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◁ FALL AND SPRING, 1890-'91. ▷

SIXTH ANNUAL EDITION.

MAY 1891
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Highlands Nursery.

CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST

OF

Wild Flowering Trees, Shrubs AND Vines

OF THE

SOUTHERN ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS.

HARLAN P. KELSEY,

Linville,

MITCHELL CO., NORTH CAROLINA, U. S. A.

Instructions as to Ordering Plants, Etc.

AT PRICES named in this catalogue, plants will be carefully packed and delivered free at our depot (Cranberry, N. C.) without charge for packing or material. Smaller plants will be sent by mail, if so desired, at the same prices.

IN ORDERING, please write your orders plainly and on separate sheet from letter. Give full and plain directions for marking and shipping packages, and whether by express or freight. In absence of this we use our best judgment in forwarding, but we assume *no responsibility* after goods are delivered at depot, unless for our own mistakes.

MONEY MAY BE SENT at our risk in Bank Draft, P. O. Money Order or Registered Letter; when sent otherwise, it is at *sender's risk*. Linville is a Money Order Office, on which all orders should be drawn.

FOREIGN REMITTANCES may be made by *International P. O. Money Order*, payable at Asheville, N. C., by *Exchange on New York*, or by *Cheque Bank Cheque*.

NAME AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS should be written out plainly and in full. Always give your address in EVERY letter. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., to enable us to address our answers properly.

SHIPPING TIME.—Ordinarily we can safely handle and ship plants from the 1st of October to the 1st of December, and from the 1st of March to the 1st of May; and, for the south, during mild spells in winter. We appreciate early orders, which give us plenty of time for filling them satisfactorily.

SUBSTITUTION.—In ordering, please state if you wish us to substitute, in case any variety or size is exhausted, which will sometimes occur, especially if the order is received late, as we shall not do so without the consent of the purchaser.

THE UTMOST CARE will be taken to have every plant true to name and in good order; and any mistake or error on our part will be cheerfully and gladly corrected if we are notified immediately on receipt of goods.

TERMS.—Cash with order or satisfactory reference where parties are unknown to us. If plants are desired in larger quantities than here quoted, please write for wholesale rates.

PLANTS can often be sent by FREIGHT, thus saving heavy express charges and making it more possible to send larger plants.

AS TO OUR SUCCESS IN PACKING, we append the following from one of our foreign customers:

MR. H. P. KELSEY.

DAISY HILL NURSERY, NEWRY, IRELAND, 26 April, 1890.

Dear Sir: I enclose Bill of Exchange on New York for the amount of your account. Parcel traveled in the unfortunate City of Paris and was delivered to me on the 19th inst, or about six weeks after dispatch, but all the contents were fresh and satisfactory.

Faithfully yours,

T. SMITH.

SOIL, PLANTING, ETC.—The Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and most other plants of that class, herein named, that are generally considered difficult to manage, are hardy throughout the U. S., except in the extreme north and northwest, and, with proper care in preparation of soil and planting, may be grown successfully. They thrive best in rich, peaty soils and partially shaded situations. A good soil can be made by excavating two to three feet of the surface, and filling with equal parts of good leaf mould, or other decayed vegetable matter, and surface loam, with one-tenth or more of sharp sand. If leaf mold cannot be had, swamp muck or old field sod may be used. After planting, except where naturally moist, the ground should be kept thoroughly mulched. If the soil is well prepared and kept mulched from year to year, it will need but little other manuring, and no stimulating or heating manure should ever be used. Spent tan, moss, old leaves, or well-rotted manure can be used for mulching. The ground *must* be kept moist and loose, as dry, hard ground is sure death. These rules also apply to general planting. Lime is fatal to all Rhododendrons, Azaleas and plants of this class, and in no form should it come into contact with the roots. This is an important item, and should be carefully noted in planting. The perennials, if given a soil like the above, or a place in the Rhododendron bed, will thrive wonderfully and produce a profusion of bloom throughout the whole season.

All communications should be addressed plainly to

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Highlands Nursery,

LINVILLE, Mitchell County, NORTH CAROLINA, U. S. A.

To My Friends and Customers.

THE HIGHLANDS NURSERY takes great pleasure in presenting, for the season of 1890-91, its Sixth Annual Catalogue of Plants and Flowers indigenous to the southern Alleghany mountain region. We are now well and favorably situated in our new nursery grounds, very much better prepared than ever before to serve our customers promptly and with good healthy stock. We thank our patrons for the kind words and liberal orders we have received in the past, and trust to continue to please them, as well as obtain favor with new friends.

In the collection and propagation of the native plants of this southern mountain region, we are engaging in a field that has heretofore been sorely overlooked and neglected. While the whole earth *outside the United States* has been searched and explored to obtain the choicest trees and plants for beautifying our American parks lawns, cemeteries and gardens, yet the more beautiful AMERICAN PLANTS are rarely seen in cultivation, and, as a rule, are unknown to Americans.

Mr. E. S. Rand has said: "We do not appreciate our American flora, and have shut our eyes to the richness that lies all around us. In England a crowning glory of horticultural exhibitions is the show of 'American plants,' and we in America don't know what they are." Prof. Wm. A. Stiles, in the New York *Tribune*, writes of our "Highland" section as follows:

"It is a fact that no part of the world has furnished the gardens of Europe and America with so many ornamental plants of this kind (shrubs and lawn trees) as this same Alleghany region. Along the course of every rocky stream are masses of the great rhododendron and kalmia, while on the borders are smaller broad-leaved under-shrubs of rarest beauty. But, beyond question, the most beautiful flowering shrubs are the azaleas, and four of the five species which belong to the flora of the continent are here massed together in the greatest profusion and luxuriance. The great flame-colored azalea (*A. calendulacea*) is the most showy, and it is the blood of this species which has added vividness and vigor to the hybrids which are the most striking ornaments of the parks and gardens of the old and new worlds.

"There are a dozen other genera that could be named, each with a special charm of its own. To these add the species that are small lawn trees in the north, but attain the stature of timber trees here, and we have a group that, for neatness of habit and beauty of foliage, flowers and fruit, and brilliance of autumn coloring, has no rival."

But there is a decided change being wrought in the tastes of flower lovers and gardeners generally. Our best magazines and horticultural journals, such as *The American Garden*, *Garden and Forest*, and many others, are strongly favoring the more general use and planting of our fine hardy "American plants."

An American Wild Flower Club has been organized the past season, and now boasts a large membership in nearly every state in the Union, while some of the ablest horticultural writers of the day are popularizing the interest in this direction by forcible and well-written articles, as for instance, the following:

"In popular imported flowers we have reached the limit. Year by year florists find nothing new to offer us. Their 'novelties' are only variations of the old themes. But many of our best wild flowers are distinctly novel; as unlike anything which Europe furnishes as our native red man is unlike the Caucasian. Their domestication would marvelously enlarge our garden calendar—at once relieving the time-worn monotony which has come to characterize it, and giving us flowers always equaling, and in many instances surpassing in beauty and effectiveness, the finest trans-Atlantic varieties. American wild flowers are characterized by singular fineness and delicacy of leaf-growth. It would be difficult to name a really superior variety, the foliage of which is coarse or rank.

