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Tree Fruits Indexed.

Small Fruits Indexed.

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MORRISVILLE NURSERY

ESTABLISHED BY MAHLON MOON, IN 1849.

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS,  
VINES, FRUITS, ETC.

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SAMUEL C. MOON,

Morrisville, Bucks Co., Pa.

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# INTRODUCTORY

## LOCATION.



THE MORRISVILLE NURSERY is near Morrisville, Bucks Co., Pa., a small town on the Philadelphia and New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the terminus of their new *short cut to the West*, called the "Trenton Cut-off Road." The nursery and specimen grounds are plainly visible from this new road, on the north side of the track, about one mile from the junction. The city of Trenton is two miles distant across the Delaware river. There are about twenty-five trains per day from that city to New York and Philadelphia, over the Pennsylvania Railroad and Reading Railroad Company's Bound Brook route. Carriages are always in waiting at both depots. To reach the nursery from either of the Trenton stations, cross the river over the *Lower Iron bridge* and keep straight out the Fallsington road  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

Make Postal Orders payable at Trenton, N. J.

I am always glad to have visitors come and look over my grounds and select their stock (excepting on the first day of the week) and will gladly give them what information I can in regard to any branch of the business.

The nursery was established by my father, Mahlon Moon, in 1849. We have always made the cultivation of the best varieties of ornamental trees and plants a specialty, and in the following pages I have endeavored to name a general assortment of the most popular and useful varieties, and to give short, plain, honest descriptions of them.

In the arrangement of this catalogue considerable pains has been taken to make it nearly correct according to modern botanical classification and at the same time adapted to the popular needs of those who are unfamiliar with scientific names. A complete index at the end of the work will enable readers to find anything in this catalogue with little effort.

Nicholson's "Dictionary of Gardening," which is recognized as the most complete and accurate modern botanical encyclopedia of cultivated plants, has been used as the standard authority. It is an admirable work compiled by the curator and professors of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, England, who certainly have the best opportunity afforded in the world for preparing such a work. Complete in eight volumes of convenient size for reference, I can furnish it to my patrons at the publisher's price, \$25. Without the supplement, seven volumes, for \$21.

## PLANTING.

When desired I am willing to give advice or assistance in laying out the grounds about new places or in renovating old ones, and can send experienced workmen to superintend the work.

## PACKING and SHIPPING.

Goods will be securely packed, so that they can be safely shipped to any part of the country. I deliver packages to railroad and express companies, when my responsibility ceases, and goods travel at purchaser's risk.

I desire that all my patrons shall be fully satisfied with their purchases, and if they are disappointed in any way I wish to be informed of the fact and allowed to do justice to them and myself.

## PRICES.

The prices quoted in this catalogue are for first-class stock of medium size, which can be packed and shipped long or short distances with safety, and will be likely to give satisfaction, and which the majority of planters prefer; the prices also include the cost of packing and delivery to the freight or express office.

The fruit trees are generally from 5 to 7 feet high, shade trees from 6 to 12 feet high, evergreens about 2 to 6 feet high, and flowering shrubs from 2 to 4 feet high. I have, however, larger stock, and of many items can furnish very large and handsome specimens which have been carefully grown, frequently moved and root pruned and preserved in condition for transplanting; these include maples and other shade trees from 6 to 8 inches in diameter of trunk, and from 20 to 30 feet high, and many choice evergreens from 8 to 12 feet high, that can be removed one or two days' journey and replanted without much risk of loss. Prices of such trees will be given on application, but I prefer that buyers come and see them before ordering, when practicable, as it is difficult to convey an adequate idea of such specimens by short written descriptions.

## "POPULAR GARDENING"

Is one of the best papers published in America for amateur gardeners and planters. It is a bright,



profusely illustrated monthly, sent for \$1 per year. Being anxious that all of my customers shall have a good practical helper in their garden work, and knowing that this will insure greater success and pleasure to them and more profit to me, I have therefore made an arrangement with the publishers of *Popular Gardening and Fruit Growing*, by which they will furnish the paper for one year, and I will mail one plant of the beautiful hardy shrub, *Exochorda Grandiflora*

(for description see last page) to each subscriber, on receipt of \$1 cash with the subscription to me.

## HOW TO PLANT A PLACE.

A supplement to *Popular Gardening*, a brief illustrated guide suited to popular use; full of practical ideas and plans, simple instructions how to, and how *not* to plant and improve the grounds about a home, whether large or small. Illustrated with 40 engravings of the right and the wrong way of doing things. It gives in a nutshell just the information which the majority of planters want to know, and don't know where to find. Will be mailed on receipt of five cents in postage stamps, or free to all purchasers of \$1 worth, or more, of stock, when requested.

**SAMUEL C. MOON,**

MORRISVILLE, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.





# ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

## SUGGESTIONS TO TREE PLANTERS.

The judicious and tasteful planting of fruit and ornamental trees enhances the value of real estate more than an equal amount of money invested in any other way.

The best time for planting evergreen trees is in the spring. The best time for planting deciduous trees is during the autumn and early spring. Success in tree planting depends more upon the proper performance of the work and on the weather during the following season, than on the exact time when the work was done.

Trees should be planted about the same depth that they grew in the nursery; this is easily seen by the earth-stain on the bark.

Don't twist or crowd the roots into a small hole; dig a large hole and spread the roots out straight; fill the earth well among them, leaving no cavities or air spaces, and pack firmly.

Mulching with coarse manure, straw or leaves is very beneficial to newly planted trees, and is the best means of retaining moisture in the soil.

Many trees either die at once, or stand still and do not grow much for several years, because the land is too poor. Stable manure, and enough of it, is the best remedy.

Watering in dry weather is very beneficial if done properly and liberally, but is labor lost if done stingily and superficially. Soak the ground thoroughly when it needs it.

"It is not possible to avoid all risks in transplanting; the art will never be so perfected that *some* trees will not die."

## DECIDUOUS TREES.

**D**ECIDUOUS trees are those which drop their foliage in the spring and remain bare all winter. They may be successfully transplanted at any time after the fall of the leaves in autumn and before the starting of the buds in spring, provided the ground is in suitable condition to receive them, and the atmosphere is above a freezing temperature.

**ACER campestre** (English Maple). A very hardy, attractive tree, deserving of more general cultivation; of slow growth; compact, symmetrical habit, with small, neat foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

**A. Colchicum rubrum** (Red Colchicum Maple; syn., *A. latum*). A rare and beautiful tree. The young

growth and foliage are bright red or crimson. 50 cts. to \$1.

**ACER dasycarpum** (Silver Maple). A good, cheap, large shade tree; a very rapid grower, and useful in proper situations for quick effect. 7 to 15 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.



ACER RUBRUM. (SCARLET MAPLE.)

*Acer*, continued.

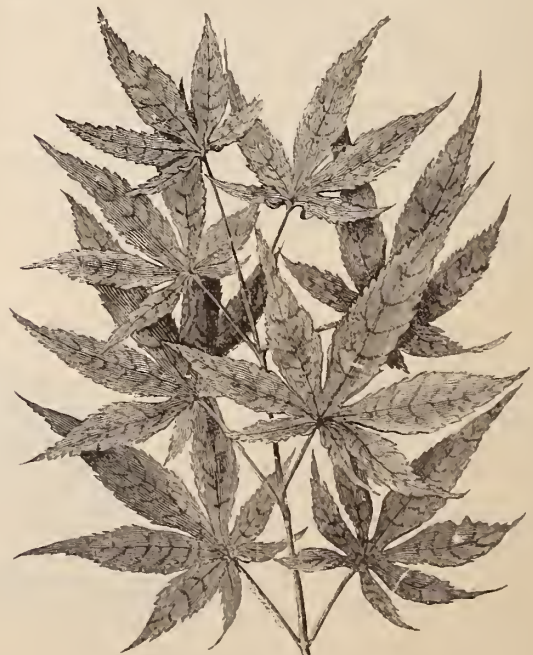
- A. d. Wierii laciniatum** (Cut-leaved Silver Maple). A very beautiful cut-leaved form, with a distinct and graceful habit. 6 to 14 feet, 50 cts. to \$2.
- A. Negundo** (Ash-leaved Maple). A rapid grower, with foliage resembling that of the ash. 6 to 12 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.50.
- A. platanoides** (Norway Maple). One of the finest and best trees for shade and ornamental planting; a moderate grower, and forms a globular head, making a dense shade. 6 to 15 feet, 50 cts. to \$3.
- A. p. Reitenbachi** (Reitenbach's Purple Maple). A desirable variety, with purplish glossy leaves, retaining its dark color well into the summer. 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts.
- A. p. Schwedleri** (Purple-leaved Norway Maple). A new, distinct, and conspicuous variety, with bronzy red or purple foliage. 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts. to \$1.
- A. pseudo-platanus** (European Sycamore). A rapid grower, with large, thick foliage. 6 to 12 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.50.
- A. rubrum** (Scarlet or Red Swamp Maple). A fine hardy tree that flourishes in moist places or upland. The blossoms are crimson in early spring before the leaves appear. In autumn the foliage changes to brilliant scarlet, crimson and orange, forming one of the brightest objects in a landscape. 6 to 12 feet, 50 cts. to \$2. (See cut above.)
- A. saccharinum** (Sugar or Rock Maple). There is probably no other tree as well adapted for general ornamental planting in nearly all soils and situations as the sugar maple. 6 to 20 feet, 50 cts. to \$5.
- A. palmatum** (Japan Maple). The Japanese maples are a distinct class of dwarf, bushy trees of singular grace and beauty, recently introduced into this country, and are already so popular that it is almost impossible for the united efforts of the nurserymen of the world to supply the demand for them. There are many varieties, some with highly colored leaves, from a pure white variegation to a pink and dark purple, and others with leaves as finely cut as lace. A mass of them on the lawn is a thing to be remembered,

the color of the leaves being constant. They are admirably adapted for planting in cemeteries and small lawns, or where something pretty is wanted that will not grow large. Following are a few of the most distinct varieties:

- ACER palmatum**. Has broad, roundish leaves, with very finely serrated edges. \$2.
- A. p. aureum** (Golden Japan Maple). The leaves retain their light yellow color with little variation throughout the summer. \$2.50.
- A. polymorphum**. The most vigorous of the type: forms a small, shrubby tree with various shades of color on the young growth; foliage small, deeply lobed, changing to the most brilliant and gorgeous tints in autumn. \$1. (See cut below.)
- A. p. dissectum atropurpureum** (Cut-leaved Purple Japan Maple). Branches crimson; leaves finely cut, crimson or dark purple; very fine. \$2.50.
- A. p. palmatifidum**. A beautiful light green variety. \$2.
- A. p. reticulatum**. Leaves finely cut and variegated with a net-work of white and yellow veins. \$2.
- A. p. sanguineum** (Blood-red Japan Maple). The brightest and most constant in color of the red-leaved sorts, and one of the most popular. \$2.
- A. p. variegatum** (Variegated Japan Maple). Small leaves, finely divided, variegated with white, yellow and green. \$2.

**ÆSCULUS Hippocastanum** (Horse Chestnut). A round-headed tree, admirable for its symmetry, its profusion of dark green foliage and large pyramidal spikes of white flowers in early summer; a moderate grower; makes a very dense shade. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

**AILANTUS glandulosa** (Tallow Tree). A magnificent tree, with long pinnate leaves, producing a rare tropical effect; a very rapid grower, and remarkably free from disease or insects; excellent for sea shore or city culture, but in many places it becomes a nuisance through its disposition to sucker so freely, and the roots will spoil the water of a well or spring, if near by. 50 c.



ACER POLYMORPHUM. (JAPAN MAPLE.)





BETULA ALBA LACINIATA PENDULA. (CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.)

**BETULA alba**  
(White Birch).

A very hardy and ornamental tree, with silvery bark and slender branches. 50 cts.

**B. a. pendula**  
(Weeping White Birch).

A distinct variety, with very slender pendulous branches; foliage entire, similar to the common white birch. \$1.50.

**B. a. laciniata pendula** (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch).

A tall, slender tree with graceful, drooping branches, pure white bark in winter and delicately cut leaves; the drooping habit does not appear until it attains considerable size; very ornamental and desirable. 75 cts. to \$1.

**B. lenta** (Sweet or Cherry Birch).

A rapid grower; the bark is brown, sweet and pleasant to the taste. 50 cts.

**CARYA alba**  
(Shellbark Hickory).

One of our finest native trees; a moderate grower, but eventually attains a very large size, making

a splendid and profitable shade tree, as the nuts are always in demand at good prices. 2 to 6 feet, 25 cts. to \$1.

**CASTANEA vesca** (Chestnut). There are no other trees as well adapted for avenues that will, at the same time, yield profitable returns for the land occupied as our native nut-bearing trees, and none more suitable for shade and ornament about farm buildings, along farm lanes or in pasture fields. They are not properly appreciated by our farmers. (For improved varieties, see Fruit Department.) 4 to 8 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.

**ALNUS glutinosa** (European Alder). An erect and very rapid grower that does well on wet or dry land; a useful tree where many others will not endure the moisture. 75 cts.

**A. laciniata** (Cut-Leaved Alder). An ornamental variety, with deeply-cut foliage. \$1.

**AMELANCHIER canadensis** (Service Berry, Shad Flower). A small, slender tree that bears a profusion of drooping spikes of white flowers, rendering the tree quite conspicuous about the time that shad are running up the rivers. Also grown for its fruit. 50 to 75 cts.



CATALPA.

**CATALPA bignonioides** (Indian Bean). A spreading tree of irregular form, with large, heart-shaped leaves, and pyramidal clusters, one foot long, of white and purplish flowers in mid-summer; very showy. 6 to 12 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.50.

**C. b. aurea.** A distinct new variety, with fine yellowish foliage; novel and attractive. \$1.

**C. b. purpurea.** The young growth has a purplish or bronzy hue. \$1.

**C. Bungei** (Dwarf Catalpa.) A small species that grows 8 to 10 feet high and twice as broad, forming a great bush, clothed with a dense mass of large heart-shaped leaves. Among our hardy shrubs there are but few, if any, that are more effective as foliage plants for park or lawn. When grafted on a stalk of one of the tree species five or six feet high, it makes a handsome standard tree with a very dense and symmetrical globular head. 2 to 5 feet, 50 cts. to \$1; grafted standards, 6 to 8 feet, \$1 to \$2.

**C. Kämpferi** (Japan Catalpa). A tall variety that closely resembles *C. bignonioides*, but is sometimes confused with *Bungei*. 75 cts.

**CELTIS occidentalis** (Nettle Tree, Hackberry). A fine native tree that closely resembles the elm in general appearance. 75 cts.

**CERCIS Canadensis** (Red Bud or American Judas). A tree of irregular rounded form, with pretty foliage, and very showy when in bloom; the branches and twigs are covered with a dense mass of small pink flowers in the fifth month, before the leaves expand. 3 to 6 ft., 25 cts. to 75 cts.

**CERCIS Japonica** (Japan Judas.) A rare and magnificent shrub from Japan; a decided improvement on our native species; it is dwarf and bushy in habit of growth; the flowers are larger, of a more brilliant color, and produced in such profusion that the entire bush is covered with the bright rose-colored bloom before the leaves appear in spring; this is succeeded by a dense mass of rich, glossy green foliage of peculiar beauty, rendering it one of the most attractive shrubs during the whole season. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

**CERASUS padus** (Bird Cherry). A small and symmetrical tree that bears slender drooping clusters of white flowers in great profusion. 50 cts.

**C. avium plena** (Double-Flowering Cherry). The double white blossoms, like *little roses*, cover the tree completely, forming an object of rare beauty. \$1.

**C. serotina pendula** (Weeping Wild Cherry). A new and handsome weeping tree, of graceful habit; excellent. \$2.50. (See cut below).

**CERCIDIPHYLLUM Japonica.** A singular and distinct tree, recently introduced from Japan; the heart-shaped leaves are purple in spring, but change to a rosy tint later in the season; rare and valuable. \$1.50.

**CHIONANTHUS Virginica** (White Fringe). A choice native flowering tree, of moderate size; it forms a low, rounded head, and blooms profusely in the sixth month; the flowers are very singular, and resemble bunches of pure white silken fringe, or lace, hung gracefully among the foliage. 25 and 50 cts. (See cut, page 7).

**CLADRASTIS tinctoria** (Yellow Wood; syn., *Virgilea lutea*). A fine spreading tree, of medium height, with smooth, gray bark, like the beech,



CERASUS SEROTINA PENDULA. (WEEPING WILD CHERRY)



CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA. (WHITE FRINGE.)

*Cladrastis*, continued.

and bright yellow wood: the white, pea-shaped flowers, in long drooping clusters, resemble the yellow locust: when in full bloom, it is one of the most graceful flowering trees. \$1.

**CORNUS florida** (White Dogwood). A small tree, with spreading head; native as an undergrowth in the edge of large timber, where it appears to best advantage; in spring, when bursting buds first cast a tinge of verdure through the landscape, its large white flowers are very showy and effective. 25 cts. and 50 cts. (See cut below.)

**C. f. rubra** (Red-Flowering Dogwood). A new variety, and a rare introduction; similar to the common type, except in color of floral bracts, which are rich rosy red. The two varieties together make a lovely contrast. \$1.50.

**C. f. pendula** (Weeping Dogwood). A fine new weeping tree, combining all the admirable qualities of the common dogwood with an excellent pendulous habit in the branches. \$1 to \$2. (See cut, page 8.)

