

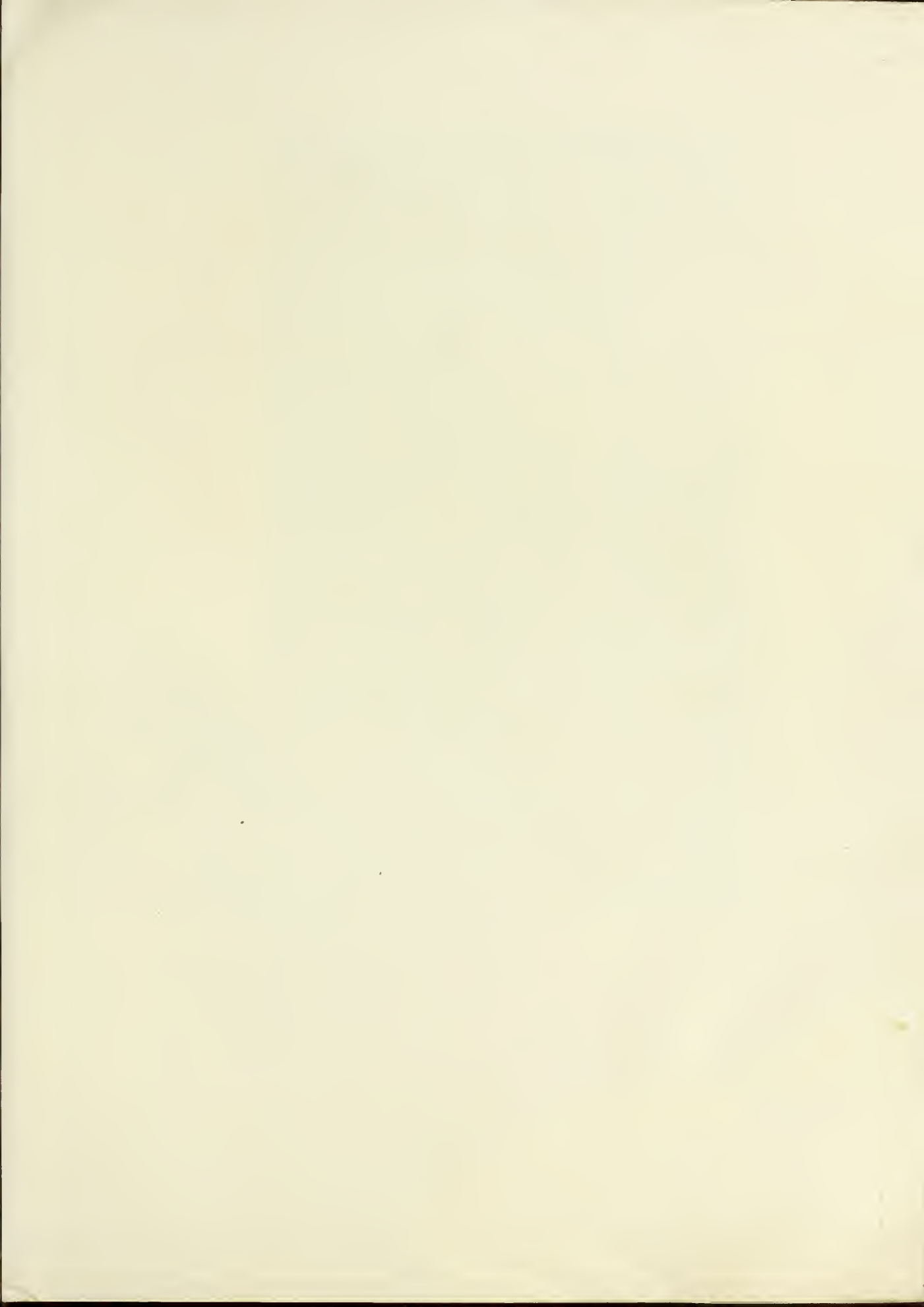
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*A Few Flowers
Worthy of
General Culture*





A FEW FLOWERS

WORTHY OF GENERAL CULTURE

AN EFFORT TO WIN FOR HARDY

PLANTS A RECOGNITION OF THEIR

GREAT WEALTH OF BEAUTY

NINTH EDITION



PITTSBURG, PA.

B. A. ELLIOTT CO., PLANTSMEN

1892

“God *Almightie* first Planted a Garden, and indeed it is the Purest of Human pleasures. It is the Greatest Refreshment to the Spirits of Man; without which *Buildings* and *Palaces* are but Grosse Handy works: And a man shall ever see that when Ages grow to Civility and Elegancie, Men come to *Build Stately* rather than to *Garden Finely*; As if *Gardening* were the Greater Perfection.”—BACON.

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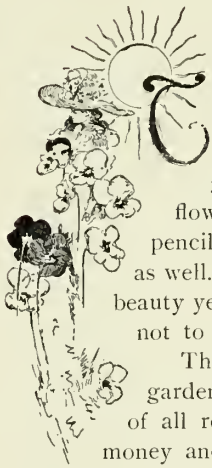
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The Garden of Hardy Flowers.



THIS BOOK is written to show the many advantages of gardening with hardy flowers as compared with bedding plants. We have been very careful not to make a single exaggerated statement, and every illustration is an actual garden picture, and it is worthy of note that it is always the garden of hardy flowers, and never the one of bedding plants, that furnishes subjects for the artist's pencil and brush. Hardy flowers have all artistic advantages and all practical ones as well. Their first cost being their only cost and their greatly increasing in size and beauty year after year makes an investment in them yield an annual dividend of loveliness not to be computed in any ordinary way.

The almost entire exclusion of the great wealth of hardy plants from American gardens in favor of a few—hardly a score—of tender ones has so impoverished them of all real beauty as to make them a monotonous and—when the enormous amount of money and effort that is spent upon them is considered—distressing sight. In almost every garden are seen the same stereotyped carpet and ribbon beds, mere lines of color, that are unchanging during their season of four months as the patterns of the carpets, and that perish entirely with the first frost. The entire labor and expense is renewed the next season, and the annual outlay is only limited by one's willingness or ability to pay.

We have thought constantly of a garden—caught glimpses of it rarely—where early spring is ushered in with myriads of snowdrops, crocuses and violets peeping through the grass, with yellow daffodils and scarlet tulips, with rarest blue of scillas, and with odors of hyacinths; and later with lilies of the valley, and lilac, and hawthorns, and numerous flowering shrubs. June—the month of flowers—finds our garden fairly aglow with floral beauty, roses everywhere, in groups, on fences, sprawling on the grass with their wreaths of loveliness, clambering over bushes, and here and there covering even the tops of the trees with showers of pink or white bloom. Not only roses, but monarch poppies, columbines, early-flowering clematis and irises in a multitude, and Easter lilies in all their purity, and the grand rhododendrons, second only to roses, and with them, later, the glorious auratum lilies showing stately above their rich greens.

With this grand June overture to summer our garden follows quickly with a succession of lovely and changing scenes—of day lilies, hardy pinks, exquisite Japan irises, and a procession of stately lilies, commencing with June, ending only with frost; of poppies, hollyhocks—single and double—and clematises with their wreaths and garlands of purples, pinks and whites; of foxgloves, larkspurs and evening primroses; and our garden, daily, until frost, will have new attractions—and even with the snows of November will give us hardy white and yellow chrysanthemums, and, if the winter be a mild one, perhaps a bunch of pansies at Christmas.

Arranged with some judgment at first, this garden might be left to take care of itself; time would but add to its attractions, and the happy owner might go away for years and find it beautiful on his return.



A GROUP OF EVERGREENS AT DOSORIS.

Dosoris.

DOSORIS ISLAND is the country home of Mr. Charles A. Dana. It is situated on the north shore of Long Island, about 30 miles from New York, and between 2 and 3 miles from the village of Glen Cove. It comprises about 45 acres and is entirely owned and occupied by Mr. Dana. A narrow arm of the Sound, called Dosoris Pond, separates it from the mainland of Long Island, to which, however, it is connected by a bridge. Mr. Dana has built a stout stone wall around the whole Island to guard it against encroachments by the sea, as well as to render available for planting every inch of space it contains.

The whole Island, except what is occupied by necessary buildings, is maintained as a garden and pleasure-ground, and upon it are growing a greater variety of hardy trees, shrubs, and other decorative plants than can be found on any space of equal size anywhere else in the country. Between species and natural varieties of trees and shrubs alone, about 1,100 different kinds, representing about 210 genera, are grown here. Among the deciduous ones are 29 kinds of Oaks, 7 of Hickories, 6 of Walnuts, 41 of Maples, 20 of Magnolias, 13 of Pyrus, 20 of Prunus, 11 of Lindens, 7 of Aralias, 14 of Cornus, 15 of Eonymus, 8 of Rhus, 33 of Spiraeas, 23 of Viburnums, 12 of Berberis, and so on. Evergreens are represented by 40 kinds of Pines, 23 of Spruces, 25 of Firs, 22 of Retinosporas and other Chamæcyparis, 17 Junipers, 20 Thujas, 11 Hemlocks, and so on. There are also large groups of Rhododendrons, an Azalea bed containing 2,700 plants, hosts of woody vines, and all manner of the finer hardy herbaceous perennials.

Notwithstanding so great an assortment of plants, the landscape effects of Dosoris have not been impaired. The mansion-house rests on an elevation near the centre of the Island, and before it are spread wide unbroken lawns and some beautiful garden, rural, and water views. The mainland on the opposite shore of the Sound is visible from Greenwich, Conn., along the Westchester coast of New York to opposite Sands' Point.

Before an open seaside island like this can be converted into a happy home for lovely trees and shrubs and other flowers, the first thing to be devised is shelter from the prevailing bleak winds of winter. This may be provided by buildings, or tree



RETINOSPORA FILIFERA PENDULA.

belts. Austrian Pine, White Spruce, Colorado Mountain Spruce (*P. pungens*), and Red Cedar are here used for this purpose; the Scotch Pine, Pitch Pine, and Norway Spruce have also been used, but unsuccessfully. But where the

winds are fiercest, deciduous trees and shrubs, as Locust, Beach Plum, and Wax Myrtle, should be planted between the evergreens and the water to protect the evergreens.

Wax Myrtle, Locust headed down low, Beach Plum, and wild Roses (*Caroliniana*), interlaced with Virginia Creeper, are used to bind the faces of the high banks, or bluffs, that face the Sound.

Along the top of the wall on the sheltered or southern side of the Island is a dense bank-like line of green vines, composed of *Celastrus articulatus* and Silk Vine (*Periploca*), that droop over to meet the tide water; and immediately behind it, as to appear part of it, is a row of waving plume-like *Tamarix*, both African and Chinese.

Besides the plants already mentioned, White Oak, Post Oak, Pepperidge, Chinese Cypress (*Glyptostrobus*), and *Elæagnus* (*E. hortensis*) among trees, the Button-bush and Groundsel-tree among shrubs, and the Swamp Rose-Mallow thrive well by the seaside, even where their roots are occasionally inundated by the tide.

In planting this estate an effort has been made to give the best landscape effect, and, to the connoisseur, the most pleasure and interest in the grouping, and to provide suitable places for the several kinds of trees and shrubs. Duplicate trees, except for avenues or shelter belts, have been necessarily limited, and the same with shrubs, except the most showy ones, as Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and Rugosa Roses, which are grown in masses for fine effect when in leaf or bloom. Every tree is cared for individually, and maintained from its youth up as a symmetrical perfect specimen of its kind. The shrubs are mostly grouped together according to their kind. For instance, a



A LAWN AT DOSCRIS.

collection of thirty kinds of Lilacs, and every plant with ample room for itself, forms one group; fifteen kinds of Magnolias are growing in close proximity; the finest full "double" Snowballs of America and Japan occupy one bed together, and in another bed near by are the single ones (different species of *Viburnum*). And this grouping is also evident in the case of *Aralias*, *Hydrangeas*, *Spireas*, and other popular shrubs.

Experience here is emphatically in favor of young nursery stock as the best trees to plant, and as strongly against trees from the woods, or old trees from anywhere. When planted, a bed-like circle 3 to 4 feet in diameter is left around each tree, as a guard against the mowing-machine in summer, also for convenience in mulching, for all the young trees are mulched with salt-meadow hay or sea-thatch, as a precaution against drouth in summer, also to keep the ground clean and the soil open. In deciduous trees the tops are kept moderately thin, branches that cross and rub against others are cut out, lop-heavy branches are shortened back, and dead wood, watery sprouts, and suckers always removed, and the trees are given a well-balanced natural contour. If well attended to when young, the trees soon outgrow any need of further pruning.

Evergreen trees are treated much in the same way as deciduous ones, except that particular attention is given to preventing them growing upward too rankly; the leader is kept well shortened back to encourage a full, broad, dense array of branches from the ground up. When any branch shows a tendency to outgrow and overreach its fellows, its growing points are rubbed off in May; this saves using the knife later on. Under this treatment, even such naked stemmed trees, naturally, as the common Balsam Fir, are here represented as perfect pyramids of green from the ground to the tip of the leader.

Many of the smaller-growing evergreens, as Yews, Junipers, *Retinosporas*, *Arbor-Vites*, Box, Holly, and Umbrella and Sunray Pines, with the lovely Japanese Maples and some other choice deciduous trees, are planted near together, but far enough apart to give every plant plenty room for full development, in wide triangular plats. The surface of these plats is entirely mulched over by sea-thatch, to preserve the ground from severe drouth in summer, and although the land is sandy and the exposure open and facing south, all manner of plants revel in it, and this mainly on account of the protection afforded to their roots by the mulching. Every second year a heavy coating of barn manure is spread broadcast over these plants, and left there on the surface, with the thatch over it; for healthy trees and evergreens are greatly invigorated by surface manurings.

The beds occupied by *Rhododendrons*, *Azaleas*, *Kalmias*, and the like, are also mulched heavily, but with forest-tree leaves only, and the mulching is left on permanently, and added to year after year. In these beds, larger numbers of *Speciosum*, *Auratum*, *Superbum*, and other Lilies are grown, and part of the *Azalea* bed is carpeted with *Lily-of-the-Valley*. One mixed bed is edged around with *Moss Pink*, then an inner band of varieties of *Heather*, *English Ivy*, and trailing *Euonymus* is added.



CEDRUS DEODARA.

The English Ivy, Japanese Ivy, Climbing Hydrangea, and Decumaria are used to climb up and cover the naked stems of trees ; and Wistarias and Trumpet Vines to depend from their branches in flowery drapery.

English Walnuts ripen well, and Spanish Chestnuts, three times as large as our native kind, are borne in tolerable plenty ; and in the edge of a wood is a clump of Cob- and Filbert-nut trees that bear pretty well every year.

One entrance driveway is under an arbor of Pin Oaks, which have been planted on either side of the roadway, and bent over in the middle and their points grafted together, to form living arches. A Rose arbor, clad with pink and white, hardy, running Roses, leads through the vineyard for 150 yards and ends in a roomy, artistic, vine-clad summer-house.

Vines are used in many ways : The Climbing Hydrangea, English Ivy, Japanese Ivy, and Decumaria cling to and cover up the naked stems of old Cedars and the bare trunks of other trees ; Bignonias, Virginia Creeper, and Wistaria reach

up among the branches and depend in graceful flowery spray ; pillars are formed of Netted Honeysuckle, Trumpet Creeper, and Clematises ; buildings are draped and festooned with Trumpet Creeper, Japanese Honeysuckle, Wistaria, Pipe Vine, Actinidia, and Akebia, and here the Akebia bears fruit. The Japanese Ivy is used to cover stone- and brick-work.

Where vistas have been formed across a bluff to show some distant view, the bank or slopes are planted with Pigmy and Gregory's Spruces, Dwarf Scotch, Dwarf White, and Mughus Pines, Hudson's Bay Silver Fir, and other low-growing subjects that will never rise above the line of vision or need pruning to keep them within bounds. And similar dwarf trees have also been planted near the edge of a driveway passing through a plantation of evergreens, to leave the road open, dry, and sunny.

There is more pleasure and satisfaction in the possession of one really handsome fine tree or shrub than there is in ninety and nine commonplace, misshapen ones. A Colorado Blue Spruce is hardier than, and as easy to take care of as, is a Norway Spruce, besides being infinitely more beautiful ; then plant it instead of the Norway. And so it is with a hundred other kinds. And in a variety of trees, shrubs, and other hardy plants, we have permanent pleasure and a permanently furnished garden. Ever-

greens to cheer us in the winter, trees of many forms, sizes, and colors in summer, beautiful foliage effects from April till November, flowers continuously from spring till fall, and ornamental fruit from June till May. And we have appropriate subjects for every garden, from the small suburban lot to the urban domain.

The Golden Oak is the most beautiful among yellow-leaved trees, and River's Purple Beech the finest crimson-leaved. Of this Purple Beech there are also weeping forms, and the rare Tricolor-leaved Purple Beech is one of the gems of the collection. Pissard's Plum Tree retains the deep purple-crimson color of its foliage from May till November, and the Silver Thorn (*Elæagnus hortensis*) supplies the necessary gray.

Judging from the host of fine specimens at Dosoris, the following evergreens can be confidently recommended : Corean and Swiss Stone Pines, Japanese Hemlock, Blue Mt. Atlas Cedar, Colorado Blue Spruce, Englemann's Spruce, Alcock's Japanese Spruce, and Parry's Spruce ; Nordman's, Cilician, Brachyphylla, Colorado White (concolor), and



PODOCARPUS JAPONICUS.

Veitch's Silver Firs ; Douglas Fir ; *Retinospora obtusa*, and its dwarf and drooping varieties, *R. pisifera*, *R. plumosa aurea*, and *R. filifera pendula* ; *Cuspidata*, Upright, and Golden Yews ; Japanese, Drooping oblong-leaved, Douglas, Golden, and Waukegan Trailing Junipers ; Japanese *Podocarpus*, *Cephalotaxus drupacea* ; *Rhododendrons*, and *Azalea amœna*.

Fine flowering shrubs open the year (from December till March, according to weather), in winter with the yellow Jessamine (*J. nudiflorum*), and pass towards spring with Japanese Witch Hazel, Mezereon, Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle, Forsythias, *Corylopsis*, and Japan Quinces. May enters with many *Spiræas*, Hall's Yulan, and other Magnolias, and towards the end of the month, Lilacs, *Deutzias*, Snowballs, Azaleas, Broom, and Hawthorns appear in their loveliest profusion. June comes in with these, and includes *Rhododendrons*, Japanese *Styrax*, Mock Orange, Japan Lilac, *Benthamias*, and *Privet*. July is ushered in with *Stuartias*, *Kolreuteria*, Golden *Hypericum*, *Yucca*, Dwarf Horse-Chestnut, *Catalpa*, and Trumpet Vine. With August, in come Chinese *Tamarix*, *Althæas*, *Clethra*, Panicked *Hydrangeas*, and Sorrel Tree. In September we have the Chaste Shrub, *Desmodium penduliflorum*, and the Mandchurian *Aralias* ; and in October the evergreen *Osmanthus salicifolius*.

The most esteemed among berry-bearing shrubs is *Ælæagnus longipes*. It is a handsome, shapely, silvery-leaved shrub, perfectly hardy and easy to grow ; it blooms in May and ripens a heavy crop of highly ornamental fruit in July, and this fruit is not only edible but is made into a most delicious sauce. And insect vermin never attack the shrub or its fruit. *Berberis Thunbergii*, *Euonymus latifolius*, *Ilex verticellata*, *Rosa rugosa*, *Viburnum dilatatum*, and *Callicarpa purpurea* are also especially appreciated for their crops of showy fruit.

Much use is made of Hardy Perennials, and they are grown for garden decoration as well as for cut flowers, and the more prominent kinds are in masses by themselves. There are belts of snowy *Arabis* and Moss Pink in April and May, shrubby and herbaceous *Pæonias* of every shade of white, pink, and crimson, brilliant Oriental Poppies, German Irises of most every hue, golden *Coreopsis*, Bell-flowers, and many others in May and June. The magnificent *Delphiniums* are largely grown, and hundreds of plants of Japanese Irises in one group afford a gorgeous display about the fourth of July. Many kinds of Lilies, *Yucca*, Everlasting Pea, and *Decussata Phlox* are in their prime in July ; other Lilies, herbaceous *Clematises*, Autumn *Phloxes*, and White Day Lily, brighten up the month of August, and *Pyrethrum uliginosum*, the indispensable Japanese *Anemones*, perennial *Asters*, and Mist Flower help the display in September and into October.

WM. FALCONER.

Some Attractive Books.

The Trees of Northeastern America, by CHARLES S. NEWHALL, is a recently published work of no small value. In it every tree native to Canada and the Northern United States east of the Mississippi River is carefully described and classified under its botanical and popular name, with brief details of its characteristics and habitat, and remarks concerning its commercial utility. Of each kind of tree an outline drawing, often full-size, of a leaf is reproduced, and thus the merest amateur in botanical matters is able at once to fix and identify any specimen. The volume is a beautiful specimen of book-making in every respect, and the illustrations from leaves and fruit are all from original drawings, and are very numerous. Price \$2.50, post-paid.

The Leaf-Collector's Handbook and Herbarium. By CHARLES S. NEWHALL, author of "Trees of Northeastern America." By the aid of this volume the characteristic leaves of the trees can be classified and preserved, the illustrations and directions making it an easy task. There can be no better companion for a summer or fall ramble in the country or through the woods, and the painstaking collector can make his book not only a source of pleasure, but an artistic souvenir of holiday jaunts. Uniform with the above, price \$2.00, post-paid.

The Garden as Considered in Literature by Certain Polite Writers. Edited, with a critical essay, by WALTER HOWE. This beautiful little volume, in the "Knickerbocker Nuggets" contains essays by noted authors of ancient and modern times on the pleasures and attractions of the garden and gardening as a pastime, and these essays form a charming contribution to the store of garden lore. Price \$1.00, post-paid.

Among the Moths and Butterflies, by JULIA P. BALLARD, is a recent publication which cannot fail to interest young and old in the insect life about them ; and the instances related are, as they should be, a part of the history of American insects, illustrated by many original and well executed drawings. Price \$1.50 post-paid.

Landscape Gardening. Messrs. Putnam have just issued a second edition of their volume on this fascinating subject, by SAMUEL PARSONS, Jr., for many years Superintendent of Parks, New York City. The author has gained an enviable reputation as an authority upon the art of landscape gardening, and the present volume is the result of his actual experience. He has devoted chapters to the Lawn, Sloping Grounds, Grandmother's Garden, Bedding Plants, Lawn Planting, Spring, Summer, and Autumn Effects on the Lawn, etc., etc. The work is beautifully printed in octavo form, and contains nearly 200 illustrations. The book is an invaluable one to every actual or prospective owner of a country place. Price, \$3.50, post-paid.

The above books can be obtained from the Publishers, G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 27 & 29 W. 23d St., New York, or from the B. A. Elliott Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.



A CORNER OF COLONEL JOHN HARE POWELL'S GARDEN.



Newport Gardens

Individual gardens there may be, such as Mr. Hunnewell's at Wellesley, or Mr. Dana's at Glen Cove, finer than anything at Newport, but, taken as a whole, there is no place whose gardening is at all comparable with that of our fairest summer city by the sea. Many things contribute to this. The formation and natural scenery of the island, which are most fortunate, have furnished a site for a suburban city that is fairly an expression of our greatest wealth and best taste. The landscape gardener has been recognized as the peer of the architect, and they have worked harmoniously together to produce an effect of complete beauty not to be obtained by those who employ the best talent to design their houses and leave their grounds and gardens to be arranged and planted by men who would hardly rank in ability and intelligence with the average carpenter and mason. Most truly has Bacon said that men build stately before they garden finely, and everywhere in this country wealthy men freely invest large sums in fine houses, who seem to regret the outlay of a small sum for the planting of their grounds and gardens. It is a fact, however, that fine gardening will atone for the defects of a poor house, but there is no house so fine that will redeem badly-arranged and poorly-planted grounds.

We have an object in selecting Newport as a subject for an illustrated paper, and we will frankly confess it. We make a specialty of hardy plants and, of course, sell them for a profit, and we can see no reason why the selling of material that will give our customers the best possible service should

not bring the greatest remuneration. There is no question of Newport being the loveliest summer city in this country—the writer has yet to see any place in Europe to equal it—and its gardening is mainly done with hardy plants. By hardy plants we mean all that great wealth of trees, shrubs, herbaceous plants and bulbs which, once planted, become a permanent and ever-increasing addition to the garden. There are but a mere handful of plantmen in this country who devote their energies to the growing and selling of hardy plants, and of this little band we are proud to have been the pioneer. On the other side of the fence there are several thousand plantmen who grow bedding plants almost exclusively, and the belief seems to prevail that if hardy plants came into general use gardens would soon be filled up and their occupation gone. They forget the uncultivated ground, the gardens that might be, and that there is little to encourage sensible people to make new gardens or increase their old ones in an expensive system, and annually so, that produces results thoroughly inartistic and almost as fugacious as a basket of cut flowers.

The limits of this paper will only serve to give a few hints of the beauty of Newport gardens, but these will direct the attention to them of some who wish to realize the highest possibilities of their gardens. The great feature of Newport is its famous cliff walk and the many beautiful places that stretch continuously along its three or four miles of sinuous windings. Noble houses, great masses of trees, shrubs and plants most skillfully grouped, superb sweeps of perfect lawn stretching down to the sea, and the absence of fences, all contribute to an unequalled picture of suburban beauty. Of the many fine places on The Cliffs, Mr. Louis Lorillard's is the most notable. The house built for the late Miss Catharine Wolfe is one of the very finest suburban residences in America. The house is stone, of a very pleasing brown, and built on different levels, and the lawn very skillfully made to conform to them. The planting of the grounds is very elaborate, and rare trees, shrubs and plants are used by the thousand, but all in masses, and the outlines so managed as to preserve large open sweeps of lawn and to give to the grounds, which are quite extensive, the appearance of being far more so. It is surprising how much skillful planting will do to give the appearance of extent to grounds—small places of even an acre or less may be given quite an air of size. The secret lies in keeping the planting in masses and arranging the outlines so as to make the best of the conditions of the grounds under treatment. Rhododendrons are used quite extensively on Mr. Lorillard's grounds, and with them are freely planted Auratum Lilies, and this noble flower from Japan could have no finer setting or a position in which they would thrive better. One of our illustrations shows this lily in a group of



ON THE GROUNDS OF MR. LOUIS LORILLARD.

Hardy Hydrangeas on the same grounds. The dwarf evergreens are used quite freely, and scores of Japanese Maples planted in masses give color effects in the spring that quite surpass in intensity the foliage beds of tender plants, but are devoid of all their stiff formality. At some points Honeysuckles and Ivies have been planted and allowed to run at will. They have piled themselves up in masses and clambered over whatever shrubs were in reach, producing a most pleasing and natural effect. The vigor and beauty of the Rhododendrons on these grounds would seem to be a satisfactory refutation of the prevailing impression that this grandest of flowering evergreens will only thrive in a soil and situation peculiarly favorable to it. We are constantly in the receipt of letters saying Rhododendrons will do no good in the writer's neighborhood. We are assured that peat is necessary for them, that they will only thrive in a sandy soil, that lime in the soil is sure death, and so on, without end. But the splendid displays of them in Newport, in the grounds of Mr. Hunnewell, Mr. Sargent, and Mr. Rand, near Boston, in Central Park, in Greenwood Cemetery, in Fairmount Park, in Llewellen Park (Orange, N. J.), in Druid Hill Park, in Allegheny Cemetery (Pittsburg, Pa.), in Spring Grove Cemetery (Cincinnati, O.), and in scores of other places all over the country, all go to show there is no plant that will thrive in a greater diversity of soils and localities. The secret of success lies in a proper selection of varieties and planting in the spring. We have found fall planting almost invariably result in failure. I mean, by a proper selection of varieties, ones that are hardy here and further North, for, unfortunately, many of the fine English sorts are not entirely hardy in this latitude and need protection. This protection can be given by cutting branches of wild Pine, of suitable size, and sticking them into the ground around the plants late in the fall, just before the ground freezes. The object is to protect the plants from cold winds and prevent alternate freezing and thawing of the foliage by keeping the sun from them on bright days in winter. It would be advisable to give all young Rhododendrons this protection the first winter after planting. There is no need for planting tender sorts, however, as there is a sufficient number of tested varieties that are entirely hardy and which embraces almost everything desirable in shades and colors. The following varieties are entirely hardy in the vicinity of Boston, and probably would be any place in the United States. This list was given to us by Mr. H. H. Hunnewell and Mr. H. W. Sargent, of Boston, whose collections are probably the largest in America, and who have tested almost all of the English varieties, tender as well as hardy, and both gentlemen agree in saying the following are perfectly hardy: *Album elegans*, *Album grandiflorum*, *Album magnum*, *Album triumphans*, *Alexander Dancer*, *Atrosanguineum*, *Caractacus*, *Catawbiense*, *Chancellor*, *Charles Bagley*, *Charles Dickens*, *Dauricum*, *Delicatissimum*, *Everestianum*, *Gloriosum*, *H. W. Sargent*, *Lady Armstrong*, *Mrs. John Clutton*, *Mrs. Milner*, *Odoratum*, *Pictum*, *Purpureum elegans*, *Purpureum grandiflorum*, *Roseum pictum*, *Roseum superbum*, and *William Downing*.

All of the varieties offered in our catalogue are hardy in the latitude of New York, and probably all of the English sorts are hardy south of Washington, D. C. It is likely that Rhododendrons are more apt to be injured in this climate by the hot sun than by frost, and consequently they should always be planted in a partially-shaded location. In planting young plants they should be set very thickly, so that the foliage almost touches; they will thrive better and make a handsomer appearance than if planted thinly; but eventually four feet apart will be close enough for the plants to stand, so that the plants that are to remain permanently in the bed should be planted first, and then the bed filled with others. These can be transplanted to other parts of the grounds from



LODGE AT MR. LOUIS LORILLARD'S.

year to year as the plants become too thick. A very important thing to do in the culture of Rhododendrons is to remove the seed capsules immediately after they are done flowering, as nothing injures them so much as to allow them to ripen seed. As far as we know the Rhododendron is entirely free from disease of any kind or attacks of insects, and after the first season requires no attention at all except the removing of the seed vessels. If desirable, they may be freely pruned, but as a rule they are most beautiful when allowed to grow uncontrolled.