* * We want every private pleasure ground in which our wild blooms once grew to become familiar with their lovely presence again; we want to see them in our parks and squares, native flowers overshadowed by the swaying arch of native oaks and elms."†

☞ The location of Highlands Nursery, at the summit of the Blue Ridge, in north-western North Carolina, at an altitude of nearly 4,000 feet, insures long cool summers and mild winters, which is very favorable to the growth of these beautiful native trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, and produces a HARDY stock—an important point to be taken into careful consideration by northern planters. While we confine ourselves principally to the plants indigenous to the southern Alleghany region, still we collect all over the southern states, and we shall be glad to give information as to any southern plants not found in this catalogue. All correspondence to us will be carefully and promptly answered. Address

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Linville, North Carolina.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES.

"In the last issue of the Weekly Tribune, Mr. Josiah Hoopes takes strong grounds in favor of native American trees, on the ground that they are less liable to disease in our climate, longer lived and more beautiful and useful as a class than their foreign relatives."—LENEX.

	Each	Six
ACER Pennsylvanicum (Striped Maple). A graceful, medium sized tree, 13 to 15 feet high, of good shape and light green foliage, with beautifully striped bark; this latter feature renders it of great value when the foliage falls. 1 to 2 ft.	\$0 20	\$1 00
2 to 4 feet.	35 to 50	2 00
A. rubrum (Red or Scarlet Maple). Is noted in spring for its showy red blossoms, and in autumn for the brilliant coloring of its foliage, and bright red-winged fruit; a conspicuous tree in all situations. 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 00
2 to 4 feet.	35 to 50	2 00
A. saccharinum (Sugar Maple). A handsome stately tree of pyramidal growth and fine habit; one of the best for avenue, street and lawn planting. 1 to 2 ft.	20	75
2 to 3 feet.	35	1 75
3 to 5 feet.	50	2 25
A. spicatum . See under Shrubs.		
ANDROMEDA arborea (Tree Andromeda, Sour Wood). One of our finest native trees, producing white fragrant flowers, borne on slender petioles in long paniced racemes, and graceful foliage, brilliantly colored in autumn. 1 to 3 ft.		35
AMALANCHIER botryapium (Service or Juneberry). This is generally a small tree, but here in our mountains it often attains the height of 30 to 60 feet, and a diameter of 2 feet or over. It is a handsome ornamental, and very early in spring its snow-white flowers open in terminal drooping racemes in the greatest profusion producing a fine effect, in sharp contrast to the surroundings, which are still quite wintry. The fruit is edible and of a peculiar flavor. 1 to 2 ft.	15	75
2 to 3 feet.	20	1 00
3 to 4 feet.	30	1 25



FLOWER OF CORNUS FLORIDA.

ÆSCULUS flava (Buckeye). 60 to 90 feet in height, or can be trained to a shrub; producing showy flesh colored flowers in panicles. Its fine foliage and rapid growth recommend it. 1 to 2 feet.	30	
BETULA excelsa (Yellow Birch). A beautiful symmetrical lawn tree 40 to 60 ft. high, with yellowish silvery bark, and thin finely cut leaves. 1 to 2 feet.	20	1 00
Large specimens. each, 25 c. to 40 c. .		

BETULA, Continued.

	Each	Six
B. lenta (Cherry Birch, Sweet or Black Birch). This fine birch is considered one of the best of all trees for street and lawn purposes. The wood, which is rose-colored and fine-grained, is very valuable for cabinet work; the twigs and foliage are also spicy and aromatic. 1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 20	\$0 75
2 to 3 feet.....	30	1 00
3 to 4 feet.....	40	2 00
CORNUS Florida (Flowering Dogwood). <i>See cut, page 2.</i> This species makes a small tree, and is one of the showiest and most striking of all our native ornamentals. Its small greenish flowers are collected in close heads, which are each surrounded by an involucre of four large white leaves, resembling a large single white blossom. Very showy in flower; scarcely less so in fruit, which is bright scarlet and remains on the tree till late in the season. It is one of the best of autumn coloring trees, the foliage turning early in the fall. 1 to 2 feet.....	20	1 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	1 50
C. alternifolia. Blue Dogwood. "The most distinct and picturesque of this whole family. The foliage is very good, and the branches, which are smooth and glabrous throughout, are disposed in whorls with wide spaces between these annual circles, and assume a horizontal habit as the trees grow older, which makes the whole plant a series of parallel layers of foliage. A very beautiful shrub, and highly useful to the landscape gardener."— <i>F. L. Temple.</i> 1 to 2 feet.....	20	75
2 to 3 feet.....	30	1 40
CRATÆGUS crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). A small, thick growing, well shaped tree, producing a mass of fine white flowers in April and May, and large red fruit in fall. Fine for hedges. 1 to 2 feet.....	20	75
FRAXINUS Americana (White Ash). A large forest tree of fine foliage and quick growth, very extensively used in street planting. 1 ft.....	20	75
2 to 3 ft.....	30	1 00
FAGUS ferruginea (American Beech). All agree that this is one of our noblest native trees; makes a large tree with a smooth trunk, with whitish-grey bark and wide spreading branches. 1 to 2 ft. ...	15	
HALESIA tetraptera (Snowdrop or Silver-bell Tree). A most beautiful ornamental tree, growing here in our mountains 40 to 50 ft. high, and 1 to 2 ft. in diameter. The plants bloom while quite small, producing a profusion of white or pink bell-shaped flowers very early in spring, which are followed by curious four-winged fruit. 1 to 2 ft.....	25	1 00
H. diptera (Snowdrop Tree). A smaller tree than the <i>Tetraptera</i> , but with large leaves and two-winged fruit. 1 to 2 ft.....	25	1 00
ILEX monticola (Deciduous Mountain Holly). Small tree, 20 to 30 feet high in our mountains, full of red berries in perfect rows along the stem in fall and early winter. It is this symmetrical arrangement of bright colored fruit that gives it the local though highly applicable common name of "Bead Bush." 1 to 2 ft.....	15	75
2 to 3 ft.....	25	1 00
LIQUIDAMBAR Styraciflua (Sweet Gum). "A large and beautiful tree with fine grained wood, the gray bark with corky ridges on the branches. Leaves fragrant when bruised, turning to a deep crimson in autumn."— <i>Gray.</i> 9 to 12 inches.....	20	75
LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Carolina Poplar, Tulip-tree). A very large, vigorous and exceedingly rapid-growing tree, with beautiful white wood and bark. Its large greenish-yellow flowers are striped or tinged with yellow. 1 to 3 ft.....	20	75
3 to 6 ft. Very fine.....	30 to 50	1 75
MAGNOLIA acuminata (Cucumber Tree). A beautiful large-growing pyramidal tree, bearing large greenish or yellow-white		

MAGNOLIA, Continued.

