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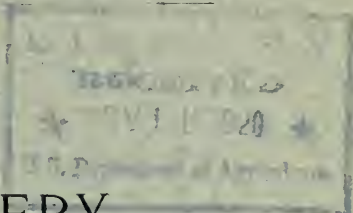
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Fall and Spring, 1891-'92.

Seventh Annual Edition.



HIGHLANDS NURSERY.

DESCRIPTIVE

CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST

OF

Native Plants of the Southern Alleghany Mountains

INCLUDING DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS, HARDY HERBACEOUS PER-
ENNIALS, VINES, ORCHIDS, FERNS, AQUATICS AND
BOG PLANTS

HARLAN P. KELSEY,

Linville, North Carolina, U. S. A.

WHEN ORDERING PLEASE OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS :

ALWAYS USE the enclosed Order Sheet in selecting an order from this Catalogue, and write the letters, if necessary to send one, on a separate sheet. Ladies should prefix Miss or Mrs. to name, that we may address answer properly. Always give your **FULL ADDRESS EVERY TIME** you write.

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. Our responsibility ceases on proper delivery of goods to railroad. *The utmost care* will be taken, however, to have every plant true to name and in good order; and any mistake on our part will be gladly corrected, if we are notified immediately on receipt of goods.

TERMS.—Cash with order or satisfactory reference where customers are unknown to us. All bills are due on receipt of goods. The full amount must accompany all orders under \$10. Half dozen of any kind will be sent at dozen rates.

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, except International, 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*.

WHOLESALE.—We make a specialty in supplying the "trade" generally and large planters in quantity at low rates, and all such should send for *wholesale catalogue*.

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.

PLANTS can often be sent by **FREIGHT**, thus saving heavy express charges and making it more possible to send larger plants. We always pack, even for short distances, as though the plants were to go around the world; and very rarely do we hear of their arriving in poor condition, even after long delays. From a foreign customer we received the following word relative to a shipment:

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.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS allowed on orders selected from this catalogue, as follows:

For \$5, select.	\$5 50 worth.	For \$25, select.	\$30 00 worth.
" 10, "	11 50 "	" 50, "	60 00 "
" 15, "	17 50 "	" 100, "	120 00 "
" 20, "	24 00 "	" 200, "	250 00 "

All communications should be addressed plainly to

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Highlands Nursery,

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

SOIL PLANTING AND CARE OF NATIVE PLANTS.

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. For the large majority of natives a **good soil can be made** by excavating two to three feet of the surface, and filling with equal parts of good leaf mold, 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 Rhododendrons, Azaleas and ericaceous plants in general, and in no form should it come into contact with the roots. This is an important item, and should never be overlooked. The perennials, given a soil like the above or a place in the Rhododendron bed, will thrive wonderfully, and judicious selection will produce a profusion of bloom throughout the whole season. If the ferns are planted in a rocky, it is important to see that the earth in the crevices for receiving them has connection with the soil below. **As a rule** (with but few exceptions) give all plants a deep soil, with plenty of well-decayed vegetable food and good drainage, and the results can hardly fail to be satisfactory.

Prefatory.



WE PRESENTING for the season of 1891-'92 our Seventh Annual Catalogue of Native Trees, Shrubs and Flowering Plants of the Southern Alleghany mountains, we take great pleasure in being able to offer to our patrons a much larger and better selected list than ever before, of these beautiful indigenous plants that are now fast becoming so deservedly popular. While the whole earth, **outside the United States**, has been searched and explored to obtain the choicest trees and plants to beautify our American grounds, yet until very recently the more beautiful

American plants were overlooked, being rarely seen in cultivation, and as a rule quite unknown to Americans.

It is a notable fact that while our parks, cemeteries, lawns and gardens have been stuffed to overflowing with these costly foreign importations, our most beautiful and easily obtained native ornamentals have been almost **entirely excluded**; and these, too, a class comprising an unrivaled wealth of grand and stately trees, magnificent flowering shrubs, and an unparalleled profusion of fine herbaceous plants and showy climbers; while the beautiful and manifold forms of terrestrial orchids and great variety of delicate and graceful ferns are beyond easy comparison.

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."

We further quote from a recent well-written article by the president and founder of the "American Wild Flower Club": "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."

The well-known botanist and horticulturist, Professor W. A. Stiles, in writing to the *New York Tribune*, says of our greatly favored "Highland" region: "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. 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."

For seven years the **Highlands Nursery** has been growing, pushing before the public "**native plants**" **exclusively**, and it is extremely gratifying to note the rapid growth in the demand for them, especially the last two seasons. The location of Highlands Nursery, at the summit of the Blue Ridge, in northwestern North Carolina, at an altitude of nearly 4,000 feet, insures long cool summers and moderate 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 will be glad to give information as to any plants not found in this catalogue. All correspondence will be carefully and promptly answered.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, Linville, North Carolina.

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DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES.

"In 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."—SENEC.

	Each.	Doz.
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, which is very conspicuous when the foliage falls. 1 to 2 ft.	\$0 20	\$2 00
2 to 4 feet	50	4 00
A. rubrum (Red or Scarlet Maple). Is noted in spring for its showy red blossoms and bright red winged fruit, and in autumn for the brilliant coloring of its foliage; a conspicuous tree in all situations. 1 to 2 feet.	20	2 00
2 to 4 feet	50	4 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.	15	1 20
2 to 3 feet	35	3 50
3 to 5 feet	50	4 50
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 very graceful foliage that is brilliantly colored in early autumn. 6 to 12 inches	20	1 50
1 to 3 feet	35	3 50
AMELANCHIER botryapium (Service or Juneberry). This is generally a small tree, but here in our mountains it often attains a 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 feet	15	1 50
2 to 3 feet	25	2 50
3 to 4 feet	35	3 00
ÆSCULUS flava (Buckeye). 60 to 90 feet in height, or can be trained to a shrub; produces showy flesh colored flowers in panicles. Its fine foliage and rapid growth recommend it. Small	20	
BETULA excelsa (Yellow Birch). A beautiful symmetrical lawn tree 40 to 60 feet high, with yellowish silvery bark, and thin, finely cut leaves. 1 to 2 ft. ...	20	2 00
Large specimens, each.	25 to 40	

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 spicy and aromatic. 1 to 2 ft.

20	1 50
30	2 00
40	4 00



CORNUS FLORIDA. (White-flowering Dogwood.)

CORNUS Florida (Flowering Dogwood). 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

CORNUS, continued.

flower; scarcely less so in fruit, which is bright scarlet, and remains on the tree till late in the season.



FRAXINUS (*Ash*).