**DIOSPYROS Kaki** (Japan Persimmon). This is a valuable fruit for the south, but the trees are not hardy north of Richmond, Va.

**D. Virginiana** (American Persimmon). 40 cts. to 75 cts.

**FAGUS ferruginea** (American Beech). One of the most majestic native trees, always symmetrical and handsome; excellent for avenues, screens, and lawns: the smooth gray bark is an attractive feature, particularly in winter. All of the beeches require care in transplanting, as their roots are sensitive to exposure. 6 to 12 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.

**F. sylvatica** (European Beech). Of rather slower growth and more compact form than the American; a choice and beautiful tree; retains its foliage very late, or sometimes all winter. 50 cts. to \$1.

**F. asplenifolia** (Fern-leaved Beech). A beautiful and scarce medium-sized tree, with delicately divided, almost skeletonized leaves: when growing vigorously, the young shoots are very slender and

drooping, giving the tree a singular airy appearance. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

**FAGUS purpurea** (Purple Beech). When the purple beech is judiciously planted, it is one of the most ornamental and effective objects that can be introduced into a landscape. It is a fine shade tree, hardy, long-lived, has but few insect enemies, and after it gets well-established in the ground, is a rapid grower. Early in the season the young foliage is bright and glossy, of a deep purplish color.

An avenue planted with purple beech, alternated with green foliaged trees, is striking and beautiful. One of our large specimen trees was pronounced by the late David Landreth, a few years ago, to be the "finest in America." This tree is now about 40 years old. It is 60 feet high and 2½ feet in diameter. 6 to 12 feet, \$1 to \$5.

**F. pendula** (Weeping Beech). One of the tallest and most unique deciduous trees: the branches all droop and turn in a grotesque manner, forming a curious and effective tree. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

**FRAXINUS Americana** (White Ash). A large tree of standard growth. 6 to 12 feet., 50 cts. to \$1.

**F. excelsior pendula** (Weeping Ash). A fast-growing weeping tree, with very tortuous spreading branches. It covers a great space, and is well adapted for forming arbors and shady retreats. \$1 to \$2.

**GINKGO biloba** (Maiden-hair Tree; syn., *Salisburia adiantifolia*). An elegant tree of singular habit, with long branches spreading horizontally, and remarkable for its curious palmate leaves, resembling the Maiden-hair fern. 4 to 8 feet., 75 cts. to \$1.50. (See cut, page 6.)



WEeping BEECH.



CORNUS FLORIDA (DOGWOOD).



CORNUS FLORIDA PENDULA. (WEEPING DOGWOOD.)

*Ginkgo*, continued.

**G. biloba fastigiata.** A choice variety, of erect columnar habit; new and scarce. \$2.50.

**GYMNOCLADUS canadensis** (Kentucky Coffee Tree). A singular tree with doubly compound leaves, 2 to 3 feet long; rough bark, and blunt, cane-like branches, devoid of small twigs. 75 cts.

**HALESIA diptera** (Silver Bell, Snowdrop Tree). A very beautiful and choice flowering tree of medium size, that grows from 15 to 20 feet high and blooms "all over," just as the leaves are appearing. The pure white flowers are bell-shaped, one inch in diameter, hanging gracefully in small clusters on long slender stems. 50 cts. to \$1.

**H. tetraptera.** Similar to above, with four wings on the seed instead of two. 50 cts. to \$1.

**KELREUTERIA paniculata.** A picturesque, irregular-shaped tree from China. Flowers yellow, in large erect terminal clusters, succeeded by singular balloon-like seed pods in autumn. 75c.

**LARIX Americana** (American Larch). A very fast grower, with slender pine-like foliage; one of the first trees to put forth its leaves in spring, and among the last to drop them in autumn. 50 cts.

**LARIX Europæa** (European Larch). 50 cts. to \$1.

**L. E. pendula** (Weeping Larch). A singular contorted weeping tree. \$2.

**L. leptolepis** (Japan Larch). A fine hardy species of large size, with long horizontal branches arranged in regular whorls. \$1.

**LAURUS sassafras.** A medium-sized tree of irregular form, with aromatic bark, and remarkable for the variety it exhibits in the size and shape of its leaves. The autumnal tints of the foliage are very brilliant. 50 cts. to \$1.

**LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua** (Sweet Gum). A fine stately tree, with glossy star-shaped leaves, which change in autumn to the richest hues of scarlet, yellow and crimson. A splendid tree for streets and avenues, or, in fact for any situation. 4 to 8 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.50.

**LIRIODENDRON tulipifera** (Tulip Tree, Pride of the Forest). One of the largest and most stately native forest trees. The trunk is usually perfectly straight, and cylindrical for a great height; a very rapid grower; bears a profusion of large yellowish tulip-shaped flowers. Must be transplanted when young. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

**MAGNOLIA acuminata** (Cucumber Tree). A beautiful and symmetrical tall tree, with large leaves; excellent for lawns or avenues. 50 cts. to \$1.

**M. glauca** (Swamp Magnolia). A desirable, hardy evergreen shrub; flowers white and very fragrant; although a native of swamps, it will flourish in good garden soil. 50 cts. to \$1.

**M. grandiflora** (Southern Magnolia). A magnificent evergreen tree: native of the southern states, but will flourish in favored situations as far north as Pennsylvania. One of the most beautiful magnolias, and its large rich, green, glossy leaves make it a favorite tree wherever it can be grown. \$1.

**M. tripetala** (Umbrella Tree). A handsome tree with very large leaves. It blooms in midsummer, and the flowers are succeeded by large rose-colored fruit cones, which open when ripe, and the scarlet seeds depend from them by slender threads. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

☞ All the magnolias do best when transplanted in spring about the time they are starting to grow.



GINKGO BILOBA. (MAIDEN-HAIR TREE.)



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA.

CHINESE MAGNOLIAS.

These are probably the most showy and popular of our hardy flowering trees. They commence to bloom at the first approach of warm weather in spring, before the leaves appear. A well grown tree, in full bloom, with thousands of flowers fully expanded, is a beautiful sight, resembling an immense pyramidal bouquet ten or fifteen feet high. The flowers are very large, tulip-shaped and delightfully fragrant.

**MAGNOLIA conspicua** (White Chinese Magnolia). Pure white. \$1.50 to \$3.

**M. c. Norbertiana.** Bright pink or rosy purple. \$1.

**M. c. Soulangeana.** White and pink. 75 cts. to \$1.

**M. obovata gracilis.** Dark purple: a persistent bloomer. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

**M. o. discolor.** Purple. 75 cts.

**M. purpurea.** Deep purple, and pink in throat: a dwarf, bushy variety that blooms at intervals all summer. 50 cts. to \$1.

**M. stellata** (Hall's Japan Magnolia). A dwarf shrubby species, with pure white flowers: the petals are long, narrow and more numerous than in any other variety: it blooms earlier than the others: new and scarce. \$1.50.

**MORUS alba** (White Mulberry). 50 cts.

**M. a. pendula** (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). One of the finest and most graceful weeping trees, forming an umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. It has beautiful glossy foliage, rather small, handsomely cut or divided into lobes. It is perfectly hardy, enduring unharmed not only the severe cold of the north, but the far more destructive heat of the south and southwest, which is so disastrous to many other weeping trees. \$1.50 to \$3.

**NYSSA multiflora** (Tupelo or Sour Gum). Of medium size and a moderate grower; leaves small, shiny, green turning to a splendid crimson in autumn. 3 to 6 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.

**OXYDENDRON arboreum** (Sorrel Tree; syn., *Andromeda arborea*). A beautiful small tree, but scarce. The leaves have an acid taste, whence its name. Small white flowers in slender terminal panicles are born in great profusion, and the seed vessels remain all winter. It is beautiful at all seasons, but attains the height of its glory when arrayed in the brilliant coloring of its autumn foliage. A fine specimen thirty feet high in our lawn has frequently been praised by visitors as "the finest tree they had seen in a day's travel." \$1 to \$3.

**PAULOWNIA imperialis.** A rapid grower, with very large round leaves and erect clusters of purple trumpet-shaped flowers of delightful fragrance. If the tree is cut down to the ground each winter, new suckers will shoot up from six to ten feet high, and bear leaves of immense size, presenting a splendid tropical effect. 3 feet, 50 cts.

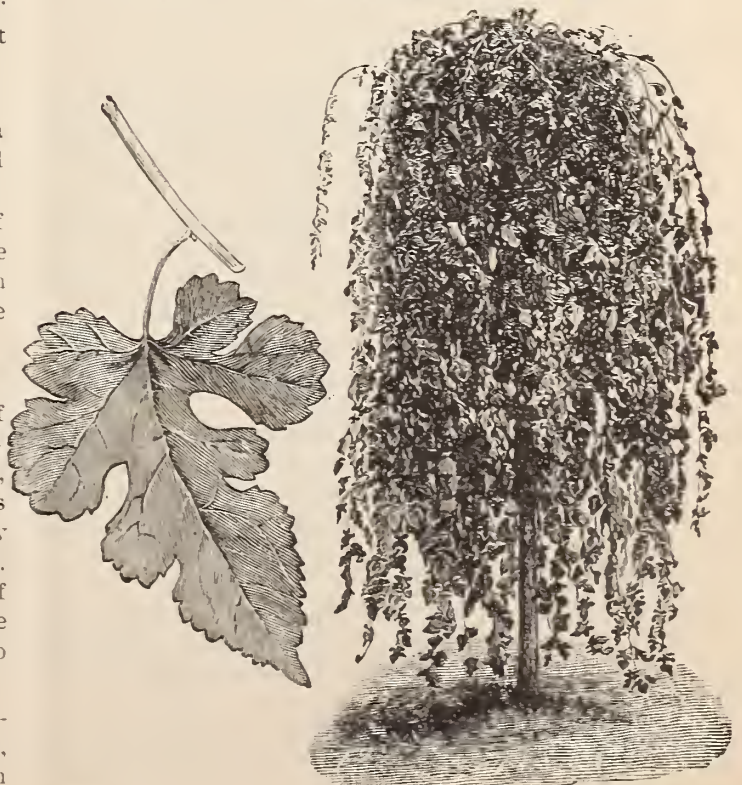
**PERSICA vulgaris plena** (Double-Flowering Peach). A peach tree in full bloom, with large double flowers of a rich carmine tint, is a charming sight unequaled by anything else which blossoms at the same time. 75 cts.

**PLATANUS orientalis** (Buttonwood, Eastern Plane). A rapid grower of largest size: entirely hardy and not subject to the disease peculiar to our native species. A good street tree, and grand for extensive avenues. 6 to 10 feet, 75 cts. to \$1 50.

**POPULUS alba** (Abele, White Poplar). A good tree for the sea shore, but suckers badly on rich land. 50 cts.

**P. a. Bolleana.** A remarkable form, of columnar or fastigate habit like the Lombardy poplar. 10 ft., \$1

**P. angulata** (Carolina Poplar, Cottonwood). A very rapid grower; of erect habit: planted extensively as a street tree. 50 cts. to \$1.50.



MORUS ALBA PENDULA. (WEeping RUSSIAN MULBERRY.)



PYRUS MALUS PARKMANII. (PARKMAN'S CRAB.)

*Populus*, continued.

**P. angulata aurea Van Geertii** (Golden Poplar).

A new variety with yellowish leaves, the golden hue brightening as the season advances, and is brightest on poor land. \$1.

**P. balsamifera** (Balsam Poplar, Balm of Gilead).

In habit more spreading than Carolina. Both of these varieties are valuable where shade is wanted as soon as possible, as they are of most rapid growth. 8 to 15 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.50.

**P. fastigiata** (Lombardy Poplar). A tall, slender tree; rapid grower. 75 cts.

**PRUNUS Pissardii** (Purple-Leaved Plum). A small tree of splendid compact habit, and exceedingly ornamental. The young leaves are crimson, changing to dark rich purple with age; none of the purple-leaved trees or shrubs excel it. 50 cts. to \$1.

**P. triloba** (Double-flowering Plum). A very beautiful shrub of fine habit, with elegant double rosy flowers, set very closely on the slender branches. 50 cts.

**PTELEA trifoliata** (Hop Tree). A low, shrubby tree that bears clusters of fruit resembling hops; interesting. 50 cts.

**PTELEA trifoliata aurea** (Golden Hop Tree). A distinct new variety, with fine yellow foliage, retaining its color well in summer. \$1.

**PYRUS Americana** (American Mountain Ash). Well known. 50c.

**P. aucuparia** (European Mountain Ash).

A small pretty tree with fine pinnate foliage; it bears numerous clusters of bright red berries, which are very conspicuous and handsome from midsummer till frost. 50 cts. to \$1.

**P. malus Parkmanii** (Parkman's Crab).

A new double-flowering crab-apple from Japan, which blooms very profusely. The flower buds are long and tapering, of a rich carmine color, resembling the bud of the tea rose Papa Gontier in form and color, and dangle very gracefully on long slender stems. One of the most beautiful recent introductions among flowering trees. 3 feet, \$1. (See cut.)

## OAKS.

"He who plants oaks, plants for posterity;" but it is an erroneous idea that they grow so slowly that the planter may not reasonably expect to see the beauty of an oak tree of his own planting. Although rather slow in starting, after they get well established on good land they develop rapidly, and in thirty or forty years will outgrow most other trees.

**QUERCUS alba** (White Oak). The noblest tree of American forests, retaining its vigor unimpaired and increasing in grandeur for centuries; superb tree. \$1.

**Q. cerris** (Turkey Oak). A handsome European species. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

**Q. coccinea** (Scarlet Oak). The autumnal tints of the foliage are exceedingly bright and beautiful. 2 to 6 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.

**Q. macrocarpa** (Mossy-cup, Burr Oak). A fine, large tree, with rough corky bark; the acorns are large and their cups are very prettily fringed around the edge. 4 to 8 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.50.

**Q. palustris** (Pin Oak). One of the fastest growing oaks. 6 to 12 feet, 75 cts. to \$1.50.

**Q. phellos** (Willow Oak). Forms a very dense and symmetrical, round-headed tree of medium size, with narrow, linear leaves like a willow; an admirable tree for lawn or park. 4 to 8 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.

**Q. robur** (English Oak). 75 cts.

**Q. r. argentea** (Variegated Oak). Leaves edged with white. \$1.50.

**Q. r. fastigiata** (Pyramidal Oak). A remarkable medium-sized tree, erect in habit like the Lombardy Poplar. \$1.

**RHAMNUS Carolinianus** (Southern Buckthorn).

An erect shrub or small tree valued for its handsome shiny foliage, which is retained very late or, in some sheltered spots, all winter; its dark purplish berries are also an attractive feature. It is a worthy object for planting. 50 cts.

**RHUS cotinus** (Purple Fringe, Smoke Tree). A low shrubby tree, covered in midsummer with large clusters of feathery flowers, giving the appearance of a cloud of smoke or mist; singular and very pretty. 25 to 50 cts.

**R. c. pendula** (Weeping Smoke Tree). A form with pendulous branches; new and scarce. \$2.50.

**R. glabra** (Sumac). A bush or small tree, with compound leaves and bright red panicles of flowers and seed; very bright and showy, particularly in autumn. 50 cts.

**R. g. laciniata** (Fern-leaved Sumac). An improved and beautiful variety with very large, deeply cut, gracefully drooping leaves, changing to rich bright red in autumn. 75 cts.

**R. Osbeckii** (Chinese Sumac). A new introduction, with silvery-green leaves, whitish-woolly beneath, changing to singularly bright hues as they ripen. All of the sumacs are admirable, and are much used for grouping and for covering unsightly waste places. 75 cts. to \$1.

**SALISBURIA adiantifolia**. See Ginkgo, page 7.

**SALIX alba** (White Willow). The willows will grow anywhere, but do best in moist soil. 35 cts.

**S. a. vitellina** (Golden Willow, syn., *S. aurea*). In autumn the bark changes to bright golden yellow; very conspicuous all winter. 35 to 50 cts.

**S. b. Britzensis** (Crimson Willow). A variety from Europe, with bark of a bright crimson color. 50 cts. These last two willows and the Crimson Dogwood are striking objects on a lawn, especially when the ground is covered with snow.

**S. Babylonica** (Weeping Willow). A rapid grower; hardy and graceful. 6 to 12 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.

**S. caprea** (Goat Willow, Pussy Willow). An interesting tree of medium size; the silky catkins of flowers which expand with the mild days of early spring are curious and beautiful. 50 cts.

**S. c. pendula** (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow). A remarkable pendulous tree; its branches radiate from the point where grafted, like the ribs of an umbrella, and grow downward until they reach the ground, presenting the appearance of an inverted tree. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

**S. pentandra** (Laurel-leaved Willow). A rapid grower, with broad, very glossy dark green leaves; an admirable tree for many situations. 3 to 8 feet, 35 cts. to \$1.

**S. regalis** (Royal Willow). A very conspicuous tree, with fine silvery foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

**STUARTIA pentagyna** (American Camelia). A charming low tree that produces in midsummer abundant white saucer-shaped flowers with purple centers, resembling a single camelia, to which it is nearly allied; a fine native plant, but always scarce. \$1 to \$1.50.

**SYRINGA Japonica** (Tree Lilac). A recent introduction from Japan; said to be by far the noblest species of this popular genus; a vigorous grower that blooms in immense clusters of white flowers several weeks after all other lilacs are done; a scarce tree, for which there is a rapidly increasing demand. \$1 to \$1.50.

**TAXODIUM distichum** (Deciduous Cypress). One of the finest lawn trees, with airy tufts of delicate feathery foliage. 3 feet, 50 cts.

