty. 75c.

B. vulgaris (European Barberry. 4). Yellow flowers in terminal racemes, followed with scarlet fruit. 75c.

Var. purpurea (Purple-Leaved Barberry. 4). A very handsome shrub, growing from three to five feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge. 75c.



CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS.

CALYCANTHUS. Carolina Allspice or Sweet-scented Shrub.

This is very desirable on account of the peculiarity and very pleasing fragrance of its wood; its foliage is rich, and flowers of a rare chocolate color, with an agreeable odor. The Calycanthus blossoms in June and at intervals through the summer; very desirable. When full grown, 6 to 8 feet.

C. floridus (Carolina Allspice. 4). A native species, with double purple, very fragrant flowers. 75c.

CARAGANA. Pea Tree

C. arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree. 4). Showy, small yellow flowers in June. Dark green wood and neat foliage. \$1.00.

CARYOPTERIS

C. mastacanthus (Blue Spirae. 4). A pretty autumn-blooming plant, producing clusters of beautiful blue fragrant flowers in great profusion from September until frost. Dies to the ground here in winter. 75c.

CEANOTHUS. New Jersey Tea

C. Americanus (New Jersey Tea or Red Root. 4). A shrub good on dry soils. Numerous small white flowers in dense panicles entirely covering the foliage. \$1.00.

CEPHALANTHUS. Button Bush

This shrub grows well in moist and wet ground and its curious balls of blossom on long stems, which hang all summer as brown seed balls, are very picturesque.

C. occidentalis. 4. A tall growing native shrub with globular heads of white flowers in July. \$1.00.

CLETHRA. White Alder. Sweet Pepper Bush

Very hardy, blooms every season without fail; cold never harms it; flowers pure white, in spikes 3 to 6 inches long, in Aug. A bed of Clethras will perfume the air for a long distance around. A single sprig will fill a room with its delightful fragrance. It is a neat upright, growing shrub, and is not only valued for its beauty and sweetness, but is now in demand for the honey-bee to feed upon. The honey is almost white, thick and fine flavor. The plant is very easy of cultivation; never fails to bloom after a hard winter, and is worthy of a front place in every garden.

C. alnifolia. 3. Spikes of clear white fragrant flowers in August. 75c.

COLUTEA. Bladder Senna

C. asborescens (Tree Colutea. 3). A large shrub of compact growth, with small, delicate foliage and yellow, pea-blossom-shaped flowers in June, followed by red-dish pods or bladders. \$1.00.

CORNUS. Dogwood

Valuable shrubs when planted singly, or in groups or masses. Some distinguished by their elegantly variegated foliage, others by their bright-colored bark.

C. alternifolia (Alternate-Leaved Dogwood. 4). Flowers creamy-white in large bunches, very fragrant, foliage large. \$1.00.

C. circinata (Round-Leaved Dogwood. 4). A native species with round leaves, downy beneath. Flowers small, white, in flat cymes in June and July; fruit light blue. \$1.00.

C. mascula (Cornelian Cherry. 4). A small tree, native of Europe, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring before the leaves. \$1.00.

Var. elegantissima variegata. 4. One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid

growth; the leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white. \$1.00.

C. Glabrata. 4. A Pacific Coast species.

C. macrophylla (brachypoda. 4). From Japan.

C. paniculata (Panicked Dogwood. 4). Smooth, ash-colored bark, pointed leaves, light green above, whitish beneath; flowers greenish-white; fruit white. \$1.00.

C. pubescens. 4. From the Pacific Coast.

C. sanguinea (European Red Osier Dogwood. 4). Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter when the bark is blood red. \$1.00.

Var. elegantissima variegata. 4. The variegation of this variety is pale yellow turning to rose-color in the autumn. \$1.00.

C. sericea (Silky Dogwood. 4). Dull red branches, narrow leaves, silky, downy, fruit bluish. \$1.00.

C. Siberica (Red Siberian Dogwood. 4). Bright red bark in winter. \$1.00.

Var. foliis albo marginatis (Silver Margined-Leaved Siberian Dogwood. 4). A distinct variety. \$1.00.



RED DOGWOOD. CORNUS SANGUINEA.



C. spaethii. 4. Variegation pale yellow

C. stolonifera (Wild [Red Osier] Dogwood. 4) Smooth, slender branches usually red in winter. 50c.

C. stricta (White Fruited Dogwood. 4). Of more slender, upright growth than the others. The white flowers of early June are followed by berries, which are white when ripe. \$1.50.

CORLYLOPSIS.

C. spicata. 4. This bears small, drooping racemes of yellowish-white flowers early in May. It is a beautiful shrub. It should be severely pruned when transplanted. \$1.50.

CORYLUS. Hazelnut. Filbert

C. Americana (Hazelnut). A vigorous shrub with numerous upright branches, attaining a height of 4 to 8 feet. Grows naturally all through Eastern U. S. Nuts large, enclosed in ruffled husks, with sweet and edible kernels. Very prolific. \$1.00.

C. avellana (Filbert). A large shrub growing 10 to 12 feet, with heart-shaped deep green leaves. A native of Europe and Asia. Nuts large, embraced in a short fringed husk with sweet edible kernels. \$1.50.

C. avellana var. *atropurpurea* (Purple-Leaved Filbert. 3). A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves. Distinct and fine. \$1.50.

C. a. var. *aurea* (Golden-Leaved Filbert. 4). A rare and beautiful shrub. Foliage large and bright golden color. Appears to fine advantage planted with the Purple-leaved Filbert. \$2.00.

C. a. var. *laciniata* (Cut-Leaved Filbert. 3). A very ornamental shrub, with deeply cut foliage. \$1.50.

COTONEASTER

This prefers warm, sheltered positions.

C. frigida. 3. A sub-evergreen shrub, with dark green foliage and pure white flowers followed by bright crimson fruit lasting all winter. \$1.25.

C. horizontalis. 4. Minute deep glossy green foliage. Plant of prostrate habit, admirable for covering low walls or rocks and stumps. \$1.00.

C. nummularia. 3. A handsome, small lawn tree, with small, oval foliage and dark persistent berries. \$1.00.

CYDONIA. Quince

There are several flowering varieties, differing only in their color. Although of straggling growth, they can be pruned to desirable shapes without injury. Their large, brilliant blossoms appear early in the spring in great profusion, before the leaves appear. Foliage bright green and glossy all through the summer. It is sufficiently thorny and strong to make a valuable hedge, and its beautiful flowers make it very handsome for that purpose.

C. Japonica (Scarlet Japan Quince. 4). Dark green foliage, and showy deep, scarlet flowers of good size, produced singly or in masses along the branches, and often at intervals during the summer. 75c.

Var. *alba* (Blush Japan Quince. 4). A very beautiful variety of the Scarlet, with delicate white and blush flowers. \$1.00.

Var. *atrosanguinea fl. pl.* 4. A double scarlet form. \$1.00.

Var. *grandiflora*. 4. Nearly white flowers. Very showy. \$1.00.

Var. *Maulei*. 3. Beautiful orange flowers. \$1.00.

Var. *rosea pleno*. 3. Semi-double, rose-colored flowers. \$1.00.

Var. *semi-alba pleno*. 4. Flowers nearly white, semi-double, beautiful. \$1.00.



JAPAN QUINCE. CYDONIA JAPONICA.

Var. umbelicata. 3. Brilliant, rose-red flowers followed by large showy fruit. \$1.00.

DEUTZIA

This valuable plant comes from Japan. Its hardihood, fine habit, foliage and beautiful flowers, render it the most popular of flowering shrubs. Flowers are produced in long racemes during the latter part of June.

D. crenata var. flore pleno (Double-Flowered Deutzia. 4). Flowers very double, white, tinged with rose. The finest flowering shrub in cultivation and should be planted in every yard. 75c.

Var. flore alba pleno (Double White-Flowered Deutzia. 4). Similar in habit to the preceding, but pure white and double. \$1.00.

Var. Pride of Rochester. 4. Large, double white flowers, the back of petals being tinged with rose; habit vigorous, and a profuse bloomer, beginning to bloom a week earlier than Double-Flowering. 75c.

D. fortunei. 4. Single White Deutzia.

D. gracilis (Slender-Branched Deutzia. 4). A dwarf variety, covered with a profusion of white flowers in June. This is well adapted to planting in cemetery lots or small door-yards. Fine for pot-culture, as it flowers freely in low temperature during the winter. The first to flower, about the middle of June. 75c.

D. gracilis aureo variegata (Golden Variegated Deutzia. 4). Golden variegated leaves. \$1.00.

D. hybrida Lemoinei. 4. Pure white flowers, borne on stout branches of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free-flowering. 75c.

D. parviflora. 4. A stout shrub with upright stems covered in early June with creamy, white flowers in large corymbs. \$1.00.

D. scabra (Rough-Leaved Deutzia. 4). White, bell-shaped flowers, in small bunches; oval foliage, very rough underneath; of dwarf habit. 75c.

DIERVILLA. Weigela

Very desirable, hardy, easily grown and great bloomers. As these shrubs grow older they gradually spread and droop; in June and July they are covered with large, trumpet-shaped flowers of varying colors. In borders and groups of trees they are



DEUTZIA LEMOINEII.

very effective; bloom after lilacs in June. The following are the most desirable varieties:

D. candida (White-Flowered Weigela. 4). A valuable variety. While the white varieties heretofore known have been lacking on some important points, this, we think, has every valuable quality. It is of vigorous habit, and erect grower, becoming in time a large-sized shrub; flowers pure white, and produced in great profusion during June, and the plants continue to bloom through the summer and even until autumn. 75c.

D. hortensis A. Carriere. 4. Bright rose-colored flowers. 75c.

D. hortensis Nivea. 4. Flowers pure white, retaining their color and being clear enough for the choicest bouquets; foliage large; habit vigorous, and a profuse bloomer. Of dwarf, spreading habit and slow growth. 75c.

D. hortensis Rubra. 4. Flowers deep red when in bud, and rose-colored when in bloom. 75c.



D. hortensis vernosa variegata. 4. A dwarf grower, forming a compact bush; the variegation is light yellow; changing to white; flowers deep rose. 75c.

D. hybrida Eva Rathke. A charming new Weigela, flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade. \$1.00.

D. hybrida Hendersoni. 4. Of fine, compact habit, rather slender, erect growth; flowers medium size outside of petals, red, interior a lighter shade. \$1.00.

D. hybrida Lavalley. 4. One of the darkest varieties. Flowers dark reddish-purple. \$1.00.

D. hybrida Othello. 4. Flowers erect, carmine, fine. \$1.00.

D. hybrida P. Duchartre. 4. A hybrid between rosea and Lavalley; branches erect, flowers clear amaranth. \$1.00.

D. Isoline. 4. Flowers clear, mossy white when first open, changing to blush as they become older; foliage light green. Very desirable.

D. rosea (Rose-colored Weigela. 4). A hardy and beautiful shrub, bearing in May a profusion of rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China and justly considered one of the finest shrubs we have. 75c.

Var. amabilis or splendens. 4. A pink-flowered variety. \$1.00.

Var. arborea grandiflora. 4. Of vigorous and erect growth, very large foliage; flowers long and tube-shaped, of a sulphur-white, or pale yellow, changing to pale rose; a late bloomer. \$1.00.

Var. arborea versicolor. 4. This is the first to flower of our collection. Its dark-rose-colored blossoms expand about May 20th. \$1.00.

Var. desboisii. 4. A beautiful variety, with deep, rose-colored flowers, resembling rosea, but flowers much darker. One of the best.

Var. floribunda. 4. Deep crimson flowers, freely produced in June.

Var. Groenwegeni. 4. Rose-colored flowers; sometimes streaked a deep red. \$1.00.

Var. Gustave Mallet. 4. Flowers deep rose; habit good; very free flowering. A choice sort. \$1.00.

Var. incarnata. 4. A slender grower; flowers deep red.

Var. Kosteriana foliis variegatis. 4. Of dwarf, compact growth; leaves bordered with yellow; deep rose leaves.

Var. nana foliis variegata (Variegated-Leaved Dwarf Weigela. 4). Very desirable on account of its finely variegated foliage, which is yellowish-white, and lasts the entire season, and contrasts finely with its rose-colored flowers; or dwarf habit. \$1.00.

Var. Sieboldi alba marginata. 4. Of upright habit. When the leaves are young the variegation is yellow; when they mature it becomes silvery white; flowers rose-colored. A splendid variegated-leaved shrub. \$1.00.

ELAEAGNUS. Oleaster

E. argentea (Silver-Leaved Oleaster. 4). An erect grower with beautiful silver foliage. Small yellow flowers in July and Aug. \$1.50.

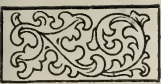
E. longipes (Japan Oleaster. 4). A handsome shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with ornamental reddish-brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow. The bright yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks, but the greatest value of the shrub is in the fruit, which is produced in the greatest abundance along the whole length of the branches; oval in shape and about one-half inch long. Color deep orange-red; very showy and attractive. The fruit is not only very ornamental, but has a sprightly, sharp, pleasant flavor, and makes a delicious sauce when cooked. Eleagnus is one of the most valuable ornamental berry-bearing shrubs, and should be largely planted. \$1.00.

E. hortensis (Garden Elaeagnus or Oleaster. 4). Very striking, because of silvery whiteness of its foliage; effective in masses. \$1.50.

E. parvifolia. 4. This shrub is generally understood when "Silver Thorn" is spoken of, though the name applies to all the species. It has sweet scented yellow flowers, in great profusion, in May. The stems are clustered with mottled red berries in July, which, while not equal to those of longipes, are fairly good eating. \$1.00.

D. Simoni. 4. An almost evergreen species.

D. umbellata (Female. 4). Although flowering at the same time that the others do, this one does not ripen its fruit until late October. The berries are of the same



VIEW ON OFFICE GROUNDS, SHOWING POND AND DUCKS.

color as *parvifolia*. So ornamental are the bushes when the fruit is ripe, that they are planted especially because of this feature. Only female plants bear fruit. \$1.25.

EUONYMUS. Strawberry or Spindle Tree

This is distinguished for its myriads of brilliant red and orange seed in Autumn. As these appear before the dark foliage drops, few trees have greater elegance.

E. alatus (Cork-Barked Euonymus. 4). Dwarf, compact habit; wood very corky; small leaves and red fruit. \$2.50.

E. Americanus (American Strawberry Bush. 4). A very beautiful small tree, or shrub, covered with red berries through the winter. 75c.

E. obovatus (Dwarf Strawberry Bush. 4). Low and creeping habit; and showy fruit; valuable for covering open spaces in borders or edges of shrubbery. \$1.50.

E. atropurpureus (Burning Bush or Wahoo. 3). Attractive, deep purple flowers in June; broad foliage, brilliant scarlet fruit. \$1.00.

E. Europaeus (European Euonymus. 4). A low round-headed tree, very compact; foliage dark, associating well with the mass of pendulous orange and red fruit in autumn. 75c.

Var. Europaeus nana erectus (Dwarf Spindle Tree. 4). A compact grower; resembling in form Irish Juniper. \$1.50.

Var. fructu albo (White Fruited Euonymus. 4). Similar to the American, having white fruit; when planted with the American it forms a pleasant contrast. \$1.50.

E. latifolius (Broad-Leaved Euonymus. 4). Fine, broad, glossy green leaves, turning purplish-red in autumn; large, deep blood-red fruit. Very showy. \$1.50.

E. nanus. 4. Of dwarf habit; narrow foliage, becoming purple in autumn, red fruit. 75c.

E. Sieboldi. 4. From Japan. Handsome dark green foliage. \$1.50.

EXOCHORDA. Pearl Bush

E. grandiflora. 3. A most elegant and distinct shrub from North China, with a full branching habit, making finally a plant 10 ft. high and fully as broad, and is perfectly hardy. Its foliage is broad, lanceolate-ovate, sharp pointed. The flowers in May and June are pure white, in racemes of five and six, with spoon-shaped petals, which are very narrow and stand apart at the base. There is a delicate fragrance which adds to its charm. The unopened buds are pearl like. Worthy a place in every collection. \$1.00.

FONTANESIA

F. phylliraeoides. 3. A large shrub with somewhat slender shoots and small leaves, bearing small clusters of small white flowers, with yellowish anthers, towards the close of May.



FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

These are pretty shrubs of medium size. All natives of China and Japan. The flowers are drooping, yellow, and appear very early in spring, before the leaves. The best very early flowering shrubs.

F. fortunei (Fortune's Forsythia. 4). Growth upright, foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow. 75c.

F. intermedia. 4. Bright golden flowers; glossy green foliage. 75c.

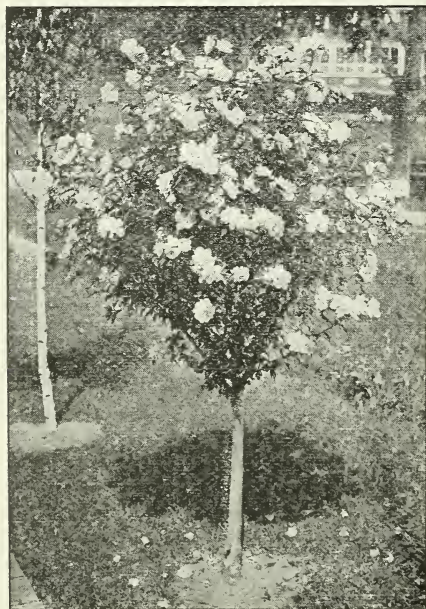
F. suspensa (Weeping Forsythia. 4). Similar to Fortunei, but with somewhat drooping growth. 75c.

F. viridissima. 4. A free, hardy shrub; a native of Japan, with deep yellow flowers early in spring; leaves and bark deep green. 75c.

Var. variegata. 4. This is a variety of the above with slightly variegated foliage. \$1.00.

FOTHERGILLA

F. Carolina. 4. A quite uncommon shrub in cultivation, though a native. The small heads of white flowers are very pretty. It blooms the first week of June. \$1.50.



TREE ALTHEA. HIBISCUS SYRIACUS.

GAYLUSSACIA. Blueberry

G. frondosa (Blueberry. 4). Bears sweet, bluish berries. \$1.00.

G. resinosa. 4. A low, bushy shrub, growing about two feet high, and producing sweet, black fruit which ripens in August. \$1.00.

GENISTA. Broom

Plants of great value in poor, thin soil.

G. tinctoria (Bubb's Broom or Wood-waxen. 4). This is the plant that covers the hills near Salem, Mass., with a carpet of golden-yellow blossoms in June, as may be seen from the car windows. Fine for rockeries and dry hills, or for fixing steep banks. 75c.

G. scoparia (Scotch Broom. 4). A famous evergreen plant with rush-like leaves, and large pea-shaped flowers. Kills to the ground with us, but makes annual growth. Quite hardy on Cape Cod, where it stands high winds and grows in sand. May. 75c.

HALESIA. Snowdrop or Silver Bell Tree

H. tetraptera (Common snowdrop Tree. 3). A beautiful, large shrub, with pretty, white, bell-shaped flowers in May. Has four-winged fruit from one to two inches long. A very desirable shrub. 75c.

HAMAMELIS. Witch Hazel

H. Japonica (Japan. 3). A most beautiful shrub, with darker leaves and more elegant habit than the American type. It makes a choice specimen of low, close growth and is always attractive. The yellow flowers appear in curious shape just before winter sets in. \$1.00.

H. Virginica. 3. Larger foliage, with fowny surface and showy yellow flowers, appearing after the ripening of the leaves in November. The ripe seed is discharged as from a pop-gun. Grows in all soils. \$1.00.

HIBISCUS. Althea or Rose of Sharon

These are fine, hardy, free-growing and flowering shrubs, blooming in August and September, when few plants are in blossom. They attain a height of 6 to 10 feet.

H. Syriacus var. Boule de Feu. 3. Large, very double, well-formed flowers, of a beautiful violet-red color. Plant vigorous; flowers late. 75c.

Var. Alba. Single White. 75c.

Var. flore pleno fol. var (Variegated-leaved double purple-flowered Althaea. 3). A conspicuous variety with the foliage finely marked with light yellow, and producing double purple flowers. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

Var. Jeanne d'Arc. 3. One of the best new shrubs. Flowers pure white, double; plant a strong grower. 75c.

Var. Leopoldii flore pleno. 3. Flowers very double; flesh-color. 75c.

Var. paeoniflora. 3. Rosy purple flowers. 75c.

Var. purpurea. 3. Single purple Althaea. 75c.

Var. purpurea flore pleno. 3. Double purple Althaea. 75c.

Var. rubra. Single red Althaea. 75c.

Var. rubra pleno (Double red Althaea. 3). Clear color. 75c.

Var. totus albus. 4. Single, pure white, very fine. 75c.

Var. variegatis flore pleno (Double variegated, or painted Lady Althaea. 3). White with purple outside; petals shaded pink.

Var. violacea flore pleno. 3. Flowers double violet. 75c.

HIPPOPHAE. Sea Buckthorn

H. rhamnoides. 4. A small tree or shrub that likes the vicinity of salt water. Foliage grayish-white. This is an unusual color and is very fine. 75c.

HYDRANGEA

The native species are handsome shrubs of medium size, with fine large leaves, and generally of a light green color, and perfectly hardy. The introductions from Japan and China are interesting and valuable. *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora* is remarkable in foliage and flower, and being perfectly hardy, is of great value. The other Japanese varieties, like the *Hydrangea Hortensia*, require protection in winter. They should be grown in pots or boxes, and wintered in the cellar, and in summer placed along walks in place of shade trees. *Hydrangea Otaksa* is especially adapted for this purpose. Those marked with a * require to be wintered in the house.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

*H. arborescens** (Wild Hydrangea). An upright shrub, usually 4 to 8 feet, with bright green leaves. Native from N. J. and Iowa south to Florida. Flowers creamy white, borne in numerous flat-topped clusters in early summer. 75c.

H. arborescens sterilis (Hills of Snow). A form of the last with all of the flowers ray-like and sterile, resembling a snowball. A very handsome floriferous hardy shrub, literally loaded with dazzling white flowers, and continuing to bloom for a large part of the summer. \$1.00.

*H. Hortensia** (Garden or Changeable Hydrangea. 4). Large, globular heads of rose-colored flowers. \$1.25.

H. Hardy Purple. 3. This is a strong, robust, hardy grower, imported from France. Large panicles of a rich, purple color, blooming early in summer. \$1.25.

*H. Japonica** (Alba variegata. 4). Leaves margined with white. \$1.50.

H. Nivea. 4. Large, heart-shaped, dark foliage, bright and silvery beneath; flowers white in flat corymbs. \$1.25.

*H. Otaksa** 4. Immense trusses of rose-colored flowers in July; foliage deep green; a free bloomer. \$1.25.

H. Paniculata Grandiflora, or Large Panicle Flowered Hydrangea. 3. A fine shrub, growing from 8 to 10 feet high; flowers in great pyramidal panicles a foot long, are at first pure white, then changing to pink. Begins to bloom early in August, con-



VIEW OF HYDRANGEA BED IN NURSERY, FROM WHICH THE PLANTS ARE TAKEN FOR PROPAGATING.

tinuing several weeks. It is valuable for planting either singly or in beds. It is as hardy as a native oak. 75c.

H. Quercifolia (Oak-Leaved Hydrangea. 4). Large leaves, lobed like those of an oak and downy beneath; cream-colored flowers in medium-sized panicles, in August. \$1.25.

H. Ramulis coccineis (Red-Branched Hydrangea. 4). The plant is of robust habit, with red-colored branches, and produces freely immense heads of deep, rose-colored flowers. \$1.25.

H. Rosea. 4. Red flowers, freely produced. \$1.25.

H. Speciosa. 4. Leaves silver variegated. Very pretty. \$1.25.

H. Stellata fimbriata (White-Fringed Hydrangea. 4). Large, pure white flowers, edges of petals beautifully fringed. \$1.25.

H. Thomas Hogg*. 4. Flowers pure white, in great profusion from July to September. \$1.25.

H. Vestita. 4. Great flat umbels of pure white, showy flowers, 5 to 8 inches across, in June. \$1.25.

HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort

Fine blooming plants. Useful in sandy soils and on account of their showy flowers. Appearing very late in summer.

H. aureum. 4. A new species from Tennessee. One of the finest in flower and foliage; continue in bloom from Aug. to Oct. \$1.00.

H. Ascyron. 4. An herbaceous variety, growing 3 to 4 ft., with immense terminal heads of deep yellow flowers. Very showy. \$1.00.

H. densiflorum. 4. Small yellow flowers in Aug., produced on a low, densely-branched shrub. \$1.00.

H. Kalmianum (Kalm's St. John Wort. 4). A fine native, low spreading shrub, with gay, bright yellow flowers in Aug. Does well in the shade. \$1.00.

H. moserianum. 4. This new hybrid has the elegant, glossy foliage of the two parent forms (*H. calycinum* and *H. patulum*) with the largest blossoms of the whole family, they being nearly 3 inches across. The petals are orange-yellow, while the stamens form a beautiful red mass in the center of the flower, of half its whole diameter, contrasting with the petals in a most surprising and pleasing way. \$1.00.

H. moserianum tricolor Hydrangea. 4. A form of the above with exquisitely variegated leaves, bordered with creamy-white and scarlet-rose; requires protection. \$1.25.

ITEA. The Virginian Willow

I. Virginica. 4. A native shrub, not common, bearing racemes of white flowers in mid-June. The foliage changes to a rich crimson in June. \$1.00.



PRIVET HEDGE AROUND GARDEN, TREE ROSES AND PERENNIAL PLANTS.

KERRIA. Corhorus or Globe Flower

Slender shrubs, four to five feet high, with beautiful yellow blossoms from July to October.

K. Japonica (Japan Corhorus or Kerria. 4). Bears single yellow flowers all summer. In winter its vivid green branches contrast strikingly with other shrubs. Has a graceful habit and light green foliage. 75c.

Var. flore pleno (Double-Flowered Kerria. 4). Double yellow flowers. 75c.

Var. argentea variegata (Silver Variegated-Leaved Kerria. 4). Small green foliage edged with white; very slender grower. \$1.00.

Var. ramulis var. aureis (Striped-Barked Kerria. 4). Stem of shrub striped with yellow and green; very pretty in winter. \$1.00.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet

A rapid grower in most situations, and well in partial shade. Excellent for hedges, or for association with other shrubs. It is almost an evergreen, and grows freely in all soils; is compact and regular in its

form and bears shearing to any extent; flowers in June and July. Makes a very ornamental hedge.

L. Ibotia (Chinese Privet. 4). Dark, oval foliage, contrasting well with the prominent racemes of white, fragrant flowers in July. 50c.

L. laurifolium (Laurel-Leaved Privet. 4). Has the largest leaves of any Privet. 50c.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet. 4). Very broad, oval-shaped leaves which remain on well into the winter. Probably the handsomest of Privet and best growing, especially at the seashore. 40c.

L. vulgare (Common or European Privet. 4). Narrow foliage, and showy white flowers, and profusion of black berries. 40c.

Var. buxifolium (Box-Leaved Privet. 4). An erect grower, with short, thick, dark green leaves, remaining till late fall. 50c.

Var. fructu albo (White-Berried Privet. 4.) A white-berried variety. 50c.

Var. glaucum fol. albo marginatum (White-Edged Leaved Privet. 4). An upright grower, with glaucous green leaves, margined with white. 50c.



LYCICERA. Upright Honeysuckle

The following species and varieties are of erect, shrubby habit and form beautiful specimens when properly trimmed. The climbing sorts are classified under the head of Climbing Shrubs.