	Each.	Doz.
It is one of the best of autumn coloring trees, the foliage turning early in the fall. 1 to 2 feet ..	\$0 20	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet	30	3 00
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 tree grows older, which makes the whole plant a series of parallel layers of foliage. A very beautiful shrub, and highly useful to landscape gardeners"— <i>F. L. Temple</i> .		
1 to 2 feet	20	1 50
2 to 3 feet	30	2 80
3 to 4 feet	40	4 00
CRATÆGUS Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). A small, dense growing, well shaped tree producing a mass of fine white flowers in April and May, and large red fruit in fall, which is fine for making preserves; valuable as a hedge plant. 1 to 2 feet	20	1 50
FRAXINUS Americana (White Ash). A large forest tree of fine foliage and quick growth; very extensively used in street planting. (See cut.) 1 foot ..	20	1 50
2 to 3 feet	30	2 00
3 to 4 feet, very fine	40	3 50
4 to 5 feet, very fine	50	4 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-gray bark and wide spreading branches. 1 to 2 feet	15	1 50
HALESIA tetraptera (Snowdrop or Silver-bell Tree). A most beautiful ornamental tree growing here in our mountains 40 to 50 feet high, and 1 to 2 feet 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 feet	25	2 00
2 to 3 feet, extra large and heavy	40	4 00
H. diptera (Snowdrop Tree). A smaller tree than the Tetraptera, but with large leaves and two-winged fruit	25	2 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 feet	15	1 50
2 to 3 feet	25	2 00
LIQUIDAMBAR Styraciflua (Sweet Gum). "A large and beautiful tree with fine grained wood, the gray bark with corky ridges on the branches. The leaves fragrant when bruised, turning to a deep crimson in autumn."— <i>Gray</i> . 1 to 2 feet	20	1 50

	Each.	Doz.
LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Carolina Poplar, Tulip-tree). A very large, vigorous and exceedingly rapid-growing tree, with beautiful white wood and bark, and having large greenish-yellow flowers which are striped or tinged with yellow. 1 to 3 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50
3 to 6 feet. Very fine	30 to 50	3 50
MAGNOLIA acuminata (Cucumber Tree). A beautiful large-growing pyramidal tree, bearing large greenish or yellow-white flowers, and "cucumber" shaped fruit of a bright scarlet color when ripe. 9 to 12 inches.....	20	2 00
1 to 2 feet	35	3 50
2 to 3 feet	50	5 00
M. Frazeri (Ear-leaved Cucumber Tree). This species is found only along our Southern Alleghany mountains and is rare in cultivation; grows to a height of 40 to 50 feet; 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 feet long. 6 to 12 inches.....	20	2 00
1 to 1½ feet	30	3 00
Larger.....	40 to 50	
M. glauca. (See cut.) See under Evergreen Shrubs.		
OSTRYA Virginica (Ironwood, Hop Hornbeam). Small sized hard-wooded tree, with noble elm-like foliage and large handsome fruit, which resembles hops. 1 to 2 feet	20	1 50
PYRUS Americana (American Mountain Ash). A small tree, prized for its white blossoms and clusters of bright scarlet ornamental fruit in autumn and winter. 1 to 2 feet.....	25	2 00
PRUNUS Pennsylvania (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 feet	20	1 50
P. serotina (Black Cherry). Well-formed, fast-growing tree, much valued for its timber. 1 to 2 feet.....	20	1 50
Larger, 2 to 3 feet.....	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 feet	20	1 50
RHUS cotinoides (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 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 deciduous trees. 2 to 3 feet.....	75	8 50
3 to 4 feet	1 00	11 00
R. cotinus (Smoke Tree). A well-known form. 1 to 2 feet	50	
SASSAFRAS officinale (Sassafras). Tree 15 to 50 feet high; the yellowish-green twigs, together with the foliage, spicy-aromatic. Few persons are aware what an exceedingly fine lawn tree the Sassafras is, being especially showy when covered with its clustered masses of bright yellow flowers.....	20	1 50
TILIA Americana (Linden, Basswood). A rapid growing, large sized tree, with fine large leaves and fragrant flowers. For these qualities we recommend it as peculiarly suitable in street and lawn planting and in extensive grounds. 1 to 2 feet	35	



EVERGREEN TREES.

	Each.	Doz.
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 in.	\$0 15	\$1 00
9 to 12 inches	20	1 50
1 to 2 feet; very fine	40	3 00
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	4 00
G. pubescens. (Deciduous.) Flowers 3 inches wide, white; very rare. 2 to 3 ft.	2 50	
ILEX opaca (American Holly). Makes a beautiful thick conical-shaped tree, 30 to 40 feet high, and bearing masses of scarlet berries in the fall and winter; the dark prickly evergreen foliage is unsurpassed. 6 to 9 inches	20	2 00
9 to 12 inches	30	3 00
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	3 00
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	3 00
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, strong	25	2 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 inches	20	1 50
1 to 2 feet	30	2 50
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. Each. Doz.		
6 to 12 inches	\$0 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 feet	25	\$2 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	2 00
RHODOENDRONS. See under Evergreen Shrubs.		
TSUGA Canadensis (Hemlock). Perhaps the finest native conifer. (See cut.) Its rich, delicate foliage, drooping branches and dense habit place it without a peer as a single lawn tree. Alfred H. Peters says of it: "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		



TSUGA CANADENSIS (Hemlock).

TSUGA, continued.

	Each.	Doz.
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." Strong fine plants, 6 to 12 inches	\$0 15	\$1 50
1 to 2 feet	35	2 50
T. (Abies) Caroliniana (Carolina 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. A magnificent new evergreen, and very scarce. We now have on hand a fine stock of strong transplanted plants, which we offer at low rates. We trust everyone will give this finest of new evergreens 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 to the public than this graceful hemlock. 4 to 6 inches	35	4 00
6 to 9 inches	50	5 00
9 to 12 inches	75	8 00
Larger specimens, 1 to 2 feet	\$1 to 2	00

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

DECIDUOUS.

	Each.	Doz.
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 feet high. 1 to 2 feet	\$0 20	\$1 50
ALNUS viridis (Mountain Alder). A low much-branched shrub, found growing on the highest mountains. The red-winged fruit is quite showy. It grows best in damp places	15	1 00
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 feet	20	1 50
ANDROMEDA ligustrina . Shrub 4 to 10 feet high, with panicles of small white globular flowers in May and June. 1 to 2 feet	20	1 40
2 to 3 feet	30	2 00
A. recurva . See <i>Leucothoe recurva</i> .		



CALYCANTHUS GLAUCUS. (See p. 7.)