**T. d. microphyllum** (Weeping Cypress; syn., *Glyptostrobus pendulus*). \$1.50.

**TILIA Americana** (American Linden, Basswood). A large symmetrical tree, with deep green, heart-shaped leaves; in midsummer a profusion of yellow flowers hang in loose clusters; a fast grower, easy to transplant, and will grow in almost any soil. 6 to 15 feet, 50 cts. to \$2.

**T. argentea** (Silver-leaved Linden). Rather smaller than the American; the leaves are downy and white on the under surface, producing a striking effect when the branches are swayed by the wind. 6 to 10 feet, \$1 to \$2.

**T. a. pendula** (Weeping Silver Linden). A handsome sort with slender drooping branches. \$1.50.

**T. vulgaris** (European Linden). Smaller and more compact than the American, forming a very dense symmetrical tree. 6 to 12 feet, 75 cts. to \$1.50.

**ULMUS Americana** (American White Elm). This popular tree is a rapid grower, long lived, attains enormous size, and where its foliage can be preserved from insect ravages, is one of the finest for avenues. 8 to 15 feet, 50 cts. to \$2.

**U. campestris** (English Elm). Similar to the American, but has rougher bark. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

**U. Montana** (Scotch Elm). Smaller, less spreading and of slower growth than the American. 8 to 12 feet, 75 cts. to \$1.50.

**U. M. pendula** (Camperdown Weeping Elm). A singular weeping tree. The branches grow horizontally and downward in strangely tortuous lines, but never get much higher than where grafted: usually about 5 to 6 feet. \$1 to \$2.50.

## EVERGREEN CONIFERS.

**E**VERGREENS produce an effect in ornamental planting not to be obtained in any other way. It is inexpressible how much they add to the beauty and comfort of a country residence at all seasons of the year, but especially during the bleak winter months. Every farm house or country home is incomplete without some large evergreen trees about it. The best varieties for windbreaks in exposed situations are hemlock and Norway spruce, white pine, silver firs, American arbor-vitæ and retinospora.

Evergreens require to be handled and planted very carefully, as they are extremely sensitive to injury by drying. Their roots should never get dry while out of the ground. To prevent this, if they are likely to be necessarily exposed more than a few minutes, dip them in a puddle of thin mud, and they will be coated with a protecting covering. If the ground is not wet, water liberally after planting.

In Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening, under "Picea," he says: "Owing to a succession of blunders in works treating on conifers, the generic names *Abies* and *Picea* are generally transposed." We have adopted that work as our authority in the classification here given, and for the sake of convenience in reference, have violated the alphabetical order and placed *Picea* next after *Abies*.

**ABIES balsamea** (Balsam Fir, Balm of Gilead). A very pretty tree while young, but loses its beauty in a few years. 3 feet, 75c.



ABIES CANADENSIS. (HEMLOCK.)

cts. to \$2 each; for hedges, 1 foot, \$10 per 100; 2 to 2½ feet, \$25 per 100. (See cut above.)

- A. c. macrophylla** (Dwarf Hemlock). A dwarf variety of more compact habit, with broader, more massive and darker green foliage: very desirable. \$1.50.
- A. c. microphylla** (Small-leaved Hemlock). Has more slender branches and smaller leaves than the type. \$1.50.
- A. c. pendula** (Weeping Hemlock). A rare and beautiful variety of permanent weeping habit like an evergreen fountain. \$1.50.
- A. Cephalonica** (Cephalonian Silver Fir). A majestic tree of silvery hue; one of the finest silver firs. \$1 to \$3.
- A. concolor** (syn., *A. lasiocarpa*). A distinct and beautiful species with yellow bark on the young branches, and unusually long foliage of light green color. \$2.50.
- A. Douglasii** (Douglas' Spruce). A large conical tree with smooth bark and light green foliage, glaucous beneath. \$1.50.
- A. firma** (Japan Silver Fir). The most vigorous of the silver firs, attaining very large size. \$1.50.
- A. Hudsonica** (Hudson's Bay Silver Fir). A very dwarf variety; effective for rock work and miniature gardening. \$1.50 to \$3.
- A. nobilis**. A dwarf and slow grower while young, but eventually becomes a magnificent large tree, of a beautiful silvery blue tint. \$2 to \$5.
- A. Nordmanniana** (Nordmann's Silver Fir). A rare and magnificent tree of remarkably symmetrical habit, naturally forming a perfect pyramid; clothed with a dense mass of shiny foliage, which retains its dark green color undimmed through the coldest winters; considered in this country and in Europe one of the finest silver firs. A moderate grower, and one of the easiest to trans-

plant. 2 to 4 feet, \$1 to \$5. We have a few large perfect specimens, 8 to 12 feet high, that we can guarantee to move with safety. Prices will vary according to the distance to be transported.

**ABIES pectinata** (European Silver Fir). One of the largest and most stately species, with rich green foliage, silvery underneath. 3 to 10 feet, \$1 to \$10. (See cut below.)

**A. p. pendula** (Weeping Silver Fir). A rare and distinct variety of weeping habit. \$1.50 to \$3.

**A. pichta** (Siberian Fir). An admirable conical tree with soft, very dark green foliage. \$1 to \$3.

**A. pinsapo** (Spanish Silver Fir). A regular, handsome tree, with short silvery green leaves, arranged in spiral rows around the branches. \$2 to \$3.

**PICEA alba** (White Spruce). A New England species, with light colored foliage, of compact pyramidal form; a moderate grower. 2 to 4 feet, 50 cts. to \$1. (See cut on page 13.)

**P. Alcoquiana** (Alcock's Spruce). A pyramidal tree of medium size, with short sharp leaves, dark green above and glaucous beneath; interesting and effective. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

**P. excelsa** (Norway Spruce). One of the most popular evergreens for single specimens, groups and wind-breaks. Supplied in large quantities of all sizes at low prices. 3 to 6 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.50 each; 1½ to 3 feet, for hedging, \$10 to \$30 per 100.

**P. e. compacta**. A neat compact dwarf variety. \$1.50.

**P. e. conica** (Conical Spruce). A conical variety of Excelsa, with shorter and less spreading branches. \$1.

**P. e. elata**. A grotesque tree with long straggling branches; very sparsely furnished with lateral growths. \$1 to \$3.

**P. e. Gregoriana**. A very dense dwarf hemispherical tree, three or four feet high. 1½ feet, \$3.



ABIES PECTINATA. (SILVER FIR.)





PICEA ALBA. (WHITE SPRUCE.)

*Picea*, continued.

- P. excelsa inverta** (Weeping Spruce). The most grotesque weeping evergreen. With a little care while young, it forms a tall, erect tree with closely drooping branches, shrouding it with a thick drapery of green; a superior tree for cemeteries or where tall evergreens are needed in limited spaces. Its habit and appearance seem particularly appropriate for the solemn associations of the burial ground. \$1 to \$3.
- P. e. pendula** (Drooping Norway Spruce). A very graceful form of the common Norway, in which the main branches extend horizontally, and the lateral branchlets hang perpendicularly; much admired. \$1.50.
- P. Menziesii**. A California species; light green color, with stiff prickly leaves. \$1 to \$2.
- P. orientalis** (Eastern Spruce). A handsome tree of medium size and very compact habit. The foliage is bright, glossy and very abundant. One of the most valuable evergreen trees; it has no objectionable traits and is appropriate for a great variety of situations. \$1 to \$5.
- P. pungens** (Colorado Blue Spruce). A magnificent tree, recently introduced from the Rocky mountains, which is rapidly taking a prominent place as the most popular "blue" evergreen: it is of fine compact habit, with abundant foliage of a silvery or sage-green, or sometimes a bluish tint. Seedlings are variable in color, and grafted trees of the best varieties are still very scarce. We have a few small plants grafted from one of the finest specimens in the east. 2-year grafts,

\$1 each; seedlings, 1½ to 3 feet, \$2 to \$5, according to color.

**PICEA Smithiana** (Himalayan Spruce; syn., *P. morinda*). A graceful tree, of light green color. \$1.50.

**CEPHALOTAXUS Fortunei** (Chinese Yew). \$1.

**CHAMÆCYPARIS**. Modern botanists have referred to this genus several of the species which are generally known as Cupressus, Retinospora and Thuyopsis.

**C. filifera** (syn., *Retinospora filifera*). A graceful tree, with drooping branches, terminating in slender tassels. \$1.

**C. Lawsoniana** (Lawson's Cypress; syn., *Cupressus Lawsoniana*). A slender, graceful tree of unusual color. 50 cts. to \$1.50. (See cut below.)

**C. Nutkænsis** (syn., *Thuopsis borealis*). A pretty tree from the Nootka Sound region, but not very hardy in the east. 75 cts. to \$2.

**C. obtusa** (syn., *Retinospora obtusa*). A fine large tree, with fan-like foliage of light green color. \$1.

**C. o. lycopodioides** (Club-moss Retinospora). A curious, and when well-grown, a beautiful tree that must be seen to be appreciated. \$1 to \$3.

**C. o. nana** (Dwarf Retinospora). A small irregular tree that retains its bright glossy appearance at all seasons, and is universally admired. A gem among the smaller evergreens. \$1 to \$3.

**C. plumosa**. A light green tree with soft, feathery, plume-like foliage. 2 to 6 ft., 50 cts. to \$2.

**C. p. aurea** (Golden Retinospora). One of the most beautiful golden evergreens at all seasons of the year, but particularly in early summer; excellent and popular. 2 to 6 feet, 50 cts. to \$2.50.

**C. pisifera** (Pea-fruited Retinospora). A vigorous grower, making a fine large tree. 75 cts. to \$1.50.



CHAMÆCYPARIS LAWSONIANA. (LAWSON'S CYPRESS.)

*Chamaecyparis*, continued.

**C. squarrosa.** A low dense bush with very short leaves, of a sage-green in summer and silvery-bronze tint in winter; singular and pretty. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

**C. s. Veitchii** (Veitch's Retinospora). A handsome, erect, glaucous tree of medium size; striking in appearance and color, and valuable to add variety and contrast to a collection. 1 to 5 feet, 50 cts. to \$3. Most of the

Retinosporas need shearing occasionally while small to establish a dense symmetrical habit.



CHAMAECYPARIS PLUMOSA.

**JUNIPERUS communis Canadensis** (Canadian Juniper). A low spreading bush. 50 cts.

**J. c. cracovica** (Polish Juniper). A robust erect variety. 50 cts.

**J. c. fastigiata** (Swedish Juniper; syn., *J. Suecica*). One of the best upright varieties. 50 cts.

**J. c. f. nana** (Dwarf Swedish Juniper). One of the best dwarf, bushy forms. 50 cts.

**J. c. hibernica** (Irish Juniper). A small cylindrical tree; neat and effective in many situations; the most popular variety. 50 cts.

**J. c. oblonga pendula** (Weeping Juniper). An erect form with slender drooping branchlets and light green foliage; a choice variety; needs a sheltered situation. \$1 to \$2.

**J. c. pyramidalis.** One of the most vigorous erect forms, with a silvery tint. 50 cts.

**J. procumbens** (Prostrate Juniper; syns., *J. prostrata* and *J. repens*). A trailing shrub that rises only a few inches high, but covers a considerable area with a thick carpet of verdure; admirably adapted for mounds and rockeries. 75 cts.

**J. recurva squamata** (Trailing Juniper; syn., *J. dumosa*). 50 cts.

**J. Sabina** (Savin Juniper). A low wide-spreading shrub. 50 cts.

**J. Virginiana** (Red Cedar). A valuable hardy tree that will flourish in almost any soil or situation. It has no objectionable traits, and there is no better tree for live fence posts. 50 cts. each; 1 foot, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

**PINUS Austriaca** (Austrian Pine). A massive and handsome tree, of spreading habit, with long rigid leaves; difficult to transplant except while small. 50 cts. to \$1. (See cut.)

**P. Cembra** (Swiss Stone Pine). A small, conical, short-leaved species, resembling a miniature white pine. \$1.

**P. excelsa** (Bhotan or Himalaya Mountain Pine). A stately, rapid grower, resembling the native white pine, but with much longer, more silvery leaves, which are pendulous and graceful. \$1.

**PINUS Mughus** (Mugho Pine). A low, wide-spreading pine bush; very ornamental. 75 cts.

**P. strobus** (White Pine). The largest and one of the most valuable hardy evergreens. 50 cts. to \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$5 per doz.

**P. s. nana** (Dwarf White Pine). A handsome globular variety that forms a symmetrical bush from 4 to 6 feet in diameter, clothed with a dense mass of soft silvery foliage; one of the prettiest dwarf evergreens. \$1 to \$3.

**P. sylvestris** (Scotch Pine). A very hardy species with bluish foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

**PODOCARPUS Japonica** (Japan Yew). An upright shrub, with dark green, shining foliage, resembling the Irish Yew. \$1 to \$2.

**RETINOSPORA.** See *Chamaecyparis*, page 13.

**SCIADOPITYS verticillata** (Umbrella Pine). A very rare Japanese tree of slow growth, but eventually attaining large size. Each branch and shoot is terminated by a whorl of glossy, olive-green, needle-like leaves, radiating like the rays of an umbrella, which the name implies. Often spoken of as the "most beautiful of pines." Small plants, \$3 to \$5 each.

**TAXUS baccata** (English Yew). A densely-branched spreading bush, of a dark, sombre hue; one of the best evergreens for clipping into artificial forms. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

**T. b. aurea** (Golden Yew). The rich golden hue of the young growing shoots is unsurpassed by any variegated evergreen. \$1 to \$2.

**T. b. erecta** (Upright Yew). An erect variety, with smaller leaves and close fastigiate habit. 75 cts. to \$3.

**T. canadensis** (American Yew). A low spreading bush, excellent for covering shady hillsides and rocky places. 50 cts. to \$1.

**THUYA gigantea** (Oregon Arbor-vitæ; syn., *Libocedrus decurrens*). One of the very large trees found in the Sierra Nevada mountains that will flourish in sheltered situations in the east, and makes a beautiful, giant arborvitæ. \$1.

**T. occidentalis** (American Arbor-vitæ). A very hardy and valuable tree for ornamental hedges. Specimen plants, 50 cts. to \$1; 2 feet, for hedging, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100; 3 feet, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

**T. o. aurea** (Geo. Peabody Arbor-vitæ). The finest and hardiest of the golden arbor-vitæ; its golden hue is the brightest and most permanent. 50 cts. to \$1.50.



PINUS AUSTRIACA.



THUYA OCCIDENTALIS.

**THUYA occidentalis compacta** (Parson's Compact Arbor-vitæ). Dwarf, dense habit; grows three or four feet high; one of the best for cemeteries, being of very neat habit. 50 cts.

**T. o. cristata** (Crested Arbor-vitæ). Singular and pretty while young. 75 cts.

**T. o. ericoides** (Heath Arbor-vitæ). A low bush, closely resembling the heaths of Europe, with soft feathery foliage, light green in summer, changing to a bronzy hue in winter; a desirable form. 50 cts.

**T. o. glauca**. A dwarf form, with blunt foliage. 75 cts.

**T. o. globosa** (Globe Arbor-vitæ). A natural evergreen globe or ball; very pretty and hardy. 50 cts. to \$1.

**T. occidentalis Hoveyi** (Hovey's Golden Arbor-vitæ). A fine compact bush, with numerous flat branches of a yellowish-green color. 50 cts.

**T. o. Siberica** (Siberian Arbor-vitæ). One of the best medium-sized evergreens for this climate; of compact pyramidal habit; an elegant tree as a lawn specimen and for ornamental hedges. 50 cts. to \$2; for hedging, \$10 to \$40 per 100.

**T. o. Tom Thumb**. A heath-leaved variety; hardier and greener than *Ericoides*. 50 cts.

**T. o. Vervæneana** (Vervæne's Variegated Arbor-vitæ). A distinct variety in which green and yellow are finely blended. \$1.

**T. orientalis** (Chinese Arbor-vitæ; syn., *Biota orientalis*). 50 cts.

**T. o. aurea** (Golden Arbor-vitæ). A neat compact bush of a golden hue; not as hardy as some other varieties. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

**T. o. elegantissima** (New Golden Biota). In summer the young growth is bright golden-yellow, but changes in winter to a purple or chocolate color; in cold weather the tips of the twigs on the sunny side of the tree are bright yellow, as if studded with golden beads; very distinct and effective. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

**T. o. pendula** (Weeping Arbor-vitæ; syn., *Biota filiformis pendula*). A singular tree, with slender drooping branchlets like whip-cords or a rat's tail. \$1.

**T. o. pyramidalis** (Pyramidal Arbor-vitæ). A choice, hardy columnar tree that grows 20 to 30 feet high, with perpendicular sides only 4 or 5 feet in diameter; very effective in artistic planting, standing like giant sentinels on the lawn. 2 to 4 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.50.

**T. plicata** (Nootka Sound Arbor-vitæ). An interesting form, with fine plicate foliage. 75 cts.

**T. Standishi** (Japan Arbor-vitæ). A rare and valuable species with massive pendulous habit. \$1.

**THUYOPSIS dolobrata** (Hatchet-leaved Arbor-vitæ). A singular low bush, resembling a lycopodium; not very hardy. 75 cts.

**T. d. variegata**. A prettier form, with white markings. \$1.

**WEEPING TREES.**

TREES with a distinctively pendulous habit in their branches are unique and interesting, and often constitute a very ornamental feature in landscape gardening. The popular demand for such oddities keeps nurserymen continually on the alert in endeavoring to supply the desires of planters for something new. There are now more than one hundred distinct species and varieties of weeping trees in cultivation. The following are recommended as a few of the most interesting and desirable, which are briefly described in the preceding pages.

