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C. M. Hobbs & Sons

Bridgeport Nurseries

Bridgeport, Indiana

JUN 18 1820



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The Country Estate of Stoughton Fletcher, President of the Fletcher American Bank of Indianapolis.

*Hardy Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Evergreens,
Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Perennials, Hedge
Plants and Everything for the Hardy Garden*



The above illustration was made from a photograph of our Shrubs on the Fletcher Estate, six months after planting. Over 16,000 trees and shrubs planted in fall of 1914 and spring of 1915. Less than two per cent loss. Hobbs Nursery Stock fresh dug and delivered on short notice gives satisfactory results.

C. M. HOBBS & SONS
BRIDGPORT, INDIANA

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Small Fruits, Shrubs, Vines
Roses, Perennials, Bulbs, etc.



C. M. HOBBS & SONS

Bridgeport Nurseries

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Established 1875

BRIDGEPORT, MARION COUNTY, INDIANA



Two Year Privet on Our Grounds.



A Tasteful Arrangement of the Home Grounds.

INTRODUCTORY

The location of our state puts us into the center of a splendid market. Within a run of 12 hours we can put our products into the hands of millions of consumers. Our many railroad and interurban lines give us unequalled facilities for distribution.

Experience has taught us that by the selection of the proper soil and location, and the right varieties, followed up with intelligent, persistent care, we can grow fruit successfully in all sections of the State. Fruit crops are possibly a little more reliable under the influence of the lakes in the north and in the hill sections of the southern part of the state.

After visiting most of the leading fruit sections of the country, we are convinced that with the same intelligent care we can succeed equally well. We have the markets at our door and must grow the fruit for the masses if they are to have it. Our confidence in the future possibilities of our State has induced us to invest largely in commercial fruit growing.

For almost a half century, the growing of trees, plants and fruits has been our business. We have given to the business our very best efforts. During these years among the trees and fruits we have gathered much valuable information that is especially valuable to the beginner; this information is for the asking to our patrons. We are glad to assist you in any way we can.

We keep our methods of propagation and cultivation up to date, using only those methods that produce the best results; and with our thoroughly drained and fertilized soils we are able to produce as vigorous, well matured and healthy stock as can be found anywhere.

Our stock is not only well grown, but carefully dug, handled and packed. We take every possible care to have varieties true to name, as we fully realize the importance of this to the planter. We do not claim infallibility, but take every precaution to reduce mistakes to the minimum. No tree or plant ever goes out of our hands knowingly mislabeled.

It has been our purpose to deal honestly and fairly with our customers. This is not only right, but our experience has proven it to be good policy, as our business has steadily grown until our trade now extends over the entire country. We are doing business with many people that we did business with a quarter of a century ago.

It is not our object to grow or offer cheap stock, such as is often palmed off on the public. Within the last few years the cost of production has increased rapidly and in many cases it has fully doubled. The market price of stock in most instances is equalled by the cost of production, owing to the rapid advance in the price of labor and materials; therefore when quality of products is considered, our prices will be found as low as those of any first-class nursery.

A Century in the Nursery Business

In the year 1812, Dr. Benjamin Albertson, William Hobbs, Nathan Trueblood, and a few other families of Friends, or Quakers, removed from North Carolina to Indiana, locating near Salem, Washington County, forming the community known as Blue River Friends.

Dr. Albertson had a fondness for trees and plants, and so cultivated a small nursery. His son Oliver inherited his father's tastes in this particular, and in time acquired a wide knowledge of varieties of cultivated trees and plants, their habits, etc. Later, Oliver began growing trees for commercial purposes, and for many years carried on the largest nursery business in the state near Salem, Indiana.

In 1875, Oliver Albertson moved to Bridgeport, Indiana, intending to do a small nursery business here, and retain an interest also in the Washington County Nursery. C. M. Hobbs, afterwards Mr. Albertson's son-in-law, took charge of the Bridgeport plant. After the death of

Oliver Albertson, in 1879, his son, Emery Albertson, and C. M. Hobbs formed a partnership for the management of the Bridgeport Nursery. From small beginnings they built up a large business, their sales reaching all over the United States.

The first of July, 1907, Mr. Emery Albertson retired from the business, which was then continued by C. M., Oliver A., and Harry W. Hobbs, under the firm name of C. M. Hobbs & Sons.

Location

Six miles from the west corporation line of Indianapolis, on Washington Street, or the Old National Road, Vandalia Railroad, Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Line—Stop 10, or Bridgeport Nursery.

We have both Bell and Independent Phones in our office. Free service over Bell phone from Indianapolis or any point in Marion County.

Visitors

You are always welcome and we will be pleased to meet you and show you through our plant, comprising more than 300 acres.

Landscape Department

In this department are handled all questions that may arise with our patrons as to the improvement of private estates, city lots, public grounds, parks, cemeteries, etc. Topographical surveys are made, grading and planting plans furnished, and consultations given on such subjects as tree-moving, planting, pruning and trimming, preparation of soil for special purposes, road, driveway and walk building.

Our charges for services are as moderate as is consistent with good work and results, and all work entrusted to us is carefully executed by experienced men under direct supervision of the firm.

Address all communications to C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Bridgeport, Ind., Marion County.

Directions for Transplanting Trees and Shrubs

Preparation of the Soil.—For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by plowing, using the subsoil plow after the common one. On new, fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, lands should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of the Trees.—This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is twofold: First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit; and second, to prepare the natural balance between the roots and branches of the trees, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the nursery often roots are broken or bruised, as will be the case, however careful the digging, packing and transportation may be performed, it becomes very necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches.

In both standard and dwarf trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back, in pruning at transplanting, one-half the growth of the previous season. The ends of the large roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife where they have been roughly cut by the spade in digging, always cut from the bottom of the root with an outward cut. New roots will form and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

Planting.—The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the trees without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, 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 fully in contact with it. Or when the roots are well covered with earth the earth may be tramped or tamped hard to the roots and filled up with loose earth on top. When the hole has been half filled, pour in a pail or two of water, let this settle well, then finish the planting by placing soil enough about the tree to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree it should stand about the same height as when in the Nursery. An inch or two deeper will not hurt. When set in Autumn, it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting dwarf trees, the stock on which they are budded should be under ground.

Staking.—If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury by the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between 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 soil. The bodies of fruit and shade trees should be wrapped to protect against sun-scald.

Mulching.—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep about the tree, extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and of equal temperature, rendering watering unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

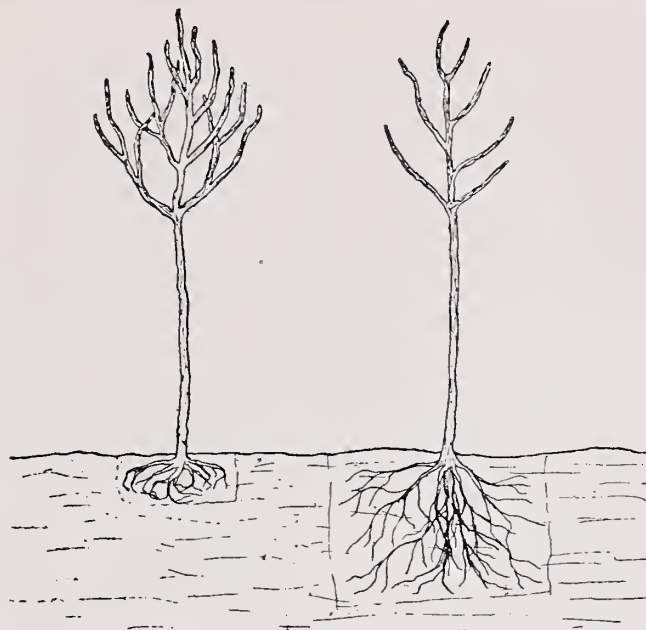
Cultivation after Planting.—Here is the opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit grower. It is not enough for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaptation to the uses for which they are designed, that they are properly

pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception, protected from the winds by proper staking, and that they are perfect in shape and thriftiness. He knows very well that all this may be properly and well done, at great expense, and without further care be followed by an entire failure. So he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies, that the cankerworm and caterpillar and other insects and diseases do not find safe lodgment among their branches, or the cattle obtain access to them by neglected gates or fences. He is well repaid, for they thrive and grow rapidly, the shoots are vigorous, the bark clean and smooth and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care. His neighbor, perhaps with better soil and with equal care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial but really important matters, sees instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, the wreck of his hopes in a few mossy, scraggy, mis-shaped specimens of what he considers his ill-fortune, and hastens to remove. He, too, is justly rewarded for his neglect, as his more prosperous neighbor for his care.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in a field of grain or grass, should see that all such are carefully mulched with rough manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the trees. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantation for the first five years. After a growth for this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. Dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with loose manure, and the ground thoroughly cultivated. They will amply repay for this attention in the increased quantity and improved quality of the fruit.

Treatment of Trees that have been Frozen in the Packages, or received during Frosty Weather or after Long Exposure.—Place the package, 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 thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, soaking well, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours, and should be pruned more closely than ordinarily.

Pruning.—Pruning after the first year should be varied according to the purposes of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of large limbs may not in future be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases whenever it is possible to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation and extend into the trunk; and whenever it is done, the wound should be carefully pared smooth and a coating of paint or grafting wax applied to protect it from the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing or interfering with each other; and to keep the head in symmetrical shape and well open to



Improperly planted, sure to die. Top left without Pruning and Roots crowded together.

Properly Planted, sure to live. Top Properly Pruned and cut back, and Roots Spread Out.

the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year while they are young, and very little pruning will be needed afterward. When trees are to be pruned and trained for specific purposes and in a special manner, the orchardist will find full directions in the standard works on horticulture, which may be read with great benefit and followed with success, but are beyond the scope of an ordinary catalogue.

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; the next season allow but two buds to grow, which should make canes seven to ten feet long and be cut back to four or five feet the following winter, ready for fastening to the trellis. For subsequent pruning of vines as well as trees planters would do well to consult some practical work on the subject.

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 pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover crown early in spring; remove mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure.

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

Roses should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil, and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back all the last growth to three or four buds, except Climbing Roses, which may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plants, and spaded into the ground in the following spring.

Wintering Nursery Stock Procured in the Fall

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall, covering them with earth during the winter and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular, as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall Nurserymen are not hurried in their own planting; the season for shipping them is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the spring. Railways are not so much hurried, and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

Some have an impression that trees dug in the fall and trenched in over winter are worth-



A Profitable Apple Orchard.

less. This is a great mistake. Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during their first winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost. While, if dug in the fall and treated as below described, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping

enough to permit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies, and see that this is firmly packed. Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs or corn stalks that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.

A Table Showing the Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre

Distance	No. of trees	Distance	No. of trees
1 foot apart each way.....	43,560	12 feet apart each way.....	302
2 feet apart each way.....	10,890	13 feet apart each way.....	257
3 feet apart each way.....	4,840	14 feet apart each way.....	222
4 feet apart each way.....	2,702	15 feet apart each way.....	193
5 feet apart each way.....	1,742	16 feet apart each way.....	170
6 feet apart each way.....	1,210	17 feet apart each way.....	150
7 feet apart each way.....	888	18 feet apart each way.....	134
8 feet apart each way.....	680	19 feet apart each way.....	120
9 feet apart each way.....	537	20 feet apart each way.....	108
10 feet apart each way.....	434	25 feet apart each way.....	69
11 feet apart each way.....	360	30 feet apart each way.....	48

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Distances for Planting

Standard Apples	40 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries.....	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 " " " "
Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines	16 to 18 " " " "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 " " " "
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 " " " "
Quinces	10 to 12 " " " "
Grapes	rows of 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 16 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries	4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries, for Field Culture.....	1 by 3 to 3½ feet
Strawberries, for Garden Culture.....	1 to 2 feet apart

Apples

The apple is the first in importance of all fruits. It will thrive on nearly any well-drained soil. Its period of ripening, unlike other fruits, extends nearly through the entire year. By making careful selection, a constant succession can be obtained. For family use there is no fruit that is more indispensable. No fruit is so healthful and many physicians say that if a person would eat an apple a day they could dispense with doctor bills. Besides this, and just as important, is the fact that the average price on the market is steadily increasing and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning and evaporating assures high prices. The apple if given the same care and attention as other farm crops, will yield greater returns per acre. The following list we consider the best for general planting.

Summer Apples

Benoni—An excellent early apple. Tree vigorous and upright, hardy and productive. A valuable variety for home or market. Flesh yellow, tender, pleasant, sub-acid; good; core small. Last of July and first of August. We consider this one of our most desirable summer apple, ripens over 3 or 4 weeks time.

Duchess (Duchess of Oldenberg)—Origin, Russia. Season, July and August. Tree upright, vigorous and extremely hardy. An early and annual bearer of uniformly large crops. Fruit large, greenish-yellow with red stripes. Flesh light yellow, medium fine grained, firm; flavor a pleasant acid; a great cooking favorite and prime market sort. A good shipper for an early apple and commands good prices. Should be planted in every orchard. The most profitable early apple for commercial purposes.



Duchess of Oldenburg.



Red Astrachan.

Early Harvest—Size medium, roundish, usually more or less oblate, smooth, bright straw color when ripe; flesh nearly white; flavor rather acid, fine. Season, July. Productive. Needs rich cultivation to be fine. Good throughout the Northern states and Southwest.

Golden Sweet—Medium or rather large, roundish, slightly flattened; greenish, becoming pale yellow; flesh very sweet, good, of moderate quality. The fruit is always fair, the tree a free grower, and very productive. Late summer. Tender for west.

Red Astrachan—Origin, Russia. Season, July. First imported into England with the White Astrachan from Sweden in 1816. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous growth; an early and abundant bearer. Fruit above medium; greenish-yellow, almost covered with mottled and striped crimson; flesh white, crisp, juicy, brisk acid; good.

Tetofsky—Origin, Russia. Season July to August. One of the earliest apples to ripen in the Northern States, very popular on that account. Fruit small to medium; light yellow striped and splashed with red; flesh white, tender, juicy; flavor sprightly sub-acid; aromatic, extra good quality. The tree is stout and upright in growth, but it is apt to blight.



A Branch of Yellow Transparent Apples.

SUMMER APPLES—Continued.

Yellow Transparent (White Transparent, Thaler, etc.) Origin, Russia. Season, July. Imported from St. Petersburg by United States Department of Agriculture. One of the most valuable early apples. Fruit medium, smooth, transparent skin; clear white, becoming pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, fine grained, of splendid quality. Tree is moderately vigorous and a good annual bearer.

Autumn Apples

Chenango Strawberry—Rather large, oblong-conic, angular; striped and splashed with light crimson on whitish-yellow ground; cavity narrow and deep; basin narrow; flesh white, very tender, with a pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. September and October.

Maiden Blush—Of uniformly good size, smooth, round, beautifully flushed with red on creamy yellow ground; flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. A good mar-

ket sort because of its attractiveness and the tree's heavy crops. Season, September and October.

Rambo—Size medium, oblate, smooth; streaked and marbled with dull yellowish red on pale yellowish ground; dots large, whitish; flesh tender, rich, mild sub-acid, fine-flavored, often excellent. Late autumn and early winter.

Summer Rambo—Medium, pale greenish yellow, stained and streaked with red on the sunny side. Flesh tender, sub-acid, good. August.

Tulpehocken or Fallwater—Tree vigorous, spreading, productive, not long lived. Fruit large, oblate, conic, smooth, greenish-yellow, sometimes slightly blushed. Flesh white, mild, sub-acid, almost sweet.

Twenty-Ounce or Cayuga Red Streak—Very large roundish or slightly conical; greenish-yellow, striped and splashed with purplish red; coarse grained, sprightly sub-acid; good seller.

Wealthy—Tree vigorous, hardy, an early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large; greenish-yellow, striped with bright red, showy. Flesh white, often stained with red; tender, juicy, vinous; a splendid variety, fine for market.

Winter Apples

Bailey Sweet—Origin, New York. Season, October to November. An old choice variety. Has been fruited successfully as far north as Southern Minnesota and South Dakota. Fruit large, conical, irregular; greenish-yellow with dull red stripes and russet dots; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, firm, sweet and very good.

Baldwin—Origin, Massachusetts. Season, December to March. The great commercial late winter keeper of the Eastern States. Tree a vigorous, open grower, upright in tendency and very productive where hardy. Fruit large, rounded, deep red; flesh rich, crisp and juicy.



Wealthy.



Grimes Golden Apples.

Banana—Fine, vigorous grower, large, healthy foliage; early bearer. Fruit medium to large, smooth and handsome, golden-yellow usually shaded with red blush; flesh fine grained, rich, sub-acid, aromatic; highest quality. One of the best dessert apples. A valuable market variety in some sections. Originated in Indiana.

Ben Davis—Origin, Kentucky. Season, January to April. Vies with Baldwin as a profitable commercial variety in many sections: quality not so good, but a better bearer and keeper. Tree very vigorous and hardy in Central States. Fruit large, handsome, brightly striped with red; flesh medium quality.

Gideon—Medium to large; golden-yellow, with bright blush; fine fleshed, juicy, sub-acid. Very hardy; bears early and profusely. November to January.

Gano—Originated in Missouri. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. It has all the good qualities in a higher degree, more brilliant coloring, runs more even in size, and keeps fully as late. The tree is vigorous and hardy; is a rapid grower; bears while young. Color bright red without stripes or blotches, and large and even in size. Season, February to March.

Grimes Golden—Origin, Virginia. Season, November to January. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading, a good early annual bearer. Fruit above medium, regular; surface rich golden-yellow, sometimes with net veining of russet; flesh yellow, firm, compact, crisp, aromatic, rich, spicy, sub-acid; quality the best. A valuable early winter apple and particularly desirable for its late blooming.

Hubbardston Nonesuch—Large, handsome, yellow, overlaid with red; tender fleshed, with distinct, delightful flavor. Strong grower and heavy bearer. A native of Hubbardston, Massachusetts. Season, November to January.

Indiana Favorite—Medium size, roundish oblate, covered with light and dark red, flesh yellow, tender, fine grained, juicy, mild sub-acid, good. Tree hardy, good grower, spreading; a reliable bearer and very productive. Originated in Eastern Indiana.

Jonathan—Origin, New York. Season, November to January. A seedling of Spitzenburg, which it resembles in fruit, and is a much better tree. Hardy in latitude of Central Iowa, where it is a vigorous and productive variety. A delicious and strictly dessert apple that always commands highest market prices. Fruit good size, roundish; surface is very smooth, clear light yellow, almost covered with rich dark red on sunny side; flesh white, tender, juicy, spicy, aromatic.

McIntosh Red—Origin, Ontario. Season, December and January. A choice variety of the Fameuse type. Tree vigorous with spreading head; a good annual bearer. Fruit above medium to large, highly perfumed; smooth polished yellow, almost covered with brilliant solid crimson, a beautiful fruit; flesh snow white, crisp, very tender, sprightly, aromatic, sub-acid; very good quality.



McIntosh Red.



Jonathan Apples.

Mammoth Black Twig—Excels Winesap in nearly ever important point; a better grower, hardier, and the fruit much larger; color even a darker red; flesh firmer; flavor milder, but fully equal. A long keeper.

Northern Spy—Large, roundish-conical, often flattened, slightly ribbed; handsomely striped with red; flavor rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, fine. Keeps through winter and late into spring; a tardy bearer. To afford fine fruit, tree must be kept thrifty by good cultivation. A fruit of the highest quality, and profitable for market.

Northwestern Greening—Origin, Wisconsin. Season, December to March. Tree a splendid, vigorous grower, quite hardy. Fruit large to very large; green, becoming yellowish green when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained and firm; flavor a good sub-acid; very smooth and attractive; should be given plenty of room in the orchard to secure large, even fruit. One of the best growers we have in the nursery, and in the orchard is very prolific and regular when mature.

Paradise Winter Sweet—Fruit rather large; color dull green when picked; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, sprightly and very good. Productive and extremely satisfactory for either home or market. November to February. Tree upright, moderate, blights in some localities.

Pewaukee—Origin, Wisconsin. Season, December to March. Tree spreading, round topped and vigorous. Doing well in Eastern Wisconsin. Fruit large, yellowish-green, striped and shaded with dull red, overlaid with a bluish bloom. Flesh yellowish, rather coarse grained, firm, juicy; flavor sub-acid. Originated by crossing Duchess of Oldenburg with Northern Spy pollen.

Ragan's Red or Black Ben Davis—Very much the same as Gano in every way.

Roman Stem—Tree hardy; very productive; fruit medium, globular, smooth, yellow, sometimes blushed, lipped at stem; flesh yellowish-white, fine grained, juicy, sub-acid, very good.

Rhode Island Greening—Origin, Rhode Island. Season, December to March. Fruit large and handsome, smooth, dark green overspread with yellow. Flesh tender, rich, rather acid, but highly flavored and excellent. Has long been popular in the Eastern States as a dessert apple and also for cooking. Tree vigorous and spreading; a heavy and constant bearer.