Second only to the Rhododendrons for the decoration of lawns, pleasure grounds or shrubberies are the Ghent or Hardy Azaleas, which are very freely used at Newport; and, although not possessing the vigorous growth or grand appearance of the former, they can, nevertheless, claim equal attention from the brilliancy of their flowers, which combine nearly all colors from scarlet to rose-pink, white, orange, yellow and striped, and they possess the additional charm of delightful fragrance. Their blooming season continues through the months of May and June, thereby rendering them most desirable plants for admixture in clumps of Rhododendrons or other shrubs. The *Azalea mollis* is a new species from Japan with large and abundant beautiful flowers that cannot fail to gain in popularity every year, and, although considered



POND LILIES WITH HARDY HYDRANGEAS IN THE BACKGROUND.

FLEMING BREWSTER-ALLEY-N.Y.

hardy in the open ground, they are all the better for being protected in the winter in the manner suggested for Rhododendrons.

Also on The Cliffs is the new house and grounds of Mr. Robert Goelet, where the hardy herbaceous plants are more freely used than any place in Newport. The planting is too new to give its full beauty, but it is well done and is already showing some fine effects. Of these a large mass of *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, among which are planted great numbers of *Hemerocallis flava*, is the finest. The greenish white of the Hydrangeas and the bright clear yellow of the Hemerocallis make a most unique and pleasing blending of color. On the same grounds a mass of *Campanula turbinata* shows how well this old favorite of ours is deserving of popular recognition. All of the Hairbells are beautiful, and none more so than this charming dwarf variety with its profusion of delicate blue flowers which cover as long a season as any of the bedding plants. The plants here are all arranged in borders which almost completely encompass the grounds. Some places the borders are fifty feet or more across, with long narrow arms extending far out into the lawn, but all the outlines are curved and graceful, and the effect when they will have attained their growth cannot fail of being fine. Not far away is Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's place. The house is a fine old-fashioned one in the English country style, is also built on different levels and the lawn made to conform to them. A mass of shrubbery planted at one end of the house gives the needed relief from formality. The grounds have been intelligently handled and make a pleasing landscape picture, the details of which are very fine. One of these we have shown in our illustrations. The effect of the vines (*Tropaeolum*) on the building we think very fine, and well illustrates that taste more than the rarity of the plants used contributes to the beauty of gardens. To our mind the place of Mr. George Henry Warren, though quite unpretentious, is a very fine one. A fine open lawn, a superb specimen of the American Elm isolated, and the large outside chimney completely covered with *Ampelopsis Veitchii* are its most noticeable features. Indeed, the Japanese or Boston Ivy, as it is commonly called, is one of the features of Newport, and nothing is so fine for covering walls or houses, and nothing has such fine autumnal colors—its crimsons, bronzes and golds are beyond description. Equally prominent are the Hardy Hydrangeas and Hollyhocks. It is difficult to get too much of the stately and picturesque beauty of Hollyhocks, but Newport might spare a large percentage of its Hydrangeas to less-favored localities to the mutual advantage of both. Mr. C. C. Baldwin's place on Bellevue Avenue is a fine example of what can be done with comparatively small grounds. At the junction of two streets, the planting is so managed as to partially hide them, and the largest open space possible given to the lawn with a few fine Conifers at one side and end. If Mr. Baldwin will allow us to suggest that he gather his Dahlias together in groups and throw away the stakes, he will remove the one blemish of a very fine garden picture. Speaking of Dahlias, we have never seen the single varieties finer than at Newport. Among the summer-blooming tubers there is nothing more beautiful or decorative. They are greatly superior to the double varieties in every respect, in color, form, gracefulness, and whether considered as cut flowers or for picturesque effect on the lawn or in shrubbery they are worthy a high place in our regard. One of the prettiest of garden scenes is the little pond of Water Lilies and its surroundings on the grounds of Mr. Hodgson, the florist on Bellevue Avenue. As a rule, small bodies of water are objectionable, but here it is most skillfully treated. A mass of shrubbery on one side, a path opposite, a group of Hydrangeas in the background, and the banks of the pond so naturally arranged,



AURATUM LILIES AND HARDY HYDRANGEAS.

all combine to make a fine bit of gardening, which our illustration shows far better than we can describe. Small ponds of stagnant water are not a desirable addition to any grounds, but many places admit of the free use of aquatics, and where they can be used nothing has greater qualities of picturesqueness. The superb Egyptian Lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum*), which is as easily grown as our common Pond Lily, the pink and blue varieties of the Pond Lily and the noble Japanese Irises, which may be treated as semi-aquatics, are a few examples of the wealth in this class of plants. The *Hibiscus moscheutos*, which grows so abundantly in some of the Jersey swamps, is well worthy a place in any collection of aquatics. I think the great masses of its rose-colored bloom in the Newark Meadows are easily among the finest floral sights I ever saw. We caught but a partial view of Colonel John Hare Powell's grounds when driving past, but this glance revealed such surpassing loveliness that we sent a photographer there afterward, and one of the views taken is the frontispiece of this article. The dead trunk of a tree covered with Trumpet Creeper and Clematis Jackmani the Clematis in full bloom, made a most beautiful object. The original cost of planting these was perhaps two dollars, yet the loveliness of the effect produced could not be equaled by the most lavish expenditure on bedding plants. What possibilities of beauty there are in the climbers when used in a free and natural way! The Clematis family alone, if freely used, would redeem the most formal garden. Not only the large-flowered varieties with their masses of pink, purple, or white bloom, each flower like a large butterfly, but the small-flowered sorts as well, such as *Clematis vitalba*, *Clematis flammula*, and *Clematis viticella*, which literally produce showers of odorous white. Fine trees there are in abundance at Newport, and nowhere finer than at Oak Lawn, which belongs to the estate of the late Charles H. Russell, Esq. A Weeping Oak is the finest specimen I ever saw, and there are many noble Purple Beeches. A large *Salisburia adiantifolia*, the Ginko or Maiden Hair Tree, is of much finer form than that tree is usually seen. The Fern-leaved Beech is a notable and noticeable tree at Newport. There is a fine specimen of it in the grounds of Redwood Library, and, being in such a prominent position, cannot escape the attention of the visitor to Newport. It is really a tree of very great beauty, and should have a far greater recognition. Among the beeches are many of our finest lawn trees. The Common Beech of the woods is a fine tree, and the Weeping Beech is one of the most strikingly-picturesque trees grown. The place of Mr. Ruthven H. Pratt is a good example of what can be done on a city lot. The house lines are but a few feet from the sidewalk, yet the effect produced is suburban and good. The walls partly covered with *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, the lot surrounded by a neatly-kept Privet hedge, a mass of shrubbery at one end of the house, and two large *Hydrangea Hortensia* in tubs on either side of the entrance steps are the horticultural features. *Hydrangea Hortensia* is quite as common at Newport as *Paniculata*. It is not quite hardy, but is grown in tubs or protected in the open ground, and it is well worth the little trouble of either these methods to have its grand display of bloom in the summer. There are hundreds of splendid specimens at Newport; one notably fine one we photographed on Mr. Louis Lorillard's grounds. It was over six feet across and had over two hundred immense blooms that were six or seven inches in diameter. The hedges and stone walls of Newport are a feature worthy of note. The hedges are almost all California Privet, and the walls very often covered with *Ampelopsis Veitchii*,



A BIT OF MR. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S GARDEN.



HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF MR. GEORGE HENRY WARREN.

and either method of inclosing grounds is preferable to fences of any description. The California Privet makes an excellent hedge, but nothing, to our mind, equals a hedge of our Common Wild Hemlock. It is of the richest, glossiest green at all times, and, while making the closest, compactest of hedges, preserves a gracefulness not obtainable with any other hedge plant. The Hemlock is a fine tree also as a specimen, and we know of no reason why it should not have a greater popularity, except perhaps it is native. This does seem to be an objection in the minds of some people, and the fact that a tree or shrub came from Europe or other distant land adds greatly to its attractions. It is a mistake to ignore our native trees, many of them as fine as anything that grows on the globe, and, other things being equal, the native tree should often be given preferment, as it will generally reach its highest development in its natural home.

In so brief a paper, I can only hint at the beauties of Newport gardens, for there are scores of them, any one of which is worthy of a longer article than this. I had but a few days in Newport, and could only catch glimpses of the hardy gardens, for, unlike the gardens of ribbon and carpet beds, one must see them daily throughout the season to fully realize their ever-changing beauties. But these glimpses were enough to confirm what was an earnest belief before—that the garden of hardy flowers is incomparably the most beautiful of all.



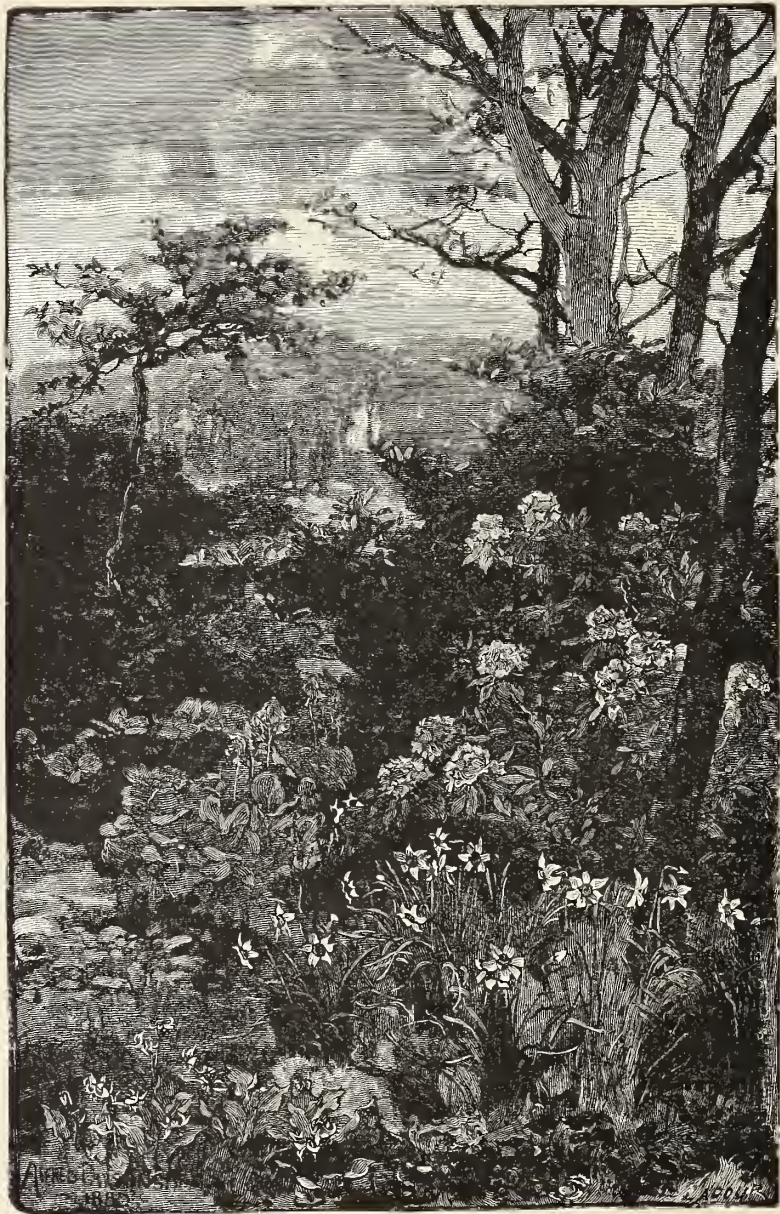
Hardy Plants of the Easiest Culture.

THERE are many hardy plants of such easy culture that once planted they are pretty well able to take care of themselves ever afterward; though of course there are none that will not repay in increased vigor and beauty any care that may be given them. All have seen how Pæonies flourish in old-fashioned gardens where no attention is given them at all, and where they were planted by a past generation. Equally independent of high culture are the rarer Tree Pæonies, which are easily among the grandest of all hardy plants. All varieties of Hemerocallis (Day Lilies) thrive in any position and under any treatment; great patches of them in the grass that have not been disturbed for years is a common sight. The same may be said of the Trumpet Major, the Poeticus, and many other varieties of Narcissus which should be planted in the fall and are admirable for gardening in the grass and the wild garden. The Tiger Lilies, both double and single, and all varieties of Elegans (Thunbergianum) I have found to thrive under any treatment, and the hardier varieties of Rhododendrons once established will look out for themselves, and my neighbor has proved that they can withstand the ravages of his cows and still treat him to an annual display of bloom much greater than he deserves. All varieties of German Iris will stand any sort of treatment and so will the splendid Japan Irises (*Iris kampfieri*), except that of being planted in the shade, although they prefer a heavy, moist soil. Single Hollyhocks, which, to me, are more beautiful and picturesque than the double, thrive anywhere and renew themselves annually from both seed and root in a way that makes an ugly, barren bank, which I pass on the way to my office, an object as beautiful as any I have seen. Almost all the species of Hardy Phlox are showy and beautiful under neglect, but the taller-growing ones so well repay any care that it is a shame to give them anything but the highest culture. *Yucca filamentosa*, *Hyacinthus candicans* and the Tritomas are highly-decorative plants when isolated in the grass, and will thrive in almost any situation, and the Oriental Poppies seem only to do well when planted in the poorest soil and left entirely to themselves. Sweet Williams are old garden flowers that everybody knows are of easy culture, and the Hardy Sunflowers once planted need never be thought of again, and are most effective when planted in the wild garden. The same may be said of the Hardy Asters, and their bringing such a profusion of bloom after most other flowers are done makes them very desirable.

Helpful Books.—Among the best of these is Reynolds Hole's "Book About Roses," and indeed one of the most delightful books I have ever read on any subject. Its best use is the inspiration it is to one's highest efforts, although its cultural directions for roses are thoroughly practical; but allowance must be made for the difference in the English climate, and we cannot here, except in the South, grow Maréchal Neil and similar varieties in the open air. While visiting the Duke of Westminster's place, Eton Hall, the head gardener, Mr. Selwood, related a very pleasing incident of this book. When Reynolds Hole wrote it he was a poor English clergyman, with a hobby for roses—nothing unusual in England. He is now a Canon in the English Church, and one of the most famous and popular of its dignitaries. He sent a copy of it to his friend, Mr. Selwood, who, of course, was delighted with it, and walking in the garden with the Duke a short time afterward, he gave him the book and urged him to read it. "No, Selwood," said the Duke, "I have no time to read books on gardening; you must do that for me." But Selwood insisted, and said he would be content if he would but read the first page. The next day the Duke called Selwood to him and said: "Selwood, I wish you would write to that man Reynolds Hole and ask him to visit me for a week or two. I want to know the man who wrote this book. I took it up to look at it as I was going to bed last night and never laid it down until I had read it through." "Hardy Flowers," "Parks and Gardens of Paris," "Alpine Flowers," "The English Flower Garden," and "The Wild Garden," all by William Robinson, are most helpful, thoroughly practical in their teaching, and written with a vigor and finish that has won fame and fortune for their author. The best of these are "The English Flower Garden," and "The Wild Garden," the latter being especially rich in its illustrations.

Another book, dealing with the humorous and philosophical phases of gardening, is Charles Dudley Warner's "My Summer in a Garden." It contains no real garden information, and is only practical, as it shows the disappointments to be expected in all gardening operations. It is a thoroughly-delightful book, and should be read by all who own a garden, also by those who don't; remembering always, however, that gardens do produce roses as well as "pusley."

Some Neglected Plants.—It is surprising that so noble a flower as the Pæony, almost rivaling the Rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom and the Rhododendron in stately growth, should be so neglected. Amateurs seem to have entirely lost sight of the many improved varieties introduced within the last few years, and our finest gardens, perfect in other respects, are singularly deficient in specimens of the newer kinds. The first point in their favor is hardiness. It may be truly said of them that they are "hardy as an oak." In the severest climates the plants require no other protection than that which they afford themselves. Then their vigorous habit and healthy growth, freedom from all diseases and insects, are important arguments in favor of their cultivation. Growers of Roses know well that their flowers are obtained by great vigilance and care. Not so with the Pæony, which, when once planted, all is done. Each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. The foliage is rich and glossy and of a beautiful deep-green color, thus rendering the plants very ornamental even when out of flower. The newer varieties produce very large, handsome, regularly-formed cupped blooms resembling large Roses. No other flower is so well adapted for large, showy bouquets. The Pæony may be planted either singly on the lawn or in borders. Where the lawn is extensive a large bed makes a grand show, almost equal to a bed of Rhododendrons. It is really a flower for the millions. We place them in three divisions: first, the *Officinalis* and its hybrids; second, *Paradoxa*. These are European, and bloom from the middle to the end of May. The third is Chinese, and blooms through June and July. A selection from the three divisions will give a fine display of flowers during three months.



COLONY OF NARCISSUS POETICUS (POET'S NARCISSUS) IN THE WILD GARDEN.

Hardy Plants and the Modes of Arranging Them.

The question of the expense of growing hardy flowers as compared with tender ones is important. The sacrifice of flower gardens to plants that perish every year has left them so poor of all the nobler plants — has, in fact, caused the expenses of the garden to go to purposes which leave it at the end of every flowering season almost generally devoid of life. We here take into account the hothouses, the propagation of plants by thousands at certain seasons, the planting

out at the busiest and fairest time of the year — in May or June — the no less necessary digging up and storing in autumn, the care in hot and cool structures in the winter, the hardening off, etc. The annual bill must not be forgotten. Now, expenditure should go toward permanent arrangement and planting, and that for the best possible reason — that very often the best things of our garden, a fine old Judas tree, or the Snowdrop tree, or a group of Thorns, or a mass of Clematis, did not really cost at first a sum that any one would grudge. Carry the same idea further and think of the enormous number of lovely flowering shrubs there are, as well as of hardy plants, and of the many tasteful ways in which we can arrange them. From the contemplation we get glimpses which open vistas of delight in our gardens. The best features of many places are those in which such permanent work has been carried out, notwithstanding the fact that all the so-called "floral decoration" for years past has prevented due attention being paid to such permanent artistic work.

Examples of Arrangements not Requiring Annual Renewal.—

Referring to the idea that as opposed to the usual way of planting the beds in May or early June and digging them up in October or November there is a much more enduring one, Mr. Thomson says: "The idea, too, that once these hardy plants are planted they will go on satisfactorily for many years without any further cultivation is one of the greatest delusions possible; for, unless the soil in which they grow is kept in good order the whole thing is a complete failure, and the vigor and display of bloom ceases to be at its best." This is a statement that admits of proof, and that the idea in question is no "delusion" any one can satisfy himself of. Perhaps the most astonishing effects from individual plants ever seen were Lilies (*auratum*) grown among his Rhododendrons. So far from frequent culture of such plants being necessary, it would be ruinous to them. The plant mentioned is not alone; it

represents scores of others equally beautiful which may be grown in the open air in the same simple way; and not Lilies alone, but many other noble flowers. A few years ago we saw nothing but round monotonous masses of Rhododendrons as soon as the flowers were past; now the idea of growing this bright-flowered evergreen shrub with the nobler bulbous and other hardy plants has spread throughout the world. It means more room for the individuals, greater and more natural beauty of form in consequence, more light and shade and grace; mutual encouragement of shrub and plant;



FOXGLOVES. (*DIGITALIS*.)

no dotting, but colonies and groups of lovely plants among the shrubs. Good preparation and some knowledge are needed here, but no necessity whatever for any but a system that may be called permanent. Overgrowth or accident will in time cause need for attention here and there, but that would be slight, and could be given autumn, winter, or spring. Properly done, such arrangements could be left for at least five years without any radical alteration. In the way above mentioned there are opportunities to grow in many large or medium-sized pleasure gardens all the nobler hardy plants introduced; but to show the full security of the position here it may not be amiss to name a few other modes of arranging flowers which do not require annual planting and digging up.

The true way for all who desire to make their gardens yield a return of beauty for the labor and skill bestowed upon them is the permanent one. Choose some beautiful class of plants and skillfully select a place that will suit them in all ways, not omitting their effect in the garden or the home landscape. Let the garden be as permanently and as well-planted as possible, so that beyond the ordinary cleaning there will remain little to be done for years. All plants will not



EVENING PRIMROSES. (OENOTHERA.)

lend themselves to such permanent plan, it is true, but such as do not may be grouped together and treated collectively — for instance, the beautiful beds or masses of Anemones, double and single; the Turban and Persian Ranunculuses, the Clove Carnation, Stocks, Asters, and the finer annuals. All these, which no really good garden should be entirely without, do not lend themselves to such treatment, but preparation for them can be made to a great extent in the autumn, winter, or spring season, and no gardener will begrudge the attention necessary for such fine things if he has not the care of many thousand bedding plants. But a great many delightful plants can be planted permanently, either allowing them to arrange themselves, to group with others, or to loom among peat-loving shrubs, which, in hundreds of places, stand bare and unrelieved. Here and there, carrying out this plan, we might have planted tufts of Tritomas and Lilies, Irises and Gladioli, and many other lovely sorts among them.

Large Beds.—One of the best reforms will be to keep away from the “rug pattern,” and adopt large and simple beds, placing singly or in groups, in positions suited to the plants they are to contain. Then these can be filled permanently, or partially so, with ease, because the planter is free to deal with them in a bolder and more artistic way, and has not to consider the necessity of making them correspond with a number of other things near them. In this way, also, the delight of flowers is much more keenly felt. One sees them relieved, sees them at different times, has to make a little journey to see them when they are not all under his window stereotyped. Roses—favorites with everybody—grouped in their different classes, and not trained as standards, would lend themselves admirably for culture and grouping with other things. For instance, we might have Moss Roses growing out of a carpet of Primroses, Tea Roses with the Japanese Irises, which require warm soils, or Hybrid Perpetuals and the varied kinds of grand German Irises that are now obtainable. Lilies of the newer and finer kinds do not merely thrive in beds of Rhododendrons, but they afford in certain gardens the grandest effects I have ever seen, whether in garden, in glasshouse, or in wilderness. Then there are many groupings which could be made by the aid of the finer perennials themselves, such as, say, the splendid Delphiniums and hardy Phloxes, choosing things that would go well together, where the plants permitted it, finishing it with fringes of some other dwarf-like plants to hide the earth and the bare spaces by carpets of beautiful hardy flowers. Other plants, such as Yuccas, of which there are now a good many beautiful kinds, are, perhaps, best by themselves; and noble groups they form, whether in flower or

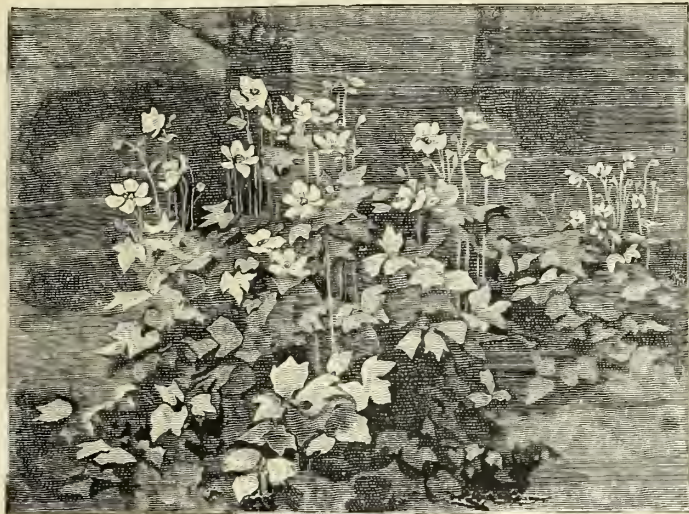


SEDUM SPECTABILE.

not. The kinds of *Yucca* that flower very freely, such as *Yucca recurva* and *Yucca flacida*, lend themselves for grouping with Flame Flowers (*Tritoma*) and the bolder autumn plants. Year by year the gardener, who is not worried to death with excessive planting in the beginning of summer by thinking over the matter and visiting extensive collections, could devise some beautiful new feature, or series of groups, and soon a place might be fairly well furnished with such. Then, by way

of relief, a few groups of the more suitable tender plants, such as Cannas and Dahlias, mixed, would add to the beauty and variety of the whole.

Waste of Effort.—No plan which involves an expensive yearly effort on the same piece of ground can ever be wholly satisfactory, and mainly because it is great waste. All plants require attention, and then all, as many know, require liberal expenditure to do them justice. But they do not require this annually. The true way is quite a different one—the devotion of the skill, expense and effort to a new spot or situation each year. The “fresh designs,” instead of supplanting those made the previous year for the same spot, should be carefully thought out and made to last for a half or a whole life-time, or perhaps generations. The right way does not exclude summer “bedding,” but it includes numerous possibilities of lovely and varied



GROUP OF THE WHITE JAPAN ANEMONE. (JAPONICA ALBA OR HONORINE JOBART.)

aspects of vegetation as to beauty, and even as to color, far beyond what is attainable in summer “bedding.” The plan attempts to make the place generally and permanently beautiful. It also particularly helps to make the skill and labor of the gardener effective for permanent good, and not to be thrown away in annual fireworks. The energy and skill wasted on this “bedding out” during the past dozen years in one small portion of many a large place would, if intelligently devoted to permanent and artistic planting of many flowers, shrubs and flowering and evergreen trees, make a garden and sylvan paradise of a small estate.

No gardening can be done without care. But I have only to appeal to the common sense of the reader in asking him is there not a vast difference between some of the beds and groups just mentioned and those which wholly disappear with the frosts of October, leaving us nothing but bare earth and nothing in it?

Flowers in their Seasons.—The main charm of bedding plants, that of lasting in bloom such a length of time, is really their most serious fault. It is the stereotyped kind of garden which we have to fight against; we want artistic, beautiful and gratifying gardens. We should, therefore, have flowers of each season, and the flowers should tell the season. Too short a bloom is always a misfortune; but a bloom may be also too prolonged. Numbers of hardy plants bloom quite as long as could be desired. Some afford a second bloom, as the Delphiniums. Others, like *Lilium auratum*, bloom one after the other for months; while the short-lived kinds, like Irises, may be well used in combination with those which precede or succeed them.

Beauty.—There is nothing whatever used in bedding out to be compared in any way—color, scent, size or bloom—to those specimens belonging to many families of hardy plants now obtainable. Those patronizing admissions of “interesting,” “pretty,” we sometimes hear, are ridiculously misplaced. There is no beauty at all among bedding plants comparable with that of Irises, Lilies, Delphiniums, Evening Primroses, Pæonies, Carnations, Narcissi, and a host of others. Are we to put aside all this glorious beauty, or put it into a second place, for the sake of the comparatively few things that merely make beds and lines of color? Let those who like bedding flowers enjoy them: but no one who knows what the plants of the northern and temperate world are can admit that their place is a secondary



PÆONIES IN THE GRASS.

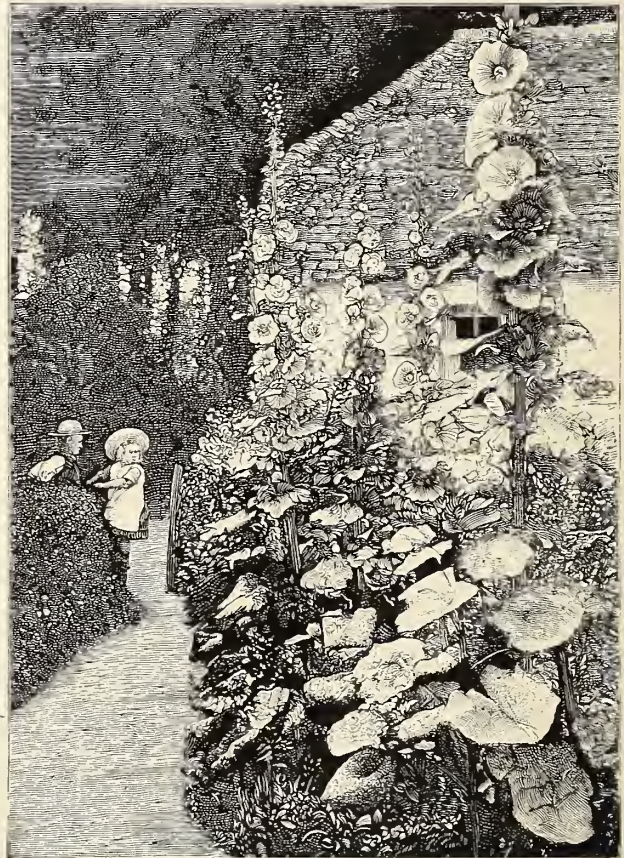


DAY LILY (HEMEROCALLIS) BY MARGIN
OF WATER.

and so beautiful that the garden may well be allowed to be a little tame later in the year in order to make room for them. I never was more struck with the utter folly of the bedding system, as usually carried out, than when passing through a road of some fifty first-class villas after a day's ramble among the woods and lanes in the neighborhood of Sevenoaks, England, toward the end of March. The cottage gardens were all ablaze with Primroses of half a dozen colors, Violets, Pansies, Daffodils, Crown Imperials, blue Anemones, purple Aubrietia, and white Arabis, and the woods and lanes were equally bright with Primroses, Violets, Cuckoo Flower, and Wood Anemones, as thick as they could find standing room in many places. The villa gardens, on the contrary, were a blank, and showed no more signs of spring than they did at Christmas. Now, Pansies raised from seeds or cuttings in May and planted so as to be just coming into bloom in November will bloom from the moment frost is over until the summer gets too hot for them, and will even, in mild winters, yield a nice little nosegay on Christmas morning. Then, beginning with the Snowdrop, there is a regular procession of floral beauty of Primroses, Daffodils, and Narcissi, Violets, Anemones, Irises, Pyrethrums, Ranunculus, Fritillarias, Tulips, yielding flowers of every hue, until by the beginning of June we reach the flowering time of the Lilies, the summer-flowering Irises, the Campanulas, the Gladioli, the Columbines and Delphiniums. If we turn to autumn, what splendid things are the Japanese Anemones, the Phloxes, Senecio pulcher, and the Chrysanthemum, the last thriving so well in towns. The choice is, whether will you have your garden occupied during a third of the year by a few families of plants — not

one, much less that only this poor phase of gardening should be the leading one in America. It is the simple fact that there is nothing among tender things equal to Windflowers — Anemones in many kinds, flowering in spring, summer and autumn; Flame flowers (Tritoma), superb in autumn; Columbines; Hair-bell (Campanula); Delphinium — no blue or purple flowers equal to these when well grown — some being 8 feet, 9 feet and 10 feet high; Day Lilies (Hemerocallis), fragrant and showy; Everlasting Peas, several handsome kinds; Evening Primroses (Ecnothera), many bold and showy kinds; Pæonies, many both showy and delicate colors, and some fragrant; Phloxes, tall and dwarf, in many kinds; Potentillas, double; Pyrethrums, double and single; Ranunculus, double and single, and the many fine species; Rudbeckia, and all the noble autumn-blooming Compositæ, of which Helenium autumnale grandiceps may be taken as the type; the large blue Scabious and the smaller kinds; the Larkspurs, charming in color; Spiræes, plummy white and rose colored; the Globe flowers, fine in form and glowing in color; Lilies, in superb variety, some attaining a height of over 8 feet in the open air; Polyanthus; colored Primroses; double Primroses; Auriculas; Wallflowers, double and single; Meadow Saffrons, double and single, various; Camassias, several fine hardy kinds; Crocuses, many kinds, both of the spring and autumn; Scillas; Gladioli; Snow Flakes; Grape Hyacinths; Narcissi in splendid variety, and quite happy in our coldest springs or heaviest rains; Tulips, fine old florists' kinds, and seedlings from them for border culture; Yucca, free-flowering kinds; Alyssums; Aubrietias; Thrifts, in variety; Carnations and Pinks, Dielytras, Veronicas, Cornflowers, Foxgloves, Rhodanthes, Lupines, Stocks, Asters; the Great Scarlet and other Poppies, single and double.