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Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping . . . . .	5
Birch, White Weeping . . . . .	5
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**EVERGREENS.**

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<i>P. excelsa inverta</i> and <i>P. excelsa pendula</i> . . . . .	13
Silver Fir . . . . .	10
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## FLOWERING SHRUBS.

**H**ARDY-FLOWERING shrubs are necessary for the proper ornamentation of a lawn or garden. They develop more quickly than any other class of trees, and are, therefore, indispensable for filling a new lawn, where it is desirable to get something to make a show as quickly as possible. In laying out new places, they may be dotted about in groups, or, as single specimens, in many nooks and corners, which at first look bare, but which will eventually be occupied when the other trees and evergreens are fully developed. As the latter increase in size, the shrubbery may be thinned out to make room for them.

They should be kept in handsome shape and size by frequent and judicious pruning. By selecting a dozen or more varieties, a succession of bloom may be had throughout the summer months. Price, except where otherwise noted, 25 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.

**AMORPHA fruticosa** (False Indigo). A large spreading bush with pinnate leaves and slender spikes of deep purple flowers, from which the tiny stamens protrude, looking like grains of gold. 25 cts.

**AMYGDALUS communis flore pleno** (Double-Flowering Almond). One of the most beautiful early flowering shrubs, bearing lovely pink rosettes all over the bush. 50 cts.

**A. albo pleno** (White Double Almond). Similar to the above, except in color, which is pure white. 50 cts.

**ANDROMEDA Catesbæi**. A small, neat evergreen shrub, with bright green glossy bark and leaves. The drooping racemes of small white flowers open early in spring: desirable, \$1.

**A. Mariana** (Stagger-bush). A small deciduous shrub, with glossy oval leaves, and like all the rest of this interesting genus, beautiful when in bloom. 25 cts. (See cut, page 17.)

**AZALEA amœna** (Dwarf Azalea). A particularly neat round bush, not more than two or three feet in height. In early summer, when covered with its mass of small bright solferino flowers, nothing can be more showy. It likes a half-shady, sheltered position; admirably adapted for small yards, and a great favorite wherever known. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

**A. Ghent Varieties**. This tribe of hybrid varieties is one of the most highly prized of the superb Azalea family. They are hardy, and flourish with

ordinary culture, but their finest effect is obtained by planting in groups. \$1 to \$3.

**AZALEA Mollis** (Chinese Azalea). A hardy species, excellent for forcing. The flowers are larger and open earlier than the Ghent class. \$1. (See cut, page 17.)

**A. nudiflora** (Wood Honeysuckle). An early bloomer that flourishes in open garden, or as an undergrowth in the shade of large trees. The delicate pink flowers are delightfully fragrant and universally admired. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

**A. Vaseyi** (Rhododendron Azalea). A new, distinct, very rare species. \$2.

**BERBERIS aquifolium** (Holly-leaved Mahonia; syn., *Mahonia aquifolia*). An evergreen shrub, with glossy, prickly leaves; bright yellow flowers; thrives in shady situations. 50 cts. to \$1.

**B. Japonica** (Japanese Holly; syn., *Mahonia Japonica*). This new species is a magnificent shrub with leaves one foot long, of the brightest shade of glossy green: one of the earliest spring bloomers: the flower buds commence to expand in autumn, and embrace each mild spell during winter for their further development. \$1.

**B. vulgaris** (Common Barberry). 25 cts.

**B. v. purpurea** (Purple-leaved Barberry.) A very effective bush, with rich purple foliage. 25 cts.

**B. v. Thunbergii**. One of the most effective plants in autumn, after most other deciduous shrubs are bare. Its small oval leaves then assume superb crimson hues, and the slender



ANDROMEDA MARIANA.

branches droop beneath their load of bright red berries, which hang on till late in winter; new and desirable. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

**BUXUS sempervirens** (Box Tree). Valued highly for its longevity and bright cheerful appearance. 50 cts. to \$3.

**B. s. aurea.** A distinct variety, variegated with yellow markings. 50 cts. to \$1.

**B. s. latifolia** (Broad-leaved Box Tree). One of the finest varieties. 75 cts. to \$3.

**B. s. myrtifolia** (Myrtle-leaved Box). A fine variety of erect habit, with narrow-pointed leaves. 50 cts. to \$2.

**B. s. nana** (Dwarf Box). Used for edging. 6 inches, \$5 per 100 plants; 4 to 6 inches, 35 cts. per yard.

**CALYCANTHUS Floridus** (Sweet Shrub). An old garden favorite, valued for the fragrance of its chocolate-colored flowers. 25 cts. (See cut, p. 18.)

**CARAGANA arborescens** (Siberian Pea Tree). An erect, symmetrical shrub that bears a profusion of yellow pea-like blossoms. 50 cts. to \$1.

**C. a. pendula.** A weeping form, which, when grafted high on erect stems, makes a pleasing novelty. 3-year grafts, 6 ft., \$1.50.

**CEANOTHUS Americanus** (New Jersey Tea). A low bush: an early bloomer; small white flowers in great profusion. 25 cts.

**CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis** (Button-bush). An interesting mid-summer bloomer, that prefers a moist place; the small whitish flowers are clustered in little balls one inch in diameter. 25 cts.

**CERCIS Japonica** (Japan Judas). 75 cts. See page 6.

**CHIONANTHUS Virginica** (White Fringe). 50 cts. See page 7.

**CLERODENDRON serotinum.** A new and rare Japanese shrub, of easy culture. It is a fine showy shrub when in full bloom, in the eighth and ninth months, and a valuable addition to the limited list of good hardy shrubs that bloom at this time. Each branch of young growth bears a loose panicle of singular flowers, in which the angular sack-like calyx is of a lavender or purplish shade, and the corolla is white. 75 cts.

**CLETHRA alnifolia** (Sweet Pepper Bush). A pretty little shrub that blooms freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant white flowers, in slender racemes; an excellent honey plant for bees. 25 cts.; 1 to 2 feet, \$10 per 100. (See cut, page 18.)

**CORNUS mascula** (Cornelian Cherry). A large shrub that bears bright yellow flowers early in spring, and bright red oval berries in autumn. 40 cts.

**C. m. variegata.** A variety with showy variegated foliage. 50 cts.

**C. stolonifera** (Red Osier Dogwood). The bark on young wood is reddish-purple; flourishes in wet land. 25 cts.

**C. s. sanguinea** (Crimson Dogwood). In winter the bark is a bright glossy crimson, making this the most conspicuous deciduous shrub, particularly when the ground is covered with snow; very effective when dotted about the lawn, and excellent for ornamental hedges, which, with





CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.

**Cornus**, continued.

the addition of two or three strands of wire, will make an effectual barrier. 25 cts. each, \$15 per 100.

**CORYLUS Avellana purpurea** (Purple Filbert).

A large bush, with large dark purple leaves, contrasting very effectively with the green foliage of other plants. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

**CRATÆGUS oxyacantha** (Hawthorn). The double-flowering varieties of the English hawthorn are among the most beautiful shrubs, but our climate does not suit them as well as that of England. The following varieties are among the best: Double White, Double Pink, Double Red and Paul's Double Scarlet. 75 cts.

**C. Pyracantha** (Evergreen Thorn.) A thick, thorny evergreen shrub, often used for hedges; many of the plants are loaded with bright scarlet berries in autumn. 25 cts.

**CYDONIA Japonica** (Japan Quince). One of the most useful deciduous shrubs, whether as a bush in open lawn, in groups, or as an ornamental or defensive hedge. The bush is armed with stiff, sharp spines, and with the addition of two or three strands of barbed wire makes a thoroughly defensive hedge for all purposes. The roots run very deep, but do not spread laterally, and will never interfere with adjacent crops. It does not require much trimming, and can easily be kept within proper bounds, but its crowning glory is the brilliant display of scarlet flowers with which it is loaded in spring. A large hedge in full bloom is a sight worth riding several miles to see. Specimen bushes, 25 cts. to 50 cts.; hedge plants, \$6 to \$15 per 100. (See cut, page 19.)

**CYDONIA Japonica rosea**. A beautiful, scarce variety, with flowers of a delicate bluish or pink shade. 50 cts.

**CYTISUS scoparius** (Scotch Broom.) A low bush, with slender green branches and small leaves; flowers rich, bright yellow. 25 cts.

**DAPHNE Cneorum**. A charming, trailing evergreen plant, and a constant bloomer; its small rosettes of bright rosy pink flowers are delightfully fragrant; it is slow to propagate, and so popular that nurserymen find it difficult to supply the demand. 50 cts. to \$1.

**D. Fioniana**. A neat little evergreen, two feet high; flowers lighter than the other species. \$1.50.

**D. Mezereum** (Pink Mezereon). A small deciduous shrub that loads the air with the delightful fragrance of its small pink flowers as soon as it is released from the icy bonds of winter. 50 cts.

**DEUTZIA crenata plena** (Double Pink Deutzia). All the Deutzias are valuable and very profuse bloomers in the sixth month. This is one of the prettiest tall-growing varieties. 25 cts.

**D. c. candidissima** (Double White Deutzia). Very pretty. 25 cts.

**D. c. Pride of Rochester**. A fine double variety, rather earlier than *D. crenata*; flowers pink in bud, but white when fully expanded. 25 cts.

**D. c. scabra** (Rough-leaved Deutzia). The most vigorous grower; flowers single, white. 25 cts.

**D. gracilis** (Dwarf Deutzia). A low round bush, three or four feet in diameter; flowers pure white and graceful; one of the prettiest and most popular small shrubs. 25 cts.

**DIERVILLA**. This is the correct name of the genus popularly known as *Weigela*, but for convenience we retain the old name. See page 24.

**DIRCA palustris** (Leather-wood). A small, round bush, whose numerous twigs look and feel like brown leather cords; flowers yellow, before the leaves expand. 75 cts.

**ELEAGNUS argentea** (Silver Thorn). An erect, thorny shrub, of striking appearance, on account of the silvery scales on the young wood and under surface of leaves; loaded with small pink berries in autumn; a fine hedge plant. 25 cts.; 1 to 1½ feet, \$5 per 100.

**E. longipes** (Japanese Silver Thorn). A new and very desirable, nearly evergreen shrub, holding its leaves until late in winter; the branches are thickly studded with tiny brown dots or scales, giving a rusty appearance, con-



CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS.



*Eleagnus*, continued.

trasting strikingly with the light hue of the foliage, which is silvered on the under surface with little white scales. The abundant crop of orange colored fruit, dotted with small ferruginous specks, is a very attractive feature during the summer. The fruit is edible, and can be used for sauces as cranberries are; sometimes grown as a garden fruit, similar to currants. 50 cts.

**EUONYMUS Americanus** (Burning Bush). Very conspicuous in autumn and winter, when loaded with scarlet seed pods, from which the orange colored berries hang on slender threads; in this, the American species, the branches are quadrangular. 25 cts.

**E. Europeus** (European Burning Bush, Strawberry Tree). This is darker and more showy than the American. We have some selected plants of bearing age that are unusually productive, and particularly bright in the coloring of their fruit and foliage. 25 cts. to \$1.

**E. e. fructo alba** (White Fruited Euonymus). A very pretty and interesting variety, with white seed pods and orange-colored berries. 50 cts.

**E. e. variegata**. A new variety with distinctly variegated foliage, holding its color well. 50 cts.

**EUONYMUS Japonicus** (Japan Euonymus). A very pretty evergreen shrub, with green bark and glossy, dark green

foliage; prefers a sheltered situation. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

**E. J. Argentea**. A variegated variety, with leaves conspicuously margined with

white, and constant in its colorings. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

**C. j. Aurea** (Golden Euonymus). With yellow markings on foliage. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

**E. j. radicans variegata**. A low, trailing shrub, with small, evergreen leaves, edged with white; a useful and effective plant for edging beds or groups. 25 cts.

**E. latifolia** (Broad-leaved Burning Bush). A distinct species, smaller than the European, with broader leaves and larger fruit, that ripens earlier. 50 cts.

**EXOCHORDA grandiflora** (Pearl Bush). A very hardy and very handsome shrub from northern China and Japan. It is vigorous and symmetrical in habit, forming a fine compact bush 10 or 12 feet high, in as many years. The flowers, one and a-half inches in diameter, with pure white petals and a small green dot in the center, are borne in short clusters, and the light, wiry branches bend beneath their load of bloom just enough to be airy and graceful. When the plant is in bloom, the young growth and soft green foliage are ad-



CYDONIA JAPONICA.



HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS.

*Exochorda*, continued.

vanced sufficiently to afford just the right amount of toning tint of green to produce the most pleasing effect, and the unexpanded buds are like small round beads of pearly whiteness. (See cut, last page cover.) 50 cts. to \$1.

**E. Alberti.** A new species, with brighter leaves and larger flowers than the above. \$1.

**FORSYTHIA suspensa** (Drooping Golden Bell). A very early and showy spring bloomer; flowers bright yellow; branches long and slender. 25 cts.

**F. viridissima** (Green-barked Golden Bell). More erect and shrubby in habit; the light green bark is conspicuous and interesting all winter. 25 cts.

**HIBISCUS Moscheutos** (Marsh-Hibiscus). A very showy plant that grows naturally in swamps and marshes, but can be easily cultivated in gardens; large rose colored flower with purple center. 35 cts.

**H. syriacus** (Althea, Rose of Sharon). A hardy erect shrub that blooms profusely late in the season. The following are some of the best double varieties of various shades of color:

**H. s. ardens.** Purple. 50 cts.

**H. s. atropurpurea.** Very dark red-dish-purple. 35 cts.

**H. s. bicolor.** White, red striped. 25 c.

**H. s. Blanche Rubel.** White. 25 cts.

**H. s. celestis.** Blue. 50 cts.

**H. s. Count of Flanders.** Dark red or maroon. 35 cts.

**H. s. Duchesse de Brabant.** Dull crimson. 25 cts.

**H. s. grandiflora superba.** White, pink and carmine. 50 cts.

**H. s. Lady Stanley.** Pink, 35 cts.

**H. s. La Reine.** Rosy Red: very double. 35 cts.

**H. s. Pœoniflora.** Large; deep rosy red. 35 cts.

**H. s. rosea plena.** Red; strong grower. 25 cts.

**HIBISCUS syriacus speciosa.** Rosy pink; very fine. 50 cts.

**H. s. totus albus.** Single flower; pure white in all its parts; fine. 35 cts.

**H. s. fleur blanche.** Single flower; pure white. 25c.

**H. s. Seedling Altheas.** Mixed, of various colors; fine for screens or hedges. 2 to 3 feet, \$2 per dozen, \$8 per 100.

**H. s. variegata** (Variegated-leaved Althea). A dwarf variety of compact habit; the leaves are finely marked with white and yellow; one of the best variegated shrubs. 50 cts.

**HYDRANGEA hortensis** (Garden Hydrangea).

The newer varieties of this favorite old plant are the showiest flowering shrubs that bloom in mid-summer. None of them are entirely hardy in the middle states, but all are admirably adapted for pot or tub culture, and are used very extensively in that way. They can be wintered in a cool cellar, or, if well protected, will live in open ground.

**H. h. cyanoclada** (Red-branched Hydrangea). A new variety, with fine, rosy pink flowers, and dark brown or nearly black bark; a very free bloomer, and one of the best for pot-culture. \$1.

**H. h. Otaksa.** An admirable dwarf pink variety that blooms freely while quite small; flower heads very large and showy. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

**H. h. rosalba.** Flowers white and pink. 35 cts.

**H. h. Thomas Hogg.** The best white hydrangea of the *Hortensis* class; a free and continuous bloomer. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

**H. paniculata** (Japan Hydrangea). A vigorous, hardy species, with large erect panicles, composed chiefly of small, perfect flowers, with but few of the showy sterile ones; blooms earlier than *Grandiflora*. 50 cts.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.





KALMIA LATIFOLIA.

*Hydrangea*, continued.

**H. p. grandiflora.**

This is the most popular hardy shrub at the present time. The end of each branch is crowned with an immense head of bloom, which is cream color in bud, pure white

when fully expanded, changing to pink and bronze with age, and finally to brown when injured by frost; entirely hardy. 25 cts. to \$1.

**H. quercifolia** (Oak-leaved *Hydrangea*). A fine, hardy shrub, with large massive foliage that takes a very effective purplish hue in autumn, and retains it until freezing winter weather; flowers white; an effective shrub not sufficiently known or appreciated. 50 cts.

**H. vestita.** A new species that blooms in large flat umbels two months earlier than *H. paniculata grandiflora*; said to be quite as showy as that grand sort, and a valuable acquisition. \$1.

**HYPERICUM aureum.** A fine new species, with larger flowers and leaves than the old and well-known sorts. \$1.

**H. Kalmianum** (St. John's Wort). A low, spreading bush, with small, bright yellow flowers in mid-summer. 25 cts.

**ILEX opaca** (American Holly). Much admired for its bright, glossy, evergreen leaves and scarlet

berries; its slow growth and difficulty in transplanting are the only obstacles in the way of its much more general use. 75 cts.

**ILEX verticillata** (Black Alder, Winterberry; syn., *Prinos verticillatus*). A deciduous shrub that is covered with scarlet berries, hanging on late into the winter, when such ornaments are rare and most appreciated. 50 cts.