Rome Beauty—Large, roundish, very slightly conical; mostly covered with bright red on pale yellow ground; flesh tender, not fine-grained, juicy, of good quality. Ripens early in winter. The large size and beautiful appearance of this Ohio apple render it popular as an orchard variety.



Rome Beauty.



Gano.



Hubbardston.

Seek-No-Further (Westfield) — Medium or large, roundish, often slightly conical; obscurely striped with light dull red, more or less russeted, rarely covered wholly with russet; flesh tender, rich, spicy, of fine flavor; mid-winter. Tree productive; fruit always fair. Succeeds well throughout the Northern States.

Stark — Large, roundish; golden-green, with crimson shadings; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid. The tree makes a strong growth, bears early and abundant regular crops. One of our best apples. January to May.

Stayman's Winesap—It is now attracting attention everywhere as a profitable market variety. It has large size, bright red color, great productiveness and best quality to commend it. The tree is a vigorous grower and like its parent, is irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. Season, November to February.



Stayman.

Talman Sweet—Origin, Massachusetts. Season, December to March. One of the most popular of the old Eastern varieties. Tree is vigorous, upright, spreading and very productive. Fruit above medium; whitish-yellow, often with faint blush on sunny side; flesh white, firm, moderately juicy, fine grained, rich and sweet; quality excellent.

Wagner—Medium, oblate, obscurely ribbed; shaded and indistinctly striped with pale red, and a full, deep red in the sun on warm yellow ground, often streaked with russet; flesh yellowish, fine grained, tender, compact, mild sub-acid, aromatic, excellent; ripens through winter; succeeds well in the West.

White Pippin—Tree strong grower, hardy, fruit large, often angular, greenish-white or pale yellow; flesh yellowish-white, granular, juicy, sub-acid, good.

Winesap—Medium, conical, dark red; very smooth. Acid to sub-acid, juicy and rich, very valuable for both family and market. Tree very hardy and an early and constant bearer. December to April.

Wolf River—Origin, Wisconsin. Season, October to January. One of the largest apples grown. Color yellowish-green with stripes and splashes of carmine, very handsome and showy; flesh nearly white, firm and rather coarse grained; flavor sub-acid, fair to good. Tree vigorous and fairly productive.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter)—Origin, Pennsylvania. Medium, oblong, angular, oblique, smooth; yellow shaded red, indistinct red stripes; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sub-acid, good. Winter. An excellent shipping apple, always brings high prices.

Yellow Bellflower—Large, often quite large, surface pale yellow, often with a blush; very tender when ripe, fine grained, crisp, juicy, acid, becoming sub-acid, excellent, keep all through winter. Growth of tree rather upright; succeeds best on rather light soils.

Dwarf Apples

Benoni, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Maiden's Blush, Stayman's, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent. Description same as for Standard Apples of same name.

Crab Apples

Within the past few years a good many people have given much attention to improving this class of fruit. Their efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections and are valuable for cider, preserving and jellies, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Every orchard should contain a few, as the trees are handsome, annual bearers, and usually fruit the second year.

Florence—Originated in Minnesota. Fruit medium in size, color carmine when well colored; flesh yellowish, fine, acid. Excellent for cooking and for jelly. Valuable for early market. Tree hardy and spreading; bears when young, and inclined to overbear.

Hyslop—Origin, America. Season, September to October. Tree vigorous where hardy. Blights in some localities. Fruit medium; yellow grounded with heavy shadings of deep crimson and splashes of maroon with heavy blue bloom; flesh fine, firm, yellow, astringent; bears abundantly in clusters, which make tree exceedingly ornamental. Its high color always commands a fancy market price for it. One of the most desirable crabs for culinary purposes.



Transcendent Crab Apples.

Kentucky Red Cider Crab—Tree a vigorous grower and very free from blight. Fruit large, yellow with heavy blush of light red; flesh fine grained, firm; flavor sub-acid, very juicy and exceptionally fine for cider.

Transcendent—Origin, Russia. Season, September. Fruit medium to large; color brownish-yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid. Tree is a vigorous grower. Hardy. Subject to blight and should not be planted near other orchard trees.

Whitney—(Hybrid) (Whitney No. 20)—Origin, Illinois. Season, August. Fruit large to very large for a hybrid; yellow, striped with red and mostly covered with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, very juicy and fine grained; flavor rich and, almost sweet. Its crab parentage is shown in the health and vigor of the tree. The fruit in size and quality is fully equal to many apples.



Barlett Pears.

Pears

The cultivation of this fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated and the demand is increasing every year, making it one of the most profitable to plant. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early

spring. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the pear give it rank above all other fruits, excepting the grape. One of the most important points about the management of pears is the gathering at the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn pears at least two weeks. Winter varieties may hang on until the leaves begin to fall, then place in a cool, dry cellar.

In the East and South, Garber and Kieffer are easier grown than any other fruit crop. The trees thrive where the apple or peach would starve, and will yield excellent fruit even without care or cultivation. The pear is no different than other fruits in the matter of yielding large crops in return for careful cultivation.



A Branch of Kieffer Pears.

Summer Pears

Bartlett—Large size, with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; tree a strong grower, bears early and abundantly; very popular. August, Sept.

Clapp's Favorite—A large, fine pear resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon-yellow with brown dots, and fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a delicate flavor. August.

Summer Tyson—Tree hardy, upright grower, a little tardy in coming into bearing. We have fruited this variety for 30 years and have never lost a tree from blight; have never seen more than a slight twig blight; freest from blight of any pear we know. Fruit medium; yellow, russeted slightly; juicy, melting, best.



Seckel Pear.

Wilder—Medium to small; greenish-yellow with a brownish red cheek; melting, sweet and very pleasant; tree a vigorous grower and good bearer.

Autumn Pears

Buerre d'Anjou—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly flavor; tree a fine grower and very productive; one of the best. October to January.

Duchess d'Angouleme—Very large, greenish-yellow, sometimes russeted; makes a beautiful tree and heavy bearer; buttery, melting and sweet. October and November.

Flemish Beauty—Medium to large, obtuse pyriform; pale yellow, covered with reddish brown on sunny side; flesh fine grained, juicy, rich, very good.

Howell—Large, light waxen yellow with a fine red cheek, rich, sweet and melting, highly perfumed; tree vigorous, hardy and bears abundantly; one of the very best. September and October.

Kieffer—This is the most popular pear grown; fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality; tree very vigorous and seldom blights; should be picked at maturity and ripened indoors. October and November.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Medium to large, greenish-yellow with bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, very productive; tree an upright grower. September and October.

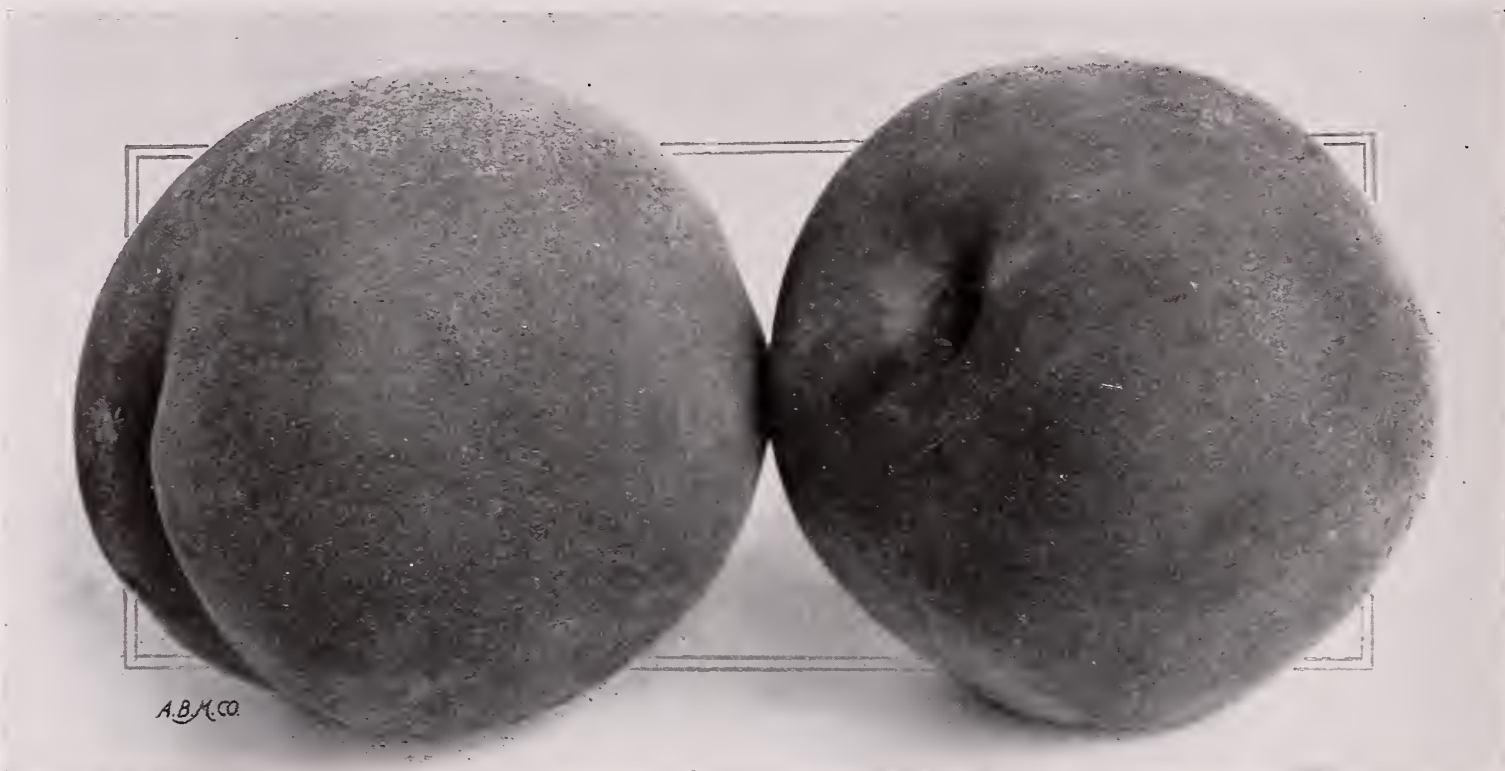
Seckel—Small, rich, yellowish-brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; very productive. September and October.

Sheldon—Large, yellow or greenish-russet with fine red cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy and crisp, highly perfumed, tree vigorous and productive. October.

Worden-Seckel—A seedling of the Seckel; color golden-yellow with bright crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy, buttery, fine grained and melting; tree an upright, vigorous grower. Very hardy and an abundant bearer.

Winter Pears

Lawrence—Medium to large; lemon-yellow with small brown dots; flesh white, juicy and melting and of good quality; one of the best winter pears known.



Champion Peaches.

Peaches

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be well drained and kept clean and mellow. Peach trees are easily cultivated and their freedom from disease, the short time it takes to come into bearing and the immense demand for the fruit, makes them extremely profitable. Peaches are borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and this makes it absolutely essential to prune the trees yearly, remove dead branches and let in light and air. Keep the trees in good shape and you will have splendid returns.

Arp Beauty—Large, yellow, blushed and mottled bright crimson; strong grower; hardy. Same size, color and character as Elberta. Has great value as a market or family peach. Sept. 1.

Admiral Dewey—A perfect freestone, of fine size, form and color, with delicious yellow flesh that is yet firm enough to ship well. The tree is a strong, hardy symmetrical grower and produces well. We consider this peach the very best early yellow freestone. July.

Belle of Georgia—Very large, skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. Early July.

Banner—Large, yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh firm, yellow, rich, excellent; keeps and ships as well as any peach on the market. In growth, early-bearing habit, productiveness and unusual hardiness of wood and bud, the variety is all that could be desired. Has been grown in Canada for fifteen to twenty years and found to produce good crops yearly through several seasons when all other sorts failed. The very best late market variety. October.

Carman (Free) — Large, resembles Elberta in shape; creamy white with deep blush; skin tough, making it a good market variety; flesh tender, juicy and fine flavor; a prolific bearer. Early August.

Chair's Choice (Free)—Large, roundish, tapering to apex; pale yellow with some blush, flesh yellow, quite acid and red at pit; a good commercial peach. October.

Champion (Free)—Large, round, quite regular; yellowish white mottled with red on sunny side; flesh white with red at the pit; one of the best in quality. Late August.

Crawford's Early (Free) — Large, roundish, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; quality good. August and September.

Crawford's Late (Free)—Large, roundish-oval, yellow with broad red cheeks, flesh yellow with red at the pit; melting, vinous and very good. Late September.



Arp Beauty Peaches.



Fitzgerald Peaches.

Crosby (Free)—Medium to large; orange yellow splashed with red; flesh yellow, red at pit, juicy and rich; tree hardy and prolific; fruit should be thinned in order to make good sized peaches; a popular market sort; middle of September.

Engles Mammoth—A very fine large market sort, resembling Late Crawford, but more productive. Very profitable wherever grown. September.

Elberta (Free)—The great market peach of the Southwest; perfectly hardy in the North and is believed by many growers to be the best all around peach; color lemon-yellow with blush on sunny side; flesh pale yellow, tender and juicy; tree vigorous; a good shipping peach. Early September.

Fitzgerald (Free)—An improved Early Crawford, fully equal to it in size, quality and color; tree bears quite young, is productive and very hardy; bright yellow splashed with red; flesh deep yellow and of the best quality; early September.

Fleenor Cling—Originated in Washington Co., Indiana. Tree hardy and productive, reproduces itself from the seed; not necessary to bud them. Fruit large, oblong, yellowish-white; flesh firm, fine grained, juicy, good; the finest of late clings for canning or market. Middle to last of September.

Gold Drop—The almost translucent golden-colored flesh of this peach renders it exceedingly attractive in market, where it sells at highest prices. The tree is hardy, bears early and profitably. Late September.

Greensboro (Cling)—Large, rather roundish; yellow with splashes of bright red; highly colored in the sun; flesh white, very juicy and of good quality. July.

Heath Cling—Very large; flesh white, juicy and melting. Good keeper and shipper. Ripens in October.

Hoosier Cling—Originated in Southern Indiana. A good hardy tree, prolific bearer, fruit large, yellowish-white with blush on sunny side; quality good, keeps well after picked; a good shipper. September.

Indian or Blood (Cling)—Large dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red; very juicy, vinous and refreshing. Middle of August.

Kalamazoo (Free)—Medium to large, oval; yellow striped with red and a thin bloom; flesh yellow, red at the pit, rich, vinous and of good quality. A valuable sort. Sept. 1.

Lewis—The earliest white-fleshed freestone; attractively colored; a good shipper. Of vigorous growth, very hardy, immensely productive. Early August.

Lemon Free (Free)—Large, roundish, often with pointed apex; light yellow with greenish-white tinge and thick bloom; flesh yellow, tender and good; a good canning sort. Sept.

Matthew's Beauty—Originated in Randolph County, Ga. Handsome appearance, round, golden yellow, with beautiful red cheek on the sunny side; perfect freestone; flesh firm. The best shipper. Tree is a heavy, stocky grower, its fruit buds and blossoms among the most hardy. Ripening at a time when the market is almost bare of fine fruit, is bound to be very profitable. Sept. 20.

Mountain Rose (Free)—Large, handsome; yellow with red cheek; flesh white and juicy; one of the best. August.



Greensboro Peaches.



Elberta Peaches.

Mayflower—It is a week earlier than the Sneed, heretofore the earliest peach known. Unlike Sneed and the other early varieties, it is a red peach, absolutely red all over, even before it gets ripe enough to ship. Carries to market in fine shape and sells well, as it is the only early peach that is well colored. A strong, thrifty grower, inclined to overbear, should always be thinned. Early July.

Niagara—A New York variety ripening just after Elberta. The fruit is uniformly large, beautiful and luscious. An excellent shipper. Tree is very hardy and resistant to diseases, bearing annually very heavy crops. Middle of Sept.

Old Mixon Cling—Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored. One of the best clingstone peaches. Last of September.

Old Mixon Free (Free)—Large, roundish, slightly oval; pale yellow with a deep red cheek; flesh tender, rich and good quality; succeeds well in all localities. Late Sept.

Prolific—A choice large yellow peach, valuable for succession to Early Crawford, for its fine shipping qualities, its beauty and its good quality. Of strong, thrifty growth, hardy and productive. September.

Salway (Free)—Large, roundish, deep yellow with rich red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and juicy, and sugary; a valuable late market sort. First of October.

Smock (Free)—Large, roundish, somewhat oval; yellow with some blush and thick bloom; flesh yellow, tender and sprightly; quality good; a good peach for commercial purposes. Last of Sept.

Stearns—A new Michigan peach which originated in South Haven, Mich., and has been a most prolific grower. A perfect freestone, with yellow flesh and brilliant red skin. As a shipper it cannot be surpassed. Tree is a strong, upright grower, extremely hardy and free from disease. Considered by the introducer as the best market peach grown. July.

Stump (Free)—Medium to large, roundish-oval; creamy-white with bright red cheek and abundant bloom; flesh white, very good. Late Sept.

Triumph (Free)—Medium to large, round, somewhat flattened; greenish-yellow, broken stripes of purplish red and pink dots; flesh yellow with red stains, juicy, luscious and very good; one of the early sorts. July.

Wonderful (Free)—Large, round, somewhat oval; yellow with carmine blush; flesh yellow, tender and high flavored; a good peach for home garden or shipping; late Sept.

Yellow St. John—A superfine early yellow freestone, nearly as large as Crawford, as finely colored and of even better flavor. Its round, showy fruits always attract attention and sell well. A fine dessert peach. The tree bears while still small, and abundantly afterward. August.



Salway Peach.



Lombard Plums.

Plums

The plum like the pear and other finer fruits, succeeds best in heavy soil with some clay, and being almost entirely free from disease, they can be grown very profitably. Of late years the demand has been growing very rapidly. The finer kinds are excellent dessert fruits of rich and luscious flavor; for cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. For home consumption they should be allowed to remain on the trees until fully ripe, but for shipping they should be gathered a few days earlier. Some of the varieties are inclined to overbear and should be thinned in order to produce perfect fruit. Most all the varieties, especially the native sorts, are extremely hardy and will withstand the most severe weather.

European Plums

Bradshaw—Very large, dark violet red; flesh yellowish-green, juicy and pleasant; tree vigorous, erect and productive. August.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome; light yellow, firm, rich and sweet; one of the best of the late plums. Late September.

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

Gucii—Large, roundish-oval, dark purple, flesh firm, a little coarse and sub-acid. A valuable sort for cooking and market. September.

Imperial Gage—Large, oval, yellowish-green with marbled green stripes, heavy white bloom; flesh greenish, juicy, melting, rich, best quality; tree upright, vigorous. September.

Lombard—Medium, roundish oval, violet-red, juicy and pleasant; adheres to stone; a valuable market sort, hardy and adapted to light soils; nearly always produces a crop.

Moore's Arctic—Grows in large clusters; large, dark purple; flesh very fine; splendid for preserving and dessert; tree vigorous and prolific; fruit is a long keeper.

Reine Claude (Green Gage)—Small, yellowish-green when mature; flesh pale green, melting, luscious and best quality; considered the standard of excellence; tree a moderate grower. Mid-August.

Shropshire Damson—One of the best for preserving; flesh amber colored; juicy and spicy; tree vigorous, hardy and an abundant bearer.

Shipper's Pride—Large, nearly round, dark purple, juicy and sweet; a splendid shipper and good market variety; tree moderate grower, but productive.

Yellow Egg—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking; tree a free grower and very productive. Late August.



Yellow Egg Plums.



Abundance Plums.

Japanese Plums

Abundance—One of the best Japan Plums. Tree is a very rapid grower, healthy and comes into bearing quite young and yields abundantly; medium size, rich, bright cherry-red with distinct bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, juicy and tender, and excellent quality; tree vigorous and hardy.

Burbank—Medium to large, orange yellow, dotted and marbled with red; flesh meaty, yellow, sweet and good; valuable for canning and a good market plum; mid-June. Hardest and most prolific of the Japan varieties.

Climax (H)—Extremely vigorous, upright grower. Productive as Burbank, four times as large, two weeks earlier and higher color. Fruit large as an ordinary peach, deep dark red; skin firm; flesh yellow, sweet, rich, fruity, of fine quality. One of the earliest to ripen. Mr. Burbank regards this as one of his most valuable productions.

Ogon—Fruit large, round, bright golden-yellow, with faint bloom and some red on the sunny side; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy. August.

Red June—Recommended as "by all odds the best Japanese plum, ripening before Abundance." One of the vigorous, upright growers; productive; fair size; vermilion red; pleasant quality. Ripens a week before Abundance. August.

Satsuma—Large, roundish-oval with a short, blunt point; dark red, specked with greenish dots; flesh very firm, blood-red, rather coarse but good. A good canning plum. Season late and a long keeper.

Wickson—Large, heart-shaped, deep maroon-red; flesh very firm, yellow, sub-acid, rich and good; a good shipping plum; tree upright, but in some localities this variety is a shy bearer.