	Each	Six
flowers, and "cucumber" shaped fruit of a bright scarlet color when ripe. 9 to 12 inches	\$0 20	\$1 00
1 to 2 ft.	35	1 75
M. Frazeri (Ear-leaved Cucumber Tree). This species is found only along our Southern Alleghany mountains and is very rare in cultivation; grows here to a height of 40 to 50 ft., and is distinguished for the beauty of its foliage and flowers, the latter being 6 inches across, white and exceedingly fragrant. Leaves eared at the base and often 3 ft. long. 6 to 12 inches.	20	1 00
1 to 1½ ft.	30	1 50
Larger.	40 to 50	
M. glauca. See Shrubs.		
OSTRYA Virginica (Ironwood, Hop Hornbeam). Small sized hard-wooded tree, with noble elm-like foliage and large handsome fruit, resembling hops. 1 to 2 feet	20	75
PYRUS Americana (American Mountain Ash). A small tree, prized for its white blossoms and clusters of bright scarlet ornamental fruit in autumn and winter. 2 to 3 ft.	25	1 00
PRUNUS Pennsylvanica (Wild Red Cherry). A very fast growing tree of small size, bearing a mass of white flowers early in spring before the leaves are out. 1 to 2 ft.	20	75
P. serotina (Black Cherry). Well-formed, fast-growing tree, valued for its timber. 1 to 2 ft.	20	75
Larger, 2 to 3 ft.	30	
ROBINIA pseud-acacia (Locust). Medium sized tree with good foliage and dense racemes of fine white and fragrant pea-shaped flowers. 1 to 2 ft.	20	75
RHUS cotonoides (Chittem-Wood). A new and rare native tree, of vigorous growth and spreading habit, with very handsome green foliage, softened by a bluish tinge. In early spring, its broad oval leaves appear, together with its long open panicles of small sweet white flowers. In time the panicles expand into a light feathery plume of purplish silky hairs, producing a beautiful and striking effect. A very desirable addition to our native list of trees. 2 to 3 ft.	75	4 25
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	5 50
SASSAFRAS officinale (Sassafras). Tree 15 to 50 ft. high; the yellowish-green twigs, together with the foliage, spicy-aromatic. Yellow clustered flowers appear with the leaves. 1 ft.	15	
TILIA Americana (Linden, Basswood). A rapid growing, large sized tree, with fine large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable for street and lawn planting and in large grounds. 1 to 2 ft. ...	35	

EVERGREEN TREES.

	Each	Six
ABIES Frazeri (Southern Balsam Fir). This fine Fir is generally a smaller tree than its near relation <i>A. balsamea</i> , of the northern states, although in favored localities we have seen it reach the height of 45 to 50 feet. Its foliage, also, is shorter, denser and more erect, while its shape is more compact. It inhabits only the highest mountains of the Alleghanies. Perfectly hardy. 6 to 9 inches	\$0 15	\$0 75
9 to 12 inches.	25	1 00
1 to 2 ft. Very fine.	50	2 25
GORDONIA lasianthus (Loblolly Bay). A fine native evergreen producing large and showy white flowers 2 to 3 inches across, and very ornamental. 1 to 2 ft.	40	2 00

	Each	Six
ILEX opaca (American Holly). Makes a beautiful thick conical shaped tree, 30 to 40 feet high and bearing masses of scarlet berries in fall and winter. The spring evergreen foliage unsurpassed.		
6 to 9 inches.....	\$0 20	\$1 00
9 to 12 inches.....	30	1 50
I. cassine (Youpon Holly). A handsome shrub or small tree, with short spreading branches and abundant clustered wax-like fruit; one of the finest and most desirable of our native evergreen hollies. The small elliptical ovate leaves are exceptionally attractive. Strong plants.....	30	1 50
I. Dahoon (Dahoon Holly). This is a larger tree than the preceding, with entire oblanceolate leaves, 2 to 3 inches long. All of these native hollies are fine for the lawn or park. Strong plants.....	30	1 50
KALMIA latifolia . See under Evergreen Shrubs.		
OLEA Americana (Olive). A small evergreen tree, from north Florida, with whitish bark and dark purple fruit about the size of a pea. The white clusters of flowers are very fragrant. 6 to 9 inches.....	25	1 00
PICEA nigra (Black Spruce). Very fine dense evergreen, especially if given plenty of room to grow in, when it becomes a thick cone-shaped tree, fine for lawn or ornamental use. 9 to 12 inch.....	20	75
1 to 2 ft.....	30	1 25
PINUS pungens (Table Mountain Pine). The cones of this pine remain on the branches for years, and being each season re-inforced by a new crop, very soon give the tree an odd and striking appearance. Quite an ornamental tree, which should be in every collection. 6 to 12 inch.....	20	
P. strobus (White Pine). The handsomest and most ornamental of all our native pines, will bear the shears well, and becomes a graceful symmetrical tree, admired in any position. A very rapid grower, giving almost immediate effect. 1 to 2 ft.....	25	1 00
PRUNUS Caroliniana (Cherry-Laurel, Wild Orange). Belonging to the cherry family, but with glossy evergreen leaves; a fine tree, blooming very early in spring, with white flowers, in drooping racemes. 1 to 2 ft., fine.....	25	1 00

RHODODENDRONS. See under Evergreen Shrubs.

TSUGA canadensis (Hemlock).

Perhaps the finest of all our native conifers. Its rich delicate foliage, drooping branches and dense habit place it without a peer as a single lawn tree. "It can be a stately lawn tree, a wide-spreading shrub or a most effective hedge plant, as you choose to make it; yet in place of this matchless evergreen, we have imported the coarse Norway Spruce and the still coarser Scotch and Austrian Pines, as our grandfathers imported the miserable and short-lived Lombardy Poplar, than which they could have found nothing more unsightly among our entire native flora."—*Alfred H. Peters*. Strong fine plants, 6 to 12 inch.....

15	75
35	1 25

T. (Abies) Caroliniana (Caro-



TSUGA CANADENSIS.

TSUGA, Continued.

lina Hemlock). A smaller tree than the preceding, growing to a height of 40 to 50 feet, and 2 feet in diameter; found only in the Carolina mountains at 2,000 to 5,000 feet elevation. Foliage heavier and darker than the common hemlock; leaves larger and cones with wide-spreading scales. It proves perfectly hardy, grows well and makes a distinct, beautiful, symmetrical and dense pyramidal-shaped tree in cultivation. Should be well mulched the first season. Finest new evergreen, and very scarce. We now have on hand a fine stock of strong transplanted plants, which we offer at the following low rates. We trust everyone will give this fine new evergreen a thorough trial, and we feel assured that nothing will be found more distinct and satisfactory, in the long list of new conifers now being offered the public, than this graceful hemlock.

	Each	Six
4 to 6 inches.....	\$0 35	\$1 75
6 to 9 inches	50	2 00
9 to 12 inches	75	3 75
Larger specimens, 1 to 2 ft.....	\$1 to	2 00

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

DECIDUOUS.