**ITEA Virginica.** A small bush, three to four feet high, with erect spikes of white flowers in early summer. 25 cts.

**JASMINUM nudiflorum** (Yellow Jasmine). A slender shrub, needing support of a trellis or wall; its small yellow flowers open during the first mild days of spring, or sometimes before winter is past. 25 cts.

**J. officinale** (Hardy White Jasmine). A more tender species, needing a sheltered position; a summer bloomer; flowers white and fragrant. 35 cts.

**KALMIA latifolia** (Mountain Laurel, Calico Bush). A very ornamental and valuable evergreen shrub; the flowers are singular and beautiful, varying from white to rose color. 50 cts. to \$1.

**KERRIA Japonica** (Corchorus, Globe Flower). A neat bush, with smooth pea-green bark and orange-yellow, double flowers; very pretty and interesting. 25 cts.

**LABURNUM vulgare** (Golden Chain). A very ornamental and popular tree, with trifoliate leaves, and loose, pendulous clusters of bright yellow, pea-like flowers in early summer. 50 cts.

**LAGERSTROMIA Indica** (Crape Myrtle). A very beautiful shrub; a profuse and continuous bloomer; flowers bright rosy pink, with curiously crimped petals; not entirely hardy, and needs good protection in winter. 75 cts.

**LIGUSTRUM vulgare** (Common Privet). Used for hedges. 25 cts.

*Ligustrum*, continued.

**L. ovalifolium** (California Privet.) A very ornamental shrub, with thick, glossy, nearly evergreen leaves; very popular for ornamental hedges, and flourishes almost everywhere. 25 cts. each, \$3 to \$12 per 100.

**LONICERA fragrantissima** (Early Fragrant Honeysuckle). A bush of spreading habit that blooms from the old wood very early in spring, with a pleasant hyacinth fragrance. 35 cts.

**L. Standishii** (Standish's Bush Honeysuckle). Another very early bloomer, similar to the above, but less straggling in habit; the small, cream-colored flowers often perfume the air before the snow has entirely disappeared. 35 cts.

**L. tartarica** (Tartarian Honeysuckle). An old and popular shrub, with rose colored flowers; very effective. 25 cts.

**T. t. alba** (White Tartarian Honeysuckle). 25 cts.

**L. Xylosteum** (Fly Honeysuckle). An erect shrub, with gray bark and cream colored flowers. 25 cts.

**MYRICA cerifera** (Candleberry). A small native shrub, nearly evergreen; excellent for covering sandy or gravelly banks. 25 cts.

**PAVIA alba** (Dwarf Horse-Chestnut; syn., *P. macrostachya*). A spreading shrub, which, under favorable conditions, attains a size of 8 feet high and 15 feet diameter; when covered with hundreds of great spikes, 10 to 15 inches in length, of white flowers, whose carmine anthers give just a delicate tint to the mass of bloom, it is one of the most showy plants in the long list of beautiful hardy flowering shrubs. 50 cts. to \$1.

**PHILADELPHUS coronarius** (Mock Orange; syn., *Syringa*). The profusion of milk-white flowers, and their delightful orange-blossom fragrance, make this shrub a general favorite; few hardy plants are more widely known. 25 cts.

**P. c. aurea** (Golden-leaved Syringa). A dwarf, compact, shrub, with excellent, yellow foliage; very effective as a low foliage plant for edging. 25 cts.

**P. c. Keteleerii**. A new variety, with double flowers, and one of the finest of this class. 25 cts.

**P. c. nanus** (Dwarf Mock Orange). A small, neat bush; not as free bloomer as the larger sorts. 25 cts.

**P. c. primulæflorus** (Double Mock Orange). The flowers are semi-double, with the delightful fragrance peculiar to the species; a beautiful and distinct sort. 25 cts.

**P. c. rosæflorus**. Another double variety; very pretty. 25 cts.

**P. Gordonianus** (Gordon's Mock Orange). A more vigorous grower, and blooms later than the other species. 25 cts.

**P. grandiflorus**. This species forms a tall bush, of slender, twiggy habit, with large flowers, which bloom after *P. coronarius*, and are not as fragrant. 25 cts.

**RHODODENDRON maximum** (Great Laurel). This is the very hardy native rhododendron which blooms in mid-summer and makes the wooded hillsides and mountains of the eastern

and New England states so magnificent, with their white, blush and delicate pink flowers' They are valuable for planting alone, in groups, or interspersed among other kinds of shrubbery, or with the brighter colored hybrid varieties of rhododendrons. We have a fine stock of nursery-grown plants, from one to three feet high. 50 cts. to \$3 each., \$5 to \$15 per doz.

**RHODODENDRON Catawbiense Hybrids**. The rhododendrons are certainly without a rival among hardy flowering shrubbery for making a magnificent display of bloom in early summer, or for rich massive foliage at all seasons of the year. They are steadily increasing in popularity and in the satisfaction which they give, as planters learn better what varieties to select and how to manage them. They like rich, light soil, which should be kept well mulched with leaves at all times, and prefer partial shade from the afternoon sun, although they succeed admirably in situations where these conditions do not exist. After the flowers have faded, the seed-pods should be removed carefully, without disturbing the foliage or the prominent buds about the ends of the branches. The numerous varieties include almost every shade of pink, carmine and purple, and produce a grand effect when planted in beds or groups of assorted colors. \$1 to \$3 each; assorted colors, \$9 to \$18 per doz.

**RHODOTYPOS kerrioides**. (White Kerria). A choice and rare Japanese shrub, recently introduced. It is a slender-branched bush, with very pretty, deeply veined leaves, and pure white flowers, borne at intervals all summer. 50 cts.

**RHUS cotinus** (Purple Fringe). See page 11.

**RIBES aureum** (Missouri Flowering Currant). An early bloomer; small bright yellow flowers, with pleasant, spicy fragrance. 25 cts.

**ROBINIA hispida** (Rose Acacia). A mid-summer bloomer, with hairy or bristly branches and leaves; flowers bright rose color, in loose clusters. This is a beautiful shrub when in bloom. 25 cts.



RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM.

**ROSA rubiginosa** (Eglantine, Sweet Brier). A wild rose, prized for the delightful fragrance of the foliage. 25 cts.

**R. rugosa** (Japanese Rose). A rare and valuable species of rose, quite distinct from any of the familiar garden varieties in foliage, flower and fruit. It is a particularly attractive, compact bush, covered with a dense mass of large glossy leaves, which have a peculiar wrinkled appearance. The large single flowers are very showy, fine rosy red or white, and are followed by bright scarlet fruit, as large as small crab apples. It is a shrub of more than ordinary attractiveness at all seasons of the year, whether seen in its plain green dress of crinkled leaves or when adorned with its numerous lovely flowers, or brilliant with its scarlet apples in autumn. A popular novelty, of which the supply of plants in this country, as yet, is not equal to the demand for them. 50 cts. to \$1.

☞ For other varieties of roses, see page 25.

**SAMBUCUS nigra aurea** (Golden-leaved Elder).

One of the best yellow foliage plants of large size; the color is remarkably bright, rich and constant. 25 to 50 cts.

**S. n. laciniata** (Cut-leaved Elder). A vigorous grower, with deeply cut leaves; distinct and interesting. 40 cts.

**S. n. pyramidalis** (Pyramidal Elder). A new variety, quite distinct from any of the old forms in habit of growth, being erect and stately, with very abundant, massive foliage. 50 cts.

**S. n. variegata** (Variegated Elder). The leaves are well mottled with white. 40 cts.

**SPIREA** (Meadow Sweet). Among the varieties of spirea are found some of the most beautiful and useful of our hardy flowering shrubs.

**S. Billardi**. A late blooming pink variety. 25 cts.

**S. callosa**. Flowers pink, in flat terminal corymbs. 25 cts.

**S. c. alba**. A small, compact bush, two to three feet high; flowers white. 25 cts.

**S. Douglasii**. A compact bush of erect branches, each terminated by a spike of pink flowers. 25 cts.

**S. Lindleyana**. A very distinct spirea, with compound foliage like that of a sumach, and large terminal panicles of white flowers. 35 cts.

**S. opulifolia aurea** (Golden Spirea). A popular and very effective yellow-leaved foliage plant. 25 cts.

**S. prunifolia flore pleno**. One of the showiest early blooming species; flowers small, very double, pure white and thickly set all along the twigs and branches. 25 cts.

**S. Reevesiana** (Bridal Wreath; syn., *S. Reevesi*). Flowers borne in round clusters all along the branches, which bend very gracefully when loaded with bloom. 25 cts.

**S. r. flore pleno**. A double variety of the old favorite "bridal wreath," and one of the finest spireas. There are few, if any, other flowers of purer whiteness. 25 cts.

**S. salicifolia**. A late bloomer; pink flowers in spikes. 25 cts.

**SPIREA Thunbergii**. A low bush, of graceful, drooping habit, with very narrow leaves that take beautiful tints in autumn; one of the earliest and freest bloomers; flowers very small, white. 25c.

**S. Van Houttei**. A new spirea, which forms a round, graceful bush, and blooms in the style of *Reevesiana*; new, scarce and very popular. 25 cts.

**STYRAX Japonica**. A fine new shrub, with small white flowers that hang from the branches by long slender pedicels. 75 cts. (See cut, page 24.)

**SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus** (Snowberry). Valued for the fleshy snow-white berries, which are very conspicuous after the leaves have fallen. 25 cts.

**S. vulgaris** (Coral Berry, Indian Currant). The fruit is very abundant, and dark red or purple, and remains all winter. 25 cts.

**S. v. variegata**. A variety in which the leaves are margined with white. 25 cts.

**SYRINGA chinensis** (Persian Lilac; syn., *S. rothamagensis*). The lilacs are too well known and admired to need much description, more than to name their colors. This is a free bloomer, with reddish flowers. 35 cts.

**S. Japonica** (Tree Lilac). A vigorous grower that forms a medium sized tree, and blooms in loose spreading clusters of creamy white flowers; a magnificent new and scarce species. (See page 11.) \$1.

**S. Josikea**. A fine late blooming species, with bluish-purple flowers, less fragrant than some others. 50 cts.

**S. ligustrina Pekinensis pendula** (Weeping Lilac). A new Chinese weeping lilac, with slender drooping branches, in the style of a Kilmarnock willow; a rare novelty. \$5.

**S. oblata**. A Chinese species, remarkable for its large, fresh foliage, which is not subject to mildew, as most lilacs are, during the latter part of summer. \$1.

**S. Persica**. This is the smallest species, and has small narrow leaves and purple flowers. 35 cts.

**S. P. alba** (White Lilac). A choice variety. 50 cts.

**S. p. laciniata** (Cut-leaved Lilac). A variety with deeply lobed leaves. 50 cts.

**S. vulgaris** (Common Lilac). The old species of our grandmother's gardens, so universally loved. 25c.

**S. v. alba** (Common White Lilac). 50 cts.

**S. Charles the 10th**. A very fine variety that blooms freely in large clusters. 50 cts.

**S. insignis rubra** (Red Lilac). The flower buds are red, but purplish-lilac when open. 40 cts.

**S. Ludwig Spath**. A new hybrid form introduced from Germany. The flowers and clusters are said to be very large, fine and dark in color. \$1.50.

**S. Pride of Mt. Hope** (Double Blue Lilac). A very distinct and beautiful variety; each flower has a double row of petals of a decidedly blue tint. 75 cts.

**S. rubra de Marley**. A very free bloomer; flowers reddish-purple; one of the best varieties for winter forcing. 35 cts.

**TAMARIX gallica** (Tamarisk). A shrub, with very slender branches, fine feathery foliage, and delicate pink flowers. 25 cts.



VIBURNUM PLICATUM.

**TAMARIX parviflora** (African Tamarisk). The flowers are a brighter pink than *T. gallica*; excellent for planting near the sea. 25 cts.

**VIBURNUM lantana** (Wayfaring Tree). A large spreading bush, with massive foliage; flowers cream-white, in flat cymes. 25 cts.

**V. opulus** (Cranberry Tree). The fruit of this bush is of very nearly the size, shape and color of the edible cranberry, and is very ornamental as it hangs in clusters among the branches. 25 cts.

**V. o. sterilis** (Snowball). This is a beautiful shrub when in good condition, but, unfortunately, it suffers serious disfigurement from the insects and disease which attack its leaves in many localities. 25 cts.

**V. plicatum** (Japan Snowball). One of the choicest hardy shrubs, with remarkably fine dark foliage; the perfect balls of pure white sterile flowers are borne in great profusion. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

**V. tinus** (Laurustinus). An evergreen species which needs winter protection in this latitude; a handsome shrub when well grown. 50 cts. to \$1.

**WEIGELA.** (Also spelled *Weigelia*.) Modern botanists decide that this genus should be called *Diervilla*, but we retain the older name for convenience.

**W. florabunda** (Purple Weigela; syn., *W. multiflora*). Plant of slender growth, with dark fuzzy bark and leaves, and dark purplish flowers in great profusion; a fine distinct sort. 25 cts.

**W. grandiflora** (syn., *Weigela amabilis*). A strong grower, with light pink flowers. 25c.

**W. g. Isolinæ.** Flowers open white, but change to blush. 25 cts.

**W. g. candida.** Flowers pure white; new and fine. 25 cts.

**WEIGELA hortensis A. Carriere.** Bright rose; a choice new variety. 25 cts.

**W. hortensis nivia.** Flowers snow-white, and continuous bloomer: very pretty, but not as hardy as some of the others. 25 cts.

**W. rosea.** The best known species, and one of the best of the genus: the pretty rose colored flowers are produced with utmost freedom; plant of excellent habit. 25 cts.

**W. r. aurea variegata** (Variegated Weigela). A neat, dwarf shrub, valuable for the clearly defined variegation in its leaves of green, yellow and pink; very effective and useful; flowers similar to *W. rosea*, delicate rose and pink. This is one of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs known, and is greatly esteemed. 25 cts.

**W. r. Desboisii.** Deep rose color; one of the brightest and finest. 25 cts.

**W. r. Symmondsii.** Rose and white. 25 cts.

**W. Lavalley.** A new hybrid sort, with dark reddish-purple flowers that bloom more than once during summer. 25 cts.

**W. trifida** (Yellow Weigela; syn., *Diervilla lutea*). A low bush, with yellow flowers, smaller than those of the other species. 25 cts.

**XANTHOCERAS sorbifolia.** A new and rare Chinese shrub, with fine pinnate leaves, like the Mountain Ash. It blooms in upright clusters of bell-shaped flowers, pure white with reddish streaks about the base of petals. It is odd and very desirable. \$1.



STYRAX JAPONICA.



ALMOST every one who raises flowers wants roses. I can furnish nearly all the popular varieties of the hardy hybrid perpetual and ever-blooming classes. If purchasers will state which they prefer, whether the hardy "June" roses or monthly bloomers, I will make selections which will give them satisfaction. Roses want to be planted in rich ground, and then have a good coat of cow manure spread over the surface. It is probable that one-half of the roses die of starvation. 1-year plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2-year plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

## ORNAMENTAL HEDGES.

WHERE HEDGES are appropriately introduced, they add as much to decorative planting as a neat frame does to a handsome picture. Since the introduction of barbed wire, we now possess the advantage of being able to depend on hedges of many of the handsome evergreens and flowering shrubs for protection against cattle and other intruders. Two or three strands of wire stretched very tightly along the line of a hedge will make a safe and effectual barrier, and will soon be hid from view by the growth of the plants. The following are some of the best species for ornamental hedging, and are more fully described in the preceding pages.

### EVERGREEN.

**ARBORVITÆ, American.** 1 to 4 feet, \$1 to \$5 per doz., \$5 to \$35 per 100.

**A. Siberian.** 1 to 3 feet, \$1.50 to \$6 per doz., \$10 to \$40 per 100.

**A. compacta.** Dwarf. 1 to 2 feet, \$2 to \$4 per doz., \$10 to \$25 per 100.

**A. Hoveyi.** Dwarf. 1 to 2 feet, \$2 to \$4 per doz., \$10 to \$25 per 100.

**RETINOSPORA plumosa.** 2 to 5 feet, \$2 to \$6 per doz., \$12 to \$40 per 100.

**R. p. aurea.** 1½ to 4 feet, \$2 to \$6 per doz., \$15 to \$50 per 100.

**SPRUCE, Hemlock.** 1½ to 4 feet, \$2.50 to \$7 per doz., \$15 to \$50 per 100.

**S., Norway.** 1 to 3 ft., \$1 to \$4 per doz., \$8 to \$30 per 100.

**BOX, Bush.** 4 to 6 inches, 35 cts. per linear yard; 6 inches, \$5 per 100.

### DECIDUOUS.

**ALTHEA, Double Red, White and Pink.** Colors separate. 2 to 4 feet, \$1.50 to \$3 per doz., \$10 to \$20 per 100.

**A. seedlings.** Colors mixed. 2 to 3 feet, \$2 per doz., \$8 per 100.

**CYDONIA or PYRUS Japonica (Japan Quince).** 1 to 3 feet, \$1 to \$2.50 per doz., \$5 to \$15 per 100.

**DOGWOOD, Crimson-barked.** 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

**DEUTZIA crenata and scabra.** 2 to 6 feet, \$1.50 to \$3 per doz., \$8 to \$20 per 100.

**LILACS, Seedlings.** 2 to 3 feet., \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

**PRIVET, California.** 1 to 3 feet. \$1.50 to \$2.50 per dozen, \$8 to \$15 per 100.

**SILVER THORN (Elaeagnus argentea.)** 1 to 3 feet. \$1 to \$2 per doz., \$5 to \$10 per 100.

**SPIREAS, in variety.** 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

**OSAGE ORANGE.** The cheapest hedge plant. \$1 per 100. \$5 per 1,000; extra strong plants, \$1.50 per 100.



*Beautiful, Graceful, Permanent.*

**ACTINIDIA polygama.** A rare but elegant Japanese climber, with light brown bark and clean foliage. In rich soil it grows very rapidly, and is an excellent vine for trellis or arbor; flowers small, white, fragrant. 50 cts.