L. Alberti (Large-Fruited Honeysuckle. 4). Narrow leaves and violet, bell-shaped flowers in July and August. 75c.

L. bella albida. 4. White flowers; showy red fruit in great profusion; fine. 75c.

L. bella candida. 4. Another fine variety with red fruit.

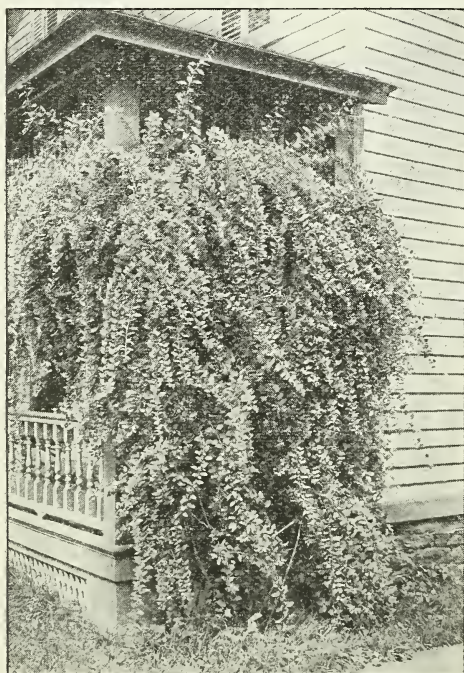
L. caerulea. 4. Flowers cream-colored; May. 75c.

L. fragrantissima (Fragrant Honeysuckle. 4). Small, fragrant flowers appearing before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen and deep green. Very desirable. 75c.

L. Ledebouri (Ledebrouer's Honeysuckle. 4). Red flowers in May. 75c.

L. Morrowii (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle. 4). A fine variety from Japan; valuable for its handsome red fruit. 75c.

L. orientalis. 4. An upright growing bush, blooming about May 15th. The flowers are in pairs, pink in bud and cream-color when expanded. \$1.00.



MATRIMONY VINE. LYCIUM BARBARUM.

L. phylomelae. 4. Rosy pink flowers, in pairs, are borne in each leaf axil, towards the close of April. \$1.00.

L. Ruprechtiana. 4. Fine variety from Manchuria, particularly valuable for its showy red fruit. \$1.00.

L. Sibirica. 4. Siberian Honeysuckle. The pinkish white flowers, in pairs, open about the middle of May. 75c.

L. Standishii (Standish's Honeysuckle. 4). Flowers creamy-white in May, before the leaves. One of the earliest flowering shrubs. 75c.

L. Tartarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle. 4). Pink flowers, in June.

Var. alba (White Tartarian Honeysuckle. 4). Similar to the Red Tartarian in growth, producing white flowers very abundantly. 75c.

Var. grandiflora (Pink-Flowered Honeysuckle. 4). Large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June. \$1.00.

Var. grandiflora alba. 4. A variety of upright habit, with very large, pure white flowers; fine. \$1.00.

Var. variegated grandiflora alba. 4. Very large, pure white flowers.

Var. splendens. 4. A fine variety of the Tartarian Honeysuckle; flowers large, dark rose, with darker center. A variety of merit. 75c.

Var. Tartarica Rubra (Red Tartarian. 4). Beautiful flowering shrub, blossoming early in spring; bright pink flowers. 75c.

Var. Tartarica. 3. Yellow berried Tartarian Honeysuckle. 75c.

Var. Xylosteum (Fly Honeysuckle. 4). Pinkish-yellow flowers, before the leaves, in May, followed by crimson berries. 75c.

LYCIUM. Box Thorn or Matrimony Vine

L. Barbarum (Barberry Box Thorn. 3). This is generally regarded as a climber as its long vigorous shoots push upwards 8 to 10 feet, and then recurve gracefully to the ground, strung along their entire length late in summer with transparent, brilliant crimson berries. Good in poor soil. 75c.

L. Chinensis (Chinese Box Thorn. 3). Very like the above, but more vigorous and one of the very best plants to cover rough places. Brilliant in fruit. 75c.

MYRICA. Bayberry

M. cerifera (Bayberry or Wax Myrtle. 4). A sub-evergreen, low-spreading, native shrub, found in sandy places. Its exceeding richness of foliage is the admiration of all who see it. It covers itself with crowded masses of small white berries in autumn. There is nothing to equal it for covering sandy or gravelly banks. 75c.

M. Gale Barberry. 4. This species grows along the edges of lakes and streams, but will do well in any soil not too dry. It has the most delicate shade of bluish-green to be found in any native shrub, and its effect in masses is simply charming. Its branches and flower buds make one of the prettiest winter effects. 75c.

PAVIA. Smooth-fruited Horse Chestnut

P. macrostachya (Dwarf White Horse Chestnut. 4). A beautiful spreading shrub producing numerous large showy spikes of flowers late in June; very valuable. \$2.00.



SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE. PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS.

PHILADELPHUS. Syringa or Mock Orange

The Syringa is an invaluable shrub. Of vigorous habit; very hardy, with large handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion at the blossoming season. It merits a prominent place in all collections of shrubbery. Most of the varieties, except those of dwarf habit, form large-sized shrubs, 12 to 15 feet high. They can, of course, be kept smaller by pruning. The dwarf sorts do not yield many flowers, but are such pretty, compact plants as to be very useful where small shrubs are desired. All of the varieties flower in June, after the Weigelia. The season may be considerably extended planting the late-flowering sorts.

Ph. coronarius (Common Syringa. 3). Pure white, highly scented flowers. One of the first to flower. 75c.

Var. flore pleno (Double-Flowering Syringa. 3). Partially double; very fragrant flowers. 75c.

Ph. nanus (Dwarf Syringa. 4). Useful only as dwarf shrub. Makes a dense, compact bush; rarely produces flowers. \$1.00.

Var. Zepheri (Zepher's Syringa. 3). A large-flowered, odorless variety; flowers very late. 75c.

Ph. dianthiflorus flore pleno. 4. A dwarf variety, double, cream-colored fragrant flowers; forms a handsome low shrub; does not flower much. 75c.

Ph. foliis aureus (Golden-Leaved Syringa. 4). This is a very pretty, medium size plant, with golden-yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season; valuable for striking contrasts with purple-leaved shrubs. 75c.

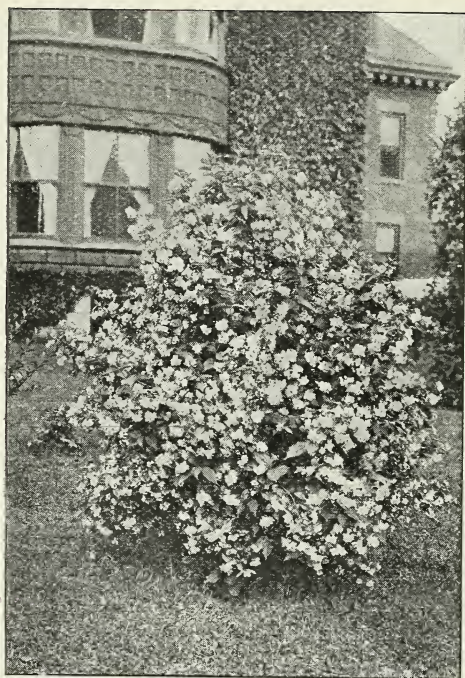
Ph. Gordonianus (Gordon's Syringa. 3). A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers slightly fragrant and valuable on account of blooming late. 75c.

Ph. grandiflorus (Large-Flowered Syringa. 3). Very showy, large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling. 75c.

Var. speciosissimus. 4. Of dwarf habit, bushes about three feet in height and covered with very large, white, sweet-scented flowers. 75c.

Ph. laxus. 3. Very large, white, fragrant flowers, upright habit, free-flowering. 75c.

Ph. Lemoinei erectus (Lemoine's Erect Syringa. 3). Of upright growth, with



GOLDEN SYRINGA. PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS FOLIIS AUREUS.

small, yellowish-white, fragrant flowers completely covering the plant. \$1.00.

Ph. microphyllus (Small-Leaved Syringa. 4). A very pretty small shrub. Of dwarf habit, slender growth, and small, white flowers. \$1.50.

Ph. nivalis. 3. The stamens of this variety are cream-colored, thus rendering the whole flower snowy white. Flowers inodorous. 75c.

Ph. Pekinensis. 3. Flowers creamy-white; fragrant.

Ph. primulaeflorus. 3. Flowers almost double, pure white. \$1.00.

Ph. pubescens (Hoary-Leaved Syringa. 3). Large, downy leaves, and large, white flowers; late-flowering. 75c.

Ph. salicifolia (Willow-leaved Syringa. 4). Of dwarf habit. Leaves curled at the edges, giving the plant a peculiar appearance. 75c.

Ph. coronarius foliis argentes marginata (Silver Margined-Leaved Syringa. 4). Dwarfish habit; foliage beautifully margined with silver. \$1.00.

Ph. speciosus. 3. Very showy flowers, late; distinct habit. 75c.

Ph. Yokohama. 3. A very fragrant species from Japan. Of upright, compact habit; foliage plaited. 75c.

PRUNUS. Plum and Almond

A most charming early spring flowering shrub. *Prunus Triloba*, or Double-Flowered Plum, as it is commonly called, and the Double-Flowered Almonds, produce in remarkable profusion, perfectly double, finely formed flowers of most attractive colors. At the blossoming season each little tree appears like one mass of bloom forming a most beautiful and interesting object, whether planted singly upon the lawn or in groups. As the Almond and Plum flower at the same time, they can be massed very effectively. Both are hardy and of fine habit.

P. Japonica flore albo pleno (Double Dwarf White-Flowering Almond. 4). Double white flowers in May. 75c.

P. Japonica flore rubro pleno (Dwarf Double Red-Flowering Almond. 4). Double red flowers in May before leaves appear. 75c.

P. pissardi (Purple-Leaved Plum. 3). The finest purple-leaved small tree of recent introduction; young branches are very dark purple; leaves when young are lustrous crimson, changing to dark purple, retaining this color throughout the season. Flowers small, white, single, covering the tree. \$1.00.

P. tomentosa. 4. A handsome, dwarf shrub, having beautifully plaited leaves, bearing in May small flowers which are followed by small red fruits similar to currants. \$1.00.

P. Americana (Wild Plum. 4). This is the plum of the thickets of the Middle States. It is useful for massing on extensive grounds. \$1.00.

P. dasycarpa. 3. A new species, bearing white, apricot-like flowers, about the 20th of April. \$1.50.

P. Davidiana. 3. One of the earliest to flower, its white blossoms often opening before winter has fairly passed. \$1.25.

P. maritima. 3. Our native Beach Plum. \$1.00.

P. myrobalana acutifolia. 4. A variety with narrow, almost willow-like leaves. It is quite odd and distinct. \$1.50.

P. triloba (Double-Flowered Plum. 4). Flowers delicate pink, thickly set on long slender branches, in May. \$1.00.

P. virgata Flore Roseo Pleno. 4. Flowers appear about a week before those of *Triloba*, and are double rose-colored. \$1.25.

RHAMANUS. Buckthorn

R. catharticus (Purging Buckthorn, or Common. 4). Excellent for hedges. Black fruit in fall. This is the popular hedge plant. 75c.

R. carolinianus, or *frangula* (Carolina Buckthorn. 4). A thornless shrub, or small tree, with greenish flowers and black berries in fall. 75c.

R. Purshiana. 3. A new species from Idaho, with leaves 8 inches long, elliptic ribbed; and very ornamental. The flowers are large, white in cymes. The fruit is black. Makes a showy, broad-leaved tree. \$1.00.

RHODOTYPUS. White Kerria

Rh. kerrioides. 4. Flowers all summer. An interesting, beautiful shrub from Japan. Arching, graceful growth, and handsome, distinct leaves. The syringa-like flowers bloom through the season from May, which gives it great value. Does well in all soils. Shiny black seeds in fall. 75c.

RHUS. Sumach

R. aromatica (Fragrant Sumach. 4). Handsome, thick, fragrant foliage which colors to scarlet in the fall. Yellow flowers in May. \$1.00.

R. copallina (Dwarf Sumach, Shining Sumach. 4). Shiny, lustrous foliage changing to rich crimson in the fall. Greenish-yellow flowers in Aug. 75c.

R. cotinus (Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree. 3). A small tree or shrub very much admired on account of its peculiar fringe, or hair-like flowers, covering the whole surface of the bush in mid-summer. It grows 12 to 15 feet high and should be allowed plenty of room to spread. Indispensable from its striking appearance. 75c.

Var. atropurpureas (Dark Purple-Flowered Purple Fringe. 3). Similar in appearance and habit of growth to the old variety, except that the flowers are of a dark reddish purple, quite distinct. \$1.50.

R. glabra (Smooth Sumach. 3). Excellent foliage, topped in fall with prominent crimson beads of seed. Fine autumn coloring. \$1.00.

R. Osbeckii (Osbeck's Sumach. 4). Very ornamental. \$1.50.

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumach. 3). A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn. \$1.00.

RIBES. Currant

A gay flowering shrub in early spring; very easy to cultivate.



PURPLE FRINGE OR SMOKE TREE. RHUS COTINUS.



R. alpina. 4. A good old variety. Small yellow flowers. 75c.

E. aureum (Yellow-Flowered, or Golden Currant. 4). Yellow flowers in showy racemes in May. Glossy foliage which gives bright Autumnal tints. 75c.

R. floridum (Wild Black Currant. 4). This has greenish-yellow flowers which are quite pretty, appearing early in May. The fruit of this as well as the rest of the species is liked by some. It tastes something like the black currant of our gardens. 75c.

R. Gordonianum (Gordon's Currant. 4). Flowers crimson and yellow in pendant bunches in May; very hardy and a profuse bloomer. \$1.00.

R. sanguineum (Crimson-Flowered Currant. 4). Deep red flowers in great abundance in early Spring. 75c.

Var. albidum. 4. Pinkish White Flowers. \$1.00.

Var. flore pleno (Double Crimson-Flowered Currant. 4). Double crimson flowers in July. Very pretty. \$1.00.

RUBUS. Bramble

R. crataegifolius. 4. Hawthorne-leaved Bramble. An ornamental species introduced from Manchuria, habit robust and erect, foliage large, deep green turning to a dark red color in autumn. In July the plant is covered with bright red fruit of an agreeable flavor. 75c.

R. lacinatus (Cut-Leaved Blackberry. 4). Double Flowering Bramble, and bears double white flowers towards the close of June. 75c.

R. odorotus. 4. Flowering Raspberry. A vigorous upright native shrub, with spineless stems and shreddy bark. Flowers rose-purple. Very showy. 75c.

SAMBUCUS. Elder

A large, showy shrub, blossoming in June. Very ornamental in foliage, flower and fruit. Require frequent pruning.

S. Canadensis (Common Elder. 3). Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn. A well-known native shrub. 75c.

S. nigra (Black-berried Elder. 3). Of medium-size with purplish-black berries in September. \$1.00.

Var. aurea (Golden Elder. 3). Golden-yellow foliage; flowers resemble common

Elder and appear in July. Valuable for enlivening shrubbery. 75c.

Var. heterophylla (Fern-Leaved Elder. 3). Deep and delicately cut foliage. 75c.

Var. laciniata (Cut-Leaved Elder. 3). One of the best cut-leaved shrubs. 75c.

Var. pulverulenta. 3. Foliage in spring is marbled with silver continuing the most of the summer. 75c.

Var. pyramidalis. 3. An upright grower; foliage turned back so as to conceal the stem. 75c.

Var. variegata (Variegated-Leaved Elder. 3). Foliage prettily mottled with white and yellow. 75c.

Var. rotundifolia (Round-Leaved Elder. 3). A distinct variety with dark green, round foliage, which it holds late. 75c.

S. racemosa syn. pubens (Red-Berried Elder. 3). Panicles of white flowers in spring, followed by bright red berries.

S. racemosa (Red-Berried Elder. 3). Panicles of white flowers in Spring followed by red berries. 75c.

Var. plumosa (Scarlet-Berried Elder. 3). Showy white flowers in May, with later bunches of vivid crimson berries.

Var. plumosa foliis aureis (Cut-Leaved Golden Elder. 3). A charming novelty, with beautiful, fern-like, golden foliage, which retains its showy color through the season.

SPIRAEA. Meadow Sweet

Elegant, low-growing shrubs of easiest culture. Their blooming season covers about three months. Perfectly hardy.

S. arguta. 4. This is one of the best very early flowering white Spiraea. It is of dwarf habit and has clear white flowers. Early May. 50c.

S. ariaefolia (White-Beam-Leaved Spiraea. 4). In habit dense and bushy, the plant being entirely covered with greenish-white blossoms in July. \$1.00.

S. Billardi (Billard's Spiraea. 4). Flowers are rose-colored and bloom nearly all summer. 50c.

S. Blumei (Blumes Spiraea. 4). Deep rose-colored flowers in large panicles, in June and July. \$1.00.

S. bullata crispa. 4. A dwarf kind, bearing flat heads of pink flowers. 50c.



SPIRAEA ARGUTA.

S. Bumalda (Bumalda Spiraea. 4). Habit dwarf; but vigorous; foliage narrow; flowers rose-colored, in great profusion during mid-summer and fall. 75c.

Var. Anthony Waterer. 4. This is a fine new dwarf Spiraea, with dark, crimson flowers, darker than Bumalda in the late part of Summer. It is a very low-growing shrub, one of the finest of recent introduction. \$1.00.

S. callosa (Fortune's Spiraea. 4). Deep, rosy blossoms in large panicles; grows freely and blooms nearly all Summer. 75c.

Var. alba (Fortune's Dwarf White Spiraea. 4). A dwarf, bushy, symmetrical shrub; flowers white; keeps in flower all summer. 50c.

Var. semperflorens. 4. Habit dwarf; red flowers in corymbs. A continuous bloomer. 75c.

S. conspicua. 4. A new variety having delicate rose flowers. 75c.

S. crenata. 4. Of dwarf habit; dull white flowers; a free bloomer. 50c.

S. crispifolia. 4. This is a very dwarf shrub, about 12 inches, with rounded form, crisped leaves and pink flowers; blooms nearly all Summer. 50c.

S. carpinifolia. 4. A white flowered sort, the blossoms appearing in the first week of July being in upright spikes. 75c.

S. chamaedrifolia (Germander-Leaved Spiraea. 4). Has small, wiry branches,

covered in June with clusters of white flowers. 75c.

S. crataegifolia (Hawthorne-leaved Spiraea. 4). Similar somewhat to the Lance-leaved, but hardier and distinct; white flowers in great profusion. 75c.

S. Douglasi (Douglas' Spiraea. 4). Beautiful, deep, rose-colored flowers in spikes, in July and August. 75c.

S. eximia. 4. Dwarfish habit, with bright rose flowers. 75c.

S. Fontenaysii. 4. A vigorous free bloomer. Greenish-white flowers in large panicles. Latter part of June. 75c.

S. Fontenaysii (Rosea. 4). Panicles of rose-colored flowers. A slender grower. 75c.

S. Froebeli (Froebel's Spiraea. 4). A choice free blooming sort, with large panicles of rose-colored flowers. An acquisition. \$1.00.

S. Foxii. 4. Similar to Callosa; corymbs of flowers immense; often a foot across. \$1.00.

S. Floribundi (Free-Blooming Spiraea. 4). An abundant bloomer; flowers white. \$1.00.



SPIRAEA BILLARDI.



S. hypericifolia (*Hypericum-Leaved Spiraea*. 4). Of dwarf habit; white flowers in racemes; small, narrow foliage; blooms early. \$1.00.

S. Luxuriosa. 4. A vigorous grower, with pretty foliage and white flowers. \$1.00.

S. Mongolica. 3. White flowers in May; small foliage. \$1.00.

S. Niconderti (*Nicondert's Spiraea*. 4). One of the first to flower. Small, smooth, soft, leaves; small spikes; greenish-white flowers in great profusion. May. 75c.

S. opulifolia (*Nine Bark Spiraea*. 4). A strong growing shrub with white flowers. 75c.

Var. aurea (*Golden-Leaved Nine Bark*. 4). Golden-yellow, tinted foliage, and double, white flowers in June. Very conspicuous. 75c.

S. paniculata rosea. 4. Cymes of rose-colored flowers in July. 75c.

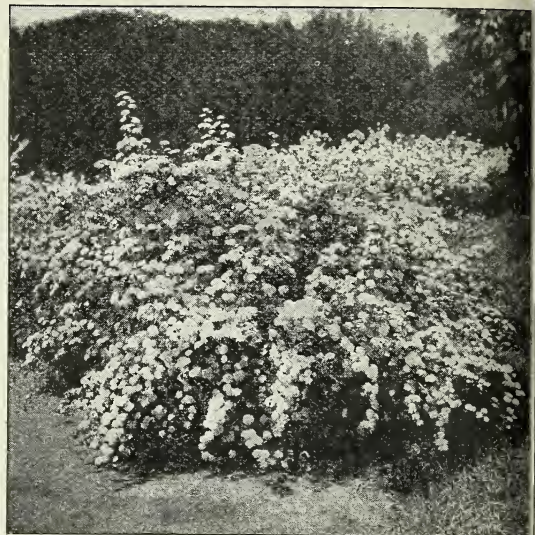
S. prunifolia flore pleno (*Bridal Wreath Spiraea*. 4.) A beautiful shrub from Japan, with pure white flowers like daisies, in May. Keeps in flower a long time, and justly merits to be placed in the front rank among flowering shrubs. 75c.

S. Reevesii, or *lanceolata* (*Lanced-Leaved, or Reeves*. 4). Narrow, pointed leaves, large, round white clusters of flowers in June, covering the whole plant and rendering it exceedingly effective. 75c.

Var. flore pleno, or *lanceolata flore pleno* (*Lanced-Leaved, Double Spiraea*. 4). A double-flowering variety. 75c.

Var. robusta. 4. A superior variety of the *Lanceolata*, but more vigorous growth, hardier and flowers larger. Blooms in June and September. 75c.

S. rupestris. 4. Of dwarf habit; white flowers in May and June. 75c.



BRIDAL WREATH. SPIRAEA PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO.

S. Regeliana. 4. The dense panicles of pink flowers appear about the close of June. Then from young shoots of the same season there is often a fresh crop of flowers in late summer. 75c.

S. rotundifolia alba. 4. Roundish leaves and white flowers. 50c.

S. salicifolia (*Willow-Leaved Spiraea*. 4). A good grower of irregular, upright form; narrow, willow-like leaves; white flowers in July. This is our native meadow beauty. 75c.

S. sorbifolia (*Sorb-Leaved Spiraea*. 4). A vigorous species, with leaves like those of the Mountain Ash, and long, elegant spikes of white flowers in July. 75c.

S. Thunbergii (*Thunberg's Spiraea*. 4). Of dwarf habit, and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish-green; flowers small, white, appearing early in Spring, being one of the first *Spiraeas* to flower. Desirable on account of its neat, graceful habit. Forces well in Winter. 75c.

S. tenissima. 4. A very early flowering variety, flowers greenish-white. 75c.

S. tomentosa. 4. A very good kind, bushy and hardy, like *Reevesii*, but perhaps better. The flowers are white, in bunches, and appear in great quantities about the middle of May 75c.

S. trilobata (Three-Lobed Spiraea. 4). A vigorous grower, three-lobed leaves; white flowers. 75c.

S. ulmifolia (Elm-Leaved Spiraea. 4). Leaves somewhat similar to those of the Elm; large, round clusters of white flowers in June. 75c.

S. Van Houttei (VanHoutte's Spiraea. 4). One of the finest. In early June it is covered with a mass of large, white flowers, presenting a beautiful appearance. Hardy. 75c.



SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTE.

STAPHYLEA. Bladder Nut

S. Bumalda. 4. Large clusters of cream-colored flowers. \$1.00.

S. colchica (Bladder-Nut. 4). A fine, early flowering shrub, with fragrant white blossoms at the same time as Lilacs. \$1.00.

S. trifolia (American Bladder Nut. 3). The flowers are not as conspicuous as those of the others, but still are beautiful. They appear towards the close of June. \$1.00.

STEPHANANDRA

S. flexuosa. 4. This is an especially attractive new shrub from Japan, of low, dense growth, qualifying it for planting in the foreground of shrubberies or in isolated spots, where its very peculiar and deeply cut foliage, which is the feature of the shrub, can be seen to advantage. It is beautiful and interesting through the entire season, and is one of the best of recent introductions. 75c.

STYRAX

S. Japonica (Japanese Styrax. 3). Low-growing shrub, or dwarf tree; small, dogwood-like leaves and smooth bark; branches horizontal, and very picturesque in appearance. Flowers small, white and bell-shape, hanging along the branches. 75c.

STUARTIA

S. pentagynia (Alleghany Stuartia.) A most charming low tree or shrub of compact habit and rich foliage. It produces in July abundant white, saucer-shaped flowers of large size, with purple center; and the edges of the petals crimped. 75c.

SYMPHORICARPUS. Snowberry, St. Peter's Wort or Waxberry

These useful shrubs grow in any soil.

S. racemosus (Snowberry. 4). Bushy form, pink flowers in summer; quantities of large, white waxy, roundish berries in autumn. Very ornamental. 75c.



S. vulgaris (Indian or Red Coralberry. 4). Low-growing, spreading, graceful habit; foliage attractive; noteworthy from the beauty of its clusters of red berries. 75c.

S. vulgaris variegata. 4. A very choice, low-growing, symmetrical shrub, prettily variegated with gold and green. Desirable for borders. 75c.

SYMPLOCUS

S. crataegioides (or *Paniculatus*. 3). A Japan shrub of the greatest value for its berries of ultra-marine blue in fall, which are quite distinct from other shrubs. The flowers are pure white in very attractive clusters in May. Worthy of general use, as it is hardy and vigorous. \$1.00.

SYRINGA. Lilac

Well-known, beautiful shrubs, indispensable in every collection. They flower in May. In the double varieties the foliage is heavier and more massive, and trusses of bloom larger than the single, but the latter are very popular on account of their free flowering qualities.

S. Japonica. 3. Foliage dark green, glossy, leathery; flowers creamy-white, odorless, in great panicles. A month later than the other Lilacs. Suitable for out or indoor culture. \$1.50.

S. Josikaea (Josika's or Hungarian Lilac. 3). Dark, shining leaves, and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done flowering. \$1.00.

S. ligustrina. 3. This is one of the Lilacs with privet-like heads of white flowers, not of the old garden lilac type, but still quite desirable. It blooms in open heads in the first week in June. 75c.

S. ligustrina Pekinensis (Chinese Lilac. 3). Foliage smooth, shining, green; spikes of creamy white flowers. Blooms late. Valuable. \$1.00.

S. L. P. var. pendula (Chinese Weeping Lilac. 3). Has a graceful, drooping habit, fragrant white flowers. \$1.50.

S. oblata. 4. An early, flowering, light purple species, with large, round, dark green leaves. Flowers before any other lilac, in Spring. \$1.00.

S. Persica (Persian Lilac. 3). Small foliage and bright purple flowers. 75c.

Var. alba (White Persian Lilac. 4) Delicate white, fragrant flowers, shaded with purple. 75c.

S. Persica laciniata (Persian Cut-Leaved. 4). Leaves deeply cut and reddish-purple flowers. \$1.00.

S. rothomagensis var. rubra (Rouen Lilac. 3). Reddish flowers; panicles very large and very abundant. \$1.00.

S. Siberica alba (Siberian White Lilac. 3). Small and narrow foliage; flowers white with a bluish tint. Fragrant and free-flowering. 75c.