A. racemosa . A conspicuous shrub, very much used in connection with rhododendron planting. Bears bell-shaped flowers. 6 to 12 inches	25	2 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	40	
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 latter part of June in great profusion. The brilliant scarlet stamens 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 in. 1 to 2 feet	20	1 50
	40	3 50

AZALEA, continued.

	Each.	Doz.
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 the 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	\$0 25	\$2 00
1 to 2 feet	35	3 50
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 feet	25	2 00
A. Vaseyi . See <i>Rhododendron Vaseyi</i> .		
A. viscosa (White Swamp Honeysuckle). Small shrub, blooming late in summer; clammy, fragrant flowers, white, or tinged with rose-color. 1 to 2 feet	25	2 00
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 12 inches	25	1 50
CALYCANTHUS glaucus (Carolina Allspice). (See cut, p. 6.) Locally called "Bubby Bush." Leaves and brown purple flowers larger than <i>C. Floridus</i> . 1 to 2 feet	25	
C. Floridus (Sweet Shrub). The common shrub of cultivation. No garden is complete without it. 6 to 12 inches, strong	15	1 00
CASTANEA pumila (Chinquapin). Shrub or often a small tree, bearing roundish nuts of the chestnut type. A valuable and hardy nut	20	2 00
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 feet	25	
CHIONANTHUS Virginica (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 feet	25	2 50
2 to 3 feet, blooming size	40	4 50
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 1 to 2 feet	20	75
2 to 3 feet, blooming size	30	2 50
C. alnifolia (Pepper Bush). (See cut, p. 8.) Shrub 4 to 8 feet; flowers white and very fragrant, in single racemes or panicles. A very desirable plant for the lawn. 1 to 2 feet	25	2 00
COMPTONIA asplenifolia (Sweet Fern). A beautiful plant 1 to 2 feet high; very aromatic when bruised; leaves 3 to 4 inches, resembling a fern frond	25	2 00
CORNUS paniculata . A pretty dwarf dogwood with gray branches and drupes of white fruit. 1 to 2 feet	25	2 50
C. stricta . 10 to 20 feet high; the branches brown and drupes blue. 1 to 2 ft.	25	2 50
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	1 50
2 to 3 ft., flowering clumps	35	3 00
D. trifida	25	



CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA.

	Each.	Doz.
DIRCA palustris (Leatherwood). This is a low branching shrub, with light yellow flowers appearing before the leaves, which are about 2 inches long and silky when young. 1 to 2 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00
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 feet,.....	\$6 per 100	15 1 00
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 2 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 fine and changes to a full yellow in autumn. A very desirable plant, and no other can be found to fill its place in ornamental gardening. 1 foot.....	20	1 50
2 feet.....	30	2 50
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	3 00
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 feet.	15	1 50
2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 50
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	30	
LEUCOTHOË recurva . One of the finest of all our native shrubs. 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 very beautiful racemes of white or pink bell-shaped flowers, which are borne on curving stems, combine in giving the whole plant a truly exquisite and attractive appearance; strong	25	2 00



CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA. (See page 7.)

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 feet ..	20	1 50
2 to 3 feet	30	2 50
PYRUS arbutifolia (Chokeberry). 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, black sweetish berries in large drooping clusters. The leaves are dark green and shining above, and pale on the under side	20	1 50
P. erythrocarpa (Tall Chokeberry). A large variety of the Arbutifolia, often 15 to 20 feet high, with larger leaves and red berries. 1 to 2 feet.	20	2 00
RHODODENDRON (Azalea) Vaseyi . (See cut, page 10.) A beautiful and valuable addition to our ornamental native flora. Discovered in 1878 among the mountains in Jackson county, this state, by Mr. George Vasey, and is yet rare. The plant is of erect, somewhat slender habit, with deciduous foliage and flowers varying from light pink to deep		

RHODODENDRON, continued.

	Each.	Doz.
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" in <i>Garden and Forest</i> , says of it: " <i>Rhododendron Vaseyi</i> 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	\$0 50	\$4 00
1 to 2 feet	75	7 00
RHUS copallina. A fine sumach with pinnate leaves 1 foot long, which turn to a deep crimson in autumn. 1 to 2 feet	20	1 50
RIBES prostratum. An Alpine form of the wild currant, with reclining stems. The lobed leaves are quite showy and color very beautifully in the autumn. 6 to 12 inches	25	2 50
R. rotundifolium (Wild Gooseberry). 3 to 4 feet high; leaves three to five lobed, roundish. Flowers greenish and inconspicuous. 1 to 2 feet	25	2 00
ROSA Carolina (Carolina Wild Rose). A perfectly hardy single rose, with very fragrant white or pink flowers 2 to 3 inches across; very showy. 1 to 2 ft. . . .	20	1 50
R. rubiginosa (E. lantine). A fine single variety introduced and escaped from cultivation; flowers pink, abundant; the shiny leaves fragrant. Strong	20	2 00
RUBUS odoratus (Flowering Raspberry). A tall vine-like shrub, with beautiful 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. Very strong	25	2 50
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	1 00
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 and jagged edges. This is the "native American Camellia," 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 Camellia 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." 6 to 12 inches	25	2 50
1 to 2 feet	35	4 00
2 to 3 feet	50	5 00
S. Virginica. Another fine <i>Stuartia</i> , 8 to 12 feet high, the leaves thin and serrulate. The large white flowers are 2 to 3 inches across, with purple stamens. The leaves and flowers are somewhat smaller than in the last species, though both are very fine lawn shrubs.	35	2 00
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, though we cannot recommend it for general planting, as it spreads rapidly and is very tenacious of life, being eradicated with great difficulty when well established. 1 to 2 feet	15	1 00
S. rubens. This is really a fine shrub; the showy trusses of white flowers appearing early in the season are delightfully fragrant, and the bright red fruit following is very conspicuous and ornamental; it forms a dense clump 4 to 8 feet high, with very strong growth. This should be planted more extensively. 1 to 2 feet	25	1 00



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RHODODENDRON VASEYI. (See page 8.)

	Each.	Doz.
SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus (Snowberry). This small shrub, while quite common in cultivation, is very pretty, its snowy white berries making it a conspicuous object during fall and early winter. 1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 15	\$1 00
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 feet.....	20	2 00
V. erythrocarpon . A very pretty shrub, 2 to 4 feet high, bearing pale rose-colored bell-shaped flowers in the greatest profusion. New and valuable.....	20	1 50

VACCINIUM, continued.