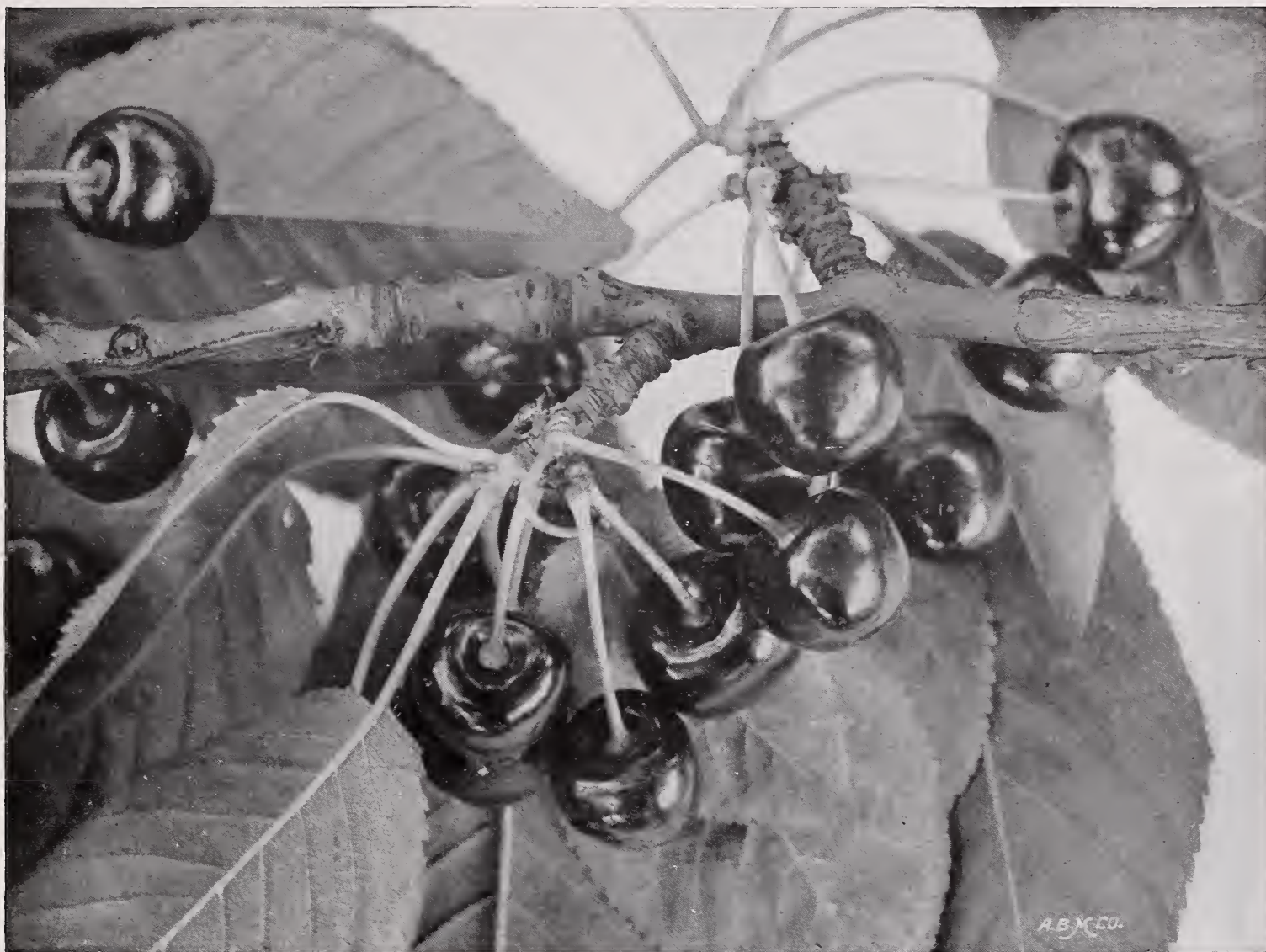
Native Plums

Surprise (Hortulana)—A variety introduced about 1899 by Mr. Martin Penning of Sleepy Eye, Minn., and it is said by many to be the finest in quality of any of the cultivated varieties in the native Miner group, also the hardest of that type. Fruit large to very large; skin medium, thick, tender; bright red; flesh pale yellow, meaty and of fine flavor; quality extra good. Season medium. Tree an upright, vigorous, healthy grower and is everywhere reported very productive. Splendid variety for either home or commercial culture, and should be in every collection.

Wild Goose—Fruit medium, red with blue bloom; flesh juicy and sweet. July.



Burbank Plums.



Montmorency Cherries.

Cherries

There are few more desirable fruits than the Cherry. They are being planted more and more each year and there is always a brisk demand on the market for good fruit. Aside from their fruit value, they make very ornamental trees for the lawn, especially the Heart and Bigerau varieties, which are strong, vigorous growers, with large, glossy leaves, and open, spreading heads. Cherries thrive in most any dry or well drained soil; the fruit is delicious whether eaten out of hand or preserved. No home garden is complete without a few cherry trees.

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish-black; half tender, juicy, rich and flavor excellent; vigorous grower and producer. June.

Dyehouse—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week earlier than Early Richmond.

Early Richmond—Medium size, dark red, melting and juicy; acid flavor; one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking; tree slender grower, exceedingly productive and very hardy; will stand the most severe weather without injury.

English Morello—Medium to large, roundish; dark red, nearly black when ripe; flesh purplish-red, meaty, juicy, slightly astringent and good; very productive. August.

Governor Wood—Large, rich, light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet; late June.

Late Duke—Large, heart-shaped, dark handsome red when fully ripe; flesh light colored, sub-acid; flavor good; one of the latest.

Large Montmorency—Large, roundish, red; flesh tender, mildly acid and good quality, larger than Early Richmond and about ten days later; very popular sort; late June.

May Duke—Large, dark red, juicy, rich; a superior and productive old sort that holds its own against all newcomers. June.

Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Ann)—A beautiful cherry of large size; pale yellow with bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and sweet; one of the best varieties for market and canning. Late.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—Heavily clustered fruits of largest size, deep crimson black; tender, juicy, well-flavored. A splendid market cherry because of its attractiveness and general good qualities. July.

Windsor—A splendid large, liver-colored cherry that hangs on a long time and rots but little. The flesh is remarkably firm and good, the tree very hardy and fruitful. Exceedingly valuable for late market and home use. July.

Wragg—Large, roundish, heart-shaped; dark crimson and when fully ripe, black or nearly so; flesh and juice light crimson, firm and good; very productive; one of the hardiest and is usually a sure cropper.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow with red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; vigorous and productive; late June.



Moorpark Apricots.

Quinces

The Quince is attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth and requires little space; is productive, gives regular crops and comes into bearing early; the fruit is much sought for canning. When put up in the proportion of one quart of quinces to about four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor. It will grow in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Fruit should be thinned out if it bears too freely.

Angers—Size medium, pear-shaped, golden-yellow; rather acid; tree a thrifty grower and bears abundantly. October.

Champion—Very large and handsome; flesh cooks as tender as an apple without hard spots; flavor delicate; tree very handsome and bears abundantly; one of the most valuable sorts; color greenish-yellow.

Missouri Mammoth—Largest quince in cultivation; perfect in shape; very aromatic; hardy.

Orange—Large, roundish, somewhat irregular with a small and short neck at the base; fine golden-yellow flesh and of excellent flavor. October.

Native Persimmons

The Persimmon makes a handsome ornamental tree, as well as being valuable for its fruit, which, though pungent when green, is sweet and palatable after the early frosts.

Early Fruiting—Good size and quality, and comes into bearing very early, begins ripening before frost.

Early Golden—First to ripen. Good quality.

Golden Gem—Large, late, one of the best flavored.

Ruby—This variety is one of the newer sorts and is reported to be one of the best.

Apricots

A beautiful and delicious fruit; a close relative of the plum and peach, combining the qualities of both. The fruit ripens after the early cherries and just before the plums and peaches; tree is as hardy as the peach and requires about the same cultivation. It ships well and commands a good price in the markets and for drying and canning, it has no superior. The Russian varieties are the most hardy, earliest and most productive.

Alexander (Russian)—Medium to small, light orange yellow, flecked with red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and good quality; hardy; very productive. July.

Budd (Russian)—Medium to large; light orange with blush on sunny side; flesh sweet, juicy, with flavor of the peach; hardy and productive. August.

Early Golden—Small, roundish-oval; pale orange with smooth skin; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of the best quality; hardy and productive; freestone.

Harris—Large, oval, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and good; tree hardy, productive. Late July.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange yellow with numerous specks and dots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and rich; tree somewhat tender and inclined to ripen unevenly. August.

Royal—Large, roundish-oval; pale orange with faintly tinged red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, sweet, high flavored, slightly sub-acid and good quality; ripens a week earlier than Moorpark; a good market variety.

Superb (Russian)—Medium, roundish-oval, smooth, light salmon with numerous red or russet dots; flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid and good; tree hardy and productive; middle of July.



Champion Quince.

Mulberries

The Mulberry is valued as an ornamental shade tree and the fruit is quite popular in some sections. Should be planted in deep, rich sandy loam. Requires little care and is of easy culture. The fruit is sprightly and refreshing and is a valuable addition to any fruit garden.

Downing's Everbearing—A beautiful tree for the lawn or street; bears an abundant supply of sweet, refreshing fruit for several weeks; berries are about one and one-half inches long; color blue-black.

New American—Equal to Downing in all respects and a much hardier tree; vigorous grower and very productive; ripe from middle of June until September; color black.

Russian—A very hardy, rapid growing timber tree of great value, especially in the West; foliage abundant and said to be very desirable for silk worm culture; fruit good size and produced in large quantities. Introduced into this country by the Menonites.

Nut Trees

There has been more attention paid to the planting of nut trees the last few years than ever before. Few farms but contain land, that if planted to nut bearing trees, would pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted. Besides the value of the wood for commercial purposes, the crop of nuts of nearly all kinds command a high price in the market.

Chestnuts

Chestnuts—Paragon and Ridgley are the best of the large varieties, these are of good quality and bear second or third year from planting.

Chestnuts (American Sweet)—The American Sweet Chestnut is much superior to both the European and Japanese kinds, although it does not yet approach in size to either of them. Chestnuts are much easier to propagate than any other nut trees and come into bearing earlier. It does not do well in limestone or clayey soils, or in wet, boggy land. The nut is sweet and well-flavored; makes a valuable shade tree for either street or lawn.



American Sweet Chestnuts.



Black Walnuts.

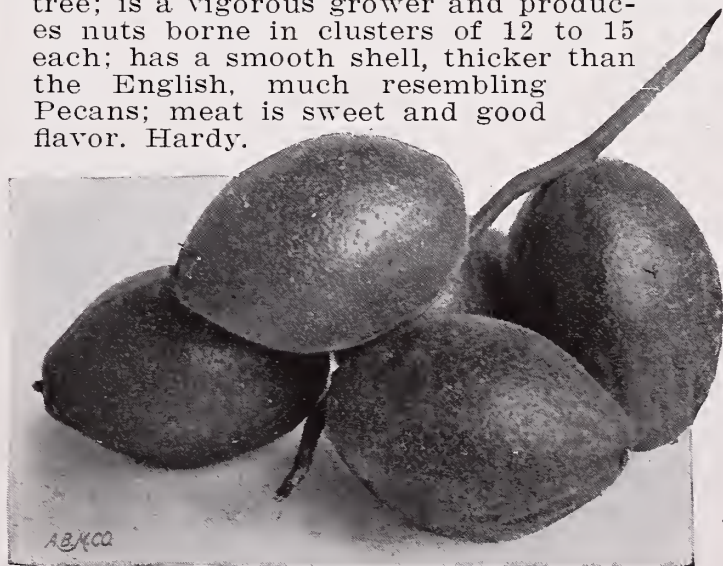
Pecans

Native hardy varieties can be grown in the central and northern part of the state where conditions are favorable.

Walnuts

Black Walnut (Juglans Nigra)—This species is a common and stately forest tree in the middle and Western states; grows from forty to sixty feet high; has an open, spreading head and is rapid in growth; produces large crops of nuts with rough hard shell containing rich oily kernels of fine flavor.

Sieboldiana—If it produced no nuts, it would be well worth cultivating as an ornamental tree; is a vigorous grower and produces nuts borne in clusters of 12 to 15 each; has a smooth shell, thicker than the English, much resembling Pecans; meat is sweet and good flavor. Hardy.



Japanese Walnuts, Sieboldiana.



Niagara Grapes.

Grapes

Everyone should have a few grape vines in the home garden. They require very little cultivation and the returns are so abundant. If proper selection of varieties is made, one may have grapes on the table for several months in the year. They can be trained over fences, trellises, or doorways, and thus be ornamental as well as useful. To grow for market, they can be planted on hillsides that are unsuitable for other crops. They should in all cases have a free exposure to the sun and air.

Agawam (Red)—Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, dark red or nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, vinous and good quality; later than Concord.

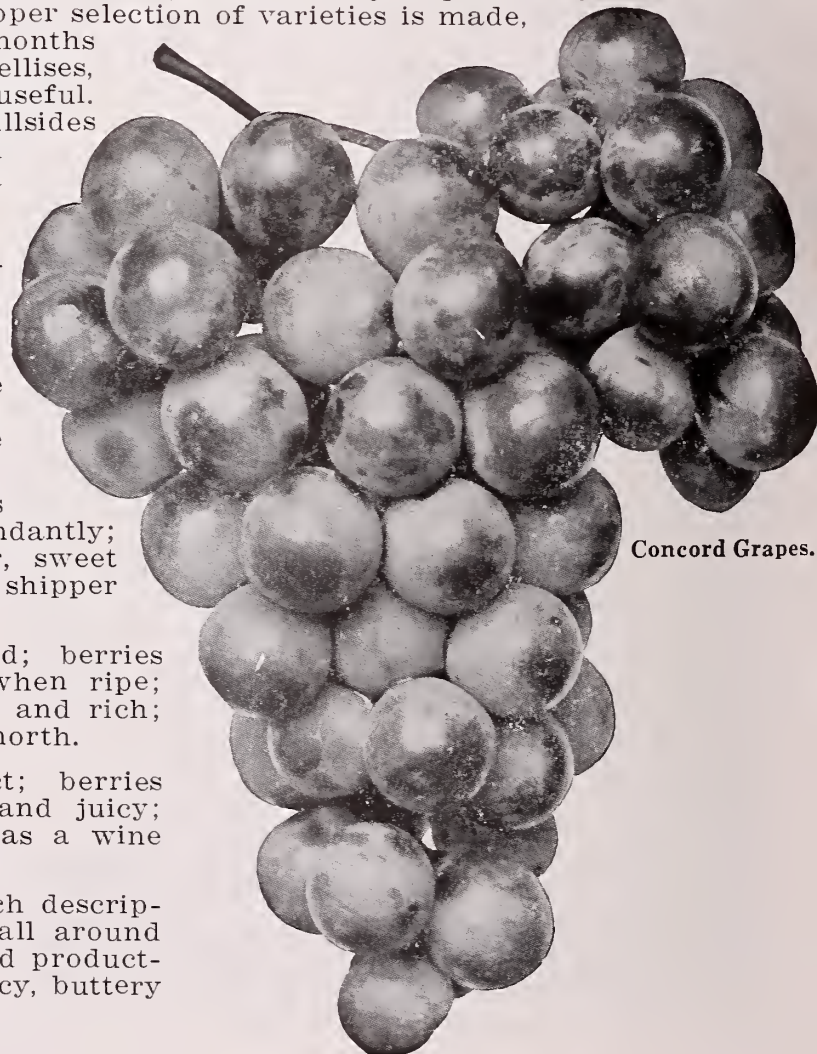
Brighton (Red)—Bunch medium to large, quite compact; flesh rich, sweet and best quality; color dark crimson or brownish-red; vine vigorous and hardy.

Campbell's Early (Black)—A strong, vigorous and hardy sort; ripens early and bears abundantly; berry large, black with blue bloom; tender, sweet and rich; good market berry; it is a good shipper and long keeper.

Catawba (Red)—Bunches medium, shouldered; berries large, deep coppery red, becoming purple when ripe; flesh somewhat pulpy, juicy, sweet, aromatic and rich; one of the latest, does not ripen well in the north.

Clinton (Black)—Bunches medium, compact; berries round, small with thin blue bloom, pulpy and juicy; hardy and late; good keeper and valuable as a wine grape.

Concord (Black)—Too well known to need much description; is considered by many to be the best all around grape grown; is extremely hardy, vigorous and productive; bunches large, compact; berries large, juicy, buttery and sweet; will succeed almost anywhere.



Concord Grapes.

Delaware (Red)—One of the best red grapes; bunch small and compact, berry small, round, beautiful light red; flesh rich, vinous, sweet, and delicious; best quality; a good market grape.

Green Mountain (White)—The earliest white grape; bunch medium to large, shouldered; berries medium, greenish-white, tender, sweet and excellent quality; combines hardiness, fruitfulness and vigor and health. A valuable sort.

Moore's Diamond (White)—A vigorous grower, entirely free from mildew and a prolific bearer; bunches large and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate greenish-white with yellow tinge when ripe; berries tender, juicy and nearly transparent, sweet and rich; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

Moore's Early (Black)—Bunch large, berry round with a heavy blue bloom, quality said to be better than Concord; hardy and prolific; good market berry; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

Niagara (White)—One of the leading white sorts; bunch large, shouldered, compact; berry large, yellowish white, juicy, vinous and sprightly, quality good; skin tough, making it a good shipper and market berry.

Pocklington (White)—The great vigor and hardiness of the vine with the beauty and size of the clusters, place this in the front rank of white grapes; berry a light lemon-yellow, tender, sweet and fine flavor; very prolific.



Delaware Grapes.

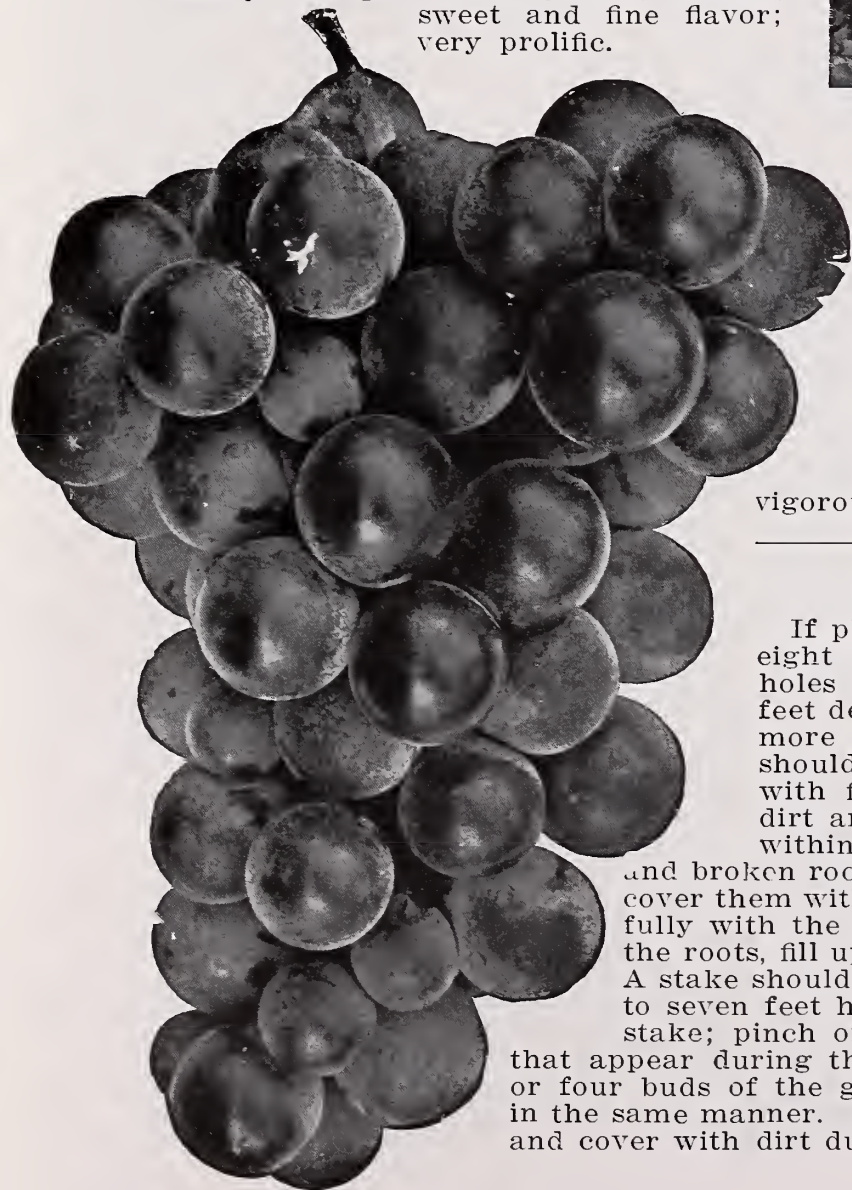
Salem (Red)—Bunch medium, shouldered and compact; vine strong and vigorous; berry large, coppery red, thin skin, sweet and sprightly; a good market berry; ripens in September.