**AKEBIA quinata.** A pretty and rapid climber that twines very tightly around any available support; leaves small, five-parted and nearly evergreen; flowers purple. This vine—an introduction from Japan—is not so well known as it deserves. 25 cts.

**AMPELOPSIS aconitifolia** (syn., *A. dissecta*). An admirable vine, with shiny dissected leaves; excellent for covering rocks, stumps or unsightly spots. 50 cts.

**A. quinquefolia** (Virginia Creeper, American Ivy). One of the finest vines; will climb to the top of the highest tree or wall; very vigorous and rapid. The brilliant autumn tints are the glory of many a landscape. 25 cts.

**A. tricolor** (Variegated Grape Vine; syn., *Vitis heterophylla*). A beautiful vine, of medium size, with leaves like those of a grape vine, but more deeply cut, and handsomely marbled with green, white and pink; the growing wood and petioles are also white and pink, and the ripe berries are a beautiful pale blue. A rare and valuable plant. 50 cts.

**A. tricuspidata** (Japan Ivy; syn., *A. Veitchii*). The best and most popular vine for covering a wall or building quickly. It requires rich ground, and a little time and patience to get the plants started, but after they are well established, they grow rapidly, and will cling firmly to almost any surface. 25 cts.

**ARISTOLOCHIA Siphon** (Dutchman's Pipe). A strong grower, with large heart-shaped leaves, and curious pipe-shaped flowers. 50 cts.

**BIGNONIA** (Trumpet Creeper). (See Tecoma, page 27.)

**CELASTRUS scandens** (Bitter Sweet). An excellent, vigorous twining plant, most attractive when loaded with its orange and scarlet fruit, which hang on nearly all winter. 25 cts.

**CLEMATIS.** These are among the best and most showy hardy flowering vines. They need rich land and a constant mulching of manure to secure their best development. There are a great many varieties in cultivation, of various shades of color, blooming at different times through the summer. The following are a few of the best and most satisfactory. 75 cts. and \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

**C. Fair Rosamond.** Blush, with a faint bar of red.

**C. Henryii.** Large; creamy white.

**C. Jackmanni.** Rich violet-purple; very free bloomer; one of the best.

**C. Lady Londesborough.** Silvery-gray, with a pale bar in each petal.

**C. Languinosa.** Pale lavender.

**C. Miss Bateman.** White, with creamy band in each petal.

**C. Davidiana.** A low herbaceous plant, with small blue flowers. 50 cts. (See Herbaceous Plants, page 30.)

**C. Flammula** (Virgin's Bower). A favorite vine for piazza pillars and lattices; flowers small, white and fragrant. 50 cts.

**C. Virginiana.** A hardy, free-growing, native species, with small white flowers in mid-summer, and a cloud of light, feathery seeds in fall. 25 cts.

**C. vitalba** (Travelers' Joy). An European small-flowered species, similar to the Virgin's Bower, but blooms a little later. The last three are well represented in the large cut (page 27). 25 cts.

**C. viorna coccinea.** A rare and beautiful variety, distinct from any of the above. The flowers are thick and fleshy, about one inch in diameter, of a scarlet color. 75 cts.

**HEDERA helix** (English Ivy). The hardy small-leaved evergreen ivy. 25 cts.

**LONICERA Belgica** (Fragrant Dutch Honeysuckle). Flowers red and yellow; blooms all summer. An old favorite, and one of the best of the honeysuckles. 25 cts.

**L. flexuosa aurea reticulata** (Golden Japan Honeysuckle). Leaves beautifully veined and variegated with yellow, with a tinge of red toward autumn; an elegant plant. 25 cts.

*Lonicera*, continued.

**L. flava** (Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle). A choice but scarce species, with bright yellow trumpet-shaped flowers. 35 cts.

**L. Halleana** (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). A strong grower, and a constant bloomer; flowers open white and change to buff the next day; very fragrant: one of the best. 25 cts.

**L. Japonica** (Pink Woodbine, Evergreen Honeysucker). A choice and well known sort, with purplish stem and leaves, holding its foliage all winter: flowers pink and white, delightfully fragrant. 25 cts.

**L. perfoliata**. Flowers buff or straw color: leaves smooth and shiny, enclosing the branch. 25 cts.

**L. sempervirens** (Coral or Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). A beautiful and favorite sort when not disturbed by insects, which sometimes disfigure the foliage. 25 cts.



**PASSIFLORA**

**cœrulea** (Hardy Passion Vine). The roots of this species of passion vine are nearly hardy and will live in the open ground in sheltered positions for many years. They do not sprout until the weather gets warm, but then they grow with astonishing rapidity. The flowers are singular and beautiful. 25 cts.

**PERIPLOCA græca** (Silk Vine). A wonderfully rapid grower, with narrow pointed leaves, and star-shaped chocolate-colored flowers. 25 cts.

**ROSA setigera** (Prairie Rose). A vigorous wild rose of Michigan and other states, the parent of some of the choicest and hardiest climbing varieties, which are very popular for pillars, etc. 25 cts.

**R. s. Baltimore Belle**. Blush or nearly white. 25 c.

**R. s. Gem of the Prairies**. Rosy red, rather darker than Prairie Queen. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

**ROSA setigera**, Queen of the Prairies. Flowers cupped, bright rose color, fading to pink. 25 cts.

These are three of the hardiest and best climbing roses, that flourish almost everywhere.

**SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides** (Climbing Hydrangea). A climbing plant, with white or flesh colored flowers, resembling some of the hydrangeas; a moderate grower, but very showy when large. 50 cts.

**TECOMA grandiflora** (Chinese Trumpet Flower). A moderate climber, with large orange-scarlet flowers four to six inches in diameter; very showy when in full bloom. It is a beautiful object when trained to a stake and made to assume the form shown in the cut on page 28. Wistarias and many other hardy vines are also very effective when trained in similar manner. It requires a little labor to keep them symmetrical, but their beauty when in bloom is ample pay for the pains. 50 cts.

**T. radicans** (Trumpet Creeper; syn., *Bignonia radicans*). A stout and rapid climber that ascends to great heights

and makes a picturesque covering for old trunks or ruined buildings, or rocks. 25 cts.

**T. r. atrosanguinea** (Crimson Trumpet Creeper). A vigorous variety, with rather larger flowers than the common sort, and of a brighter color. When the three varieties are planted near together and intertwine, the contrast in color is interesting. 35c.

CLEMATIS VITALBA (TRAVELERS' JOY).

**WISTARIA chinensis** (Blue Wistaria). A very strong grower after once established, that climbs high and twines tightly; sometimes objectionable in prying the boards or shingles from wooden buildings. It blooms very profusely early in summer, and again more sparingly later in the season: flowers sky-blue, in graceful pendulous clusters. 25 cts. to \$1.

**W. c. alba.** A choice variety, with white flowers. Both of these may be trained up to single stem and grown as bushes, when they are very effective for lawn ornaments. 50 cts.

**W. brachybotrya.** A short-clustered Japanese species, with purple flowers. 50 cts.

**WISTARIA frutescens** (American Wistaria, Glycine). A smaller, more shrubby vine than the former species, with smaller clusters of purple flowers. 25 cts.

**W. f. magnifica.** A fine variety, with larger, more drooping clusters than *W. frutescens*. 50 cts.

**VINCA minor** (Blue Periwinkle). A low creeping plant, valuable for covering graves, or the ground under pine trees and other shady places where grass will not grow. 25 cts. per clump; small plants, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

**V. m. alba** (White Periwinkle). A very pretty, variety, with variegated leaves early in the season, and pure white flowers. 25 cts.

**NOURISH THE VINES.**—Almost every one appreciates the value and beauty of vines about a home to supply the finishing touches of natural grace and beauty such as cannot be produced by any other means. It is, however, often difficult to get them started to growing vigorously in the desired positions for several reasons. The ground is frequently too dry near the house, being sheltered from storms and dews by the building, and is drained by the foundation walls. Frequently the surface soil is poor, the result of grading with gravel, or subsoil taken from the cellar; or the roots of large trees near by may absorb the moisture and fertility of the land so that there is but little, if any nourishment left within reach of the new plant, and it necessarily dies of starvation. It is therefore particularly necessary for the first few years to MANURE AND WATER LIBERALLY the vines planted near the house and piazzas.

Many a plain blank wall is rendered artistic by the graceful tracings of the slender vines of *Ampelopsis Veitchii* (or *tricuspidata*). The imperfections of many an old dilapidated building can be concealed or made attractive by shrouding it with a drapery of vines and climbers. A barren knoll, or rocky cliff, or roadway embankment, or hill-side washout can often be changed into an attractive landscape feature by supplying the material for nature to clothe it, in one of the many charms which she alone can weave.



TECOMA GRANDIFLORA. (*Trumpet Creeper.*)



# HERBACEOUS PLANTS, BULBS, ETC.

## AGAPANTHUS

**umbellatus** (Blue African Lily.) An admirable plant for culture in pots or tubs: needs an abundance of water when growing: must be wintered secure from frost. 50 cts.

**AGAVE Americana** (Century Plant). Green-leaved. 25 cts. to \$1.50.

**A. A. variegata.** Striped-leaved Century Plant. 50 cts. to \$2.50.

**AQUILEGIA canadensis** (Columbine). A very hardy native species, with red flowers. 25 cts.

**A. vulgaris** (English Columbine). These are excellent plants for rockeries or hardy borders: of various shades of white, blue and red. 25 cts.

**ARUNDO Donax** (Angle Reed). An interesting plant, giving a tropical appearance to a group. 50 cts.

**A. D. versicolor** (Variegated Arundo). A splendid variegated plant with long narrow leaves, beautifully marked with parallel stripes of green and white, but no two of them exactly alike. A magnificent plant for lawn, or for mingling with masses of other tropical foliage; always scarce. 50 and 75c.

**BOCCONIA cordata** (syn., *B. Japonica*). A handsome, hardy herbaceous plant with stately habit and finely cut large leaves, of a silvery color. 25 cts.

**CANNA** (Indian Shot). Large, handsome plants, with dark glossy leaves of various shades of green, bronze and crimson: very effective for the centers of foliage groups. The new flowering varieties known as Crozy's French Cannas are wonderfully showy, being very free and constant bloomers, with leaves in no way inferior to the older kinds. The flowers are large, attractive and rich in color, and in combination with the luxuriant foliage, make them unequalled for producing a tropical effect.

**Adolph Weick.** A dwarf variety, with long narrow light green leaves, and rich crimson flowers, shaded with orange. 25 cts.

**Ehemanni.** A very handsome tall sort, with massive, deep green foliage and very large deep carmine flowers on slender drooping flower stalks: constant bloomer. 25 cts.

**Emile Leclerc.** A moderate grower with bright green leaves and orchid-like flowers of bright yellow, mottled with scarlet and crimson spots: a constant bloomer and very showy. 25c.



AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS. (COLUMBINE.)

*Canna*, continued.

- C. Francis Morel.** A fine dwarf variety with deep cardinal flowers: grows from 3 to 4 feet high, and a free bloomer. 25 cts.
- C. Grand Rouge.** Very vigorous, tall grower, with dark bronze and purple leaves: flowers orange scarlet: one of the finest, with dark foliage. 35 cts.
- C. J. Cardioux.** Of dwarf habit: leaves deep green, shaded with bronze; flowers cardinal or crimson. 25 cts.
- C. J. Shultz.** A new dwarf sort, with long, narrow, dark crimson leaves: the darkest foliage of all: flowers orange red. 25 cts.
- C. Noutoni.** A tall, robust grower with narrow green leaves and immense spikes of velvety vermilion flowers. 25 cts.
- C. Ornement de Grand Ronde.** Plant very tall and large: leaves very broad and rich, dark color; one of the finest for foliage effect. Flowers scarlet, but a shy bloomer. 35 cts.
- C. Pichta.** A moderate grower and very free bloomer: flowers bright yellow with scarlet spots. 25 cts.
- C. Revol Massot.** A good grower, with narrow green leaves, and a very free bloomer; flowers very bright garnet. 25 cts.
- C. Ulrich Brunner.** Bright crimson: very showy: new. 50 cts.
- C. Victor Hugo.** Intense velvety crimson flower of large size: new. 50 cts.
- C. Robusta.** One of the best, old, dark foliage sorts for massing. 20 cts. each. \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per per 100.



CROZY'S FRENCH CANNAS.

**CLEMATIS Davidiana.** A valuable new herbaceous clematis, with small blue flowers; a constant bloomer and very showy. 50 cts.

**COLOCASIA esculenta** (Caladium, Elephant's Ear) In rich soil, with plenty of moisture, the leaves of this plant will attain enormous size, and produce a grand effect. The bulbs must be kept in a dry, warm place in winter. 25 cts.



JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

**CHRYSANTHEMUMS.**

The culture of this old and favorite flower is a fashionable "hobby" at present. A great deal of pains and labor have been expended in developing new varieties, and there are now flowers of size and color almost incredible to those who know only the Chrysanthemums of twenty years ago. There were varieties at the Philadelphia Chrysanthemum Exhibition, last autumn, with flowers measuring from six to ten inches in diameter, and of almost every shade of pink, yellow, amber and purple. The requirements for successful culture are rich land and plenty of water. To get the very large flowers it is necessary to "disbud" the plants; that is, remove all the flower buds as soon as they appear, except one or two at the extremity of each branch. If they are planted in a sheltered situation or where they can be protected from high winds and early frost, the season of blooming can be prolonged several weeks.

I can furnish twenty-five varieties, well assorted, in large and small flowering sorts at \$2 per dozen, or 20 cents each, for any color preferred.

**CONVALLARIA Majalis** (Lily of Valley). These need rich land and a little shade for the best results. All know the lovely flowers. Large clumps, 25 cts.



DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

**DAHLIAS.**

I make a specialty of Dahlia culture, and raise several thousand plants annually, each year endeavoring to improve the collection if possible by adding a few new varieties and discarding old ones.

The following is a list of some of the best kinds that I have found, and persons who have seen them in bloom pronounce them the BEST COLLECTION OF DAHLIAS IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. Large roots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; small roots and cuttings, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

- Adelaide.** Bright yellow.
- Arrah Na Pogue.** Maroon-tipped white.
- Ariel.** Pure white.
- Chang.** Yellow, tipped crimson.
- Defiance.** Lemon, tipped with white.
- Donald Beaton.** Dark velvety maroon.
- Emily.** Delicate lavender-blush; very large.
- Gen. Leggett.** Very dark maroon, striped white.
- Madge Wildfire.** Scarlet.
- Mantes Le Ville.** Very fine purple.
- Moonbeam.** Pure white.
- Mrs. Wm. Piggott.** Cream white; very perfect and fine.
- Mrs. Daniels.** Pink and rose.
- Mrs. Wytham.** Yellow; very large.
- Ovide.** Velvety royal purple.
- Variegata.** White and purple.
- Virgo Marie.** Pure white.
- Wm. C. Bryant.** Yellow and buff.

**CACTUS DAHLIAS.**

A distinct species with longer petals that are not quilled as in the older varieties. The flowers are large, full and beautiful.

- Cochineal.** Rich crimson, toned with a brownish shade.

- Firefly.** Rich velvety crimson.
- Henry Patrick.** Pure white; very large; said to be the best white dahlia ever raised; new. 35 cts.
- Juarezii.** Scarlet.
- Lady Marsham.** Salmon-scarlet; a new variety of enormous size. 35 cts.
- Prince Alexander.** Crimson, shading to salmon.
- Zulu.** Dark velvety maroon, nearly black.

**DWARF DAHLIAS.**

These form dwarf bushy plants from 2 to 4½ feet high, and bloom very freely; flowers double and very perfect.

- Fire King.** Dazzling scarlet; a wonderfully free bloomer. 2 feet high.
- King of Dwarfs.** Rich dark purple.
- Tom Pouse.** Crimson maroon.

**POMPON DAHLIAS.**

This is the small flowered section. The plants grow from 4 to 6 feet high. The flowers are full and perfect, but small in size, and are very much admired; they are fine as ornamental bushy plants.

- Berte Bauman.** Scarlet, tipped with white.
- Canary.** Canary and buff.
- Daisy.** White with lilac blush.
- Eli Willard.** Ecu or buff, shaded with pink.
- Golden Gem.** Bright yellow; very free bloomer.
- Goldpearl.** Crimson, tipped with gold; very effective and useful.
- Isabel.** Orange scarlet.
- Little Fred.** Pink, tipped with carmine.
- Little Nymph.** Nearly white, with a faint lavender blush.
- Little Rifleman.** Very dark maroon, sometimes tipped with white or pink.
- Little Virginie.** Bright, rosy purple.
- Mignon.** Very bright crimson scarlet.
- Una.** White; best white pompon.



CACTUS DAHLIA.



SINGLE DAHLIAS.

**SINGLE DAHLIAS.**

Single Dahlias are so very old fashioned that they are *new* to many of the present generation of plant buyers. Some of the modern varieties are perfect in form, and are as beautiful as the large flowered clematis, which they closely resemble.