	Each	Six
ACER spicatum (Mountain Maple). A low growing species, with large lobed leaves which often assume various rich shades of red in autumn. Flowers when but 3 or 4 ft. high. 1 to 2 ft.....	\$0 20	\$0 75
ALNUS viridus (Alder). A low much-branched shrub, flowering at the first intimation of spring. The red-winged fruit is quite showy. It grows best in damp places.....	15	50
AMELANCHIER rotundifolia (Dwarf Juneberry). Grows 2 to 4 feet high, and is desirable for its white showy flowers and sweet edible berries. Easily cultivated and perfectly hardy. 1 to 2 ft..	20	75

ANDROMEDA ligustrina. Shrub 4 to 10 feet high, with panicles of small white globular flowers in May and June. 1 to 2 ft.....	20	70
2 to 3 ft.....	30	1 00

A. recurva. See <i>Leucothæa recurva.</i>		
A. racemosa. A conspicuous shrub, very much used in connection with rhododendron planting. Bears bell shaped flowers. 6 to 12 inches.....	25	1 00

ASIMINA grandiflora (Custard Apple). Small shrub, with peculiar downy leaves, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers yellow and white, 4 inches or more in diameter; nodding. strong, 6 to 12 inches	25	1 00
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AZALEA arborescens (Smooth Azalea). This beautiful azalea forms a tall spreading shrub, rarely 15 or 20 feet high, with slender branches and dark-green shiny foliage. The flowers are white or tinged with rose, appearing the



CALYCANTHUS GLAUCUS.

AZALEA, Continued,

latter part of June in great profusion. The brilliant scarlet stamens



CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA.

and pistil add to the beauty of the deliciously fragrant flowers, which are large and showy. One small spray of blossoms will give a large room a delightful odor. Perfectly hardy, and a very valuable and much needed plant for lawn and park planting.

6 to 12 inches.....\$0 20 \$0 75
 1 to 2 ft.30 to 40 1 50

A. calendulacea (Great Flame-Colored Azalea). A magnificent shrub of large growth, and the showiest of all our native species. In May and June this azalea lights up our mountain sides with masses of flowers, shaded from light straw and orange to bright crimson—well termed “sheets of

flame.” It is hardy in cultivation, and we may truly say that “no North American plant surpasses it in brilliancy of bloom, and few are better worth a conspicuous and permanent place in the garden where the soil is suited to its wants.” Give it a rich, deep woods or garden loam, and keep the ground free from lime in any form. 6 to 12 inches

20 1 00
 35 1 75

1 to 2 ft.....
A. nudiflora (Purple Azalea). Shrub 2 to 6 feet high, with very showy flowers, varying from flesh-color to pink and purple, and appearing in early spring before the leaves. 1 to 2 ft.

20 75

A. Vaseyi. See *Rhododendron Vaseyi*.

A. viscosa (White Swamp Honeysuckle). A small shrub, blooming late in summer, with clammy, fragrant flowers, white, or often tinged with rose-color. 1 to 2 ft.

20 75

BERBERIS Canadensis (American Berberry). Very small shrub, only 1 to 3 feet high, with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, and showy red berries. A fine ornamental. 4 to 8 inches

15 50

CALYCANTHUS glaucus (Carolina Allspice). See cut. Locally called “Bubby Bush.” Leaves and brown purple flowers larger than *floridus*. 1 to 2 ft.....

25

C. floridus (Sweet Shrub). The common shrub of cultivation. No garden is complete without it. 6 to 12 inches.....

15 50

CEANOTHUS Americanus (Jersey Tea). A small shrub 1 to 3 feet high, with beautiful clusters of small white flowers, produced throughout July and August when most other shrubs are past bloom—a quality which makes it much prized in ornamental planting. Rises from a peculiar dark-red root. 1 to 2 ft.....

25

CHIONANTHUS Virginia (White Fringe). See cut. One of the most ornamental of all our native shrubs, bearing racemes of delicate white fringe-like flowers in May or early June. Perfectly hardy in the north. 1 to 2 ft.....

25 1 25
 40 2 25

2 to 3 ft.....
CLETHRA acuminata (Southern Pepper-Bush). A tall shrub 15 to 20 feet high, with long nodding spikes of white fragrant flowers in July and August. It has handsome smooth, reddish bark...
 2 to 3 ft.....

20 75
 30 1 00

	Each	Six
CORNUS seracea. Small shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, the fruit pale blue, in cymes. Branches purplish. 1 to 2 ft.	\$0 20	\$0 70
DIERVILLA sessilifolia (Mountain Bush Honeysuckle). This rare shrub forms fine thick clumps, producing abundant yellow flowers in cymes in late summer. A showier plant than the more common <i>D. trifida</i>	20	75
2 to 3 ft. Flowering clumps	35	1 50
GAYLUSSACIA ursina (Buckberry). The fruit of this "huckleberry" is very tart, and used for making jellies and preserves. Flowers bell-shaped, inconspicuous. 1 to 2 ft. per 100, \$6..	15	50
GELSEMIUM sempervirens (Carolina Yellow Jessamine). "Not cultivated to the extent it deserves. Will grow in any land, rich or poor, wet or dry; quick growing and for several weeks in the spring, literally covered with its lovely fragrant yellow flowers. One of the best of our hardy climbers."— <i>Reasoner Bros.</i> Strong plants.	25	1 00
HALESIA tetraptera. See under Trees.		
HAMAMELIS Virginica (Witch Hazel). A large and peculiar shrub, its yellow ribboned flowers appearing <i>the last thing in the fall, or in early winter</i> , just as the leaves are dropping. The foliage is good, changing to a full yellow in autumn. A very desirable plant, and no other can be found to fill its place in ornamental gardening. 1 ft.	20	75
2 ft.	30	1 25
HIBISCUS aculeatus (Rose Mallow). This shrubby Hibiscus makes a conspicuous plant with its compact growth and lobed leaves. Bears large showy yellow flowers, four inches in diameter, with a purple center. 6 to 12 inches	30	1 50
HYDRANGEA radiata (Wild Hydrangea). Quite a handsome plant, forming clumps 4 to 8 feet high. It has large, rounding, sharply-serrate leaves, dark green above and silvery-white on the under surface. Fastigate cymes, with the ray flowers large, but comparatively few. Perfectly hardy. 1 to 2 ft.	15	75
2 to 3 ft.	25	1 25
H. quercifolia (Oak-leaved Hydrangea). A beautiful foliage plant with large oak-shaped leaves, woolly underneath, and cream colored flowers in August. The latter turn a fine purple late in the season. 6 to 12 inches	20	1 00
1 to 2 ft.	35	
LEUCOTHEE recurva. One of the finest of all our native shrubs.		



RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM.