Worden (Black)—A seedling of the Concord; bunch large and compact, berry round, black with blue bloom, pulpy, juicy and very pleasant; ripens several days earlier than Concord.

Wyoming (Red)—Bunch rather small and compact; berry medium, red, brighter than Delaware; tender, juicy, sweet and very good; hardy, vigorous and prolific; one of the best early red grapes.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING GRAPES

If planted for fastening to a trellis or arbor, should be eight feet apart; if tied to stakes, six feet apart. The holes should be dug not less than four feet wide and two feet deep. Burying bones under the roots make the vines more prolific and the fruit of better quality. The bones should be put in at the bottom of the hole and covered with fine soil, then pour on a little water to settle the dirt amongst the bones; then fill up with mellow soil to within five or six inches of the top; cut off the bruised and broken roots, straighten the roots to their natural position and cover them with fine mellow soil about two inches, packing it carefully with the hand; then sprinkle on sufficient water to moisten the roots, fill up the hole and press the dirt very firm as you fill in. A stake should be placed with each vine at the time of setting, six to seven feet high. The first year train one shoot only up to the stake; pinch off all others and also all the lateral or side shoots that appear during the first season; cut the vine down to within three or four buds of the ground. The following season train up two shoots in the same manner. It is advisable to remove most varieties from trellis and cover with dirt during the winter.



Worden Grapes.



Cumberland Raspberries.

Raspberries

The Raspberry is one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown. They are always in demand in season and command good prices on the market. For canning purposes they are unexcelled. They are easily cultivated and require little care. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year; plant in good soil in hills about four feet apart. With a little care and attention they will produce large crops of berries. For winter protection, bend the canes over and cover with straw or leaves and remove early in the spring.

It pays to plant the standard varieties of Raspberries in good, reliable stock. These varieties produce more fruit, of better quality, and with less trouble than inferior plants.

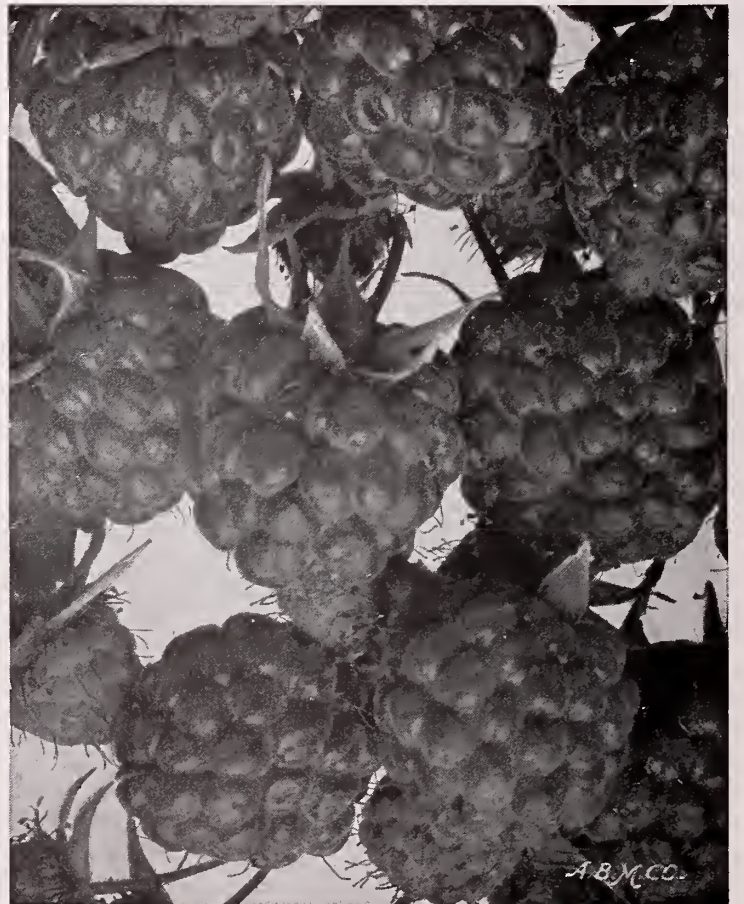
Columbian (Red)—Resembles the Shaffer, but is much better; the berry is firmer, dark red and adheres to the bushes much longer; a strong grower, attaining large size; one of the hardiest and most productive and stands at the head for canning, jams, etc.

Cumberland (Black)—The largest of all black caps; a healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well branched canes, that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm, quality about the same as Gregg; keeps and ships as well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market variety.

Cuthbert (Red)—Large, bright scarlet crimson, excellent quality, firm, juicy and refreshing; vigorous grower, hardy and productive; very popular as a home garden and market berry.

Gregg (Black)—Of good size, fine quality, productive and hardy, firm, sweet and rich; strong grower and good bearer; ripens late and evenly; good market berry.

Golden Queen—Seedling from Cuthbert; beautiful yellow; good quality.



Cuthbert Raspberries

Kansas (Black)—Large, round, firm, moderately juicy; strong grower and very productive; ripens early; considered one of the best market berries on account of its handsome appearance.

Miller (Red)—Bright red color; is a healthy, vigorous grower, canes strong, well adapted to carry their heavy load of berries, firm and a good shipper; an early ripener.

Plum Farmer—While this is not a brand new sort, having been grown in New York State for several years, it is not widely disseminated. Fine grower, being more free from diseases of black-caps than other varieties. It ripens very early and most of the fruit is produced in one week. The fruit is very large, thick meated and very firm, making a good berry to evaporate or ship to distant markets.

Blackberries

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

In many parts of the country winter protection is absolutely essential, and often adds greatly to the yield when not considered a necessity. The Blackberry, as a rule, out-yields all other members of this family, and is usually one of the most profitable to grow when properly managed—providing the climatic conditions are favorable. Cultivation should be frequent but shallow; deep cultivation disturbs the roots and induces increased suckering.

The demand for blackberries is always good.

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

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



Lucretia Dewberries.



Eldorado Blackberries.

Mersereau—Large, oval, sparkling black, sweet, rich and melting, hardy and productive.

Snyder—The hardiest blackberry known; fruit medium sized and of a good quality; a standard market variety.

Dewberries

The Dewberry is a dwarf and trailing form of the Blackberry. The fruit is highly prized as a market fruit owing to its large size and fine quality. Set the plants two feet apart in the row and cover in winter with coarse litter. Should be mulched in the spring to keep them off the ground.

Lucretia—Perfectly hardy and remarkably productive; said to be the best of this class of fruit; ripens early; is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter; sweet, luscious and melting; this variety is recommended most highly.

Ask us to place your name on file for our colored catalogue of new and valuable things we will offer for the first time, Fall 1916.

Currants

The currant is one of the most valued of the small fruits. They mature just before Raspberries and can be used either raw or cooked. Being very hardy, they do not winter-kill and are easy of cultivation, requiring little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil.

To get the best results, plant in a deep, rich soil, and give good cultivation and plenty of well-rotted manure. Keep the bush well thinned out in the center, and do not have more than four or five bearing canes at a time. The best method of renewing is, after the bush is four or five years old, to remove one of the old canes each year and leave one of the strongest new sprouts. Plant either in the fall or spring 5 by 6 feet. For the currant worm use fresh white hellebore, one ounce to two gallons of water, or dust bush with it when dew is on.

Black Naples—Very large, black, rich, tender and excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

Cherry—Large, deep red, rather acid, branches short; very productive.

Fay's Prolific—A cross between the Cherry and Victoria; one of the most popular of the red currants and immensely prolific.

Perfection—Berries are a beautiful bright red and larger than Fay's Prolific. In quality it is said to be superior to anything in the market today; rich, mild sub-acid flavor, with plenty of pulp and few seeds, clusters are long and size of berry is maintained to the end.

Pomona—Fruit of good size and flavor, bright red, has long stems and hangs in fine condition after ripening; is a good shipper; bush bears early and is wonderfully prolific; a good market sort.

White Grape—Bush vigorous and productive; clusters long; berries large; very attractive; mild flavor and good quality; a good table variety. Distinct from White Dutch.

Wilder—Clusters above medium length and berries large, bright red, of excellent quality, with mild, sub-acid flavor; ripens early and is a good keeper.



Perfection Currants.

Gooseberries

This fruit is very useful for cooking either green or ripe, and is used for canning extensively. Requires the same cultivation and treatment as currants. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows and mulch deeply, six or more inches, with straw, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened.

Downing—Fruit large, round, light green with distinct veins, soft, juicy and fine-flavored; vigorous and productive; smooth skin; one of the best.

Houghton—Medium size, pale red, sweet and juicy; vigorous grower, abundant bearer and free from mildew.

Industry—One of the best English varieties yet introduced; berries very large, dark red, hairy, rich and agreeable; bush vigorous and a great producer.

Josselyn (Red Jacket)—Large size, smooth and excellent quality; very hardy and a wonderful cropper.



Downing Gooseberries.



Senator Dunlap Strawberries.

Strawberries

Strawberries are easily placed in the front rank among small fruits, and owing to the wide range in which they can be grown, there is always a good market for several weeks of the year. No fruit lends itself so readily to the varied uses of the table or for canning purposes or preserving. They can be successfully grown in any good garden soil. Mark out the rows the desired width and set plants twelve to seventeen inches in rows; if set twelve inches in rows four feet apart, an acre will require 10,890 plants—same as if sixteen inches in rows three feet apart. Keep in rows and cultivate. A new bed should be planted every two or three years. In the early winter, when the ground is frozen, cover the whole with long straw, which should be partially removed from the row in the spring, but enough allowed to remain on the ground as mulch to keep the berries clean the following summer. The varieties that we list are all standard and the best. "S" or staminate varieties fertilize themselves. "P" or pistillate varieties require to be planted with staminate in order to produce good crops.



Aroma.

with long, penetrating roots; a good berry for dry seasons; dark crimson, firm, sub-acid, and very good; popular as a market berry.

Aroma (S)—This is our best and most profitable late Strawberry. It cannot be beaten for quantity of fruit produced, or in quality of fruit. Plants show now weakness of any kind. Fruit very large, roundish conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality, and produced in abundance. Same season as Gandy.

Brandywine (S)—A good market berry; medium to large; dark scarlet, firm and somewhat acid; a good bearer and does well in clay soil. Mid-season.

Bubach (P)—Large, conical and irregular; dark red or crimson, sweet and good quality; plant vigorous, healthy and a good bearer; popular as a home garden berry and nearby market. Mid-season.

Gandy (S)—Large, regular and conical; bright glossy crimson, firm, fine flavor, vigorous and prolific; a fine late sort and a good shipper.

Haverland (P)—Berries are large, long and light red, quality very good; a prolific bearer and plants are strong and healthy.

Senator Dunlap (S)—The great market berry; fruit medium to large, regular, bright glossy red; sweet and good quality; exceptionally firm, making it a good keeper and shipper; ripens early and continues a long time; immensely prolific. Mid-season.

Warfield (P)—Plant is a vigorous grower

Fall-bearing Strawberries



Basket of Superb Fall-Bearing Strawberries.

Of late we have had considerable inquiries for the Fall Bearing Strawberries.

Set same as other strawberries. Remove fruit stems as they appear up to about August 1st, then let them mature. Blossoms should be removed from all new set strawberries for best results, but more particularly fall bearing varieties. Fertilize your ground and cultivate well. The better the soil and care, the better the fruit and the more fruit you will obtain.

Superb (S)—This is one of the best of the Fall-bearers. Plants are strong and stand the winter well after producing a heavy crop of fruit from about Aug. 15th to November, according to season. The fruit of Superb is very large, round, rich, dark colored, glossy, attractive and smooth. Each berry is of good shape and ripens all over at once. Superb will please you and bring you nice, fresh strawberries in the late summer and fall. Try some of the Superb plants.

Progressive (S)—The berries are not as large as Superb but of equally good quality, and they yield well and, we think, will be one of the best known varieties of fall bearers in a few years. Fruit of Progressive is of good size, smooth, of good color and appearance.

Asparagus

This delicious and healthy vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no plant gives such a healthful food for such little outlay.

Prepare the ground by trenching to the depth of two feet, mixing each layer of soil as turned over with two or three inches of well-rotted manure. For private use or for marketing on a small scale, beds should be formed five feet wide, with three rows planted in each; one in the middle, and one on each side, a foot from the edge; the distance of the plants in the rows, 9 inches; the alleys between the beds should be two feet wide. In planting, a line is set and a cut made, a little slanting, to the depth of 6 or 8 inches, according to the size of the plant. The plants are then laid against the side of the trench, at the distance already stated, care being taken to properly spread the roots. The crown or top of the plant should be covered about two inches.

Conover's Colossal—A standard kind of first-class quality. Tender and high flavored; valuable market and garden sort.

Palmetto—Extensively grown for market on account of earliness, large size and fine appearance.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This very desirable vegetable comes early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie-making and stewing. It is also valuable for medicinal purposes. A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about one inch below the surface. Top dress in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring.

Linneaus—This variety produces a small stem of fine quality; early; excellent for cooking.



Conover's Colossal Asparagus.



A Distinctive Arrangement of Ornamentals.

Ornamental Department

A great many people are beginning to realize that by expending a little time and study they can have well-kept and attractive grounds, adding to the beauty and comfort of the home and increasing the value of the property. If the grounds surrounding the house are extensive, beautiful effects can be produced by planting shade trees, shrubs, vines and flowers according to some pre-arranged plan. If the grounds are small, a few shrubs, such as the Altheas, Hydrangeas, Spireas, etc., can be made very effective at a small cost and give great comfort and satisfaction not only to yourself, but your neighbors. Real estate owners who have vacant property to sell are beginning to plant fine trees and shrubs, knowing that they can secure a larger percentage on their investment when the ground is sold, as purchasers will pay more for a fine looking lot than one given over to unsightly surroundings. We would also emphasize the fact that you should **buy none but the best.** Few people realize the importance of getting started right. A little thought will convince you that it is not the quantity but the quality that counts. Buy none but the best stock, properly grown by reliable nurserymen, who have given their best thought to the careful propagation of the best varieties. We have a large stock of all kinds of shade trees, ornamental shrubs, etc., that has been selected with the greatest care and attention, both as to variety and quality.

How to Plant

A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Do not make the mistake of planting at random all over the grounds. Trees and the larger shrubs may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house. In laying out the grounds, make as few walks as possible. Upright shrubs, roses and flowers should be planted in clumps, each kind by itself, and avoid making the lawn look like a checker-board. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants pruned annually. Mass the trees and beds on the boundaries so as to leave a broad space for the lawn, and where there is a pretty view leave an opening. Where there is an unsightly object, conceal it by planting trees or climbing vines. Do not plant large trees near the house, except enough on the sunny side for shade.

Groups of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark or foliage, and groups of flowering trees and shrubs are highly effective and should be more generally planted.

Vines should be planted near to and allowed to climb upon and about the house, or trained on posts, trellises, arbors or stakes placed in suitable locations on the lawn.

New Varieties

We are constantly adding to our list of ornamentals, as well as in other departments. Before placing new varieties on the market, we give them a thorough trial in the nursery, and thus weed out undesirable varieties, offering only the best in each class.

Varieties Not Listed

In every large, well-conducted nursery there are many varieties of extra size, but in too small quantities to list in the catalogue; also new varieties which have not been thoroughly tested. If you wish any variety in a special size or variety not listed, write to us for special quotations, and if we have it in stock, we shall be pleased to supply.

Upright Deciduous Trees

AILANTHUS - Tree of Heaven

A. Glandulosa—From Japan. A lofty, rapidly growing tree, with long elegant, feathery foliage, free from all diseases and insects. One of the most distinct of ornamental trees.

ASH - Fraxinus

American White Ash (F. Americana)—A well known native tree; tall, very straight, with broad, round head and dense foliage.

Green Ash (F. Lanceolata; F. Viridis)—A tree of medium size with slender spreading branches forming a shapely round head; grows 50 to 60 feet high.

BEECH - Fagus

American Beech (F. Ferruginea)—A large, stately native tree; smooth bark, spreading branches and symmetrical head; grows 80 to 100 feet high; one of the handsomest for lawns or streets.

Purple-Leaved Beech (F. Purpurea)—Originated in Germany. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 50 to 60 feet high; the foliage in spring is a deep purple, changing to crimson in the fall.

BIRCH - Betula

European White Birch (B. Alba)—Remarkable for its elegance. A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches; quite erect when young, but afterwards assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering it very effective for landscapes or lawns.



Purple-Leaved Beech.

Purple-Leaved Birch (B. Atropurpurea)—A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the birches and having purple foliage; branches are slightly pendulous.



Catalpa Bungei

CATALPA

Chinese Catalpa (C. Bungei)—A remarkable species forming a dense, round, umbrella-like head; grows only three or four feet high and twice as broad, forming a pretty dome-shaped head of great, soft, leathery leaves. The leaves are laid with shingle-like precision. Hardy strong growing unique. It is very desirable when grafted on stems five to eight feet high for border along drive, walk, or around a park where you do not desire tall trees.

Hardy Catalpa (C. Speciosa)—A variety which is said to have originated in the West; it is very hardy and a rapid grower and is being extensively planted for commercial purposes; has broad, deep green leaves and beautiful large blossoms, making it a highly ornamental tree for lawn or street. Valuable for planting in groves for growing poles, posts and railroad ties.

CHESTNUT - Castanea

American Sweet Chestnut (C. Americana)—The well known variety. A stately tree with spreading head; when in full bloom, one of the handsomest trees; produces a quantity of edible nuts.

CRAB - Pyrus

Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab (P. Angustifolia)—One of the most beautiful of the flowering crabs; tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color; very popular for lawns, as it blooms when quite young.



American Elm.

CHESTNUT, HORSE - Aesculus

Common or White Flowering (A. Hippocastanum)—A handsome tree of regular form, with showy foliage and covered in the spring with panicles of white flowers marked with red. As a lawn or street tree it has no superior.

Double Flowering Horse Chestnut (A. H. var. alba flore pleno)—A superb tree with double white flowers in large panicles and of fine pyramidal habit; it is one of the best of the ornamental trees.

Red Flowering Horse Chestnut (A. H. var. rubicunda)—One of the finest trees in cultivation; flowers a showy red; blooms a little later than the white; when the two varieties are planted together they make a very effective contrast.

DOGWOOD - Cornus

White Flowering Dogwood (C. Florida)—Grows from 20 to 25 feet high; spreading irregular form; flowers produced in spring before the leaves appear, about 3½ inches in diameter, white and showy, very durable, lasting two weeks; foliage is a grayish-green, glossy and handsome, turning to a deep red in the fall; a valuable tree for ornamental planting.

Dogwood—Red Flowering—As large as white flowering, bright pink, showy, fine.

ELM - Ulmus

American White Elm (U. Americana)—A magnificent tree growing 80 to 100 feet high, with drooping, spreading branches; one of the grandest of our native trees; makes a beautiful lawn or street tree.

KOELREUTERIA

Varnish Tree (K. Paniculata)—A small, hardy, round-headed tree with fine-lobed leaves and large panicles of showy yellow flowers the latter end of July; leaves change in the fall to a fine yellow; grows to 25 to 30 feet high.

LARCH - Larix

American Larch (L. Americana)—A tall tree, forming a pyramidal head; bark reddish-brown, branches slender; leaves long and slender, of a light blue color; canes small and oval; makes a very beautiful lawn tree and is also serviceable as a wind-break.

European Larch (L. Europea)—A native of the Alps of the South of Europe; an elegant growing, pyramidal tree. Valuable for timber. Leaves are deciduous, soft, light green, fading in autumn to beautiful yellow tints. Only suitable for well-drained soils.

LOCUST - Gleditschia

Honey Locust (G. Tricanthos)—A rapid-growing native tree with powerful spines and delicate foliage; the greenish flowers appearing in early summer are followed by flat pods 8 to 10 inches long; used extensively for hedges.

LOCUST or ACACIA - Robinia

Black or Yellow Locust (R. Pseud-acacia)—A native tree of large size, rapid growth and valuable for timber as well as ornamental; flowers are white or yellowish, very fragrant and appear in June.



Horse Chestnut, White Flowering.