Blank in Spring and Summer.—The greatest loss suffered by those who adopt the bedding system is the complete exclusion of the spring and early summer flowers. These, with the exception of a very few, are thoroughly hardy



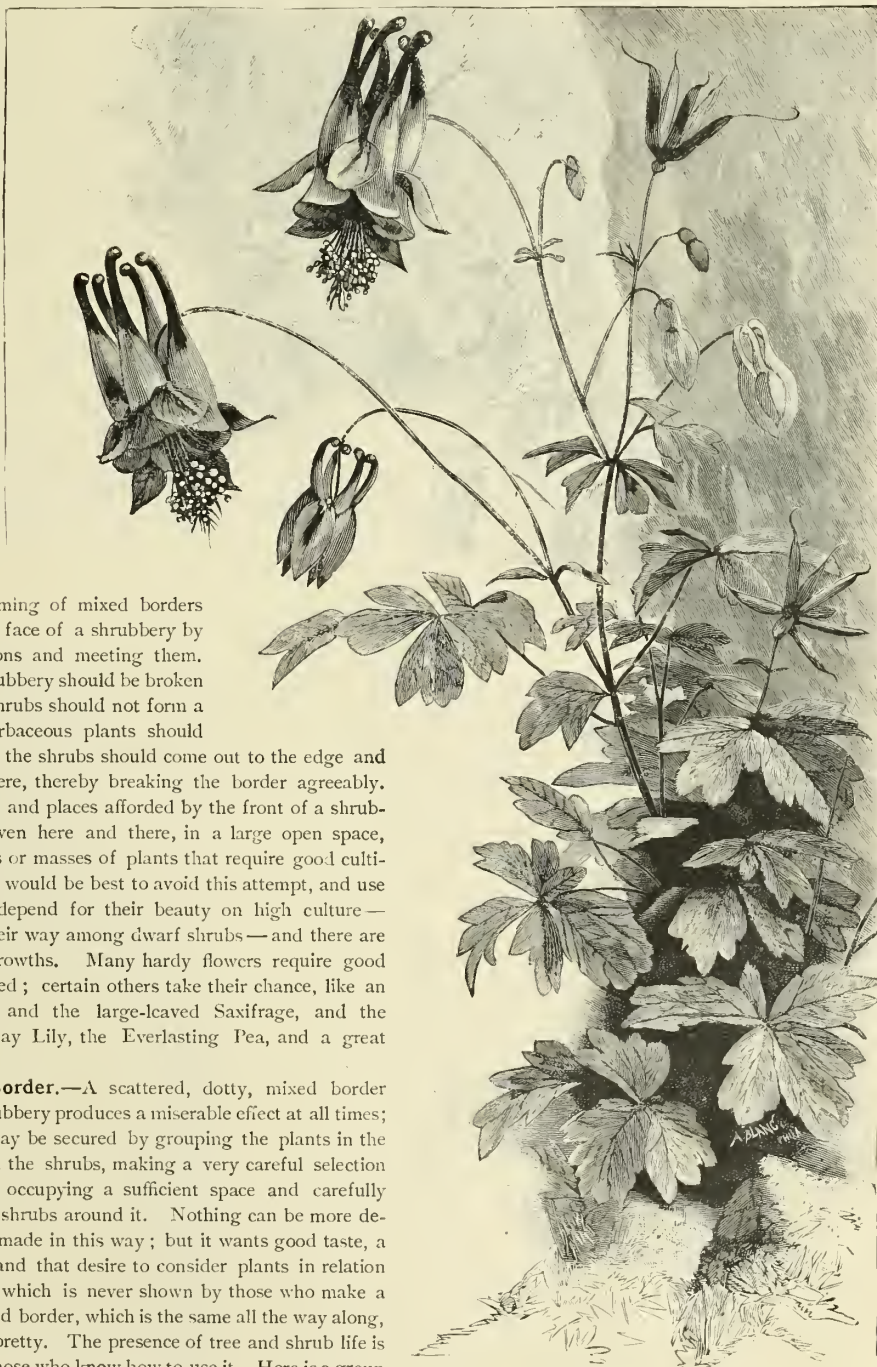
SINGLE HOLLYHOCKS IN COTTAGE GARDEN.

particularly distinguished for beauty, which may bloom well or not and present as little variety as possible—or, will you have your garden a home for a selection of the most varied and beautiful of Nature's floral productions, presenting a continual succession of lovely and ever-changing forms and colors during three-fourths of the year?

Flower Borders.—The usual way, then, in which people generally attempt the cultivation of hardy flowers is in what is called the "mixed border." This sort of garden may be made in a variety of ways, and its success to a great extent will depend upon how it is made, and scarcely less on the position in which it is placed. Frequently it is made on the face of a plantation of trees and bushes which rob it. The roots of the trees and shrubs will, of course, occupy the ground, and there is less for the plants. These plants in their turn require deep digging; the trees and shrubs will be injured by this operation. Therefore, while the effect of a good shrubbery as a background to a mixed border is very good, the result from a cultural point of view is bad, because of the double call on the soil, so to say; yet

one of the most charming of mixed borders can be made on the face of a shrubbery by accepting the conditions and meeting them. The face of such a shrubbery should be broken—that is to say, the shrubs should not form a hard line, but the herbaceous plants should begin at that line, and the shrubs should come out to the edge and finish it here and there, thereby breaking the border agreeably. The variety of position and places afforded by the front of a shrubbery is delightful. Even here and there, in a large open space, one might have groups or masses of plants that require good cultivation, but generally it would be best to avoid this attempt, and use things which do not depend for their beauty on high culture—which, in fact, fight their way among dwarf shrubs—and there are a great many such growths. Many hardy flowers require good culture to be appreciated; certain others take their chance, like an evergreen Candytuft, and the large-leaved Saxifrage, and the Acanthus, and the Day Lily, the Everlasting Pea, and a great many others.

A Shrubby Border.—A scattered, dotted, mixed border along the face of a shrubbery produces a miserable effect at all times; whereas a good one may be secured by grouping the plants in the bolder spaces between the shrubs, making a very careful selection of good things, each occupying a sufficient space and carefully studied as regards the shrubs around it. Nothing can be more delightful than a border made in this way; but it wants good taste, a knowledge of plants, and that desire to consider plants in relation to their surroundings which is never shown by those who make a labeled, "dotted," mixed border, which is the same all the way along, and in no place looks pretty. The presence of tree and shrub life is a great advantage to those who know how to use it. Here is a group of shrubs over which we can throw a delicate veil of some pretty



COLUMBINES. (AQUILEGIA.)



GROUP OF NARCISSUS IN PROPERLY-SPACED SHRUBBERY.

and trees: and so proceed, artistically, making groups and colonies, considering every point, never using a plant which you do not know and enjoy the effect, and arranging the place so that with cleaning it may last for years with such slight changes as new additions to your stock may require.

This border plan is capable of considerable variety, depending on whether we are dealing with an established and tall shrubbery, a medium one of flowering trees and ordinary shrubs, or a very choice plantation of flowering Evergreens and Rhododendrons. In the last case, owing to the soil and the neat habit of the bushes, we have excellent conditions in which good culture as well as an effective arrangement is possible. One can have the finest things among them—that is to say, if the bushes are not jammed together. The ordinary way of planting shrubs is such that they grow together, and then it is not possible to grow flowers between them, nor can one see the very shape of the bushes, because their forms are lost in one solid, leafy mass. In growing fine things—Lilies or Cardinal Flowers or tall Evening Primroses—among fairly-spaced bushes, we effect a double purpose—we form a delightful kind of garden, we secure sufficient space for the bushes to show their form and habit, and we get some light and shade among them. In such plantations one might in the back parts have “secret” colonies, so to say, of lovely things which it might not be desirable to show on the front border, or which were the better for the shade and more perfect shelter that the front did not afford.

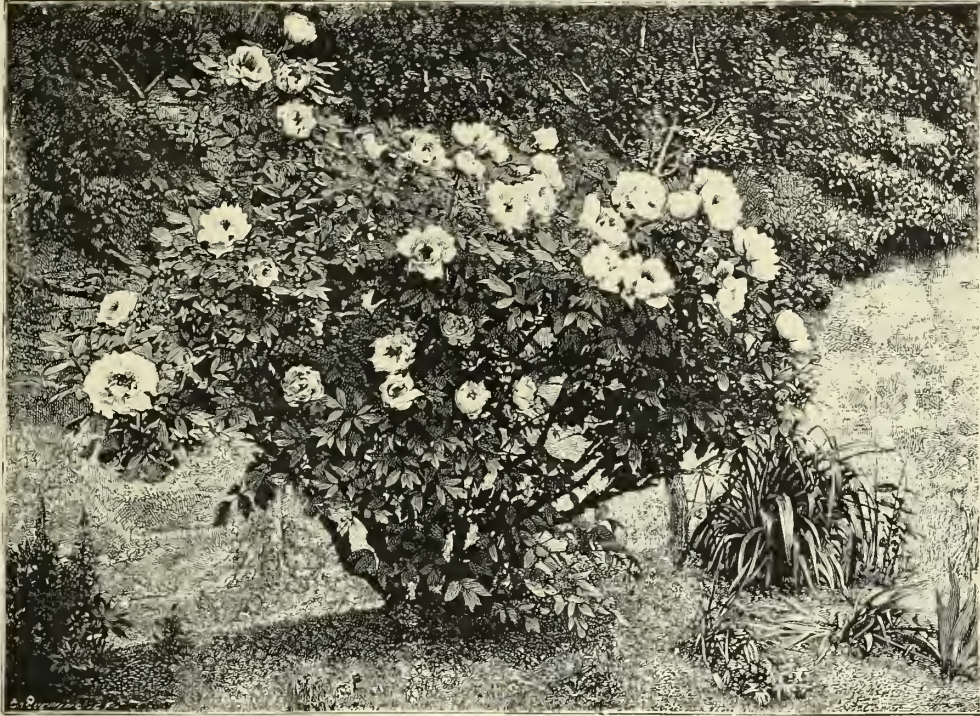
The Flower Border in the Fruit or Kitchen Garden.—

In this we have the original and perhaps the commonest form of mixed garden—the borders in the kitchen garden or the fruit garden, as the case may be. This kind of border is very badly made, but it may be made the most delightful thing conceivable. The plan is to secure from 6 to 12 feet of rich soil on each side of the walk and cut the borders off from the main garden by a trellis of some kind. The trellis may be strong iron or galvanized wire, or perhaps, better still, of simple, rough wooden branches—uprights topped by other branches of the same kind. Any kind of rough permanent trellis will do, from 6 to 9 feet high. On this rough trellis, appropriately used, we have the opportunity of growing the climbing Roses and Clematis, and all the choicer but not too rampant climbers. Moreover, we can grow them with all their natural grace along the wires or rough branches, or, still better, up and across our rustic wooden trellis, and the Rose and Clematis may show their grace uncontrolled. We fix the main branches to the supports and leave the rest to the winds. Here, then, we have the best opportunity for the finest type of mixed border, because we have all the graceful climbing plant life we desire in contrast with the plants in the border. There are opportunities for making borders in front of evergreen hedges. In fact, there is scarcely a place in which sites and situations may not be made available. The true art of gardening is to adorn and make the most of the situations we have; the opposite, and the much commoner, way is to suppose that we cannot make much of what we have, and therefore must go to extraordinary expense to create conditions and

creeper that would look stiff and wretched against a wall; here is a shady recess beneath a flowering tree. Instead of following it up in the ordinary gardening way and making a shrub wall or bank of plants, keep it for the sake of its shade. If any important plants will not grow in it, cover the ground with Ground Ivy, which will form a pretty carpet, and through the Ground Ivy dot a few wild Ferns. In front of this only use low plants, and thus we shall get a pretty little vista, with shade and a pleasant relief. Next we come to a bare spot of 6 or 7 feet or so on the margin, covering it with a strong evergreen Candytuft, and let this form the edge. Then allow a group of Japan Quince to come right into the grass edge and break the margin; next a carpet of broad-leaved Saxifrage, receding under the near bushes



YUCCAS.



TREE PEONIES.

situations supposed to be necessary for us. We should not so much follow an idea because we have seen it carried out somewhere else, but rather develop features that suit the ground and all the surroundings.

General Directions.—Mixed borders may be made in a variety of ways; those interested in them will do well to bear in mind the following points: Select only good plants; throw away weedy and worthless kinds; there is no scarcity of the very best. See good collections, and consult good judges in making your selection. Place borders where they cannot be robbed by the roots of trees; see that the ground is thoroughly prepared, and rich and deep enough — never less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of the best friable soil. The soil should be so deep that in a dry season the roots should seek their supplies far below the surface. On the making of the border depends, in fact, whether the vegetation will be noble and graceful, or stunted. If limited to one border only some variety will be necessary to meet the wants of peat and moisture loving plants. In planting, plant in groups, and not in the old dotting way. Never repeat the same plant along the border at intervals, as is so often done with favorites. Plant a bold, natural group of it, or two or three groups if you must have so many. Do not be particular to graduate the plant always from the back to the front, as is generally done, but occasionally let a bold and sturdy plant come toward the edge; and, on the other hand, let a little carpet of a dwarf plant pass in here and there to the back, so as to give it a broken and beautiful, instead of a monotonous, surface. Have no patience with bare ground. Cover the border entirely with dwarf plants; do not put them along the front of the border only, as used to be done. Let Hepaticas and double and other Primroses, and Saxifrages, and Golden Moneywort, and Stonecrops, and Forget-me-nots, and dwarf Phloxes, and many similar plants, cover the ground everywhere — the back as well as the front of the border — among the tall plants. Let these little ground plants form broad patches and colonies here and there by themselves occasionally, and let them pass into and under other plants. A white Lily will be none the worse, but all the better, for having a colony of creeping Forget-me-nots about it in the winter or spring. The charming variety that may be thus obtained is infinite. Thoroughly prepared at first, the border should remain for years without any digging in the usual sense. All digging operations should be confined to changes and to filling up of blanks with good plants, and to the re-arrangement of ground plants. If the border is in the kitchen garden, or any other position in which it is desired to cut it off from its surroundings, erect a trellis at its back from 6 to 10 feet high and cover this with climbing plants — Clematises, Roses, Sweet Briars, Honeysuckles, or any beautiful and thoroughly-hardy climbing plants, not twined too stiffly, but allowed to grow into free wreaths. Roses of the very hardiest kinds only should be employed, so as to guard against gaps in severe winters; the old single Clematis, the mountain and the sweet autumn Clematis (*C. flammula*), as well as other single kinds, should have a place here as much as the larger forms. The trellis may be made in the usual way, of wood or iron, or in a simpler and certainly handsomer way of rough tree posts and branches. In case the soil is not very deep or not very well prepared, and the surface is not covered with green life in the way advised above, it will be well in many cases to mulch the ground by placing a couple of inches of some light, sweet dressing



FUNKIAS—SHOWING THE ADVANTAGE OF GROUPING AS COMPARED WITH THE DOTTING SYSTEM OF PLANTING.

on it in summer. When a plant is old and has got rather too thick never hesitate to move it on a wet day in the middle of August or July as well as in the middle of the winter. Take it up and put a fresh, bold group in fresh ground; the young plants will have plenty of roots by the winter, and will flower much stronger the following spring than if they had been transplanted in spring or in winter. Do not pay over much attention to labeling; if a plant is not worth knowing it is not worth growing; let each good thing be so boldly and so well grown and placed that it impresses its individuality upon all who see it.

Natural Grouping.—The mixed border, in which plants are placed in rows, each kept to a small, neat specimen, the tall-growing ones having their flower-stems tied to neat stakes, rigidly upright, is among the worst arrangements possible for hardy flowers; but not so the mixed border, in which spreading plants are allowed to form great patches a yard or two across. Take a mixed lot of Primroses and plant them in a row, and the effect is poor compared with that of the same plants arranged in one irregular clump; the same with Auriculas, Polyanthuses, Daffodils, and most other dwarf-growing things. All hardy plants will be found to have the best effect planted in some informal manner, as if in a state of nature. This does not mean that the plants are to be planted in any higgledy-piggledy fashion; this is the very reverse of Nature's arrangements. Plants, when they seed themselves, come up all around the parent plant, forming clumps and masses; but occasional seeds get blown away, or carried by birds, so that approach to a colony of any particular plant is generally signaled by the appearance of stragglers or outliers away from the principal groups. Let one thing be a feature in the several parts of the garden at one season and all the rest be subordinate. At a particular time, for instance, a corner of the garden might be conspicuous for its Phloxes, at another for its Roses, at another for its Dahlias, again for its Gladioli, for its Japanese Anemones, and so on, always choosing for the conspicuous plants those which remain in bloom for a considerable time, and keeping those subordinate whose blooming period is short. One advantage of the picturesque style of gardening is the great use that can be made of climbing and twining plants. Honeysuckles, Everlasting Peas, Clematises, Passion Flowers, and annual climbers can all be placed almost anywhere—running up poles, over trees and fences, trailing over sunny banks, or trained in rustic arches over the walks. Many beautiful climbing Roses are almost lost to our gardens because with bedding arrangements there was no place for them.

Bulbs in Large Beds.—Not only in beds in the reserve or special culture garden may we have bulbs produce a very fine effect; they are admirable for the lawn, and also for the quiet corners of the pleasure ground.



TALL DELPHINIUMS.

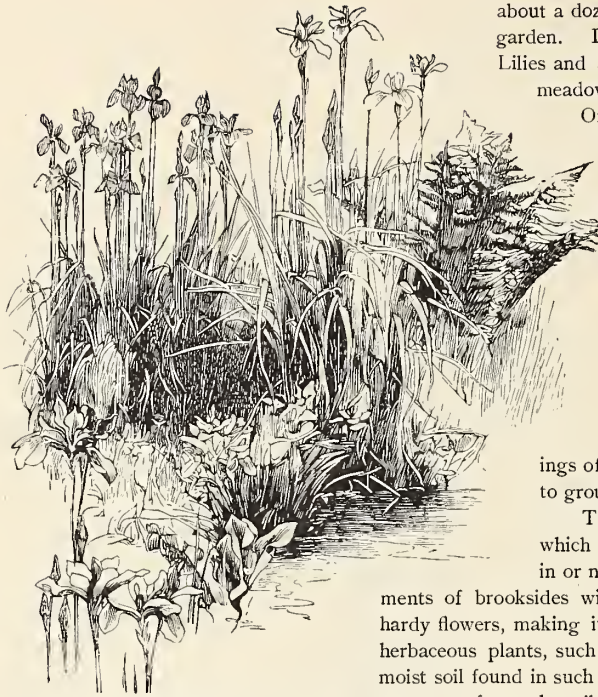
The showy beds of bulbs which are to be seen in our public and other gardens, and which come so largely into our spring gardens, are familiar to all. The kind of beds suggested here are of a higher and more permanent nature and are to be placed in positions where they may be let alone. In visiting the very interesting gardens at Moulton Grange last year I saw a bed of Tiger Lilies on a piece of quiet grass, with no other flowers near to mar its beauty. The bed was a large oval one, and the color of the finely-grown Lilies was brilliant and effective, seen through the trees and glades. In point of color alone, indeed, nothing could be better; the plants were about 6 feet high, and told well in the garden landscape, while the mass of bloom was profuse. The plants had greatly the advantage in habit and form over the usual dwarf type in point of color, which, it is claimed, is the strong one in the case of bedding plants. Many hardy flowers of the highest beauty have as good qualities as regards color if we take the same pains with them. Color on a six-foot plant must, in all ordinarily-varied gardens, be more effective than on a plant 6 or 12 inches high. But this is putting the thing in the lowest way, perhaps, for after all flowers will be judged of for other reasons, and however strict our judgment or rigid our selection the stronger and finer varieties of the Tiger Lily must find a place with us. The bed, it may be remarked, was within a few yards of a walk, and one of those little bits of turf which occur by most shrubberies, so that it could be easily examined near at hand. It is, perhaps, better so placed, because other plants of varying height and character were not brought near to confuse or weary the eye. There, in a large circular or oval bed, it can get exactly the culture good for it, and should the plant become tired of the spot, removing it to another home and replacing it with some plant of wholly different character is easy and simple. Among the most lovely beds it is possible to imagine are those of the nobler Lilies in quiet, sheltered spots. The plan admits of splendid variety, too—of the great hardy kinds alone; of the varieties of one species, say of the Lancifolium Lily, grouped together; or of the finer species mixed. Then, another series of good combinations arise from intermingling Lilies with the finer Irises, surfacing and edging the beds with spring flowers. Among Irises, *Iris reticulata* is, I reiterate, one of the loveliest of spring flowers, with its gold and purple violet-scented blossoms as brave as Snowdrops.

Bulbs in the Shrubbery.—Here the opportunities may be large for the use of the hardier and handsomer bulbs. The present overcrowded mode of forming a shrubbery should be given up by all who care for the beauty of shrubs and low trees. The many fine things among our hardy shrubs, and the good climate we enjoy in which to grow them, should make us care more about these. Grow them better, let each form a specimen, or a group, under the conditions best for it, the plants not mutilated, but well grown and furnished to the ground. Under such conditions they can never touch each other, because merely to enjoy the beauty of their form and allow each to assume its natural shape it would be necessary to have spaces between, such as do not occur in what I call the "choke-muddle shrubbery." Those spaces may be alive with bulbous flowers, carefully chosen, hardy, and beautiful. Any wide belt of shrubbery might be made into the most delightful type of garden, varied, broken, and not dug on the edge; not stiff in any part; full of flowering things as well as beautiful evergreens; the turf spreading in among them here and there, and shade loving, or shelter loving, with many kinds of bulbs happy among them, and all the better for their companionship and mutual occupation of the same soil.

Flowers in the Grass.—Look, for instance, at the wide and bare belts of grass that wind in and around the shrubberies in nearly every country place; frequently they never betray a particle of plant beauty and are merely places to be roughly mown now and then. But if planted here and there with the Snowdrop, the Japan Anemone, the Crocus, Scillas and Narcissi, they would in spring surpass in attractiveness the gayest of spring gardens. Cushioned among the grass, these would have a more congenial medium to unfold than is offered by the beaten, sticky earth of a border; in the grass of spring, their natural bed, they would look far better than ever they do when arranged on the bare earth of a garden. Once carefully planted, they—while an annual source of the greatest interest—occasion no trouble whatever. Their leaves die down so early in the spring that they would scarcely interfere with the mowing of the grass, if that were desired, but I would not attempt to mow the grass until the season of vernal beauty had quite passed by. Surely it is enough to have a portion of lawn as smooth as a carpet at all times without sending the mower to shave the "long and pleasant grass" of the other parts of the grounds. It would indeed be worth while to leave many parts of the grass unmown for the sake of growing many beautiful plants in it. Here every flower is relieved by grass blades and green leaves, the whole devoid of any trace of man or his exceeding weakness for tracing wall-paper patterns where everything should be varied, indefinite and changeful. The prettiest results are only obtainable where the grass need not be mown till nearly the time the meadows are mown. Then we may have gardens of Narcissi, such as man never dared to dream



ACONITUM. (MONK'S HOOD.)



IRIS AND OTHER HARDY PLANTS
BY BROOKSIDE.

the water it would be all the better, and for this purpose we might use Day Lilies, Phloxes, Irises, especially the Germanic form, many of the Lilies, Golden Rods, Bell Flowers (*Campanula*), Tritomas, Yuccas, Hardy Ferns, and a host of other fine things.

about a dozen years ago ; such as no one ever thought possible in a garden. In grass not mown at all we may ever enjoy many of the Lilies and all the lovelier and more stately bulbous flowers of the meadows and mountain lawns of Europe, Asia and America.

On a stretch of good grass which need not be mown, and on fairly-good soil in any part of our country, beauty may be enjoyed such as hitherto only gladdened the heart of the rare wanderer on the high mountain lawns and copses in May when the earth's children laugh in multitude on their mother's breast.

All planting in the grass should be in natural groups or prettily-fringed colonies, growing to and fro as they like after planting. Lessons in this grouping are to be had in woods, copses and meadows by those who look about them as they go. At first many will find it difficult to get out of formal masses, but that might be got over by studying natural groupings of wild flowers. Once established, the plants soon begin to group themselves in a way that leaves nothing to desire.

The brookside offers opportunities to lovers of hardy flowers which few other situations can rival. Hitherto we have only in or near such places aquatic or bog plants ; but the improvements of brooksides will be most readily effected by planting the banks with hardy flowers, making it a wild garden in fact. A great number of our finest herbaceous plants, such as Irises, *Canadense* and *Superbum* Lilies thrive in the moist soil found in such positions ; numbers of hardy flowers, also, that do not in nature prefer such soil, would exist in perfect health in it. The plants, of course, should be such as would grow freely among grass and take care of themselves. If different types of vegetation were encouraged on each side of



TRITOMAS IN THE GRASS.

Splendid Garden Effects with Hardy Lilies.



Were I restricted in my gardening operations to the use of four species of plants, then, without hesitation, I should choose Hardy Roses, Lilies, Rhododendrons and Clematis. Lilies I should give a second place in importance, Roses the first; but if I consider results in proportion to labor and expense then Lilies should have the first place. And in every garden these four plants should predominate, should be relied upon for the grand effects, while a hundred hardy plants and bulbs, with the better annuals, would make a garden fairly entrancing from earliest spring until winter. Nor should the tender bulbs be excluded, like the Gladioli, that give so much beauty for so little expense and labor and that can be as easily stored and kept during the winter as potatoes. I think the grandest floral effect I have ever seen was made by a large group of Auratum Lilies planted among Rhododendrons on the grounds of Miss Wolfe, at Newport, R. I. The plants were six and seven feet high, and had on each stalk from ten to thirty magnificent flowers. The dark green of the Rhododendrons made a bold relief for the Lily flowers, while their grand size, and the stateliness of the plants made a superb effect

at a long distance; yet the perfect beauty of the flowers challenged the closest inspection. In striking contrast to this group of Lilies, on the same grounds, was, perhaps, the largest and finest example of carpet bedding in America, in which had been used, I was told, fifty thousand plants, costing annually twenty-five hundred dollars. Yet this remarkable bed, planted as it was with the greatest skill, did not win or deserve a tittle of the admiration lavished on the Lilies, whose original cost was only a few dollars.

To get the best effects with Lilies they should be used freely, and now that the really finest varieties are to be obtained at prices not very much greater than those of bedding plants, they should be planted by the hundred, as bedding plants are; and when it is considered that their first cost is their only cost and that they do not have to be renewed annually they are really very much cheaper than bedding plants.

The numerous fine varieties of Lilies, and their adaptability to different locations, make many uses for them in every garden; in the hardy border, in beds, in groups among the shrubbery, among Rhododendrons and other evergreen shrubs, and even in the beds of Hybrid Roses, they will thrive and can be used with good effect. They can also be naturalized in the tall grass and by the brookside. But always they should be planted in groups, each kind by itself. I here give a list of the most desirable Lilies, with some suggestion of their uses, and I have named them in the order the varieties hold in my esteem, though I might more fairly have placed several kinds side by side, as it is very hard to decide which should have precedence.

I. AURATUM.

This, undoubtedly, is the Queen of all the Lilies, and for size of flower and magnificence of appearance it has no superior. The colors and markings of this species are variable, and dealers have separated the varieties, giving each a



TIGER LILIES ISOLATED IN THE GRASS.

Purpuratum has the same general habit, with very dark rose-crimson flowers; the petals are seemingly rugged with rubies and garnets and bordered with white. Punctuatum is a rare variety, differing from the others only by the delicate rose-colored spots on their pure white petals. Roseum or Rubrum—this is the most common and best-known variety. Much confusion exists in regard to its variety name. Some dealers call it Roseum, others Rubrum, many send it out under both names, the result of which is, if you buy one you have both, and if you buy both you have but one, which one it matters but little. As the color is intermediate between Punctuatum and Purpuratum it is an important variety. These four varieties fairly represent the species, and for a general display no more are required, and for a good collection neither could well be omitted.

3. CANDIDUM.

Also known as Easter or Annunciation Lily, deserves a high rank among Lilies because of its graceful habit and the stainless purity of its noble white flowers. Its proper place is in the hardy border, where it should be planted in large groups, or a long narrow border planted entirely with it is very effective. As this Lily makes a second growth in the fall the best time to transplant it is in August, when it can be obtained by the hundred at a very low rate. If planted in the spring fine flowers cannot be expected until the second season.

4. ELEGANS.

This species, also known as Thunbergianum, has several

distinctive name. The type, however, I should consider all that was required in an ordinary collection. Unfortunately, many fail with it on account of placing it in an unfavorable soil. It is quite hardy, but liable to rot unless planted in thoroughly well-drained soil. It should be planted in a partially-shaded location, and is especially suitable for planting among Rhododendrons or in groups among the shrubbery. If planted in open beds or borders the ground about it should be covered with some low-growing annual, such as Petunias, Portulacca, or Phlox Drummondii, or with hardy plants, such as the Moneyworts and Sedum.

2. SPECIOSUM.

On account of the number of its beautiful varieties, hardiness and ease of culture, this species deserves to be at the head of the list. It is suitable for large groups in the hardy border, for large beds by itself, or for groups among the shrubbery, and with some care in planting could be grown in grass that is not to be mown.

Of this species we should not consider our collection complete unless we had four varieties, viz: Præcox, a strong grower, producing, when well established, twelve to fifteen very large, pure white flowers on a single stem; the petals are regular and much reflexed, often clasping the stem; in the centre of the flower the petals are studded with delicate little projections, like crystal points. This variety differs materially from the well-known Speciosum album; its flowers are larger, more symmetrical, more freely produced, while the habit of the plant is superior in every respect.



GROUP OF AURATUM LILIES.

varieties, of which, perhaps, *Atrosanguineum*, *Grandiflorum* and *Citrinum* are the most useful. This Lily is very valuable on account of its very showy flowers, its absolute hardiness and its ease of culture. It can be used in any place where it is effective, as the conditions must be hard indeed under which it will not thrive.