S. villosa. 3. Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when open, and appear two weeks after those of other Lilacs; fragrant; foliage resembles that of the White Fringe. 75c.

S. vulgaris (Common Lilac. 3). The well-known, old-fashioned lilac, bluish-purple flowers. 75c.

Var. alba (Common White Lilac. 3). Single, cream-colored flowers. 75c.

Var. alba grandiflora. 3. Large-flowered Lilac. Very large pure white trusses of flowers. \$1.00.

Var. Albert the Good. 3. An erect vigorous grower, with large spikes of reddish-purple flowers. \$1.00.

Var. Charles X. 3. Large shining leaves; trusses large, rather loose, flowers single; reddish-purple. 75c.

Var. Dr. Lindley. 3. Large, compact panicles. Flowers single purplish lilac. \$1.00.



LILAC. SYRINGA VULGARIS PRES. GREVY.



Var. Doyen Keteleer. 3. Very double, lavender petals, fine bloomer. \$1.00.

Var. De Jousien. 3. Very double, large petals, nearly white. Fine. \$1.00.

Var. Frau Dammann. 3. One of the most popular and leading varieties. Large panicles of single white flowers, in great profusion. 75c.

Var. Emile Lemoine. 3. A choice very double variety, with rosy lilac flowers. \$1.00.

Var. Ludwig Spaeth. 3. Planted very extensively in all parts of the country. Trusses large, flowers single purplish red. Very desirable. 75c.

Var. Lemoine flore pleno. 3. A choice variety, bearing large clusters of double lilac-white flowers. \$1.00.

Var. Michael Buchner. 3. Very double, pale lilac, fine clusters. \$1.00.

Var. Madam Lemoine. 3. Very double, white, superb clusters. \$1.00.

Var. Madam Jules Finger. 3. Double, purplish-white. Fine bloomer. \$1.00.

Var. Marie Legrange. 3. Single, white, medium petals. \$1.00.

Var. La Tour d'Avergne. 3. Very double, large petals, violet purple. \$1.00.

Var. LaGulais. 3. Double, bluish-white, fine variety. \$1.00.

Var. Pres. Grevy. 3. The most popular blue variety. A profuse bloomer, flowers double, blue and very fragrant. \$1.00.

Var. Prince Camille de Rohan. 3. Flowers, single, bluish-white, small petals. \$1.00.

Var. Professor Stockhart. 3. Flowers single, white in large trusses. \$1.00.

Var. Princess Alexandra. 3. Single, pure white flowers borne in double clusters. Desirable. \$1.00.

Var. pyramidalis. 3. Double, pinkish-white, large petals. \$1.00.

Var. President Massart. 3. Single purple flowers in medium size trusses. \$1.00.

Var. Senateur Vollard. 3. Very double, rosy-red flowers. \$1.00.

Var. Rubella flore pleno. 3. Double, bluish-white, large clusters. \$1.00.

Var. Toussout L'Overture. 3. Single, lavender-purple flowers with pointed petals. \$1.00.

Var. Vulcan. Single lilac or lavender flowers with very large petals, medium bloomer. \$1.00.

Var. virginalis. 3. Single, white, large panicles, free bloomer. \$1.00.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk

This is a hardy shrub, with small leaves, similar to the Juniper. The flower is small and delicate and borne in spikes; does well by the seaside where other plants cannot live.

T. Africana. 3. Flowers in May; very handsome foliage; of upright habit. 75c.

T. Chinensis. 4. Rose-colored flowers in September. A vigorous, upright grower, with delicate foliage of a lively green color. 75c.

T. gallica (French Tamarix). A tall shrub with slender spreading branches. Native of Europe. 75c.

T. gallica Indica (Indian Tamarix. 4). All the species are alike in foliage to a great extent, but this one blooms in August; the flowers are pale rose.

T. Juniperiana (Japanese Tamarix. 4). There is some little variegation in the foliage, and habit of growth of this one, and like the Indica it blooms in August. 75c.

T. Narbonne. 4. Foliage glaucous green; flowers in May before leaves appear, is of a straggling habit. 75c.

VIBURNUM. Arrow-Root or Snowball

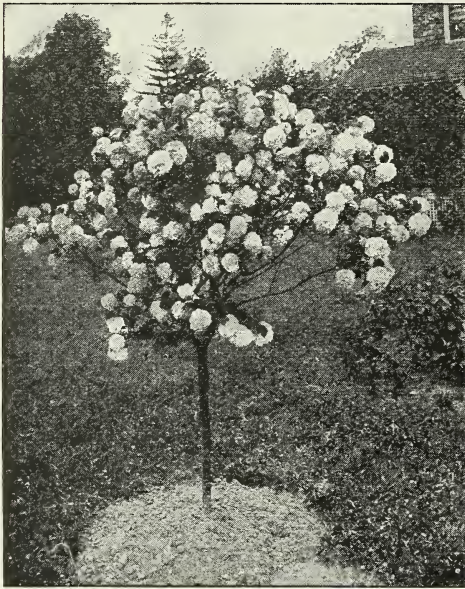
These are distinct, and very generally used for foliage, flowers and autumn fruit.

V. acerifolium (Maple-Leaved Viburnum. 4). Low growing shrub, with flat heads, of white flowers in May. Black berries in Autumn. \$1.00.

V. cassinoides (Withe Hod. 4). Cymes of white flowers in June. Black berries in Autumn. Handsome foliage. Native. \$1.50.

V. cotinifolium. 4. A large growing desirable shrub, producing corymbs of white flowers in early May, followed by berries which become pink, red and black in turn as they ripen. Useful either as a single plant or in groups. \$1.00.

V. dentatum (Dentated-Leaved Viburnum, or Arrow Wood. 4). Glossy, handsome leaves and flowers in June, greenish-white; fine, steel-blue berries in fall. 75c.



TREE SNOWBALL. VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILIS.

V. dilatatum. 4. From Japan. A low-spreading shrub; scarlet fruit in Autumn. \$2.00.

V. Japonicum. 4. Foliage and habit similar to Plicatum; the cymes are bordered with a circle of large, white, barren flowers. \$1.00.

V. lantana (Early White Lantana-Leaved Viburnum. 3). A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May; succeeded with red fruit; retains its foliage very late. 75c.

Var. lantanoides (Hobble Bush Viburnum. 3). Of straggling, spreading, curious habit; general appearance of foliage like very early white Latana-leaved; fruit, coral-red, turning crimson. \$1.00.

Var. rugosum (Rough-Leaved Viburnum. 3). This has larger and rougher leaves than early, white Latana-leaved, and terminal cymes of white flowers in May. Very ornamental in foliage and fruit. \$1.00.

V. lentago (Sheepberry Viburnum. 4). Creamy white; very fragrant flowers and light, glossy green foliage; growth and habit like Pearl-leaved. 75c.

V. macrocephalum. 4. Similar to Rough leaved in growth and habit; the leaves are coarser. \$1.00.

V. Nepalense. 3. This is a robust-growing shrub; with cymes of white flow-

ers appearing later than those of other Viburnums. \$1.00.

V. nudum. 4. This has handsome, shiny, green leaves, and white flowers, in flat heads. June 25th. \$1.00.

V. opulus (High Bush Cranberry. 3). One of the best for planting. Its berries resembling cranberries, hang until destroyed by frost late in the fall; wood and foliage similar to that of the Common Snowball. 75c.

Var. nanum. 4. A pretty, dwarf sort, 2 feet in height; does not produce flowers. 75c.

Var. sterilis (Guelder Rose, or Common Snowball. 3). A large-sized shrub, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers the latter part of May. 75c.

V. plicatum (Plaited-Leaved Viburnum or Japan Snowball. 4). Handsome, plicated leaves, globular heads of pure, white, neutral flowers early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. We recommend this most highly. \$1.00.

V. prunifolium (Plum-Leaved Viburnum, or Black Haw. 3). Smooth, glossy foliage and white flowers in June and May, and black fruit. 75c.

V. pryfolium (Pear-Leaved Viburnum. 3). Flowers white, fragrant; the last of all to flower, being ten days later than other Viburnums. \$1.00.

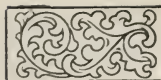
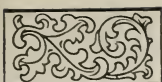
V. Sieboldi. 3. Long, large thick leaves, of a glossy, green color, and clusters of white flowers about May 20th. \$1.50.

V. tomentosum. 4. This is the single form of the beautiful Japan Snowball, Viburnum plicatum. Pure white flowers along the branches in flat cymes in great profusion early in June. It is hardy, vigorous and free-blooming. 75c.

Var. variegatum. 4. This variety of the preceding sort differs in having variegated leaves. \$1.00.

V. phlebotrachium. 4. The good-sized flat heads of white flowers are quite ornamental. \$1.00.

V. rotundifolium. 4. This is a round-leaved variety of the plicatum. It blooms a week in advance of same. The individual flowers which make up the ball are rather larger than the type, and the leaves turn to a beautiful bronze and purple color in the fall. \$1.00.



VITEX. Chaste Shrub

V. agnus-castus. 4. This is a valuable shrub because of its flowering in August and September when but few shrubs are in bloom. The flowers are in loose panicles, lilac in color. 75c.

Var. alba. 4. White flowers. \$1.00.

Var. caerulea. 4. Flowers blue. \$1.00.

XANTHOCERAS.

Chinese Chestnut

X. sorbifolia. 3. A shrub of remarkably handsome appearance. Long, pinnate foliage, like that of a Mountain Ash tree, only much smoother and richer. Its blossoms are in upright spikes, bell-shaped, of pure white, exquisitely painted in reddish-brown, in April or May. \$1.00.

XANTHORIZA

X. apiifolia (Yellow Root. 4). A native shrub of low growth, bearing racemes of plum-colored, small flowers, in April. Valuable for its foliage and dwarf habit. 75c.



VIEW ON OFFICE GROUNDS, SHOWING BED OF RHODODENDRONS IN SHADED POSITION NEAR BROOK.

Class B.

Flowering Shrubs with Variegated or Colored Foliage

(Described in their respective places in the catalogue.)

Berberis (Barberry), *vulgaris* var. *purpurea*.

Cornus (Dogwood), *mascula* variegata.

Cornus mas. var. *elegantissima*.

Cornus Siberica foliis albo marginatis.

Cornus sang. var. *elegantissima* variegata.

Cornus Spaethii.

Corylus (Filbert) *atropurpurea*.

Corylus aurea.

Diervilla (Weigela), *hortensis* var. *venosa* variegata.

Diervilla rosea var. *Kosteriana* fol. var.

Diervilla rosea var. *nana*. fol. var.

Diervilla rosea var. *Sieboldii* alba marginata.

Hibiscus (Althaea) *Syriacus* var. *fl. pl. fol. variegata*.

Kerria (Corchorus) *Japonica* *argentea* variegata.

Ligustrum (Privet) var. *glaucum* marginatum.

Philadelphus (Syringa) *foliis aureus*.

Prunus (Plum), *pissardi*.

Ptelea (Hop Tree), *trifoliata* var. *aurea*.

Sambucus (Elder) *nigra* var. *variegata*.

Sambucus nigra var. *aurea*.

Sambucus nigra var. *pulverulenta*.



Flowering Shrubs

Named in the order in which they flower, embracing some of the choicest species.

MAY.

Forsythia, in variety.
 Japan Quince, in variety.
 Prunus Pissardi.
 Prunus triloba.
 Almond, dwarf doubled-flowered.
 Spiraea prunifolia flore pleno.
 Spiraea arguta.
 Lilacs, in variety.
 Spiraea Niconderti.
 Spiraea Thunbergii.
 Spiraea Van Houttei.
 Viburnum lantana.
 Viburnum lantana rugosum.
 Mahonia.
 Honeysuckle Tartarian.
 Wistaria.
 Tree Paeonies, in variety.

JUNE.

Helesia tetraptera.
 Deutzia gracilis.
 Spiraea lanceolata.
 Spiraea lanceolata robusta.
 Viburnum Opulus var. sterilis.

Viburnum plicatum.
 Viburnum pyrifolium.
 Weigela, in variety.
 Cornus sanguinea.
 Lilac Josikaea.
 Lilac Japonica.
 Lilac villosa.
 Syringa, in variety.
 Rhododendrons, in variety.
 Paeonies Herbaceous, in variety.
 Clematis Jackmanni, and others.
 Elder.
 Deutzia crenata flore pleno.

JULY.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer.
 Spiraea Bumalda.
 Spiraea Billardii.
 Spiraea callosa alba.
 Spiraea callosa.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Althaea, in variety.
 Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.
 Clematis paniculata.



VIEW OF SPECIMEN TREES ALONG ONE OF THE ROADS IN OUR NURSERY.



VIEW OF ARTIFICIAL POND ON ONE SIDE OF OFFICE GROUNDS



Shrubs Which Produce Ornamental Fruit Succeeding the Flowers

Barberry. Scarlet and violet fruit in September.

Cornus sanguinea. White berries in September.

Elaeagnus longipes. Red fruit.

Euonymus. Red fruit.

Euonymus. White fruit.

Euonymus latifolius. Red fruit.

Cornus mascula. Fruit red, very large and showy in August.

Lonicera, in variety. Showy red and yellow fruit.

Rhamnus. Black fruit.

Rubus, in variety. Red fruit.

Sambucus. Purple fruit, changing to black in August and September.

Symphoricarpus racemosus. White berries all winter.

Symphoricarpus vulgaris. Red fruit.

Viburnum lantana. Dark purple, nearly black, in September.

Viburnum rugosum. Very showy fruit in September.

Viburnum Opulus. Red fruit, very ornamental.

Mahonia. Bluish berries in July.

Shrubs Suitable for Planting in Shady Situations

Barberry, European and others.

Box, in variety.

Cornus, paniculata.

Cornus sanguinea.

Cornus stolonifera.

Clethra, alnifolia.

Deutzia, gracilis.

Deutzia, scabra.

Mahonia, aquifolia.

Myrtle.

Privet, in variety.

Rhododendron.

Rubus, in variety.

Symphoricarpus, racemosus.

Symphoricarpus, vulgaris.

Class C. Climbing and Trailing Shrubs

The Climbing Shrubs are useful to adorn and embellish the yard and grounds, to hide whatever may be unsightly, and when trained over verandas, arbors and trellises they, or so many of them as can be well located, cannot fail to challenge admiration by the beauty of their flowers and the elegance of their foliage. They are all desirable where space and time can be given to their culture.

ACTINIDIA

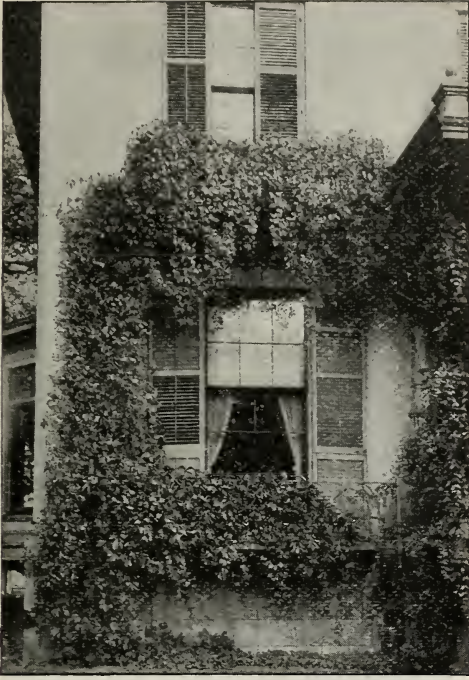
A. polygama, or Arguta. A quick growing climber from Japan. Flowers white with purple center, and sometimes cover entire vine. Fruit round and edible. \$2.00.

AKEBIA

A. quinata. A charming Japanese climber with shining foliage and chocolate-colored flowers in June; leaves remain on into the winter, something like Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. 75c.

AMPELOPSIS

A. quinquefolia. (American Ivy, Virginia Creeper, or Common Woodbine). A native climber of vigorous growth with digitate leaves; a fine green in Summer, changing to rich crimson in Autumn. It throws out tendrils at the joint, by which it fastens to anything it touches, affords shade quickly and is very desirable for covering walls, verandas, or trunks of trees. 50c.



AMERICAN IVY. AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA.

Var. Engelmanni. Shorter joined than quinquefolia. A good climber, grows 6 to 10 feet in a season. 75c.

Var. muralis. Resembles the American, but is more slender in growth and shorter jointed, with smaller leaves. 75c.

A. bipinnata. A fast growing vine, useful for trellises, covering old stumps, etc.

A. dissecta. A variety having finely cut leaves. Highly ornamental. \$1.00.

A. Roylei (From Japan). Resembles the American, but is more vigorous; foliage larger, and remarkably high-colored in Autumn. \$1.00.

A. tricolor, or vitis heterophylla. (Variegated Grape). Deeply-lobed leaves like the grape, marbled with white, pink and green. \$1.00.

A. veitchii (Boston, or Japan Ivy). A beautiful, hardy, climbing plant of Japanese origin. Especially valuable for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it evenly with overlapping leaves, which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh, deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in Autumn. It is a very rapid grower. It is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year. 50c.

ARISTOLOCHIA. Birthwort or Pipe Vine

A. siphon (Dutchman's Pipe). A very rapid climber with large, dark green foliage, and curious, pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers. \$1.50.

A. tomentosa (Hairy Pipe Vine). This has smaller leaves and does not make as strong appearance as the other var. \$1.50.

BERCHEMIA. Supple Jack

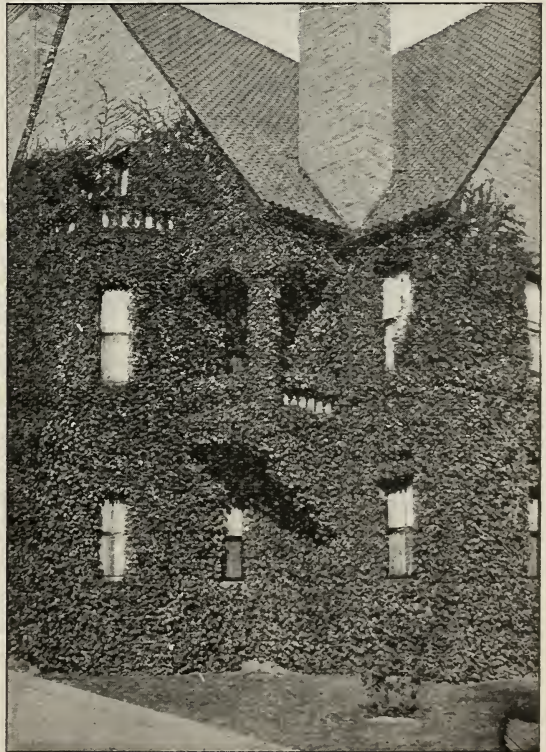
B. volubilis. This rapid climber is noted for its reddish bark and its supple, tough stems. Native Japan.

CELASTRUS. Staff Tree or Bitter Sweet

C. articulatus. This species flowers and fruits when quite small, and quite freely. From Japan. \$1.00.

C. punctatus. A Japanese species, famed for its scarlet pods and fruit in Autumn and Winter. \$1.00.

C. scandens (American Bittersweet). A native twining plant having large leaves, yellow flowers, and clusters of orange cap-suled fruit. 75c.



BOSTON OR JAPAN IVY. AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.



DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO.

CISSUS

C. Chinese Matrimony Vine. See Matrimony Vine.

C. Variegated-Leaved Cissus. Similar to a grape, with handsome, variegated three-lobed leaves and clusters of dark colored fruit. 75c.

CLEMATIS OR VIRGIN'S BOWER

We give much attention to this magnificent family of climbers and annually propagate all of the leading and hardy sorts. No other hardy climbers exceed in beauty and effectiveness the finer sorts of Clematis. As a screen for fences, for pillars along garden walks, for training on walls or arbors, in masses on rockwork, for the veranda or cultivation in pots, it has no rival among strong-growing blossoming plants. It does best in a rich, deep, sandy loam and should be well mulched with rotten manure in winter. The variety *Paniculata*, which is sweet-scented, is doubtless the most popular of all and the easiest grown. Other leading varieties are *Henryi*, *Mme. Edward Andre*, *Ramona*, etc.

C. Coccinea. Very hardy, bears thick, bell-shape flowers, bright red coral; blooms

very profusely during June until frost; valuable for foliage, being a peculiar green and elegantly cut and variegated. \$1.00.

C. Crista. Very hardy and a free bloomer; flowers blue with center of petals an opaque white; very fragrant; useful for festooning. \$1.00.

C. Dutchess of Edinburg. A double, pure white variety which is very popular; requires some protection; deliciously scented. \$1.50.

C. Fammula. A well-known variety, highly prized for the fragrance of its small white flowers and its remarkable dark green leaves, which remain on the plant very late; a vigorous grower. \$1.50.

C. Gem. A perpetual blooming variety with deep lavender-blue flowers; will remain in full bloom as late as the middle of October. June to October. \$1.25.

C. Henryi. One of the best perpetual Hybrids; of robust habit and a very free bloomer. Flowers white, large and very showy. July to October. \$1.00.

C. Jackmanni. One of the most popular varieties, a free grower and abundant and successful bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. Color an intense violet-purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Originally introduced over forty-five years ago, since which time many new varieties have been placed on the market, the Jackmanni has no superior and very few, if any, equals. \$1.00.

C. Jackmanni alba. Similar to Jackmanni in habit, etc., except that flowers are pure white; a profuse bloomer. \$1.00.

C. Jackmanni rubra. Similar to above, except that flowers are of a rich red.

C. Jeane d'Arc. A free growing vigorous variety; flowers large, fully seven inches across; of a grayish or French-white color with three blue veins on each sepal; delicate and beautiful; July to October. \$1.50.

C. John Gould Veitchi. Flowers are very handsome, distinct, large, double and of a light blue or lavender color; a very choice double variety. June and July. \$1.50.

C. Kermesina (splendida). A choice variety of the utmost profusion of bloom; flowers medium size and bright wine color; a strong, free grower, producing shade in a comparatively short time. \$1.00.

C. Lawsoniana. Showy and free, very large, beautiful rosy-purple flowers, pro-



CLEMATIS JACKMANNI.

C. Montana. A remarkably free grower, exceedingly ornamental, Indian climber, well adapted for trailing over walls or trellises; flowers, white with a dash of pink and tufts of straw colored stamens. Sweet scented and very copious, the branches literally being converted into floral garlands. \$1.00.

C. Paniculata (A sweet-scented Japan Clematis). This variety is now quite generally planted throughout the country. It is a vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellis and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white borne in immense sheets and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. They appear in September at a season when most vines are out of bloom. We can recommend this plant in the strongest manner as one of the best vines to grow near the house. It makes a growth of from twenty-five to thirty feet in a single season and does well when cut back to the ground each year. It is the easiest growing and most satisfactory of all the Clematis. 75c.

C. Ramona. A hardy, strong grower and a perpetual bloomer, giving an abundance of flowers throughout the season. The color is very deep sky-blue, distinct from other kinds, very attractive. The size of flower ranges from six to seven inches; the plant will usually grow ten to twelve feet the first season. \$1.00.

DIOSCOREA

D. batatas (Cinnamon vine). A rapid growing climber, taking its name from the peculiar fragrance of the delicate white flowers. The leaves are heart-shape, bright glossy-green; growth is very rapid, often twenty-five to forty feet a season. 50c.

EUONYMUS

E. radicans. An evergreen; clings to walls after the manner of Ivy. 75c.

Var. variegata. A variety of the above with variegated leaves. 75c.

Var. Strictus. An upright, bush growing, green leaved sort, having larger leaves than the others. \$1.00.

GELSEMIUM. Carolina Jasmine

G. sempervirens. A well-known vine to those who visit the South, where it is found wild, clambering over bushes and up small trees. Its golden yellow blossoms appear early in spring. 75c.

duced profusely and in continuous succession; July to October. \$1.00.

C. Mme. Edward Andre. A vivid crimson Clematis, large size and borne as freely as the Jackmanni. The habit is vigorous and the plant is popular on account of its exceptional brilliancy and persistency as a bloomer. \$1.00.

C. Madame Van Houtte. Has white flowers, remarkably fine in size and quality; July till October. \$1.25.

C. Mrs. James Bateman. A free successional bloomer, continuing throughout the season, to yield an abundant crop of showy blossoms which are of a reddish-lilac, changing to a pale lavender as they become older. July to October. \$1.25.



HEDERA. Ivy

The evergreen sorts often suffer in winter if exposed to the sun, and should be planted on the north side of the building.

H. canariensis, or hibernica (Irish Ivy). The well-known sort used in covering the north side of buildings; leaves deep green. 75c.

H. Latimaculata (Broad-Leaved Variegated Ivy). Leaves large and distinctly variegated. 75c.

H. rhombea variegata. Small leaves, prettily variegated. 75c.

H. Helix (English Ivy). The old, common ivy. This is hardy here, and does especially well when planted on the eastern or northern side of buildings, where it is free from the sun in Winter. \$1.00.

HUMULUS. Hop Vine

H. Lupulus (Hop Vine). Besides its commercial value, this vine rapidly covers space and makes shade. 35c.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle or Woodbine

This includes some of the most desirable climbing plants that can be used for covering arbors and porches.

L. brachypoda aureo reticulata (Japan Golden-Leaved Honeysuckle). A Japanese variety, moderately strong grower, with leaves veined and spotted with bright golden-yellow. 75c.

L. Brownii (Brown's Scarlet Trumpet). Bright red blossoms, very fragrant; a fine trellis sort. \$1.00.

L. Canadensis (Canadian Honeysuckle). Large, glaucous leaves and blossoms; a robust, rapid grower. \$1.00.

L. flava (Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle). A well-known native vine, with yellow trumpet flowers. \$1.00.

L. Halleana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). An almost evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant and a vigorous grower. Covered with flowers from July to December. Best bloomer of all. 50c.

L. Heckrotti. Flowers rose color on the outside, yellow in center; blooms all Summer. \$1.00.

L. Japonica (Chinese Twining Honeysuckle). A well-known vine, which holds its leaves nearly all Winter. Blooms in July to September, and very sweet. 75c.

L. pallida. White and straw-colored fragrant flowers; shining deep green leaves. \$1.00

L. periclymenum (Common Woodbine). A very strong grower with showy flowers, red outside; buff within. June and July. 50c.

Var. Belgica (Monthly fragrant, or Dutch Honeysuckle). Flowers red and pale yellow, sweet scented. Blooms through the Summer. 75c.

L. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). Flowers deep red; trumpet shaped; flowers all summer; a native climber, and appropriate for trellis and rock work. 75c.

L. semperflorens. This is a variety of the sweet-scented Honeysuckle found growing in the English hedge rows. It is a profuse bloomer, flowers yellow, tinged with white, but it lacks the fragrance of the other. \$1.00.

L. Sinensis (Chinese Honeysuckle). This has reddish foliage, and reddish flower buds. When expanded, creamy-white petals are displayed. 75c.

MENISPERMUM. Moon Seed

M. Canadense. A native vine, bearing clusters of small yellow flowers, followed by fruit, which is black when ripe, and not unlike small grapes. 75c.

PASSIFLORA

P. incarnata (Passion Flower). This is a perennial dying to the ground in Winter and reappearing in Spring. Not hardy in the North.

PERIPLUCA. Silk Vine

P. Graeca. A rapid grower, twines around a tree or other support to a height of 30 to 40 feet. Foliage glossy, and purple-brown auxiliary clusters of flowers. \$1.00.