	Each.	Doz.
V. hirsutum. (New.) This rare huckleberry, which has the marked peculiarity of being covered with hair or thick "fuzz," is now offered for the first time. Both stem and fruit are hairy, the latter being convertible into delicious pies; it makes a very pretty shrub, and is of special interest botanically.	\$0 25	\$1 00
VIBURNUM acerifolium (Maple-leaved Arrow Wood). A slender shrub 3 to 5 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 feet	20	2 00
V. latanoides (Hobble-Bush, Bear Haw). 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 feet	25	2 00
2 to 3 feet	35	2 50
V. dentatum (Shawnee Haw). This is a quick-growing Viburnum, with slender straight shoots like fish poles; the flowers are quite showy, pure white, in large flat cymes; fruit black. 1 to 2 feet	25	2 00
ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia (Yellow Root). A low and very hardy shrub, 2 to 3 feet high, very useful for the margin of shrubberies; pinnate leaves, changing to a bright orange in late autumn, and very conspicuous. This is a showy plant, the peculiar brown flowers being disposed in pendulous racemes and followed by light fruit in the fertile plant, which remains late on the stem. Strong . . .	20	2 00

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

	Each.	Doz.
ANDROMEDA polifolia. "A beautiful little evergreen which takes readily to cultivation, forming a compact mass of foliage two or more feet across and 10 or 12 inches high; flowers bell or urn-shaped, pale pink or flesh color in May."— <i>Gillett</i> . Strong plants.	\$0 15	\$1 50
CASSANDRA calyculata (Leather Leaf). A small shrub with evergreen serrate leaves, and bearing nodding flowers in leafy racemes in early spring . . .	15	1 50
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 marvelous show and beauty. It grows erect, 3 or 4 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." Each	35	3 50
Fine blooming plants, 12 to 18 inches	50	5 00

H. densiflorum. Another fine species, 3 to 5 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 in.	15	1 00
1 to 2 ft., flowering plants.	25	2 00
H. Kalmianum. Forming a large and close-growing shrub, with abundant yellow flowers in late summer: a valuable plant. 2 to 3 feet, strong	25	2 50
KALMIA angustifolia (Sheep Laurel). Small shrub 2 to 3 ft. high, with narrow leaves and small deep rose-colored flowers in very early spring. 9 to 18 in.	20	2 50



FLOWER OF RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM. (See p. 12.)

KALMIA, continued.

K. latifolia (Mountain Laurel). One of the best of all

our native evergreen shrubs, often 20 to 30 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 *Garden and Forest*, set 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 for recognition as our national emblem. 9 to 12 in. \$0 20 \$1 50



From *The American Garden*.

CLUSTER OF RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM.

- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|----|---|----|
| | 1 to 1½ feet..... | 30 | 2 | 40 |
| K. glauca (Pale Laurel). A low, straggling bush about one foot high, with lilac-purple flowers ½ inch broad, in July. 12 to 18 inches..... | | 20 | 2 | 00 |
| K. hirsuta (Wicky). Another small and very pretty Kalmia; low and very leafy; flowers rose color, the whole plant hairy..... | | 25 | 2 | 50 |
| LEDUM latifolium (Labrador Tea). Low evergreen shrub, 2 to 5 feet high, with oblong leaves, woolly underneath, and handsome white flowers in clusters. 9 to 12 inches..... | | 25 | 2 | 50 |
| LEUCOTHOË Catesbæi . Fine small evergreen, with drooping stem 3 to 10 feet long and recurved branches, along which the long dense racemes of beautiful white bell-shaped flowers are disposed. It blooms in March and April. | | 20 | 1 | 50 |
| 6 to 9 inches..... | | 15 | 2 | 00 |
| 9 to 12 inches..... | | 35 | 3 | 00 |
| 1 to 2 feet..... | | | | |
| MAGNOLIA glauca (Sweet Bay). A beautiful 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 | 2 | 50 |
| 1 to 2 feet..... | | 35 | 3 | 50 |
| ROSA lævigata (Cherokee Rose). An evergreen rose with single white fragrant flowers 2 or 3 inches across, contrasting beautifully with the smooth evergreen leaves. Will climb 20 or more feet high, and forms a most striking picture when in full bloom. 1 to 2 feet..... | | 25 | 2 | 40 |
| 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 cause it to be admired 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 brightness to the parent stock of Catawbiense. Grows 10 to 15 feet high, the blossoms appearing in May or early June in the greatest profusion. Fine plants, 6 to 9 in. 20 2 00 | | | | |
| 6 to 12 inches, very fine and bushy..... | | 35 | 3 | 50 |
| R. maximum (Rose Bay, Great Laurel). (See cut.) 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 | | | | |

RHODODENDRON, continued.

	Each.	Doz.
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	\$0 20	\$1 50
9 to 12 inches, very fine	30	2 50
R. punctatum (Small Pink Rhododendron). This is the smallest 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	2 50
1 to 2 feet	45	
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. It should be planted in growing sphagnum moss, over a muddy or sandy bottom. 6 to 12 inches	10	80

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS

Those marked with an asterisk () are Evergreen.*

	Each.	Doz.
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 with purple.....	\$0 15	\$1 00
* ASARUM arifolium (Heart Leaf, Wild Ginger). Thick, heart-shaped, mottled evergreen leaves, and pitcher-like flowers, purple within.....	15	1 00
ASCLEPIAS phytolaccoides (Poke Milk-weed). Stem tall, 2 to 5 feet; flowers in thick drooping clusters, white; leaves coloring bright yellow, in early fall ..	10	1 00
A. tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). Very leafy widely-branched stem, 1 to 2 feet high, bearing brilliant orange-red flowers.....	20	2 00
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. A fine plant.....	20	1 50
A. angustifolium . The small heads of pretty white flowers on a slim stem, rising from the cluster of long narrow leaves turning purple with age.....	25	2 00

ASTER puniceus. 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. *A. puniceus* is one of the finest, and if given a wet boggy situation will make a magnificent display with its profusion of violet purple flowers.... \$6 per 100..

A. cordifolius. Flowers pale violet, borne on curving stems in great profusion; very showy.. 15 1 00
 A fine mixture of many very lovely and showy species.... \$6 per 100.. 10 75

ANEMONE nemorosa (Wood Anemone). A delicate little plant 4 to 6 inches high, the pretty white or pinkish flowers appearing in very early spring. 10 1 00



A BOUQUET OF WILD ASTERS.