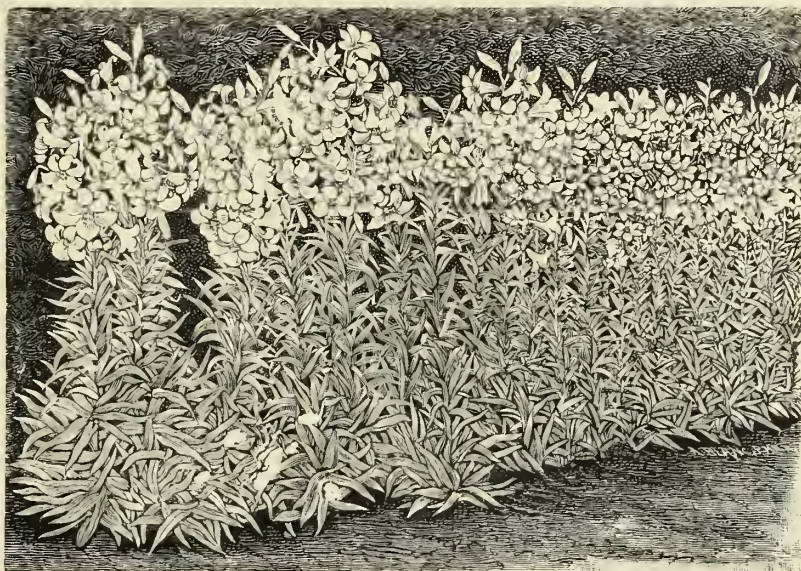
5. TIGRINUM.

Notwithstanding this is the much-despised Tiger Lily, it is, when well grown, one of the most noble and beautiful specimens in the garden. We have had single plants grow more than seven feet high, with a diameter of two-and-a-half feet, bearing in a single season more than sixty flowers, continuing in bloom more than six weeks.

There is a double variety, quite as handsome and effective as the single, and the only double-flowered Lily worthy of culture. The Tiger Lilies are most effective when isolated in groups on the grass, and especially on the edge of a grove or large shrubbery. They are also quite worthy of a place in the hardy border.

6. TENUIFOLIUM.

The earliest of all Lilies to flower in the garden, and one of the most remarkable because of its brilliant scarlet flowers, borne in terminal clusters on very slender, graceful stems, which are beautifully clothed with fern-like foliage. In my opinion this Siberian Lily is the most charming little flower imaginable. It should be planted along the edge of the hardy border or in such a location as to bring its scarlet flowers in close contact with the green of the grass.



CANDIDUM LILY IN THE BORDER.

7. LONGIFLORUM.

The long-flowered White Lily, conspicuous among Easter flowers, as it is well adapted for forcing; it also thrives well in the garden, its pure white flowers contrasting finely with the *Atrosanguineum*, flowering at the same time.

Belonging to this species is the *Harrisii*, or Bermuda Easter Lily. It is remarkable for its flowering qualities, a single bulb being known to produce over a hundred flowers. It also blooms two and three times in a season; but, coming from Bermuda, it will not withstand the severity of our winters unless extremely well protected. It is the most valuable of all Lilies for forcing, and in the greenhouse can be had in bloom for Christmas.

9. BROWNII.

Which is also known as *Lilium Japonicum*, a native of China, remarkable for its long trumpet-shaped flowers, ivory-white on the inside, and dark purple on the outside. This is usually regarded as a tender Lily and not much grown because of its liability to perish. I know of a clump of this beautiful species containing fifty or more specimens that had not been disturbed in the last five or six years, yielding annually its gorgeous flowers in the greatest profusion. I would like to say here that the grower of these fine specimens has followed to the letter the instructions I have given here, and that the grower is a woman of wealth and refinement, but who is infinitely richer in the love she has for the flowers, the results of the labor of her own hands—a labor of love that she is not willing to have performed by others.

10. CANADENSE AND SUPERBUM.

These are both native species of several varieties, all having beautiful flowers and graceful habit. They are especially valuable for naturalizing in the grass or along a brookside. They like deep and rich moist soil.

11. MARTAGON.

Or Turk's Cap Lily, is quite hardy and an easily-grown species that likes a shady situation and will thrive in the tall grass, or in an open woods, or among the shrubbery. There are several fine varieties, of which *Chalcedonicum* and *Dalmaticum* are the best.

Causes of Failure.—The principal causes of failure in Lily culture lies in overestimating its hardiness, its power to endure the rigor of our winters. It is the general opinion of those having authority to speak for the Lily that, with but few exceptions, the species are all perfectly hardy. This opinion, supposed correct, finds its way into the seedsmen's

catalogues, prominent in the "cultural instructions," and the same is found in all treatises on the Lily. So well established has this opinion become that failure wholly due to this cause is attributed to some unknown one. This opinion is founded on the fact that the species denominated hardy are natives of either cold or temperate climates. A more erroneous opinion, or one fraught with so much danger to the plant, could not be entertained. The species that are truly hardy in this climate, other than those indigenous to the soil, are but few; indeed, they are the exception, not the rule. While it is true that some species are found in the coldest parts of the habitable globe growing most luxuriantly, it is equally true that those same species grown here are not hardy to that degree which renders it safe to plant them in our borders without protection. It is but proper to remark at this time that there is no climate so severe on all bulbous-rooted plants, such as are usually considered hardy and left in the open border during the winter, as ours. This is particularly applicable to the coast from Massachusetts to Virginia, where the thermometer often indicates fifty degrees of frost when there is not a particle of snow on the ground for its protection. Here the frost penetrates the earth to a great depth one week and is entirely out the next. These constant changes from freezing to thawing cause the earth to contract and expand to such a degree as to frequently tear the bulbs in pieces. But let us be more specific. Take the beautiful little *Lilium tenuifolium*, a native of Siberia, where it is largely grown as an article of food; in its native habitat it is perfectly hardy; here it is not. Why? Simply because in its Siberian home the first indication of winter is a snowstorm that covers the ground so deeply that frost rarely, if ever, penetrates it at all; while here the earth is frozen to a depth entirely unknown there, notwithstanding their climate is much the colder of the two. The same is true of the *Lilium martagon*, the bulbs of which are largely used by the Cossacks as an article of food; with them, it is perfectly hardy; with us, in a much milder climate, it will rarely survive but a single season unless protected; and with that precaution it grows with more vigor here than in its native home.



WHITE LILIES NATURALIZED.

Protection.—The protection of a bed of Lilies is a simple and inexpensive operation. The best and most natural mulching we have ever used is a covering, say six inches in depth, of newly-fallen leaves; these kept in their places by a few brush or pieces of board. Salt or marsh hay is also an excellent protection; cornstalks answer a good purpose; in short, whatever material is the most convenient that will accomplish the purpose is the best to use.

Remedy for Wet Soil.—The next cause of failure of any great importance in Lily culture is in planting in wet situations; too much water around the bulbs in winter is about as injurious to the plant as too many degrees of frost. In situations where water covers the ground for any length of time when the bulbs are at rest they will not be likely to succeed; in fact, they will be very liable to perish. There are many gardens that are noted for their productiveness, which cannot be planted before the first of May because of too much moisture; such a one is not the congenial home of the Lily. If such a one you have, your remedy is in a raised bed; this should be at least eighteen inches above the level, and is best made in the following manner: Cover a space of the required size with stone, which should be about a foot high, and placed irregularly, leaving the space between not more than ten inches in any direction. Between the stones fill in with good, strong, rich soil, even with the tops; on this soil plant the bulbs in the manner I shall soon describe, covering to the depth of six inches. The bulbs should not be placed nearer than one foot of the edge of the bed, which should be nicely sodded and kept neatly trimmed during the summer. This bed will require mulching during the winter the same as if the bulbs were planted in the ordinary border. With these precautions Lilies of all denominations, excepting one or two, can be grown in the greatest perfection, and will reward the grower most liberally for all the care and attention given.

For the perfect development of the flower a few other precautions are necessary, although good flowers can be produced without them.

Summer Mulching of Growing Plants.—The first is to cover the bed with some neat mulching in order to keep the ground cool and moist ; this is not only necessary for the full development of the flower, but for the growth of the bulb, the plant's storehouse of food, with which it commences operations the coming season. For this purpose we should advise the use of some low-growing plant, the annual Dwarf Petunia, the Moneywort, Sedums, or any other plant that will not offend the eye and cover the ground quickly, continuing in flower the whole season. Last season we tried several rows of Longiflorums mulched with Pansies, with excellent effect.

Directions for Planting.—The next important consideration is, how to plant, and upon this much depends ; it is also a part of the work but little understood and generally neglected. To prepare a bed properly the soil should be thrown out to the depth of two feet ; in the bottom there should be at least six inches of well-rotted manure firmly packed down, upon this eight inches of good garden soil, then one inch of clean sand ; upon this place the bulbs and cover them with sand, then fill up with the same soil as below the bulb ; no manure should ever come in contact with the bulb, as it only tends to produce fungus and rot. The mission of the bulb is to sustain the plant until there is root and leaf development sufficient to carry on the work ; it is simply a storehouse of food laid up by the plant this year for the commencement of its labors the next. The plant derives its sustenance far away from the bulb, and will increase in size and strength in proportion to the amount of food in store for it until it has reached its maximum growth. It is quite as important to have the soil above the bulb rich as it is below, as most species feed near the surface through their thousands of roots thrown out from the stem just under the surface of the ground.

Time of Planting.—Our next consideration will be when to plant. This is also an important one, the neglect of which is one of the many causes of failure. The *Lilium candidum* should be removed in August, and not kept out of the earth but three or four weeks. The *Excelsum*, which belongs to the same class, does not ripen so early ; we find the better time to remove the bulb is in September. This rule will also apply to the *Martagon* and its varieties. All the other species can be taken up in October, replanted at once, or packed away in leaf mold until the ground is in proper condition for planting in spring. Bulbs should not remain dry but for a very short period ; every day they are out of the ground materially weakens them, often beyond their power of recuperation. We do not marvel that growers get discouraged in their efforts to get a Lily bed established, when we see them go to a seed store and get bulbs that have been kept in dry sawdust, or exposed in the dry atmosphere of the seed room from September until May. Such bulbs will not recover until long after the hopes of the amateur are blasted, and he has bestowed his blighted affections on some other plant. When Lilies have become established frequent removals are not desirable ; they should remain undisturbed as long as they flower satisfactorily. It is well to remove the small bulbs that form at the base of the stem in early spring and transfer them to the reserve ground to complete their growth and be ready for future use.

In conclusion, let me say that in making a selection you cannot well go wrong, for there is not a species or variety that is not worthy of a place in the garden. If you are successful in their cultivation, as you will be if you deserve to be, you will be sure to increase the number of varieties annually until you have either filled your grounds or have secured a complete collection. You will also have observed that your investment, heavy as it may have seemed at the start, has relatively been small, as plants that are steadily and rapidly increasing in number, though they may cost one dollar each when you commence, are in the end much cheaper than those that require to be renewed annually, like all of the popular bedding plants.



THE TURK'S CAP LILY—NATURALIZED IN THE GRASS.



Tropical Garden Effects.



Perhaps no feature in the home landscape strikes the observer more pleasantly than bold masses of rich, graceful and varied foliage; indeed, a single plant of noble form or graceful outline will often excite more admiration and add more real beauty to the lawn or garden than the finest bed of small blooming plants. Since good taste decreed that the ribbon line and carpet bed should occupy a subordinate position, foliage plants have been used — and often abused — to produce what are called “tropical effects.” The great difficulty has been to procure suitable material for a reasonable outlay of money. Large tropical plants are costly, rendering their general use practically impossible and in a measure compelling the use of a few tender plants which can be supplied in large quantities at a comparatively low price, such as *Ricinus*, *Cannas* and *Caladium esculentum*, all of which are excellent plants for the purpose when associated with others of diverse character, but which used alone produce a monotonous effect — precisely the fault urged against bedding plants.

This abuse of really good plants is specially noticeable in nearly all our parks and public grounds where huge “pudding-like heaps” of *Cannas* are planted in endless repetition — in most cases utterly destroying the effect intended to be made. If the want of variety in vigorous, tropical-like plants were real there might be some excuse for the lumpish and unsatisfactory result so often attained; but the impression that there is a paucity of material is not true, for among the hardy herbaceous plants we have

many majestic and massive-leaved plants, such as the *Rheum*, the *Acanthus*, the Giant Parsnip and the *Gunneras*, and the many tall, graceful, bamboo-like plants, as the great *Arundo*, the *Eulalias*, *Erianthus* and other fine things with which magnificent and permanent groupings can be made.

One point that should be carefully avoided is that of planting large masses of one species in formal beds. Geometrical lines are ignored in the gardens of Nature’s planting, and there are no better gardens in which to study the art of making groups and combinations of tree and shrub, flower and leaf — groupings that will please the eye and satisfy the most exacting taste. What we want is more diversity in our gardens. Plant a dozen, or less, of fine *Cannas* irregularly, so that the character and outlines of each individual may be seen, and as a relief to them a fine tuft of *Eulalia*, a small group of *Yuccas*, an *Acanthus* or the beautiful fern-leaved *Ferula*, isolated on the grass near them, and a clump of three or four *Arundos* as a background, and you will create an artistic and pleasing group, without stiffness or formality.

This idea — so beautifully illustrated on opposite page — possesses also other advantages. There is practically no limit to the number of fine hardy plants that may be used, or to the varied character of the picturesque groupings that can be made. Some of the hardy plants do not grow to large proportions the first season, therefore great care and judgment should be exercised in grouping and arranging them, as much time will be gained if they are well planted at first; indeed, success depends wholly on this. Vigorous growing plants are always gross feeders and should have deep and very rich soil.

The limits of this article will not admit an extended description of the many fine plants suitable for tropical groups or for single specimens. We will, however, mention a few of the most important, with some suggestions as to their uses:

Of the bamboo-like plants none are more hardy or useful than the *Arundo donax*. Nothing can be finer than this great reed when allowed to spread out into masses on the turf. The canes grow twelve to sixteen feet high and have a very distinct and striking aspect. It should be planted in deep rich soil and not afterward disturbed. A *Donax versicolor* is a variegated form of dwarfed growth, and is, perhaps, the finest variegated hardy plant in cultivation. In describing this elegant plant a well-known English authority says: “This is as well suited for close association with the choicest bedding flowers as an *Adiantum* frond is with a bouquet.” The *Eulalias* are graceful and elegant grasses, growing about six feet high, producing in autumn beautiful ostrich-like plumes. The leaves of *Eulalia Japonica variegata* are broadly margined with white. *Eulalia zebrina* is more erect in habit and is specially interesting for the peculiar form of its variegation, which is in yellow stripes or blotches across the leaf; they are very hardy, and should be planted as single specimens, or in small groups.

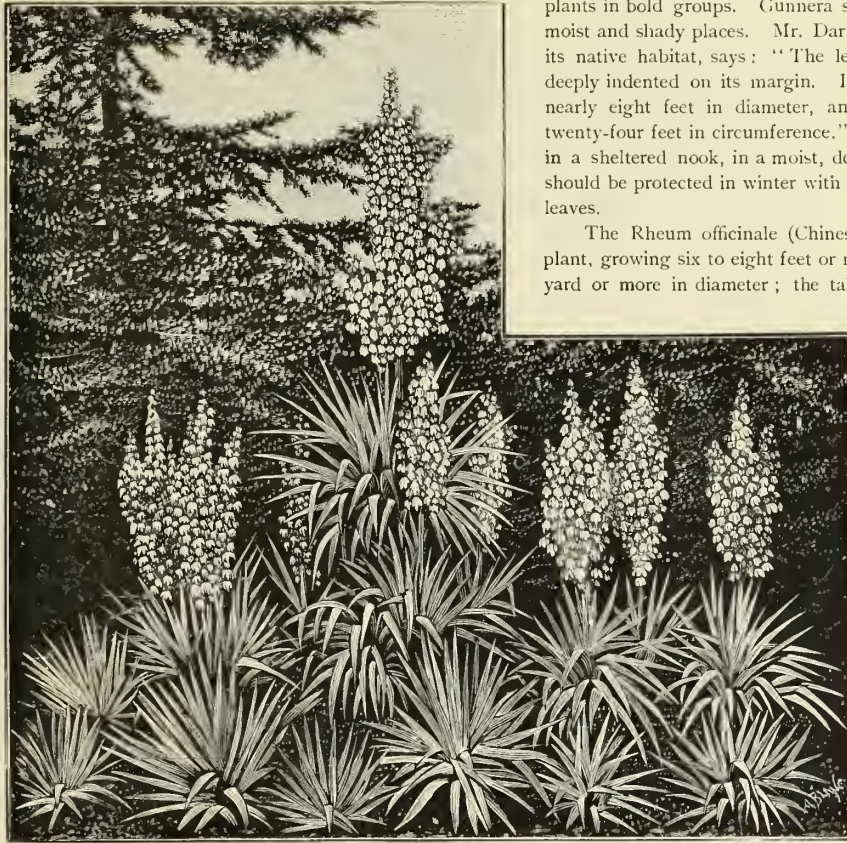
Ferula communis is a beautiful plant, growing six to eight feet high, with shining green, much-divided leaves, and when well established in good soil is equal to the most exquisite Fern. It is well adapted for isolating on the grass or planting near the margins of shrubbery. *Yucca filamentosa*, though a well-known plant, is not used nearly so much as it deserves to be. The foliage is evergreen and margined with long white filaments, making it an attractive plant at any season. The flowers are produced in large branched panicles, four to five feet high, and are wonderfully effective. They should always be planted in groups. The *Acanthus latifolius* is a plant of noble proportions, having magnificent leaves

and tall spikes of flowers. It is entirely hardy and retains its fine leaves quite late in autumn. This is an excellent plant in any position, and may be planted in the flower border or on the lawn. A fine herbaceous plant is *Bocconia cordata*. It forms handsome erect tufts six to eight feet or more in height. The leaves are large, deeply veined, and somewhat lobed or sinuated. The very numerous rosy-white flowers are borne in large terminal panicles. This plant is seen to best

effect when isolated or when associated with other fine hardy plants in bold groups. *Gunnera scabra* is a grand plant for moist and shady places. Mr. Darwin, who saw this plant in its native habitat, says: "The leaf is nearly circular, but deeply indented on its margin. I measured one which was nearly eight feet in diameter, and therefore no less than twenty-four feet in circumference." This should be planted in a sheltered nook, in a moist, deep and very rich soil. It should be protected in winter with a covering of newly-fallen leaves.

The *Rheum officinale* (Chinese Rhubarb) is a majestic plant, growing six to eight feet or more high, having leaves a yard or more in diameter; the tall flower stems are covered

with immense numbers of small white flowers—an exceedingly effective plant for the margins of shrubberies or for planting singly on the grass. The *Heracleum giganteum*, or Giant Parsnip, is a wonderfully effective perennial in spring and early summer. Few herbaceous plants rival this in size and distinctness of appearance. The flower stems grow to a height of ten feet or more, and old established plants will produce a tuft of leaves three or four yards in diameter.



GROUP OF YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

An excellent plant for naturalizing on banks or in rough places. Care should be taken to plant this in a position where it will not leave a blank, as after seeding—in August usually—the plant becomes very ragged and the leaves soon fade away. Entirely different in character to any yet mentioned is *Baptisia australis*, a native plant, growing about five feet high and from three to six feet across; the leaves are small, trifoliate and a beautiful sea green, reflecting a metallic lustre; the flowers are a delicate blue, with wings of a whitish color, and are borne in long, erect spikes. A good plant to group with some of the finer foliage plants.

There are many fine hardy plants, not enumerated here, of bold and distinct types in flower and foliage that are finely adapted for grouping together or for isolating on the grass as single specimens. The one thing essential to success is that they be well planted at first. If the soil is deeply dug and thoroughly enriched with manure they will need little or no attention afterward and will increase in size and beauty each succeeding year.

There are some tender tropical plants that may be easily wintered in a cellar or in any place where they will be secure from frost, or they may be procured annually for a very small outlay. Some of these are indispensable, and when judiciously associated with the finer hardy plants they are wonderfully effective.

The most important for our purpose is, without doubt, the great Abyssinian Banana (*Musa ensete*). When well grown this is the most magnificent of all the large-leaved plants. Some plants will grow eight to twelve feet high in a season if abundantly supplied with manure and water. The splendid leaves are long and broad, of a beautiful green, with a broad crimson midrib. There can be no finer or more effective tropical plant than this Great Banana, whether planted in groups or as single specimens, and there is no plant that will better repay all the care and attention that may be bestowed upon it.

The Cannas are popular and deservedly so; no other tribe of foliage plants supplies a greater diversity of form and color in both flower and foliage. Some of the newer kinds are remarkable for the size and color of their flowers. *Canna Ehemanii* has large, pendulous, rosy carmine flowers, nearly as large as a *Gladiolus*. This variety is specially valuable for

planting with groups of other sorts, or as a single specimen on the grass or in the flower border. *Canna gladioliflora* has beautiful pointed bluish-green leaves; the flowers are a rich light orange and are borne in great profusion.

Canna Noutonii is a fine new one, after the style of *Canna Ehemanii* in size of the flower, but of a fiery scarlet color; the flowers are very large and produced very abundantly. The leaves are lacinated and of a dark green color. Certainly this is a very desirable variety.



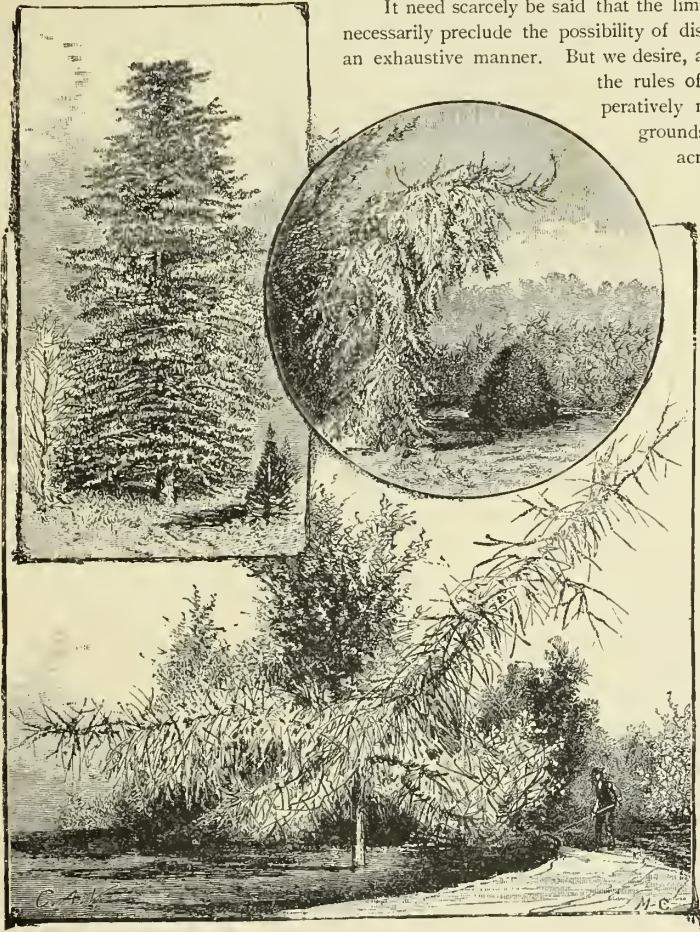
HERACLEUM GIGANTEUM — GIANT PARSNIP.

Pansies.—Favorites of all, and so easily and cheaply grown from seed that they should be used by the hundred and thousand in every suburban garden. They will not thrive during the extreme heat of summer, but bloom abundantly during the cool weather of spring and fall, and to have them in perfection during these seasons two sowings should be made—one about the latter part of August or first of September, in seed pans or shallow boxes filled with light rich soil plentifully mixed with leaf mold, and kept in as cool a place as possible. About the 10th of October the seedlings should be transplanted into a nicely-prepared bed, placing them four inches apart. This bed should be protected during the winter by a cold-frame, which can be made by driving stakes into the ground about it, and on to them nailing boards eight or ten inches wide; this should be covered with glass, that is, hot-bed sash. By spring these seedlings will make nice young plants that will commence blooming just as soon as the weather is at all mild, and can be transplanted to any place desired by the first of April, and will yield an abundance of bloom until the extreme hot weather comes. A second sowing should be made in June, and then blooming plants can be had for planting in September and will bloom until late in the fall, and if the winter be mild, almost until Christmas. By shading, the cold-frame could be used to advantage during the summer for growing the young plants.

Landscape Gardening.

It need scarcely be said that the limitations of a short article such as this must necessarily preclude the possibility of discussing so broad a subject in anything like an exhaustive manner. But we desire, as briefly as possible, to point out some of the rules of the art, the observance of which is imperatively necessary to the beautifying of the home grounds, whether it be a country place of many acres or merely a suburban lot.

That much the larger number of country and suburban places are badly planned and badly planted must be apparent to every one who possesses a cultivated eye. The cause of this is often due to false notions of economy. No one intrusts the building of a costly house to a journeyman carpenter; in all cases an architect of recognized ability is engaged to prepare the plans and superintend the construction. With regard to the grounds, this common-sense plan is not always employed; frequently the whole thing is given up to the tender mercies of some itinerant gardener, whose knowledge of tree and shrub life is confined to the narrowest limits, and who is totally unaware of the great resources of the Hardy Herbaceous Perennials. The chief aim of this class of so-called landscape gardeners appears to be the making of unnecessary roads and walks, the planting of common and coarse-growing trees where shrubs would be better, or where a carpet of grass only should exist, and to the making of hideous "designs" for flower beds. Such a method can only result in disappointment and loss of time and money. The true way is to begin right; do not commence planting hap-hazard, but secure the services of the best landscape gardener



PARSON'S SILVER FIR, WEEPING NORWAY SPRUCE AND WEEPING LARCH.

to be had, and have a map made showing the location and ground plan of the house, the accurate position of trees and shrubs already growing and the proposed improvement, roads, walks, trees, groups of shrubs, flower beds, etc. The map can be carefully studied in leisure hours and a fairly-correct idea formed of the appearance the place will present after a few years' growth. Visit the best gardens in your neighborhood and note the habit and growth of trees, shrubs and plants; this will aid materially to a correct understanding of the map.

A Good Lawn, robed with a mantle of velvety-green grass, smooth and closely mown, is an element of beauty in the landscape of the first importance. No matter how skillfully a place may be planted, or how costly the trees, shrubs and plants may be, if the grass is ragged and uncared for it will not be a beautiful place. The best way to secure a good turf on small grounds is by sodding. On large grounds this would be expensive and impracticable; but equally good results can be obtained by seeding, and the best mixture for the purpose is that in which Kentucky blue grass and white clover predominate. Grass seeds mixed in proper proportions for lawn sowing can be purchased from nearly all responsible dealers. The first operation is that of preparing the ground for the seed. Rich and deep soil is as essential for the production of a good turf as it is for flowers or vegetables. Decomposed manure should be used liberally and the ground plowed deeply and brought to as fine a condition as possible with the harrow and rake, being careful to fill up all holes and inequalities on the surface.

The best time to sow seed is in early spring, or in September, and it should be sown as evenly as possible, at the rate of

about four to five bushels to the acre. Much to the disgust of most persons, the new lawn at first generally produces a vigorous crop of weeds; these, however, are mainly annuals, and persistent mowing will soon kill them and benefit the grass. Perennial weeds, such as Docks, Dandelions and Plantains, must be cut off with a sharp knife an inch or two below the surface.

Roads and Walks should be made only where they are necessary for daily travel. For small city and suburban places they should be simply straight lines from the street entrances to the doors of the house. A good rule to observe on small grounds is never to make a curved walk where a straight one would be more convenient. The width of the walks must be governed by the extent of the ground and the character of the house; generally, four to six feet will be the proper width for the front or main walk and three to four feet for the rear walks.

On larger grounds the direction of the walks is usually determined by the natural slopes and levels of the surface; but even here decided curves should be avoided if possible. A long, straight walk would be monotonous, but the general direction should be straight, and all deviations should be made for some apparent cause that will satisfy the eye; a fine old tree or the contour of the ground will often be a sufficient reason, or a group of evergreens or shrubs can be planted so as to make a curve in the walk appear necessary. The same general rules will apply to the making of carriage roads. The road should be located where it will be most convenient—that is, the true course of the road is that which a skillful driver would take if he were driving over the unbroken ground from the gate to the main entrance of the house.

A serious mistake, and one frequently made by amateur landscape gardeners, is the laying out of walks where they are not needed. Now, useless walks are not only expensive and troublesome to keep clean and neat, but they detract greatly from the beauty of the grounds. A broad expanse of grass is certainly more beautiful than large and useless areas of gravel; and a bed of flowers relieved by bright green grass is a thousand times more charming than it would be if surrounded by gravel walks, and in dry weather is far pleasanter to walk upon. Even those walks required by the necessities of travel—and necessity is the only excuse for making a walk anywhere—should be hidden from view as much as possible.

The Arrangement of Trees and Shrubs on the lawn is a subject that usually presents the greatest difficulties to the amateur, and unless he has a good knowledge of the growth and character of trees and shrubs it would be far better to secure the services of a good landscape gardener. On small places the most common fault is that of excessive planting; the trees are so small at first that it seems expedient to the owner to scatter them pretty thickly all over the grounds. The bad results of this kind of planting are not apparent until the trees have made a few years' growth, and then a radical thinning out is seldom resorted to, as few people can be induced to cut down healthy young trees, the growing of which they have watched with so much interest.

It is by no means easy to make set rules for planting, but generally the larger-growing trees and shrubs should fringe the outer edges of the lawn, so as not to crowd out or hide from view the smaller and finer ones, which should be placed in front of them. On small city or suburban lots few, if any, large-growing trees should be used; trees planted on the street will in most cases afford sufficient shade, and much better effects can be obtained by planting the grounds with carefully-selected shrubs and hardy perennial plants. The shrubs should not be huddled together in compact, unbroken masses, as is so often done, but planted in irregular groups, forming nooks and glades and allowing room for the full development of each individual. These bays and open spaces afford precisely the proper degree of shelter for Lilies and many other fine hardy plants, which bloom in late summer after the shrubs are done flowering.

Broad, unbroken expanses of lawn should be left so as to leave open vistas from the principal windows of the house, and all unsightly views should be closed out with trees or shrubs.