The yearly shoots are bright red, and beautifully contrasted with the old growths, which have taken on a dull gray color; this, together with its drooping branches, and beautiful racemes of white or pink bell-shaped flowers, which are borne on curving stems, combines in giving the whole plant a truly exquisite and attractive appearance. It is a gem of the American forests. 1 to 2 ft. 20 75
2 to 3 ft. 35 1 50

	Each	Six
MENZIESIA globularis (Menziesia). A smooth shrub, four to eight feet high, with reddish bark and small nodding pink white flowers in terminal clusters. 1 to 2 ft.	\$0 20	\$0 75
2 to 3 ft.	30	1 25
PYRUS arbutifolia (Choke-berry). One of our most desirable ornamental shrubs, being conspicuous in foliage as well as in flower and fruit. Grows 2 to 4 feet high, bearing blossoms in compound corymbs, and later on, the black sweetish berries in large drooping clusters. The leaves are dark green and shining above, and pale on the underside	20	75
P. erythrocarpa (Tall Choke-berry). A large variety of the <i>arbutifolia</i> , often 15 to 20 feet high, with larger leaves and red berries. 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 00
RHODODENDRON (Azalea) Vaseyi . A most beautiful and exceedingly valuable addition to our ornamental native flora. Discovered quite recently (June, 1878) among the mountains in Jackson county, this state, by Mr. George Vasey, and yet rare. The plant is of erect, somewhat slender habit, with deciduous foliage and flowers varying from light pink to deep rose-color, mottled at the base inside, which appear in early spring before the leaves. Mr. J. G. Jack, in his "Notes from the Arnold Arboretum" to <i>Garden and Forest</i> , says of it: "Rhododendron Vaseyi has flowered this year better than ever before. It is a plant of great beauty and value certainly. The leaves have now turned to a deep dark crimson, a character which will increase the value of this beautiful and interesting addition to our garden flora." We also quote from an article (published in 1885), written by a prominent botanist and horticulturist: * * * * "The latest addition to American flowering shrubs is <i>Rhododendron Vaseyi</i> , which remained undetected until four or five years ago, when Mr. Vasey found it in Jackson county. The discovery was particularly interesting, as it belongs to a section of the genus almost exclusively Asiatic, entirely unrepresented in our Atlantic flora, and with its nearest American relative confined to the highest peaks of the Cascades and Northern Rocky Mountains. It is a tall shrub—12 to 15 feet high—with bright, purple, pink, scentless flowers, and, unlike our other rhododendrons, with deciduous leaves. It is easily transplanted, adapts itself readily to cultivation, and promises to become an important addition to our garden flora." Perfectly hardy. 6 to 12 inches	35 to	50 2 00
1 to 2 ft.	75	
RUBUS odoratus (Flowering Raspberry). A tall vine-like shrub, with large three to five-lobed leaves, and handsome, fragrant rose purple clustered flowers, one to two inches across. Very useful for planting under trees and in other shady places, where it will cover the ground rapidly. 6 to 12 inches	20	1 00
R. villosus (High Blackberry). Often eight to ten feet high; a long bending stem, literally covered with white blossoms in April. A damp loose soil is best suited to its wants	15	50
STUARTIA pentagyna . A rare and beautiful shrub or low tree, twelve or fifteen feet high, with rich foliage, and large saucer shaped, cream-colored flowers, with purplish center. This is the "native American Camelia," and is found only in our Southern Alleghanies. We quote from <i>Garden and Forest</i> (Arnold Arboretum Notes, by J., July 29, 1888): "The most interesting shrub, however, in bloom this week, is <i>Stuartia pentagyna</i> , the only American representative of the tea and camelia family which can be grown in New England." * * * This plant is rarely found in gardens, where indeed it is so rare that no common or English name seems to have come into use for it. The Carolina <i>Stuartia</i> is, nevertheless, one of the most attractive of hardy summer blooming shrubs, and it should find a place in the smallest and most carefully selected collections. 1 to 2 ft.	35	2 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	2 50

	Each	Six
SAMBUCUS Canadensis (Elder). Shrub 6 to 10 feet high, with large cymes of white flowers and red and black fruit. A very pretty and showy bush. 1 to 2 ft.....	\$0 15	\$0 50
SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus (Snowberry). This small shrub, while common in cultivation, is very pretty, its snowy white berries making it a conspicuous object during fall and early winter. 1 to 2 ft.....	15	50
VACCINIUM stamineum (Squaw or Deerberry). Shrub 4 to 10 feet high, with spreading branches; flowers in leafy racemes, white or delicate pink; fruit greenish, with purple tinge when fully ripe, edible; "a fine garden plant." 1 to 2 ft.....	20	1 00
V. erythrocarpon . A very pretty shrub, 2 to 3 feet high, bearing pale rose-colored bell-shaped flowers in the greatest profusion. A new and valuable plant	20	75
VIBURNUM acerifolium (Maple-Leaved Arrow Wood). A slender shrub, three to five feet high, of neat and somewhat compact habit, producing freely, small, long-stemmed clusters of white flowers; but its greatest beauty is in the rich deep "claret-color" which its handsome three-lobed leaves assume, late in autumn. 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 00
V. latanoides (Hobble-Bush, Bear Haws). A valuable shrub 4 to 12 feet high, with handsome flowers and showy black fruits in large clusters. The leaves are very large and conspicuous. 1 to 2 ft.....	25	1 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	1 25
ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia (Yellow Root). A low and very hardy shrub, two to three feet high, very useful for the margin of shrubberies. Pinnate leaves, changing to a bright orange in late autumn. 9 to 12 inches	15	50

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

ANDROMEDA polifolia . "A beautiful little evergreen which takes readily to cultivation, forming a compact mass of foliage two or more feet across and ten or twelve inches high. Flowers bell or urn-shaped, pale pink or flesh color in May."— <i>Gillett & Horsford</i> . Showy plants	\$0 15	\$0 75
CASSANDRA calyculata (Leather Leaf). A small shrub with evergreen, serrate leaves, and bearing nodding flowers in leafy racemes, in early spring.....	15	75
HYPERICUM aureum . A rare species, and the finest of all this family of plants. Bartram, the discoverer of this rare shrub, gives a good description of it in his "Travels." He says: "I observed * * * a species of shrub <i>Hypericum (H. aureum)</i> , of extraordinary show and beauty. It grows erect, three or four feet high, forming a globular top, representing a perfect little tree; the leaves are large, oblong, firm of texture, smooth and shining; the flowers are very large, their petals broad and conspicuous, which, with their tufts of golden filaments, give the little bushes a very splendid appearance. The large orange-yellow flowers are two inches across when expanded." Prof. C. S. Sargent, director of Arnold Arboretum, says: "There are few dwarf shrubs better worth a place in the garden." Fine blooming plants, 12 to 18 inches.....	50	
H. fasciculatum . Another fine species, three to five feet high, with smaller leaves and flowers than the preceding, though a somewhat freer bloomer. Forms a compact bush, and is very showy when full of its bright yellow blossoms, which almost completely cover the bush in July and August. Very desirable as a small ornamental. 9 to 10 inches	15	50
1 to 2 feet, flowering plants	25	1 00