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA (Kudzu Vine)

The most rapid-growing vine in cultivation, attaining, after once being established, a height of 50 feet or more in one season. Its foliage is large and furnishes dense shade; it bears small racemes of rosy-purple, pea-shaped blossoms towards the close of August. 50c.



TRUMPET VINE. *TECOMA RADICANS*.

TECOMA. Trumpet Flower

T. radicans (American Trumpet Vine). Very hardy; large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August. 75c.

Var. grandiflora (Chinese Trumpet Vine). A rare and beautiful variety of the Trumpet Creeper. Flowers very large, salmon color, center yellow, striped red; fine. 75c.

WISTARIA

W. brachybotys. Light blue, fragrant flowers; clusters short.

W. Sinensis (Chinese Wistaria). One of the most magnificent hardy climbers, producing racemes of pale, purple flowers early in Spring and Autumn, and growing at the rate of fifteen or twenty feet in a season, attaining an immense size. \$1.00.

Var. alba (Chinese White Wistaria). Pure white flowers. \$2.00.

Var. flore pleno. A strong grower when established; flowers in racemes; purple, very double; rather a shy bloomer.

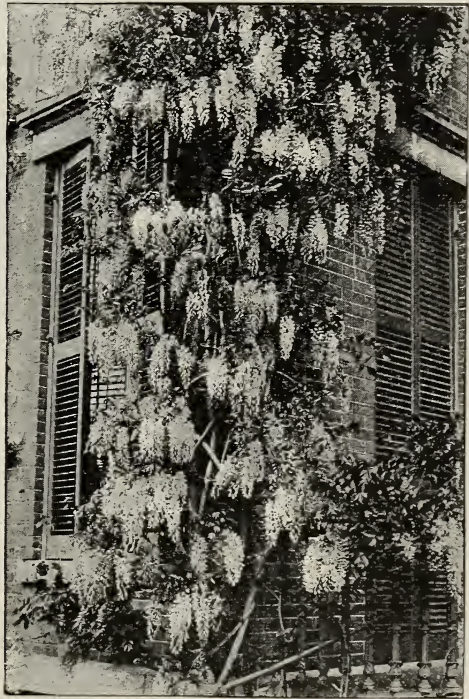
W. frutescens (Shrubby, or Cluster, Flowered Wistaria). Pale blue flowers in short clusters. \$1.50.

Var. alba (White American Wistaria). Clear white flowers; bunches short; free bloomer. \$1.50.

W. magnifica. Flowers in dense, drooping racemes and of pale lilac color; vigorous and perfectly hardy. \$1.50.

W. multijuga. Dark blue flowers. \$2.00.

Var. alba. Magnificent racemes of white flowers.



PURPLE WISTARIA. *WISTARIA SINENSIS*.



Roses

THE constant demand for hardy, field-grown Roses has caused us to increase our plantings in this Department each succeeding season. Our assortment is large, including all varieties of recognized merit. We are constantly on the lookout for the best new varieties, originating either in this country or Europe and spare no pains or expense in obtaining them, when satisfied of their intrinsic merit.

It will be impossible for us to add to the popularity of this most beautiful of all flowers. Those who appreciate the beauties of Nature prize Roses above all things else in the ornamental line. Most of us desire, and perhaps make an effort, to have an abundance of them in their season, yet very many fail and the failure is usually due to planting inferior bushes. Thousands are sent out over the country every year at very low prices. Our Roses cost more to produce than the weak hothouse plants, which are frequently produced in from three to four weeks, and we claim to give to our customers as full value for their money as any firm in this country.

Our bushes are grown out-of-doors, in the best of soil, and are as hardy and vigorous as it is possible to make them. When properly planted and cared for, they will give perfect satisfaction and will bloom almost immediately after planting. Many varieties need to be well pruned, which insures an abundant growth of new wood on which the blooms appear. Each class of Roses has growth peculiar to that class; hence, customers should not expect that all varieties will grow alike. Some are dwarf by nature; others slender growing; some produce low shape bushes; others are upright and vigorous.

SOIL AND PLANTING.

Most varieties may be planted in the fall as well as in the spring. The ground should be well spaded to a depth of from twelve to twenty inches and liberally fertilized, as also well drained. Put the plants in the ground to within one inch of the bud and firmly press the earth around the roots with the foot, taking care not to bruise the roots. As soon as your Roses are received, put the roots of the plants in water, allowing them to remain for from six to twelve hours before planting.

PRUNING AND CULTIVATION.

Practically all varieties of Roses should be cut back from one-third to one-half when planted and it is also advisable to trim the roots a little. If they are not trimmed when planted, poor results are sure to follow. As a rule, it is best to remove any weak or decayed wood in the top. Varieties which show a vigorous growth may be pruned a little less than others. Many of the Hybrid Perpetual varieties will continue to bloom through the summer, if pruned in July. Stir the soil frequently about the roots. They require all of the nourishment they can possibly get. Good results are sure to follow.

PROTECTION.

Mulch your Rose bed in autumn and for winter protection, cover with evergreen boughs, if possible. A light mulching during the summer is desirable as it keeps the ground from drying out too rapidly.

INSECT REMEDIES.

If proper attention is given to soil, planting, watering, etc., and a few simple directions heeded, your Roses will never be seriously troubled with any kind of insects or plant diseases. Sometimes, a little perseverance is necessary but that is all that is needed. We find that a strong stream of water from a hose applied either morning or night, once a day, will keep the insects from doing any harm. Where this is impossible, we would suggest the following remedies, which will usually keep the Roses free from any insects. The following preparations we guarantee to be effective:

Boil for ten minutes four ounces of quassi chips in a gallon of soft water. Drain off the chips and add four ounces of whale-oil soap, which should be dissolved in it as it cools. Stir well before using. Apply with a clean painter's brush to every leaf and shoot that is infested. After fifteen or twenty minutes, the plants should be washed or syringed with pure water. For mildew, sprinkle lightly with flour of sulphur.



The Rose Bug and other kindred pests are most effectually vanquished by a Kerosene Emulsion, made as follows: Dissolve $\frac{1}{4}$ pound hard soap in two quarts of boiling water, then add 1 pint of kerosene oil, and stir violently for from three to five minutes, until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed; then dilute to twice its bulk with water, and apply with a spraying syringe, or sprinkle it on the plants with a small whisk broom, and repeat as often as necessary.

Rose Caterpillar appears in May, or about the time the leaves have pushed forth. It can be readily detected, as it glues a leaf or two together to form its shelter. The bushes should be gone over and the glued leaves pinched between the finger and thumb. This is the only effective remedy.

Saw Fly, larva and other insects later than the caterpillar may be prevented by an occasional syringing, vigorously applied. When they have appeared a sprinkling of powdered white hellebore over the plants will often destroy and disperse them. The plants should be well moistened before applying the hellebore, so that it will remain.

The Red Spider seldom attacks the plants in the open air, but confines itself to plants under glass. It may be kept off by daily syringing the plants with water. When plants are once infested with this insect, the fumes of sulphur will alone destroy it. This causes the foliage to drop off, but is the best remedy.

ARRANGEMENT.

We have arranged the Roses under different headings, so that our customers may know the nature of the varieties which they wish to plant. We have included in this list about all of the most desirable sorts.

Hardy Roses include Hybrid Perpetuals or Remontants, which usually bloom profusely during June and occasionally through the summer and autumn. This class includes most of the varieties which are seen in ordinary Rose gardens. The Austrian or Yellow Roses bloom but once in a season and the Hybrid Climbing Roses are a favorite with many Rose lovers.

The Tender Roses include the Tea Roses, Bourbon and the Noisette or Climbing Tea Roses, all of which are suited for either the open ground or house culture but are not strictly hardy and in the Northern latitude, should not be left out over winter. The Hybrid Tea Roses are most of them quite hardy and are being grown very successfully all through the middle and northern states. In winter, it is best to protect them with a covering of straw, leaves, evergreen boughs or something of that kind. Most of the Hybrid Teas bloom continuously from spring till fall.

Climbing Roses are all hardy and should be planted out-of-doors. They will not always bloom the first year. They are valuable for covering porches, trellis, rocks, etc.

Moss Roses are extremely hardy and most of them very fragrant. They are excellent June bloomers and some varieties bloom occasionally during the summer and autumn. The distinctive feature of the class is the "Mossy" covering of the green outer leaf of the bud, which gives them an exquisite beauty to be found in no other Rose.

Polyantha Roses. A class of much value for bedding purposes as they form a mass of bloom. They are of a dwarf habit and are continuously in flower during the entire season, the flowers being usually produced in clusters. The new Baby Rambler is now the most popular of all Roses of this class and no garden is complete without a bed of from a dozen to a hundred of this choice ever-blooming variety. The Polyantha Roses are hardy in the northern states with slight protection. They are particularly valuable for planting on the borders of beds of taller growing kinds or on the edge of foliage beds, as they are constantly in bloom. They are very beautiful in cemeteries, where they always attract attention. Some of the low growing Hybrid Teas are used for the same purposes.

Japanese Roses. The Rosa Rugosa and its varieties are becoming very popular throughout the country. They form sturdy bushes, four to five feet high, covered with large, dark green foliage crowned with terminal clusters of flowers, three inches in diameter. Used in all shrubby beds.

Wild Rosea. During the past few years, we have had a steady demand for the best wild varieties of Roses in this country as well as many foreign countries. We list those most commonly called for.



HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

(*Rosa damascena hybrida*)

This class of Roses is doubtless planted more than all others combined. They bloom almost immediately after planting. Nearly all are fragrant and very hardy. We would be pleased at any time to make up a selection of what we consider the best varieties in this list, which we know will give perfect satisfaction. 75c. each, \$8.00 per doz.

Abel Carrier. Purplish-crimson, fiery red center; very double.

Abel Grand. Varies from silvery-pink to glossy rose; large and fragrant; a good autumn variety.

Alfred Colomb. Bright carmine-crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form.

American Beauty. An ever-blooming, hybrid perpetual. Deep, rich rose flowers, very large, of beautiful form, and very double. The fragrance is delightful, resembling *La France* or the old-fashioned *Damask*.

Anne de Diesbach. Bright rose color; very large and showy; particularly fine in bud; flower slightly cupped. A vigorous grower.

Auguste Mie. Clear rosy pink; very large, vigorous and fine.

Baronne Prevost. Brilliant rose, large and full; a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Baroness Rothschild. A beautiful, clear, pale rose, shaded with white; very large and double; does best budded.

Baron de Bonstetten. Rich, velvety maroon flowers, large, double and full, highly scented.

Baronne de Maynard. Pure white, very free flowering.

Boieldieu. Very large and full, bright cherry-red; form flat.

Captain Christy. Delicate flesh color, shaded rose in the center; a large, finely formed flower.

Captain Hayward. Very large carmine-crimson; a vigorous grower and free flowering.

Caprice. A strong-growing variety, with petals beautifully striped pink and white. A decided novelty.

Caroline d'Arden. A large fragrant variety of pure soft rose color; a variety of merit.

Caroline de Sansal. Pale flesh color, turning to blush; large size and full; vigorous grower.

Centifolia, (Cabbage). Rose color; large size, globular form; very fragrant. A splendid variety.

Charles Lefebvre. Reddish-crimson; very velvety and rich, large, full and beautifully formed.

Charles Margottin. Reddish-crimson; flowers large, double and well formed, quite fragrant; good grower.

Clemence Raoux. Deep rosy-pink; flowers large, very double and lasting; a good, sturdy grower.

Clio. Flowers large, flesh color, shaded in center with rosy-pink; vigorous.

Comtesse Cecile de Chabillant. Deep pink, of moderate size; full, fragrant, and of perfect globular form. A fine rose, very hardy.

Comtesse de Serenye. Beautiful, large, flesh-colored flowers; reverse of petals salmon-rose; a free bloomer; very full and sweet.

Coquette des Alps. One of the finest pure white hybrid perpetuals; large, full, finely formed flowers, color pure white, sometimes tinged with pale blush; profuse bloomer; very hardy and beautiful.

Coquette des Blanches. Pure snowy-white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale rose; blooms in large clusters; flowers medium size; full and pretty; slightly fra-



GENERAL JACQUEMINOT ROSE.

grant; blooms the first year and all through the season.

Countess of Oxford. Extra large, bright crimson-red flowers; full, perfect form; exceedingly sweet.

Dinsmore. Flowers very freely the whole season; flowers large and very double, color deep crimson. The plant is of a dwarf, bushy habit, every shoot producing a bud.

Duke of Albany. Dark crimson, very full and large; a free bloomer.

Duke of Edinburgh. Brilliant scarlet crimson, shaded maroon; very fine.

Duke of Teck. Bright crimson; medium size, fine early in the season.

Earl of Dufferin. Fine velvety crimson, beautifully shaded with dark rich maroon; very large, full and fragrant; hardy and free.

Eclair. Bright, glistening rose, passing to rich, scarlet-crimson, elegantly shaded with pure maroon.

Ellen Drew. A sport from Duchesse de Morny; light silver pink with peach shading, very distinct. Similar to the parent variety.

Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson; large, full and of good shape; fragrant. A fine dark Rose.

Eugenie Verdier. Silvery pink, large and full, valuable for forcing.

Fisher Holmes. Shaded crimson-scarlet;



EARL OF DUFFERIN ROSE.

large, globular, with pointed center; vigorous and free-flowering. Resembles General Jacqueminot, but fuller, darker, and a more constant bloomer.

Francois Levet. Flowers freely, fresh, clear rose, bright and glistening. Flower large and of fine form.

Francois Michelon. Deep carmine; large, full and globular form; a free bloomer and fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschki. A pure paper-white, large size and free-flowering; a handsome plant, bright, heavy foliage and strong, upright growth; bloom perfect in form, fine long stems.

Gabriel Tournier. Rosy red; large flowers, globular; free bloomer in autumn.

General Jacqueminot. Bright, shining crimson; very rich and velvety; exceedingly brilliant and handsome; makes magnificent buds; one of the best and most desirable for open ground and also for forcing.

General Washington. Bright, shining crimson, very rich and beautiful; flowers large and perfectly double; blooms first season and constantly.

George Prince. Rosy crimson; a free blooming, excellent rose.



FRAU. KARL DRUSCHKI ROSE.



MADAM GABRIEL LUIZET.

Gloire Lyonnaise. White, with yellow tint; large, moderately full; resembles a Tea Rose in form and fragrance.

Gloire de Margottin. Rich, dazzling crimson; makes beautiful, long-pointed buds; flowers when open, large and of good shape; a vigorous grower and remarkably free flowering.

Gustave Piganeau. Equals Paul Neyron in size; brilliant carmine; long buds. Very free blooming.

Helen Keller. Flowers large, perfectly formed and fragrant; brilliant rosy cerise. Vigorous grower and free bloomer. A fine rose.

Horace Vernet. Crimson illumined with scarlet; large, double of wavy outline; a delicate variety.

Jean Liabaud. One of the very darkest of Roses. Flowers large, full and fragrant, and of the most intense, dark, rich, velvety crimson imaginable.

Jeannie Dickson. Rosy pink, the margin of the petals being edged with a silvery pink, base of petals pale yellow. Flowers large, with a high, prominent center. Vigorous.

John Hopper. Flowers brilliant rose, large, very regular and full; very sweet.

Jubilee. Flowers very large, color intense crimson maroon red; fragrance strong and lasting; large, dark green foliage. Very vigorous.

Lady Arthur Hill. Lilac rose; large, full and symmetrical; a fine rose; abundant bloomer.

Lady Helen Stewart. Bright crimson-scarlet; large, full, perfect form borne on long stems; very fragrant. A beautiful variety.

La Reine. Bright, rosy-pink, very large, double and sweet.

La Rosiere. Velvety crimson; a fine rose, excelling Prince Camille.

Louis Van Houtte. Rich crimson, heavily shaded with maroon; a beautifully formed double flower.

Mabel Morrison. A sport from Baroness Rothschild. Flesh white, changing to pure white; in the autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers freely produced.

Madam Gabriel Luizet. Pink, very large flowers, somewhat fragrant; a free bloomer.

Madame Plantier. Pure white, above medium size, produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white roses.

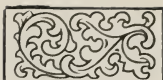
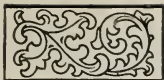
Madame Victor Verdier. Carmine-crimson; large, full, very fragrant; fine variety.

Madam Charles Wood. Flowers dazzling crimson of a large size; a constant bloomer.

Magna Charta. Bright, clear pink, flushed with violet crimson; very sweet; flower extra large, fine form, very double and full; a free bloomer.



MAGNA CHARTA ROSE.



Marchioness of Lorne. Flowers large, of an exceedingly rich and fulgent rose color, slightly shaded in center with vivid carmine; very sweet; full and finely cup-shaped; petals large, with long pointed buds.

Margaret Dickson. White, with pale flesh center; of magnificent form, vigorous.

Marguerite de St. Amande. Bright rose, beautiful bud; covered with fine blossoms in the autumn. A most valuable rose.

Marie Bauman. Bright, carmine-red; large and full.

Marie Rady. Brilliant red, flowers large and of fine form; very full.

Marshall P. Wilder. Bright cherry-carmine, very fragrant and one of the finest bloomers.

Merveille de Lyon. Pure white, shaded and marked with satiny-rose; very large and of a beautiful cup shape.

Mrs. Frank Cant. Flowers large, perfectly formed and abundant; color, clear pink with edges of silvery-white.

Mrs. J. H. Laing. Very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season and continues to bloom profusely until late autumn. Color a soft, delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant.

Marchioness of Londonderry. A new white rose of great merit. Flowers of great size, measuring five inches across; perfectly formed; color ivory-white; highly perfumed, free-flowering, very vigorous.



MARGARET DICKSON ROSE.



PAUL NEYRON ROSE.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford. Deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh; large, perfect form, flowering freely from early summer until late autumn. Vigorous.

Oakmont. Color bright rose; delightfully scented; blooms all summer and is desirable for winter forcing.

Paul Neyron. Flower of immense size; one of the largest roses grown and one of the finest; color deep shining rose, very fresh and pretty. A strong grower and remarkably free bloomer.

Oskar Cordel. Flowers very large, cup-shape, a rich bright carmine; sweetly scented and free flowering.

Perle des Blanches. Pure white, medium size, good full form, very double and fragrant.



Pierre Notting. Blackest red, shaded with velvet; globular in form; very large and full; one of the finest dark roses.

Paul's Early Blush. Flowers of a light silvery-blush; large and double; vigorous and free-flowering.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full.

Prince de Portia. Vermilion; medium size; well formed, and a very fragrant splendid variety.

Sidonie. Violet crimson; vigorous grower,

Silver Queen. Silvery blush, shaded in the center with delicate rosy pink; flowers large, full, of a beautifully cupped form, and produced in great abundance; habit unusually good.

Soliel d'Or. A cross between Persian Yellow and Antoine Ducher; foliage a clear green, conical-shaped buds, of a lovely hue, the flower when expanded being well incurved and about 3½ inches in diameter. Magnificent in color, varying from gold and orange-yellow to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium-red.

Ulrich Brunner. Flowers brilliant cherry-red, large and full, with exceedingly large, shell-shaped petals.

Vick's Caprice. A sport from Archduchess d'Autriche. Large, pink, dashed with white and carmine; free blooming; vigorous.

Victor Verdier. Bright rose, with carmine center, of good size, free grower.

Xavier Olibo. Intense dark crimson, very rich and velvety; a good vigorous grower and free bloomer; exceedingly sweet and handsome.

HYBRID CLIMBING ROSES

(*Rosa hybrida scandens*.)

75c each, \$8.00 per doz.

A valuable and interesting group, not as free growing as the regular Climbing Roses, but for trellis or porch, they are very desirable.

Climbing Jules Margottin. Carmine-rose; fine in open flower and in bud. It may be grown on trellis or by pruning, kept in bush form; should be in every collection.

Climbing Victor Verdier. Resembles Victor Verdier, of which it is a seedling, but has a decided climbing habit; bright carmine-rose; free bloomer; wood nearly smooth.

Paul's Carmine Pillar. Flowers large, single, bright rosy-carmine and produced abundantly; grows ten to twelve feet a season.

AUSTRIAN OR YELLOW ROSES

(*Rosea Lutea*.)

75c each, \$8.00 per doz.

This class flowers on extreme ends of wood of previous season's growth; very little pruning is therefore required.

Austrian Copper. Brilliant, coppery red, outside of petals a dull gold; flowers single; very effective.

Harrison's Yellow. Double, bright yellow; very showy and fine.

Persian Yellow. Deep, bright yellow; small, but handsome; double; a very early bloomer, and much the finest hardy yellow rose. Does best when budded.

TEA ROSES

Select sweet-scented varieties. (*Rosa indica odorata*.)

We list below some of the best sorts for our climate; many will be recognized as old favorites, which have stood the test of many years and which are welcome in every garden.

\$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

Belle Lyonnaise. Large, full, double flowers of canary-yellow.

Bon Silene. A very old favorite; one of the sweetest, with beautifully formed buds of bright carmine-rose.

Bridesmaid. This is one of the most popular for cutting; rich, deep pink, very desirable.

Catherine Mermot. Soft rose-color; large, full and of exquisite form.

Coquette de Lyon. Light canary-yellow; a very desirable bedder.

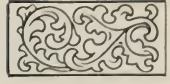
Corallina. Deep rosy-crimson; large, full and finely formed; very free-flowering.

Mme. Hoste. A pretty, bright pale yellow; very large and full; perfect both in bud and flower.

Mme. Joseph Schwartz. Light salmon-rose, changing to creamy-white, when fully expanded.

Mme. Lombard. Bright rose-color, large, fine form, of good habit, and very free.

Mme. Margottin. Lemon-yellow with saffron center, large, double flowers.



Marie Guillot. Large, full, double, finely shaped flowers, white, slightly tinted lemon.

Papa Gontier. Dark crimson-red, with long pointed buds; beautiful for cutting.

Perle des Jardine. Beautiful rich yellow, of large size and perfect form.

Sunset. Deep apricot-yellow, beautiful both in bud and in the open flower.

Souvenir de Catherine Guillot. Coppery-carmine, center shaded with orange, very distinct and desirable.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

(*Rosa indica odorata hybrida.*)

75c each, \$8.00 per doz.

The varieties mentioned below, we consider the very best of hundreds of forms; they are thoroughly tested sorts, which have been found most satisfactory for outdoor planting. They combine in a large degree, the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual class with the free-flowering qualities of the Tea Roses, and withstand the winter with little or no protection.

Belle Siebrecht. Flowers large, of a brilliant pink color, buds long and tapering; a prolific bloomer.

Bessie Brown. A strong, vigorous grower, flowering in great profusion from June until frosts, color creamy-white.

Caroline Testout. Bright satiny-rose with brighter center; full and globular; very free-grower and sweet; one of the most valuable Roses in our collection.

Etoile de France. A new French variety; dark foliage and flowers which are full and double; in color, it is a rich velvety crimson with vivid red center.

Franz Deegen. Rich yellow, shading to orange in the center of the flower, which is of medium size; very sweet-scented and effective.

Frau Lila Rautenstrauch. Beautiful silvery-pink with very large flowers, which are delightfully fragrant.

Gruss an Teplitz. One of the reddest of all Roses, very easily grown and succeeding under the most ordinary condi-

tions; in color, it is the richest scarlet, shading to a velvety crimson, as the flowers mature. The foliage is handsome, all of the young growth being of a bronzy-plum color.

Gustav Grunerwald. Bright carmine-pink with yellow center, buds long, flowers cup-shape with full high center.

J. B. Clark. One of the deepest colored varieties yet introduced; color, a deep scarlet, heavily shaded with blackish-crimson; a strong grower and free-bloomer.

Joseph Hill. A strong, vigorous grower and free-flowering; color a lovely shade of salmon-pink; flowers are large, full, double and absolutely perfect in form.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Soft pearly-white, tinted with lemon in the center; very fragrant, producing beautifully formed flowers on long, graceful stems.

Killarney. A new variety which has taken a prominent place among garden Roses; in growth, it is strong and robust; very free-flowering; color a brilliant imperial pink; blooms are large, buds long and pointed.

Konigin Carolla. A seedling form of the popular Caroline Testout; free-flowering, fragrant and differing only in color, which is a beautiful satiny-rose, the reverse of the petals being silvery-pink.



MADAM CAROLINE DE TESTOUT ROSE.



BOURBON ROSES

(*Rosa Bourboniana.*)

Continual bloomers and rapid growers; flowers in clusters and fragrant; suitable for low beds on lawns; not quite hardy, but a slight protection suffices them. Require close pruning in early spring.

\$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

Apolline. Rosy pink; flowers large and cupped. One of the best varieties.

Alfred Aubert. A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers as well shaped as *Hermosa*; of a bright red color.

Champion of the World. Flowers large, double and of a rich deep rosy pink; very fragrant; a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Hermosa. Always in bloom and always beautiful. The flower is cupped, finely formed and full; color the most pleasing shade of pink; very fragrant.

Mrs. Degraw. A fine ever-blooming, hardy, garden rose, of strong, vigorous growth. Flowers of medium size; color rich, glossy pink. Very fragrant.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Flower extremely large and double. Color flesh-white, clear and fresh.



MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.

LaFrance. An old-fashioned favorite and one of the most popular Roses the world over; a model garden Rose in every way; flowers a clear satiny pink; large, very full, and of perfect form.

Lady Battersea. A beautiful cherry-crimson, permeated with an orange shade, changing to rose, as the flowers mature.

Mme. Jules Grolez. A choice, satiny china-rose color, very bright and attractive; large size and very double; a distinct and pretty Rose.

Pharisaer. An exceptionally free-flowering and distinct variety, producing very long buds, which open into large double flowers of a rosy-white, shading to a soft salmon.

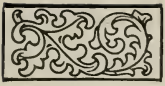
Prince de Bulgaria. Silvery-flesh, deeper in the center; delicately shaded with salmon-rose.

Souvenir du President Carnot. A rose that pleases everybody; fine in form, of large size and delicate in color; a soft rose, shading to white.

The Warrior. An English variety; in color, it is a blood-red, opening up a vivid scarlet; large, double flowers with broad, handsome petals, forming a beautiful bud as well as fully expanded flowers.



ULRICH BRUNNER.



NOISETTE OR CLIMBING TEA ROSES

(*Rosa moschata hybrida.*)

Very vigorous growers, producing in almost continuous succession handsome, fragrant flowers. They prefer fertile, moist soil with a sunny exposure. Require winter protection in the North.

\$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. White shaded with silvery-rose. Flowers throughout the summer. Very hardy.

Climbing Wootton. Deep crimson; richly perfumed. Flowers large and double, blossoming throughout the summer.

Gloire de Dijon. Noted for its large-sized flower, its delicate tea scent, and its exquisite shades of color, being a blending of amber, carmine and cream.

Keystone. Deep lemon-yellow, flowers double, of exquisite form and fragrance.

Lamarque. Pure white with a lemon-yellow center; beautiful, large buds; flowers very double and sweet.

Marechal Niel. A beautiful deep yellow, large and globular, fragrant, free-flowering; one of the finest yellow tea-scented Roses; a good climber.

Mrs. Robert Peary. Pure white, large, double flowers, of exquisite form and substance; very fragrant.

Reine Marie Henriette. Flowers large and very double, produced in profuse clusters; color rich crimson.

CLIMBING ROSES

(*Rosa Rubifolia.*)

These, for their hardiness and profusion of flowers, recommend themselves to all lovers of the beautiful. They are admirably adapted to cover arbors, walls, and any unsightly objects, and are always ornamental in any situation. 75c. each, \$8.00 per doz.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white, very double. Flowers in large clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom.