Architectural Gardening of all sorts should as a rule be carefully avoided. A terrace, whether of stone or earth, is an abomination and is ruinous to the beauty as well as to the comfort and convenience of any place, except the nature of the ground be such as to render it unavoidable. A beautiful green sward sweeping up to the entrance porch is far more natural and pleasing. Fountains, summer houses, statuary and vases all come under this head. If good, they are costly; but frequently they are mere shams, made of materials that will not endure our changeable climate, and in a very short time become dilapidated and shabby. Such things, considered as garden decorations, are very seldom satisfactory and are never necessary. We freely admit that a good vase, properly placed, is sometimes very effective, but it is doubtful if they repay the daily care necessary to keep them in good condition, and, unless the vase is quite large, the plants soon



ANDROMEDA FLORIBUNDA.

exhaust the soil and present a starved and wretched appearance the greater part of the summer. We have seen a very pretty effect made by planting the *Ampelopsis veitchii* in the ground at the base and allowing it to cover completely the whole surface of the vase and depend in festoons from the top. The *Ampelopsis* clings closely, preserving the outlines of the vase, and is a simple and much more attractive decoration than a few badly-developed bedding plants.

A well-built rustic summer house is sometimes a beautiful and useful structure, if the grounds are extensive and good judgment is used in selecting the location. On suburban lots, where it must be built within a few yards of the dwelling or the street, it is a clumsy and useless object, and its room can be much more acceptably occupied by a few fine shrubs or plants.

We will now mention a few of the finer trees and shrubs. We can enumerate a few only that are indispensable, for it would require a volume to do justice to the many useful and beautiful ones which abound in Europe and America.

The Weeping Beech (*Fagus sylvaticus pendula*)—perhaps the most curious and striking tree of our zone, and one that will commend itself more as it becomes better known. The tree usually begins its growth in a great variety of tortuous directions and eventually becomes a beautiful weeper, with the appearance of an immense weight pressing its branches to the earth. Its fine masses of pendant boughs and glossy, wavy leaves do not entirely hide the occasional uncouthness of its branches until it has been a few years planted.

One of the handsomest large-growing trees is our native Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), which is a really magnificent tree, with broad, glossy, sharply-cut, fiddle-shaped leaves and beautiful tulip-like flowers, allied to the Magnolias, and, like them, difficult to transplant, unless of small size.

The Weeping Elm (*Ulmus camperdownii*) is certainly a very fine tree for the lawn. I have growing in our grounds a most handsome specimen, planted only about four or five years ago, which has completely sheltered the children



EFFECT OF LILIES PLANTED AMONG RHODODENDRONS.

from both sun and rain, under whose gracefully-drooping branches they have held their little parties upon many a warm summer's day. It is grafted upon the common Elm, six or eight feet from the ground, and forms a perfect umbrella, the branches reaching down to within three feet of the ground. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxurious mass of verdure.

Among the large-growing trees the Norway Maple (*Acer plantanoides*) should occupy a prominent place—a native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep-shining foliage and its vigorous growth render it one of the most desirable where shade is an object. Another tree suitable for a place where much space can be given it is the American Elm, a noble spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. The European Horse Chestnuts, both white and red flowered, are handsome trees of rather slow growth, but eventually attaining a large size. *Acer plantanoides aurea marginata*, a healthy variety, with some of its leaves of a pure light yellow. It makes a charming contrast with the purple-leaved trees. *Acer platinus Leopoldi*, a beautiful Maple, with conspicuously variegated red foliage, in striking contrast with the golden foliage of the last named.

Wier's Cut-leaved Maple, a variety of Silver Maple, one of the most remarkable and handsome trees, with cut or dissected foliage.

Another beautiful small tree seldom seen is *Virgilia lutea*, or Yellow Wood, one of the finest of American trees, resembling the *Robinias*, with long racemes of white, sweet-scented flowers in June.

Chionanthus virginica (White Fringe) is a small native tree, attaining a height of ten or twelve feet, with dark, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow fringe-like petals. I know of no handsomer tree when in flower. Certainly very desirable on the lawn.

In contrast to the last named is the Judas Tree, or Red Bud, a similarly small-growing tree, covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear.

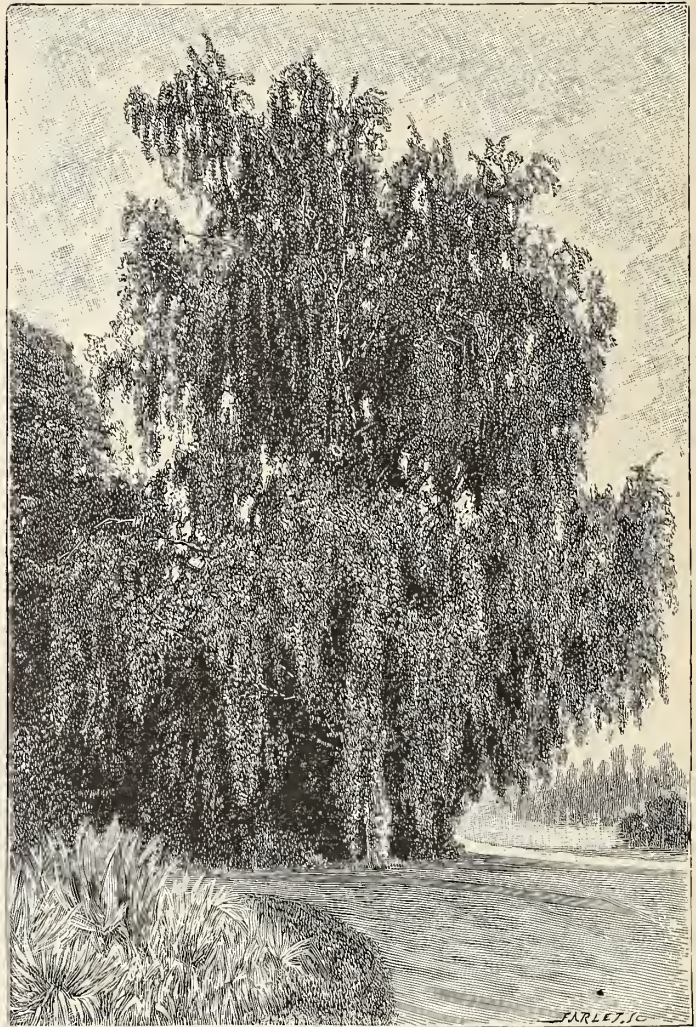
The Magnolias are all beautiful, very difficult to transplant successfully, and should be transplanted when quite small. When space does not admit having them all, I would select *Glauca*, *Soulangiana*, *Macrophylla* and *Conspicua*.

Purple Beech (*Fagus purpurea*).—This beautifully-tinted tree is a sport from the common beech found in a German forest, and is certainly one of the finest novelties among trees. In the spring its young foliage and twigs have a bright copper color, approaching to crimson. The tree does not attain to a great size, but the foliage is dense and glossy, and with its rare color it may be classed as one of the very best trees for even a small collection. In a small state in the shrubbery it has no equal, and as a standard growing on the grass, with its shapely head, which it quickly assumes, is striking and beautiful. And here allow me to say that deciduous trees with ornamental foliage are not sufficiently valued, as their merits deserve much more attention than they usually receive.

In striking contrast to the last named is the Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, the most beautiful birch in cultivation, combining elegance of form with delicate cut foliage, and its beautiful white bark makes it very effective in the winter landscape.

Young's Weeping Birch is naturally a trailer, but when grafted on a stem five or six feet high it forms a beautiful pendulous head, and its slender shoots droop gracefully to the ground. A striking contrast to the neat habit of this weeping tree is the Weeping Larch, the most picturesque and grotesque tree I know of.

Among native trees the Scarlet Oak is of rapid growth and fine outline, and is remarkable in the autumn for the brilliant scarlet of its leaves.



CUT-LEAF WEEPING BIRCH.



WEeping BEECH.

The Maiden Hair Tree (*Salisburia adiantifolia*) grows freely in almost any soil, and with its fine shaped leaves of deep rich green is a very desirable tree. As it rarely attains a great size, may be used on quite a small lawn.

The Japanese Maples, on account of their slow growth, might more properly be considered shrubs than trees, the taller varieties rarely ever attaining a height of over eight or ten feet, while some of the dwarfer sorts do not become more than two or three feet high in twenty years. They are remarkable for the beauty and the great diversity in shape and color of their leaves. No description can give any conception of the beauty of their lace-like foliage of many lovely colors—purples, pinks, and even whites, delicately and richly combined with green. The heat of midsummer dulls the lovely tints, but the young growth in June and the decaying leaves in October show wonderful and lovely variations of color.

A native tree that one rarely sees, except in the wild state, is the common Wild Crab Apple, and there is no lovelier or sweeter spring flower, with its masses of odorous pink buds and blossoms. Indeed, our woods and wilds furnish many fine flowering trees that could be well added to collections of common Poplars, Maples and Pines, usually so plentifully planted.

Aralia spinosa is a wonderfully-attractive low-growing tree, seldom attaining a height of more than twenty feet; its trunk is thickly covered with strong spines; the foliage is extremely handsome; it produces immense panicles of white flowers in August, and is really tropical in appearance.

Betula urticifolia is a weeping cut-leaf birch, deeply lacinated, and is quite handsome.

Catalpa Bungei.—This admirable tree, when better known, will certainly be in great request—for lawns and all ornamental grounds a new and beautiful tree.

Of this same family *Catalpa aurea* is a fine golden-leaved sort.

The Weeping Sophora is one of the finest of small pendulous trees. The foliage is Acacia-like, and of a remarkably soft and pleasing green, while the young branches are green and somewhat angular, so that in winter the tree has a knotted and curious look.

Gymnocladus Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree) is a small-growing tree with extremely handsome foliage; each main leaf stalk bears from four to seven pairs of compound leaves; the leaflets are of bluish green.

Cornus Floridus.—The Common White Dog Wood is too well known to require a description, but is worthy a place in almost any collection.

Cornus floridus rubra, the Red-Flowered Dog Wood, is a

The White Weeping Birch is a very graceful tree, quite erect when young, but after being planted four or five years it assumes a beautiful drooping habit that renders it very effective in the landscape.

The Honey Locust (*Gleditschia triacanthus*) is a very ornamental tree, having a semi-weeping habit, with finely-cut leaves. As a standard, towering above other things, it shows to the best advantage. The shiny character of its growth is a distinctive feature, and when the sunshine strikes its long pendulous pods of reddish brown they light up the landscape in a very pleasing manner.

Liquidamber styraciflora (Sweet Gum) shows at its best when growing by itself in a sunny spot, especially if backed up by green trees. In autumn the leaves are a bright red tint, and remain so until hard freezing destroys their beauty. An occasional plant among the shrubs is effective in autumn.

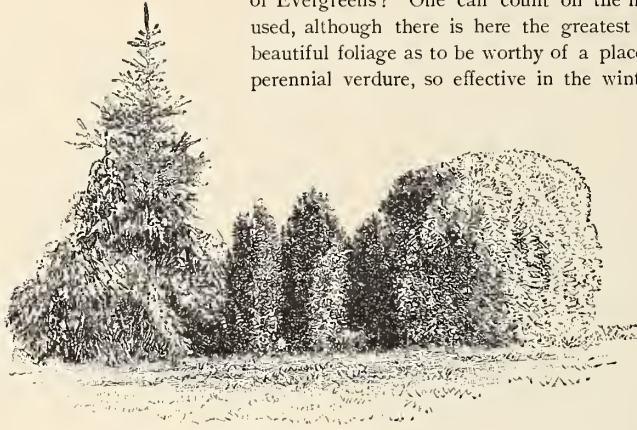


JAPANESE MAPLE.

beautiful novelty, and should not be omitted in a selection of fine trees. The tree is very similar to the preceding, excepting that the flowers are bright pink.

The Hawthorns are beautiful low-growing trees with pretty foliage, and producing myriads of flowers, which, with their bright foliage, form a handsome picture.

And if but little is known of the rarer deciduous trees, what shall we say of the Conifers, or Evergreens? One can count on the fingers of one hand the varieties that are commonly used, although there is here the greatest wealth of variety, and some of such fine form and beautiful foliage as to be worthy of a place in the conservatory, and then they are, with their perennial verdure, so effective in the winter landscape.



GROUP OF EVERGREENS.

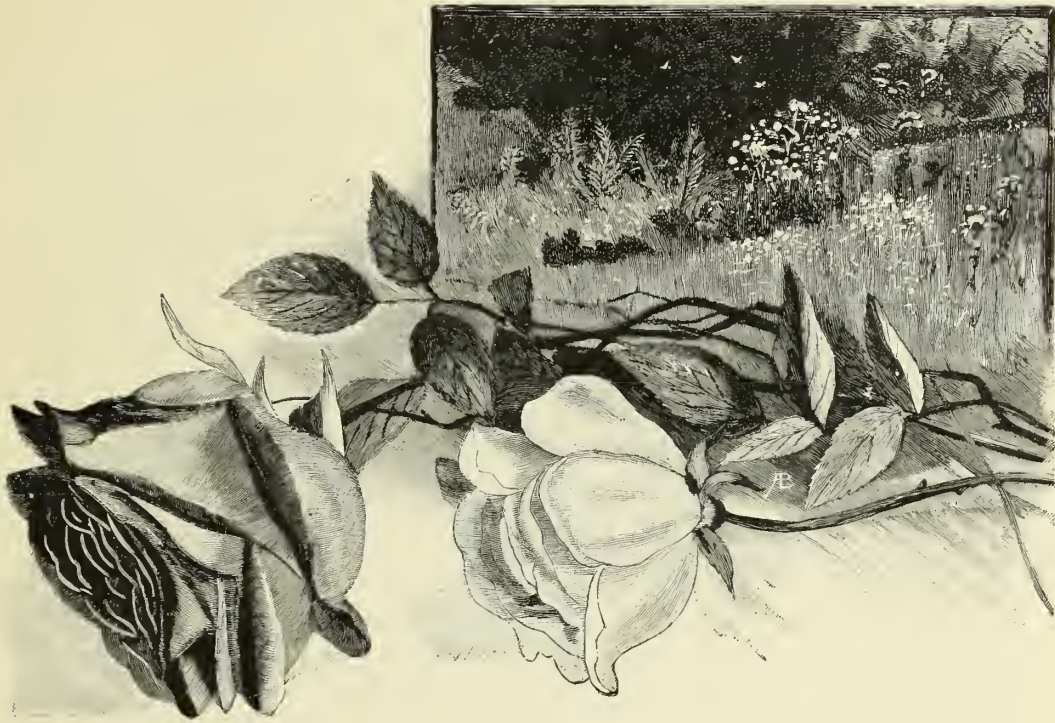
The *Andromeda floribunda* is a charming dwarf evergreen shrub; it is difficult to propagate, and therefore scarce. The leaves resemble those of the Privet in size and form. Flowers produced in great profusion in May and June, in racemes well projected beyond the leaves. *Daphne cneorum* is an evergreen dwarf shrub or trailing plant of great beauty. The flowers are a bright pink color, and are freely produced in spring, and again in September.

All are familiar with the Norway Spruce, which is so plentifully planted, but how many have seen the weeping form of it, with its graceful abandon, which is simply beautiful, and its peculiar and effective drooping habit?

Or how many have seen the Weeping Hemlock, which is the choicest of evergreens, and makes a beautiful evergreen fountain?

Now, there are two grand evergreens that no collection should be without. One of these, Parson's Silver Fir, is shown in our illustration. Everything about its appearance is solid, rich, and picturesque, the masses being peculiarly interesting and attractive. The other is Nordman's Fir, and there is no finer evergreen than this, with its dark green massive foliage, silvery underneath.





Success with Hardy Roses.

"Oh, what lovely flowers, Doctor! Won't you tell me your secret how you can grow such splendid roses, while mine, although I buy Mr. Elliott's finest plants and choicest varieties every season, do no good at all?"

"With pleasure; but first tell me the secret of your playing so charmingly on the piano."

"Oh, my secret is easily told. I love music, and have practiced faithfully almost without intermission for years."

"And I love my roses, and, while I have not given to them a tithe of the effort you have to your music, yet I have cherished them fondly, and have tried faithfully to supply their every want, and my reward has been great in an abundance of perfect blooms."

The above, overheard in our store room, tells the whole story of successful rose culture. You will succeed if you deserve to, and your success or failure will be in exact proportion to your effort. It is true, it is more difficult to grow roses than corn or potatoes, and it is also true the reward is greater if you care for roses.

My space will not allow me to give an exhaustive treatise on the rose, but I will point out some cases of failure, and give some plain directions for culture that will enable the novice, at least, to start right. First, let us consider some primary causes of failure.

For several years many of our plantsmen, with a false idea of popularizing the rose, have endeavored to see who could sell the most roses for a dollar; some have offered five, some ten, others fifteen, and I think I have seen advertisements offering twenty, all sent safely by mail, postpaid. And to read the catalogues of these rose growers one would suppose all that was necessary for success in rose culture was to invest a dollar for five, ten, fifteen or twenty roses, as it might happen, in their unrivaled rose plants, and ever afterward our gardens would blossom with an abundance of perfect roses. These roses are generally good varieties, and worth all that is asked for them, but they make failure almost certain, for they are but infants, and if sent by mail very sickly infants at that, and need the tender care of an experienced nurse, and should not have left their nurse, the plantsman, for many months.

Then to start with, get good strong plants from one to two years old — we are now considering hardy roses — costing from four to ten dollars per dozen for older varieties (the novelties will cost more), and, if getting them from a distance, have them sent by express.

If they are worth having at all they are worth paying express charges on.

The next consideration is a proper selection of varieties, and I here give two lists of fifteen varieties each. The first is selected on account of vigorous habit and ease of culture, as well as for beauty of bloom; the second list is selected on account of loveliness of flower, but without regard to the difficulty of culture.

Fifteen Best Hardy Roses—Ease of Culture Considered.

MRS. JOHN LAING.—A new pink Hybrid Perpetual Rose, a seedling from François Michelon. The flowers are large, finely shaped and exceedingly fragrant; the growth is very vigorous, free from mildew, perfectly healthy in every respect. It commences to flower early, is remarkably profuse, and continues in bloom till late in autumn.

COUNTESS OF OXFORD.—This is one of the most satisfactory roses I have ever grown. It bears an immense crop of bloom, every one of which is perfect in form; color, a bright carmine red, shaded with crimson; flowers large, full, and of fine form.

CROWN PRINCE.—A most effective garden rose, yielding large quantities of fine flowers, either for decoration or cutting; color, bright purple, centre shaded with lurid crimson; very large and double, plant of excellent growth and habit.

MRS. HARRY TURNER.—This is a superb and very large rose. Color, crimson scarlet, shaded with maroon; very brilliant.

ULRICH BRUNNER FILS.—A new rose. Bright cerise red; flowers very large and full; a seedling from Paul Neyron; of magnificent petals, and in all respects a very fine rose.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.—This is an old-time favorite that almost everybody knows. It is perfectly hardy, free flowering, and very fragrant; color, dark brilliant crimson.

ANNE DE DIESBACH.—This rose is also known as Gloire de Paris. The blooms are extremely large and freely produced; color, lovely shade of carmine.

COQUETTE DES ALPS.—A very desirable white rose of vigorous habit.

PAUL NEYRON.—The largest rose in cultivation excepting Her Majesty; rather coarse, but should be in every collection on account of its vigorous habit and free flowering.

MADAME CHARLES WOOD.—Flowers very large and durable, produced in great profusion; color, intense deep crimson, shaded scarlet.

MAGNA CHARTA.—Very large and fragrant; color, rich pink; a very satisfactory rose.

ALFRED COLOMB.—Brilliant carmine crimson; large, of fine globular form, fragrant, and in every respect a superb sort.

FISHER HOLMES.—This is an old sort, but one there can be no mistake made in adding to a collection; color, a rich velvet crimson.

Mlle. EUGÉNIE VERDIER.—Fine light rose, reflexed with silvery white; very fine; vigorous.

JULES MARGOTTIN.—Bright cherry red, large well-formed fragrant flower; a splendid old sort.

Fifteen Best Hardy Roses—Beauty of Flowers Alone Considered.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD.—Very large flower; color, a lovely shade of silvery pink. An exquisitely-lovely rose, perfectly hardy and free flowering, but requiring high culture to have the flowers in perfection.

MABEL MORRISON.—This is a sport from the Baroness Rothschild, and is exactly like it in habit and form; color, blush white, changing to pure white. No description can do justice to the delicate loveliness of this rose when well grown.

LA FRANCE.—This rose is considered of easy culture; but few who grow this popular variety dream of its possibilities under high culture. I have seen blooms that were almost six inches across, and perfect in form and color. It is truly ever-blooming, and in deliciousness of odor second only to Wm. F. Bennett. Color, peach blossom, shaded pink and silvery rose. It is not entirely hardy, but, by protecting, can be safely wintered.

JEAN LIABAUD.—This rose is so brilliant that it seems almost to give out light. Color, velvety crimson, shaded with black, centre illuminated with scarlet; very large and of fine form. This rose is of easy culture, but unless the flowers are shaded from the extreme heat of the sun they fade very badly.



HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE—FRANÇOIS MICHELON.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY.—A very beautiful rose ; color pale peach, deepening at the centre to rosy crimson. Flowers are extra large and finely formed.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY.—A sport from La France, but deeper in color, more expanded in form, and larger in size. The flowers are deep even pink, very large and full, highly perfumed, and in all respects of first quality. The growth of the plant is exceedingly vigorous, the habit is good, and the flowers, which are thrown up well above the foliage, are produced in extraordinary profusion. Needs protection in winter.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD.—Dazzling light scarlet crimson, surpassing in brilliancy any one rose of its color ; large, full, and of perfect globular shape ; a vigorous grower, with very handsome foliage.

XAVIER OLIBO.—A most magnificent dark rose ; color, rich velvety purple, shaded with amaranth. Flowers large and of fine form.

SENATOR VAISSE.—This is a great favorite in England, and deservedly so ; color, dazzling red ; large and of fine form.

MERVEILLE DE LYON.—Pure white, shaded and washed with satiny rose. This rose is closely related to the Baroness Rothschild.

FRANÇOIS MICHELON.—A lovely rose ; easy of culture ; a good autumnal bloomer ; color, deep rose, reverse of petals silvery ; good form and of fine size.

CHAS. LEFEBRE.—Reddish crimson ; sometimes with a shade of purple ; very velvety and rich, and quite distinct.

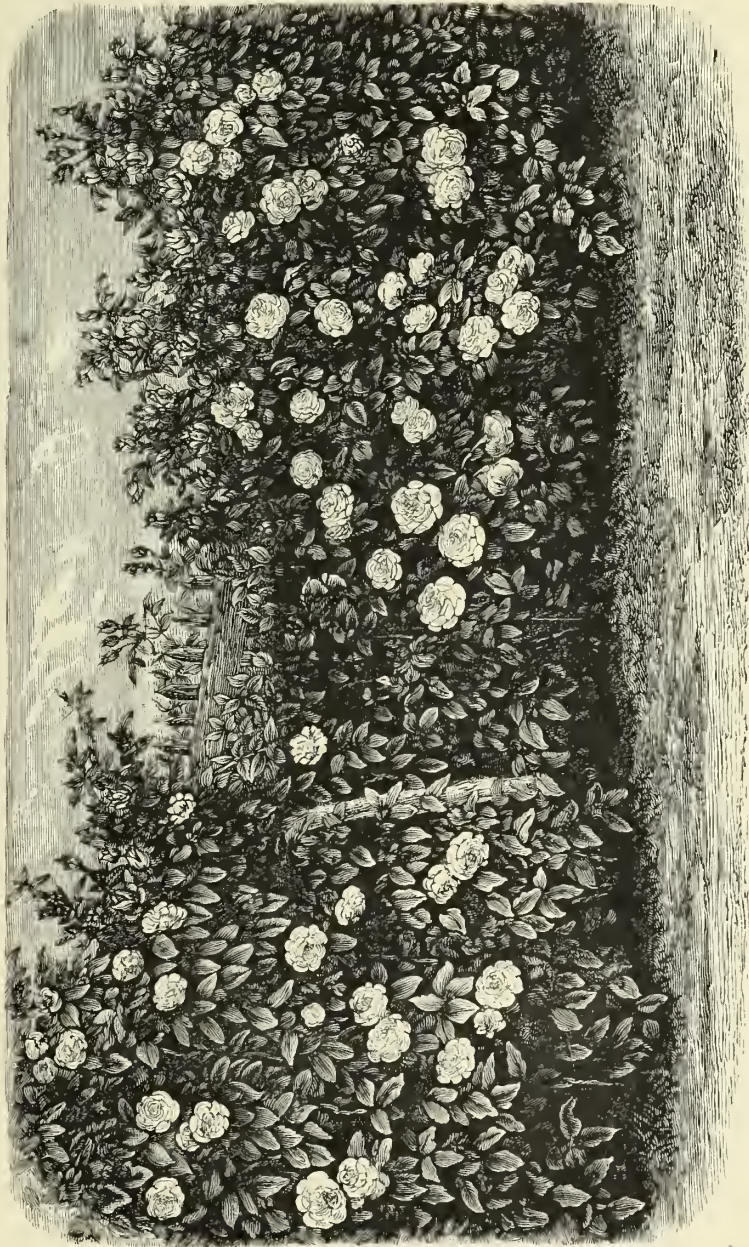
LORD MACAULAY.—This is one of the best of the high-colored roses, and is a great favorite in England, where it is a prizetaker at almost every exhibition. Color, rich scarlet crimson, sometimes maroon crimson ; large and full ; petals of good substance, good habit and very handsome foliage.

GRAND MOGUL.—This splendid rose is a seedling from A. K. Williams, producing flowers of a deep and brilliant crimson, shaded with scarlet and black ; they are large and full, of perfect symmetrical shape, and produced in great profusion ; the growth is vigorous, and the foliage large and massive.

It is destined, without doubt, to take a place in the first rank of varieties, as it is a grand decorative rose, and produces blooms of the highest excellence.

MADAM GABRIEL LUIZET.—To my mind this is one of the loveliest of roses, and its peculiarly graceful form makes it distinct from all other sorts. Color, a pale pink, a very delicate and beautiful color ; large and full cupped and very sweet.

Although dormant roses can be obtained in the fall much cheaper than pot-grown roses in the spring, yet I think spring



HARDY ROSES GROWING ON FENCE, SHOWING HOW A BEAUTIFUL OBJECT MAY BE MADE OF AN UNSIGHTLY FENCE.

the preferable time for planting, as it gives the plants a season's growth to become established before they need endure the severity of a winter. In this latitude roses may be planted from the first of May until the end of June—the earlier the better. The location for roses is the next consideration. The rose bed should be protected from the west winds and have a southern or eastern exposure, if possible. It is a good plan to make the beds or border of Hybrid Roses on the east side of a fence, and the hardier and free-growing climbers may be used to cover the fence itself. Roses that are to be grown for the perfection of their blooms should never be in close proximity to a building or trees. A location for the roses being decided upon, the next thing is to prepare the soil, and if the ground is not naturally well drained, the bed should be dug out to the depth of two feet, and eight or ten inches of broken stone thrown in the bottom; the soil can then be put back. The rose likes a rich soil, but there is danger of making it too rich the first season, before the plants become well established. A heavy or clay subsoil is supposed to be best for roses. They will, however, do equally as well in sandy soil, but will require more manure. For enriching the soil there is nothing so good as thoroughly-rotted cow manure. In planting, the roses should be set somewhat deeper in the soil than they have been in the pots, and especially if the plants are budded or grafted; in fact, deep enough that the union may be below the surface of the soil.

We are sometimes asked which is the better, a budded rose or one that is on its own roots—that is, grown from a cutting. I don't think there is much difference. The danger is, with budded roses, if care is not taken to remove the shoots coming from the roots they will choke out the choice sort and nothing will be left but the wild rose on which it was budded. Some roses are almost impossible to propagate except by budding or grafting, while others seem to be more vigorous and have finer flowers if they draw their sustenance through the roots of a wild rose. After planting, the rose beds should be covered with a light mulching of manure, and this is all the feeding they will require the first season. After the first season they should occasionally be fed with liquid manure, which can be made with cow manure or night soil, but extreme care must be observed in using the latter, as there is danger of overdoing it and giving the roses too much of a good thing. Every fall five or six inches of manure should be placed on the rose beds—always cow manure, if obtainable. This will serve to protect the roses from injury in the winter and will materially enrich the soil. In the spring as much of this manure as possible should be dug into the ground; any rough residue can be raked up and carried away.

Insects and Diseases.—Roses that are in perfect health and vigor are not nearly so liable to be attacked by insects as plants that have been neglected and are stunted; and as for remedies, prevention is better than cure. One best way of prevention is the free use of clear water, by syringing the plants daily. For this purpose a powerful garden syringe should be used; or, in suburban gardens, where the city water is used, the hose will do. The water should be thrown on to the plants with as great force as possible, and care be taken that the water strikes the under side of the foliage as well as the upper.

THE APHIS, or Green Fly, is well known by all rose growers. It is a small green louse, about an eighth of an inch long. They are very prolific in breeding, and if left undisturbed for a few days will literally cover the young growth on which they feed. They are easily destroyed with a solution made by steeping tobacco stems in boiling water. This should be applied freely with a whisk broom to the affected plants. Whale oil soap dissolved in water will answer the same purpose.



CLIMBING ROSE ON HOUSE.



WHITE CLIMBING ROSE, SCRAMBLING OVER CATALPA TREE.

ROSE SLUG.—These slugs are slimy and greenish in color, about half an inch long, and feed upon the foliage. Powdered white hellebore will destroy them, and I have found any dry dust effectual.

WHITE GRUB.—As this grub feeds upon the roots of the rose there is no sign of its presence until the plant commences to wither or turn sickly. When this is noticed search should be made for the grub by digging about the roots, that his destruction may save the rose bed. This grub is fond of many other roots besides those of roses, and rarely attacks them, but, when it does, often proves very destructive.

Pruning.—The correct pruning of roses can only be learned by experience. As a rule the strong-growing roses should be pruned but little, while the weak-growing sorts should be pruned severely, to induce a vigorous growth. The proper time for pruning is late winter or early spring, before the sap commences to move. A summer pruning for many Hybrid Perpetuals after the June blooming induces the formation of buds for fall blooming.

The directions given here will give good results; but if highest results are desired, and what the florists call "prize blooms" expected, then I advise by all means the buying of Canon Hole's "Book About Roses." It is a complete, practical and most exhaustive treatise on the rose by the greatest prizetaker in England, and, besides, is the most delightful work on flowers ever written, and should be in every one's library, even if no interest is taken in roses whatever. But if this book is used for a guide, and there is none as good, it must be remembered that it was written for a milder climate than ours, and that Maréchal Neil and such varieties cannot, in this latitude, be wintered outdoors.