	Each.	Doz.
ANEMONE, continued.		
A. <i>Caroliniana</i> (Carolina Anemone). Stem 6 to 12 inches high, bearing one large flower, pure white, 1 inch in diameter.....	\$0 15	\$1 50
A. <i>Virginiana</i> (Virginia Anemone). This is a much larger plant than the preceding, with a forking hairy stem 2 to 3 feet high, each stemlet surmounted with a single, nearly white flower, and often oblong woolly heads.....	15	1 50
ARALIA racemosa (Spikenard). Widely-branched smooth stem, 3 to 5 feet high, and large decomposed leaves. Umbels of whitish paniced flowers; very numerous. A striking plant.....	20	1 50
A. <i>nudicaulis</i> (Wild Sarsaparilla). Stem one foot high, bearing three umbels of greenish flowers at the top. Divided leaves rising direct from the ground on petioles 1 to 2 feet long.....	20	1 50
ANGELICA Curtissii (Angelica). A well known medicinal plant, 3 to 4 feet high; fine compound leaves and white flowers.....	15	1 00
AQUILEGIA Canadensis (Columbine). 10 to 20 inches high, the pretty yellow and red flowers 1 inch long; among the prettiest of our wild flowers, and very useful for planting in rocky situations.....	20	1 25
ANSONIA ciliata . 2 to 3 feet; flowers a pale blue in terminal racemes; a pretty plant.....	25	2 00
BAPTISIA Australis (Blue False Indigo). Very large indigo blue flowers, abundant, on a stem 2 to 3 feet high.....	25	2 00
B. <i>tinctoria</i> (Wild Indigo). Flowers yellow, very numerous; stem 2 to 3 feet, widely branching.....	20	1 00
B. <i>simplicifolia</i> (Southern Indigo). Small yellow flowers in terminal racemes	20	1 00
B. <i>alba</i> (White Indigo). 2 to 3 feet tall, widely branching, and bearing a raceme of showy white flowers 1 to 3 feet long.....	25	
BRUNNELLA vulgaris (Brunella). Purplish flowers on a low stem.....	10	50
CAMPANULA divaricata (Bell-flower). A delicate little plant with blue bell-shaped flowers.....	15	1 00
CALLIRHOË involucreta (Crimson Callirhoë). A very showy prostrate spreading plant, with beautiful crimson flowers all summer. From Texas.....	25	2 00
CHELONE Lyoni (Snake-head). Tall, 1 to 5 feet, bearing irregular purple flowers in a loose spike; damp situations.....	15	1 00
C. <i>glabra</i> . Species with white flowers and denser spike; does well in the bog.	15	1 00
* 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	1 00
CIMICIFUGA racemosa (Black Snake-root). Large divided leaves and tall stem, with white flowers in long slender racemes.....	20	1 10
CIRCÆA Lutetiana . Slender, the peculiar pink flowers very minute.....	10	75
CLAYTONIA Caroliniana (Spring Beauty). Pretty low perennial 3 to 6 inches high; rose colored flowers in early spring.....	15	1 00
CLINTONIA Borealis . From our highest mountains. The clusters of showy greenish-yellow flowers rise from a whorl of thick glossy leaves.....	15	1 00
C. <i>umbellata</i> (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	1 00
CLEMATIS . See under "Vines."		
CONVALLARIA majalis (Lily of the Valley). (See cut.) Everyone knows this beautiful little garden plant, with its one-sided racemes of fragrant nodding flowers	15	1 00
COREOPSIS verticillata . One of the best of the Coreopsis, with finely cut leaves and abundant yellow flowers.....	20	1 50
C. <i>trichosperma</i> (Swamp Coreopsis). Tall, 2 to 4 feet high; large cut leaves; flowers large bright yellow...	20	1 25
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 of exceptional beauty. One of the choicest of perennials.....	30	2 00



CONVALLARIA MAJALIS.

	Each.	Doz.
DICENTRA, continued.		
D. <i>Canadensis</i> (Squirrel Corn). This species, while not showy as the last, has beautiful cut foliage and very pretty small flowers with yellowish tinge	\$0 15	\$1 25
D. <i>spectabilis</i> (Bleeding Heart). Very pretty flowers in graceful racemes; heart-shaped, of beautiful rosy-crimson and white	25	
DIPHYLLEIA cymosa (Umbrella Leaf). Grows best in wet places, bearing two very large lobed leaves and a terminal cyme of beautiful white flowers, followed by a cluster of dark purple showy fruit.	20	1 50
DELPHINIUM virescens . This is a new plant, and valuable for the pretty divided foliage, though the flowers are not especially showy.	25	2 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	1 25
EUPATOREUM ageratoides (White Snakeroot). A fine species of easy growth, producing corymbs of pure white flowers in late summer.	15	1 10
E. <i>purpureum</i> (Purple Snakeroot). Tall stem 3 to 8 feet high. Large panicles of purple flowers.	20	1 50
EUPHORBIA corollata (Flowering Spurge). 2 to 3 feet high, with pure white involucre around the small greenish flower	15	1 00
ERYTHRONIUM Americanum (Dog's-tooth Violet). Large bright yellow lily-like flowers rising from green mottled leaves.	10	75
* FRAGARIA Virginiana (Wild Strawberry). The common wild Strawberry of the United States. Increases very rapidly.	10	50
* 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	1 50
* GAULTHERIA procumbens (Wintergreen Checkerberry). A low highly aromatic plant, with dark green leaves and clusters of bright red, edible berries, all through the winter. per 100, \$6	15	75
GENTIANA Andrewsii (Colored Gentian). An upright, smooth, branching stem, bearing clusters of closed bright blue flowers an inch or more long, in September and October	20	1 50
GERANIUM maculatum (Cranesbill). A beautiful plant, producing freely bright purple flowers and afterward peculiar beaked fruit	15	1 00
GEUM radiatum . 8 to 14 inches. A strong growing perennial, with abundant dark green rounded leaves, in thick clumps, from which rises the hairy scape of bright yellow flowers, 1 inch wide. Very showy.	20	2 00
GILENIA stipulacea . This is a very pretty perennial, bearing handsome cut foliage, and white or rose-tinted flowers in loose drooping panicles.	20	1 50
* HEPATICAC acutiloba (Sharp-lobed 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 February or early March.	15	1 25
* H. triloba (Round-lobed Hepatica). Similar to the <i>Acutiloba</i> but with the leaf lobes rounded.	15	1 25
* HOUSTONIA purpurea . Forms thick clumps, 6 to 12 inches high, growing in rich dry ground. The blue flowers very abundant	15	1 00
* H. serpyllifolia (Bluets). Blooming nearly all summer, the bright blue or white flowers rising from a carpet of minute leaves. Damp soil.	15	1 00
IRIS cristata (Crested Dwarf Iris). A low plant with handsome bright blue flowers, the outer ones beautifully crested. May	15	1 00
* I. verna (Dwarf Iris). Another fine iris, its bright blue fragrant flowers appearing in early April, filling the woods with a delightful spring-like odor . . .		1 00
I. versicolor (Blue Flag). Strong growing species, 2 to 3 feet high. Violet blue flowers. Damp spots	20	1 20
LILIUM Canadense . 2 to 6 feet high, with yellow or yellowish-red flowers.	15	1 00
L. <i>Grayi</i> (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	40	4 00

LILIUM, continued.