OFFICE, SHOPS AND CELLARS

A very small portion of the cellars is visible in this photograph. The cellars can be entirely closed protecting the stock from



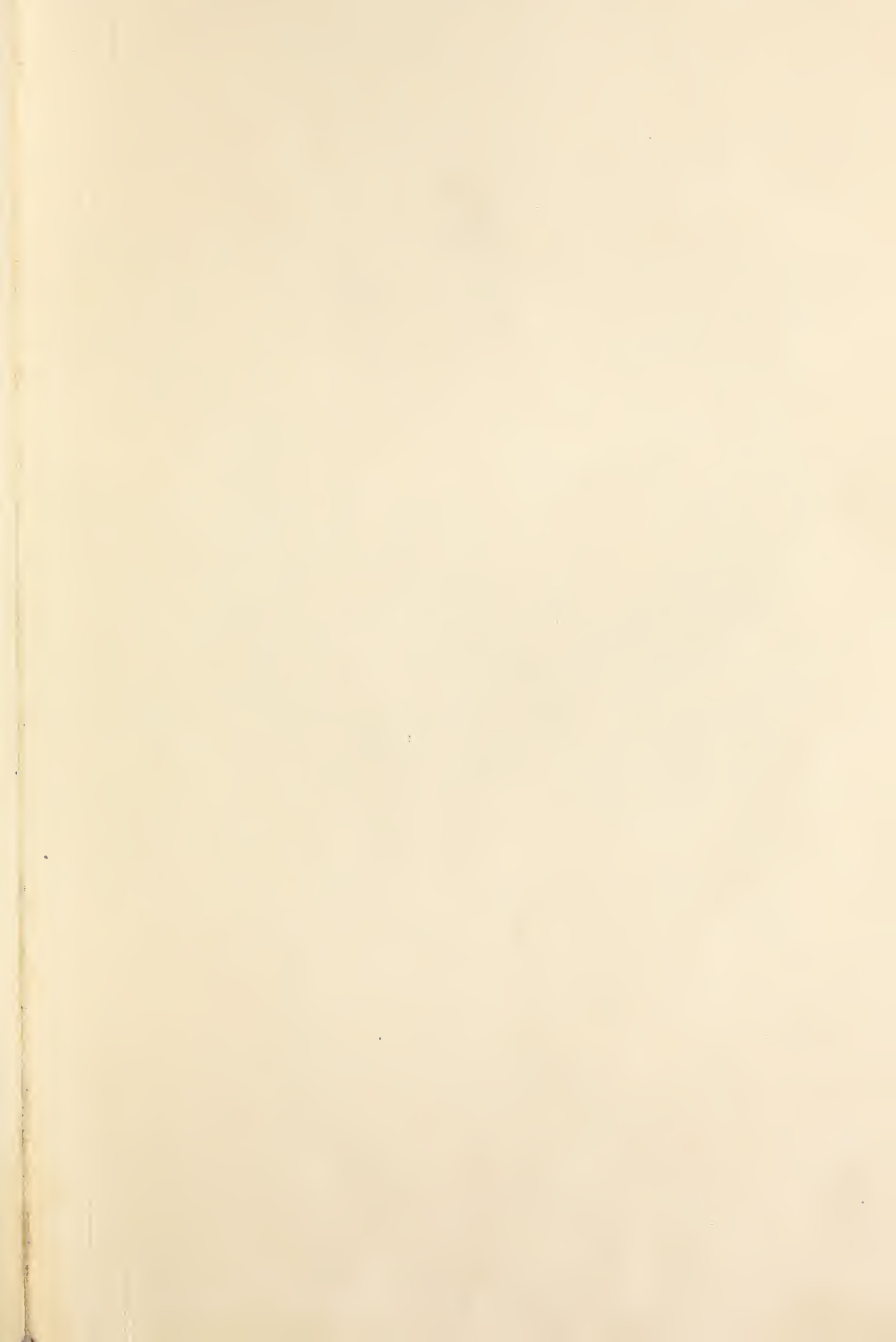
OF C. M. HOBBS & SONS

cellars have a capacity of 100 car loads. The packing shed
and which is an important item to the planter.



OFFICE, SHOPS AND CELLARS OF C. M. HOBBS & SONS

A very small portion of the cellars is visible in this photograph. The cellars have a capacity of 100 car loads. The packing shed can be entirely closed protecting the stock from sun and wind which is an important item to the planter.





American Linden.

LINDEN - Tilia**American Linden or Basswood (T. Americana)**

—Grows about 60 feet high, rapid growing, large size, forming a broad round-topped head; leaves broadly oval, dark green above, light green underneath; flowers are creamy-white, fragrant; a splendid street or lawn tree.

European Linden (T. Europea)—A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers; the leaves change in the fall to beautiful tones of yellow and brown.

European Broad Leaved Linden (T. var. platiphylla)—A tree about the same size as the above, but distinguished by its larger and rougher leaves and more regular growth.

Silver Leaved Linden (T. Argentea)—Showy, heart-shaped foliage, light green above and silvery underneath; grows about forty feet high; its handsome form and foliage make it one of the best of our ornamental trees.

TAXODIUM - Cypress

T. Distichum (Deciduous)—A distinct and handsome tree of slender habit, with soft, feathery foliage. The trunk is as straight as an arrow and tapers regularly from base to tip, as stiff and dignified as a church spire.

MOUNTAIN ASH - Sorbus

European Mountain Ash (S. Aucuparia)—A fine tree with dense and regular head; covered from midsummer to winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Oak Leaved Mountain Ash (S. Quercifolia)—A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit; foliage deeply lobed, bright green above and downy underneath; one of the finest lawn trees.

MULBERRY - Morus

Russian Mulberry (M. Alba Tartarica)—See Mulberries, page 21.

MAGNOLIA**Chinese Species and their Hybrids.**

These sorts flower very early, even before the leaves appear, many varieties are fragrant and the display of color is grand. They are best transplanted in the spring. All of our Magnolias of these varieties are imported plants (Holland grown) and each tree has ball of earth attached to the roots and wrapped in burlap, ensuring safety in transplanting; and each tree is well set with flower buds, giving a profusion of flowers the first season.

Alexander's Magnolia S. (M. Alexandrina)—Closely resembling *M. Soulangeana* in color of flowers, but a few days earlier.

Cucumber Tree (M. Acuminata)—A majestic pyramidal tree growing to a height of 90 feet, with large bluish-green leaves 6 to 8 inches long; flowers yellowish-white; fruit when green resembles a cucumber.

Lenne's Hybrid S. (M. Lennei)—A variety of great beauty. The large flowers are of deep rose color, the foliage tropical and heavy, the tree vigorous and profuse blooming, frequently opening flowers at intervals through the summer.

M. Alba Superba. D.—A very fine white variety.

Purple Magnolia (Syn. Obovata) S. (M. Purpurea)—Deep purple, pink in throat; a dwarf, bushy variety; blooms at intervals all summer.

Showy Magnolia, S. (M. Speciosa)—The flowers of this species are a trifle smaller and lighter-colored than *Soulangeana*; they open about a week later, and remain perfect on the tree longer than those of any other Chinese Magnolia. Very hardy.

Soulange's Magnolia S. (M. Soulangeana)—One of the hardiest and finest of foreign Magnolias, resembling *Conspicua* in flower and habit. Its flowers are from 3 to 5 inches across, cup-shaped, white and rosy violet, opening a little later than *Conspicua*.

Syn. Halleana. S. (M. Stellata)—A pretty dwarf form that opens its snowy, semi-double flowers in April, earlier than any other Magnolia; their fragrance is pronounced and delicate. Rare. Perfectly hardy.



Magnolia Soulangeana.



Norway Maple.

MAPLE - Acer

Box Elder or Ash Leaved Maple (*A. Negundo*)
—Large, spreading tree of rapid growth, 70 feet high; foliage smaller than in other Maples; very frequently planted for wind-breaks and timber; very hardy.

Norway Maple (*A. Platanoides*)—A large, handsome tree, with broad, deep green foliage; has a very compact growth; attains a height of 40 feet; a valuable tree for parks, lawns or streets.



Pin Oak.



Ash-Leaved Maple.

Schwedler's Maple (*A. Platanoides Schwedlerii*)
—A beautiful variety with very large bronzed leaves and young shoots of the same color; a vigorous grower and a most effective ornamental tree; grows about 50 ft. high.

Silver Leaved or Soft Maple (*A. Dasycarpum*)
—A rapid growing tree of large size; irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silvery beneath; a favorite street and park tree; attains about the same height or taller than the Norway.

Sugar or Hard Maple (*A. Saccharum*)—A well known native tree, valuable both for the production of sugar and wood; very desirable as an ornamental shade tree.

Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple (*A. Wierii Laciniatum*)—A variety of the Silver-leaved and one of the most beautiful with cut or dissected foliage; rapid growth, shoots slender and drooping; ranks among the best as an attractive lawn or street tree.

OLIVE - Eleagnus

Russian Olive (*E. Angustifolia*)—A very large shrub or small tree; leaves narrow, and silvery-white; flowers yellow and fragrant; very hardy.

OAK - Quercus

Pin Oak (*Q. Palustris*)—A magnificent tree for lawn and street planting, with deep green foliage which changes to a rich scarlet and yellow in the fall; a most shapely and graceful tree.

Red Oak (*Q. Rubra*)—Makes a tree of great height, 80 to 100 feet; a native of large size and rapid growth; leaves dark dull green, turning to orange and brown in autumn; acorns very large; a beautiful specimen tree for park and street planting.

Scarlet Oak (*Q. Coccinea*)—A rapid growing pyramidal tree, especially beautiful in the fall when the foliage changes from green to a bright scarlet; very symmetrical in outline.

PLUM - Prunus

Purple Leaved Plum (*P. Pissardi*)—Tree of medium size; wood and leaves dark purple; fruit is also purple until ripened; a native of Persia; one of the most conspicuous ornamental trees.

POPLAR - *Populus*

Balm of Gilead (*P. Balsamifera Candicaris*)—

A strong growing, spreading native tree, esteemed for its vigor and hardiness; leaves broad and heart-shaped, green above and rusty-white beneath; makes a good street tree, and is perhaps the best of the poplars for shade.

Carolina Poplar (*P. Monolifera*)—Pyramidal in form and vigorous in growth; leaves large, glossy, pale to deep green; valuable for street planting on account of its rapid growth.

Lombardy—Being of a high, spire-like growth, it is a favorite in landscape work for breaking the monotony of lower, round-top trees. Leaves glossy green above, silvery beneath. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy. Very rapid growing; hardy.



Lombardy Poplar.



Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn.

Volga Poplar (*P.*)—Attains a height of 60 to 80 feet; well-known for its erect growth and tall, spirey form; an indispensable tree for landscape gardening to break the monotony of most other trees. Has the compact, upright habit of the Lombardy; hardy and holds its foliage well.

RED BUD - *Cercis*

Judas Tree or Red Bud (*C. Canadensis*)—A medium size tree with large irregular head and perfect heart-shaped leaves; derives its name Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish-pink blossoms with which it is covered in early spring before the foliage appears; one of the finest ornamental trees.

SALISBURIA

Maiden Hair or Ginkgo (*S. Adiantifolia*)—Very effective for lawns, foliage fern-like, yellowish-green, marked with delicate, hair-like lines. The fruits which mature in the fall have a sweetish, resinous taste.

SYCAMORE

American Sycamore or Plane Tree (*P. Occidentalis*)—A well-known tree, very common throughout the United States; leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp pointed; branches are wide spreading.

Oriental Plane or European Sycamore (*P. Orientalis*)—A rapid growing, erect tree with bright green foliage; much more esteemed than the American variety as a shade tree; very desirable for parks, streets and lawns.

THORN - *Crataegus*

Double White Thorn (*Oxyacantha*, var. *alba flore pleno*)—A small tree, with spreading, spiny branches; very hardy and will thrive in any dry soil; has small double, white flowers; a very highly ornamental tree.

Double Pink Thorn (*C. Oxyacantha*, var. *rosea flore pleno*)—Same as above, but with flowers of a beautiful pink color.

English Hawthorn (*C. Oxyacantha*)—The well-known English variety extensively used for hedges; flowers single white.

Paul's Double Scarlet (*C. Oxyacantha*, var. *coccinea flore pleno*)—Flowers a bright carmine red; superior to any of its color.

TULIP TREE - Liriodendron

Tulip Tree (Whitewood, *Liriodendron tulipifera*)—One of the grandest of our native trees. Of tall, pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves, and beautiful tulip-like flowers.

WALNUT

Black—(See page 21).

WILLOW - Salix

Russian Golden (*S. Vitellina aurea*)—At the present time one of the most planted of all the willows and a very important tree, both from an economical and ornamental standpoint. It makes a round-topped tree of symmetrical form. One of its strongest ornamental features is the bright, clear, golden-yellow bark, which offers a pleasing contrast wherever it is used. The variety which is now generally grown under this name is quite distinct from that to which it was formerly given.

Weeping Trees**BIRCH - Betula**

Cut Leaved Weeping Birch (*B. Alba*, var. *pendula laciniata*)—Undoubtedly one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees; tall and slender, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, delicately cut foliage; makes an attractive specimen; growth vigorous.

ELM - Ulmus

Camperdown Weeping Elm (*U. Scabra*, var. *pendula*)—This forms one of the most picturesque of the drooping trees; forms a large, umbrella-like head, spreading many feet in every direction; very rapid grower, making a growth of several feet in a season; leaves are large, dark green and glossy and cover the tree with a dense mass of verdure.



Tea's Weeping Mulberry.



Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch.

MOUNTAIN ASH - Pyrus

Weeping Mountain Ash (*P. Sorbus Aucuparia*, var. *pendula*)—A beautiful tree of rapid growth and decidedly pendulous and trailing habit. One of the most desirable of lawn trees.

MULBERRY - Morus

Teas's Weeping Mulberry (*M. Alba*, var. *tartarica pendula*)—One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees; forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground; admirably adapted to ornamenting lawns or cemetery; the foliage is beautiful and healthy; will withstand the cold of the North and the heat of the South; in every way a most desirable tree.

WILLOW - Salix

Babylonian Weeping Willow (*S. Babylonica*)—The well-known, common weeping willow; makes a large tree with drooping branches. Very fine for planting on the margin of streams and ponds.

Thurlo—Strong, upright, with smaller branches drooping; puts out early and has good foliage through the season; probably the best willow.

Wisconsin Weeping.—A large tree with long, drooping branches, similar to the *Babylonica*, but much hardier.

If you will make the request we will send you our catalogue in colors of new and valuable things to be offered for the first time in fall of 1916.

Evergreens

Evergreen should be included in all ornamental planting. They are equally ornamental if used as individual specimens on the lawn, for massing or for backgrounds of shrubbery or perennials. They are indispensable for shelter-belts and screens.

ARBORVITAE - *Thuja*

American Arborvitae (*T. Occidentalis*)—A beautiful native tree commonly known as white cedar; valuable for screens and hedges. Erect, pyramidal habit, with soft, light green foliage.

American Golden—Pyramidal, clear yellow tips, the most decided color of the golden varieties; hardy.

Berkman's Golden Arborvitae (*T. Biota Aurea Nana*)—A very dwarf, compact shrub with golden yellow foliage, very popular and one of the best evergreens.

Compacta—Dense growing, globular, with leaves of light grayish green.

Douglas' Golden Arborvitae (*aurea Douglasi*)—Hardest of its color. Of free growth, with long, slender branchlets.

Ericoides—Dwarf and pyramidal, with heath-like leaves of grayish green.

Globe Arborvitae (*globosa*)—A dense round shrub, with pretty light green foliage.

Golden Arborvitae (*T. Occidentalis*, var. *Aurea*)—Broad, bushy grower with deep golden foliage; very ornamental.

Golden Siberian Arborvitae—Young shoots of golden yellow.

Hovey's Golden Arborvitae (*aurea Hoveyi*)—Is a distinct, compact, hardy American seedling; dense and conical, with light golden green foliage.



Concolor Fir.



American Arborvitae.

Pyramidal Arborvitae (*T. Occidentalis*, var. *pyramidalis*)—A densely branched variety forming a perfect column; holds its shape without trimming or pruning; hardy, and will succeed anywhere the American Arborvitae does; a very ornamental type for many kinds of planting.

Pyramidal Oriental—Upright, compact, lively green; a little tender.

Pumila—Dwarf, dense, dark green; fine for contrasts.

Siberian Arborvitae (*T. Occidentalis*, var. *Siberica*)—Exceedingly hardy and keeps its color well into the winter; compact and pyramidal; of great value for lawns, screens and hedges.

Tom Thumb—Similar to *T. ericoides*, but smaller and more compact. Good for low hedges.

T. orientalis aurea—A fine little globe-shaped bush of bright yellow. The Chinese or Eastern Arborvitae need some protection in our climate.

Vervaeneana—Small and dense, with slender branchlets and foliage variegated with yellow.

FIR - *Abies*

Balsam Fir (*A. Balsamea*)—A very erect, regular pyramidal tree with dull, dark green foliage; rapid growth and very hardy.

Concolor Fir (*A. Concolor*)—A very beautiful species with yellow bark on the young branches; leaves green, arranged in double rows; equal in color and beauty to the Colorado Blue Spruce.

JUNIPER - *Juniperus*

Irish Juniper (*J. Communis*, var. *Hibernica*)—A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense conical outline, resembling a pillar of green.

Red Cedar (*J. Virginia*)—A well-known native tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage; very attractive in winter when the golden bronze of the young growth contrasts with the dark green of the older.

Savin Juniper (*J. Sabina*)—A dwarf, spreading shrub with trailing branches; thrives in poor soils and is valuable for rock work.

Swedish Juniper (*J. Communis*, var. *suecica*)—A small sized, handsome pyramidal tree with yellowish-green foliage; quite hardy.

PINE - Pinus**Austrian Pine** (*Pinus Laricio*, var. *Austriaca*)

—Is one of the best of the foreign species for this country. Its growth, even when young, is characteristically stout and sturdy. A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree of grand size; very dark and massive in effect, and when planted in an appropriate location is distinct and unique.

Dwarf Mugho Pine (*P. montana*, var. *Mughus*)

A unique Alpine species, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush. Used for planting on rocky banks, terrace slopes, small lawns, rockeries and near the sea.

P. ponderosa—A lofty tree from our western coast. Hardy, quick-growing, with long needles of silvery green.**Scotch Pine** (*P. sylvestris*)—Dense, broadly pyramidal, luxuriant in growth, with strong, erect shoots and silvery needles.

White, or Weymouth Pine (*P. Strobus*)—Tall, stately and most beautiful of all our native Pines; this is also among the quickest-growing, longest-lived and most generally useful. The needles are long, silvery blue, and plummy in effect; the tree grows naturally into symmetrical specimens and makes a most imposing feature on the lawn when grown singly. It is particularly valuable for the formation of fine backgrounds and shelter-belts for large lawns. A valuable timber tree for even the poorest soils.

JAPAN CYPRESS - Retinospora

As miniature trees, these handsome, neat-growing evergreens are unequaled. The group includes species very different in habit, and a number of bright, distinct colors. They give exceedingly pretty effects in outdoor grouping, and, grown in tubs or window boxes, are valuable for house decoration in winter. Outdoor plantings need some protection in winter.

Golden Japan Cypress (*Retinispora pisifera*, var. *plumosa aurea*)—One of the few really golden evergreens. The color of the young growth contrasts strongly with the darker shade of the older foliage. Striking and useful in many ways.

Plumosa—Densely conical, and with fern-like leaves of bright green, carried on erect, plummy branches.

R. obtusa, var. gracilis aurea—A neat and graceful bush, with fern-like young shoots of a fine golden hue.

R. pisifera—Of more open growth than the *Obtusa* varieties, with erect branches, pendulous at the tips; foliage feathery, light green, glaucous beneath.

Silver-tipped Japan Cypress (var. *plumosa argentea*)—The young growth on the tips of the branches is creamy white, giving the bush a pretty silver-mottled effect.



Savin Juniper.



Colorado Blue Spruce.

Thread-branched Japan Cypress (var. *filifera*)

—Of unique and showy habit, always noticeable. The leading shoot grows upright, the branches are nearly horizontal, with long, drooping, tasseled ends. Pyramidal in outline; bright green.

Var. squarrosa—A handsome, medium-sized lawn tree of dense growth. The silvery blue foliage is almost white when young, almost violet in winter, and arranged in curious spiral form.

SPRUCE - Picea

Black Hills Spruce (*P. Nigra*)—A beautiful tree with drooping branches and fine yew-like foliage; perfectly hardy.

Colorado Blue Spruce (*P. Pungens*)—One of the most beautiful and hardy of all the Spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage a rich light bluish-green.

Douglas' Spruce (*A. Douglasii*)—A native of Colorado; large, conical form; branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, silvery white below.

Engelmann's Spruce (*P. Engelmanni*)—Resembles the Colorado Blue Spruce in general effect; foliage coloring from bluish-green to steel blue; needles are not as long and are more soft and flexible.

Hemlock Spruce (*P. Canadensis*)—A graceful and beautiful native tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, distinct from all other trees; a handsome lawn tree and makes a very ornamental hedge.

Koster's Blue Spruce (*P. Pungens*, var. *Kosteriana*)—A type of the Colorado Blue Spruce: it is the highest colored and most striking of all the Evergreens for lawn planting; the foliage is a rich and beautiful silvery-blue; very hardy.

White Spruce (*P. Alba*)—A native tree of medium size and pyramidal form; bark light colored and foliage silvery-gray; very hardy.



Hydrangea Arborescens. (See page 43.)

Ornamental Shrubs

Until seen, one can not appreciate the effect that can be brought out by properly arranging and grouping the wonderful assortment of foliage, ranging in color from the darkest green and purple to light orange and silver tints. For hedges, and for giving privacy to home grounds, they are indispensable; and if selected with reference to period of blooming, it is possible to have flowers continuously from April to November. No yard is complete without one or more beautiful flowering shrubs. Irregular groups or masses of shrubs arranged against buildings, fences or property lines are much more effective than single specimens. A good arrangement of shrubs provides wide open spaces near the center of the lawn.