Besides the Hybrid Perpetual, whose flowers are the most beautiful of all roses, there are a large number of hardy roses of different classes that might be classed under the name of Decorative Roses; varieties, the beauty of whose individual blooms are not all comparable with the Hybrid Perpetuals, but whose freedom of growth and their bearing, as they do, a perfect mass of flowers in June, make them highly effective in the garden landscape.

Among these Decorative Roses we might properly place the Ayrshires, Prairies, Hybrid Chinas, French, Damasks, Multifloras, Austrian, Hybrid Climbers, Briars and Dog Roses, the Mosses, and the Japanese or Rugosa Roses.

With the free use of these roses the most charming gardens can be made; gardens whose picturesqueness and naturalness afford the greatest delight; yet some may object that their period of blooming is brief, which is true; but the memory of their June glory will give more pleasure than the most elaborate system of carpet bedding ever devised. These roses should be arranged in the most informal way; many of them being climbers, they are properly the garlands and festoons of

MILDEW.—This is a fungous disease caused by sudden atmospheric changes and by long continuance of damp, cloudy weather. The best remedies are sulphur and soot. One of these should be applied as soon as the disease makes its appearance. The foliage should be sprinkled with water before applying the substance, or it can be put on early in the morning when the plants are wet with dew.

ROSE HOPPER, or Thrip.—This is a small yellowish-white insect, about one-eighth of an inch long, and is perhaps the most troublesome pest the rose has. They prey upon the foliage, and as they jump and fly from one place to another they are somewhat difficult to destroy. They come in swarms, and if not dispersed at once they soon strip the roses of every particle of their greens. Syringing the plants freely with clear water and applying hellebore, being careful to reach the under side of the leaves, will destroy or disperse them.

ROSE CATERPILLAR.—There are several kinds of caterpillars that prey upon the rose. Powdered hellebore will, in a measure, destroy them, but picking and crushing them is the more effectual, but less pleasant, way of disposing of them.

ROSE BUG, or Rose Chafer.—Some localities are never troubled with this pest, but where it does appear no compromise can be made with it if any rose flowers are wanted, as it eats the flowers in preference to the leaves. It is a brown beetle that makes its appearance about the second week in June. Paris green dusted over the plants will kill it, but, being a dangerous poison, we recommend hand picking and burning in preference.

the rose garden, and among the many ways they can be used are: covering fences; making hedges, screens and arches of roses; training on a post so as to make pillars over low-growing trees, or on a trellis at the back of a hardy border; or isolating climbers on the grass without support, and allowing them to grow as they please.

For covering fences the Hybrid Climbing, the Prairie, the Ayrshire and the Multiflora Roses are all good. For making a hedge there is none so good as Multiflora rosea; we have an accidental example of this in our nursery. A row of this rose remaining unsold, it was allowed to grow without receiving any attention at all, and within three years it made a solid hedge five or six feet high, which, in June, is literally covered with a solid mass of bloom from the ground to the top. The flowers are in countless thousands, and no description can give any idea of the loveliness of this hedge. The Sweet Briar makes a beautiful hedge, and so does the Madame Plantier Rose, with its abundant pure white flowers.

For making pillars of roses the Hybrid Climbers should be used. These pillars, when isolated on the grass, are very effective. Before planting the roses a space of ground two or three feet wide should be deeply dug and thoroughly enriched, and in this place a post, preferably of iron, solidly and secure from strong winds, about six or seven feet high. On this the roses should be trained, two or three or only one color on a post, as desired, allowing them to grow as naturally as possible, and give no pruning except to remove the dead wood each spring.

For training on trees, covering arches, or for any purpose where a free-climbing growth is desired, the Prairie and Ayrshire Roses should be used. And the single roses should have a place in every garden, for these are the roses the artist always chooses for painting.

Now as to the arrangement of the rose garden, which is purely a matter of individual taste, I think I cannot do better than conclude by quoting a part of a chapter from Reynolds Hole's "Book About Roses":

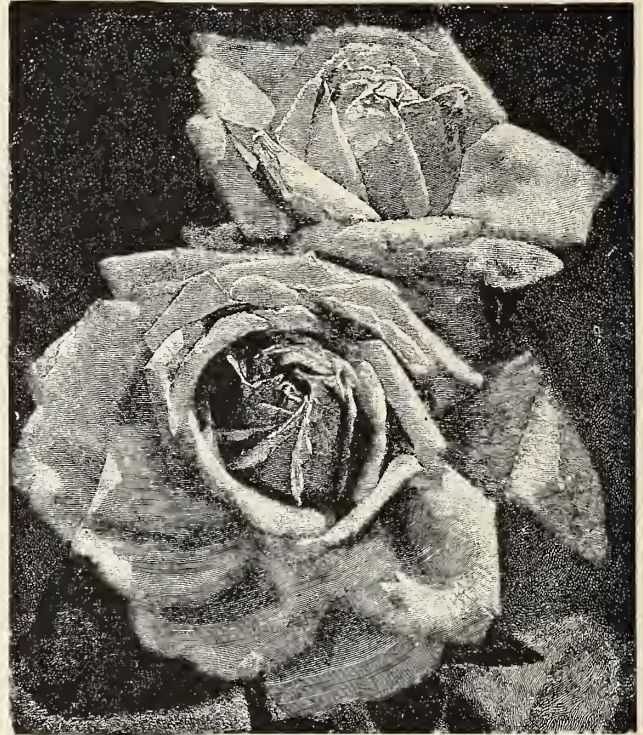
"I am now," wrote the Czarina to Voltaire in the year 1772, 'wildly in love with the English style of gardening; its waving lines and gentle declivities'; and so was all the gardening world. Sixty years later, in my own childhood, there were in the garden before me, as I write—and now little more than one subdivided flower bed—those bowers and meandering walks, many a pleasant nook, where the aged might rest, young men and maidens sigh their love, and happy children play. Ah! what delicious facilities for 'I spy,' and for 'hide-and-peek,' where now there is but scant concealment for the furtive hungry cat! What looking into eyes, what approximation of lips, where now it would be 'bragian' boldness to squeeze a body's hand.

"But what do I see as the mist clears? A garden which, like a thousand others, has obeyed the command of imperious Fashion—Away with your borders, your mounds and your clumps! Away with walks, and with grottos, nooks, corners, light and shade! Down with your timber! To the rubbish heap with your Lilacs, Laburnums and blossoming trees! Stub, lay bare, level and turf; then cover the whole with line and measure with a geometrical design. Do you require examples? Copy your carpets or the ornaments on your pork-pie. Then purchase or provide for the spring bulbs by the sack; for the summer, Geraniums and Coleus by the million; for the winter, hardy Evergreens and infant Conifers—brought prematurely from *the nursery*, like too many of our precocious children—by the wagon load."

* * * * *

"I would have the approach to a Rosary made purposely obscure and narrow, that the visitor may come with a sudden gladness and wonder upon the glowing scene, as the traveler by rail emerges from the dark tunnel into the brightness of day and a fair landscape, or as some dejected whist player finds at the extremity of wretched cards the ace, king and queen of trumps! I should like to conduct the visitors to my Rosarium between walls of rock-work or through high fern-covered banks, and, by a sudden turn at the end of our avenue, to dazzle him into ecstasy. He should feel as Kane, the explorer, did when, after an Arctic winter, he saw the sun shine once more and 'felt as though he were bathing in perfumed waters.'

"I must not finish my harangue on arrangement until I have answered a question, often asked: When the space



HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, EUGÉNIE VERDIER.



CLIMBING ROSE, ISOLATED ON GRASS.

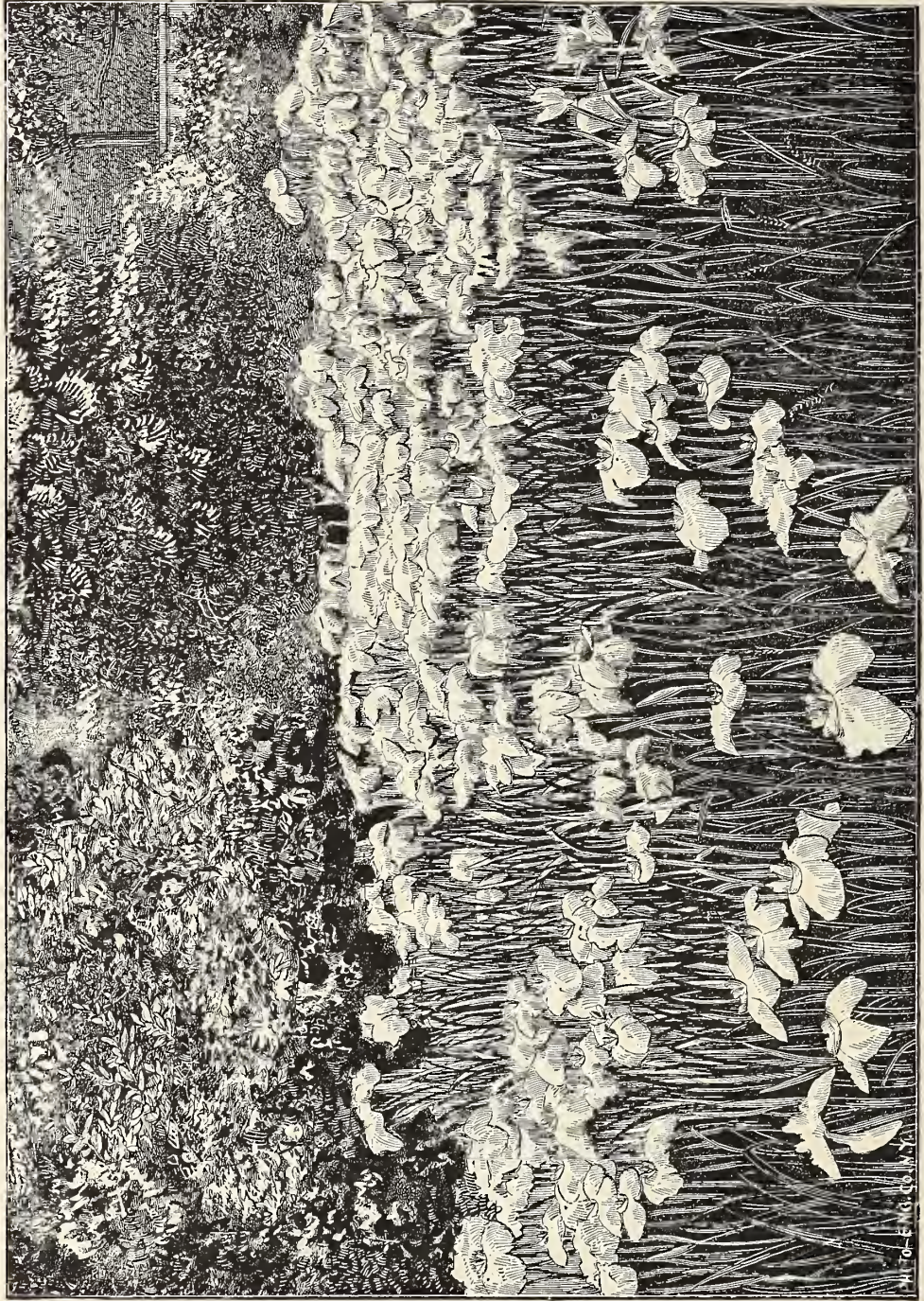
devoted to roses is too limited for the diversity of forms in which the rose may be grown, *what form do you consider the best?* There can be no debate, no doubt, in replying: The most attractive, abundant and abiding system upon which you can grow roses is to plant them in beds, upon their own roots, or budded upon dwarf stocks, and then treat them thus: Plant dormant plants in November or pot-grown ones in the spring, and in the following summer promote all possible growth. In the ensuing spring, the long, strong shoots, only shortened four or five inches (all weakly produce being excised) must be very gently and gradually bent down to earth and secured with thick wooden hooks, cut from the trees and hedgerows, two or three to each lateral branch. These branches will not only flower early and late, but, if well treated, will make robust wood in the summer and autumn, which (the older branches being removed) will be pegged down the following spring; and so we shall have annually a continuous renovation. It is difficult to deflect some of sturdy growth, such as the *Baroness Rothschild*; but he will touch tenderly who loves truly, and his unhappy fractures will be few. In two years these beds will be densely covered with flowers and foliage, and the contrasted beauty of *La France* and *Lefebre*, *Marie Finger* and *Marie Beauman*, the *Duchess of Vallambrosa* and *Louis Van Houtte*, *Madame Lacharme* and *Xavier Olibo*, will dazzle the eye and bewilder the brain of the fondest of all lovers—of him who loves the rose. * * * * *

“He who would have beautiful roses in his garden must have beautiful roses *in his heart*. He must love them well and always. To win he must woo, as Jacob wooed *Laban’s daughter*, though drought and frost consume. He must have not only the glowing admiration, the enthusiasm, and the passion, but the tenderness, the thoughtfulness, the reverence, the watchfulness of love.

“With no ephemeral caprice like the fair young knight’s, who loves and who rides away when his sudden fire is gone from the cold white ashes, the cavalier of the rose has *semper fidelis* upon his crest and shield. He is loyal and devoted ever, in storm-fraught or in sunny days; not only the first upon a summer’s morning to gaze admiringly on glowing charms, but first, when leaves fall and winds are chill, to protect against cruel frost.

“As with smitten bachelor or steadfast mate the lady of his love is lovely ever, so to the true rose-grower must the rose tree be always a thing of beauty. To others, when its flowers have faded, it may be worthless as a hedgerow thorn; to him in every phase it is precious. I am no more the rose, it says, but cherish me, for we have dwelt together; and the glory which has been and the glory which shall be never fade from *his heart*.”





FROM GARDEN AND FOREST.

JAPANESE IRIS.

Copyright, 1888, by Garden and Forest Publishing Company.

The Iris Family.



NO class of plants, hardy or tender, is there a greater wealth of variety and beauty than in the Irises. The varieties are almost without number, and a great majority of them of the easiest culture and entirely hardy, and many of them can be used in ordinary garden beds or borders, or as semi-aquatics. Some varieties, like the German, can be naturalized in the grass and allowed to take care of themselves. Their diversity and uniqueness of color and form, the numerous varieties of distinct habit, and covering a very long blooming period make them as well worthy a collector's ambition as Orchids or any other high-priced plants.

For the fine engraving of Japanese Iris we are indebted to the courtesy of *Garden and Forest*, Tribune Building, New York, whose description of the bed we herewith give. Perhaps no better opportunity will offer to express our appreciation of this able gardening journal. It is devoted to the higher gardening, and is sincere in advocacy for an improved taste in American gardens.

"One of the most attractive features in Mr. John L. Gardner's beautiful garden, in Brookline, Massachusetts, is the bed of Japanese Iris (*Iris laevigata*, or *kaempferi*), which forms the subject of our illustration. The plants, which were selected in Japan with great care by Mrs. Gardner, represent the best named Japanese varieties. They are arranged according to color, in the Japanese fashion; each row across the bed consisting of one variety, those with white flowers at one end, and then all the intermediate shades to the dark blues and purples at the other end. The bed is sunk eight or ten inches below the surface of the surrounding lawn, and is furnished on one side with a perforated water-pipe so that the plants can be irrigated during the growing season. It is eighteen inches deep and consists of a rich compost of loam and thoroughly-rotten cow manure, and every year it gets a good top dressing of manure. Every pleasant morning after the middle of May the water is turned on at nine o'clock and allowed to run till three or four o'clock in the afternoon; by that time the bed is thoroughly saturated and covered to a depth of two or three inches with water; the supply is then shut off until the next morning. Some of the varieties, under this generous treatment, grow to a height of five or six feet, and have produced flowers fully ten inches across, and surprising in their profusion and beauty. While irrigation is doubtless necessary to develop the greatest perfection of the Japanese Iris, it can be successfully grown in this country in ordinary seasons in any good garden soil and without artificial watering. Very fine flowers have been produced without special treatment by Mr. Parkman and other American growers, who have raised good seedling varieties of this plant without giving to it more care than is required by other Irises. The Japanese Iris is one of the handsomest of the whole genus, and when in flower, one of the handsomest of hardy perennial plants. It is beloved by the Japanese, who make holidays to visit the Iris beds when plants are blooming, and who have devoted infinite pains to its improvement. The flowers are hardly surpassed in delicacy of texture or in beauty of color, and it is hard to imagine anything more beautiful than a mass of these many-tinted flowers like that which our illustration represents, and which certainly has no equal in the United States, either in the varieties which it contains or in the perfection with which they are cultivated."

Next in importance to the Japanese Irises are the German varieties, which are quite as interesting and have as many distinct kinds, but bloom in May instead of June and July. One strong consideration in their favor is their availability. There is hardly any soil, situation or treatment under which they will not thrive. Coming into bloom immediately after the German varieties are the Iris Siberica. They offer but a small range of colors, but among these are some of the finest blues imaginable, which, with their remarkable hardness and distinctive character, make them a desirable addition to the finest garden.

Native Asters as Garden Plants.—It is only within the last few years that our native Asters have been considered fit subjects for the herbaceous garden, although in England they have been long appreciated, and Michaelmas Daisies, as they are there commonly called, form a part of the stock of the best nurseries. Flowering as they do very late in the season, it cannot be denied that their decorative value is of the highest order, for they defy cold weather, and are but little injured by the fall rains. Long after their more tender rivals have succumbed to the severe frosts, these Asters bloom away as though they rejoiced in the chilly weather, and seem many times more beautiful from the contrast with their brown and frost-bitten neighbors. If we have made a judicious selection of species and varieties, and exercised proper judgment in planting them, the garden will be a source of pleasure for a long time after the more costly, and often less beautiful, exotic summer plants have been cut away.

But the value of these plants does not lie entirely in their sturdiness and their ability to prolong the season of flowers, for they have an intrinsic beauty that compels our attention. Few people question the beauties of the perennial Phloxes as they are now grown, but we have to look back but a few years to find these much-admired plants represented by a few dull purplish-pink and white varieties, with small flowers and narrow petals. In their wild state the flowers of *Phlox paniculata* and *Phlox maculata* (the parents of our garden varieties) are quite inferior to many of the wild Asters, which undoubtedly are fully as capable of improvements, for, naturally, most of the Asters vary to a surprising degree, and, by careful searching one may find varieties far superior to the types, and these should be carefully transplanted to the garden. It is best to collect them while in flower, for the best varieties may then be selected, and by transferring them to nursery rows they can be tested before placing them in a permanent position. * * * *

They need about the same treatment as would be given to the perennial Phlox, many of them doing much better when thinned out annually, as they are subject to mildew if grown too thickly, especially if they are somewhat shaded.—*Garden and Forest*.



ARISTOLOCHIA SYPHO, COVERING PORCH AND HOUSE.

Decorative Possibilities of Hardy Climbers.

A charming and picturesque garden is one in which climbers are freely used. We can imagine a most delightful garden where they, in connection with trees and shrubbery, alone are used. If we consider their decorative effect, foliage, gracefulness of growth and the great beauty of flowers that many of them have we must admit they are entitled to a more important place in our gardens. The free use of the Clematis family alone would give a thousandfold more beauty than is obtainable with the most lavish use of bedding plants, and we here not only consider the large-flowered type, but the smaller-flowered sorts as well, with their luxuriance of growth and their charming effect when used as tree, shrub, hedge or fence drapery. And then the climbing Roses — what a glorious possibility here with their showers of bloom in June! Climbers will not exhibit their charms if trained in a stiff and formal manner; they must, in whatever position used, be allowed to grow untrammelled. My neighbor's garden furnished a good illustration of this. He had planted common Morning Glories all about his porch, with the intention of training them on strings later, but he was diverted from his intention and the Morning Glories were allowed to grow as they would. The effect was most charming; they clambered over every shrub they could reach, shared a trellis with a Clematis, and where they could find nothing to climb on formed mounds of green of the most tangled and pleasing description. And the Morning Glories, common as they are, if used rightly, produce the most delightful effects. One of the right ways is to sow them among the tall grass, or among low bushes and shrubbery,

and as they renew themselves annually from seed they may be properly considered hardy. For the same purposes the Bindweed (*Calystegia dahurica*) is very pleasing.

As a rule vines should not be trained in any formal manner. If you would have them exhibit their best graces they must be allowed to grow uncontrolled. All know the use that vines are commonly put to—that of covering the walls of the house, furnishing shade for the porch or arbor, and the covering of screens and trellises. Besides these, almost every place of any size offers opportunities for the growth of vines in a freer and more natural way that will greatly add to the charm and delight of the garden. Perhaps a neglected shrubbery, unsightly in itself, will afford support for such easily-grown things as the Honeysuckles, *Clematis vitalba*, *Clematis flammula*, and *Clematis virginica*, or



LARGE-FLOWERED CLEMATIS.

the common wild Morning Glory, so plentiful in many places, would be quite at home here. An unsightly fence might be partly concealed and made a thing of beauty with climbing Roses, Honeysuckles or Clematis, or an old tree, past its prime and beginning to be unsightly, would be the very thing on which to grow such vigorous vines as the *Aristolochia sypho*, *Wistaria*, the Trumpet Vine and the common Virginia Creeper. In how many places are seen evergreens in a half-dead condition, which only procrastination has spared from the axe, and as unsightly as could well be; but nothing could be better on which to grow the large-flowered Clematis, which furnishes a profusion of lovely bloom no description can realize. Some vines, like the Golden Japan Honeysuckles, planted on the grass, will pile themselves up in masses, and if any shrub is within reach will finally clamber over it, producing an effect entirely pleasing. There is nothing more charming in nature than the combination of shrub or tree with wild vines. Who has not seen the living canopy of green formed by the Wild Grape over the top of some tree or the stronger-growing shrubs; or how some wild vine converts a thicket of brambles and an old fence into objects of beauty that the most ambitious gardener might copy? What we want, if we would enjoy the keenest delight in gardening, is to bring nature closer to us.

There is, perhaps, nothing in the world of plant life more lovely than the delicate tracery of low climbing things wedded to the bushes in all northern and temperate regions of the earth. Perishing like the grass, they are contented and safe in the



CLEMATIS FLAMMULA.
TYPE OF SMALL-FLOWERED, BUT
VIGOROUS-GROWING AND
VERY DECORATIVE CLEMATIS.

earth in winter. In spring they come up as the buds swell, and, finding the bushes once more enjoyable, rush on them as joyously as children from school over a meadow of cow-slips; over bush, over brake, on mountain or lowland copse, holding on with delicate but unyielding grasp, they engrave themselves on the mind as the

type of grace. In addition to the climbing Pea Flowers, Convolvuluses, etc., of which the stems die in winter, we have the Wild Grape vines, noble in foliage and often in fruit, the numerous Honeysuckles, from coral red to pale yellow, all beautiful, and the Clematis, rich and varied beyond description, from those of which each petal reminds one of the wing from some huge butterfly to those with

small flowers, borne in showers, like drops from a fountain jet, and often sweet as Hawthorn blossoms.

All to be done is to put in a few plants of any desired kind and leave them alone, adapting the kind to the position. The large, flesh-colored Bindweed, for example, would be best in rough places or in the grass, so that its roots would not be where they could harm, while a delicate, large-flowered Clematis might be placed beneath the choicest specimen Conifer and allowed to paint its rich green with fair flowers.

Sometimes, where there are large and bare slopes, an excellent effect may be obtained by planting the stouter climbers, such as the Wild Grape vines, Clematis flammula, and Honeysuckles, in groups or masses on the grass, away from shrubs or trees; while, where the banks are precipitous and the rocks crop forth, we may allow a curtain of climbers to fall over them.

One of the happiest of all ways of using hardy climbers is that of training them in a free manner over trees. In this way many beautiful effects may be had. In some low trees the graceful companion may garland their heads; in tall ones the stem only may at first be adorned. But some vigorous climbers could, in time, ascend the tallest trees; and there can be nothing more beautiful than a veil of such a one as Clematis vitalba suspended from the branches of a tall tree.

Some time ago I saw a Weeping Willow on the margin of a lake that had its trunk clothed with Virginia Creeper, and the sun shining through the drooping branches of the Willow — whose leaves were just becoming tinged with gold — upon the crimson of the creeper-covered trunk was very fine. The Hop is a very effective plant for draping a thin specimen Arbor-vitæ or Yew tree, but its shoots should be thinned out in spring, and not more than three or four allowed to climb up to the tree. When the leader emerges from the top of the bush and throws its long, graceful wreaths of Hops over the dark green foliage the contrast is most effective. The Wistaria, if planted before its support has become old, will combine with excellent effect with any single specimen of not too dense a habit. The Aristolochia sypho (Dutchman's Pipe) is another excellent vine for tree drapery, and there is no tree too tall for it, and we need not urge the beauty of the climbing Roses or how greatly their effects will be enhanced if scrambled over low trees.

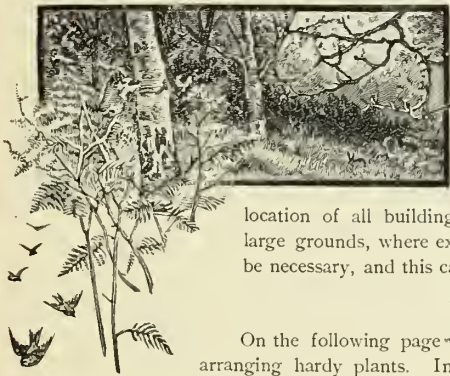
Another use for hardy climbers is covering the walls of dwelling houses, and if the building be a small cottage or low, old-fashioned house, then almost all the climbers are appropriate, but on the modern brick or frame building there are but few that should be used, and the very best of these is the Ampelopsis Veitchii. It is so good that we think it useless to name any other, as it will quickly cover any surface, brick, stone or wood, with a thick and lovely covering of green, which in the fall turns to innumerable shades of crimson, gold and bronzes of indescribable beauty. It holds its foliage until very late in the fall. Last season it was still beautiful in December.

Another climber worthy of special mention is the *Aristolochia sypho*; very useful for training on a porch, covering an outbuilding, or for any purpose where a dense screen is desired. Its vigorous growth and the graceful habit of its large heart-shaped leaves (often twelve inches across), lapping one over the other, make it, to my mind, the noblest of all hardy climbers. Among climbers there is none more hardy than *Akebia quinata*. It is abundantly clothed with dark-green leaves, divided into five lobes. The quaintly-characteristic tri-lobed flowers are purplish maroon in color, and very fragrant. It is not a rooted climber like ivy, so will not cling to a wall unaided; but, given a trellis or a support as a base of operation, it will twine and wreath itself in every conceivable position. One of the handsomest *Akebia* plants I have ever seen was twisted into a compact mass some four feet in diameter, and extended to a height of twenty feet, making a perfect pillar of leaves and blossoms.

Although not a hardy climber, we cannot refrain from calling attention to the merit of the *Ipomea noctiflora* (Moon Flower), which is rapidly increasing in popularity. It is of very rapid growth, and the foliage is large and fine. The large pure white flowers, five inches in diameter, are produced freely; they open only at night, and on clear nights produce a most picturesque appearance.

The annual Sweet Peas are well known and popular here, but the Everlasting Pea, which is still prettier and entirely hardy, is never seen. In England it is one of the most popular vines; it cannot be trained to any great height, but for covering a fence or low trellis, or for scrambling over bushes, it is very effective.

Plans and Estimates Furnished.



We have a great many applications for plans, and we have made arrangements for supplying them. We purpose doing this free for our customers, but make a nominal charge, which is afterward credited on the bill if stock necessary to do the planting is purchased from us. If plans are wanted for beds and borders, all that is necessary is to send the desired sizes and a description of the location they are to occupy. If it is desired that we locate the beds, groups or borders, a plat of the grounds, drawn to scale, should be sent. The

location of all buildings, walks, trees, shrubbery, etc., should be carefully indicated. For large grounds, where extensive planting and improvements are required, a personal visit would be necessary, and this can be arranged for by correspondence.

The Making of a Hardy Border.

On the following page we give plans which are intended to be suggestive of the manner of arranging hardy plants. In some instances these plans can be used as they are given, but the majority of places will require special plans made for them.

The size and location of the border depend upon the taste and opportunities of the individual. Along the face of a vegetable garden, or on both sides of a walk running through it, are desirable locations, and the high culture necessary to raise good vegetables will be of benefit to the plants. If back of such a border a rustic trellis is made and covered with flowering climbers, such as Clematis, Honeysuckles and Everlasting Peas, the effect will be greatly enhanced. Along a fence is another good location for a hardy border, and the fence will serve the purpose of trellis for hardy vines. Along the face of a shrubbery is a most effective place for a hardy border, and among the shrubs may be planted the taller-growing Lilies and perennials with beautiful effect; and when it is not possible or desirable to make a border on the face of a shrubbery, the recesses usually there could be most charmingly filled with Narcissus and many beautiful low-growing perennials. We give a plan for a hardy border which will give a general idea of the proper mode of planting. The width of this border is six to nine feet, and is made with an irregular front to face the lawn. Of course the border must be made to suit the location, and can be from three to twelve feet in width, or even wider. We are prepared to make plans for borders of any description, and will do so for a nominal charge, which is returned if stock necessary to plant them is purchased from us.

The principal things to be remembered in planting a hardy border are as follows:

FIRST.—Group each variety of flowers by itself.

SECOND.—Surround all tall-growing plants by low ones, that they may stand out boldly and effectively.

THIRD.—Plant to obtain as long and as continuous a season of bloom as possible, extending from early spring until late fall.

FOURTH.—Use the spring flowering bulbs very freely, as they bloom at a time when flowers have their greatest charm, and the same soil can be occupied with plants that bloom at a different season.

FIFTH.—Plant so as to leave no bare ground, and keep thoroughly well weeded. This is very important, for a hardy border never will be a complete success unless kept entirely free from weeds.

About every second year many of the plants should be taken up and divided, and a portion of them removed to other parts of the ground. The fall is the proper time for doing this.



From AMERICAN GARDENING.

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PLANT OF A DOUBLE-FLOWERED TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA, GROWN WITH VERY
LITTLE EXPOSURE TO THE SUN.

Tuberous-rooted Begonias.

The most important development in floriculture the past year has been the demonstration that tuberous-rooted begonias can be grown out-doors, with certainty of success, and that they require no more care than a bed of geraniums. It is a safe prediction that these begonias will soon obtain a popularity far beyond that of any bedding plant now grown, for they combine the continuous display and bloom of bedding plants with the rareness and delicate beauty of hot-house flowers. Indeed I know of no exotics, not even excepting orchids, that excite so much admiration and enthusiasm. They have every good quality; the flowers are large and splendid with infinite variety of colors and shades, and are a constant mass of bloom from June until the frost cuts them down, when the tubers can be taken up and wintered in a cellar as easily as potatoes. Nothing finer can be had for the decoration of the conservatory and greenhouse, and under glass they may be had in bloom from April 1st until the 15th of November. For cut-flowers for home use they are superb; there is a rare loveliness and uniqueness about their blossoms peculiarly their own, and they are so free-flowering that a large bed of them will give an abundant supply of flowers for cutting, without detracting from the bed's picturesqueness. The foliage is also as varied as the flowers, and of a refinement and beauty rarely seen in plants that can be grown out-doors.