Crimson Rambler. Introduced from Japan in 1893, it has been a source of wonder and admiration wherever exhibited. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots from eight to fifteen feet in a season. A charming variety for covering trellises or buildings. Grown on a wire fence as hedge, planted one foot apart, it very quickly assumes a compact mass, which will attract immediate attention. The flowers are grown in great pyramidal panicles, each carrying thirty to forty blooms. The color is a bright vivid crimson. A single plant will frequently produce hundreds of panicles, numbering thousands of handsome Roses, which are in perfect color for a long time.

Dorothy Perkins. One of the grandest roses yet produced; the beautiful, double, shell-pink flowers come in clusters in great profusion, making a wonderful display; foliage finer, smoother and darker than Crimson Rambler.



CRIMSON RAMBLER.



Pink Roamer. Bright pink with a white center, often flushed with red; flowers profuse, large and showy, with the fragrance of the Sweet Brier. Foliage rich green and lustrous, persistent until early winter.

Gem of the Prairies. Flowers large and double, light crimson, sometimes blotched white.

Queen of the Prairies. Bright rosy-red, large, compact and globular flowers; blooms in clusters.

Philadelphia Rambler. A variety of the Crimson Rambler with brighter and more deeply colored, perfectly double flowers; of exquisite form and substance.

Russell's Cottage. Dark crimson, very double and full; strong grower.

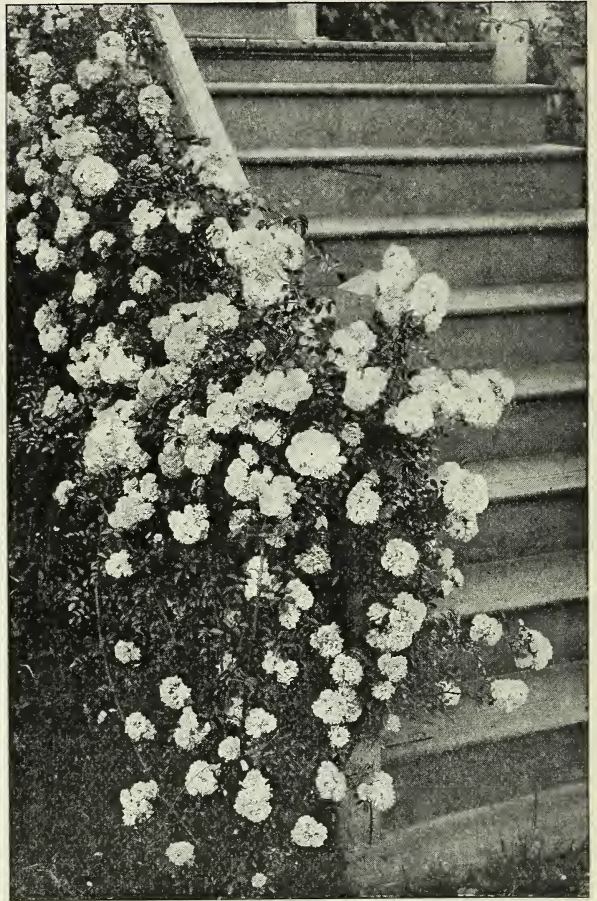
Tausendschon. Introduced from Holland very recently, it has become very popular. It has the same vigorous habit of growth as the Ramblers, attaining ten feet a season. Almost devoid of thorns. The flowers are of a soft pink when first opening, changing to a carmine-rose on the reverse as they fully expand. About two inches across and very double. \$2.00 each.

Lady Gay. A very desirable new variety of remarkable, vigorous growth, with flowers of a delicate pink, changing to soft tinted white. The soft white flowers, cherry-pink buds and the deep green foliage of this variety produce a very charming effect. \$1.00 each.

Seven Sisters. Crimson, changing all shades to white.

White Rambler. In growth, etc., similar to Crimson Rambler, only the color is pure white and the umbels much longer. Not as hardy or as free grower.

Yellow Rambler. A worthy companion to the Crimson Rambler, belonging to the same family and much resembling it in manner of blooming, growth, etc. The flowers are borne in the same immense trusses, frequently 100 to 120 in a cluster. They are a decided yellow, cup-shaped, very sweetly fragrant, and last a long time with-



DOROTHY PERKINS ROSE.

out fading. Not as hardy as the Crimson variety.

MOSS ROSES

(*Rosa Centifolia Muscara.*)

75c Each; \$8.00 per Dozen.

Blanche Moreau. Pure white, large, full and perfect form.

Common Moss. Pale rose; very beautiful buds. A great favorite.

Comtesse de Murinais. Pure white, large.

Crested Moss. Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe and crest. Very fragrant; growth slender, does best budded.

Glory of Mosses. A moderate grower. Flowers large, appear to best advantage when full; color pale rose.

Gracilis. Buds deep pink, surrounded with delicate, fringe-like moss. Is considered the most beautiful of the Moss Roses.



Princess Adelaide. A vigorous grower, pale rose, of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower.

Salet. A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer. Light rose, large, full. A true Perpetual Moss, blooming at intervals from June until November.

POLYANTHA OR FAIRY ROSES

\$1.00 Each; \$10.00 per Dozen.

Clothilde Soupert. (The New Tea Polyantha). Flowers in clusters, large size, round, flat form, with beautifully imbricated petals; perfectly full and double and deliciously sweet; color beautiful pinkish amber or pale creamy-yellow, delicately flushed with silvery-rose, sometimes ivory-white, exquisitely tinted with pale salmon, and sometimes both red and white flowers are produced on the same plant.

Baby Rambler. (Mad. Norbert Levavasseur). This wonderful ever-blooming Rose originated at Orleans, France, and was first brought to this country by our company in 1904. The foliage is of a fine polished dark green and is seldom attacked by insects. The blooms are in clusters, similar to the Crimson Rambler and are continuous from May till November. The plant is dwarf by nature, seldom growing over two to three feet high, is perfectly hardy. It has been propagated by us since the above date in very large quantity, as many of our customers found it particularly useful as a border to shrubbery beds, walks, drives, etc. Elsewhere, we give illustration of this Rose

used as a border to the various drives on our office grounds.

Baby Rambler, White. Similar to above with perfectly double white flowers.

Annie Muller, Pink. Introduced from Holland in 1907; habits of growth similar to the Baby Rambler. The flower is more double, produced in small clusters, of a delicate pink, inclined to be star-shape. This Rose has given very good satisfaction on our trial grounds and we strongly recommend it to all Rose lovers.

Etoile d'Or. Full, round flowers, perfectly double, borne in large clusters; pale chrome yellow, with rich citron-red center; blooms quickly and profusely, besides being exceedingly beautiful.

George Pernet. Very beautiful flowers, medium size, very full, with fine imbricated petals; lovely buff rose, delicately shaded lemon and lawn.

Gloire de Polyantha. Flowers large, perfectly double, and deliciously sweet; color fine citron rose, elegantly flushed pale carmine.

Marie Pavie. Medium size; very full and double; borne in large clusters and masses; excellent for cutting; color rich creamy-white, finely flushed with carmine rose; delightfully perfumed.

JAPANESE ROSES

(*Rosa Rugosa*).

Of Japanese origin. Flowers mostly single. Plant very ornamental on account of its good habit and beautiful glossy foliage.



BABY RAMBLER.



ROSA RUGOSA ALBA.



Alba. A splendid white variety, highly scented.

Conrad F. Meyer. Silvery rose; flowers double, deliciously fragrant, freely produced throughout the season.

Mme. Chas. F. Worth. Reddish-carmine flowers full and double, produced in large clusters, very sweet scented.

Madame George Bruant. Flowers in clusters, semi-double; buds long and pointed; color pure white; remarkably free-flowering, and is quite hardy. It forms a handsome bush for the lawn.

Rubra. Bright rosy-crimson, flowers succeeded by red berries; a very handsome shrub.

WILD ROSES

These are hardy, vigorous growing varieties, which require very little attention or pruning. They are valuable for planting in the shrub border, as they produce their showy, single flowers in great profusion, which are followed by bright colored fruits that prolong the period of beauty throughout the season and well into the winter.

75c each, \$8.00 per dozen.

Rosa Alba. Upright growing with prickly branches, a single form of the old white Cottage Rose, with the fragrant white flowers which are used for the manufacture of "Attar of Roses". Four to six feet.

R. blanda. (Meadow Rose). Erect growing, three to five feet high, with reddish-purple flowers, armed with slender prickles; flowers pink, large and showy; fruit red.

R. Carolina. (Carolina Rose). An upright variety with numerous branches armed with hooped spines; leaves bright green, usually with seven leaflets; flowers pink in flat-topped clusters; splendid for massing and for water side planting.

R. Lucida. A fine native variety with rosy-pink flowers; will do well on poor soil; May to July.

R. multiflora. (Japanese Climbing Rose). A vigorous shrub with long, recurved or climbing branches; leaves bright green and lustrous; flowers white borne in great profusion in pyramidal clusters, covering almost the entire length of the arching branches.

R. nitida. A high colored native species, with bright pink flowers; plant dwarf; leaves small, glossy, finely serrate.

R. rubiginosa. (Sweet Brier). Upright in form, numerous prickly branches; leaves bright green, emitting an agreeable aromatic odor when bruised. Flowers bright pink; fruit orange-red or scarlet; a very valuable variety for borders and shrubbery beds; is also used extensively in some sections for hedges.

R. rubrifolia. (Red-Leaved Rose). An upright variety, with slender purplish branches, covered with a glaucous bloom. Leaves blue-green, deeply tinged with purplish red; flowers pink, an inch and one-half in diameter; a distinct variety which should be in every garden.

R. setigera. (Prairie Rose). A choice variety, with long, slender climbing branches; flowers deep rose, produced in great profusion in early summer; fruits bright red. Very ornamental and desirable.

R. spinosissima. (Scotch Rose). A low variety with upright and densely prickly branches; leaves bright green, consisting of from five to eleven small leaflets; flowers pink, white or creamy-white about two inches across; fruit black. Remarkably attractive and hardy.

R. wichuriana. (Memorial Rose). A distinct and valuable variety from Japan. It is a low trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth almost as closely as the Ivy. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion in clusters on the end of every branch, after the June Roses are past, from the first week in July throughout the month. They are pure white, one and one-half to two inches across, with yellow stamens, and have the strong fragrance of the Banksia Rose. It is quite hardy, with the exception of the latest immature growth, which may be cut back to some extent. This variety has proved valuable as a covering for banks, rockeries, etc., and for use in cemeteries.

LORD PENZANCE HYBRID

SWEETBRIER ROSES

\$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

These hybrids result from a cross between the fragrant Sweetbrier and various old-fashioned roses, and have attracted great attention in England where they originated. They should be grown in every garden. Their foliage retains all the delicious scent of the Eglantine, and the single and semi-double flowers are produced in wonderful profusion, varying in color from pale yellow and terra-cotta to crimson. These are followed by bright scarlet seed pods, which are very ornamental until quite late in Autumn.



Amy Robsart. Lovely deep rose, an abundant bloomer, robust and free.

Anne of Geierstein. Dark crimson, large foliage, good grower, and of graceful, branching habit.

Brenda. Maiden's blush or peach blossom, dainty in color and shade.

Lady Penzance. Beautiful, soft tint of copper with a peculiar metallic luster; the base of each petal is a bright yellow, very free flowering, with a delicious perfume from foliage and flower.

Lord Penzance. Soft shade of fawn or ecru, passing to a lovely emerald-yellow in the center; a good grower and abundant bloomer; very sweet scented.

Meg Merrilles. Gorgeous crimson, very free flowering, seeds abundantly, robust habit, large foliage; one of the best.

Rose Brawardine. Beautiful, clear rose, perfect in shape, very profuse, strong, robust habit.

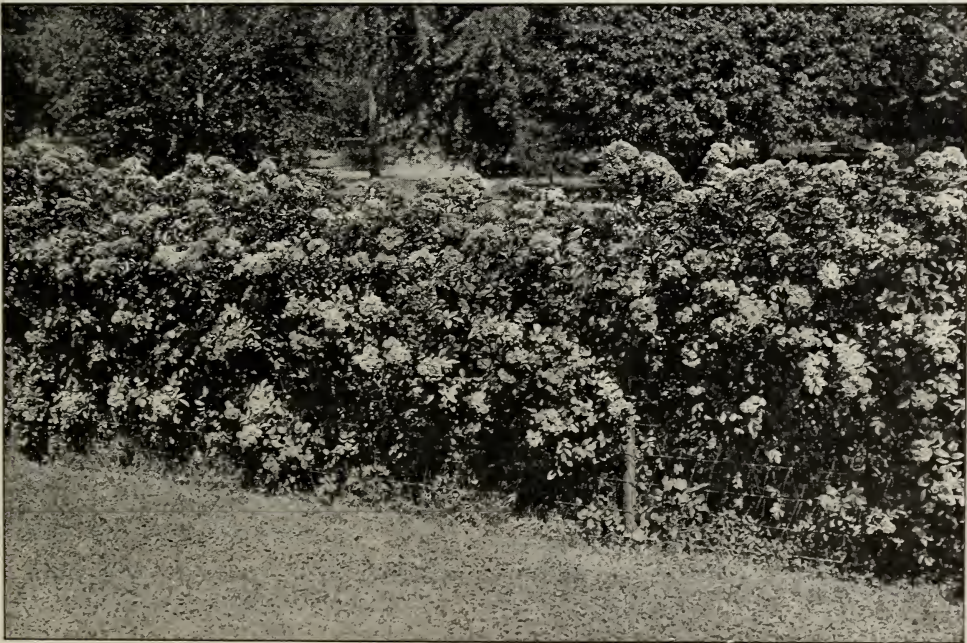


TREE ROSE.

TREE ROSES

Our stock of Tree Roses are all imported from Europe annually, but are generally grown in our nursery for one year, so that they are perfectly acclimated. They are top-grafted or budded, upon strong-growing, wild stock, usually from three and one-half to four and one-half feet from the ground. They form handsome, tree-shaped plants, nicely headed and with proper care, they will give excellent satisfaction.

The varieties usually grown in tree form are the leading Hybrid Perpetual sorts. We also carry a fine stock of the Crimson Rambler Tree Rose and the Baby Rambler Tree Rose. The former can be made unusually attractive by proper trimming and the latter is desirable on account of its ever-blooming qualities. \$2.00 each.



CRIMSON RAMBLER HEDGE ALONG SIDE OF OFFICE GROUNDS.



Select List of Hardy Perennial Plants

For years we have made a specialty of the propagation of hardy perennial plants familiarly known as the "Old-fashioned hardy, garden plants," until our assortment has become one of the largest and most complete in the country. During the past few years these hardy plants have come into public favor so rapidly as to astonish even the most enthusiastic lovers of these gems of the garden. It is not surprising that they are so popular when we consider the many changes which take place throughout the entire growing season in a well arranged border in which every week and almost every day brings forth something new and fresh. The early flowering varieties are at their best the first week in April, some varieties blooming before the snow has entirely disappeared, and they continue with constant changing varieties throughout the entire summer and until late in the fall when severe freezing weather only will stop such persistent late bloomers as the Chrysanthemums, Stokesias, etc. We intend to continually add new and desirable sorts as fast as they are produced and are of sufficient merit.

The cultivation of these plants is the very simplest. Any good garden soil will answer for a foundation and the more it is enriched with good fertilizer and well pulverized, the more successful the results. It is well to get the roots established in the ground before hot, dry weather sets in. If it is not possible to water the beds during the



FORMAL GARDEN BACK OF OUR OFFICE.

hot weather, the soil can be kept from baking by a liberal mulch of loose material, such as the rakings from the lawn, etc.

A covering of manure in the fall is desirable as it tends to protect some of the tender varieties and it can be forked into the soil in the spring and will materially add to the fertility of the bed. An occasional staking of a plant and the cutting off of decayed flowers will often prolong the flowering season and the dividing and replanting occasionally of certain varieties will materially add to their beauty. A single plant will in two of three seasons reproduce so rapidly that the most satisfactory result is obtained. It is not necessary to purchase large and expensive clumps. For customers who are not familiar with this class of plants we are pleased to make up special collections of any size which will produce a constant succession of flowers during the entire summer.

ACANTHUS. (Bear's Breech)

Choice, hardy plants with broad leaves, desirable as single specimens on the lawn or in the border or can be grouped with other plants for sub-tropical effect. The spikes of curious flowers are produced during August and September.

A. Caroli-Alexandri. Leaves dark green, deeply cut, peculiarly protected with long spines. 50c.

A. Mollis. Leaves heart-shaped, deeply toothed, 2 ft. by 1 ft. Flowers purplish-rose. 40c.



ACHILLEA.

ACHILLEA. (Yarrow or Milfoil)

Flowers red, white and yellow, produced in flattish heads from June to August. Plants 18 to 24 inches high.

A. aurea. Of low growth, with delicate foliage and golden-yellow flowers. 35c.

A. Millefolium album. Flowers white from June to August. 40c.

A. Millefolium rubrum. Flowers deep red; ornamental foliage; from June to August. 2 feet. 40c.

A. millefolium roseum. Foliage finely cut, deep green; flowers rosy-pink in dense heads; 18 inches high; flowers all summer. 40c.

A. Ptarmica fl. pl. ("The Pearl"). Flowers in the greatest profusion the entire summer on strong erect stems two feet high of the purest white. This is considered one of the choicest varieties and the flowers are of value for cutting. 40c.

ACONITUM. (Monkshood, Wolfs Bane or Helmet Flower)

Valuable for planting under trees or in shady positions. Erect growing, spikes 3 feet long. September to October.

A. autumnale. Flowers deep purplish-blue in September; 4 feet. 40c.

A. Californicum. Flowers pale blue veined with purple; 2 to 3 feet. October. 40c.

ACORUS. (Sword Grass or Flag)

A. Calamus variegata. Foliage green striped with white; a marshy plant of easy culture; 2 ft. 50c.

ADENOPHORA

A. polymorpha. Flowers dark-blue, bell-shaped on stems 2 ft. high; blooms in August when other bell-shaped flowers are over. 50c.

A. potanini. An attractive plant with light-blue flowers, not unlike the Canterbury Bell; July to September; 18 inches. 50c.

ADONIS. (Bird's Eye)

Choice early flowering plants about 12 inches high with finely cut ornamental foliage, effective in rock-work or border.

A. amurensis. Flowers large, yellow, produced fully two weeks earlier than other hardy plants. A Japanese species. 75c.

A. vernalis. (Ox Eye). Flowers bright yellow in early Spring. 50c.

AETHIONEMA

Ae. grandiflora. A rare shrub-like perennial; 18 inches; producing numerous dense spikes of rose-colored flowers from May until August; excellent for border or rockery. 50c.

AGROSTEMMA. (Rose Campion)

Stout, erect growing plants of silvery foliage which contrasts well with the showy flowers which are produced in June and July.

A. coronaria. Flowers bright-crimson on stems 2 to 3 ft. high. 40c.

A. Flos Jovis. Flowers deep-pink on stems 12 inches high. 40c.

AIRA. (Hair-Grass)

A. foliis variegatis. A fine hardy variety with yellow-striped leaves; useful for edging. 35c.

ALCHEMILLA. (Lady's Mantle)

A. Major. A dwarf plant with distinct pretty foliage and inconspicuous flowers; desirable for a shady corner. 35c.

ALETRIS. (Star-Grass)

A. Japonica. Flowers purple with grass-like foliage; 2 to 3 ft. high. 35c.



ALSTROMERIA. (Chilian Lily)

A. aurantiaca. Flowers lily-like, orange in summer and autumn; 2 to 4 ft. 35c.

A. Chilensis. Flowers varying from rosy-white to orange-red; from July till September; 2 ft. In exposed situations, it requires protection. 50c.

ALTHAEA ROSEA. (Hollyhock)

The old-fashioned Hollyhock is still as popular as ever. We grow thousands of plants each season and are prepared to furnish all of the leading double varieties in a great variety of colors. No perennial border is complete without a collection of Hollyhocks. Flowers in July. 50c.

ALYSSUM. (Madwort)

A. argenteum. Flowers yellow in clusters; May and June; foliage silvery; 1 ft. 40c.

A. saxatile. Flowers clear golden-yellow, fragrant and showy; one of the choicest of perennial plants and still as popular as ever; May; 1 ft. 40c.

ANCHUSA. (Alkanet)

A. Barrelieri. Flowers blue with white tube and yellow throat; May and June; 18 inches. 35c.

A. Italica. Flowers deep-blue entire season; plants 3 to 4 ft. with rough, broad foliage. 35c.



HOLLYHOCKS.



JAPANESE ANEMONE. ANEMONE JAPONICA.

ANDROSACE. (Rock Jasmine)

A. sarmentosa. Flowers bright-rose with white eye; 4 inches; May and June. 35c.

ANEMONE. (Japanese Wind Flower)

The Japanese Wind Flowers are among the most important hardy plants. They begin blooming in August and continue until cut down by the hard frosts. They are excellent for cutting, lasting in good condition for many days. Plants 2 to 3 ft. high; perfectly hardy, will succeed in any ordinary garden increasing in beauty from year to year. Very valuable for brightening up the garden during the fall.

A. Japonica. Flowers purplish-rose two and one-half inches and golden yellow center, borne in great profusion from September to November. 25c.

A. Japonica alba. Similar to above with large, snow-white flowers. 25c.

A. Japonica Whirlwind. Large semi-double pure-white flowers. One of the finest of all fall flowering perennials. 25c.

ANTENNARIA. (Cat's Ear)

A. dioica. (Mountain Everlasting.) Flowers small white on stems 6 inches high; a dwarf plant with silvery foliage. 35c.

ANTHEMIS. (Marguerite)

The hardy Marguerites succeed in the poorest soil growing about 15 inches high and bloom continually during the entire summer.

A. tinctoria. Flowers large golden-yellow, one to two inches across; July to November. 35c.

A. tinctoria alba. Flowers creamy-white with yellow center. 35c.

ANTHERICUM. (St. Brumo's Lily)

A. liliastrum. Flowers lily-like, white, fragrant in May and June; foliage narrow, grass-like; 2 ft. 35c.

A. liliago (St. Bernard's Lily.) A pretty species bearing spikes of white flowers, 18 inches high, during May and June. 35c.

AQUILEGIA. (Columbine)

The Columbines succeed in any ordinary garden soil. As late spring and early summer blooming plants, they are among the best of the old time favorites. The varieties we offer are the best we have seen.

A. alpina. Flowers blue on stems 9 to 18 inches high; a native of the European Alps. 50c.

A. caerulea. Flowers large blue sepals with white petals and in recurved spurs; one of the finest varieties; 12 inches; June and July. 50c.

A. chrysantha. Bright golden-yellow flowers with long spurs; 3 ft. 40c.

A. glandulosa. Flowers white and lilac-blue; very pretty; 12 inches; April and May. 50c.

A. Nivea grandiflora. Flowers large and pure white; May. 50c.

A. Skinnerii (Mexican Columbine). Flowers crimson and light green with straight, crimson spurs; 3 ft.; June to September. 50c.

A. truncata. Flowers scarlet with yellow tips; very distinct. 50c.

ARALIA

A. cashmeriana. A stately ornamental plant with attractive foliage and large panicles of small white flowers in early summer; 5 to 8 ft. 50c.

ARMERIA. (Thrift or Sea Pink)

An attractive dwarf plant that will succeed in any soil forming evergreen tufts of bright green foliage from which innumerable flowers appear on stiff, wiry stems; about 9 inches. Very effective in the rocky and indispensable in the border. They flower more or less continuously from early Spring until last Fall.

A. argentea. Flowers small white; narrow foliage; 4 inches. 35c.

A. maritima (Cushion Pink or Common Thrift). Flowers rosy-lilac, desirable for edging; 6 inches. 35c.

ARTEMESIA

A useful plant for border or filling in within the shrubbery; flowers not remarkable but foliage is very ornamental; will stand cutting down to 5 or 6 inches when used in carpet or ribbon bedding.

A. abrotannum. Foliage dark green, finely cut, with pleasant aromatic odor; 2 ft. 35c.

A. frigida. Foliage small silvery-white; fine for rockery or border; 6 to 10 inches. 35c.

ARUM. (Cuckoo Plant)

A. dracunculus. Erect growing with tuber-like roots. Stems covered with dark purplish blotches; green and purple surrounded by a large spathe as in the Calladium; 1 ft. 50c.

ARUNDINARIA. (Ribbon-Grass)

A. foliis variegatis (Variegated Ribbon-Grass). One of the choicest hardy Grasses with handsomely striped foliage; makes a handsome bed by itself. 50c.

ARUNDO. (The Reed)

A. Donax (Great Reed). One of the most valuable Reeds growing from 10 to 15 ft. high. Invaluable for creating a tropical effect in the garden. One of the most effective tall growing plants. 50c.

A. Donax foliis variegatis (Variegated Reed). Similar to the preceding; leaves beautifully striped with white; 6 to 8 ft. high. \$1.

ASPERULA. (Sweet Woodruff)

A. odorata. An old-fashion favorite. Its fragrant leaves and stems have an odor not unlike new-mown hay and are used for putting in clothes, etc. Also used in Germany to flavor the "Maitrank" or May wine; suitable for semi-shaded positions; flowers white; May. 35c.

ASTER. (Asters, hardy, Starwort or Michaelmas Daisies)

These are among the showiest of our late flowering hardy plants; they bloom at a season when most every other hardy flowers are past.

A. alpinus (Alpine Aster). Flowers purple, 2 inches in diameter; plants 6 inches. 25c.



HARDY ASTER.

A. coccineus Nevadensis. Red, yellow center; September. 25c.

A. ericoides (Heath-like Aster). White flowers; September and October. 25c.

A. grandiflorus. Flowers 2 inches of a lovely dark purplish-violet; one of the latest varieties; October or November; very fine and distinct in character. 35c.

A. horizontalis. White with prominent deep purple center; forms symmetrical plant; 2 ft. high. 25c.

A. lancifolium Californicum. Azure blue; 3 to 4 ft; September. 25c.

A. Novae-Angliae (New England Aster). Bluish purple; 4 ft. 25c.

ASTIBLE. (Japan Spiraea, False Goat's Spiraea)

A. Japonica. One of the best perennial Spiraeas; a showy plant with small, pure white flowers in large branching panicle; blooms in May. 50c.

A. Japonica grandiflora. Differs from the type in the individual flowers which are more numerous and the spikes are larger, borne more freely and more compact. 50c.

BAPTISIA. (False Indigo)

B. australis. Flowers dark blue in June or July; a strong growing plant about 2 feet high. 35c.

B. tinctoria. Spikes of bright yellow flowers during June and July; 2 to 3 feet. 35c.

BELLIS PERENNIS. (English Daisy)

Improved double flowering, white and pink; flowers entire summer. 25c.

BOCCONIA. (Plume Poppy or Tree Celandine)

B. cordata. A novel hardy perennial, beautiful in foliage and flower; it will grow in any soil or any situation, attaining 6 to 8 feet in height; flowers in terminal panicle, of a creamy-white color during July and August. Admirably adapted for shrubbery borders, centers of beds or in groups in almost any position. 40c.

BOLTONIA. (False Chamomile)

Flowers during the summer and autumn; is very distinct and is considered one of the choicest of our native perennial plants. The thousands of flowers open at the one time produce a very showy effect.