	Each.	Doz.
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	\$0 15	\$1 10
L. Philadelphicum . A low species, the reddish flowers borne singly and erect.....	15	1 10
LIATRIS graminifolia (Blazing Star). 1 to 2 feet high, the spiked flowers appearing late in the summer	15	1 00
LOBELIA Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). (See cut.) Showy close racemes of scarlet flowers from July to September	15	1 00
L. syphilitica (Great Blue Lobelia). Strong growing species with large blue flowers. Give a moist situation	15	1 00
LYSIMACHIA quadrifolia (Loosestrife). Leaves and yellow whorled flowers on stem 12 to 18 inches....	15	75
L. stricta . Similar to the preceding, but with flowers in a terminal panicle...	15	75
MONARDA didyma (Oswego Tea). An erect plant, 2 to 3 feet high; large bright red flowers in heads	15	1 00
M. fistula (Wild Bergamot). Smaller than the last, with almost white flowers; fine for massing	10	80
*MITCHELLA repens (Partridge-berry). A small trailing evergreen, with white or purplish very fragrant flowers; berries bright red, remaining over winter.	15	1 00
MIMULUS ringens (Monkey Flower). Very good bog plant, 2 to 3 feet high; showy purple flowers	15	1 00
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	1 20
MELANTHIUM Virginicum . Very fine panicles of white flowers on stem, 1 to 3 feet high	20	1 50
OXALIS acetosella (Wood Sorrel). Small, 2 to 3 inches high; flowers white, tinged with purple. Shady damp places	10	80
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	1 00
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	1 50
PROSARTES lanuginosa . Low forking plant, growing in rich woods. Fruit large red single berries.....	25	2 00
*POTENTILLA tridentata (Shrubby Cinquefoil). A shrubby perennial 2 to 6 inches high, from the highest Alleghany peaks; very pretty white flowers ...	20	1 50
PANAX quinquefolium (Ginseng). Well known as the great Chinese medicinal herb, and now becoming very rare and local	25	1 50
PETALOSTEMON decumbens . A beautiful plant with deep violet-purple flowers and finely cut leaves.....	25	1 75
PHLOX Carolina (Carolina Phlox). This is really a fine native Phlox. Flowers deep pink-purple, and large clusters; hardy and strong growing	20	1 20
*P. reptans (Creeping Phlox). A splendid prostrate species for covering spaces of bare ground; its abundant bright purple flowers rise like stars from the almost evergreen leaves and make a showy display	20	1 00
*P. subulata (Moss Pink). Strong-growing, dwarf, shrubby Phlox, making thick clumps 4 to 8 inches high, literally covered with purple or nearly white flowers ..	25	2 00
P. stellaria . A beautiful branching prostrate form, with fine leaves; the flowers, which are a pale blue, with wedge-shaped petals deeply notched, cover the plant in the greatest profusion and must be seen to be appreciated	25	
*PYROLA rotundifolia (Pyrola). From the shining evergreen leaves, which lie close to the ground, rises a scape of beautiful white nodding flowers in a simple raceme; very fragrant	15	1 00



LOBELIA CARDINALIS.



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SHORTIA GALACIFOLIA. (See page 18.)

	Each.	Doz.
POLYGONATUM biflorum. A delicate little curving plant 1 foot high, bearing small green flowers which droop gracefully by twos and threes	\$0 15	\$1 00
P. giganteum (Solomon's Seal). Quite similar to the last species, only much larger in every way, being from 3 to 8 feet high, the peduncles three to five flowered	15	1 00
RUDEBECKIA fulgida (Cone Flower). From 5 to 15 inches high; large yellow flowers, with a black cone-like center	15	75
SANGUINARIA Canadensis (Blood Root). This beautiful little perennial, only 4 to 10 inches high, is worthy a place in every garden; its large pure white flowers are produced in abundance, and a large strong clump makes a showy display	15	1 00
SAXIFRAGA leucanthemifolia. This is a beautiful plant, the irregular white flowers, spotted with yellow, being supplemented by the bright pink anthers of the protruding stamens.	20	1 50
SCUTELLARIA. Two species. Pretty plants with blue or white flowers in long heads	15	1 00
SEDUM telephoides (Orpine). 6 to 10 inches. A fine plant, with thick fleshy leaves and clusters of flesh-colored flowers. A splendid plant for the rockery.	20	2 00
SILENE Virginica (Fire Pink). A diffuse showy plant, with the brightest crimson flowers an inch in diameter, from June to September. 6 to 15 inches	15	1 00
SILPHIUM laciniatum. Stem 6 to 8 feet high, the lowest leaves 1 to 2 feet long, cut-serrated; heads 2 inches in diameter; bright yellow.	25	2 00

	Each.	Doz.
SISYRINCHIUM Bermudianum (Blue-eyed Grass). Pretty common plant, the sturdy little bright blue flowers appearing all summer	\$0 15	\$1 00
* SHORTIA galacifolia . (See cut, page 17.) This rare and lovely perennial has an interesting history. It was over 100 years ago that Michaux, the great botanist, sickened 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 <i>Shortia</i> (afterwards named by Dr. Gray). It was then lost for 89 years, although botanists hunted for it carefully year after year 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 <i>Shortia</i> 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	25	2 50
SMILACINIA racemosa (False Spikenard). The curving stem, 1 to 3 feet high, bears a terminal raceme of showy white flowers at extreme tips; berries speckled, changing to bright red	20	1 10
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 particularly useful. We have many fine species, and can give a good selection	\$6 per 100..	15 1 00
STACHYS aspera . Low plant with pretty purple flowers in terminal racemes..	15	1 00
STREPTOPUS roseus (Twisted Stalk). A branching plant 8 to 20 inches high, with angled hairy stems, along which numerous solitary bright rose-colored flowers nod on slender pedicels	20	1 25
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, with good thick foliage	25	2 00
THALICTRUM dioicum (Meadow Rue). The compound leaves are very graceful, as well as the full racemes of purplish delicate flowers	15	1 00
THASPIUM trifoliatum . A low perennial with yellow corymbed flowers; shiny cordate leaves; 10 to 20 inches	15	1 00
TRADESCANTIA pilosa . The Tradescantias, or Spiderworts, are all known as being good garden plants, and the <i>pilosa</i> is the largest of our native species, reaching the height of 3 feet or more; flowers light blue, 1 inch across	15	1 00
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	20	2 00
T. Virginica . This is the common variety, with large blue flowers and thick stem and leaves	20	2 00
TRAUTVETTERIA palmata . An erect plant with large lobed leaves. The white blossoms are in a corymb on a stalk 2 to 3 feet high. Damp sandy soil or rich moist loam	20	1 50
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	1 00
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	15	1 00
T. erythrocarpum (Painted Trillium). Flowers white, with a purple stripe near the base of each petal	15	1 00
T. stylosum . This is another of the finest Trilliums, and perhaps the finest colored, with large wavy petals of a beautiful pink. Flowers two inches across	20	1 50
UVULARIA perfoliata (Smaller Bellwort). A low plant with clasping leaves and small yellow drooping flowers	15	1 00
U. sessilifolia . Small perennial, 6 to 12 inches, much branched, the leaves coloring a bright yellow in the fall	15	1 00
VERONICA officinalis . A prostrate, creeping, almost evergreen perennial, with pale blue flowers all the latter part of summer, in upright spikes. Leaves pubescent, larger than in next species	20	1 25
V. serpyllifolia . The stems and leaves of this species lie very close to the ground, making a very pretty carpet of green, with blue flowers	20	1 25