ACACIA - Robinia Flowering Locust

Rose Acacia (*R. Hispida*)—A native species of spreading, irregular habit; long clusters of pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers in June and at intervals through the season; foliage a light green.

Rose Acacia (*R. Neo-Mexicana*)—Grows five to six feet high; branches covered with stiff prickles; flowers rose-color in drooping racemes.

ALTHEA - Hibiscus Syriacus

Rose of Sharon—One of the most showy and beautiful of shrubs; flowers large, double and many brilliant colors; blooms freely in August and September, when few other trees and shrubs are in blossom.

Ardens—Violet color; petals quilled; very large and double.

Boule de Feu—Violet-red color; very double; blooms late.

Coelstis—Single; flowers blue.

Duchess de Brabant—Reddish-lilac color, very large and double.

Elegantissima—Double white and pink; free.

Rubra Flore Pleno—Single red.

Jean de Arc—One of the best; pure white and double.

Lady Stanley—Very double; white with beautiful blush.

Totus Albus—Single, pure white, very fine.

Variegated Leaved—Foliage finely marked with light yellow; flowers purple and double.



Althea Hedge.

ALMOND - *Amygdalus*

Pink Double Flowered Almond (*A. Flore pleno Rosea*)—A vigorous, beautiful tree, covered in May with rose-colored blossoms like small roses; hardy.

White Double Flowered Almond (*A. Flore pleno Alba*)—Same as above except blossoms are pure white.

AZALEA

A. Mollis—A hardy species from Japan, and one of the most valuable flowering shrubs; flowers large and showy yellow and different shades of red.

Ghent Azalea (*A. Pontica*)—Grows three to four feet high, with small, hairy leaves and yellow, red and orange flowers.

Azalea (*Hinodegiri*)—A new variety from Japan; bright red; the showiest of all the hardy Azaleas.

BARBERRY - *Berberis*

Canadian Barberry (*B. Canadensis*)—A native variety of shrub or small tree with handsome foliage, and yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bright colored fruit; very ornamental in the fall and winter.

European Barberry (*B. Vulgaris*)—A handsome shrub with yellow flowers in May or June, followed by orange-scarlet fruit.

Japanese Barberry (*B. Thunbergii*)—From Japan; of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in the fall; is very ornamental when used as a hedge.

Purple Leaved Barberry (*B. Vulgaris*, var. *purpurea*)—Grows three to five feet high; foliage and fruit violet purple; very effective in groups or masses; yellow blossoms.

BUCKTHORN - *Rhamnus*

R. Cartharticus—A very fine, vigorous, hardy shrub of European origin, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit; a popular hedge plant.

CALYCANTHUS - Sweet Scented Shrub

C. Floridus—A native species with double purple flowers; very fragrant and the wood is also fragrant; foliage rich dark green; blooms in June and at intervals afterward.

CARAGANA - Siberian Pea

Siberian Pea Tree (*C. Arborescens*)—A shrub or low tree with pea-shaped yellow flowers; hardy and useful for massing.



Azalea Mollis.

CURRENT - *Ribes*

Crimson Flowered Currant (*R. Sanguineum*)—A native variety with deep red flowers, blooms early in the spring.

Crandall's—A seedling from the West; blooms profusely; bright yellow flowers; fruit of a red black color.

Gordon's Flowering Currant (*R. Gordonianum*)—Very hardy and profuse blooming; flowers are beautiful crimson and yellow in pendent bunches; blooms in May.

Yellow Flowered Currant (*R. Aureum*)—A native species with beautiful shining foliage and yellow flowers.

CEPHALANTHUS

Button Bush (*C. Occidentalis*)—A tall-growing native shrub with globe-shaped heads of white flowers in July.



Japanese Barberry Hedge.



Planting of Deutzia.

COLUTEA

Bladder Senna (*C. Arborescens*)—A large shrub with small, delicate foliage, and yellow pea-blossom shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish pods.

DESMODIUM

Sweet Pea Shrub (*D. Penduleflorum*)—A low growing shrub having rose-purple pea-shaped blossoms in great profusion; blooms in September and continues until late October; tops die down after frost, but come up again in the spring; a valuable shrub for massing or borders.

DEUTZIA

Golden Leaved Deutzia (*D. gracilis*, var. *aurea*)—Foliage a beautiful yellow; flowers white and more showy than the slender branches.

Double Flowered Deutzia (*D. Crenata flore pleno*)—A very hardy shrub with luxuriant foliage and a profusion of double white flowers tinged with rose, produced in late June on long racemes; one of the most desirable in cultivation.

Lemoine (*D. Lemoinei*)—Flowers pure white; shrub dwarf and free flowering; excellent for forcing.

Pride of Rochester—Produces large, double white flowers, tinged with rose; vigorous grower, profuse bloomer and one of the earliest to bloom.

Slender Branched Deutzia (*D. Gracilis*)—Of dwarf habit; flowers pure white; one of the first to bloom; fine for pot culture and winter blooming.

DOGWOOD - Cornus

European Red Dogwood (*C. Sanguinea*)—A valuable shrub for grouping and massing; very ornamental in winter when the bark is blood red; foliage variegated in summer.

Red Osier Dogwood (*S. Stolonifera*)—Produces white flowers in early June; in winter young shoots are a blood red color.

Golden - Barked Dogwood (*C. Stolonifera aurea*)—A striking contrast when planted with the red-barked variety.

Siberian Dogwood—Free growing, 6 to 10 feet tall, and very hardy; forms a small, handsome tree in some situations; its clusters of small, white flowers in early summer are very dainty, and its bark is a showy, dark red in winter. All the Siberian Dogwoods bear in early fall a profusion of whitish blue berries, making them distinctly ornamental after the flowers have gone.

Variegated Leaved Dogwood (*C. Elegantisima Variegata*)—Foliage a pale yellow, turning to a rose color in the fall;

branches blood red. A very beautiful and attractive shrub for lawn and group planting. A strong grower and perfectly hardy.

ELEAGNUS

Russian Olive (*E. Angustifolia*)—See page 35.

Japanese Silver Thorn (*E. Longipes*)—A shrub about six feet high; flowers yellowish-white and fragrant; fruit very ornamental with an agreeable slightly acid flavor; one of the most desirable for lawns.



Siberian Dogwood.

ELDER - Sambucus

Common Elder (*S. Canadensis*)—A large showy shrub, very ornamental in foliage, fruit and flowers and blossoming in June; flowers are white, borne in large panicles; fruit reddish-purple berries in the fall.

Cut Leaved Elder (*S. Nigra*, var. *Laciniata*)—One of the best cut-leaved shrubs; a valuable variety with elegantly divided leaves.

Golden Elder (*S. Nigra*, var. *aurea*)—A handsome variety with golden yellow foliage.

Variegated Leaved Elder (*S. Nigra*, var. *variegata*)—The foliage is mottled with yellow and white; one of the best variegated leaved.

EXOCHORDA - Pearl Bush

Pearl Bush (*E. Grandiflora*)—A fine shrub, producing large white flowers in May; one of the finest in its season.

FORSYTHIA - Golden Bell

Fortune's Forsythia (*F. Fortuneii*)—A beautiful shrub of medium size; flowers are a bright yellow and appear before the leaves; foliage deep green; the best of the early flowering shrubs.

F. Intermedia—Flowers bright golden yellow; foliage glossy green; resembles the *Viridissima*, but hardier; a valuable variety.

F. Viridissima—A fine hardy variety; leaves and bark deep green; flowers deep yellow; early bloomer.

Weeping Forsythia (*F. Suspensa*)—Resembles the Fortune in its flowers, but the growth is somewhat drooping.

FRINGE TREES

See Purple and White Fringe—Pages 44-46.

HALESIA - Silver Bell

Silver Bell Tree (*H. Tetraptera*)—A beautiful large shrub forming a low, wide head, profusely covered with a mass of small snowy white flowers; blooms about the middle of May; foliage dark green; a valuable acquisition to any lawn.



Bush Honeysuckle.



Fortune's Forsythia.

HONEYSUCKLE BUSH - Lonicera

Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle (*L. Fragrantissima*)—A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and fragrant small flowers which appear before the leaves; bushes are erect in growth.

Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle (*L. Tartarica rosea*)—Pink flowers that make a lovely contrast with the foliage; planted with the *Grandiflora*, the two make a beautiful display.

Pink Flowered Honeysuckle (*L. T.* var. *grandiflora*)—Produces large, bright red flowers striped with white; blooms in June.

Red Tartarian Honeysuckle (*L. T.* var. *rubra*)—Blooms early in the spring; flowers a beautiful bright red.

White Tartarian Honeysuckle (*L. T.* var. *Alba*)—Produces creamy white fragrant flowers in May and June; forms a high bush.

HYDRANGEA

Hardy Hydrangea (*H. Paniculata grandiflora*)—A beautiful tall shrub with leaves of bright, shiny green; flowers borne in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long, light pink, changing to brown later in the fall; blooms in August and September; can be grown in tree form successfully and makes a very desirable lawn ornament.

White Flowered Hydrangea (*H. Arborescens Alba Grandiflora*)—Resembles the *Paniculata* in general form and shape of flowers; borne in panicles of pyramidal shape from 5 to 8 inches in diameter and 8 to 10 inches long; changing to greenish-white; one of the best.

JAPAN QUINCE - Cydonia

Scarlet Japan Quince (*C. Japonica*)—One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants.



Persian Lilac.

KERRIA - Corchorus

Globe Flower (*C. Japonica*)—A slender green branched shrub, 5 to 6 feet high, with globe-shaped yellow flowers from July to October; very ornamental.

LILAC - Syringa

The Lilacs are well known, beautiful shrubs, indispensable in every collection.

Chinese Tree Lilac (*Pekinensis*)—Foliage smooth, shining green; spikes of creamy-white flowers; blooms late; large shrub.

Chinese Weeping Lilac (*Pekinensis Pendula*)—Same as above. Of graceful, drooping habit.

Hungarian Lilac (*S. Josikaea*) M.—A fine, distinct species, of tree-like growth, with dark shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done blooming. Esteemed for its fine habit and foliage.

Japan Lilac (*S. Villosa*) M.—A species from Japan. Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when open, fragrant. Especially valuable for its late flowering. Single.

Japan Tree Lilac (*S. Japonica*)—A species from Japan; good sized tree; foliage dark glossy green; flowers creamy white; late bloomer.

Persian Lilac (*S. Persica*)—Grows 4 to 6 feet high; foliage small; flowers bright purple.

Persian White Lilac (*S. Persica*, var. *Alba*)—Delicate white, fragrant flowers, shaded with purple.

Persian Cut Leaved Lilac (*S. Persica Laciniata*)—Erect growing, with slender branches and foliage deeply cut; flowers a light purple; late bloomer.

Persian Red Lilac (*S. Rothomagensis*, var. *rubra*)—Reddish flowers borne in panicles of great size and very abundant.

Purple Lilac (*S. Vulgaris*)—The well-known purple variety; always a standard sort.

White Lilac (*S. Vulgaris Alba*)—Too well-known to need description; flowers white and fragrant.

SINGLE LILACS

Charles X.—A strong, rapid growing variety, large shining leaves; flowers reddish purple.

Marie LeGraye—Large panicles of white flowers; the finest white Lilac.

Rubra de Marlay—Flowers very dark lilac.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth—Flowers a dark purple, borne in large panicles; the best of the dark varieties.

DOUBLE LILACS

Alphonse Laval—Flowers a bluish-lilac.

Belle de Nancy—Flowers pink with a white center.

Mme. Abel Chatenay—Flowers white, borne in compact panicles.

Mme. Casimir Perier—Flowers white, borne in large, graceful panicles.

President Grevy—Panicles large, pale blue and very double.

Madame Lemoine—Superb white flower-panicles. Fine and showy.

MAHONIA - Ashberry

Holly Leaved Mahonia (*M. Aquifolium*)—A native shrub, very handsome, with purplish, shining prickly leaves and bright yellow flowers in May, followed by bluish berries; very ornamental.

PLUM - Prunus

Double Flowered Plum (*P. Triloba*)—A very desirable addition to the hardy shrubs; flowers double and delicate pink, and thickly set on long slender branches; blooms in May.

Purple Leaved Plum (*P. Pissardi*)—See ornamental trees on page 35.

PURPLE FRINGE or SMOKE TREE - Rhus

R. Cotinus—A valuable ornamental shrub; has curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole tree, giving the appearance of mist or smoke; spreading habit which requires some room to grow to the best advantage.



Smoke Tree.

PRIVET - Ligustrum

Amoor River Privet (*L. Amurense*)—A valuable ornamental shrub for hedges and borders; very hardy; foliage glossy green and holds its color almost the entire year; will stand shearing to any extent.

California Privet (*L. Ovalifolium*)—The well-known variety; vigorous and hardy; deep, glossy green; useful for hedges and borders.

English Privet (*L. Vulgaris*)—Foliage narrow; showy white flowers in June, followed by fruit.

Chinese Privet (*L. Ibotia*)—A native of China and Japan; foliage long and shining; flowers large, white and fragrant; a distinct sort, valuable for its flowers and foliage.

Regel's Privet (*L. Regelianum*)—A dense, low shrub with spreading branches, pendent at the end; a very graceful bush for hedges; needs very little trimming.

SNOWBALL - Viburnum

Common Snowball (*V. Opulus Sterilis*)—Grows 6 to 8 feet high, the old-fashioned Snowball; its large, globular clusters of snow-white flowers are produced in May and June and make a very attractive appearance.

High Bush Cranberry (*V. Opulus*)—It has handsome broad foliage of a shining dark green color, changing to rich coppery tints; flowers are white and very conspicuous; the fruit is a brilliant scarlet and hangs in long pendent clusters nearly all winter. A very desirable ornament to any lawn.

Japan Snowball (*V. Plicatum*)—Foliage a handsome olive-green; flowers are larger and a purer white than the Common Snowball; borne in dense heads; very ornamental. One of the finest shrubs. Moderate in growth and compact in form, with the branches spreading at right angles.



Common Snowball.



California Privet.

SNOWBERRY - Symphoricarpos

Coral Berry (*S. Vulgaris*)—A slender branched upright shrub, valuable for planting in shady places, as the foliage is very persistent; the fruit is a purplish-red and hangs on well into winter; flowers small and rose colored.

Snowberry (*S. Racemosus*)—Same as the above except the berries are a pure snow white; flowers rose colored, but larger.

SUMACH - Rhus

Cut Leaved Staghorn Sumach (*R. Typhina laciniata*)—A showy, broad-headed shrub with large, long, deeply cut foliage, light green in color, changing to shades of red and yellow in the fall; the new growth is clothed with a peculiar down, giving an appearance of the growing horn of a deer; the bark below is a rich orange color.

Cut Leaved Sumach (*R. Glabra*, var. *laciniata*)—A variety of the Smooth Sumach with deeply cut, fern-like foliage.

Smooth Sumach (*R. Glabra*)—A shrub 8 feet high with handsome green foliage, changing to beautiful autumn tints; showy spike of crimson fruit.

SPIREA - Meadow Sweet

S. Arguta—Of dwarf habit, spreading head; flowers clear white; the best of the very early flowering white varieties; blooms in May.

Ash Leaved (*S. Sorbifolia*)—A vigorous grower with foliage similar to the Mountain Ash, and long spikes of beautiful white flowers; blooms in July.

Anthony Waterer—A fine dwarf Spirea with dark crimson flowers.

Billard's Spirea (*S. Billardi*)—Flowers are rose colored; blooms nearly all summer.

S. Bumalda—A handsome variety from Japan; dwarf habit and vigorous growth; foliage narrow; flowers rose colored and borne in great profusion; blooms a long time.

Bridal Wreath (*S. Prunifolia flore pleno*)—Foliage a dark shining green, changing to autumn tints in the fall; flowers double, pure white, and are borne the entire length of the twigs; one of the most popular varieties.

Douglas' Spirea (*S. Douglasi*)—A beautiful variety with spikes of deep rose colored flowers in July and August.

Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea (*S. callosa alba*)—A white flowering variety of dwarf, symmetrical form; keeps in flower all summer; a valuable sort.

Golden Leaved Nine Bark (*S. Opulifolia*, var. *aurea*)—A beautiful variety with golden-yellow foliage and double white flowers in June.



Spirea Van Houttei.

SPIREA—Continued.

Nine Bark (*S. Opulifolia*)—One of the most vigorous growers; foliage light green; flowers white and produced in great profusion.

Thunberg's Spirea (*S. Thunbergii*)—Dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and drooping; flowers pure white and borne the entire length of the twigs; foliage narrow and long, turning to orange scarlet in the fall.

Van Houttei Spirea (*S. Van Houttei*)—This is undoubtedly the most popular of all the varieties; foliage a rich green, changing to beautiful tints in the fall; in blooming season the bush is a perfect mass of pure white flowers, the branches bending to the ground; an indispensable ornament for lawns and hedges.

MOCK ORANGE - *Philadelphus*

Avalanche—A graceful shrub with slender, arching branches, covered almost the whole length with showy white flowers. We regard it of greater value than almost any other shrub recently introduced.

Garland Syringa (*P. Coronarius*)—A well-known shrub with pure white, very fragrant flowers; one of the first to bloom.

Golden Leaved Syringa (*P. Coronarius*, var. *Aureus*)—A handsome variety with golden-yellow foliage; keeps its color the entire season; is splendid for grouping with other varieties for pleasing effect.

Gordon's Syringa (*P. Gordonianus*)—A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flower white, fragrant and a late bloomer.

Large Flowered Syringa (*P. Grandiflorus*)—Has very large, showy flowers, somewhat fragrant; bark reddish; a rapid grower.

Lemoine's Syringa (*P. Lemoinei*)—A graceful shrub with very rich foliage and large, pure white, fragrant flowers in June.

Mont Blanc—A charming variety, of dwarf habit, with very large fragrant flowers, produced in great abundance.

TAMARIX

T. Africana—A beautiful shrub with small leaves, similar to the Juniper; flowers are pink, small and delicate, borne on long spikes; blooms in May.

T. Amurensis—Growth is slender and graceful, with silvery foliage; pink flowers are borne on short spikes on the young growth.

T. Chinensis—Delicate shade of foliage and flower; fine.

T. Japonica Plumosa—Feathery, plume-like, a little tender.

T. Tetrandra Purpurea—A tall shrub with reddish-brown bark and slender, spreading branches; purplish pink flowers.

T. Hispida Estivalis—A new variety raised from *T. Hispida*. More vigorous and not so compact. In July the branches are covered on the half of their length with numerous inflorescences of large flowers of a nice bright carmine.

WHITE FRINGE - *Chionanthus*

White Fringe or Fringe Tree (*C. Virginica*)—A desirable ornamental shrub of easy cultivation; dark green foliage; flowers pure white, having narrow, fringe-like petals; blooms in May and June.

WEIGELA - *Diervilla*

The Weigelas are shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spread and droop as they acquire age; flowers are large, trumpet-shaped, of all shades and colors; very effective for grouping and borders; blossoms are produced in June and July.

D. Candida—Flowers pure white, produced in June and continue to bloom nearly all summer.

D. Eva Rathke—Flowers a brilliant crimson; a beautiful, clear, distinct shade.

D. Floribunda—A fine variety, flowers a dark red and a profuse bloomer.

D. Rosea—An elegant variety with fine rose colored flowers appearing in June.

D. Nana Variegata—Of dwarf habit and clearly defined silvery-variegated leaves; flowers rose colored.

D. Van Houttei—Flowers are a rich shade of carmine and are produced profusely.



Mock Orange.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. (See page 48.)

Hardy Vines

The need of vines for home improvement is well known, and there is absolutely nothing that adds more to the beauty of the home than appropriate vines. A porch without a vine is desolate and incomplete. Vines are exceptionally valuable for turning unsightly fences and buildings into things of beauty.

AKEBIA

Akebia Quinata—A Japanese variety of climbing shrub with large leaves and white, purple centered flowers.

AMPELOPSIS

American Ivy or Virginia Creeper (*A. quinquefolia*)—One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees; foliage green, turning to a rich crimson in autumn; a rapid grower and quickly fastens to anything it touches.

Boston Ivy (*Veitchii*)—Leaves smaller than the American; form a dense sheet of green as leaves overlap each other; is a little difficult to start, but when once established requires no further care; foliage changes to a crimson scarlet in the fall; very valuable for covering brick or stone structures, rockeries, walls, etc.

Engelmann's Ivy or Woodbine (*A. quinquefolia*, var. *Engelmanni*)—A type of *quinquefolia* which has long been desired. It has shorter joints and smaller and thicker foliage. It is better equipped with

tendrils, by which it will climb walls of stone or brick as closely as the *Veitchii* (*Boston Ivy*). It should be planted in the central and northwestern states in place of the *Veitchii*, as it is perfectly hardy, withstanding heat and cold much better.

ARISTOLOCHIA

Dutchman's Pipe—A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth; light green foliage, and pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers.