B. asteroides. Pure white flowers, very effective. 25c.

B. latisquama. Pink aster-like flowers, slightly tinged with lavender; 4 to 6 feet high. 25c.

CALIMERIS. (Star Wort)

C. Incisa. A desirable plant growing 12 to 18 inches high, producing a profusion of daisy-like pale lavender flowers with yellow center from July till September. 35c.

CALLIRHOE. (Poppy Mallow)

C. involucrata. A trailing plant with finely divided foliage and large saucer-shaped flowers of bright rosy crimson and white center, which are produced all summer and fall. 40c.

C. lineariloba. Similar to the above with delicate light rose colored flowers. 40c.

CAMPANULA. (Bellflower. Harebell)

C. barbata. An Alpine variety with a beard at the mouth of its pretty pale sky-blue flowers. 50c.

C. glomerata. Grows 18 inches high and produces from June to August clusters of funnel-shaped lilac-blue flowers.

C. grandis. An attractive variety bearing large saucer-shaped, violet-blue flowers in May and June; 18 inches.



BELLFLOWER. CAMPANULA.

C. latifolia. Large-leaved variety with purplish-blue flowers; 18 inches; July and August. 25c.

C. medium (Canterbury Bell). An old-time favorite; colors, blue, rose and white; 2 to 3 feet. 25c.

C. medium calycanthema (Cup and saucer Canterbury bells). A choice form of this favorite; flowers, blue, rose, white and lilac. 25c.

C. persicifolia gigantea moerheimi. A grand variety with large spikes of pure white double flowers, 2 inches in diameter, blooms from May until late in July. 25c.

C. Pyramidalis. The most conspicuous of all Campanulas, forming a perfect pyramid; 4 to 5 feet high; covered with large blue flowers in September. 40c.

C. turbinata. A native of Transylvania which blooms in profusion throughout the entire summer. Excellent for rockery or border. 25c

CARYOPTERIS

C. mastacanthus (Blue Spiraea). A handsome perennial; grows 3 feet high; produces rich lavender-blue flowers in great profusion the whole length of its branches; a valuable plant for bedding, blooming vigorously from early in September until cut by frosts. 50c.

CEANOTHUS

C. Gloire de Plantieres. A shrub-like plant which grows about 3 feet high and

begins to bear graceful and airy heads of flowers early in June continuing throughout the greater part of the summer; flowers lavender-blue. They are perfectly hardy with a slight protection around the roots during the winter. \$1.

CEDRONELLA. (Balm of Gilead)

C. cana. A shrub-like perennial; grows about two and one-half feet high; foliage aromatic with long spikes of purplish-crimson flowers throughout the summer and fall. 50c.

CENTAUREA. (Hardheads or Knapweed)

C. atropurpurea. Flowers purplish-crimson; 3 feet; June. 40c.

C. glastifolia. A pretty Caucasian species with an abundance of thistle-like heads of yellow flowers; plants 3 to 4 feet high; July to September. 50c.

C. montana. Grows 2 feet high, bearing large violet-blue flowers from July till September. 40c.

C. nigra variegata. Green and golden variegated foliage; purple flowers; June. 50c.

CEPHALARIA. (Roundheads)

C. alpina. A rare plant which when full grown attains a height of 6 feet; bearing in July and August delicate sulphur-yellow flowers, not unlike those of the Scabiosa. 50c.

CERASTIUM. (Mouse Ear)

C. tomentosum. A desirable low growing plant with silvery foliage and white flowers suitable for rockery or for carpeting dry, sunny spots such as covering graves or steep banks. 35c.

CHELONE. (Shell Flower)

Stately and showy perennial, growing 2 feet high and bearing numerous spikes of large flower-heads during the late summer and fall.

C. glabra alba. Flowers creamy-white on terminal spikes. 50c.

C. Lyoni. Deep red flowers in massive heads. 50c.

CHRYSOGONUM. (Golden Joint)

C. Virginianum. An interesting, native plant, producing a profusion of yellow flowers from June to September; 1 foot. 35c.



**CHRYSANTHEMUMS, HARDY
POMPON**

These choice varieties are now deservedly popular for out-door bedding. In considering their many good qualities, there is no cause for surprise to see them cultivated so extensively. They give color, life and beauty to the garden just at the time when other plants have been destroyed by frosts. An armful of flowers can frequently be cut in late November. With but a slight covering of leaves or litter during the winter, they will take care of themselves after once planted. The following varieties are among the best.

Dundee. Maroon-shaded scarlet. 25c.

Flora. Beautiful deep golden-yellow. 25c.

Fred Peele. Deep crimson; tipped gold. 25c.

Globe d'Or. Clear golden-yellow, shaded darker. 25c.

Golden Pheasant. Rich golden-yellow; fine form. 25c.

Gold Nugget. Golden-yellow, inner petals tinged red. 25c.

Julia Lagravere. Very fine rich garnet. 25c.

Mrs. Vincent. Dark crimson. 25c.

President. Rich purplish-crimson. 25c.

Princess of Wales. A fine white. 25c.

Rhoda. Delicate apple-blossom pink. 25c.

Strathmeath. Rosy-pink; distinct and pretty. 25c.

Tiber. Crimson-brown; tipped yellow. 25c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. (Moon-penny Daisy)

C. maximum "triumph." Grows two and one-half feet high; continues in full bloom from early July until late October; flowers 3 inches across, pure white with a golden center, desirable for cutting. 25c.

C. Nipponicum. A Japanese variety 2 feet high with thick foliage and bearing large glistening white flowers during September and October. 25c.

C Shasta Daisy. Large snowy-white flowers, in bloom continuously throughout the summer and fall. 25c.

C. Shasta Daisy Improved "Alaska". A decided improved kind of the above, free flowering with blooms 4 to 5 inches across, pure glistening white. 50c.

CIMICIFUGA. (Snake Root)

C. acerinum. A pretty Japanese variety with slender, erect stems; 2 feet high; flowers white; August and September. 50c.

C. racemosa. A desirable native species, which grows 4 to 6 feet high; bearing spikes of pure white flowers fully 2 feet high; July and August. 50c.

C. simplex. A late flowering variety beginning in September and attaining full perfection throughout the middle of October; flowering stems 2 to 3 feet high, terminating in a dense spike of white flowers which when cut, last a long time in perfection. 75c.

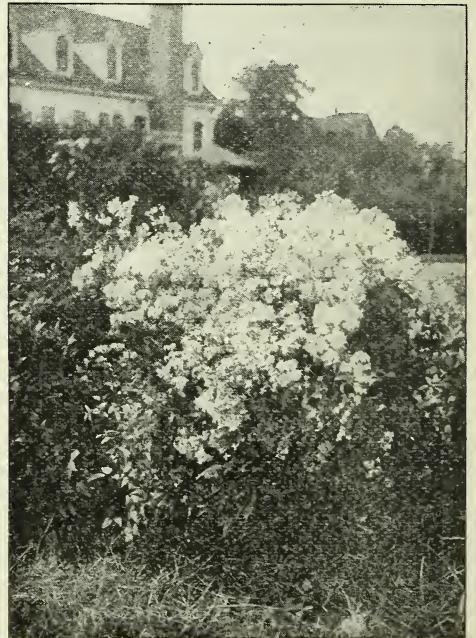
CLAYTONIA. (Spring Beauty)

C. Virginica. A low growing, early Spring flowering plant, producing clusters of light pink flowers; succeeds well in a shady spot or in the rockery. 25c.

CLEMATIS. (Virgin's Bower)

This type of Clematis form erect bushes 2 to 3 feet high and during their long period of bloom are very attractive. They are deserving of the greatest popularity and should be in every collection.

C. Davidiana. A very fragrant variety with bright green foliage and bell-shaped flowers of deep lavender-blue during August and September. 50c.



VIRGIN'S BOWER. CLEMATIS RECTA.

C. recta. A fine variety with pure white flowers in large, showy clusters during June and July. This makes a handsome hedge as it is a very prolific grower. A row over 30 rods long on our lawn attracts attention every season. 50c.

CONVALLARIA. (Lily of the Valley)

One of the most charming of all Spring flowers and too well known to require extensive description. Flowers white and very fragrant. 25c

COREOPSIS. (Tickseed)

C. grandiflora. Large yellow flowers on long stems, suitable for cutting; early summer until late frosts; 3 feet. 35c.

C. lanceolata. One of the best hardy plants. Flowers are rich golden-yellow of graceful form and invaluable for cutting. Begins to flower the latter part of June and continues through the entire summer and autumn. It succeeds everywhere; 1 to 3 feet. 35c.

CORONILLA. (Wild Pea)

C. varia A rampant creeper with handsome heads of showy, pink and white pea-shaped flowers. Useful plant for covering rough banks or for the rockery 50c.

DAPHNE

D. Cneorum (Garland Flower) An evergreen shrub of dwarf nature, producing a profusion of tiny lilac flowers in May which are very fragrant. Fine for rockwork. \$1.50.

DELPHINIUM. (Larkspur)

The hardy Larkspurs are an old-fashioned favorite, very attractive and are of easy culture. They are perfectly hardy. They grow in almost any kind of soil but respond quickly to a liberal fertilizer. Can be planted in early Spring and produce an abundance of flower spikes the first season. The flowers range through various shades of blue, also white and yellow.

D. Cineraria (Chinese Larkspur). Flowers of large size of the richest sky-blue 25c.

D. formosa. An old favorite with dark blue and white center; 3 to 4 ft. 25c.

D. sulphureum An entirely distinct species, forming pyramidal bushes 4 feet high with stiff, wiry stems, covered during June and July with pure sulphur-yellow flowers. 35c.

DICENTRA or DIELYTRA. (Bleeding Heart)

D. spectabilis. An old-fashioned favorite, its racemes of graceful heart-shaped flowers being always attractive. It is perfectly at home in any part of the hardy border and especially valuable for planting in the shade; 2 feet; May and June. 25c.

DICTAMNUS. (Gas Plant)

D. fraxinella. A showy, border perennial forming a bush 2½ feet high having fragrant foliage and spikes of curious flowers during June and July; giving off during hot weather a fragrant volatile oil which ignites when the match is applied to it. Flowers rosy-pink with deeper veins. 50c.

DIGITALIS. (Fox Glove)

The foxgloves are an old-fashioned flower and are desirable company in any garden; the strong flower stalks 4 to 6 feet high rising from rich and luxuriant masses of leaves always give an appearance of strength to the hardy border and during their period of flowering dominate the whole garden.

D. ambigua. Flowers of pale yellow-brown, very attractive; June till August. 25c.

D. gloxiniaeflora. Handsome strain of spotted varieties. Shades run white, purple, lilac and rose; July to August. 25c.

D. lanata. Produce dense spikes 2 to 3 feet high of odd-looking flowers, shades from gray to creamy white; a very distinct species. 25c.

DORONICUM. (Leopard's Bane)

A very effective early spring flowering perennial, growing 2 feet high and beginning to bloom early in April. They succeed everywhere and are worthy of a place in every garden.

D caucasicum Grows 18 inches high; flowers yellow, 1½ inches across. 35c.

D. plantagineum excelsum. Flowers yellow, usually solitary; 3½ inches across; April to June. 25c.

ECHINACEA. (Hedgehog Cone-Flower)

E. augustifolia. Flowers light purple, 2 rows; summer; 2 to 5 feet high. 40c.



CONE-FLOWER. ECHINACEA AUGUSTIFOLIA.

EPILOBIUM. (Willow Herb)

A strong growing perennial, 4 to 5 feet high, well adapted for low, wet ground, flowering during the greater part of the summer.

E. augustifolium. Purplish-rose. 35c.

E. hirsutum album. Pure white. 35c.

EPIMEDIUM. (Barren-Wort)

A dwarf growing plant with leathery foliage and panicles of lovely flowers. The foliage of all varieties assume the most beautiful tints of color in the autumn.

E. coccineum. Bright red. 50c.

E. lilacea. Beautiful lilac. 50c.

E. Macranthum album. Pure white. 50c.

ERIANTHUS. (Ravenna Grass)

E. Ravennae. Greatly resembles Pampas Grass, but blooms more abundantly; attains a height of from 9 to 12 feet; perfectly hardy and valuable for decoration of lawn. 50c.

ERIGERON. (Flea Bane)

E. coulteri. Flowers large, purplish-blue with yellow center; July; 12 to 15 inches. 35c.

E. speciosum. Flowers large, purple, aster-like with orange center; June and July; 2 feet. 35c.

ERYNGIUM. (Sea Holly)

Handsome ornamental plant growing from 2 to 3 feet high, effective in flower and shrubbery border or wild garden. The flower heads are produced from July to September and are useful for cutting or to dry for winter bouquets.

E. agavaefolium. Foliage quite like the Agave or Century plant in a miniature form. A fine decorative variety and requires some protection. 50c.

E. amethystinum. Foliage finely cut and the graceful thistle-like heads are of a glistening amethystine blue; very ornamental. 50c.

EULALIA

These hardy grasses are invaluable for the garden and they are deserving of the highest commendation. They are easily cultivated and they are very showy and ornamental; should be in every collection.

E. Japonica. The type variety; a vigorous grower; large plumes; 4 feet. 25c.

E. Japonica gracillima univittata. A handsome ornamental variety with narrow, graceful foliage; very valuable; 4 feet. 50c.

E. Japonica variegata. Similar to the type with handsome variegated leaves; 4 feet. 50c.



PLUME GRASS. EULALIA JAPONICA.



VARIEGATED ZEBRA GRASS. *EULALIA JAPONICA* VARIEGATA.

E. Japonica zebrina. Similar to the type except that the foliage is marked cross-wise with bands of white and green; one of the most striking and ornamental of all Grasses. 50c.

FUNKIA. (Plantain Lily)

These Lilies are among the easiest plants to grow. Their broad, massive foliage makes them attractive subjects for the border, even when not in flower.

F. caerulea. Flowers light blue with dark green, glossy foliage; 1 foot; June and July. 50c.

F. grandiflora. Flowers large, blue; plants 18 inches high; August to October. 50c.

F. Japonica. Flowers lavender; plants 2 feet; August and September. 50c.

F. Thos. Hogg. Broad, glaucous foliage with white border; July and August. 50c.

FERULA. (Giant Fennel)

F. communis. Noble, herbaceous plant, growing 8 to 10 feet with fine feathery foliage; good for tropical effect when planted as single specimens. 50c.

FEVERFEW

Little Gem. Large, double white flowers from June till August; 12 to 15 inches high. 35c.

GAILLARDIA. (Blanket Flower)

G. grandiflora. A very showy and effective hardy plant; flowers are red-brown while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange and vermillion and often a combination of all in one flower; produces long stems making it an excellent plant for cutting. 40c.

GENISTA. (Rock-Broom)

G. sagittalis. A dwarf perennial producing pea-shaped flowers of a bright yellow in terminal spikes; height 6 inches; June. 50c.

GENTIANA

G. acaulis. This plant forms a cushion of glossy, dark green foliage and produces bell-shaped flowers of an intense blue; April to June. 40c.

GILLENIA. (Bowman's Root)

G. trifoliata. A strong growing bush-like perennial; good for border or use in connection with shrubs; foliage handsome trifoliolate and producing numerous white flowers, lightly tinged with pink during July; 3 feet. 50c.

GLECHOMA. (or Nepeta)

G. variegata (Variegated Ground Ivy). A useful variegated creeper for growing over banks and stones in the rockery. 35c.



BLANKET FLOWER. *GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA.*



GYPSOPHILA. (Baby's Breath)

G. paniculata (Baby Breath). A handsome low growing plant, possessing a grace not found in other perennials; blooms during August to September, when it assumes a symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height; flowers minute, pure white, forming a beautiful gauze-like appearance. Exquisite for cutting especially in combination with high colored flowers. 40c.

GUNNERA

G. scabra. One of the noblest of all hardy perennial foliage plants with leaves which under favorable conditions measure 5 to 10 feet across. A well grown plant will attain a height of 5 feet and a diameter of 15 to 20 feet, but to produce a satisfactory growth, it must receive liberal treatment; give a full exposure to the sun and a protection from severe winds with plenty of water. Protect well in winter by a liberal covering of leaves. \$1.00.

HELENIUM. (Sneeze Weed)

H. autumnale superbum. Attains a height of 5 to 6 ft. with broad heads of golden yellow flowers during September and October. 40c.

H. pumilum magnificum. A valuable summer flowering perennial growing 18 inches high and producing its golden yellow blooms in great profusion during July and August. 40c.

HELIANTHUS. (Hardy Sunflower)

H. decapetalus. A late flowering plant with large yellow flowers in panicles; 5 feet; September. 40c.

H. multiflorus fl. pl. A choice single variety producing immense golden-yellow flowers from 6 to 8 inches across; August to September. 50c.

H. maximiliana. One of the latest, perfecting its large golden yellow flowers during October when other plants have finished flowering; 5 to 6 feet. 50c.

HELLEBORUS. (Christmas Rose)

These hardy plants prefer a sheltered semi-shaded position. They are very popular on account of blooming in early spring before any other plants have started to grow. They succeed in ordinary garden soil but respond to extra care very readily. Leaves are green all winter and the flowers appear in late winter to early Spring.

H. niger. Pure white flowers in clusters. \$1.00.

H. olympicus. Grows 12 to 15 inches high; flowers purple. \$1.00.



YELLOW DAY LILY. *HEMEROCALLIS AURANTIACA*.

HEMEROCALLIS. (Yellow Day Lily)

These hardy tuberous plants belong to the Lily family and succeed everywhere.

H. aurantiaca. Flowers large trumpet-shaped, bright orange yellow; June and July. \$1.00.

H. flava (Yellow Day Lily). Flowers large, evergreen and yellow during July and August in great profusion; plants 3 feet high. 50c.

H. fulva (Common Day Lily). Flowers tawny orange color; excellent for planting among shrubbery; July and August. 50c.

HEPATICA. (Liver Leaf)

H. angulosa. One of the prettiest early spring flowering perennials, white, red or yellow flowers and handsome foliage; well suited for shady nooks in the rockery. 40c.

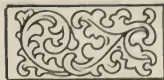
HERACLEUM. (Giant Parsnip)

H. giganteum. A plant of bold appearance, growing 6 feet high with gigantic ornamental foliage, suitable for the margin of ponds or in wild garden. 50c.

HEUCHERA. (Alum Root)

Very desirable dwarf bushy plants of robust form and of easy culture, growing 1 to 2 feet high, bearing during July and August graceful spikes of flowers in great profusion. Of unusual value for cutting.

H. sanguinea. Flowers bright crimson which are produced in panicles, a continuous bloomer; one of the best perennials of recent introduction. 40c.



HIBISCUS. (Rose Mallow)

H. militaria. A tall growing species with delicate flesh-pink flowers tinged with a deeper color towards center. 50c.

H. Moschuetos. Flowers 6 inches in diameter, of a light rosy-red with a darker eye. 50c.

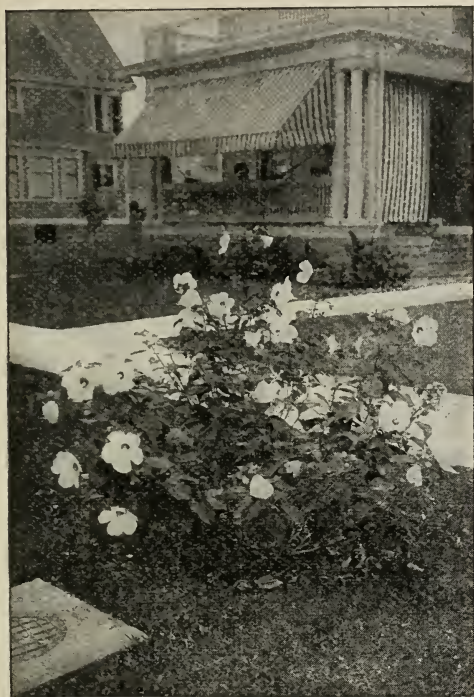
H. Var. albus (Crimson Eye). Flowers of immense size, often measuring 20 inches in circumference. Flowers of the purest white with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the center. 50c.

IBERIS. (Hardy Candytuft)

I. corraefolia. Grows about 9 inches high; produces white flowers in April and May. 50c.

I. Gibraltarica. Flowers large, white tinted with red; a fine variety. 50c.

I. sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft). Produces immense flat heads of pure white flowers during April and May; one of the finest border plants. 35c.



CRIMSON-EYE HIBISCUS OR MALLOW. HIBISCUS MILITARIA ALBUS.



HARDY CANDYTUFT. IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS.



Iris or Fleur de Lis

GERMAN IRIS

We consider the German Iris one of the most desirable early spring flowering plants. No garden is complete without a collection of these beautiful varieties. All are the same price. 40c.

I. apollon. Golden yellow, striped with plum color; 18 inches. June.

I. atropurpurea. Purple; one of the best.

I. Augustina. Deep yellow, marked with maroon, giving a coppery hue.

I. aurea. Clear golden yellow; fine.

I. Bougere. Lilac and velvety purple; distinct; 18 inches; June.

I. Celeste. Delicate light lavender blue.

I. Eugene Sue. Creamy white with purple spots and striped; 18 inches.

I. falcata. Yellow, tinged with purple and purple stripes; 2 feet; June.

I. florentina. White, tinged with blue and yellow; 2 feet.

I. Ignititia. White, suffused with purple.

I. L'Avenir. Lavender, a beautiful shade.

I. Lemon. White spotted with purple and deep purple stripes; fine; 2 feet.

I. Liabaud. Yellow and maroon; fine.

I. Louis Van Houtte. Salmon, tinged and striped with purple; 2 feet.

I. Madame Chereau. Clear white, handsomely feathered and bordered with blue; undulated edge.

I. pumila. Bluish purple; first to flower; 3 to 6 inches; April to May.

I. Sampson. Rich golden yellow; crimson maroon veined with white; fine.

I. Silver King. Flowers silvery white; distinct and fine.

JAPAN IRIS. (Single Flowering Varieties)

These produce very large, artistic flowers with three petals, price 50c. each.

No. 1. Iso-no-nami. Silvery white, veined throughout with violet; early.

No. 11. Hano-no-nishiki. Violet-purple, veined with white.

No. 12. Shippo. Light lilac, veined with purple.

No. 14. Shishi-ikari. White ground, densely veined dark purple.

No. 15. Gekka-no-nami. A very early pure white.

No. 16. Kumoma-no-sora. Silvery white, suffused throughout with soft light blue; the largest three-petaled variety in cultivation.

No. 55. Shuchiukwa. Crimson-purple, with white veins and large white halo.

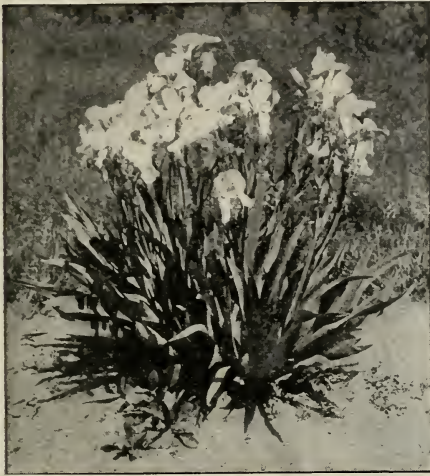
No. 75. Otome. A rich shade of violet-purple, sometimes marked with white.



IRIS. JAPAN.



IRIS. (Other Varieties)



CLUMP OF IRIS, JAPAN.

No. 76. Mine-no-yuki. White, veined and dotted bright purple. A fine spotted sort.

No. 96. Tebotan. Violet blue, with prominent white veins.

JAPAN IRIS. (Double Flowering Varieties)

We have a very large stock which changes somewhat from season to season, hence we only offer 10 of what we consider the very choicest sorts having flowers with 6 large petals.

No. 4. Yomo-no-umi. The finest double white.

No. 5. Koki-no-iro. Light violet with white veins.

No. 20. Kuma-funjin. White ground with a broad border of rosy-lilac, veined white.

No. 26. Uchin. Crimson purple, with few white veins.

No. 54. Ho-o-jo. Rich velvety purple with crimson shadings.

No. 68. Fuji-mine. White veined and traced with blue.

No. 69. Waku-hotel. White, veined with violet blue.

No. 72. Uji-no-hotaru. Bright violet purple, shaded blue.

No. 91. Kan-ran. White, densely veined with rich violet.

No. 95. Raiden. White, densely dotted and blotched violet.

I. cristata (Crested Iris). A dwarf plant, with slender creeping rootstalks growing naturally in the central Eastern States. Flowers blue with an orange crest. A dainty little plant which blooms in early Spring. 50c.

I. florentina (Orris Root). Leaves 12 to 18 inches long from a creeping rootstalk, which is when dried, the fragrant Orris Root of commerce. Flowers white, tinged with lavender. A handsome hardy species which flowers in early Spring. 75c.

I. foetidissima variegata. Foliage dark green and white; flowers pale lilac followed by attractive seed pods which remain on the plant all winter. 50c.

I. Ochroleuca gigantea. A noble growing species; 4 feet high; large yellow flowers. 50c.

I. Sibirica (Siberian Iris). Large purplish blue flowers on slender scapes, 3 feet high, useful for cutting. 40c.

INCARVILLEA. (Hardy Gloxinia)

I. delavayi. A choice tuberous rooted plant which has become very popular, produces large rose-colored flowers, which last in perfection a long time. The stems are 18 inches high. Plants should be protected in winter. 50c.

LATHYRUS. (Perennial Pea)

L. grandiflorus. Produces rose-colored flowers from July to September; a trailing plant 3 to 4 feet high; valuable for cutting. 50c.

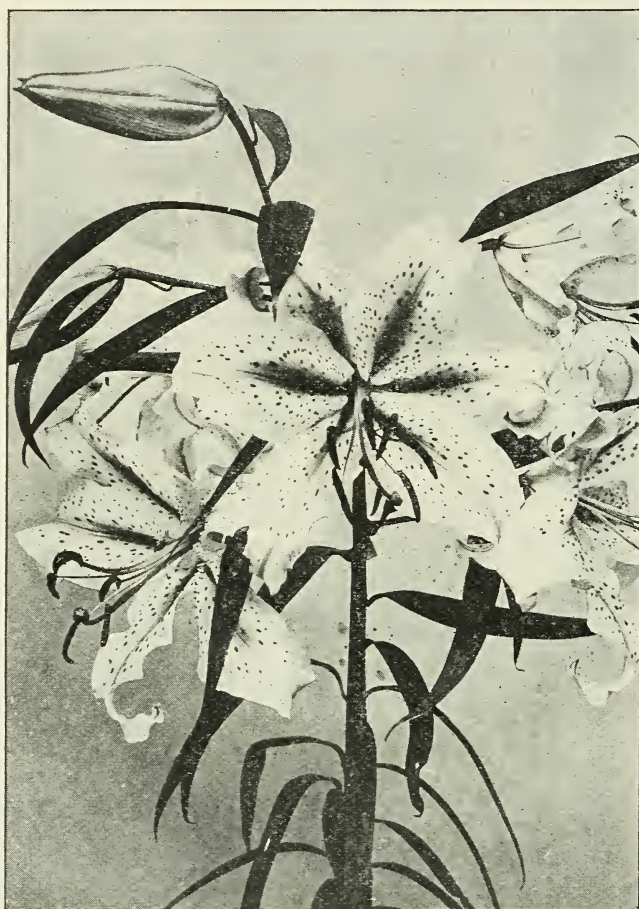
L. latifolius albiflorus. Flowers pure white produced in clusters; valuable for cutting; June to September. 75c.