I was first attracted by tuberous-rooted begonias in Europe six or seven years ago. Several plantmen had large stocks of them under glass that were attracting great admiration, but the general impression there, as it is here to-day,



FROM AMERICAN GARDENING.

FIELD OF TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS GROWING IN FULL EXPOSURE TO THE SUN ON LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

was that they could not be successfully grown in the open ground. Since then they have attained a remarkable popularity, and are universally used as bedding plants in every part of Europe, and every American tourist abroad last summer came home with glowing accounts of the magnificent beds of tuberous-rooted begonias they had seen. This popularity, I am sure, will be duplicated in America despite the prejudice against them that undoubtedly exists. It is true that many failures have been made, but there have been successes in all parts of the country, and there is no reason why all should not succeed if one does. Climatic conditions have nothing to do with these successes and failures, as I have seen them equally well grown in a dozen States. Failures have been caused by improper treatment. As a rule, tubers have been started into growth very early in the spring in a warm greenhouse, and when set out were tall weakly plants that could not bear the transition. It has also been generally considered that they need shade. They will do very well in a partial



From AMERICAN GARDENING.

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PLANT OF A SINGLE-FLOWERED TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA, GROWN IN THE OPEN AIR.

shade, but many were planted under trees where it would be impossible to grow any plant well. That they require shade is a mistaken idea, and that they fairly revel in the sun has been fully demonstrated by a grower on Long Island, N. Y., who had over 20,000 planted out in full exposure to the sun last summer. They went through without flagging one of the most trying drouths ever experienced in the locality, although the shrubbery in adjacent borders showed every sign of distress. This field of begonias made a floral display I have never seen equalled; every plant was in perfect condition—the very picture of vigor and health.

From my experience and observation I commend the following treatment: The most important point is to have *starkly* well-hardened plants to set out June 1st in this latitude (Pittsburgh). The tubers may be started not sooner than April 20th, in greenhouse, hot-bed, or cold-frame. The cold-frame is preferred, as in it they are less liable to become drawn and weakened, and on pleasant, sunny days the sash can be removed for hardening the plants, which should not be over four inches high when planted out. But it makes little difference how the tubers are started if the plants are

kept well ventilated when in growth and not given too much heat. Use three- or four-inch pots, or place several tubers in shallow boxes or flats, such as are used for forcing bulbs. The soil should be light and rich. Water sparingly until the tubers start into growth, to avoid rot. The bed must be very rich—indeed I know of no plant that will stand more manure, provided it is well rotted; and if the soil is heavy, it should be lightened up with sand, or leaf mould, or both. Set the plants about ten or twelve inches apart in the bed, and apply a mulching of light manure after a week or two. Although they will stand almost any amount of drouth they like moisture, and frequent watering in a dry time will secure flowers of greatly increased size. The tubers can be planted directly in the beds without starting, but will be longer coming into bloom. When dry tubers are set the planting should be done about May 10th. If the weather be hot and dry frequent and light watering of the surface of the soil will induce the tubers to make a quicker start.

To grow tuberous-rooted begonias in the greenhouse or conservatory, they should be started in March, in about four-inch pots, carefully drained and filled with light, rich soil consisting of turfy-loam, well rotted manure, leaf-mold, and sand. The tubers should be just covered, and the pots placed in a position where the temperature does not exceed sixty degrees, and kept slightly watered until growth has commenced. When the pots become filled with roots they require liberal watering, and, before they become stunted or checked in their growth, should be transferred to larger pots. Eight-inch pots will be large enough to grow quite fine plants. When they are repotted water must be given sparingly until the roots take hold of the fresh soil. When the pots are filled with roots weak liquid manure, made from cow or sheep manure, will prove beneficial and prolong the season of flowering. With skilful and liberal culture splendid specimens, three or four feet high, may be grown under glass.

To keep the tubers over winter is a simple matter. Those out-doors should be left alone until the frost kills the tops, which should be cut off near the ground and the tubers dug up and brought inside. After a short time what remains of the tops will drop away from the tubers; then the soil should be cleaned away and the tubers stored in any cool dry place, free from frost, that has a temperature from forty to fifty degrees. Many pack the tubers in dry sand, but commercial growers store them much as they would potatoes. When grown in pots water should gradually be withheld when the plants show signs of going to rest, and when the foliage is ripened the pots should be turned on their sides and no water given whatever. The tubers may remain in the pots all winter, or after two or three weeks can be shaken out and stored away in the same manner as if they were grown out-doors.

These begonias are excellent for window and porch boxes, but care must be taken not to let the soil dry out. If this happens they are ruined beyond recovery. When they are to be used for this purpose they should be started in the same way advised for their treatment for growing in beds.

Illustrations in this article were made from photographs taken with a Kodak camera.

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PRICED CATALOGUE FOR 1892





NEW ROSE — DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

Priced Catalogue for 1892.

IN PRESENTING this forty-fourth edition of our Annual Catalogue we wish to say a few words about our business policy. Our business has been established for almost half a century, and the majority of our customers are constant and regular patrons—some of them for twenty-five years—and we flatter ourselves that the merit of our production has caused the continued and steady growth of our business. We have endeavored always, by experimenting and traveling, to discover those plants which have the greatest gardening value, and to offer them to our customers; for, of the many thousand varieties of plants offered for sale, it is only possible for the private garden to have comparatively few, and it seems to us important that these few should be the very best. We have endeavored also to have the quality of our plants the highest, and our prices as low as consistent with this; and we must point out here that the extremely low prices made by some plantmen in their "great inducements" and "amazing offers" preclude all possibility of their furnishing plants of the best quality. If you have not already favored us with your orders, we earnestly solicit your patronage, and assure you we will make every effort to fill your orders entirely to your satisfaction and make you one of our regular patrons.

Our Book.—"A FEW FLOWERS WORTHY OF GENERAL CULTURE" was published (at first for free distribution) to call attention to the great advantage of gardening with hardy flowers; but its attractiveness created such a great demand for it, and from many who were not plant buyers, that it was a serious tax on us, and we are compelled to make a nominal charge for it. We think it only fair that those who desire the book, but do not favor us with an order, should at least pay us the actual cost of it. The seventh edition, now ready, is certainly the most beautiful book on flowers yet published; can be had, bound in a handsome durable cover, for 25 cents, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS will be ALLOWED ON THE FIRST ORDER SENT amounting to two dollars or more; or, an order for two dollars or more will secure a copy free, but not a second copy, if one has already been received.

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Estimates Furnished.—Arrangements can be made by those desiring to improve their grounds to have one of our house visit any place in America, and who will furnish them a detailed plan and estimate for the proposed improvement. Persons desiring plans should apply for them prior to April 1 in spring, and any time after June 1 for fall work.

Orders.—In sending orders, to avoid confusion, the order should be written apart from the text of the letter, followed by directions for sending by freight, express or mail.

Have Your Plants Sent by Express.—If a plant is worth buying it is worth paying express charges on. To send plants cheaply by mail they must be so small as to be of little value, and where they are large and strong the shock of removing the soil from the roots, necessary when sending by mail, would make them almost worthless. We always add extras to help pay the express charges.

No Plant Orders for less than One Dollar will be filled. Will send any amount of seeds or bulbs, even if only Ten Cents' worth are ordered.

We Guarantee safe delivery of all Plants or Seeds when sent by express, but all complaints, however, must be made at once on receipt of goods. We will not hold to our guarantee if, a month after, from inattention or other causes, plants have failed, and complaint is then made. Plants sent by mail or freight are entirely at the risk of the purchaser.

Shipping Cut Flowers.—We ship Cut Flowers and Floral Work with perfect safety to all points not over twenty-four hours' journey by express. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly filled. The Cut Flower growing department of our business is notably one of the finest and most complete in America, and we offer great advantages to residents of the smaller towns and cities where fine flowers cannot be obtained, as we fill all out-of-town orders direct from our greenhouses, so that the flowers are received as fresh as it is possible to get them. A telegraphic code and price list can be had on application.

Six New and Notable Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Dinsmore is one of the most satisfactory of all bedding roses. The flowers are large, perfectly double, of a rich scarlet crimson in color and delightful fragrance. It is a very profuse and incessant bloomer, and, being entirely hardy, must give satisfaction.

Sir Rowland Hill. A splendid new Hybrid Rose. Claret color, shaded maroon; flowers very large and full; very sweet scented. A fine autumnal bloomer, vigorous grower, and one of the darkest roses yet raised.

Gloire de Margotten. Hybrid Perpetual; dazzling scarlet, the most brilliant yet known; large, full and finely formed; exceedingly vigorous and free blooming. Recommended as a forcing rose.

Mrs. John Laing. Gold Medal from the National Rose Society. A new Pink Hybrid Perpetual Rose, a seedling from François Michelon, soft pink in color, in the way of Mme. Gabriel Luizet. The flowers are large, finely shaped and exceedingly fragrant; the growth is very vigorous, and the plant is remarkably free from mildew. It commences to flower very early, is remarkably profuse, and continues in bloom till late in autumn.

Queen of Queens. Hybrid Perpetual; vigorous; pink, with blush edges, large and full, of perfect form, and a true perpetual-

flowering rose, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud. A new style of flower among Hybrid Perpetual Roses, being a cross between a Hybrid Perpetual and the Maiden's Blush, distinct, equally good as a garden and exhibition rose, and decidedly the finest rose of its color. First-class certificate from the Royal Botanic Society. Figured in the *Florist*, September, 1883.

Marchioness of Lorne. This beautiful rose, dedicated by special permission to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, produces flowers of an exceedingly rich and fulgent rose color, slightly shaded in the centre with vivid carmine. They are large, very sweet, full, and of finely-cupped shape, petals large and buds long and handsome. It is specially remarkable for its truly "Perpetual" habit, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud. \$1.50, \$2.00 each.

"Her Royal Highness (The Princess Louise) visited a Flower Show held in the grounds of the Institution, consisting of a beautiful display of Cut Roses grown at the Nursery of Messrs. Paul & Son, Waltham, where she graciously allowed the name of 'The Marchioness of Lorne' to be given to one of Mr. Paul's new seedlings, a large rose of a bright carmine color."—*The Times*, July 7, 1888.

The collection of six varieties, strong plants, \$4.00.

Six New and Notable Hybrid Tea Roses.

Duchess of Albany. In the way of La France, but deeper in color, more expanded in form, and larger in size. The flowers are deep, even pink, very large and full, highly perfumed, and in all respects of first quality. The growth of the plant is exceedingly vigorous, the habit is good, and the flowers, which are thrown up well above the foliage, are produced in extraordinary profusion.

Viscountess Folkestone. The largest and most beautiful Hybrid Tea we know of; color white, shaded with salmon and pink; deliciously fragrant, and of soft satiny texture, similar to La France; unsurpassed in freedom of bloom, and very remarkable for its keeping qualities. It is of luxuriant growth and handsome foliage, and of good habit.

The Meteor. A rose of superior merit, producing quantities of finely-formed and remarkably rich velvety-crimson flowers; very

vigorous and healthy grower; a good forcing or summer bedding rose.

Duchess of Leeds. A beautiful new rose, raised from La France, but many shades deeper in color, which is on the reverse side of the petals; the habit and foliage are similar; more profuse in blooming. The buds when opening are long pointed, and exquisitely shaped.

William F. Bennett. Rich velvety crimson. This superb variety has the most delightful fragrance of any known rose. The buds are long and pointed, and are produced in great profusion.

American Beauty. One of the most popular roses; a rich, rosy carmine, exquisitely shaded. It is truly an everblooming and delightfully sweet-scented and vigorous rose.

The collection, six varieties, strong plants, \$2.50.

Six New and Notable Everblooming Tea Roses.

Comtesse De Frigneuse. A splendid deep yellow Tea Rose; flowers are large and full, with long pointed buds; exceedingly fragrant; a strong and healthy grower, and profuse bloomer; a superb bedding rose.

The Bride. A pure white rose of large size and most perfect form. The buds are pointed and the ends of the petals are slightly curved back, giving it a most chaste and elegant appearance. This variety has the most delicious tea fragrance, and is a strong-growing, free-blooming rose, either for summer or winter flowering.

Papa Gontier. Rich brilliant scarlet. A most distinct and lovely rose, resembling somewhat the old Bon Silene, but it is double the size; very beautiful when in the bud, and the flowers

retain their fine color when fully expanded. It is an excellent summer bedding rose; very handsome dark foliage; an exceedingly strong grower and profuse bloomer.

Madame Hoste. (Tea.) Yellowish white, with deep buff yellow centre; large and full, well formed, with stout petals; a very promising forcing rose.

Souvenir De Paul Neyron. White, beautifully tinged with clear golden yellow, edged with clear rosy crimson; very distinct, exquisite fragrance and flowers produced in profusion.

Sunset. Rich golden amber, elegantly shaded with deep copper yellow; in growth, habit and free-blooming qualities resembling the celebrated Perle des Jardins.

The collection, six varieties, strong plants, \$2.00.

New and Notable Roses of Special Merit.

The prices given here are for strong plants, grown in pots, so that they can be planted at any time during the spring and summer months. Of the hardy roses we can supply dormant plants from the open ground in the month of November at much lower prices.

Grand Mogul. This splendid rose is a seedling from A. K. Williams, producing flowers of a deep and brilliant crimson, shaded with scarlet and black; they are large and full, of perfect symmetrical shape, and produced in great profusion; the growth is vigorous and the foliage large and massive. It has been universally admired at all exhibitions in England where it has been shown, and it is destined, without doubt, to take a place in the first rank of varieties, and it is a grand decorative rose, and produces blooms of the highest excellence. 75 cents, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Silver Queen. The flowers of this variety are silvery blush in color, shaded in the centre with very delicate rosy pink; very distinct and lovely. They are large and full, of beautifully-cupped form, and produced in great abundance, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud; the growth is vigorous, foliage handsome, and the habit is unusually good, the flowers standing well above the foliage. This rose will be equally valuable both for forcing and garden purposes. We recommend it as one of the best light-colored roses. \$1 each.

Mrs. John Laing. A new Pink Hybrid Perpetual Rose, a seedling from François Michelin. The flowers are large, finely-shaped and exceedingly fragrant; the growth is very vigorous; free from mildew, perfectly healthy in every respect. It commences to flower early, is remarkably profuse, and continues in bloom till late in autumn. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Charles Dickens. A most perfect Hybrid Perpetual; flowers rose color, large and full; a most profuse bloomer; very hardy and free. A grand garden and bedding rose, and a very vigorous grower. \$1 each; smaller plants, 75 cents.

Florence Paul. Bright scarlet crimson, shaded with rose; flowers large, full and compact; petals very evenly arranged and beautifully recurved; of good habit and a fine garden rose. 75 cents and \$1 each.

American Beauty. This popular rose has become a great favorite with all who have seen its lovely rich rosy-crimson and deliciously sweet-scented flowers. It is truly everblooming, and of robust habit. We consider it one of the most profitable cut-flower roses we have. 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each.

Inigo Jones. Dark rose shaded with purple; large, full and globular, of perfect form, free and hardy constitution; a good autumnal bloomer. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Pride of Waltham. A lovely rose, producing flowers of a delicate flesh color, richly shaded with bright rose; very clear and distinct. The flowers are very large and full, with petal of great substance; habit and constitution good. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Duke of Albany. Vivid crimson when first opening, darker as the flowers expand, developing a beautiful shading of velvety black; very large and full, of magnificent petal and grand effect; a vigorous grower and free autumnal bloomer. 75 cents and \$1 each.



MRS. JOHN LAING.

Duchess of Bedford. Dazzling light scarlet crimson, surpassing in brilliancy any one rose of its color; large, full and of perfect globular shape; a vigorous grower, with very handsome foliage. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Princess Beatrice. A vigorous grower, with stiff erect wood, thick handsome foliage and very free flowering. Flowers well carried on long stiff stems; large, full, and of the most perfect form; petals round, broad and very thick; outside petals pale yellow, centre rich golden yellow; edge of petals lightly laced with bright rose. Most distinct and handsome. A pure Tea.

Sappho. (Tea Scented.) First-class certificates from the Royal Horticultural and Royal Botanic Societies. Buds fawn color

[Continued on next page.]

[New and Notable Roses of Special Merit—Concluded.]

suffused with rose, the opening flowers shaded with yellow and tawny buff, centres deep bright yellow; large and full, globular. This very distinct and handsome rose is of vigorous growth, good habit, and is exceedingly hardy; it produces its blooms with extraordinary profusion even for a Tea Rose; the petals are large and of great substance, and we know of no variety that holds its flowers so long in good condition, both on the plant and when cut. 75 cents, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

"An exceptionally fine tea-scented rose which promises to be of immense value both in the garden and on the exhibition stage."—*Gardeners' Magazine*, May 19, 1888.

Sunset. Orange yellow; a strong and vigorous grower, resembling in habit and foliage the celebrated *Perle des Jardins*, and blooming quite as freely as that most excellent variety. 25 cents and 50 cents each.

Pierre Guillot. This variety is probably the strongest growing of all the Hybrid Tea Roses, and for summer blooming is the best of all. It is brilliant crimson color, with delicious hybrid fragrance, equaling in these respects the well-known *Jacqueminot*. It is very double, producing beautiful flowers all summer long. 25 cents and 50 cents each.

Pride of Reigate. Soft rosy carmine, distinctly striped with white; the flowers are of very large size and fine form. It is a Hybrid Perpetual, and of course is entirely hardy; a vigorous grower and free bloomer. \$1 each.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. This, although not a strictly new rose, is new enough to be comparatively little known. It is one of the most beautiful roses in the world, and we give it this prominence that its merits may become fully known to our customers. The color is a most lovely shade of delicate silvery pink. The form is peculiarly graceful and makes it one of the most distinct of roses. It is entirely hardy. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Gloire Lyonnaise. This new French rose is the nearest approach to yellow yet obtained in the Hybrid Perpetual class, and created quite a sensation among rosarians. Color white, tinted with yellow; full and of good shape; habit good; in form of flower and fragrance resembling a Tea Rose; quite distinct and entirely hardy. 50 cents and \$1 each.

Brilliant. This new Hybrid Perpetual is of but moderate size, but extremely brilliant in color; flower bright scarlet crimson; full petals; a vigorous and healthy grower. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Lady of the Lake. Beautiful peach color, very distinct; large, full and of very fine globular form, a moderate grower and of hardy constitution. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Marshall P. Wilder. This new Hybrid Perpetual is of vigorous growth and healthy foliage; flowers large, full and well formed; cherry carmine in color. In wood, foliage and form of flowers it resembles *Alfred Colomb*, but excels that famous variety in vigor, hardiness and freedom of bloom. A really splendid rose. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Lady Sheffield. Brilliant, rosy cerise, becoming lighter as the

flowers open; beautiful and distinct shade of color; petals large and of great substance; flower large, full and of perfect form; foliage handsome. \$1 each.

Rosy Morn. Delicate peach color, richly shaded with salmon rose; very large, very full, fine petals, nicely scented and perfect in shape. The foliage is abundant and handsome, growth vigorous, habit very good; the wood is slightly thorny. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Lady Mary Fitzwilliam. We wish to call special attention to this splendid Hybrid Tea Rose for out-door culture. It is one of the most lovely large pink roses in cultivation, deliciously fragrant and flowers throughout the season, and, with slight protection in the winter, is entirely hardy. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Madame Etienne. Rosy pink on edge of petals, shading to light rose; centre sometimes a flesh white; outer petals very large and nicely arranged with smaller inner petals; large bud of fine form, and very fragrant. A most persistent bloomer.

Susanna Blanchet. Color flesh-salmon, shaded rose and white; long pointed buds. A free-blooming and beautiful rose; a superb bedding variety. 25 cents and 50 cents each.

Papa Gontier. Rich brilliant scarlet. A most distinct and lovely rose; resembling somewhat the old *Bon Silene*, but it is double the size; very beautiful when in the bud, and the flowers retain their fine color when fully expanded. It is an excellent summer bedding rose; very handsome dark foliage; an exceedingly strong grower and profuse bloomer. 25 cents and 50 cents each.

Queen of Queens. Hybrid Perpetual; vigorous; pink, with blush edges, large and full, of perfect form, and a true perpetual-flowering rose, every shoot being covered with a flower bud. A new style of flower among Hybrid Perpetual Roses, being a cross between a Hybrid Perpetual and the *Maiden's Blush*, distinct, equally good as a garden and exhibition rose, and decidedly the finest rose of its color. First-class certificate from the Royal Botanic Society. Figured in the *Florist*, September, 1883. 75 cents and \$1 each.

The Bride. A pure white rose of large size and most perfect form. The buds are pointed and the ends of the petals are slightly curved back, giving it a most chaste and elegant appearance. This variety has the most delicious tea fragrance, and is a strong-growing, free-blooming rose, either for summer or winter flowering. 25 cents and 50 cents each.

Maréchal Niel. Of this superb and well-known dark golden-yellow rose we have a large and splendid stock, both on their own roots and budded. It is a magnificent greenhouse climber for training on the rafters and for out-door culture in the South. 25 cents, 50 cents, and very large plants, \$1, \$2 and \$3 each.

Wm. Allen Richardson. Orange yellow, of medium size. A very full, showy and distinct rose. A good greenhouse climber, or a splendid rose for out-door culture in the South. 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

The Cream of Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

There are probably about five hundred varieties of Hybrid Perpetual Roses current in the trade; of these we have selected the following list as the very best, and we think it large enough to supply the wants of any rose garden, and the inexperienced can select from it with the certainty of not getting a poor variety. The prices given here are for strong plants grown in pots, so that they can be transported any time during the spring and summer months, and we can supply them all the year. In the month of November we can supply dormant roses from the open ground at much lower prices. Our experience has been that a large proportion of dormant roses planted in the spring die, and consequently we do not offer them at that season. These roses are perfectly hardy, and may be left out during the winter without the slightest danger of injury. We can supply any of these roses, purchasers' selection of varieties, at \$4, \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen; \$20 to \$70 per hundred; according to size. We can also supply smaller plants, if desired, of a majority of the varieties at \$2 and \$3 per dozen; \$15 and \$20 per hundred; but do not recommend them, except to experienced growers.

Abel Grand. Clear silvery rose; glossy, large and full. 50 cents and 75 cents each; \$5 and \$8 per dozen.

Abel Carriere. Velvety crimson, with fiery centre. Of better

form and finish than most of the dark sorts. Shy in autumn. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full and

[Continued on next page.]

[The Cream of Hybrid Perpetual Roses—Continued.]

of fine globular form; extremely fragrant, and in every respect a superb sort. Green wood, with occasional pale greenish thorns; foliage large and handsome. The finest rose of its color, and, perhaps, excepting La France, the most beautiful of all sorts for general cultivation. 50 cents to \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.

American Beauty. The most popular and satisfactory rose ever introduced for out-door culture. Color a lovely rich rosy crimson; deliciously fragrant; a vigorous grower and constant bloomer. 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Anna Alexieff. Superb rosy pink; large and finely shaded; free bloomer; excellent for exhibition; vigorous. 50 cents to \$1 each.

Anna de Diesbach. Brilliant rosy pink; flowers very large; a very showy, fine rose; vigorous. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Annie Laxton. Rose shaded with crimson; very double. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Baron de Bonstetten. Syn. Baron Chaurand. Rich, velvety maroon; large, full. A splendid sort, though a shy bloomer in autumn. 50 cents and 75 cents each; \$5 and \$8 per dozen.

Baroness Rothschild. Beautiful light rose, shaded with white; very large; vigorous. One of the most beautiful roses in cultivation. 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1, and some extra large plants at \$1.50 each; \$5, \$8, \$10 and \$15 per dozen.

Beauty of Waltham. Cherry color to bright rosy carmine; large and full; form cupped; very hardy. One of the loveliest and sweetest, blooming abundantly and late. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.

Belle of Normandy. Silvery rose; large, full and globular; of good form and robust habit. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Bertha Baron. Delicate rose, shaded with white; of medium size, good form and habit. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Black Prince. Dark crimson, shaded black; cupped; large, full, fine shape, very hardy and fine habit. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Boule de Neige. Pure white, medium size, full and of good form. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Brilliant. Bright scarlet crimson, of medium size, full petals of great substance. A splendid garden rose. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Captain Christy. A magnificent rose; extra large flowers, very double and full; color a lovely shade of pale peach, deepening at the centre to rosy crimson; very beautiful. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.

Caroline de Sansal. Flesh color, large and full; vigorous grower and very hardy. One of the very best of the old sorts. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Catherine Soupert. White, shaded with rose; large and full; form and habit perfect. A beautiful rose. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Centifolia Rosea. Bright pink, large, of beautiful cupped form. A magnificent garden rose. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.

Charles Dickens. Rose color. A grand garden and bedding rose, producing immense masses of fine flowers. Vigorous and very hardy. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Charles Lamb. Bright red, lovely clear color; very beautiful in the bud, foliage handsome, habit vigorous. This variety flowers continually throughout the summer and autumn, and is invaluable for garden decoration and cut flowers. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Charles Lefebvre. Bright velvety scarlet; petals smooth and thick; beautifully formed. A most superb rose. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Clara Cochet. Color fine clear rose; flowers extra large, globular and full; very vigorous, and one of the most beautiful of its color. \$1.50 each.

Climbing Bessie Johnson. Blush, highly scented. A very excellent pillar rose. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Climbing Edward Morren. The flowers are somewhat smaller than those of the old variety, and they seem to open better. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Climbing Jules Margottin. Carmine rose, fine in open flower and in bud. The best of all the climbing sorts. It may be grown either as a pillar rose or, by pruning, kept in bush form. It should be in every collection. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Climbing Victor Verdier. Identical with Victor Verdier, except it is of a climbing habit. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Comte Bismarck. Carmine crimson, handsome foliage, large and full; a clean and healthy grower. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Comtesse de Chabriliant. Beautiful satin rose; flowers compact and exquisitely formed. A most superb rose. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Comtesse de Serenye. Flesh color, large, full and finely shaped; quite distinct. One of the best newer sorts; a good autumn bloomer. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Coquette des Alps. One of the finest white Hybrid Perpetuals; a profuse bloomer; flowers pure white, sometimes shaded with blush; large, very full, and fragrant. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.

Coquette des Blanches. Pure white, globular, large; one of the best. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Countess of Oxford. A magnificent rose, noted for its immense size, fine full form, and delicious fragrance; color soft rosy carmine, changing to salmon and silver rose. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.

Crown Prince. Bright purple centre, shaded with lurid crimson; very large and double; very fine flowering, and of excellent growth and habit. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Dinsmore. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each. For description, see page 62.

Duchess de Caylus. Brilliant carmine, large, full and of perfect form; foliage very rich and fine. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Duchess de Vallambrosa. Delicate rose, pink centre; large, full, fine form; vigorous. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Duchess of Bedford. Dazzling light scarlet crimson, surpassing in brilliancy any rose of its color; large, full and of perfect globular shape. One of the best. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Duke of Albany. Vivid crimson when first opening, changing darker as the flowers expand, and developing a beautiful shading of velvety black; very large and full; free bloomer and a magnificent rose in every respect.

Duke of Edinburgh. Vermilion, large and full; good form. 50 cents to \$1 each.

Duke of Teck. Vivid scarlet crimson, the nearest approach to scarlet yet; extra fine. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Duke of Wellington. Bright velvety red, shaded with blackish maroon, centre fiery red; large and very effective. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Earl of Dufferin. Velvety crimson, shaded with maroon; large, full and finely formed; a continuous bloomer, of vigorous growth and bushy habit. \$1 and \$1.50 each.

Edward Morren. In the way of Jules Margottin, but larger and more double. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Eli Morel. Rosy lilac, edged with white; large, full and finely formed; very vigorous. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Elise Boelle. White, slightly tinged with rose, changing to pure white; medium size and fine form; blooms all summer. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Elizabeth Vigneron. Vigorous; introduced in 1865; bright rosy pink, very large, full, blooms continuously; one of the sweetest and best. Grown by thousands in France for bedding and market purposes.

Empress of India. Dark brownish crimson; very double. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Etienne Levet. Carmine, large, full and of fine form; produces freely; one of the best. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Firebrand. Rich vivid crimson, shaded occasionally with blackish maroon; very large, full and of circular outline; very sweet. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Fisher Holmes. Rich velvety crimson; large, double, and of fine form. A splendid rose. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$7 and \$9 per dozen.

Florence Paul. Scarlet crimson, shaded with rose; very bright, full and compact; petals evenly arranged and beautifully recurved. A vigorous grower and of the best habit. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Francois Michelin. Deep rose, reverse of petals silvery; large, full and finely formed. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

General Appert. Velvety reddish purple, shaded with black; large and full; blooms freely. 75 cents and \$1 each.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant scarlet crimson, a most superb

[Continued on next page.]

[The Cream of Hybrid Perpetual Roses—Concluded.]

and glowing color; large and very beautiful; perhaps the most popular rose in this country. 25 cents, 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each; \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$8, \$10 and \$15 per dozen.

General Washington. Fine crimson, very full and double. A moderate grower, profuse bloomer and one of the best roses for general garden culture. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Gloire de Lyonnaise. The nearest approach to yellow yet obtained in the Hybrid Perpetual class; flower large and full and of good shape; in form and fragrance resembling a Tea Rose; quite distinct and a vigorous grower. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Her Majesty. A very strong grower, with very large flowers; in color a beautiful shade of pale rosy salmon. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Inigo Jones. Dark rose shaded with purple. A fine dark rose and good autumnal bloomer. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Jean Liabaud. Said to be a seedling from Baron de Bonstetten. Velvety crimson, shaded with black, centre illuminated with scarlet; very large, full, of fine form. The richest and most brilliant rose grown. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

John Hopper. Rose, with crimson centre; flowers cupped, full and well formed; a fine rose; robust habit. 50 cents and 75 cents each; \$5 and \$8 per dozen.

Jules Margottin. Bright cherry red; large, well-formed, fragrant flowers; a splendid old variety; very double and free. 35 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each.

La Duchesse de Morny. Bright, but delicate rose color, the reverse of the petals silvery; very large and full. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Lady Helen Stewart. Bright crimson scarlet, petals smooth and of great substance, highly perfumed; a strong grower and continuous bloomer. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Lady of the Lake. Peach color, large, full and of very fine globular form; vigorous and hardy constitution. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Lady Sheffield. Brilliant rosy cerise, becoming lighter as the flowers open; beautiful and distinct shade of color; flower large and full, and of perfect form; foliage very handsome. \$1 each.