	Each.	Doz.
VIOLA cucullata (Blue Violet). A strong-growing species, 4 to 8 inches high. Flowers deep or violet blue. Fine for bedding	\$0 15	\$1 00
V. primulaefolia (Primrose-leaved Violet). A small low violet with very small white flowers, striped with purple. Damp soil.....	15	1 00
V. rotundifolia . Low, the fine large reniform leaves generally flat on the ground. Flowers yellow, striped with purple.....	15	1 00
V. pedata (Bird's-foot Veronica). Handsome divided leaves, the pale or deep blue flowers 1 inch across; very abundant and showy.....	15	1 00
V. striata . 10 to 12 inches high; cream colored on long stems, all summer...	15	1 00



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

*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	20	35	3 00
*Y. recurvifolia . This is a strong-growing species, the thick green leaves recurved, and bearing greenish-white flowers. Large plants.....	30	30	3 00
*XEROPHYLLUM asphodeloides (Turkey's Beard). Forms a dense clump, with long, narrow, rigid and dry leaves, from which rises a tall hairy stem, bearing a simple dense raceme of showy white flowers in May and June	20	1	25
ZYGADENUS leimanthoides . A beautiful plant 1 to 3 feet high, bearing an open panicle 1 foot long, of snowy white flowers. July and August	25	1	50

AQUATIC AND BOG PLANTS.

	Each.	Doz.
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....	\$0 20	\$1 00
CHELONE glabra alba (Snakehead). A good plant for growing with <i>Aster puniceus</i> . Flowers irregular, white	20	1 00
C. Lyoni . Similar to the preceding, but with bright pink flowers.....	20	1 00
DARLINGTONIA Californica (California Pitcher Plant). Peculiar shaped, erect pitchers, with pretty nodding purple flowers. Mulch with swamp moss (sphagnum)	\$0 40	

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" prepares itself for another victim; bears a cluster of pretty white flowers on a stem four to six inches high. One of the most peculiar plants, and those who do not have it lose the pleasure of studying one of "nature's queerest freaks." Put in sandy loam or *swamp moss*, keeping *moist*, or plant with the *Sarracenias*.....

25 2 00



DIONÆA MUSCIPULA.

DROSERA rotundifolia (Round-leaved Sundew). Wet sand or sphagnum moss.

Pretty white flowers unfolding in a spike from roundish leaves covered with red hairs, and bearing a drop of sticky sundew, which catches insects. . . .

Each. Doz.

\$0 15 \$1 00



SARRACENIA PURPUREA.

A very beautiful variety of the odorata, with larger leaves and flowers, the latter bright pink. Strong plants, each

2 00

NUPHAR sagittifolia (Yellow Water Lily). Thin sagittate leaves, with yellow flowers on an erect stem. A beautiful rare aquatic.

25 2 00

ORONTIUM aquaticum (Golden Club). Large thick leaves 1 foot long, rising above the water, and a yellow erect spadix terminating the club-shaped scape. Very hardy

25 2 00

PONTEDERIA cordata (Pickerel Weed). Blue spiked flowers and erect cordate leaves

30 2 10

LIGUSTICUM actæfolium. A large strong-growing umbelliferous plant, 3 to 8 feet high; the large divided leaves very showy

20 1 50

SAGITTARIA variabilis (Arrow-head). Very showy arrow-shaped leaves. Flowers white on a scape 1 to 3 feet high

15 1 50

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

25 2 00

S. purpurea (Pitcher Plant, Huntsman's Cup). (See cut.) One of the showiest species, with large purple flowers, nodding on a stalk a foot high. Its curious pitcher-shaped leaves are usually half filled with water and drowned insects.

20 1 50

S. variolaris (Spotted Trumpet-leaf). A small species with spotted leaves, 6 to 12 inches long, and yellow flowers, 2 inches wide

25 2 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 2 00

S. Drummondii. Leaves one to two feet long, erect and beautifully variegated. Flowers, 3 inches wide.

25 2 00

VACCINIUM macrocarpum (Cranberry). Cold bogs. Plant in growing sphagnum moss with a muddy or sandy bottom.

10 75

FERNS.

Ferns are among the most beautiful and indispensable plants used in gardening. Their many delicate and varied forms and attractive, distinct shapes and growths, will be missed by no plant lover aware of their charms. In the following list are many fine species, and none are difficult to manage if given plenty of moist loam or leaf-mold, and, as a rule, partial shade. The larger number are excellent for rock-work, and the evergreens for the indoor fernery. Evergreens are marked with an asterisk (*).

Each. Doz.

ADIANTUM pedatum (Maidenhair). One of the finest, growing 1 to 2 feet high with delicate forked fronds

\$0 20 \$1 00

***ASPIDIUM acrostichoides** (Shield Fern). (See cut, p. 21.) A fine evergreen, its dark fronds, 12 to 18 inches long, lying prostrate in the winter.

20 1 00

ASPIDIUM, continued.