LAVENDULA. (Lavender)

L. vera. This is the common sweet Lavender; grows 18 inches high; very fragrant blue flowers in July and August. 50c.

LEONTOPODIUM. (Edelweiss or Alpine Snowflower)

L. alpinum. This Alpine beauty is well known to tourists who have traveled in Switzerland. It is a hardy plant and good for rockery or for border; soil should be well drained and sandy. 50c.



LILIUM SPECIOSUM RUBRUM.

LILIUM. (Lily)

The herbaceous border would be incomplete without a few lilies scattered through the beds. The varieties mentioned below will give excellent satisfaction. It is in the hardy border that Lilies do best, as they get the benefit of the shade that is furnished by surrounding plants. They do best planted in the Autumn.

L. auratum (Gold-banded Lily). Flowers large and graceful consisting of 6 petals of a delicate ivory-white, thickly studded with chocolate crimson spots and striped through the center with a golden yellow. June. 50c.

L. speciosum album. Large white flowers of great substance, with a greenish band running through the center of each petal; June and July. 50c.

L. speciosum rubrum. White heavily dotted with rich rosy crimson spots; July. 50c.

L. tigrinum splendens (Tiger Lily). Flowers very large, orange spotted with black; July. 50c.

L. tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily). A double flowering form of the above; July. 50c.

LOBELIAS

Desirable border plants which will thrive in any ordinary soil but prefer a moist, deep loam where they will not suffer from drouth. Very few plants are as effective in the blooming season which extends from early in August to September.

L. cardinalis. Flowers rich, fiery cardinal; strong plants produce 10 to 18 spikes 2 feet high. 50c.

L. syphilitica hybrida. A desirable variety of our native Lobelia producing large spikes of flowers varying from blue to pure white; July to September; 2 to 3 feet. 50c.

LIATRIS. (Blazing Star or Gay Feather)

L. pumila. Forms compact spikes of purple flowers with a root of a bulbous nature; height 6 inches; July. 50c.

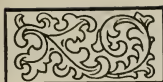
L. pycnostachya. Produces spikes of light rosy-purple flowers; 5 feet high; a choice and attractive native plant which flowers from July to September. 50c.

LINUM. (Flax)

L. perenne. A desirable plant either for rockery or border, growing 18 inches high with light graceful foliage and large flowers which are produced through the entire summer. Both blue and white varieties can be furnished. 40c.

LYCHNIS. (Lamp Flower or Campion)

The Lychnis are easily cultivated and their bright and free blooming qualities have brought them into high favor with



lovers of hardy plants. There is probably no other class of plants that has as many common names. Every section of the country seems to have its local name.

L. chaldeonica. A desirable plant growing 2 to 3 feet high; blooms all summer; flowers of a brilliant orange-scarlet. (Also white, pink and double flowering forms). 50c.

LYSIMACHIA. (Loosestrife)

L. clethroides. A hardy variety, 2 feet, with long spikes of pure white flowers from July to September. 40c.

L. nummularia (Money-wort). Valuable for planting under trees where grass will not grow as it will quickly form a dense carpet; also used in rockery and hanging baskets; flowers small yellow in July. 35c.

LYTHRUM

L. roseum superbum. A strong growing plant, 3 to 4 feet high, producing large spikes of rose-colored flowers from July to September. 50c.

L. salicaria. Flowers reddish-purple, very showy; 2 to 3 feet; July and August. 50c.

MENTHA. (Mint)

M. piperita. The common peppermint which needs no description. 35c.

M. pulegium (Pennyroyal). 35c.

M. spicata. (Spearmint). Suitable for moist situations. 35c.

MERTENSIA. (Blue Bells)

M. Virginica. An early spring flowering plant; 1 foot high; with drooping panicles of light blue flowers; May and June. 40c.

MONARDA. (Horse-mint or Balm)

M. didyma (Oswego Tea). Flowers bright scarlet; a very showy plant; 2 to 3 feet high; May to August. 40c.

MONTBRETIAS

These are very bright summer flowering Bulbs and deserve to be planted extensively. Should be grouped in clumps and protected slightly during the winter with a covering of leaves.

M. croscosmiaeflora. Flowers deep gold-orange; very fine. 30c.

M. Germania. A new variety of strong, sturdy growth, producing freely graceful spikes of flowers which are a rich orange scarlet. 30c.



HORSE-MINT OR BALM. MONARDA DIDYMA.

MYOSOTIS. (Forget-me-not)

M. alpestris robusta grandiflora. The large spring flowering Forget-Me-Not with intense sky-blue flowers; bright and attractive. 40c.

OENOTHERA. (Evening Primrose)

Oe. glauca var. Fraserii. Flowers golden yellow and very showy; 15 inches high; June to August. 40c.

ONOPORDON. (Cotton Thistle)

O. tauricum. A majestic plant with silvery leaves, these as well as the stems being covered with white down; large purple thistles from June to July; 4 feet. 50c.

ORCHIDS, HARDY

The varieties mentioned below are quite hardy and are becoming very popular as border plants.

Cypripedium acaule (Lady Slipper). Broad, oval foliage and showy bright pink curiously formed flowers. 50c.

C. pubescens (Yellow Lady Slipper). Flowers large, showy bright yellow. 50c.

C. spectabile (Moccasin flower). Clusters of beautiful pink and white flowers in May. \$1.00.



Paeonias

The Paeonia may truly be called the "Queen of Spring Flowers," and is being planted very extensively of late years. It was always popular and the old-fashioned P. officinalis of our grandmother's garden is still called for as much as ever, but the new and choice varieties introduced of late years rival the rose in beauty and fragrance. We list below, first the old-fashioned sorts, and then the new single and double kinds of special merit. There are many others.

The Paeonia can be planted either in the fall or spring. If planted in the fall they flower earlier in the season, on account of being well established. They require no protection, come up every season, can be left in the ground indefinitely, and will thrive in any soil. They prefer a sunny position and respond promptly to good treatment.

P. officinalis. The old-fashioned variety and one of the earliest to bloom.

Var. alba. White—rubra, deep crimson—rosea, bright rose, pink. Each 50c.

P. tenuifolia fl. pl. (Fringe-leaved Paeonia). An interesting variety on account of the rich double crimson flowers, which resemble in color the Gen. Jacqueminot rose and the fine feathery foliage makes a handsome ornamental plant. 75c.

Standard and new double varieties of Paeonias. Price 75c. each.

Agnes Marie Kelway. Rosy white ground petals, creamy white center.

Achille. A beautiful soft mauve rose, changing to almost pure white.

Alba plena. A pure white variety.

Andrie Lauries. A fine tyrian rose, late.

Artemise. Outer petals bright lilac-rose, center white shaded with silvery rose.

Canary. Guard petals white, center yellowish, changing to pure white.

Chrysanthemiflora rosea. A fine large deep rose-pink with paler shadings in the center.

Duc de Cazes. Guard petals tyrian rose, center soft rose-pink.

DeJussieu. Pale lilac-rose, with creamy white center.

Duchesse de Nemours. Extra fine large pure white, fragrant.

Edouard Andre. Glossy crimson maroon with yellow stamens.

Edulis superba. Soft mauve with lighter shadings.

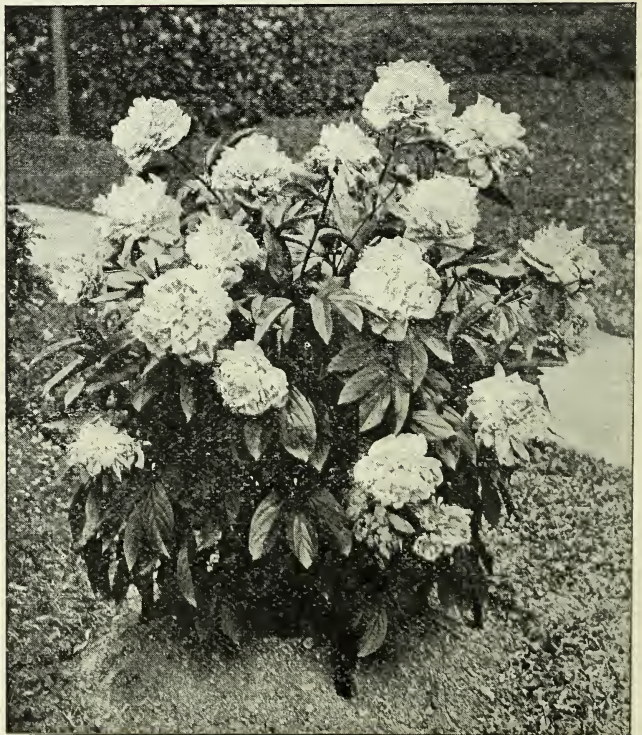
Festiva alba. A popular white variety.

Festiva maxima. A magnificent pure white; center petals occasionally flaked with red.

Francois ortegal. Brilliant crimson full double flower. One of the richest.

Humei. A rose pin: variety.

Louis Van Houtte. Brilliant crimson maroon of good size and very free flowering.



HERBACEOUS PAEONIA, CLUMP.



LaTulipe. Flesh pink, changing to white with few crimson markings. Large globular flower.

Marie Lemoine. Extra large free-flowing Ivory white.

Mme. Calot. White tinted with rose changing to creamy white. Fine.

Mme. Forei. Bright deep pink, shading lighter towards the border.

Ne-plus-ultra. Violet rose guard petals, center mauve rose with lighter shadings.

Paganini. Light solferino red with lighter center.

Pomponia. Rosy mauve guard petals, primrose-yellow center changing to creamy white.

Rosea elegans. Guard petals silvery rose, center creamy white suffused with rose.

Rubra triumphans. Rich carmine purple with prominent yellow stamens.

Victoire tricolore. Guard petals delicate lilac rose, center light salmon yellow.

Whiteleyi. A fine early white.

Zoe. Xalot. A white suffused with delicate rose.



HERBACEOUS PAEONIA

HERBACEOUS PAEONIA.

Choice Single Varieties

The large single varieties, appearing like immense roses, are simply gorgeous during the flowering season. Price 75c. each.

Dogrose. Luminous rose, cup-shaped.

Edward VII. Deep carmine with yellowish center.

Imperial Queen. Brilliant carmine, shading lighter.

Purity. Pure white suffused with rose towards the center.

Snowdrift. A beautiful pure white.

The Dragon. Deep rosy-crimson. Very large.

The Mikado. Fine deep rose, with large bunch of narrow petals in the center.

Japanese Tree Paeonias

The Tree Paeonias (O. Moutan) differ from the herbaceous varieties in their growth, which is in the form of a dwarf shrub; they are equally free flowering, and commence blooming about three weeks earlier than the double herbaceous sorts and while they are perfectly hardy, they are benefited by slight protection



HERBACEOUS PAEONIA.

through the winter. There are a large number of varieties, and we simply list some of the best. Can order by name or number as preferred. Price \$2.50 each.

1. **Abokin.** Bright scarlet.
2. **Akashi-jishi.** Bluish-white, shading deeper center.
3. **Daikagura.** Carmine, shading to rose at edges.
4. **Fuji-no-mone.** Pure white.
5. **Kakubanryn.** Creamy white.
6. **Iwato-kagami.** Fine pink.
7. **Kamadafuji.** Soft pink.
8. **Nishikishima.** Bright soft pink blush margin.
9. **Ruriban.** Dark purple.
10. **Shokikagura.** Satiny-rose, shading to white on edges.
11. **Shirokagura.** White, suffused with pink.
12. **Yoyo-no-nomare.** Soft rose, the base of petals mottled.

PAPAYER. (Poppy)

P. nudicaule. This plant is of neat habit forming a tuft of bright green, fern-like foliage on which spring throughout the entire season a profusion of slender leafless stems, 1 foot high, each graced with charming cup-shaped flowers. We offer them in

white, yellow, orange, scarlet or in mixture. 50c.

P. orientale (Oriental Poppy). For a gorgeous display of rich brilliant coloring, nothing can equal the Oriental Poppy during their period of flowering in May and June and whether planted singly or in masses, their large flowers and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position. They should be planted early. The following forms are offered:

Goliath. Fiery scarlet. 50c.

Princess Louise. Salmon-pink. 50c.

Psyche. Delicate rosy blush. 50c.

Silberblick. Bright salmon-red with white spots. 50c.

Trilby. Brilliant red. 50c.

PENTSTEMON. (Beard Tongue)

A very useful perennial either for the border or rockery; with the exception of *Sensation*, they are perfectly hardy.

P. barbatus Torreyii. Brilliant scarlet flowers in spikes; 3 to 4 feet; June to August. 40c.

P. digitalis. Large spikes of purple-white flowers with purple throats during June and July; 2 to 3 feet. 40c.

P. grandiflorum. Large purplish-blue flowers, produced very freely during the Spring months; 2 to 3 feet. 40c.

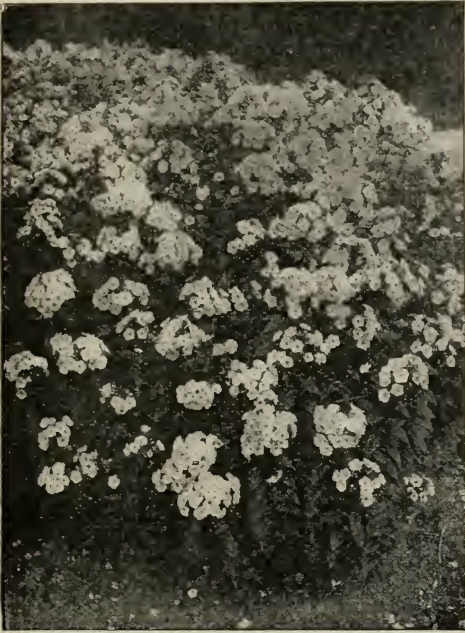
P. sensation. A handsome strain bearing spikes of large flowers in a great variety of bright colors, including rose, cherry, crimson, purple, lilac, etc. Plants grow two and one-half feet high and bloom from early summer till frosts. For bedding, they rival Phlox, Petunias, etc. This variety needs some protection in winter. 50c.

PETASITES

P. Japonica giganteus. An interesting plant which in Japan attains a height of four to five feet with gigantic leaves, which are cut and used by the natives as temporary umbrellas; should be planted in low, moist ground. 50c.

PHLOX

Among all hardy perennial plants, the Phlox are of great importance as they succeed in almost any position and flower from early July till late Autumn. They will continue in good condition and flower freely for many years without attention but they respond very quickly to and are improved by liberal cultivation.



HARDY PHLOX.

To produce the most effective display, it is necessary to plant them in masses by color although if only a small space can be allotted to them, it is best to select a good assortment of colors and varieties.

They should be watered freely when in flower and in order to continue their flowering until the late Autumn, it is necessary to pinch the shoots about the 1st of June and again in July. This will force them to bloom in September. For early flowers, some of the plants can be left unpinched.

The best trusses are produced when the plants are two years old. They do best planted in the Autumn. Our plants are large and fine and we are prepared to furnish all of the best varieties.

P. Albion. A strong vigorous flower, producing large panicles of pure white flowers with a faint red eye.

P. Aquillon. Bright Tyrian rose with crimson-red eye.

P. Andreas Hoffer. An early and free flowering pure white.

P. Bouquet Fleuri. Pure white with crimson-carmine eye; each branch a perfect bouquet.

P. Beranger. White delicately suffused with rosy-pink and a distinct red eye.

P. Chateaubriand. Pure white with crimson-carmine eye, shading to bright violet-purple.

P. Consul H. Trost. Pure red, with bright French-purple eye.

P. Champs Elysee. A very bright rich magenta.

P. Coquelicot. A fine pure scarlet with crimson eye.

P. Eclairer. Bright, rosy magenta with large lighter halo.

P. Edmond Rostand. Reddish-violet shading brighter towards center of petals with a large white star-shaped center.

P. Hermine. One of the very dwarfish varieties, never exceeding ten inches high; pure white flowers of good size. A perfect little gem.

P. Jeanne d'Arc. A late flowering pure white.

P. LeMahdi. Deep reddish violet with bluish sheen, eye deeper color.

P. Jules Cambon. Brilliant reddish-purple with exceptionally large white center.

P. Lord Raleigh. Deep reddish-violet; very distinct.

P. Mrs. Jenkins. One of the best white varieties; immense panicles; free bloomer.

P. Otto Thalacker. Tyrian rose with deep red eye and bright halo.

P. Pantheon. Bright carmine-rose; very effective.

P. Papillon. Bright violet-purple peculiarly marked with white.

P. Sunshine. Large flower; aniline red with crimson eye.

PHLOX SUFFRUTICOSA

The varieties mentioned below are invaluable on account of coming into flower in May, fully six weeks earlier than other sorts and continue throughout the season.

P. Indian Chief. Deep magenta with crimson eye. 50c.

Miss Lingard. A grand free-flowering white. 50c.

PHLOX SUBLATA. (Moss or Mountain Pink)

An early Spring flowering type with pretty moss-like evergreen foliage which during the flowering season is hidden under the masses of bloom. Excellent for the rockery, the border and for carpeting the ground or covering graves. The following varieties are offered at 40c each.



- P. alba. Pure white.
- P atropurpurea. Purplish-rose.
- P. Lilacina. Light lilac.

OTHER PHLOXES

P. amoena. One of the best varieties for carpeting the ground, rockery or border. Grows about 4 inches high and in Spring is a sheet of rich bright pink flowers. 35c.

P. divaricata Canadensis. A native species worthy of extensive planting, commencing to bloom early in April and continuing through May with large fragrant, lavender flowers on stems 10 inches high. 40c.

PHYSOSTEGIA. (False Dragon-Head)

A choice mid-summer flowering perennial, which forms dense bushes 3 to 4 feet high, bearing spikes of delicate tubular flowers, not unlike a gigantic heather.

- P. Virginica. Bright soft pink. 40c.
- P. Virginica speciosa. Flowers delicate pink. 40c.

PINKS, HARDY VARIETIES

These old-fashioned favorites bear their sweet clove-scented flowers in the greatest profusion during May and June; height about 1 foot. We give below some of the best varieties, naming color; price 50c.

- Comet. Bright rosy-erimson.
- Delicata. Soft delicate rose.
- Her Majesty. Flowers of large size and pure white.
- Juliette. White, laced with crimson.
- Napoleon the III. One of the finest of all Pinks; new variety; \$1 each.
- Superba. Pink with maroon center.

PLATYCODON. (Balloon Flower or Bell Flower)

P. grandiflorum. Closely allied to the Campanula and forms neat branched bushes which bear a continual succession of flowers, deep blue, star-shaped from June to October; one and one-half feet high. 40c.

P. grandiflorum album. A white variety of the above. 40c.

P. mariesi. Flowers deep blue, bell-shaped, nearly 3 inches across on plants 1 foot high. 40c.

POLYGONATUM. (Solomon's Seal)

P. majus. Very ornamental both in foliage and in flower, grows 3 feet high and bears pendant creamy-white flowers in May and June. 40c.

POLYGONUM

P. compactum. A popular variety which grows about 15 inches high and during August and September, the entire plant is covered with a mass of white flowers. 40c.

P. cuspidatum (Giant Knotweed). A tall growing species, 5 to 7 feet high and producing during August and September long drooping clusters of white flowers at the axel of each leaf along the upper half of the stem. A striking plant in the border or as a single specimen.

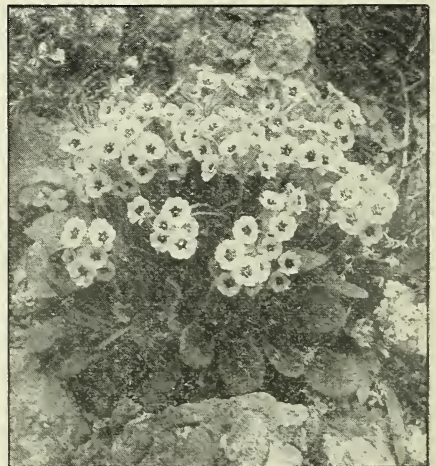
POTENTILLA. (Cinquifol)

Charming plants for the border with brilliant flowers which are produced from June to August in greatest profusion; grows 18 inches high and will succeed in any soil. We offer the following varieties at 50c each.

- P. formosa. Single, rosy-red.
- P. Hamlet. Double dark rich crimson.
- P. pyrenaica. Yellow; dwarf.
- P. phoenix. Double scarlet; marked with yellow.
- P. plantii. Large single red and yellow flowers.

PRIMULA. (Primrose)

P. acaulis (European Primrose). Very showy and useful; double white. 50c.



PRIMROSE. PRIMULA CAPITATA.



P. auricula. Many color varieties grown from the best European sorts. 50c.

P. capitata. Flowers deep lilac produced in dense, round heads, one and one-half inches across and enveloped in a white mealy powder; attractive and pretty species. 40c.

P. veris (Cowslip). Our plants show a fine range of colors, flowers in Spring and early summer. 40c.

P. vulgaris (English Primrose). An old favorite, should be found in every garden; one of the earliest spring flowering; bright canary yellow; very fragrant. 50c.

PRIMULA CORTUSOIDES SIEBOLDII. (Japanese Primrose)

These varieties are comparatively new to American gardens but are very desirable. They are of a very free growth and vary in color from pure white to rich crimson. 50c each.

P. atlas. Dark crimson rose, white eye.

P. daphnis. Rosy red; white star-shaped center.

P. Queen of Whites. Pure white.

P. sirius. Rich crimson-rose; white eye.

PULMONARIA. (Lungwort)

P. saccharata maculata. A choice variety rivaling in the markings of its foliage many of the choicest hot-house plants; of easy culture; foliage deep green mottled with silver-grey and terminal spikes of pink, 1 foot high, which change to blue; May and June. 50c.

PYRETHRUM

A valuable class of hardy plants; flowers are of good size, double like the Aster and while the main blooming season is in June, if the old flower stems are removed, they will give a fair sprinkling of showy blossoms in the Autumn. They range in color from pure white and the various shades of pink and red to deep purple; excellent for cutting, lasting a week in good condition.

P. Alfred. Flowers rich crimson. 50c.

P. Argentine. Flowers pure white. 50c.

P. Hybridum fl. pl. One of the very best varieties and the most popular in our collection. We have several color forms of this variety which we consider one of the best. 50c.

P. Lord Roseberry. Flowers brilliant carmine; the brightest of all.

P. uliginosum (Giant Daisy). Grows 4 to 5 feet high and is covered with large, pure white flowers, 3 inches in diameter; July to September. 50c.

RANUNCULUS. (Buttercup)

R. bulbosus. Flower yellow, double; handsome foliage; 15 inches; May. 40c.

R. montanus (Mountain Buttercup). Bright yellow flowers; 6 to 9 inches; May. 40c.

R. repens fl. pl. (Bachelor's Buttons). A pretty double flowering bright golden yellow Buttercup; May and June. 40c.

RHEXIA. (Meadow Beauty)

R. Virginica. A handsome dwarf plant, 9 inches, flowering the greater part of the summer; rosy-purple blossoms and long protruding golden anthers; suitable for a moist shady spot. 50c.

RODGERSIA

R. podophylla. A stately plant both in foliage and flower; produces five lobed leaves two and one-half to 3 feet in diameter; at first bright green changing to a metallic-brown hue; flowers white not unlike the Spiraea and borne in large fluffy, feathery sprays in midsummer. 75c.

RUDBECKIA. (Cone Flower)

R. fulgida. Flowers bright orange yellow, produced in masses on much-branched plants; 2 feet high; from July to September. 50c.

R. laciniata fl. pl. (Golden Glow or Summer Chrysanthemum). One of the most popular perennial plants ever introduced; a strong vigorous grower, attaining a height of 6 feet and producing immense masses of beautiful golden yellow Dahlia-like flowers from July to September. On large lawns, the clusters of Golden Glow in full blossom during the month of August are always very attractive. 35c.

R. maxima. A rare variety, growing 5 feet high with large green leaves and bright yellow flowers, 5 to 6 inches across with a cone 2 inches high; flowers from June to September. 75c.

R. nitida (Autumn Glory). Flowers large pale yellow during August and September; 5 feet high. 50c.



R. purpurea. Flowers about 4 inches across of a peculiar reddish-purple with a remarkably large cone-shaped center of brown; forms bushy plants 2 to 3 feet high and blooms from July to October. 60c.

SALVIA. (Meadow Sage)

S. argentea. Grown for its large, ornamental, silvery-white foliage; flowers white in June; 2 feet. 50c.

S. pratensis. Showy spikes, 2 to 3 feet high of deep blue flowers from June to September. 50c.

S. verticillata. Flowers lilac-blue; 2 feet high; July. 50c.

SAPONARIA. (Soapwort)

S. caucasica fl. pl. Flowers double white, produced all summer and fall; 15 inches high. 40c.

S. ocymoides. A very showy rock plant producing during the summer months masses of small, bright-rose flowers; grows 9 inches high. 35c.

SAXIFRAGA. (Saxifrage)

A very interesting group of plants with handsome, luxuriant foliage and showy flowers in early Spring. They will thrive in any soil, grow about 1 foot high and are admirable for the front of the border or shrubbery. Some of the varieties bloom as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

S. cordifolia. Heart-shaped foliage; flowers purple; 6 inches; April and May. 50c.

S. lingulata. White flowers during May. 50c.

S. orbicularis. Flowers rose-color. 50c.

S. Van Houttei. Light pink flowers in May. 50c.

We also offer the following Alpine variety:

S. sarmentosa. A trailing variety with deep green foliage, variegated with silvery-white; used in hanging baskets in the rockery. 50c.

SCABIOSA

S. caucasica. One of the handsomest perennials, which should be grown in every garden, if only for cutting purposes, lasting for a long time when placed in water; flowers are a soft and charming shade of lavender from June to September. 50c.

SCOLOPENDRIUM. (Giant Fern)

S. officinarum undulatum (Hart's tongue Fern). A broad leaved rare hardy fern suitable for moist shady situations. \$2.00.

SHORTIA

S. Galacifolia. A rare and handsome evergreen with bronzy-green foliage; flowers pure white about an inch across, each on a stiff, wiry stem and turning pink with age. 75c.

SILENE

S. alpestre. Flowers glistening white in July and August, 4 inches across. 40c.

S. maritima. A dwarf species 4 inches high; flowers white, about an inch across; June. 40c.

SILPHIUM. (Rosin Plant)

S. perfoliatum. A tall growing plant with large yellow flowers suitable for large gardens; 8 feet high; July and August. 60c.

SMILACINA. (False Solomon's Seal)

S. racemosa. An attractive native plant, suitable for border both for its foliage and flowers; if grown in a shady position, it attains a height of 3 feet, producing panicles of white flowers in early Spring. 50c.

SOLIDAGO. (Golden Rod)

The varieties mentioned below, we consider the most important of all our native Golden Rods.

S. altissima. The giant of the group, attaining a height of 10 to 12 feet; the large heads of golden yellow flowers do not reach perfection until late in October. 40c.

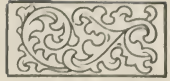
S. Canadensis. 4 to 5 feet high with spikes of golden yellow flowers from July to September. 40c.

SPIGELIA. (Carolina or Indian Pink)

S. marilandica. A rare, charming native plant, doing best in a moist, shady position; flowers brilliant red, with yellow throat, which are borne from June until late October. 75c.

SPIRAEA. (Meadow Sweet)

S. aruncus (Goat's Beard). 3 to 5 feet high, producing large panicles of creamy-white flowers in June and July; a fine border plant. 50c.



S. astilboides. Panicles of feathery white flowers in June. 2 feet. 50c.

S. filipendula fl. pl. Double white flowers, on stems 12 inches high; pretty fern-like foliage. June and July. 50c.

S. lobata (Queen of the Prairie). Flowers deep rose, in large heads; contrasts finely with *Ulmaria fl. pl.* Of robust habit. 1 foot. June. 50c.