Boston Ivy.



Dutchman's Pipe.



Clematis Paniculata.

BIGNONIA - Tecoma

Trumpet Creeper (*B. Radicans*)—A hardy climbing plant with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers appearing in August. Flourishes everywhere under the most unfavorable conditions, and is always pretty and satisfactory.

Large Flowered Trumpet Creeper (*B. Radicans*, var. *Grandiflora*)—A beautiful variety with very large flowers, salmon-colored, yellow center and striped with red.

CELASTRUS - Bitter Sweet

Climbing Bitter Sweet (*C. Scandens*)—A native climber with fine large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of capsuled orange fruit; a rapid grower.

CLEMATIS - Virginia Bower

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, many of the varieties have flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter. They are very valuable for training around and over pillars, verandas, fences, rock work, etc.

Large Flowering Varieties

Duchess of Edinburg—Fine, large, double white flowers; blooms freely.

Henryi—Flowers creamy white and very large. A free bloomer.

Jackmani—Immense flowers of an intense violet-purple color; blooms continually all summer. The best known and most valued variety of this popular family. A perfect mass of bloom when in full flower.

Madam Edouard Andre—Flowers are a beautiful shade of crimson; a free bloomer.

Ramona—A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer; flowers a deep, rich lavender.

Small Flowering Varieties

Coccinea—Flowers thick, bell-shaped, of a bright coral-red color; blooms profusely.

Paniculata—Probably the most popular of the small flowering sorts; vine is a rapid grower with glossy, green foliage; in September the flowers appear in a perfect mass of white, giving the appearance of a bank of snow; the fragrance is most delicious and penetrating.

ENGLISH IVY - *Hedera*

The old Evergreen Ivy should be planted on the north side of buildings to protect from the sun in winter.

HONEYSUCKLE - *Lonicera*

Chinese Twining Honeysuckle (*L. Japonica*)—A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter; blooms in July and September; very fragrant. Also known as the Evergreen Honeysuckle.

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

Japan Golden Leaved Honeysuckle (*L. aurea reticulata*)—A handsome variety with foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle (*L. Periclymenum*, var. *Belgica*)—Blooms all summer; flowers red and yellow and very fragrant.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle (*L. Semper virens*)—One of the handsomest in cultivation; a strong, rapid grower; flowers bright scarlet, little odor.

Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle (*L. Flava*)—A strong native vine with brightest orange-yellow trumpet-shaped flowers.



Clematis Jackmani.

MATRIMONY VINE - Lycium

Chinese Matrimony Vine (*L. Sinensis*)—A creeping or trailing vine; foliage a grayish-green; flowers appear in June and continue blooming until September; color varies from pink to purple; fruits are a bright crimson and make a beautiful contrast with the green foliage; valuable for trellises and fences. The leaves remain fresh and unchanged in color until they drop after severe frost. This is a fast-growing vine and very satisfactory.

SILK VINE - Periploca

Silk Vine (*P. Graeca*)—A beautiful, rapid climber; splendid for training around pillars, trees or other tall supports; grows to 30 or 40 feet; foliage a smooth, glossy green and very showy; flowers a purplish brown, borne in clusters.

WISTARIA

American Purple Wistaria (*W. Magnifica*)—Flowers are borne in dense, drooping clusters of a pale blue color; vine vigorous, hardy and a rapid grower.

Chinese Purple Wistaria (*W. Sinensis*)—One of the best of the Wistarias; rapid growing and elegant, attaining 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers a pale blue, borne in long pendulous clusters in May and June.

Chinese White Wistaria (*W. Sinensis*, var. *Alba*)—Same as the Chinese Purple except the flowers are pure white; very beautiful.

Evergreen Shrubs**BOX - Buxus**

Dwarf Box (*Buxus*, var. *Suffruticosa*)—This variety is used extensively for low borders; can be grown in tubs or large pots for porch or other decoration; a slow grower, but lasts for years; requires winter protection.



Flower of Rhododendron.



Chinese Wistaria.

RHODODENDRON - Rosebay

The Rhododendrons are magnificent Evergreen shrubs, producing beautiful masses of flowers in various colors. Should not be planted in soil containing limestone or heavy clay, as they will not succeed; where this exists, beds of especially prepared soil should be made. We can furnish the leading hardy varieties in both grafted and seedling stock. Succeed best in cool, moist, shady situation.

Deciduous Hedge**BARBERRY - Berberis**

Common (*B. vulgaris*)—Foliage and fruit purple. Very pretty.

Japanese Barberry (*B. Thunbergii*)—A low, spreading bush, with small branches covered with small sharp thorns and in spring with small yellow flowers, succeeded by bright scarlet berries; foliage changes in the autumn to shades of scarlet and gold; makes a dense, thick hedge.

Purple (*B. vulgaris purpurea*)—An upright, prickly stemmed shrub, having dark purple leaves. Planted among other shrubbery, it is in striking contrast. Hardy; quick grower. Flowers in May.

HONEY LOCUST - Gleditschia

Three Thorned Honey Locust (*G. Triacanthos*)—A rapid growing native tree with strong spines and delicate foliage; very useful for hedges.

OSAGE ORANGE - Machura

Osage Orange (*M. Aurantiaca*)—A native tree of medium size and spreading habit; leaves bright shining green, broad and sharp pointed; the fruit resembles an orange in size and color.

JAPAN QUINCE - Pyrus Japonica

Scarlet Japan Quince (*Japonica*, var. *rubra*)—A beautiful flowering shrub, suitable for hedges, thorny enough to form a good defense; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, in great profusion in the early spring.

Altheas, Privet, Roses, Russian Olive, Spireas, Tartarian Honeysuckle. (For descriptions of above see index for pages).



Margaret
Dickson.

Roses

Among all the flowering shrubs that make for beauty, grace and ornamentation, there is none that can compare with the rose. The wide range of color, shape and size of the blooms and the diversity and character of the foliage gives it

a wider range for decoration than any other single group of plants. When added to these qualifications are ease of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms, it is not to be wondered at that the rose has been aptly termed the "Queen of Flowers." In nearly all collections of flowering and ornamental shrubs it occupies first place.

Cultural Directions

Roses thrive best in a clay loam enriched with well-rotted manure. They should also have an open, airy situation unshaded by trees or buildings wherever possible. A southeastern exposure is an ideal one. To get the best results from Roses, dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. Soak the beds occasionally with weak manure water. Always plant in solid beds and each class by itself. Hardy roses may be planted in the fall or spring. Dormant plants set in the spring

should be planted early, before growth is started. No plants suffer more by being planted late than does the rose.

As roses are raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give that culture to the plant best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of the first importance and it must be made so by thoroughly working into it plenty of old composted stable manure in which leaf mold has been decomposed.

All roses should be cut back closely at the time of planting. For Hybrid Perpetuals remove at least one-half of the previous season's growth annually in the spring. In the ever-blooming class two-thirds of the previous year's growth. Strong growing varieties require less pruning back than weak ones.

As soon as severe freezing weather sets in the plants should have some protection.

Insects and Diseases—It is very important to keep your plants healthy and vigorous and free from diseases and insects. If troubled with plant lice, spray vigorously, covering thoroughly every part of the foliage with sulpho-tobacco, soap or kerosene emulsion, made by mixing two parts of kerosene with one part of sour milk. Dilute with twenty parts of soft water. Bordeaux mixture is one of the best preventives from mildew and black spots, which are fungous diseases, usually caused by continuous wet weather. By careful attention the diseases and insects may be kept down and plants will reward you with their beautiful blooms and foliage.



Clio.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Alfred Colomb—Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and globular shaped; very fragrant and a superb rose.

Anne de Diesbach—Beautiful shade of carmine; very large and fragrant; quite hardy and a good forcing rose.

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

Baroness Rothschild—Light pink; a fine show rose, but without much fragrance; hardy and a late bloomer.

Captain Hayward—Very large, bright carmine crimson; vigorous and free flowering.

Clio—One of the best; large, fine, globular form; flesh color, shading to rose in center; very vigorous.

Coquette des Alps—White, tinged with carmine; very fine; a free bloomer.

Coquette des Blanches—A pure white rose, very beautiful; one of the best of the white sorts.

Eugene Furst—Velvety crimson, shading to a deeper crimson; large, full and good shape; fragrant and beautiful.

Francois Levet—A splendid rose; cherry-red; medium size, well formed; vigorous and a free bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki—Very large, perfect form and snow white; a vigorous grower and a free bloomer.



Frau Karl Druschki.

General Jacqueminot—One of the most popular of the red roses; brilliant crimson, large and very effective; very fragrant and one of the hardiest.

General Washington—Large, rather flat in shape, bright red with crimson shading; very free bloomer.

Gloire de Lyonnaise—A grand rose; a beautiful shade of pale salmon-yellow, sometimes passing to creamy-white; very fragrant.

Gloire de Margottin—Brilliant scarlet; large, semi-double, long bud; vigorous, fragrant, and a free bloomer.

John Hopper—Bright rose with carmine center; large and full; very free bloomer and a standard rose.

Jubilee—A splendid large flowering variety of intense color, bright maroon-crimson, often almost a black-red; very showy; fragrance very lasting.

Jules Margottin—Bright cherry-red; large, full and very fragrant.

Louis Van Houtte—Red, shaded crimson, very vivid; large and fine form; fragrant; one of the best.

Mabel Morrison—White, tinged with blush; a very valuable white rose.

Magna Charta—Extra large and full, bright rosy-pink; a profuse bloomer and very hardy.

Mme. Charles Wood—Very bright rich cherry-red; early; profuse bloomer.

Marchioness of Londonderry—Extra large ivory white; free flowering, very vigorous and hardy; delightfully fragrant; one of the best white sorts.

Margaret Dickson—Beautiful form, white with pale flesh center; the petals are very large; fragrant.

Marie Bauman—Brilliant carmine-crimson, large, full, and very fragrant; extra fine.

Marshall P. Wilder—Extra large, full deep red; a free bloomer and very handsome.

Mrs. John Laing—Soft pink, beautiful form, exceedingly fragrant and very free flowering.

Paul Neyron—Said to be the largest rose in cultivation; bright, clear pink, very fragrant, hardy and a strong grower.



Alfred Colomb.



Soliel d'Or.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black; large and full; a beautiful sort.

Soliel d'Or (Sun of Gold)—A strong, hardy rose; large, full and double; golden orange-yellow tinged with red and rosy-pink; a magnificent rose.

Silver Queen—Lovely silver-rose, passing to delicate rosy-pink; delightfully fragrant and a free bloomer.

Tom Wood—Very large, bright cherry-red with shell-shaped petals.

Ulrich Brunner—Rich crimson-scarlet, highly perfumed, vigorous; hardy; very desirable.

Vick's Caprice—A fine striped rose of great beauty; full, double and finely formed; deep clear pink, striped with white; hardy and a good bloomer.

Climbing Roses

Baltimore Belle—A rapid growing, dark leaved Prairie Rose; blooms in large clusters of pale blush and white flowers late in the season.

Prairie Queen—A rapid climber; flowers are very large; a bright rosy-red, changing lighter as the flowers open; strong and vigorous.

Setigera or Prairie Rose—A climber that makes a beautiful display with its large single flowers of a deep rose color.

Seven Sisters—One of the best of the old-fashioned sorts; flowers borne in clusters and color varies from dark to light red or pink.

Rambler Roses

Crimson Rambler—The best known and most popular of all climbing roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers are borne in clusters of 15 to 25 perfectly shaped blossoms of a rich, glowing crimson; when in full bloom the vine appears to be a perfect mat of rich red flowers; perfectly hardy everywhere.

Dorothy Perkins—This is one of the new Rambler types; has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson; flowers are borne in large clusters of 25 to 30 and are a beautiful shell-pink; the individual flower is larger than the Crimson Rambler. A valuable acquisition to the climbing roses.

Lady Gay—Another new type fully equal to the Crimson; bud opens a deep pink, shading to almost a pure white when flower is matured; borne in large clusters and very double. Will cover a large porch or trellis in an incredibly short time. One of the most charming of all climbers.

Philadelphia—A splendid climbing rose with flowers more than two inches in diameter; very double, deep rich crimson, more intense than the Crimson Rambler; borne in large clusters completely covering the bush; the flowers hold their color for a long time; vine is very hardy and a strong grower.

Pink Rambler—Flowers are double, of a clear shell-pink; borne in large clusters; a valuable rose for cutting.

White Rambler—Flowers are pure white, very double and remain on the vine a long time.

Yellow Rambler—Same as the pink, excepting flowers are a light yellow, changing to straw color; very fragrant. Similar to Crimson Rambler in manner of blooming, the flowers being in immense clusters and having the same lasting qualities, remaining in bloom three to four weeks.



Crimson Rambler.

Hardy Everblooming Roses

Including Tea, China and Bourbon Varieties.

Bridesmaid—Clear, bright pink; a constant bloomer; large, full and globular; one of the finest Teas. Very fragrant.

Duchess de Brabant—Flowers a brilliant rosy-pink, round and full; in every way a beautiful rose.

Etoile de Lyon—Said to be one of the best yellow bedding roses; hardy, blooms freely, color a deep yellow; deserves extensive culture.

General McArthur—A new everblooming rose, flowers and buds are extra large, bright glowing crimson-scarlet; a vigorous grower, every shoot producing a flower of brilliant color.

Golden Gate—A beautiful yellow rose, very double and full; fragrant; rich cream-white tinged with golden-yellow; constant bloomer.

Gruss an Teplitz—Flowers dark, rich crimson, passing to fiery red as they mature; one of the brightest colored roses, large, full and sweet; vigorous grower and very hardy.

Killarney—One of the most beautiful roses grown; strong, vigorous, perfectly hardy, and in every way a rose that should be more cultivated; flowers are very large, buds long and pointed. Color a brilliant shining pink; one of the best Tea varieties.

Liberty—Flowers deep bright crimson-scarlet, very fragrant, good rose for house culture and cut flowers.

Maman Cochet—This is a class of four of the most beautiful roses in cultivation, coming in all colors, pink, red, white and yellow; very hardy and exceedingly beautiful. The flowers and buds are as large, full, perfectly formed and fragrant as any bud rose grown under glass.

Marie Van Houtte—Flowers are extra large, very double, full and very fragrant; color a beautiful canary-yellow, passing to cream-white shaded with rich pink.

Papa Gontier—Very large, rich rosy-red, full and sweet. A strong grower and constant bloomer.



General McArthur.

Perle des Jardins—One of the most beautiful deep yellow roses in cultivation; flowers extra large, very double and fragrant; color a pure rich golden-yellow.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting—Buds are beautiful, long pointed; flowers large, rich orange yellow, flushed with soft carmine-rose; a very beautiful variety.

The Bride—One of the very best pure white ever-blooming roses, extra large, buds and flowers pure cream-white, sometimes tinted with blush. There is no white rose that is more satisfactory than the Bride. Suitable for cut flowers.



Maman Cochet Roses.



White Baby Rambler.

Polyantha Roses

Clothilde Soupert—Flowers are borne in large clusters all over the bush; large, full and double; very fragrant; beautiful cream-white tinged with amber at center and clear, bright pink.

Crimson Baby Rambler—One of the best hardy bedding roses; vigorous and grow 18 to 24 inches; flowers are borne in clusters of 20 or more to the cluster. Perfectly hardy, and is good for pot culture for winter blooming. Color a bright crimson-pink.

Pink Soupert—A new ever-blooming rose as beautiful as Clothilde Soupert, but deeper color.

Pink Baby Rambler (Anna Mueller)—Of the same free flowering class as the Crimson Baby Rambler. Blossoms a shade of deep rose, with petals curled and twisted, producing a fluffy effect. Hardy, vigorous grower and foliage is very beautiful.

White Baby Rambler—Blossoms all summer and blossoms are produced in great abundance. Cream-white, passing to snow-white.

Tree Roses

These are grafted on stems from four to five feet high, forming a head that is somewhat tree-shaped. They may be planted in tubs, and make very ornamental additions to lawns, verandas, etc. Can be supplied in leading Hybrid Perpetuals, Crimson Rambler, Baby Rambler, etc.

Moss Roses

Blanch Moreau—Pure white, large and full, perfect form and well furnished with deep green moss. Very strong grower.

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

Henry Martin—Medium size, flowers large and rosy red, well mossed, fragrant.

Luxemburg—Bright crimson, large and beautifully mossed.

Princess Adelaide—Extra large, flowers very double and sweet, color a bright rosy-pink, moss a bright green.

Salet—A bright light rose, large and full. Sometimes blooms in autumn.

Miscellaneous Roses

Harrison's Yellow—Bright golden-yellow, very hardy; fine for planting in groups; early bloomer.

Madam Plantier—A pure white rose, recommended for lawn and cemetery; plant does not winter-kill and is a strong, vigorous grower and an enormous bloomer.

Persian Yellow—Flowers a deep yellow, rather small, but borne in great profusion. Considered one of the best of the yellow roses.

Rugosa Roses

Rubra—A Japanese variety with flowers of a beautiful bright rose-crimson, single and succeeded by large berries of rich rosy-red. A good hedge rose. Very ornamental.

Alba—Same as above, with exception flowers are pure white; very highly perfumed.

Mad. Geo. Bruant—Flowers are borne in clusters, buds are semi-double, long and pointed, pure white.

Rubiginosa (English Sweet Briar)—Very highly valued for the delightful fragrance of its young foliage as well as flowers, entirely hardy, and will take care of itself. Makes a fine hedge or is equally good for grouping or single specimens. Flowers are pink.



Rugosa Rose, Mad. Bruant.



Border Planting of Peonies.

Herbaceous Peonies

The Peonies are recognized as a fine effective flower. They are extremely hardy and easily cultivated. The flowers are lasting and many of them are finely finished and exquisitely colored. No other hardy plant of our gardens thrives so well, nor has as much practical, permanent value.

In planting peonies for cut flowers, do not plant a long list of varieties. For good results they must be cut at just the right time, which is hard to do if you have too many different varieties. If bloom is desired following season plant in the fall.

Adolphe Rosseau—Very large, dark purple-red, with metallic reflex; very brilliant; tall, stiff stems.

Andre Lauries—Bright deep rose. Late, fragrant, fine cut flower. Excellent keeper in cold storage.

Cameron—Brilliant purple-violet, shaded with velvety tints, fine large bloom, late; extra.

Carnea Elegans—Perfect shaped flower, broad petals, clear flesh color, glossy reflex, mixed with small yellow petals, extra fine bloom.

Charlemagne—Immense bloom, lilac flesh center, shaded chamois, exceptionally fine, late.

Comte de Diesbach—Dark red; early.

Compte de Niepperg—Dark rose-pink; large bloom.

Couronne d'Or (Cal.) (Crown of Gold)—Large, imbricated petals, white reflected yellow, central petals bordered carmine, golden stamens; one of the finest white varieties.

Delachei—Very large cup-shaped bloom, dark velvety crimson-purple, extra fine late variety.

Duke of Wellington—Very large well formed blooms on long firm stems, color sulphur-white, very fragrant, good grower and free bloomer; extra fine.

Duchesse de Nemour—Sulphur white with greenish reflex. One of finest for cut flowers.

Edouard Andre—Globular bloom, deep crimson red with black shading, metallic reflex; stamens golden yellow; magnificent coloring.

Eduis Superba—Very large bloom of perfect shape, fine brilliant pink shaded violet, intermixed with narrow whitish petals, silvery reflex, one of the best early cut flower varieties.

Etta—Bright dark rose, strong grower and free bloomer; one of Terry's best, very late.

Eugene Verdier—Large, very full cup-shaped flower, flesh-pink, shaded yellow and salmon; extra fine.

Faust—Anemone shape, soft lilac guard, narrow center petals; flesh shaded chamois.

Felix Crousse—Large anemone ball-shaped bloom, very brilliant red, ruby flame colored center, one of the best reds.

Festiva Maxima—Paper white with crimson markings in center. Very large and full, rose type; very tall, strong growth. Early.

Floral Treasure—Color bright pink, very large and double, exquisitely fragrant; a splendid bloomer.

Gen. Miles—Brilliant light crimson, full globular flower, tall and robust, free bloomer; one of the best.

Gen. Sheridan—Bright crimson, tipped white; full double, fine grower.

Golden Harvest—Soft pink guard, clear yellow collar, with a tuft of creamy blush petals tipped red in the center. A very beautiful variety, very free bloomer, medium early.

Gloire de Chas. Gombault—Extra full globular flowers, deep fleshy pink collar, surrounding narrow petals of a clear salmon flesh, shaded apricot, with a tuft of very large petals in the center, pink touched carmine, a many colored variety of great beauty.

Gloire de Douai—Large bloom, purplish scarlet.

Grandiflora Carnea Plena—Pale flesh, sulphur center.

La Sublime—Crimson; fine, full, fragrant.

La Tulipe—Very large globular flower, flesh pink, shading to ivory white, center petals tipped carmine; outside of guard petals striped carmine, tall, vigorous grower and free bloomer; one of the best.