	Each	Six
KALMIA angustifolia. (Sheep Laurel). Small shrub, two to three feet high, with narrow leaves and small deep rose-colored flowers in very early spring. 1 foot per 100, \$8.	\$0 20	\$0 75
K. latifolia (Mountain Laurel). One of the best of all our native evergreen shrubs, often twenty to thirty feet high in its wild growth among the mountains. Its close corymbs of large white or rose-colored flowers are exceedingly showy, and few plants in cultivation appear more strikingly beautiful than our "Mountain Laurel," when seen from a distance, in full bloom. Mrs. Van Ransselaer, in a late number of <i>Garden and Forest</i> , sets forth in a convincing way its merits for distinction as "Our National Flower," and we trust that popular opinion will also decide in favor of this worthy contestant as a flower for our national emblem. 9 to 12 inches.	20	75
1 to 1½ feet	30	1 20
K. glauca (Pale Laurel). A low, straggling bush about one foot high with lilac-purple flowers, ½ inch broad, in July. 12 to 18 in.	20	1 00
K. hirsuta (Wicky). Another small kalmia, low and very leafy. Flowers rose color, the whole plant somewhat hairy. 6 to 12 in.	25	
LEDUM latifolium (Labrador Tea). Low evergreen shrub, two to five feet high, with oblong leaves, woolly underneath, and handsome white flowers in clusters. 9 to 12 inches	25	1 25
LEUCOTHÆ Catesbæi. Fine small evergreen, with drooping stem, three to ten feet long, and recurved branches, along which the long dense racemes of beautiful white bell-shaped flowers are disposed. Blooms in March and April. 6 to 9 inches.	20	75
9 to 12 inches	15	1 00
1 to 2 feet	35	1 50
MAGNOLIA glauca (Sweet Bay). A beautiful little evergreen magnolia, with large glossy leaves and deliciously fragrant blossoms. It often attains the size of a tree in the south. 6 to 12 inches.	25	1 25
1 to 2 feet	35	1 75
ROSA lævigata (Cherokee Rose). An evergreen rose with single white fragrant flowers two or three inches across, contrasting beautifully with the smooth evergreen leaves. Will climb twenty or more feet high, and forms a most striking picture when in full bloom. 1 to 2 feet	25	1 20
RHODODENDRON catawbiense (Purple Rhododendron). Every one knows this popular hardy native rhododendron. Its glossy dark green foliage and masses of lilac-purple flowers in great clusters, make it an object of admiration in any situation, whether planted singly or massed. Of all the many beautiful Rhododendron hybrids that are so popular now, there are but very few which do not owe much of their vitality, strength of color and hardness to the parent stock of <i>catawbiense</i> . Grows 10 to 15 feet high, the blossoms appearing in May or early June in the greatest profusion. Fine plants, 6 to 9 inches	20	1 00
6 to 12 inches, very fine and bushy	35 to 50	1 75
1 to 1½ feet, very heavy	50 to 1 00	3 00
R. maximum (Rose Bay, Great Laurel). See cut, p. 8. A superb shrub or low tree, often 30 feet high in our southern mountains. Its large white or pink blossoms appear in large trusses in July, the latest of all the rhododendrons, a quality which adds greatly to its value as a fine ornamental. Its dark green, broad foliage is the finest of all the species. Without doubt the noblest of all our native shrubs, and "absolutely hardy from Vermont to Georgia." Strong plants, 6 to 9 inches	20	75
9 to 12 inches, very fine	30	1 25
1 to 1½ feet	50	2 00
R. punctatum (Small Pink R.). This is the smallest of our native Alleghanian species. It forms a graceful shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with spreading branches and dark green narrow leaves, covered below with rusty dots. The rose-colored flowers are spotted within, and appear in loose clusters in June. 6 to 12 inches.	30	1 25
1 to 2 feet	45	

	Each	Six
VACCINIUM macrocarpum (Cranberry). This small evergreen is prized mostly for its fruit, but it is a very pretty addition to the small list of bog plants. Plant it in growing sphagnum moss, over a muddy or sandy bottom. 6 to 12 inches.....	\$0 10	\$0 40
Plants for setting, per 100, \$2.50; per 1,000, \$8.50.		

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS.

Those marked with a () are Evergreen.*

	Each	Six
ALETTRIS aurea (Star Grass). Stemless herb, from which rises a tall, wand-like raceme of yellow bell-shaped flowers in May and June	\$0 20	\$0 75
ARISÆMA triphyllum (Indian Turnip). Grows best in damp rich soil, where it becomes a tall plant 2 to 3 feet high, with large lobed leaves, and peculiar shaped flowers, often variegated.....	15	50
* ASARUM arifolium (Heart Leaf, Wild Ginger). Thick, heart-shaped, mottled evergreen leaves, and pitcher-like flowers, purple within	15	50
ASCLEPIAS phytolaccoides (Poke Milk-weed). Stem tall, 2 to 5 feet high; flowers thick drooping clusters, white; leaves coloring bright yellow, in early fall.....	10	50
AMIANTHIUM muscætoxicum (Crow Poison). Forms clumps of long grass-like leaves, which send up a tall stalk, with a long dense head of white flowers	20	75
ASTERS. The Asters together with the Golden-rods, are the stand-bys for fall bloom. They are hardy, easily grown and deserve a permanent place in every garden. We can furnish a good selection of showy species. <i>A. puniceus</i> is one of the finest, and if given a wet boggy situation will make a magnificent display with its profusion of violet purple flowers. Good selection, per 100, \$6..	15	50
BOTRYCHIUM limaroides (Moon-Wort). A low fern, with peculiar thick fronds, 3 to 10 inches high	15	50
CAMPANULA Americana. Two to four feet high, the bright blue bell-shaped flowers in a long spike.....	20	60
C. divaricata (Bell-Flower). A delicate little plant, with blue bell-shaped flowers.....	15	50
* CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus (Walking-Leaf Fern). A very peculiar and interesting plant; receives its name from its strange habit of forming little plants at the tips of its fronds (leaves) which bend over, take root, grow, and in their turn form plantlets at the tips of their fronds, thus forming a complete carpet of ferns	20	75
CHELONE Lyoni (Snake-head). Tall, 1 to 5 feet, bearing irregular purple flowers in a loose spike	15	50
C. glabra. Species with white flowers and denser spike. Does well in the bog.....	15	50
CHIMAPHILA maculata (Spotted Wintergreen). A beautiful little perennial with dark green leaves, spotted with white, and one to five fragrant drooping flowers on a stem 3 to 6 inches high.....	15	50
CIMICIFUGA racemosa (Black Snake-root). Large divided leaves and tall stem, with white flowers in long slender racemes..	20	75
CLINTONIA Borealis. From our highest mountains. The clusters of showy greenish-yellow flowers rise from a whorl of thick glossy leaves.....	15	60
C. umbellata (Southern Clintonia). A whorl of rather large oblong leaves close to the ground, sending up a scape 4 to 6 inches high, bearing an umbel of beautiful white flowers, speckled with green or purplish dots. Blooms through June.....	15	50
CLEMATIS. See under Vines.		

	Each	Six
CONVALLARIA majalis (Lily of the Valley). See cut. Everyone knows this beautiful little garden plant, with its one-sided raceme of fragrant nodding flowers	\$0 15	\$0 50
		