**Cloth of Gold.** Sulphur yellow.

**Dr. Pearce.** Clear bright yellow.

**Fashion.** Crushed strawberry.

**Miss Louise Pryor.** Crimson, shaded with rosy lake, yellow disk.

**Victory.** Pure white; best single white.

**White Queen.** White; very free bloomer.

**DICENTRA** (*Dielytra*) **spectabilis** (**Bleeding Heart**).

An old and favorite hardy herbaceous plant; flowers heart-shaped, crimson and white. 25 cts.

**ERIANTHUS** *ravennæ* (**Hardy Pampas Grass**).

A handsome and perfectly hardy plume-bearing grass. Its feathery plumes one foot long are borne on stems 8 to 10 feet high; very free. 25 cts.



DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS.

**EULALIA Japonica.** A tall, showy grass with plain green leaves. 25 cts.

**E. J. foliis striatis** (**Variegated Eulalia**). A beautiful hardy grass 4 to 5 feet high, graceful in appearance, with long narrow leaves, conspicuously striped with green and white, and handsome plumes resembling a prince's feather. 25 and 50c.

**E. J. gracillima** (**Narrow-Leaved Eulalia**). A distinct new variety, with very narrow light green leaves, with a conspicuous white midrib; a neat and graceful plant, and a valuable addition to this useful and popular species. 25 cts.

**E. J. Zebrina** (**Zebra Grass**). A quaint novelty, with yellow bands around the stems and across the leaves. 25 cts. All the Eulalias are hardy, free bloomers, and their plumes are excellent for house decorations. They are useful for many positions in garden or lawn in single clumps, in mixed groups or in the edge of water. A group of hardy grasses arranged with Erianthus in the center, with a row of the last three varieties of Eulalia next, and a border of variegated Arundo, with a few Cannas of several varieties interspersed among them, makes a very effective combination.



EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

**FUNKIA ovata** (**Blue Hemerocallis**). A very free bloomer, with bluish-lilac flowers. 25 cts.

**F. o. marginata.** A variety in which the leaves are distinctly margined with white. 50 cts.

**F. subcordata** (**White Day Lily**; syn. *Hemerocallis alba*). A splendid hardy herbaceous plant, with broad glossy leaves and large tubular, pure white flowers of delightful fragrance. It prefers a partial shade with abundance of water. 50 cts.



ONE OF THE most beautiful and popular summer-flowering bulbs. The culture of the gladiolus is very simple. They will thrive in almost any rich soil, except a stiff clay, but are very susceptible to injury from rank manure. The ground should be well enriched with old manure that is thoroughly decomposed, which it is better to apply in the autumn.

Plant the bulbs six to nine inches apart; the larger ones four and the smaller ones two inches deep. Make an early planting as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry and warm, and continue to plant at intervals of two weeks during the spring. In this way a succession of bloom may be had from mid-summer until frost. In autumn, before freezing, they should be dug and dried, the earth and old roots removed, and then stored in a cool, dry place, secure from frost until spring. The cultivation of the gladiolus is a specialty with us, and our collection includes over 200 of the choicest varieties, representing almost every shade of white, yellow, buff, pink, carmine, scarlet, crimson and purple, in an endless variety of combinations.

The delicate tints and markings are so exquisitely contrasted and blended that attempts at written descriptions are only bewildering, and fail to convey much idea of the true character and beauty of the fine shaded varieties. They must be seen to be appreciated. We therefore ask those who are not familiar with them to repose confidence in us and be willing to trust, in a measure, to our selection, and we guarantee to give our customers the worth of their money, and quite as good, or better, collections than they would be likely to select from a long, bewildering descriptive list.

#### PRICES:

I will give 100 bulbs, well assorted, in 50 or 100 finest named varieties, each kind labeled, for \$25.

25 bulbs, assorted in 25 fine varieties, including nearly all colors, for \$3.

12 extra fine light-colored varieties, \$2.

12 good varieties, light and bright colors, 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

**GLADIOLUS Brenchleyensis.** This is one of the oldest, and best, and cheapest and most effective bright scarlet varieties. A few hundred of them planted thickly in a bed or border present a dazzling sight when in bloom. 5 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Following is a partial list of some of the finest and best varieties out of the long bewildering list.

10 cents each, except where priced differently.

**Africain.** Slaty-brown on scarlet ground, streaked with scarlet and white; white throat; very distinct and beautiful. 25 cts.

**Addison.** Dark amaranth, with white stripes.

**Adonis.** Light cherry, lower petals yellow. 5 cts.

**Amalthee.** Pure white, velvety violet blotch, the lower petals slightly tinted with lilac.

**Ambroise Verschaffelt.** Rosy carmine, flamed with garnet. 15 cts.

**Angele.** White, flamed and slightly tinted delicate rose. 15 cts.

**Antiope.** Light orange-cherry, with dark carmine blotch on pure white ground.

**Antonius.** Scarlet-cherry, flamed carmine, pure white blotch.

**Apollon.** Rosy lilac, light rose blotch, striped white. 15 cts.

**Baroness Burdette-Coutts.** Delicate lilac, tinged with rose and rosy-purple. 30 cts.

**Brenchleyensis.** Bright vermilion-scarlet; very fine in groups. 5 cts.

**Calyпсо.** Flesh color, streaked with rose and carmine.

**Ceres.** Pure white, spotted with purplish-rose.

**Cherubini.** White, flamed with carmine-violet. 20 cts.

**Conde.** Light orange-red, white blotch, feathered carmine.

**Conquete.** Bright, cherry-red, pure white throat. 20 cts.

**Couranti Fulgens.** Dark crimson; vigorous, and fine in groups. 5 cts.

**De Humboldt.** Magenta, flamed with crimson and carmine, feathered white blotch. 25 cts.

**Delicatissima.** White, suffused with carmine, the pure white lower petals edged lilac. 30 cts.

**De Mirbel.** Fine rose, slightly tinted with violet, striped and flamed with dark carmine. 20 cts.

**Dr. Lindley.** Delicate rose, flamed with carmine and cherry.

**Don Juan.** Bright orange-red, lower petals yellow. 5 cts.



GLADIOLUS SPIKES.

*Gladiolus*, continued.

- Edith.** Flesh-color and rose, with darker stripes.
- Elizabeth.** Dark rose, flamed with carmine-purple, with white stripes. 20 cts.
- Etandard.** White, slightly suffused with carmine.
- Eugene Scribe.** Flower very large and wide; tender rose, flamed with carmine. 15 cts.
- Felicien David.** Cherry, light carmine blotch, feathered white.
- Fulton.** Velvety vermilion, blotch bright purple.
- Galilee.** Currant-red, flamed dark crimson.
- Hesperide.** Very large flower, profusely blotched and flaked with bright rosy-salmon on white ground. 20 cts.
- Ida.** White, tinted with rose, and flamed with carmine.
- Imperatrice Eugenie.** White ground, flamed with violet-rose.
- Isaac Buchanan.** Yellow.

- Jenny Lind.** Delicate rose, suffused with bright carmine. 15 cts.
- La Favorite.** Rose, flamed with carmine. 30 cts.
- Laura.** Light orange-red, tinged with carmine; white blotch.
- Leander.** Extra large flower; lilac, shaded with carmine, banded and blotched with white. 25 cts.
- Le Poussin.** Light cherry, with white throat; pretty. 15 cts.
- Lord Byron.** Brilliant scarlet, with pure white throat.
- Madame Castel.** Fine; soft rose, flamed with bright cherry.
- Madame de Vatry.** Yellowish-white, with carmine spots.
- Madame Leseble.** Pure white, large purplish-rose blotch. 25 cts.
- Madame Rose Charmeux.** White and lilac ground, bordered with dark carmine.
- MacMahon.** Cherry, striped red: first rate.
- Margarita.** White ground, slightly suffused with bright carmine; very vigorous. 20 cts.
- Marie Dumortier.** White, slightly streaked with rose, violet purple blotch.
- Meteor.** Brilliant dark red, large pure white blotch.
- Meyerbeer.** Brilliant scarlet, flamed with vermilion. 25 cts.
- Milton.** Cherry-rose, flamed with red.
- Mr. Legouve.** Fiery red, white line down the middle of the upper petals, pure white blotch. 15 cts.
- Napoleon III.** Bright scarlet, white stripe in the center of the petals; extra fine.
- Nelly.** White, flamed with rose, large blotch of dark carmine.
- Neptune.** Red, mottled with carmine.
- Nestor.** Light yellow, the lower petals darker, striped with red. 15 cts.
- Ophir.** Dark yellow, purple blotch. 15 cts.
- Orpheus.** Rose, flamed with carmine, light center.
- Pactole.** Yellow, tinged with rose at the edges, blotch of a darker shade.
- Pericles.** Light rose, flamed with carmine-purple, large pure white blotch.
- Phœbus.** Brilliant red, with large pure white blotch. 25 cts.
- Primatice.** Fine; rose, flamed with bright carmine, carmine blotch on white ground. 15 cts.
- Prince Imperial.** White, slightly tinted flesh-color, violet blotch.
- Princess of Wales.** White, flamed with rose, deep carmine blotch.
- Raphael.** Deep vermilion, center white, feathered with purple. 20 cts.
- Redoute.** Fine; rose, tinted with violet, large white blotch.
- Reine Victoria.** Pure white, carmine-violet blotch. 15 cts.
- Robert Fortune.** Orange-lake, shading off to purple-crimson, veined white.
- Roi Leopold.** Rosy-orange, shaded deep currant-red, white blotch.
- Rosea Perfecta.** Fine; violet, center very light, white veins on all the petals. 20 cts.
- Rossini.** Dark amaranth, streaked and blotched white.

*Gladiolus*, continued.

**Sappho.** Cherry, tinged with orange; large pure white blotch.



NYPHÆA ODORATA.

**Schiller.** Sulphur color, with large carmine blotch. 15 cts.

**Shakespeare.** White, slightly suffused with carmine-rose, large rosy blotch. 20 cts.

**Snow White.** A fine new variety, the nearest pure white of any kind yet introduced. 35 cts.

**Stella.** White, tinted with yellow, flamed with carmine.

**Sulphureus.** Sulphur color.

**Sylphide.** White, flamed with carmine; very large purple blotch.

**Themis.** Delicate satin rose, flushed with carmine, cream colored blotch; beautiful.

**Van Dyck.** Crimson amaranth, striped with white.

**Walter Scott.** Bright rose, carmine veins. 15 cts.

**MIXED GLADIOLUS.** The way to get the best show for the least money in gladiolus is to buy FINE MIXED BULBS, which are a promiscuous collection of many fine varieties, of many colors and shades, without names. It is simply a portion of our stock, in the cultivation of which we have not burdened ourselves with the labor of keeping each kind separate and labeled, thus saving a great deal of care and labor, consequently we are able to sell them at a much less price than the named sorts. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

**MOON'S SEEDLING GLADIOLUS.** These are young bulbs raised from seed of my own sowing, gathered from the finest named kinds. The result is a grand lot of new hybrid varieties, many of them of rare beauty and quite distinct from their parent flowers, and finer than some kinds which have long French names and high prices attached to them. We have never seen a finer mixture of gladiolus than these young seedlings, which bloomed for the first time last year. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

**HELIANTHUS multiflorus nanus** (Dwarf Sunflower). A very showy plant when in full bloom in midsummer. Flowers from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, very double and perfect in form, like fine yellow chrysanthemums. 25 cts.

**HYACINTHUS candicans.** A hardy bulb that sends up flowering stalks three to four feet high, crowned with numerous white bell-shaped flowers; fine for large groups and borders. 20 cts.

**HIBISCUS Moscheutos** (Swamp Hibiscus). A very showy herbaceous plant that grows in marshes, but will flourish in good garden soil; flowers pink, white and purple. 25 cts.

**IRIS Kämpferi** (Japan Iris). This is one of the finest species of this large and interesting genus. The flowers are large, with from three to six petals, and of various shades of white, blue, purple and yellow, mingled in a great variety of combinations. They are showy, hardy mid-summer bloomers. 25 cts., \$2.50 per doz.

**IMANTOPHYLLUM miniatum** (Leather-leaved Lily). A winter bloomer of the Amaryllis family, and a very satisfactory pot-plant for window culture. It sends up a stalk which bears a cluster of from 10 to 20 orange-red flowers. 50 cts.

**LIATRIS graminifolia.** A small, hardy, herbaceous perennial. 10 cts.

**LOBELIA cardinalis** (Cardinal Flower). A handsome hardy herbaceous plant, native in wet land, but succeeds well in cultivation. 25 cts.

**NYPHÆA odorata** (White Water Lily). This beautiful native aquatic plant can be easily cultivated in an artificial pond, or tank or tub of water. It needs very rich earth, say one-half cow manure, if in a small tub, and shallow water until the leaves are well started. The roots should not freeze in winter. 25 cts.

**PÆONIA Humei.** This is one of the most vigorous and best of the hardy herbaceous peonies; flowers very large, pink. 25 cts.

**P. festiva.** A splendid pure white flower, with a few crimson streaks in the center petals. 50 cts.

**P. fragrans.** Rose color and rose fragrance. 35 cts.

**P. Pottsii.** Crimson; very showy. 50 cts.

**P. Whitleyi.** Pure white. 50 cts.

**PHLOX decussata** (Hardy Herbaceous Phlox). Of this interesting old-fashioned flower, there are many very fine new varieties of brilliant colors and exquisite markings. 35 cts.; one dozen choice varieties, well assorted, for \$4.

**POLIANTHES tuberosa** (Tuberose). The tall double variety is the best for garden culture. 5 cts.

**P. Pearl** (Dwarf Tuberose). The best for forcing under glass. 5 cts.

**P. variegata** (Variegated Tuberose). The leaves are bordered with white, making an interesting foliage plant; flowers single. 10 cts.

**TRITOMA uvaria** (Flame Flower, Red-hot Poker). An admirable half-hardy herbaceous plant that blooms from mid-summer till freezing weather. The stalks shoot up from three to four feet high, and continue blooming for several weeks. As the flower buds open and fade, they pass through the shades of yellow, red and blue that a bar of hot iron does in cooling. The roots must be protected from hard freezing and much water in winter. 25 c.

**TRITONIA crocosmiflora** (Montbretia). A summer-blooming bulb, bearing small loose spikes of orange colored flowers, resembling a miniature gladiolus. 10 cts.

**YUCCA filamentosa** (Adam's Needle and Thread). A fine evergreen border plant, with sharp pointed leaves. The flower-stalks rise from 4 to 6 feet high, and bear white flowers. 25 cts. to \$1.



TRITOMA UVARIA.

# FRUIT DEPARTMENT.



**T**HE necessary requisites for success in fruit culture are: To select the varieties best adapted to the locality; to secure good young trees or plants; to plant them in good soil, about as deep as they stood in the nursery; to keep the ground clean and in good order: to preserve them from injury by insects.

There are varieties of all the fruits which will thrive on almost any kind of soil. It is necessary for a planter to ascertain which varieties are best suited to his soil and situation; plant them carefully, give them a little subsequent care and attention, and keep the ground clean and in good condition. We recommend clean and thorough cultivation in an orchard while the trees are small, but after they attain bearing age, get it into sod and keep it so, but don't allow any grass to grow within three feet of the trees. Keep this circle mulched with coal ashes, leaves, litter or stones. Keep hogs in the orchard all summer, and let them root all they will. Manure every three years just in proportion to the amount of fruit that it is desired to gather.

It is impossible to recommend any one variety of fruit as being the best or most desirable, because that which is best in some localities, or under some circumstances, may be entirely worthless elsewhere. Varieties often flourish and seem admirably adapted to a particular section of the country, but after a few years they degenerate and become almost worthless, rendering it necessary to introduce new ones. In this list I have endeavored to give a few select varieties that have been found to be good and reliable in various parts of the country and under various circumstances. They are named nearly in the order of ripening.

In filling orders, I adhere to the purchaser's selection as nearly as practicable, but in case of a variety being sold out, I will substitute a similar one.

## APPLES.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

### VERY EARLY.

Early Redstreak, Early Strawberry, Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough, Summer Hagloe.

### SUMMER.

Cornell's Fancy, Maiden's Blush, Townsend, Tetofsky, Jefferis, Gravenstein.

### AUTUMN.

Porter, Orange Pippin, Rambo, White Doctor, Duchess of Oldenburg, Fall Pippin.

### WINTER.

Golden Russet or Sheepnose, Roman Stem, Fallwater, Smith's Cider, Grimes' Golden Pippin, Hubbardston's Nonsuch, Smokehouse, Tallman's Sweet, King of Tomkins County, Nero, Winesap, Baldwin, Ridge Pippin, Tewksbury Winter Blush, Ben Davis, Cooper's Redling, York Imperial, Long Island Russet.

### NEWER AND SCARCE VARIETIES.

35 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Yellow Transparent (Russian; very early), White Carver (summer), Red Beitigheimer (autumn),

Wealthy (winter), Dickinson (late winter), Delaware Winter (late keeper), Mann (winter, very late keeper), Salome (very late keeper).

## CRAB APPLES.

30 cts. each.

Hyslop, Lady Elgin, Marengo, Transcendent, Siberian Red and Yellow.

## STANDARD PEARS.

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; extra size trees, 75 cts. and \$1 each.

### VERY EARLY.

Doyenne d'Ete, Beurre Giffard, Osband's Summer.

### SUMMER.

Manning's Elizabeth, Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Buffum, Brandywine.