L'Esperance—Very soft pale pink shaded carmine, very fragrant, very early, and a fine bloomer; fine for cut flowers.



Peony, Madam Geissler.

PEONIES—Continued.

- Jenny Lind**—Very large, bright pink.
- Livingstone**—Soft rosy pink, silvery reflex; strong, long stems; best late pink.
- Madam Crousse**—Large bloom, pure white, center edged with bright carmine, fine bud, strong stems, one of the very best white varieties for cut flowers.
- Madam Emile Galle**—Large cup-shaped, imbricated flower, soft lilac, center shaded soft flesh and cream; very fresh coloring.
- Madam de Verneville**—Beautiful formed flower, very broad sulphur white guard petals, very compact center, delicate rosy white, touched carmine; a grand variety.
- Madam Geissler**—Very large imbricated bloom, glossy silvery pink, edged white, deliciously fragrant, with the odor of the American Beauty rose; a superb variety.
- Madam Emile Lemoine**—Very large full bloom with tufted center, soft pinkish white, delicate flesh center; one of the finest varieties.
- Marie Crousse**—Large, very full, globular flower, soft salmon-pink.
- Mlle. Renee Dessert**—Very large blooms in clusters, fine lilac, silvery-violet reflex; extra.
- Mons. Jules Elie**—Very large and full globular flower, finest glossy fresh pink, deepening at the base of the petals; reflex silvery pink, broad overlapping petals, strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer; probably the finest and most perfectly formed pink peony in existence.
- Model de Perfection**—Large bloom, fresh pink, marbled rose; very fine.
- Ne Plus Ultra**—Delicate shell-pink, solid clear color, fragrant.
- Nobilissima**—Very large, full bloom, bright deep pink, silvery border.
- Officinalis Rosea Superba**—Shining satiny rose; magnificent flower.
- Officinalis Rubra**—Double crimson, of large size; fragrant; the old-fashioned red peony.
- Officinalis Tenuifolia**—Single; dark crimson, very rich, fern-like foliage; flowers distinct; earliest flowering.
- Prolifera Tricolor**—Broad, soft flesh guard petals, center ligulated golden yellow with a red tuft.
- Rubra Superba**—Very large and full, dark velvety crimson, the best late dark crimson.
- Solfataire**—Large pure white guard petals, very full globular center, deep sulphur yellow; a very beautiful variety.

Sarah Bernhardt—Pink guards with salmoned center, very large, and the earliest Chinese peony to bloom.

Triomphe de L'Exposition—Large, imbricated bloom of perfect shape, soft fleshy pink with white reflex, carmine center.

The Bride—Creamy white.

We have many other varieties.

Hardy Phlox *Phlox Paniculata*

Bridesmaid (Tall)—White, with large crimson carmine center.

Champs Elysees (Dwarf)—Very bright rosy magenta.

Coquelicot (Dwarf)—A fine pure scarlet, with crimson-red eye.

Daybreak—Very large, delicate rose.

Edmond Rostand (Medium)—Reddish violet, shading brighter toward the center, with an exceptionally large, white center.

Eclairer (Tall)—Brilliant rosy magenta with large lighter halo.

Etna—Deep coral pink.

George A. Strohle (Medium)—Bright scarlet, with crimson-red eye; does not bleach.

Jules Cambon—Brilliant reddish purple, with exceptionally large, pure white center; very attractive.

Le Prophete (Dwarf)—Bright violet-rose, large light halo and bright rose eye; fine.

Pantheon (Tall)—Bright carmine rose.

Richard Wallace (Tall)—Pure white, rosy crimson eye.

Siebold (Tall)—Bright vermilion-red, overlaid with orange-scarlet; crimson-red eye.

Vesuvius (Medium)—One of our new seedlings; pure red, with bright purple eye; a dazzling color.

Von Hochberg (Tall)—The ideal crimson Phlox.

Von Lassburg (Medium)—The purest white in cultivation, individual flowers larger than any other white.

Wm. Ramsay (Medium)—Deep velvety purple. Many other varieties.



Hardy Phlox, Pantheon.



Hardy Perennial Plants



Achillea, The Pearl.

The following collection embraces the most desirable varieties. They are all showy, of easy cultivation, and the flowering season is from May to November. By a careful selection a continuous display of flowers may be had the entire season. If you desire we can make selection for you. The perennials offered on the following pages are all good varieties, field-grown, and sure to give good results.

ACHILLEA, The Pearl—Has very showy heads of pure white, double flowers, on strong, erect stems; two feet high; blooming constantly. Valuable for borders and gardens.

ALYSSUM, Golden Tuft—A fine border plant, not over 12 inches high, which bears numerous clusters of bright yellow flowers in May, similar in shape to the well known Sweet Alyssum.

ANEMONE, Windflower—One of the most showy of all our autumn-blooming herbaceous plants. Blooms freely from August till cut down by frost. In somewhat moist, rich soil, the plants make a beautiful, hardy border or bed. A slight covering of leaves or straw is sufficient protection in most severe winters.

AQUILEGIA, Columbine—These are plants of elegant habit, distinct in foliage and flowers. The latter form a showy crown well above the clear cut leaves. All the species like partially shaded, well-drained soil. One of the best plants for rock work, or growing under trees.

ASTILBE, Spirea—A beautiful herbaceous plant, blooming in dense spikes of pure white, feather-like flowers.



Delphinium.

ASTERS Hardy (Michaelmas Daisies).

ASTERS Alpine—A rich purple.

Italian Starwort—Light blue.

Nevadensis (A. Coccineus)—Red, yellow center.

Nevadensis (A. Lilacinus)—Lilac.

ASTER New England—Bush Purple.

BOCCONIA CORDATA (Plume Poppy) — Stately, growing from 6 to 8 feet high, with large foliage and long spikes of white flowers in August.

BOLTONIA (Asteroides)—Tall, 4 feet or more in height, with white, aster-like flowers in broad heads during August. A handsome plant for borders and masses.

BOLTONIA (var. *Latisquama*)—Aster-like flowers in a broad head; rosy purple; free flowering, showy and fine; 5 feet; July to October.

BUDDLEIA variabilis (Summer Lilac) **Magnifica**—A Chinese variety of great beauty, and said to be the finest of the family. Flowers a rich, rosy purple with a distinct orange center.

CAMPANULA, Bellflower (Harebell)—A lovely hardy little perennial, widely planted everywhere for its delicate sprays of drooping white bells and their delightful fragrance. The leaves are a rich, dark green; the plant vigorous, soon forming fine clumps which bloom early in the spring; largely forced in winter.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Hardy Pompon)—This class of beautiful plants is now so universally popular for out-door bedding, and justly so. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giving color, life and beauty to the garden at a time when other plants have been nipped by frost. They are quite hardy, but it is well to give a slight covering of leaves or manure during winter. Grow from two to three feet high.

COREOPSIS (Tickseed) — Showy and valuable free flowering perennials. Produces bright golden-yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season.

DAISY, Shasta—Large, snowy-white flowers, four inches across; in bloom all summer; a good cut-flower variety.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)—The hardy Larkspurs are one of the most important and most satisfactory plants in the herbaceous garden, and should be planted extensively, even in the smallest garden. Their long spikes of flowers are produced continuously from June until late in the fall, if the precaution is taken to remove the flower stems before they can produce seed.

DESMODIUM (Penduliflorum)—A beautiful Japanese perennial, with clover-like foliage and long, pendulous racemes of rosy-purple flowers. The stems are four feet long, and in early autumn are literally loaded with the flowers. Very hardy and showy, and a fine plant for growing in front of shrubbery.

DIANTHUS (Sweet William)—The old-time favorite, growing 1½ to 2 feet high, and bearing during May and June a profusion of round-topped clusters of flowers of all shades of red and pink to white.

DICENTRA (Bleeding Heart)—A hardy perennial with heart-shaped, rose colored flowers in drooping spikes. One of the best border plants; perfectly hardy and easily cultivated. Flowers in April or May.



Shasta Daisies.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)—Long, bell-shaped flowers, on stems 3 to 4 feet high; white and red; very showy. Among the most satisfactory of summer-flowering perennials. Succeed well on most soils with little care. July to September.

FUNKIA (Day Lily)—A superb autumn flower, having broad, light green leaves, prettily veined, and long, trumpet-shaped, pure white flowers, that possess a delightful, though delicate, fragrance.

GAILLARDIA Grandiflora (Blanket Flower)—A showy plant with dense tufts of drooping leaves and flower stems, producing daisy-like blossoms two to three inches across, of gorgeous colors; blooms in the most wonderful profusion from June to November.

GYPSOPHILA Paniculata (White Veil Flower)—Two to three feet in height and most graceful in effect, with mist-like white flowers that are popular for cutting, as they give an air of grace and harmony to any arrangement. Blooms July to September.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower) — One of the showiest of the hardy perennials. Flowers are large and vary in color from light to deep orange-yellow; stalks are tall and graceful.

HIBISCUS (Militaris)—Strong growing, four to six feet high, with white, blush, or pale rose flowers, with purple eye; blooming in August and September.



Gypsophila.

HIBISCUS (Crimson Eye)—Immense flowers of purest white, with large centers of velvety crimson. Blooms very profusely, the plants being covered all summer with a wealth of most beautiful, attractive flowers.

HIBISCUS (Mallow Marvels)—An extremely handsome type of Mallows, attaining a height of five to six feet, and producing an abundance of flowers from six to seven inches across, and of the richest shades of pink, crimson and white. Good among shrubbery or in the border. Will thrive in any soil, but should be given a slight mulch in winter. The vigorous, strong-growing roots make a good clump in one season, and they grow well in any good soil. Season, August and September.

HOLLYHOCKS—Few hardy plants combine as many good qualities as the hollyhock. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or for interspersing among shrubbery, they are invaluable. The flowers form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of yellow, crimson, rose, pink, orange, white, etc. The hollyhock requires a rich, deep soil, well drained, and will repay in quality and elegance of bloom any extra care. A slight protection in the winter will be beneficial.

HYACINTHUS Candicans — A magnificent yucca-like plant producing in July and August, a flower stem three to four feet high, covered with from twenty to thirty pure white, pendent, bell-shaped flowers.

IBERIS Sempervirens (Candytuft)—Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, covering the plant with bloom. One of the finest border plants, beautiful with flowers very early in the spring; good for cutting.



Hollyhocks.



Iris Kaempferi (Japan Iris).

IRIS—The grand and royal colors of the flowers of these superb hardy plants, so often softly blended or else intensified in various lines or marks, are not surpassed by those of any other garden subject. They are invaluable in the herbaceous border, both on account of their hardiness and easy culture, and for the lavish wealth of blossoms that cover their numerous stems. A sunny situation in moist, rich loam is best adapted to their requirements, and as the clumps increase in size, liberal enriching of the ground, or even replanting is attended by a great gain in the size and number of the flowers.

Iris Germanica (German Iris)—This group blooms in May with wonderful combinations of coloring; leaves broad sword-like. We have an assortment of the best varieties.

Iris Kaempferi (Japan Iris)—The Japanese Iris should be planted in a somewhat cool, moist situation, and in rich soil. Its flowers, in late June and July, are quite distinct from those of all other varieties, and will compare favorably with some of the exotic orchids. We have a good assortment of the best varieties.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not)—The Forget-me-Nots are familiar flowers of many gardens, hardy, easy to grow, with bloom sprays of exquisite blue.

PAPAVER (Poppy)—Nothing can equal these in gorgeous effect, and whether planted singly or in masses, their large flowers, rich brilliant colors, and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position.

PLATYCODON (Chinese Bellflower)—A valuable perennial, forming a dense branching bush of upright habit, 1 to 2 feet high, with neat foliage. From the middle of July until late September it bears a constant succession of handsome, large, bell-shaped, deep blue flowers. Succeeds well in any ordinary soil.

RUDBECKIA (Golden Glow)—A distinct, tall-growing, hardy perennial, from 6 to 7 feet high. Foliage deeply cut, handsome bright green; flowers very double, rich golden-yellow; 2 to 3 inches in diameter; borne on long, smooth stems, forming for the tall plant a solid head of bloom.

SALVIA (Meadow Sage)—A handsome species of the well-known Sage with a profusion of crimson flowers in August and September.

STOKESIA CYANEA—A grand large flowered hardy perennial, growing 18 to 24 inches high, and covered with centaurea-like flowers of a beautiful lavender-blue shade, and often 4 to 5 inches across. Of easiest possible culture, flourishing wherever given an open, sunny exposure. As a single specimen plant, used in mixed borders or in large masses by itself, it is equally valuable, and by its use some very effective planting may be worked out. Blooms from July to October continuously.

TRITOMA (Red-Hot-Poker)—These are tall and striking plants of much beauty when well placed and properly grown. The great spikes of flowers sent up from the center of a broad circle of green leaves, have quite a rich and tropical appearance. Give some protection in cold climates. Bloom from July to September.

YUCCA Filamentosa (Adam's Needle)

—Very conspicuous plant. The flower stalks 3 and 4 feet high are covered with large, whitish, bell-shaped flowers.



Tritoma.

Hardy Ornamental Grasses

Few people are aware of the many valuable ornamental grasses there are and the extremely beautiful effects to be derived from them. They are invaluable for intermingling in the herbaceous border, where they impart a light and graceful effect. They will thrive under the shade of large trees, and make handsome specimens on the lawn. Being moisture loving also, they are excellent subjects for water-side planting, and for all other purposes which their graceful forms suggest.

ERIANTHUS

Ravennae (Ravenna Grass) —

Very ornamental; leaves very long, sometimes violet with a strong white rib in the center. Handsome plumes fine for winter use when dried. 4 to 7 feet.

EULALIA

Gracillima Univittata—Of compact habit, with very narrow foliage of a bright green color, with a silvery mid-rib; 4 to 6 feet high.

Japonica Zebrina (Zebra Grass)—The long blades of this variety are marked with broad, yellow bands across the leaf. It makes a very attractive specimen plant for the lawn; 4 to 6 feet high.



Eulalia Japonica Variegata.

Japonica Variegata—A very graceful, tall variety from Japan. Its long, narrow leaf-blades are striped green, white and often pink or yellow. It throws up stalks from 4 to 6 feet in height, terminated with a cluster of flower spikes.

PENNISETUM

Japonicum (Fountain Grass)—A very ornamental fountain-like grass, with long, narrow leaves thrown up from central spike and falling gracefully.

Hardy Bulbs for Fall Planting

CROCUS—These are delicate and tasteful in form and varied and gay in color. Until the flowering of the Hyacinth, and through the most changeable and unpleasant of the spring weather, the garden depends almost alone upon the Crocus for its brightness. Plant the bulbs in autumn about 3 inches apart and cover with 2 inches of soil. Cover in fall with a little straw or coarse manure to keep the bulbs from being thrown out by frost.

FREESIA (*Refracta Alba*)—Bears clusters of pretty white flowers of the most delicious fragrance. Early spring.

GALANTHUS (Snowdrop)—This is the earliest of spring-flowering bulbs, is universally admired for its elegant, snow-white, drooping blossoms. Plant thickly in groups in some sheltered spot, and the flowers will surprise you before the snow is all gone.

HYACINTHS—Among all the bulbs used for winter flowers, the Hyacinth stands foremost. Flowers may be produced by placing the bulbs in a glass filled with water or placed in pots or boxes in soil; colors, blue, red, white, with various shades.

JONQUILS—Sweet scented, yellow. It is one of the early blooming bulbs.



Hyacinths.



Lilium Auratum.

Narcissus

Some varieties bloom as early as the Crocus. The flowers assume many forms and present many charming combinations of white, gold, primrose, orange, sulphur and pure yellow. Some are quite fragrant; all are very hardy, except the clustered Polyanthus. Double and single.

Tulips

These are the most glowingly brilliant and effective of all the early spring flowers. Plant them thickly and lavishly in the fall, and they will award you with abundant cheer during the cold dull months of early spring. Colors many. Double and single.

Without these bulbs, for one or two months of beautiful spring weather, our gardens would present a bare appearance. We know of nothing that for the money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring, and there is nothing more easily grown than the Tulip.

Bulbs and Tubers for Spring Planting

DAHLIAS—These showy and pretty flowers are becoming very popular and justly so. The Dahlia is one of the showiest of all fall flowers, commencing to flower in July, they are a perfect bloom until stopped by frost. Flowers are most perfect and of beautiful form. Dahlias are divided into classes as follows: Cactus, Decorative, Show, Fancy, Pompon, Single, Collarette and Seedling; each class is comprised of a number of different varieties. Colors numerous. Before freezing weather, dig and store in frost-proof cellar.

Address all correspondence to C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Bridgeport, Ind., Marion County.

Lilies - Lilium

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out-of-doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all the other hardy plants. Lilies thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in the winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years. Established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually. Plant in groups of five or six, or in large beds.

Auratum (Gold Band or Lily of Japan) —Flowers very large, delicate ivory-white, thickly dotted with rich, chocolate-crimson spots. A bright golden band runs through the center of each petal. The finest of all Lilies.

Harrisii (Bermuda Easter Lily)—Flowers large, trumpet-shaped, pure waxen white, gracefully formed and delightfully fragrant. The ease with which it can be forced into flower in winter has made it wonderfully popular.

Longiflorum—Large, snow-white, trumpet-shaped; very fragrant.

Melpomene—Flowers large and abundant; rich blood-crimson, heavily spotted.

Tigrinum (Double Tiger Lily)—Orange scarlet, with dark spots.

Speciosum—White, shaded with rose, spotted red.

Speciosum Album—White, with a slight rose tint on the ends of the petals.



Cactus Dahlias.



Rhododendron (See page 49.)

Time of Blooming of Various Shrubs

Acacia, Rose —June.	Mahonia —May.
Althea —Aug. and Sept.	Plum —May.
Almond —May.	Purple Fringe —Mid-summer.
Azalea —May.	Privet —June.
Barberry —May.	Snowball —May and June.
Buckthorn —June.	Symphoricarpus, Coralberry —May.
Calycanthus —June.	Symphoricarpus, Snowberry —June and July.
Caragana —May and June.	Spiraea, Arguta —May.
Cephalanthus —July.	“ Ash-leaved —July.
Colutea —June.	“ Billard's —All summer.
Currant —May.	“ Bridal Wreath —May.
Desmodium —Sept. and Oct.	“ Bumalda —Mid-summer.
Deutzia —June.	“ A. Waterer —All summer.
Dogwood —June.	“ Douglas' —June-July.
Eleagnus —May.	“ Fortune's Dwarf —May.
Elder —June.	“ Golden Leaved —June.
Exochorda —May.	“ Nine Bark —June.
Forsythia —April.	“ Thunberg's —May.
Halesia —May.	“ Van Houtte's —May.
Honeysuckle Bush —May and June.	Mock Orange —June.
Hydrangea —Aug. and Sept.	Tamarix —May.
Cydonia —April.	White Fringe —May and June.
Kerria —July to Oct.	Weigela —June and July.
Lilac —April, May and June.	

Shrubs with Berries in Fall and Winter

Barberry, Canadian —Red.	Honeysuckle Bush —Red.
“ European —Orange-scarlet.	Mahonia —Blue.
“ Japanese —Red.	Privet, English —Black.
“ Purple-leaved —Purple.	“ Chinese —Blue Black.
Buckthorn —Black.	“ Regel's —Black.
Colutea —Reddish Pods.	Snowball, High Bush Cranberry —Brilliant scarlet.
Currant, Crandall's —Reddish Black.	Symphoricarpus, Vulgaris —Red.
Dogwood, Siberian —Whitish blue.	Symphoricarpus, Racemosus —Snow-white.
Eleagnus, Russian Olive —Yellow.	Sumach, Smooth —Crimson.
“ Jap. Silver Thorn —Red.	
Elder, all Kinds —Reddish Black.	

Shrubs with Colored Foliage

Althea, Variegated Leaved —Finely marked with yellow.	Snowball, High Bush Cranberry —Coppery in Fall.
Barberry, Japanese —Coppery red in fall.	Snowball, Japanese —Olive green.
Barberry, Purple Leaved —Purple.	Sumach, Cut Leaved —Light green, red and yellow in Fall.
Deutzia, Golden Leaved —Golden green.	Sumach, Smooth —Light green, red and yellow in Fall.
Dogwood, Variegated Leaved —Variegated with white.	Spiraea, Golden Leaved Nine Bark —Golden yellow.
Eleagnus, Russian Olive —Purple.	Spiraea, Thunberg's —Orange and scarlet in fall.
Eleagnus, Longipes —Silvery.	Tamarix, Amurensis —Silvery green.
Elder, Golden —Golden yellow.	Weigela, Nana Variegata —Variegated silver and green.
Elder, Variegated Leaved —Mottled yellow and white.	
Mahonia —Purplish-green.	



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WE realize of course that but few of our thousands of customers have large estates to plan or plant. Our purpose in showing illustrations of some of the recent plantings of our stock on the Fletcher Estate is to call attention in a practical way to our abundant resources in all the trees, shrubs and plants which will thrive in this latitude. It is just as important to the city resident and small home owner to purchase plants and trees from a nursery having both the experience and the stock as it is to the owner of a large estate.