CONVALLARIA MAJALIS.		
COREOPSIS verticillata. One of the best of the coreopsis, with finely cut leaves and abundant yellow flowers.....	20	75
CYPRIPEDIUMS. See under <i>Orchids</i> .		
DICENTRA eximea. Best of all the genus, blooming from spring till autumn; the rose-colored blossoms in a drooping raceme; forms thick clumps, with light feathery foliage	25	1 00
DIPHYLLEIA cymosa (Umbrella Leaf). Grows best in wet places, bearing two large lobed leaves and a terminal cyme of white	25	1 00
*EPIGEA repens (Trailing Arbutus, Mayflower). The most popular, probably, of all our native wild flowers; difficult to transplant, but when established, spreads rapidly, and well repays all the trouble given it with its deliciously fragrant white or pink flowers, produced in long clusters in early May	20	75
*GALAX aphylla (Colt's Foot). A smooth plant with heart-shaped crenate-toothed and shining evergreen leaves. The small white flowers are borne on a scape, 1 to 2 feet high, forming a beautiful dense spiked raceme. The thick leaves (often turning to crimson in late fall) are extensively used in winter decorating	20	75
GAULTHERIA procumbens (Wintergreen Checkerberry). A low highly aromatic plant with dark green leaves and clusters of bright red, edible berries, all through the winter	10	35
GENTIANA Andrewsii (Colored Gentian). An upright, smooth, branching stem, bearing clusters of flowers an inch or more long, in September	20	60
*HEPATICAC acutiloba (Sharp-Leaved Hepatica). This delicate little plant is one of the earliest visitors in spring; the white or purple flowers are borne on hairy scapes, appearing as early as Feb-ruary or early March.....	15	50
*H. triloba (Round-lobed Hepatica). Very much similar to the <i>acutiloba</i> , but with the leaf lobes rounded	15	50
*H. triloba alba. A variety of the last with white flowers.....	20	50
HOUSTONIA purpurea. Forms thick clumps, 6 to 12 inches high, growing in rich dry ground. The blue flowers very abundant	15	50
S. serpyllifolia (Bluets). Blooming nearly all summer, the bright blue or white flowers rising from a carpet of minute leaves. Damp soil	15	50
IRIS cristata (Crested Dwarf Iris). A low plant with handsome bright blue flowers, the outer ones beautifully crested. May	20	60
*I. verna (Dwarf Iris). Another fine iris, its bright blue fragrant flowers appearing in early April, filling the woods with a delightful springy odor	20	60
LILIUM Grayi (Gray's Lily). Dr. Asa Gray, in 1840, discovered a single specimen of this rare lily on Roan mountain, North Carolina, and it was found later, though almost as scarce as the first time, on the peaks of Otter, Virginia, and again by us in 1888 in Mitchell county, this state. The flowers, one to nine on a stem, are dark colored, of a deep reddish orange, uniformly dotted within with rather small purple spots. Blooms in June and July.		
L. superbum (Turk's Cap Lily). A very showy and handsome lily, often attaining the height of 8 feet or more, and bearing large showy flowers in a pyramidal raceme. We have seen it in its wild state with 36 flowers on a single stem	20	75

	Each	Six
LOBELIA Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Very showy close racemes of scarlet flowers from July to September	\$0 20	
MONARDA didyma (Oswego Tea). An erect plant, 2 to 3 feet high; large bright red flowers in heads	15	\$0 50
M. fistula (Wild Bergamot). Smaller than the last, with almost white flowers; fine for massing	10	40
*MITCHELLA repens (Partridge Berry). A small trailing evergreen, with white or purplish very fragrant flowers; berries bright red, remaining over winter	15	50
MIMULUS ringens (Monkey Flower). Very good bog plant, 2 to 3 feet high; showy purple flowers	15	50
MEDEOLA Virginica . The stem very slender, bearing a whorl of leaves in the middle and one at the summit. The upper whorl colors very beautifully in autumn	15	60
GENOTHERA fruticosa (Evening Primrose). This fine primrose often forms a perfect little tree, 2 to 3 feet high, with a profusion of bright yellow sweet-scented flowers, one to two inches across	20	75
OXALIS acetosella (Wood Sorrel). Small, 2 to 3 inches high; flowers white, tinged with purple. Shady damp places	15	35
PARNASSIA asarifolia (Grass of Parnassus). Stem 3 to 6 inches high, bearing a single white flower 1 inch or more across, beautifully marked with green. Plant in rich damp soil	15	50
PODOPHYLLUM peltatum (May Apple). An erect stem, bearing two large peltate leaves 9 to 12 inches from the ground, and a white nodding flower; fruit large and white, peculiar tasting	20	75
PROSARTES lanuginosa . Low forking plant, growing in rich woods. Fruit large red single berries	25	1 00
RUDBECKIA fulgida (Cone Flower). From 5 to 15 inches high; large yellow flowers, with a black cone-like center	15	40
*SHORTIA galacifolia . This rare and beautiful perennial has a very interesting history. It was over 100 years ago that Michaux, the great botanist, sick and weakened by fever, arrived at the foot of our Carolina mountains, and at the head of a beautiful little valley discovered the leaves and fruit of what he noted in his journal as a " <i>nouvel arbuste</i> ," and which subsequently proved to be the shortia (afterward named by Dr. Gray). It was then lost for 89 years, although botanists hunted for it carefully year after in all the region in which Michaux was supposed to have traveled, but without success, until in May, 1877, a few specimens were accidentally discovered on the banks of the Catawba river, this state, by a young man hunting herbs, which fully identified it. The only other species of shortia known is a native of Japan (<i>S. uniflora</i>). From its clusters of large, veiny, orbicular leaves the simple flower stems rise, each bearing a large solitary white flower, with crimped petals and purplish center. A most beautiful perennial, and worthy a place in the smallest collection. Plant in rich loam, shady situation	30	1 25
SOLIDAGO (Golden-Rod). There are few flowers showier than the golden-rods when planted in a mass in rich soil, and the season of bloom (August to October) makes them most useful. We have several fine species, and can give a good selection...per 100, \$7.	15	50
SMILOGINIA racemosa (False Spikenard). The curving stem, 1 to 3 feet high, bears a raceme of white flowers at extreme tips; berries speckled, changing to bright red	20	60
THERMOPSIS Caroliniana . Tall plant, 3 to 5 feet high, with lobed leaves, and long spikes of bright yellow pea-shaped flowers from May to July. Very strong grower and good thick foliage	25	



LOBELIA CARDINALIS.

	Each	Six
TRADESCANTIA pilosa. The Tradescantias, or Spiderworts, are all known as being good garden plants, and the pilosa is the largest of our native species, reaching the height of 3 feet or more; flowers light blue, 1 inch across	\$0 15	\$0 50
T. rosea. A small grass-like species from Florida, 5 to 10 inches high, the rose-colored flowers ½ inch in diameter. A very pretty species	15	1 25
T. Virginica. This is the common variety, with large blue flowers and thick stem and leaves	20	1 00
TRANTVETTERIA palmata. An erect plant, 2 to 4 feet high, with large lobed leaves. The white blossoms are in a corymb	20	1 00
TRILLIUM erectum (Purple Trillium). The leaves of this trillium are very large and rhomboid; flowers dark purple. All the trilliums delight in deep, rich, damp loam, and a shady situation	15	50
T. grandiflorum (Large White Trillium). The finest and largest species, 8 to 15 inches high, with white flowers 2 to 3 inches across, changing with age to rose color. Very handsome.	20	60
T. erythrocarpum (Painted Trillium). Flowers white, with a purple stripe, near the base of each petal.	15	50
UVULARIA perfoliata (Smaller Bellwort). A low plant with clasping leaves and small yellow drooping flowers.	15	50
VIOLA cucullata (Blue Violet). A strong-growing species, 4 to 8 inches high. Flowers deep or violet blue	10	40
V. primulæfolia (Primrose-leaved Violet). A small low violet with very small white flowers, striped with purple. Damp soil.	10	40
*YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle). The Yuccas are tropical-looking plants, and are all very ornamental. This one has dark green leaves 1 to 2 feet long, in a thick, low cluster, the edges scaling off in whitish hairs 1 to 4 inches long. The large creamy-white flowers are borne along the tall stalk, which is often 4 to 8 feet high. Strong plants	35	1 75
*Y. aloifolia. Stem branching; leaves, long, linear, rigid and sharp pointed; flowers white, tinged with purple. Small, 4 to 8 in	20	75
*Y. recurvifolia. This is a strong-growing species, the thick green leaves recurved, and bearing greenish-white flowers.	30	1 50
*ZIZIA aurea, var. Biffia. Plant 1 to 4 feet high, with round-shaped leaves and yellow umbellated flowers.	15	40

BOG AND AQUATIC PLANTS.