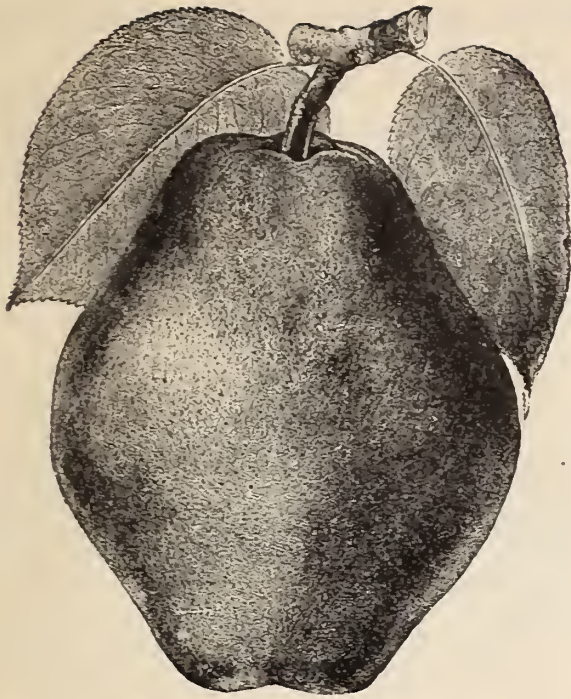
### AUTUMN.

Sheldon, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Beurre d'Anjou, Lawrence, Rutter.

### WINTER.

Duchess de Bordeaux, Mount Vernon, Vicar of Wakefield, Kieffer.





KIEFFER PEAR.

Standard Pears, continued.

**NEWER VARIETIES.**

\$1 each.

Lawson or Comet, and Wilder Early. Two new pears, claimed to be among the earliest and of superior quality.

**DWARF PEARS.**

40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Dwarf pears should be planted very deep.

Howell, Bartlett, Buffum, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchess de Angouleme, Rutter, Mount Vernon.

**CHERRIES.**

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Mayduke, Governor Wood, Black Tartarian, Coe's Transparent, Elton, English Morello, Napoleon Bigarreau, Yellow Spanish, Downer's Late Red, Early Richmond (pie cherry).

**PLUMS.**

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Coe's Golden Drop, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Monroe, McLaughlin, Pond's Seedling, Richland, Reine Claude, Smith's Orleans, Wild Goose, Yellow Gage.

**NEWER VARIETIES.**

60 cts. each.

Abundance, Botan, Kelsey, Marianna, Moore's Arctic, Ogon, Shipper's Pride, Spaulding, Saratoga.

**PEACHES.**

15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Amsden's June, Mountain Rose, Old Mixon, Stump the World, Stephen's Rare-ripe, Beers' Smock, Troth's Early, Foster, Reeves' Favorite, Ward's Late, Morris Co. Rare-ripe, Bilyeu's Late, Early York, Early Crawford, Wheatland, Late Crawford.

**NEWER PEACHES.**

30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Globe. Originated in Berks Co., Pa.

Wonderful. Originated in Burlington Co., N. J.

Two new late varieties, claimed to be of superior quality and wonderfully productive.

**QUINCES.**

Orange or Apple. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Champion and Meech's Prolific. New, and highly recommended as being greatly superior to any of the old varieties in productiveness, size and appearance of fruit, and commencing to bear much earlier 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

**APRICOTS AND NECTARINES.**

35 cts. each,

Russian Apricot. New; extremely hardy. 50 cts.

**MULBERRIES.**

50 cts. each.

Downing's. The best variety for fruiting.

Russian. Tree very hardy, and claimed to be valuable.

**PERSIMMON.**

American (*Diospyros Virginiana*). 25 to 50 cts.

Japan (*Diospyros Kaki*). Not hardy here.

**NUTS.**

There is no doubt that chestnut orchards will pay as well as any other kind of fruit trees, but to insure success, it is just as necessary to get grafted chestnut trees as it is grafted trees of apples, pears, or any other fruit.

Seedling chestnuts, like all other fruit trees, vary considerably in the important characteristics which make them valuable, viz., hardiness, productiveness, size and quality of fruit. Hence the necessity for grafting.

Another great advantage arising from grafting is early productiveness; worked trees commencing to bear much earlier than natural stocks. We have known trees to commence to bear two years after grafting, but, as a rule, grafted trees usually come into profitable bearing at about the same age as apple trees, or from eight or ten years after working.

We have examined and investigated, for several years, many large chestnut trees, but have never yet succeeded in finding or hearing of one which, when all points are considered, is superior to "Numbo," and we feel confident that it is as good a variety of chestnut as there is in this country; and are also confident in recommending it as a profitable nut-bearing tree, as well as a handsome and excellent tree for ornament and shade, there being few trees more beautiful or desirable for ornamental planting in parks or large lawns, or about farmyards.

**NUMBO (Chestnut).** The name "Numbo" is a contraction of *magnum bonum*, the latin for "large and good." This is a variety of European chestnut, which originated in the Morrisville nursery more than forty years ago, and has proven to be

**Numbo**, continued.

one of the best large chestnuts ever introduced in this country. Its points of superior merit are:

1st. The tree is very hardy and vigorous, never having been injured in the least during any of the severe winters of the past thirty years by temperatures of from 20° to 30° below zero.

2nd. It is enormously productive; the original tree bears from one to three bushels of nuts annually. The average yield for five consecutive years was 62 QUARTS PER YEAR. The largest crop was over 100 quarts in 1890.

3rd. Young trees bear early, commencing in from two to five years after grafting, and become profitable as soon as Baldwin or Smith's Cider apples.

4th. The nuts are all that can be desired in size, color and appearance, combining these important qualities so essential in a market fruit better than any other variety that we know of. FORTY NUTS MAKE ONE QUART of the selected specimens, such as shown in accompanying cut, or about 60 nuts of average size will make a good market quart.

5th. The quality of the nuts is as good as any large chestnut. In this, as in all very large chestnuts, there is a little astringency in the skin that surrounds the kernel, but when boiled or roasted and this skin is removed, they are scarcely distinguishable from the best small sweet chestnuts.

6th. They ripen early, usually before frost, and command the highest price of the market and of the season. They generally sell in Philadelphia at from 25 to 40 cents per quart.

7th. The burs are smaller and lighter in proportion to the size of the nuts they contain than almost any other variety; a very important feature when a tree is bearing large crops—even when loaded with one hundred quarts of nuts the tree does not break or require propping.

Grafted chestnuts are expensive to raise and risky to transplant. Therefore while I exercise the greatest care to insure their success after removal, at the low prices charged for them I cannot be expected to replace all loss. Grafted trees, 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; three-year grafts, \$1.50 each, 6 to 8 feet, \$2 each.

**NUMBO Seedlings** not grafted; 2 feet 25 cts., \$2.50 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts., \$5 per doz.

**WHAT OTHERS SAY OF NUMBO.**

OFFICE OF *The Farm Journal*.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 1890.

*Dear Friend:* The specimen chestnuts received. I had a crop of my own this year—just three chestnuts. Trees are doing nicely. I may want a few more trees to fill out orchard.

Yours truly,

WILMER ATKINSON, Publisher.

[In the spring of 1887, we sold 40 Numbo grafted trees to the worthy editor, which are the ones alluded to above.]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Esq., Morrisville, Bucks Co., Pa.

*Dear Sir:* I am in receipt of your price list and sample of Numbo. It is indeed a fine fruit, and as good as needed. I am much obliged to you for sending me the sample, and shall take pains to send to you all applicants for such plants. Very truly yours,

B. E. FERNOW, Chief of Forestry Division.

BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 7, 1890.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Pa.

*Dear Sir:* We received your circular, also the sample of the Numbo chestnut. They are indeed very nice. We will keep your price list before us, and should we have calls for the trees, will let you hear from us.

Yours truly,

FRANKLIN DAVIS & Co.

DOUGLASVILLE, Berks Co., Pa., Oct. 11th, 1890.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Esq., Morrisville, Pa.

*Dear Sir:* The trees and chestnuts came to hand in good condition. The chestnuts are the finest and best I have ever seen in this country, and I congratulate you on your success. Thanking you for your kind and prompt attention,

I am very respectfully yours,

M. H. MESSCHERT.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 11th, 1890.

*Dear Sir:* Your sample chestnuts received, and are surprisingly large and handsome.

Very truly,

C. P. LINES & Co.

WERNERSVILLE, Berks Co., Pa., Oct. 11th, 1890.

*Esteemed Friend:* The box of Numbo chestnuts received. They have been tasted, and are very good, about equal in flavor to many of the native ones. Thank you for sending them. Your friend,

EPHRAIM PRESTON.

ARNOLD ARBORETUM, HARVARD UNIVERSITY,  
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,

BROOKLINE, MASS., Oct. 7, 1890.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks Co., Pa.

*My Dear Sir:* I am exceedingly obliged for the specimens of the fine chestnut you sent me. We ought to grow this variety in the "Arboretum," and if you have small grafted plants a foot or two high, I wish you would send one to J. D., and let me know how much I am indebted to you for it.

Yours very truly,

C. S. SARGENT.

*Numbo Testimonials*, continued.

LEONARD, Chester Co., Pa., Oct. 7th, 1890.

S. C. MOON.

*Respected Friend*: J. M. C. has just shown me three chestnuts and circular sent by thee. I am so much pleased with them that I would like to plant a few trees of the same variety. I now have a number of chestnut trees growing, some just coming into bearing, but have found no nuts to compare with the Numbo.

Respectfully.

DAVID COPE.

From *The Florists' Exchange* of New York, of Oct 11th, 1890.

We received from Mr. Samuel C. Moon, of Morrisville, Pa., some very fine specimens of his Numbo chestnut. They are the finest we have ever seen, and if cultivated in sufficient quantities, ought to drive the imported article out of the market.

From *Orchard and Garden*, Little Silver, N. J., for November, 1890.

From Samuel C. Moon, of Morrisville, Pa., come a few specimens of the Numbo chestnut, the largest being  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter, the longest way. It is very good in quality: the sweetest of the Spanish chestnuts we have ever seen.

From *Trade Journal* of New York, Oct. 11th, 1890.

Samuel C. Moon, of Morrisville, Pa., favors the *Trade Journal* with specimens of his Numbo chestnut. The flavor of this variety is nearer to that of our native sweet chestnut than any we have tested; not quite so sweet and juicy as our American, but good eating. It is claimed to be entirely hardy and enormously productive.

From *Poultry Guide and Friend*, Hammonton, N. J., Oct., 1890.

We received several specimens of the Numbo chestnut from Samuel C. Moon, of the Morrisville nursery, Morrisville, Bucks county, Pa. We never saw larger, or never ate finer chestnuts. It will pay to send for a copy of Mr. Moon's circular.

MANCHESTER, YORK CO., PA., Dec. 17, 1887.

MR. SAMUEL C. MOON.

*Dear Sir*: The Numbo chestnuts you sent me arrived in good condition. I boiled some, and then tasted them raw. They are much better than I expected. They are fully equal to the Great American (Paragon), and, in fact, hardly distinguishable from the American chestnut, and the size of the nuts is all that is necessary.

Yours respectfully.

E. B. GOOD.

FALLSINGTON, PA., 12th mo., 1889.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Pa.

Having planted one acre of Numbo chestnuts, grafted trees, eight years ago, I can say that they are of vigorous growth, very ornamental, and begin to bear large, sweet nuts very early. Last fall they averaged two quarts per tree, and sold at 25 cts. per quart at wholesale. I consider that in the near future this acre of nuts will pay me far better than any other acre of fruit I have, Kieffer pear excepted.

Respectfully,

HENRY W. COMFORT.

**CHESTNUT, Paragon.** A very large and productive American chestnut. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

**Japan.** Distinct in foliage and habit of growth from our native chestnuts: a very pretty tree. Nuts large and fine in appearance, but inferior in quality. 50 cts. to \$1.

**American Sweet.** 25 cts. to 75 cts., \$1 to \$2 per doz. 1 to 2 feet. \$5 per 100.

**CHINQUAPIN** (*Castanea pumila*). A bush resembling a dwarf chestnut in foliage and fruit: nuts about the size of hazel nuts, and quite as good in flavor. 50 cts.

**SHELLBARK.** (Thin-Shelled Hickory-nut; *Carya alba*). Raised from very large and excellent seed of a very productive tree. 75 cts.: 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts. each. \$2 per doz.

**WALNUT Black** (*Juglans cinerea*). 25 to 50 cts.

**English** (*Juglans regina*). 50 to 75 cts.

**White** (Butternut; *Juglans alba*). 25 to 50 cts.

## SMALL FRUITS.

Small fruits must be kept clean and well cultivated and should be manured annually.

Mulching is of great advantage to all kinds of small fruit plants. It shades the earth, thereby keeping the soil cool and moist, which is the most congenial condition for all kinds of berries, and helps to prevent their suckering too freely, and to smother the weeds. Forest leaves, which are Nature's covering for the soil, are the very best material for mulching, and should be used freely in every fruit garden. Salt, hay and stable manure are also excellent.

## CURRANTS.

\$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Cherry and Versailles. Very large varieties.

Red Dutch and White Grape. Very productive.

Lee's Prolific. A new black variety; early and productive.

Fay's Prolific. New, large, good and productive.

The most popular variety at present. 25 cts.: \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

If currant and gooseberry bushes are dusted with white hellebore powder while they are wet with dew, or syringed with hellebore water, it will prevent or destroy currant worms. This powder is poisonous and must be used cautiously.

**GOOSEBERRIES.**

Downing and Smith's Improved. Very large and excellent; pale green when ripe. \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Houghton and Cluster or Am. Seedling. Enormously productive, and not liable to mildew; very valuable. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

Industry. An English variety which has proven a desirable addition to our native sorts, and less liable to mildew than many of the former introductions from Europe. The fruit is very large, oval, dark red, and of rich and agreeable flavor. 25 cts.; \$2 per doz.

**ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.**

(*Japanese Silver Thorn.*)

A very hardy Japanese shrub of the olive family, recently introduced into this country and cultivated for several years as an ornamental shrub. The fruit is a small oval berry, and is produced very abundantly, as is shown by the cut on page 17. It has a sprightly acid flavor, and is pronounced by some amateurs to be superior to currants or cranberries for sauce and jelly. The bush grows readily, in any good soil and situation, from four to six feet high, appears to be entirely free from disease and insect enemies, and can be grown as easily as currants. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

**GRAPE VINES.**

Two year old vines, 25 cents each, \$2 per doz.  
Large vines, 50 cents each, \$5 per doz., except where priced differently.

"If you have a yard of ground plant a grape vine on it, in city, village or country, and train it up against the house, on a post, on a trellis, along a fence, or anywhere in the free, untaxed air and sunlight."—*Am. Agriculturist*. We cannot too strongly emphasize this idea, and insist that farmers and all other property owners should plant more grape vines around their buildings.

**RED GRAPES.**

Brighton (early and very sweet), Delaware (very popular in many places), Agawam (Rogers' No. 15), Salem (very large), Catawba (late), Jefferson (new), Diana (good late keeper).

**WHITE GRAPES.**

Martha, or White Concord, Lady, Duchess, Empire State, Niagara, Pocklington.

**BLACK GRAPES.**

Moore's Early (new, 50 cents), Hartford Prolific (early), Telegraph (early), Wilder (Rogers' No. 4—excellent), Worden (Improved Concord), Concord, Clinton.

**NEWER VARIETIES.**

Green Mountain. Very early, white. \$1.50.

Moore's Diamond. White. \$1.00.

Moyer. Red. Resembles Delaware. \$1.00.

Ulster Prolific. Red. 25 cts.

Wyoming. Red. Early, large. 25 cts.

**BLACKBERRIES.**

75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Early Harvest. The earliest.

Erie. Claimed to be best in quality of fruit. \$5 per 100.

Snyder. The hardiest. Berries small.

Wilson Junior. An improvement on Wilson's Early. Lawton, Kittatinny and Wilson's Early. Three old and well tried sorts.

**RASPBERRIES.**

Cuthbert or Queen of the Market. The standard red raspberry for home or market culture. Succeeds well in almost all localities. Large, firm, deep crimson; of excellent quality. Plant vigorous, hardy, and very productive. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Golden Queen. An excellent yellow variety, similar to Cuthbert in all respects except color. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

**BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES.**

50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Doolittle's Improved, Mammoth Cluster, Davidson's Thornless.

Gregg. The largest and best of the Black Caps. Enormously productive. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Japan Wine-berry (*Rubus phœnicolasius*). A recent introduction of the raspberry family which is claimed to be a valuable garden fruit. The plants are very hardy, and productive, the fruit is pleasant and sprightly in flavor. It is certainly an interesting novelty, and I think will be useful. 50 and 75 cts.: \$5 per doz.

**STRAWBERRIES.**

75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Crescent Seedling, Chas. Downing, Bidwell, Cumberland Triumph, Sharpless, Wilson's Albany, Manchester, Monarch of the West, Miner's Prolific, Longfellow, Kentucky, Mt. Vernon, Parry.

**ASPARAGUS.**

Conovers Colossal. Very fine 2 year old crowns. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1000.

Barr's Mammoth and Smalley's Defiance. Two new varieties of very large size. \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

**RHUBARB.**

Linnæus. Whole crowns, 25 cts. each; divided roots, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100; single eyes 75 cts. per doz.

**HORSE-RADISH.**

35 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

**HOP VINES.**

50 cts. per doz.

**SAGE.**

Holt's Mammoth. A fine large variety, not inclined to go to seed. 75 cts. per doz.

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EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA. (See page 19.)