S. palmata (Crimson Meadow Sweet). One of the most choice varieties, the deep purple-red of the stems and branches passing into the crimson-purple of the broad corymbs of flowers; borne freely in June and July. 3 feet. 50c.

S. ulmaria fl. pl. (Meadow Sweet). A double white form; very desirable; 2 feet. June. 50c.

STATICE. (Sea Lavender)

Valuable plants for the border or rocky, having tufts of leathery foliage and immense panicles of small flowers, producing a remarkable effect; from 15 to 18 inches high, blooming from June until September.

S. latifolia (Great Sea Lavender). Very large heads, 2 to 3 feet across, of deep blue flowers, lasting for several months if cut and dried. 40c.

S. tartarica. Graceful panicles of bright purplish-red flowers. 40c.

STOKESIA. (The Cornflower or Stoke's Aster)

S. cyanea. Grows from 18 to 24 inches high; flowers handsome lavender-blue, measuring from 4 to 5 inches across; of easy culture, and succeeds in any sunny position; desirable as a single plant, but can be used with fine effect in masses; a charming and beautiful native plant. 50c.

S. cyanea alba. A counterpart of the parent in general habit of growth and freedom of bloom, but in color a pure white. A desirable addition to the hardy garden. 50c.

SWEET WILLIAM. (Dianthus Barbatus)

An old fashioned favorite, beautiful border plant; various colors. 35c.

THALICTRUM. (Meadow Rue)

Graceful, pretty-flowered plants, finely-cut foliage; good for the hardy border.

T. aquilegifolium atropurpureum Masses of rosy-purple flowers, handsome, graceful foliage; 3 feet. 40c.

T. flavum. 4 feet high, having large yellow flowers in July and August. 40c.

T. intermedium. Finely-cut foliage; yellow flowers in large panicles. 4 feet. 40c.

T. sulphureum. Light yellow flowers in July and August; graceful foliage. 4 feet. 40c.

THERMOPSIS

T. fabacea. Grows 3 feet high, producing long spikes of yellow flowers in June and July. A showy, tall-growing plant. 40c.

THYMUS. (Thyme)

T. lanuginosus (Woolly-leaved Thyme). A trailing variety, greyish foliage. 40c.

T. serpyllum (White Mountain Thyme). Forms dense mats of dark green foliage and clouds of white flowers. 40c.

T. vulgaris (Common Thyme). Small lilac flowers, robust habit, exceedingly aromatic flavor and fragrance. June and July. 40c.

TRICYRTIS. (Japanese Toad Lily)

T. grandiflora. Flowers resemble those of an orchid; quite fragrant. October and November. 50c.

T. hirta. Grows 18 inches high; great profusion of blossoms in clusters of peculiar lily-like flowers, creamy-white, purplish-brown spots. 50c.



CORNFLOWER ASTER. STOKESIA CYANAE.



FLAME FLOWER. TRITOMA PFITZERI.

TRITOMA. (Flame Flower)

T. pfitzeri (Flame-flower). Torch Lily. Fine late blooming plants; flower stems 3 to 5 feet in height, with racemes a foot or more in length, of rich, pendent, orange red and scarlet tubulous flowers. Should be slightly covered in winter. 50c.

TROLLIUS. (Globe Flower)

T. Europaeus. Yellow flowers; very pretty. 18 inches. 40c.

T. Japonicus ("Excelsior"). Very deep orange flowers. 40c.

VALERIANA. (Spurred Flower)

V. coccinea (Valerian). An old-fashioned perennial, producing numerous showy heads of reddish flowers from June to October. 2 ft. 40c.

V. officinalis (Hardy Garden Heliotrope). Produces large rose-pink trusses of flowers in June and July, with strong heliotrope color. 40c.

VERONICA. (Speedwell)

V. gentianoides. Pale blue, with azure; 1 to 2 feet. May and June. 40c.

V. incana. Produces spikes of amethyst-blue flowers in July and August; bright silvery foliage; 1 foot. 40c.

V. maritima. Blue flowers on long spikes; July to September. 2 feet. 40c.

V. prostrata. Deep blue flowers in May and June; dwarf and spreading; 4 inches. 40c.

V. rupestris. Grows 3 or 4 inches high, deep green foliage, covered in spring with a cloud of bright blue flowers; a fine rock plant. 40c.

VINCA. (Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle)

V. minor. A fine dwarf evergreen trailing plant, used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs and trees, or in any position where it is too shady for other plants to thrive. 35c.

VINCETOXICUM. (Mosquito Plant)

V. Japonicum. An interesting Japanese plant producing small white flowers in summer which attract and kill insects. Beautiful dark green foliage, almost evergreen. 50c.

VIOLA ODORATA. (Sweet Violet)

V. California. Single purple. 40c.

V. cornuta. Large, single, pale blue flowers. 40c.

V. Marie Louise. Double, fragrant flowers, very large, lavender, blue and white. Good for forcing. 40c.

V. Neapolitan. Large, double, fragrant flowers; lavender blue; fine winter bloomer. 50c.

V. oblique striata. Single, dark blue, striped with white; odorless; bushy and free flowering. 40c.

V. Queen Victoria. Violet-blue flowers, large, single; very fragrant; one of the hardiest. 40c.

VIOLAS OR TUFTED PANSIES. (Viola Cornuta)

The improved forms of *Viola Cornuta* are one of the important bedding plants of Europe. They are certain to become general favorites. If given a partially shaded location they will blossom continuously for about eight months in the year; although their flowers are not as large as those of the Pansy, their bright colors will make them welcome additions to any garden.



V. admiration. Soft purple with dark blotch. 35c.

V. lutea splendens. Rich golden yellow. 35c.

V. papilio. Violet lilac, with dark eye. 35c.

V. white perfection. A fine white flower. 35c.

HARDY VIOLETS

The varieties given below are covered with flowers in early spring.

V. pedata (Bird's Foot Violet). Finely-cut foliage and showy blue flowers; a native variety. 30c.

V. double Russian. Fine large double, deep purple flowers, with exquisite fragrance. 30c.

YUCCA. (Adam's Needle)

Y. filamentosa. Broad, sword-like foliage, with tall branched spikes of large, fragrant, drooping, creamy-white flowers. Stands at the head of the list among hardy ornamental foliage and flowering plants. June and July. 50c.



ADAM'S NEEDLE. YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

Miscellaneous Garden Bulbs

The following varieties of bulbs or plants do not properly come under "Perennial Plants" for the reason that they cannot be left in the ground over winter. All true perennial plants can be left in the ground indefinitely and really become more beautiful each succeeding year, but the varieties mentioned below must be taken up each fall and planted each year. They all have bulbous roots. They are among the most gorgeous of all flowering plants and are very popular in all gardens. We shall be pleased to confer with any of our patrons who wish to plant any of the varieties mentioned below in quantity.

Caladiums. Large broad-leaved plants, suitable for fancy beds, along curves or gardens. These have grown in popular favor very rapidly for the past few years and are now planted extensively on account of the brilliant foliage, which exhibits almost every shade of color. The Bulb must be taken up in the Fall and stored in the cellar. Our plants when shipped have usually been forced in a greenhouse for a few weeks and are six to ten inches high. It is best not to plant outdoors until the weather is warm, from the first to the middle of May, in fact, they can be transplanted as late as the middle of June and give

entire satisfaction. We can furnish a large assortment of colors. List will be sent on application. 50c each.

Cannas. Doubtless the most popular of all bedding plants. We are prepared to furnish any of the finest American, French or German varieties, which are to be had in a great variety of shades. Our stock when shipped has been transplanted and has already made a good growth. The plants should be handled the same as Caladiums and in the Fall, the Bulb should be placed in the cellar for the winter. If the dry bulbs are planted in the Spring, it is usual-



ly best to have them forced in a greenhouse for a few weeks so as to give them a good start by the middle of May and then they will mature at the proper season in the summer or fall. We will be pleased to send special list of varieties to any one who wishes same. Price 40c each.

Dahlias. An old-fashioned flower, which is more popular than ever. The new forms which have been placed on the market the past few years are a revelation to those who have not been fortunate in securing them. Our stock, when shipped, is strong, dormant roots. These should be planted in rich soil and they must be taken up in the Fall and placed in the cellar.

We are prepared to furnish any of the new fancy striped and variegated varieties, the choice Cactus forms in many colors, as well as the Paeony-Flowered Dahlia. There are a large number of varieties on the market and our assortment includes the best of the entire list. Price of standard sorts 40c, Cactus varieties 50c and Paeony-Flowered Dahlias \$1.00 each.

Gladiolus. One of the most attractive of all summer flowering bulbs. During the past few years, great improvements have

been made in the size and beauty of these flowers and we are prepared to furnish a splendid assortment. The shades usually run scarlet and crimson, white and light shades, yellow and orange shades, striped and variegated, pink and rose shades. Their cultivation is very simple, as they will thrive in any ordinary garden soil but amply repay any special care by enhanced size and beauty. A succession of bloom may be had from June to October by planting at intervals. They should be planted six inches apart in beds or in double rows three inches apart. Where planted at different seasons, the strongest bulbs should be planted last. They make a splendid effect when planted among Roses, Paeonies and shrubbery. In the Fall, the bulbs should be lifted, dried and stored in a cellar, when they may be planted the following Spring. 25c each, \$1.50 a dozen.

Tuberoses. One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the summer flowering bulbs. By skillful management, a succession of bloom may be attained all the year around. They may be planted at intervals as late as July. For flowering in the open border, plant about the middle of May or as soon as the ground becomes warm. Price 30c. each.

Water Lilies and Aquatic Plants

The water garden is becoming popular in all parts of the country. Even people with small means who only have a small yard, perhaps 50 x 150 feet, are becoming interested in these hardy plants. Their utility is beyond question and for a continuous display of flowers no hardy or tender perennial plant excels them.

The cultivation of water plants is very simple. All they require is sunshine, water and plenty of rich soil. The hardy varieties can be planted in tubs, ponds and sluggish streams, from early in the spring until August, and, under the same conditions as our own native Water Lily, will grow luxuriously and flower profusely the entire season. If they are to be grown in tubs it is best to select what we term moderate growers. To store in tubs over winter they should be kept where it is not warm enough to excite growth or so cold as to freeze.

The customer who intends to lay out any extensive water garden would do well to consult with us before starting the project as we have had considerable experience in planting a garden of this kind and can give information which would be of inestimable value. The varieties which we recommend are considered strictly first class.



VIEW ON OFFICE GROUNDS, SHOWING WATER GARDEN

Nelumbium Kermesinum. A charming variety bearing flowers which resemble the Hermosa Rose in color; one of the earliest flowering varieties. Dormant Tubers, \$4.00 each.

Nelumbium Luteum (American Lotus or Water Chinquepin). A choice variety with yellow flowers; an inhabitant of the Western and Southern states. Dormant Tubers, \$2.50 each.

Nymphæa Aurora. Flowers soft rosy yellow when first open changing to deep red on the third day. Will grow in tubs. \$2.50 each.

Nymphæa Fulva. Flowers yellow changing to orange-red; leaves blotched chestnut. \$2.50 each.

Nymphæa Tuberosa rubra. Flowers five to seven inches in diameter of an exquisite shade of soft rosy red. The plant is very vigorous and the flowers are extremely fragrant. \$2.50 each.

Nymphæa Alba. The well known white European water lily. Strong flowering roots. \$1.50 each.

Nymphæa Gladstoniana. Flowers dazzling white; six to eight inches across. This plant is very robust and requires plenty of space.

Nymphæa Marliacea Chromatella. Flowers four to six inches across; bright yellow. Leaves deep green beautifully blotched with brown. This variety is a universal favorite on account of it being a continuous bloomer. \$2.00 each.

Nymphæa Mexicana. Flowers pale yellow, three to four inches across and standing three to four inches out of the water. Leaves dark green blotched with brown; a common water lily of Florida. \$1.25 each.

Nymphæa Odorata gigantea. Leaves large, 12 to 18 inches across. Leaves at times tinged purplish on under side near margin; edge often turned up. Flowers



four to six inches across, pure white. A native variety of the southeastern U. S. 75c. each.

Nymphæa Odorata minor. A miniature form growing usually in shallow water. It produces a dainty white flower very fragrant; two to three inches across; can be grown in a tub. 75c each.

Nymphæa Robinsoni. This is one of our finest varieties and we recommend it very highly. The large floating flowers have a ground color of yellow overlaid with purplish-red, the general effect being dark orange-red. The foliage is dark green spotted with chestnut above and dark red on the under side. \$3.50 each.

Acorus Japonica Variegata (Variegated Sweet Flag). One of the best variegated plants in cultivation. 50c each.

Aponogeton distachyon (Cape Pond Weed). The flowers are pure white produced on fork-shaped spikes and have the fragrance of Hawthorn; a very interesting aquatic. \$1.00 each.

Caltha palustris (Marsh Marigold). Flowers bright yellow produced in early Spring. 50c each.

Cyperus papyrus (Papyrus Antiquorum). This is the true Egyptian Paper Plant. The first paper was made from the snow-white pith of its triangular stalks. They are five to eight feet high and support at the top a tuft of long thread-like leaves which gives the plant a graceful and striking appearance. It will also grow in the garden with no more water than Cannas require. \$1.00 each.

Eichhornia azurea. A species of Water Hyacinth that produces large spikes of flowers of a lovely shade of lavender-blue. 50c each.

Jussiaea longifolia. A very attractive aquatic growing two to three feet high. Flowers of a rich golden yellow somewhat resembling the Primrose. A good plant for tubs or planting on edge of pond. 50c each.

Limnanthemum Indicum (Water Snowflake). A distinct floating species with light green roundish leaves and pure white flowers which are beautifully fringed. 50c each.

Limnanthemum Nymphæoides (Villarsia). A pretty hardy aquatic with Nymphæa-like leaves and golden-yellow flowers freely produced. 50c each.

Limnocharis plumieri. An erect-growing plant, standing one to two feet out of the water, with elliptical leaves four to six inches long and of a velvety green. Flowers straw color. 50c each.

Orontium aquaticum. Leaves bright velvety green above and bright silvery white below. Flowers small, yellow. 50c each.

Ouvirandra fenestralis (Lace-leaf or Lattice-leaf Plant). The leaves of this plant are remarkable. They are of a dark olive green color, merely a network or tissue, resembling lace. Can be planted in pots and kept in a tub of water but should be kept from the direct rays of the sun.

Peltandra Virginica (Water Arum). Leaves similar to the Calla in outline, with greenish flowers growing a foot or more out of the water. 50c each.

Pontederia Cordata (Pickerel Weed). A free-flowering plant growing two feet high and producing spikes of blue flowers. 50c each.

Sagittaria Montevidiensis (Giant Arrowhead). Grows four to five feet high; leaves 15 inches long, bearing white flowers with dark blotch at base of each petal. 50c each.

Saururus Cernuus (Lizard's Tail). A desirable plant for margins; two to three feet high; leaves heart-shaped; fragrant white flowers. 50c each.

Scirpus Tabernæmontana Zebrina. A very ornamental hardy rush, growing three to four feet high, producing leaves variegated, with alternate bands of green and white. 50c each.

Typha latifolia. The well-known Cat Tail; very desirable for the water garden. 35c each.

Zizania aquatica (Wild Rice). This native aquatic annual is very ornamental; its graceful panicles of bloom are produced on stalks five to ten feet high and should be grown in shallow water. 35c each.



Landscape Department

IN connection with our nursery and trial grounds, we maintain an efficient landscape department. We are constantly called upon to give advice upon the selection of proper trees for planting and the general treatment of the home ground. We always take pleasure in answering inquiries of this nature, giving the full benefit of our experience, to all who indicate a desire for it.

We plan and are planting each year many private estates and gardens in all parts of the country and we feel free to say that we can give perfect satisfaction and render a great saving in cost.

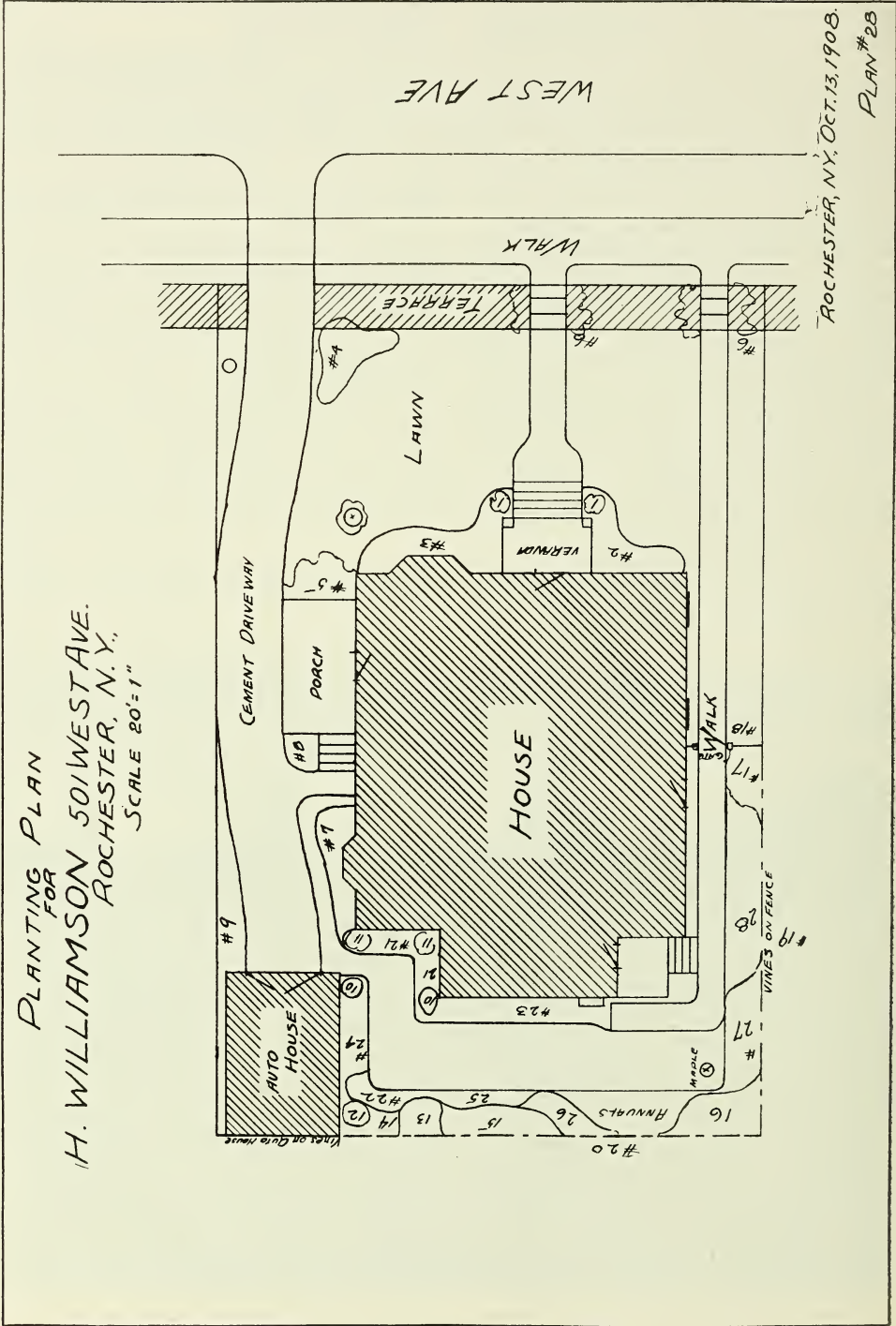
The experts in this department are practical men, men who have successfully grown and worked among plants all their lives and are prepared to give you advice and varieties which will thoroughly cover your wants. The owner of a new property is always confronted with problems like these: What are the best shade trees? When shall I plant them? Which shrubs are the hardiest? What are the best Perennials? What can I select and what can I plant so that in five or ten years from now the result of my labors will be a pleasing effect?

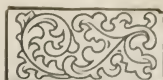
These are some of the problems which we attempt to solve. On the following page, we illustrate a planting plan of a city lot. The entire cost of plan, stock and planting will seldom run over three to five per cent. of the value of the property and adds immensely to its beauty and value. This is one of the simplest plans and our work ranges from a small city lot to a private estate of large dimensions. We execute designs for Rose gardens, formal and Italian gardens, aquatic gardens and many others of this kind.

Our Landscape Department is at your service and we want to hear from you if you need anything in this line. We would be more than pleased to have you visit our office at any time, when some one of our firm will be pleased to show you everything we have to offer.



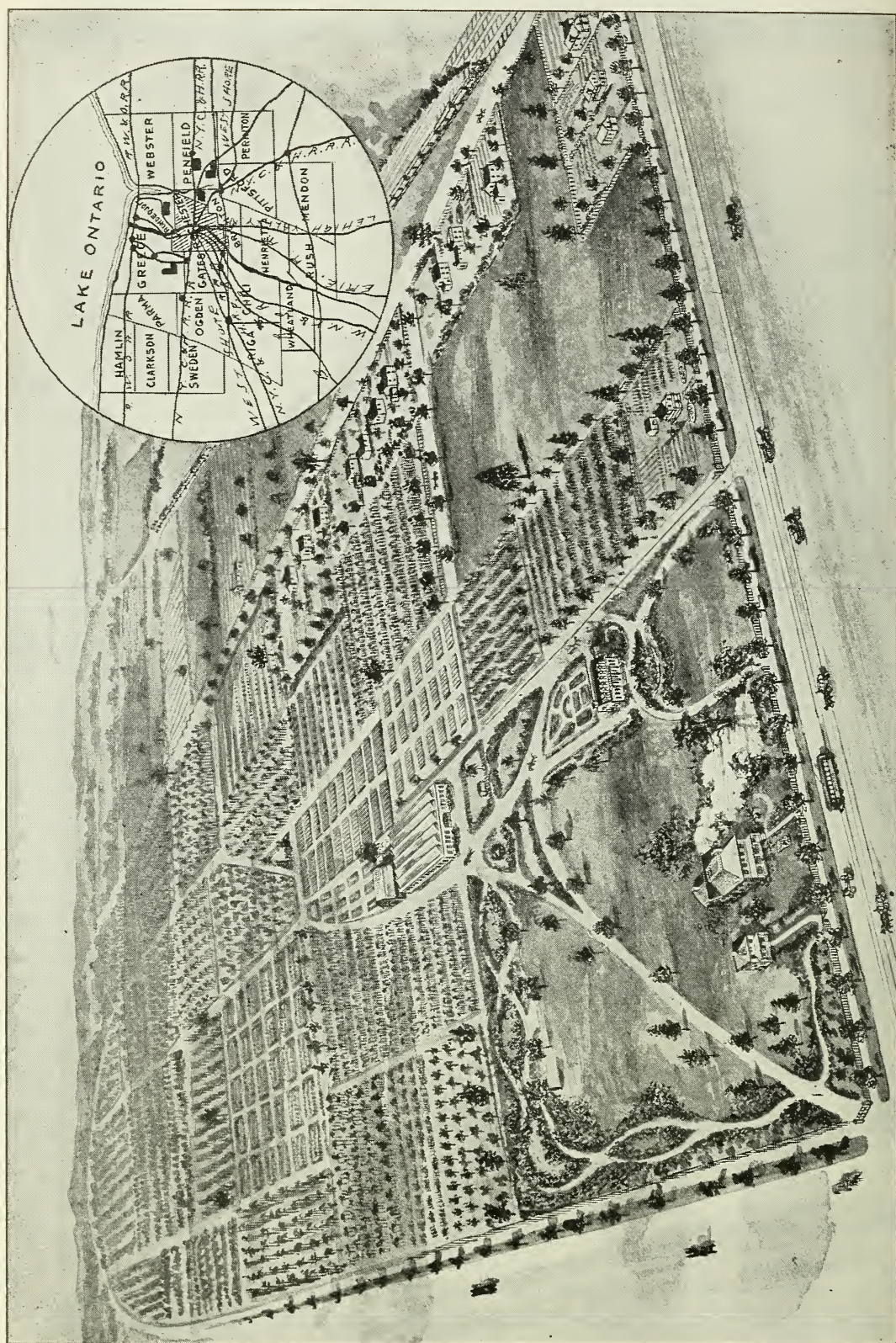
VIEW OF NORTH SIDE OF OFFICE GROUNDS, SHOWING BROAD EXPANSE OF LAWN WITH SHRUBBERY BORDERS.



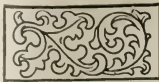


Books on Horticultural and Kindred Subjects

Agriculture, The Principles of (Bailey). A text-book for schools and rural societies.....	\$1.25
Amateur Aquarist. A splendid work on this most fascinating subject.....	\$1.00
Amateur's Practical Garden-Book. Contains the simplest directions for the grow- ing of the commonest things about the house and garden.....	\$1.00
Asparagus. Its culture for home use and for market.....	\$0.50
Berry Book (Biggle's). All small fruits are treated in this complete little book.....	\$0.50
Bulbs and Tuberous Rooted Plants (Allen). Full directions for their culture indoors and outdoors	\$1.50
Carnation Culture (Lamborn). A practical work on the "divine" flower.....	\$1.50
Chrysanthemum Manual (Revised edition). A complete guide to the culture of this popular flower	\$0.40
Cyclopedia of American Horticulture (Bailey). A magnificent work in 6 volumes, covering every phase of Horticultural needs.....	\$22.80
Dahlia, The (Peacock). Written by a practical expert.....	\$0.25
Dictionary of Gardening (Nicholson). 4 vols.....	\$18.00
Dictionary of Gardening (Nicholson). Supplement, 1 vol.....	\$9.00
Flowers, How to Grow Them (Rexford). A splendid book for beginners.....	\$0.50
Fruit Culturist (Thomas). Practical directions for propagation and culture of fruits adapted to the United States	\$2.50
Fruit Garden (Barry's). Invaluable standard American work.....	\$1.50
Garden-making (Bailey). Suggestions for the utilizing of home grounds.....	\$1.00
Gardening for Pleasure (Henderson). A guide to the amateur in the fruit, flower and vegetable garden	\$1.50
Gardening for Profit (Henderson). The standard work on market and family vegetable gardening	\$1.50
Guide to the Wild Flowers (Lounsbury). Unexcelled as a text-book for beginners.....	\$1.75
Handbook of Plants (Henderson). A dictionary of plants with valuable culture hints for important sorts	\$3.00
Home Floriculture (Rexford). A practical guide on flowering and ornamental plants for the amateur	\$1.00
How to Plan the Home Grounds (Parsons). Instructions for beautifying the home grounds, large or small	\$1.00
Landscape Gardening (Maynard). Covers all subjects in connection with the laying out of a garden	\$1.50
Orchard Book (Biggle). A new and concise work, gives all necessary details for culture of Apples, Pears, etc., etc.	\$0.50
Peach Culture (Fulton). The best book on the subject.....	\$1.00
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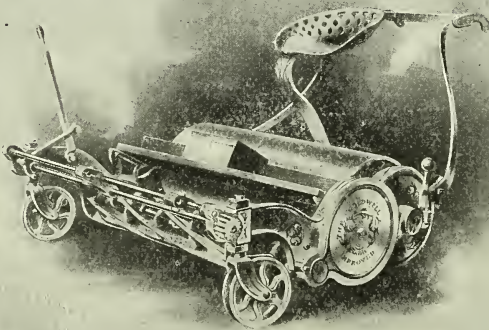
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
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