A. marginale. Another excellent evergreen species, with thick fronds; 1 to 2 feet. One of the best for the fernery. . . . \$0 20 \$1 00

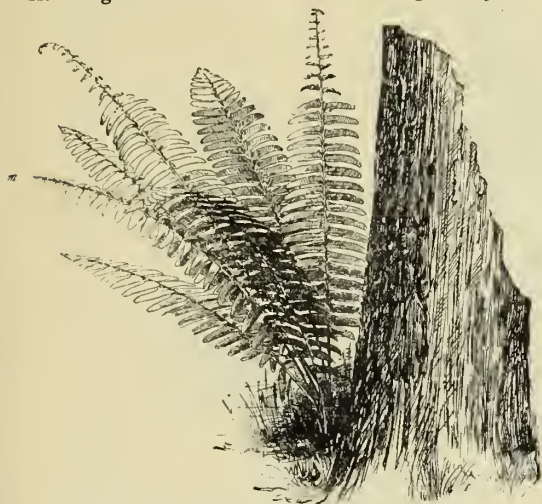
A. spinulosum. Tall delicate species, with finely cut segments; splendid for cuttings. . . . 20 1 00

BOTRYCHIUM lunarioides (Moonwort). Curious and interesting low species, the fertile portion being borne on separate fronds. 20 1 10

B. lunarioides var. dissectum. Very pretty variety of the last with finely cut fronds. 20 1 10

B. Virginicum. Tall, 6 inches to 2 feet; spreading triangular fronds. . . . 20 1 00

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus (Walking - leaf Fern). A very peculiar and interesting plant. Name derived from its strange habit of forming little plants at the



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ASPIDIUM ACROSTICHOIDES. (See page 20.)

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 1 25

CYSTOPTERIS fragilis. Delicate little fern 4 to 8 inches high, on moist rocks on the highest situations. 20 1 00

CHEILANTHES tomentosa. A very pretty species, found growing in the crevices of dry rocky cliffs; fronds woolly white, making the plant very conspicuous. 35

DICKSONIA punctilobula. Very easily grown, and fine for massing; fronds delicate, 1 to 2 feet high. 20 1 00

LYGODIUM palmatum (Climbing Fern). 2 to 3 feet high; stem slender and climbing; the pinnae deeply cut, rounded and cordate. 25 1 75

ONOCLEA sensibilis. Each. Doz. Fronds varying from 4 in. to 3 ft. in height; grows in wet places. \$0 20 \$1 20

OSMUNDA cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern) A fine large showy fern growing in strong clumps; fronds 1 to 3 ft. high. Fertile fronds very woolly, densely covered with cinnamon colored sporangia. . . . 25 1 30

POLYPODIUM vulgare (Polypody). Thick evergreen fronds, 6 to 10 inches; one of the best for rock-work, forming a dense mat. 20 1 00



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POLYPODIUM VULGARE.



CYPRIPEDIUM SPECTABILIS. (See page 22.)

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 mold and sand. A damp, even wet, soil suits the *Platanthera* the best, and they all enjoy shade.

	Each.	Doz.
ARETHUSA bulbosa. 6 to 9 inches high, with a large terminal flower 1 to 2 inches long; bright purple and fragrant	\$0 20	\$1 25
CALOPOGON pulchellus. Scape 12 to 18 inches high, bearing two to eight purple flowers 1 inch or more wide; a showy plant	20	1 25

	Each.	Doz.
CYPRIPEDIUM <i>acaulé</i> (Stemless Lady's Slipper). A good orchid with large purple flowers; the whole plant very downy	\$0 20	\$1 50
C. <i>pubescens</i> (Larger Yellow Lady's Slipper). Stem 1 to 2 feet high, with large yellow "slippers," sometimes as many as four on a single plant	10	1 50
C. <i>spectabile</i> (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	2 50
GOODYERA <i>pubescens</i> (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	1 00
G. <i>repens</i> . This rare species has mottled leaves and one-sided racemes of flowers; somewhat smaller than the last	20	
GYMNADENIA <i>tridentata</i> . A small green-flowered orchid, growing in damp places	10	1 00
ORCHIS <i>spectabilis</i> (Showy Orchis). The leaves, which lie close to the ground, are oblong and glossy; stem 4 to 8 inches high, bearing a spike of very showy purple and white flowers.....	20	1 25
PLATANThERA <i>blephariglottis</i> . A rare and beautiful variety of the next species found growing in damp sphagnum moss or wet bogs; the spikes are of pure white fringed flowers.....	25	2 00
P. <i>ciliaris</i> (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 plant.....	25	2 00
P. <i>psycodes</i> (Purple-fringed Orchis). Quite similar to the last, but with purple flowers; beautiful and very showy	25	2 00
POGONIA <i>ophioglossoides</i> . Small, delicate, 5 to 12 inches high; solitary rose-colored flowers ½ inch long; sphagnum or wet peat	20	1 25

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

	Each.	Doz.
AMPELOPSIS <i>bipinnata</i> . Smooth vine, with beautiful cut leaves and rather bushy growth. Strong plants	\$0 40	
A. <i>quinquefolia</i> (Virginia Creeper). (See cut.) A good plant to cover rock-work, etc.; leaves turn a brilliant crimson in autumn; vigorous climber....	15	\$1 00
ARISTOLOCHIA <i>Sypho</i> (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	2 00
BIGNONIA <i>capreolata</i> (Cross Vine). Tall climber, with compound evergreen leaves, and large showy red flowers, yellow within.....	30	2 00
B. <i>radicans</i> (Trumpet Flower). Strong grower; large scarlet-yellow flowers in clusters	30	
CLEMATIS <i>crispa</i> (Crisped Leather Flower). (See cut.) One of the best of the Clematides, producing large very fragrant purple flowers, singly on long stalks nearly all summer	30	
C. <i>coccinea</i> (Scarlet Clematis). Large scarlet flowers on stems, climbing 2 to 6 feet high.....	25	
C. <i>flammula</i> . White clusters of flowers on light climbing stem.....	25	
C. <i>Virginiana</i> (Virgin's Bower). A beautiful herbaceous climber, with very showy white flowers in clusters, which are succeeded in autumn by conspicuous feathery tails of the fruit. Will cover an arbor or porch completely in one season.....	15	1 00
DECUMAREA <i>arborea</i> (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	2 50
DIOSCOREA <i>villosa</i> . 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	1 50



AMPELOPSIS QUINQUE-FOLIA.

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.”—*Reasoner Bros.*

Each. Doz.



DECUMAREA.

Strong plants . \$0 15 \$2 00

IPOMÆA pandurata. Large flowers of the Morning Glory class. This is a very good climber, but

- | | | |
|--|----|------|
| much over-rated by some dealers who give it extraordinary praise | 25 | I 50 |
| LONICERA parviflora (Small Honeysuckle). Twining shrub, 3 to 5 feet high; flowers purplish, mostly on the ends of stems; leaves smooth and green. | 20 | I 50 |
| L. sempervirens (Trumpet Honeysuckle). Flowers in whorls, red outside, yellow within; stem twining with almost evergreen leaves. | 15 | I 00 |



CLEMATIS CRISPA. (See page 23.)



"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."—F. C. H.