	Each	Six
ARISCEMA triphyllum (Indian Turnip). This will thrive finely if given a rich damp boggy soil, and become 3 feet or more high	\$0 15	\$0 50
ASTER puniceus. A tall-growing marsh species, making a striking display when in full flower the latter part of September. A very desirable bog plant	20	60
CHELONE glabra (Snake Head). A good plant for growing with <i>Aster puniceus</i> . Flowers irregular, white	15	50
DIONÆA muscipula (Venus' Fly Trap). See cut. A most curious and interesting plant. Derives its name from the extraordinary irritability of its leaves, which close forcibly at the touch, and hold the poor venturesome insect fast in its clutches till death ends the struggle, when the "fly trap" prepare itself for another victim; bears a cluster of pretty white flowers on a stem four to six inches high. It is one of the most peculiar plants known to scientists, and those who do not have it lose the pleasure of studying one of "nature's queerest freaks." Pot in sandy loam or <i>swamp moss</i> , keeping <i>moist</i> , or plant with the <i>Sarracenia</i> s.	25	1 00
IMPATIENS fulva (Touch-Me-Not). Will grow either in wet bog or moist loam. Flowers showy.	15	50

	Each	Six
SARRACENIA flava (Trumpet-Leaf). One of the best of the "Pitcher Plants;" yellowish leaves 2 to 3 feet long, and large yellow nodding flowers, 4 to 5 inches wide	\$0 25	\$1 00
S. purpurea (Pitcher Plant, Huntsman's Cup). Perhaps the showiest of all the genus, with large deep purple flowers, nodding on a stalk a foot high. Its curious pitcher-shaped leaves are usually half filled with water and drowned insects	20	75
S. variolaris (Spotted Trumpet-Leaf). A small species with spotted leaves, 6 to 12 inches long, and yellow flowers, 2 inches wide	25	1 00
S. rubra (Red-flowered Trumpet-Leaf). This species has reddish-purple flowers on a scape 12 to 20 inches high; leaves reddish veined	25	1 00
SAGGITARIA variabilis (Arrow-Head). Very showy arrow-shaped leaves; flowers white, on a scape one to three feet high	15	50
VACCINIUM macrocarpum (Cranberry). Cold bogs. Plant in growing sphagnum moss and a muddy or sandy bottom	10	40
TIEDEMANNIA rigida . A tall plant, with dissected green leaves and white flowers	15	50



DIONEÆ MUSCIPULÆ.

ORCHIDS.

This beautiful class of plants is now very popular, and there are a great many beautiful native terrestrial forms which even rival some of the more rare tropical ones in beauty and grace. Plant in a mixture of rich woods mould and sand. A damp, even wet, soil suits the *Platanthera* the best, and they all enjoy shade.

	Each	Six
CYPRIPEDIUM acaule (Stemless Lady's Slipper). A good orchid with large purple flowers; the whole plant very downy	\$0 20	\$0 75
C. pubescens (Larger Yellow Lady's Slipper). Stem one to two feet high, with large yellow "slippers," sometimes as many as four on a single plant	10	75
C. spectabile (Showy Lady's Slipper). The showiest of all North American orchids, and one of our most beautiful native plants; grows 1 to 2 feet high, with large foliage, and large white flowers tinged with purple	35	1 50
GOODYERA pubescens (Rattlesnake Plantain). A very pretty little orchid, with a low cluster of green white-veined leaves, from which rises a spike of small white flowers, 8 to 14 inches high	15	60
G. repens . This rare species has mottled leaves, and one-sided racemes of flowers. Somewhat smaller than the last	20	
GYMNADENIA tridentata . A small green-flowered orchid growing in damp places	10	40
PLATANThERA ciliaris (Yellow-fringed Orchis). A beautiful species, 1 to 2 feet high, the close spike of large fringed flowers being a bright orange or yellow. A beautiful, showy plant	25	1 00
P. psycodes (Purple-Fringed Orchis). Similar to the last, but with purple flowers. A beautiful and very showy plant	25	

	Each	Six
TIPULARIA discolor. A low orchid, first producing a single ovate leaf, and afterward a slender scape, ending in a long raceme of numerous greenish purple flowers	\$0 25	\$1 25

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

	Each.	Six.
AMPELOPSIS bipinnata. Smooth vine, with beautiful cut leaves and rather bushy growth. Strong plants	\$0 40	
A. quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A very good plant to cover rockwork etc., the leaves turning a brilliant crimson in autumn. Vigorous climber	20	
ARISTOLOCHIA Sypho (Dutchman's Pipe). Stem climbing high, sometimes 40 feet or more. The leaves are very large, 1 to 12 inches broad; flowers large, shaped like a Dutch pipe, brownish-purple	25	\$1 00



CLEMATIS CRISPA.

BIGNONIA capreolata (Cross Vine). Tall climber, with compound evergreen leaves, and large, showy, red flowers, yellow within	30	1 00
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CLEMATIS crispa (Crisped Leather Flower). See cut. One of the best of the clematises, producing large very fragrant purple flowers, singly on long stalks, nearly all summer	30	
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C. ovata. Broad oval leaves and purple flowers. Fruit somewhat like <i>Virginiana</i>	35	
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C. Virginiana (Virgin's Bower). A beautiful herbaceous climber, with very showy white flowers in clusters, which are succeeded in autumn by the conspicuous feathery tails of the fruit. Will cover an arbor or porch completely in one season	15	50
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DECUMAREA arborea (American Climbing Hydrangea). One of our best native climbers, with thick, smooth, green leaves and cymes of white fragrant flowers. It clings to a support as the ivy does. This is a very fine vine, though almost unknown in cultivation	20	1 00
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DIOSCOREA villosa. A fine climber, its large leaves turning to a beautiful yellow very early in autumn; often 6 to 12 feet high, the three-winged nodding fruit, in very showy clusters, hanging on the stem till into winter	20	75
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GELSEMIUM sempervirens (Carolina Yellow Jessamine). "Not cultivated to the extent it deserves. Will grow in any land, rich or poor, wet or dry; quick growing, and for several weeks in the spring literally covered with its lovely, fragrant, yellow flowers. One of the best of our hardy climbers."— <i>Reasoner Bros.</i> Strong plants	15	1 00
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LONICERA parviflora (Small Honeysuckle). Twining shrub 3 to 5 feet high. Flowers purplish, mostly on the ends of stems; leaves smooth and green	20	75
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L. sempervirens (Trumpet Honeysuckle). Flowers in whorls, red outside, yellow within; stem twining with almost evergreen leaves	15	50
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