Lord Bacon. Deep crimson, illuminated with scarlet and shaded with velvety black. A very fine and showy rose, blooming abundantly till late in the season. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Lord Macaulay. Rich scarlet crimson, very brilliant; large, full, petals of good substance, fine habit and handsome foliage. One of the best dark roses. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Louis Van Houtte. Reddish scarlet, shaded with purple; very large, full and finely shaped. Decidedly one of the finest roses grown. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Mabel Morrison. Flesh white, changing to pure white; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced. The most beautiful white Hybrid Perpetual known. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Madame Charles Wood. One of the very best; flowers very large and double, and are produced in great profusion; color intense deep crimson, shaded scarlet. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$7 and \$9 per dozen.

Madame Eugene Verdier. Silvery rose, large, full and globular. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. A lovely shade of delicate silvery pink. One of the most beautiful roses in our list; vigorous and healthy grower. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Marie Bauman. Brilliant carmine crimson; large, full, of exquisite color and form; very fragrant; wood freely covered with rather small, light red thorns; extra fine. 50 cents to \$1 each.

Marie Rady. Bright red, very large and full. A splendid rose. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Marquise de Castellane. Beautiful bright rose, very large and full; form perfect, blooms fully. One of the best. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Merveille de Lyon. Pure white, shaded and washed with satiny rose; flowers very large, four to five inches in diameter, double and of a beautiful cup shape; growth vigorous. A superb variety. 75 cents, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose color, good tough foliage, wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation; a free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose. 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each; \$2, \$4 and \$7 per dozen.

Peach Blossom. Delicate peach blossom, a new and most desirable color among roses; large, full and of fine shape; of good habit, free and vigorous. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Pierre Notting. Dark red, tinged with violet; large and full. A splendid show rose. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

President Lincoln. Dark red, shaded with crimson; large and double; robust and healthy grower. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Pride of Waltham. Has the habit of Countess of Oxford, producing flowers of a delicate flesh color, richly shaded with bright rose; very clear and distinct. A splendid sort. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full. A splendid rose. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Prince Humbert. Beautiful bright velvety violet red; form and habit perfect; large and full; blooming in clusters. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Prof. Koch. Bright cherry crimson, a brilliant color; large, double and well formed; vigorous and hardy constitution. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Queen of Queens. Pink, with bluish edges; large and full, and of perfect form. A true perpetual-flowering rose, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud. Decidedly one of the very best Hybrid Perpetual Roses for all purposes. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Queen Victoria. Flesh color, shaded with pink; rosy, large, full and beautiful. 35 cents to 75 cents each.

Rev. J. B. M. Camm. Carmine rose, a fine enduring shade. One of the most fragrant and free-blooming sorts; superb. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Reynolds Hole. Deep maroon, flushed with scarlet; fine globular form, free habit, very distinct. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Senator Vaisse. Fine dazzling red, very large and double, finely shaped, free-blooming and vigorous grower. One of the best. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Star of Waltham. Rich, deep crimson; very large and double; fine form. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Sultan of Zanzibar. Blackish maroon, each petal edged scarlet; fine form. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Ulrich Brunner Fils. A new rose. Bright cerise red; flowers very large and full; a seedling from Paul Neyron; of magnificent petals, and in all respects a very fine rose. Strong plants, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Victor Verdier. Deep rose, shaded with vivid carmine; flowers large and double. A superb rose. 35 cents to 75 cents each.

White Baroness. A white sport from Baroness Rothschild; flowers large and full. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Xavier Olibo. Dark, velvety purple, shaded with amaranth; large and well formed. One of the most splendid dark roses known; very distinct. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Hardy Climbing Roses.

Baltimore Belle. (Prairie.) Pale blush, nearly white; double; best white climbing rose. 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each, according to size.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. (Multiflora.) Crimson, changes

to blush; flowers in large clusters. 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Reine Marie Henriette. Large, finely-formed flower. Very full and double; borne in clusters, and tea scented. Color, rich

[Continued on next page.]

[Hardy Climbing Roses—Concluded.]

crimson, elegantly shaded. New and fine. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Bennett's Seedling. (Ayrshire.) Pure white; double flowers; of medium size. 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Gem of the Prairie. (Prairie.) Carmine crimson, occasionally

blotched with white; a cross hybrid between Madam Laffay and Queen of the Prairie. 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Queen of the Prairie. (Prairie.) Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular. 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each, according to size.

The Best Everblooming Roses for Out-door Culture.

The following roses are not hardy, but can be left out over winter if well protected. Price, except where noted, 15 cents, 25 cents, 35 cents and 50 cents each; \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.00 per dozen; \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00 per hundred; according to size. We can supply them by the hundred or thousand at any season, and will give price in quantity on application. They can be sent by mail, but always at the purchaser's risk.

Adam. A lovely rose; bright, fresh, carmine pink; extra large size, very double and full; free bloomer; delicious tea scent.

Agrippina. Brilliant fiery red, good size and form, very double, full and sweet; an early and profuse bloomer; much esteemed.

Andrea Schwartz. Bright crimson.

Bon Silene. This splendid old variety still holds its own against many of the newer sorts. It is equally valuable for summer or winter blooming. Average size and exquisite tea scent; color brilliant carmine.

Catherine Mermet. One of the most fashionable roses in New York last winter. Color clear rosy pink, very large, pointed buds, full, double and fragrant.

Cels Multiflora. A fine old variety; much valued; blooms in large clusters; medium size, full and double; very fragrant; pale white, tinted with rose.

Chas. Rovolli. One of our favorite varieties. Color a beautiful carmine, changing to silvery rose; base of petals clear yellow. An incessant bloomer, full and very fragrant.

Comtesse de la Barth. One of the best summer-blooming roses grown. Color beautiful rosy salmon, very sweet scented; flowers in clusters and very freely.

Comtesse Riza du Parc. A grand rose; vigorous; color bright coppery rose, shaded with violet crimson.

Cornelia Cook. This beautiful Tea Rose is in great demand for its magnificent buds, which are of immense size and of the most lovely and perfect form imaginable. Color pure creamy white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale lemon and blush.

Devoniensis. (Magnolia Rose.) Beautiful creamy white and rosy centre; large, very full and double; delightfully sweet tea scent. One of the finest roses.

Douglass. Dark cherry red, rich and velvety; large, full and fragrant; a neat, compact grower; very desirable for bedding.

Etoile de Lyon. This has proved to be a first-class yellow rose for out-door culture, although it has done no good as a cut-flower variety for greenhouse culture.

Grace Darling. Creamy, deeply tinted and shaded with pinky peach, a new and distinct color. A most valuable rose for out-door culture.

Hermosa. The "Rose of the Million." A splendid old sort that flowers continuously; color clear, beautiful rose; globular.

Isabella Sprunt. Bright canary yellow, large, beautiful buds, valuable for cut flowers; very sweet tea scent; profuse bloomer.

Letty Coles. A grand summer rose. Color soft rosy pink, intense crimson in the centre; globular.

Ma Capucine. A lovely Tea Rose, with charming buds and flowers; color golden amber, delicately tinged with peach and fawn; deliciously perfumed.

Mme. Cusin. Flowers medium sized to large, well formed and of good texture; color rosy purple, base of petals and centre of flowers almost white; very distinct, free and vigorous.

Madame Falcot. A beautiful shade of apricot yellow; flowers of medium size, and most beautiful when in the bud.

Mme. Lambard. Centre purplish rose or rosy red, outer petals creamy, shaded with rose; variable, but always handsome flowers, very large and full; of excellent form and good habit. A splendid rose.

Mme. Welche. Very large, double and beautifully formed; soft, pale yellow, shaded in centre with orange and copper; vigorous in habit, and blooms freely.

Madame Watteville. Of strong growth, with a fine habit and beautiful leafage; of a peculiar and delightful color; color white, shaded with salmon rose; outer petals edged bright rose. In Europe designated as the "Tulip Rose." We cheerfully recommend this variety. Excellent for forcing.

Margretta. Red shaded crimson, of medium size, cup shaped, flowers sometimes produced in clusters. A good incessant bloomer.

Marquis Vivens. Pale rose, shaded with yellow, a very delicate and beautiful color; buds elongated and of fine form. A vigorous and constant bloomer.

Niphotos. Extra large pointed buds of the purest white. A dwarf and compact grower; produces buds in great profusion.

Papa Gontier. Vivid rose color, shaded yellow, reverse of petals crimson; flowers large and semi-double. A strong grower, with beautiful dark glossy foliage; a most profuse bloomer. 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Perle des Jardins. No rose ever cultivated for cut flowers up to the present time is now so valuable as this; tens of thousands of it, covering many acres in glass, are now grown in the vicinity of New York for winter flowering; it is equally valuable for summer, as it flowers continuously. Its color is a rich shade of yellow; large size and perfect form; tea fragrance.

Queen's Scarlet. Very desirable and satisfactory; a constant and profuse bloomer; color rich velvety scarlet, very brilliant and striking; flowers large and quite full; vigorous and hardy.

Rubens. White, shaded with rose, yellowish centre; large and double; produces magnificent white buds, shaded rose.

Safrano. This is the ideal Tea Rose; though one of the oldest it is still grown in enormous quantities for winter.

Souvenir d'Elise Vardon. Color creamy white, shaded yellow. One of the most lovely of Tea Roses; extra large bud, and very beautiful when fully expanded. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Souv. de Malmaison. Rich flesh color, with rose centre; very double. When well grown this is considered by many to be the finest rose in existence. It is sometimes forced in the winter season, but it is properly a summer-blooming rose.

Souvenir de Paul Neyron. White, beautifully tinged with clear golden yellow, edged with clear rosy crimson; very distinct, exquisite fragrance and flowers produced in profusion.

Souv. d'un Ami. A splendid rose, which is now becoming prominent for winter flowering; buds full and double; clear, deep rose color.

Sunset. Rich golden amber, elegantly shaded with deep coppery yellow; in growth, habit and free-blooming qualities resembling the celebrated Perle des Jardins.

Susanna Blanchet. Outer petals a clear flesh white, with blush centre. A most charming rose, of delightful fragrance, long pointed buds, freely produced; of strong growth and beautiful leafage. 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each.

The Bride. A pure white, of extra large size and most perfect form; the buds are pointed and the petals beautifully recurved. A most chaste and elegant rose; a strong grower, free bloomer and has a most delicious tea fragrance.



LITTLE GEM MOSS ROSE.

The New Polyantha Roses.—“Fairy Roses.”

The Polyantha Rose came originally from Japan, but these exquisite new varieties are introduced from Europe. They are exceedingly beautiful, deliciously sweet, and among the most constant and profuse bloomers we have. The plant is of low, compact growth, and quite hardy.

Anne Marie de Montravel. A beautiful, pure white, fairy-like rose; very double, perfect flowers, about the size of a twenty-five cent piece; delightfully sweet scented, and borne in such large clusters that the whole plant frequently seems a mass of flowers; it blooms profusely from early summer to late fall, and is hardy, when slightly protected, as far north as the Great Lakes. 20 cents and 35 cents each.

Jeanne Drivon. A lovely rose, perfect, full form, very double and sweet; color pure white, faintly tinged with crimson. 25 cents and 50 cents each.

Little Gem. A lovely variety; pure creamy white, sometimes delicately tinged with rose. 20 cents and 35 cents each.

Little White Pet. Beautiful, small, double, white flowers, produced in the greatest profusion. 20 cents and 35 cents each.

Madame Lawrence. Small, pink flowers; very pretty. 25 cents, 35 cents and 50 cents each.

Mlle. Cecil Bruner. A very beautiful and valuable rose; the flowers are larger than any of this class, very full and regular;

perfectly double and delightfully fragrant; color clear rosy pink, passing to white; it blooms constantly and profusely during the whole season, and is entirely distinct from both the others; hardy. 35 cents each.

Mignonnette. One of the most lovely and beautiful miniature roses imaginable; the flowers are full and regular, perfectly double, borne in large clusters, and deliciously perfumed; color clear pink, changing to white, tinged with pale rose; a vigorous grower and constant and profuse bloomer. 35 cents each.

Pacquette. An elegant little rose, the smallest of the lot; pure snow white; a profuse bloomer. 20 cents and 35 cents each.

Perle d'Or. Nankeen yellow, with orange centre; small and full; very beautiful; flowers very numerous and of good shape. 25 cents and 50 cents each.

Princess Wilhelmine des Pays Bas. Pure white, imbricated, deliciously sweet scented. One of the best for summer bedding purposes. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Moss Roses.

(HARDY.)

Salet. A vigorous grower and free bloomer; light rose; large, full; the best of the class.

Perpetual White. Pure white; flowers in clusters.

Lanceii. Rosy crimson, tinted purple; large and full; one of the best.

Little Gem. A miniature Moss Rose, forming compact bushes, densely covered with double crimson flowers, beautifully mossed. 50 cents and \$1 each.

White Bath. White, sometimes tinged with flesh; attractive in bud and open flower. The best white moss.

Crested. Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe; very beautiful and free from mildew.

Countess de Murinais. Pure white; large; very desirable.

Common Moss. Pale rose; very beautiful buds; a great favorite.

Glory of Mosses. A moderate grower; flowers very large; appear to best advantage when full; color pale rose.

Luxembourg. Deep crimson; fine grower.

Madame Alboni. Blush; pink centre.

Princess Adelaide. A vigorous grower; pale rose of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower; one of the best.

Blanche Moreau. Pure white; large and full, and perfect form; the buds and flowers produced in clusters, and freely furnished with deep green moss; one of the best.

Miscellaneous Roses.

Chenedolle. (Hybrid China.) Bright red; large and double; shoots very spiny. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. (Noisette.) Deep yellow centre with sulphur edges; large double flowers; a magnificent variety for the South and California. 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Common Sweet Brier. Single pink flowers, followed in autumn by brightly-colored hips; foliage very fragrant; fine for hedges. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Coupe d'Hebe. (Hybrid China.) Deep pink; moderately large cup-shaped flowers. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Dundee Rambler. (Ayrshire.) White, semi-double; a splendid pillar rose, or may be used for covering banks or running up old trees, and will grow and thrive in any situation, where others will not. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Gracilis. (Alpina.) Gorgeous rosy red, large and full; producing flowers in immense clusters. \$1 each.

Gloire de Dijon. (Climbing Tea.) Color a combination of orange, salmon and buff; flowers very large, of good globular

form; fine for training on greenhouse rafters; can be grown outdoors if protected in winter. 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each; some extra-large pot-grown specimens, \$2 and \$3 each.

Grandiflora. (Polyantha.) Single white flowers; produces in corymbs, succeeded by showy scarlet fruit, distinct and handsome foliage. 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Harrison's Yellow. (Austrian.) A moderate grower; golden yellow, semi-double; free flowering; hardy. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

James Sprunt. (Climbing Tea.) Deep cherry red; flowers medium size, full and regular, very fragrant; a strong grower and free bloomer; a splendid variety for the South and California. 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each; \$2, \$5 and \$7 per dozen.

Lamarque. (Noisette.) White, with sulphur centre; flowers in cluster; a splendid climbing rose for the greenhouse. 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Madame Hardy. (Damask.) White; very large; highly fragrant. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Madame Plantier. (Hybrid China.) Pure white; above me-

[Continued on next page.]

[Miscellaneous Roses—Concluded.]

dium size; full; produces in great abundance early in the season; one of the best bardy white roses. 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$2.50, \$5.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00 per dozen.

Madame Zoetman. (Damask.) Delicate flesh; large and very full. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Multiflora Alba. (Multiflora.) Single white flowers, produced in corymbs; very attractive. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Multiflora Rosea. (Multiflora.) Medium size; rose-colored flowers produced in the greatest abundance; fine for making a hedge. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen; \$25 per hundred.

Paul's Single Hybrid Perpetual. These roses, although single, are of great interest and beauty, and they should be added to every collection. The colors are pure white and bright scarlet. Strong plants, \$1 each.

Perle des Panchus. (Gallica.) White, striped with rose. The flowers are remarkable for their regularity in the disposition of the petals; a moderate grower, of most delicious fragrance. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Persian Yellow. (Austrian.) Deep bright yellow; small, but handsome; double; a very early bloomer, and much the finest hardy yellow rose. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Polyantha Simplex. (Polyantha.) A single rose of climbing habit. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Pomifera, or Apple-Bearing Rose. The flowers are single, bluish in color, and succeeded by handsome scarlet fruit, the ornamental character of which renders them very attractive in the garden. 75 cents each.

Rose du Roi. Bright crimson, sometimes purplish; large, full and cupped, of good habit and moderate growth. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Rugosa Alba. (Rugosa.) A species from Japan. Single, pure white; highly scented; very beautiful. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Rugosa Rubra. Same as above, except the flowers are a beautiful bright rosy crimson, succeeded by large berries of a rich red color that are very attractive. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Scotch Roses. In variety. 50 cents each.

Waltham Climbers. Seedlings from Gloire de Dijon, possessing all the good qualities of that well-known variety. They flower abundantly and until late in the autumn, and are recommended as supplying a long-felt want in the garden, namely, good, bardy, crimson, autumn-flowering climbing roses with fine foliage. They are all red roses, but of distinct shades of color, No. 1 being the brightest, and No. 3 the darkest. No. 1 has received a first-class certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society; No. 2 is one of the sweetest roses in existence; No. 3 is a fine show rose. Not entirely hardy north of Washington, D. C. Strong plants, \$1 each.

White Banksia. (Banksian.) Pure white; small, full flower; violet scented. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

White Cabbage. (Provence.) White; very large; a beautiful old variety, 35 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Wm. Allen Richardson. (Noisette.) Fine orange yellow, medium size, full, very showy and distinct. 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Yellow Banksia. (Banksian.) Clear yellow; small, double flowers. 30 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each.

York and Lancaster. The famous old English striped rose, red and white striped, large and full. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Hybrid Tea Roses.

The new Hybrid Tea Roses, lately introduced from Europe, are distinct and beautiful, and are attracting much attention. These splendid varieties represent an entirely NEW AND DISTINCT TYPE OR CLASS OF ROSES, the results of a cross between varieties of the Hybrid Perpetual, or Remontant Roses, and the Teas. The great advantage claimed for them is that they combine the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetuals with the constant-blooming qualities, rich and delicate coloring, and delightful fragrance of the Tea Roses. They are not entirely hardy, and need protection in the Winter.

Antoine Mermet. Very large, full and of fine shape; color a rich dark carmine; of good growth, with nice, bright foliage. Another rose of La France type, and from same noted raiser. 25 cents and 50 cents each.

Antoine Verdier. Large and beautiful flowers; bright glowing pink, beautifully shaded with rich crimson; large and globular; very full and sweet. A constant and profuse bloomer. 50 cents each.

Beauty of Stapleford. Flowers very large and perfect form; deliciously scented tea fragrance; color clear bright pink, shading to bright rosy crimson; makes large and beautiful buds, and is a constant and profuse bloomer. 25 cents and 50 cents each.

Duchess of Leeds. A new rose raised from La France, but many shades deeper in color, which is on the reverse side of the petals; the habit and foliage are similar, more profuse in blooming. The buds when opening are long, pointed and exquisitely shaped. \$1 each.

Duchess of Westminster. A grand rose, exceedingly large and finely formed; very full and fragrant; color clear bright red; very rich and fine. 35 cents and 50 cents each.

Duchess of Albany. This beautiful novelty is in the way of La France; more expanded in form and larger in size. Flowers deep pink, very large and full, highly perfumed and in all respects of first quality. 25 and 50 cents each.

Duke of Connaught. Flowers are extra large, very full and fragrant; the buds are long and finely formed; color intense glowing crimson; very brilliant and exquisitely beautiful. 25 cents and 50 cents each.

Lady Mary Fitzwilliam. The new English Hybrid Tea; flowers extra large and globular; quite full and regular; very fragrant and beautiful; color delicate flesh, elegantly tinged with amber and pale carnation; highly recommended. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

La France. This is a Hybrid Tea Rose of which we cannot say enough in praise. It is a constant bloomer; color peach blossom, shaded pink and silvery rose. The most delightfully-fragrant rose grown. 20 cents, 30 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each, according to size.

Pierre Guillot. This variety is probably the strongest-growing of all the Hybrid Tea Roses, and for summer blooming is the best of all. It is a brilliant crimson color, with delicious hybrid fragrance, equaling in these respects the well-known "Jack" Rose. It is very double, producing beautiful flowers all summer long, even in the hottest weather. With a little protection of hay or leaves about the roots it will live out over winter in the Northern States. First size, 50 cents each; \$4.50 per dozen. Second size, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Viscountess Folkestone. (See special description, page 62.)



COLUMBINES IN TALL GRASS.

General Collection of Hardy Plants.

With few exceptions the plants in the following list are grown in pots, so that they can be safely transported at any season. Our aim is to offer only the very best of each class, and every season we test large numbers of new or scarce kinds and discard those not sufficiently distinct. Many new and hitherto scarce plants have been added to our collection in the past year, not as costly novelties, but at prices which put them within the reach of all.

Those desiring to plant hardy plants extensively should send a list for estimate, as we can make lower prices than those quoted when plants are wanted by the hundred.

Winter Protection.—While all the plants offered in this list are perfectly hardy, it is always well to give them some slight protection by using leaves or litter with which to partially cover them. It is especially advantageous to do this the first winter after they have been transplanted. All plants are somewhat protected in their native habitat by the roots of trees, fallen leaves, grass or sod, and in our gardens, after many of them have become strong, by their own foliage and stems.

The following collections will contain a good assortment of varieties. In ordering them, if there are any varieties which customers already have, or do not want, they should be named:

Collections at Reduced Prices.

12 Hardy Plants, my choice \$ 2.00	50 Hardy Plants, my choice \$ 7.00
25 " " " " 4.00	100 " " " " 12.00

Acanthus. A stately group of hardy plants, remarkable for their robust and vigorous growth, for their leathery and beautiful foliage, and for the numerous spikes of flowers they produce. They are all hardy, and make fine subjects isolated on the lawn or border.

Acorus Latifolius. The most valuable kind; will grow from three to six feet. 40 cents each.

Acorus Japonica Variegata. A splendid ornamental plant, with yellow variegated foliage. 35 cents each.

Anemone. (Wind Flowers.) Perhaps there are no plants among hardy ones more important than the Anemones. They flourish almost in any location, whether naturalized in the long grass, a sunny bushy bank, or wild in the shrubbery. The Japan Anemones grow strongly, and will care for themselves, even among brushwood and brambles. It is so easy to grow them, and more beautiful flowers do not adorn this world of ours.

Anemone Japonica Alba. (Honorine Jobart.) Few are more lovely than this white Wind Flower, so beautiful in the garden and perfectly charming in the shrubbery, the wild garden, naturalized in the grass, or half shady places; height two feet; white, and

bloom in late summer and autumn. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Anemone Japonica. Rose-colored flowers two inches across, flowering freely in late summer and fall; very beautiful; height two feet. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Anemone Alpina. (Alpine Wind Flower.) This is almost too stately to be classed with the dwarf plants we usually term Alpine. But high on nearly every great mountain range in Northern and temperate climes it is one of the most frequent and well-marked plants. The interior of the flower is white, the outside being frequently tinted with pale purplish blue; height of plant four to eighteen inches. Succeeds well in the rock garden and in the border where the soil is good. 35 cents each.

Anemone Apennina. (Apennine Wind Flower.) Has erect flowers of bright sky blue. These star-like flowers are paler on the outside than within. The plants grow in dense tufts, and the flowers are thickly scattered over the low cushion of soft green leaves. Succeeds well in rockery, shrubbery and border. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Anemone Robinsoniana. Flowers of rich sky blue; large and

[Continued on next page.]

[General Collection of Hardy Plants—Continued.]



HARDY ASTERS.

well-formed flowers. One of the most lovely plants of this family. 40 cts. each.

Anemone Palmata. A very distinct kind, with leathery, kidney-shaped slightly lobed leaves, and large handsome

flowers of a glossy golden yellow, only opening to meet the sun. A native of North Africa and Spain and other places on the shores of the Mediterranean. It is especially a rock-work gem. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Anemone Pennsylvania. (Native.) Flowers white; a vigorous grower; valuable for growing among shrubs, or for the wild garden. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Anemone Triloba. (Hepatica.) A native Anemone, producing blue

flowers very abundantly in early spring; the foliage is evergreen and handsome at all times of the year; requires shade. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Anemone Japonica Hybrida. Similar in general appearance to *Anemone Japonica*, but having large, well-formed flowers of a soft rose color, and wonderfully free blooming. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Antirrhinum. (Snapdragon.) One of the showiest and most beautiful of garden flowers; our collection is the finest in America. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Aquilegia Cœrulea. (Rocky Mountain Columbine.) Beautiful blue and white flowers in early spring. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aquilegia Glandulosa. One of the most beautiful of this genus, and one of the most exquisite of all hardy perennials; flowers rich deep blue with pure white corolla. 25 cents each.

Aquilegia Alpina. Blue flowers. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Aquilegia Canadensis. A native species, quite dwarf, with very pretty yellow and red flowers; fine for naturalizing in the grass or edge of shrubbery. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aquilegia Olympica. Red and yellow flower. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aquilegia Skinnerii. A distinct and elegant kind; the flowers are on long, slender stems, the sepals being greenish colored, and the petals small and yellow; the spurs are nearly two inches long, of a bright orange red, and attenuated into a club-shaped extremity. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aquilegia Vulgaris. The common garden variety; all colors, single and double. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Aquilegia Folis Variegata. A beautiful sort, with yellow foliage; very distinct. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aquilegia Chrysanthia. Grows two and a half feet high, forming a bush two to three feet across, which is covered for two months with golden-yellow flowers with long spurs; one of the most distinct of the family. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Aquilegia Californica. A California species, growing two and a half feet high, bearing a profusion of bright scarlet flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Aeonitum Napellus. (Monkshood.) Spikes of blue, helmet-shaped flowers; a stately-growing plant, five to six feet high; does well in partial shade. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Achillea Millifolium Roseum. (Rose-flowered Yarrow.) Rosy flowers in large heads; blooms freely all summer; fifteen to eighteen inches high. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Achillea Egyptica. (Golden Yarrow.) Similar to the above, but golden yellow; handsome white foliage; eighteen inches high. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Achillea Ptarmica Fl. Pl. (Mill-flower.) One of the prettiest and most useful of our border perennials, with prostrate stems six inches high; pure white flowers, exceedingly double, and invaluable for cutting purpose. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Agrostemma Coronaria. (Rose Campion.) Flowers rich deep crimson, remaining in bloom a long time; one of the brightest and most distinct of the hardy perennials, with white downy foliage; two feet. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Agrostemma Flos Jovis. Forms a pretty symmetrical bush two feet high, having soft downy foliage and clustered heads of bright rose-colored flowers, continuing in blossom a long time; a first-class plant for cutting. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Anthericum Liliastrum. (St. Bruno's Lily.) Spikes of large pure white flowers, about two feet in height, issuing from tufts of long, narrow grass-like foliage. The flowers are about two inches in length, and exceedingly fragrant; one of the most beautiful of the late spring-flowering perennials. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Anthericum Liliastrum Major. A gigantic form of preceding, spikes of flowers eighteen inches in length; on stems three feet in height. The individuals are very long, pure white, produced in great abundance, and exceedingly effective. A first-class border perennial, and one that can be grown in any ordinary soil, and thoroughly hardy. 50 cents each.

Armeria Maritima Splendens. (Thrift, or Sea Pink.) A very pretty dwarf perennial, with rose-colored flowers. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Armeria Cephalotus Rubra. (Giant Thrift.) Large heads of deep rose-colored flowers; one of the best of this family. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Allium Platycaulis. (Native Wild Onion.) Flowers bright rose, in large dense heads, six inches high. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Allium Cernuum. (Native.) Ten to fifteen inches high; flowers light pink. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Allium Azureum. Sky blue; handsome. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Arenaria Balearica. Evergreen foliage, crowned with numerous small white flowers; fine for carpeting on the rocks or shady places. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Anehusa Gigantea. A strong-growing perennial, forming a branching pyramid three feet or more in height, which is covered the whole summer with innumerable sky-blue flowers. 20 cents each.

Asparagus Verticillatus. A fine climbing sort; grows about ten feet high. 30 cents each.

Arundinaria Folis Variegata. (Ribbon Grass.) Foliage striped white; twelve to eighteen inches high. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aster Novæ Angliæ. (New England Star Wort.) When we speak of Asters we are apt to associate the name with the annual kind popularly known as China Asters, and are thus led to overlook the rightful owners of the name—those hardy flowers, literally stars of the earth, which shine out all the brighter owing to the time of the year during which they are in perfection. When our gardens are nearly devoid of bright color, and when hardy flowers of nearly all kinds are at their lowest ebb, Star Wort will bloom bravely during the last days of autumn. They are not quite so showy as Chrysanthemums at a distance, but when closely examined they are more beautiful; flowers large, bluish purple; height five to six feet. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Aster Chapmanii. Numerous heads of small flowers of light clear blue. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Aster Ericodes. White with yellow centres, late; small but very elegant. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Aster Formosissimus. A distinct and beautiful species; height four feet; flowers rosy purple; large, and exceedingly free-blooming. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

[Continued on next page.]

[General Collection of Hardy Plants—Continued.]

Aster Lævigatus. Flowers in close panicles of a lovely sky blue. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Aster Pollyphyllus. Medium size; white flowers; very abundant in August; height four feet. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Alyssum Saxatile Compactum. A charming little plant, with golden-yellow flowers. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Alyssum Argentia. Silvery foliage; yellow flowers. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Astilbe Japonica. (Hoteia Jap.) Also known as Spiræa Japonica. Beautiful feathery white flowers and fine foliage; about twelve inches high; blooms in early summer. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Asclepias Tuberosa. Brilliant orange red; flowers on stems two feet high, each producing several heads of flowers, lasting in bloom for a considerable time; is one of the showiest of our autumnal flowers, deserving extensive cultivation. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Asclepias Incarnata. Flesh-colored flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Arundo Donax. A handsome reed, growing from ten to fifteen feet high; splendid for tropical effect. 50 cents each.

Arundo Folis Variegata. A magnificent variegated variety of the preceding. 75 cents each.

Aubretia Deltoidea. A very dwarf plant, with purple flowers, produced very freely in April and May. 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Aubretia Purpurea. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aubretia Bougainville. A remarkably neat, low-growing plant, densely covered with blue flowers in spring; fine for rock work or carpeting. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Alstromeria Chilensis. A lovely group of tuberous-rooted plants, producing large and elegant heads of bloom in various shades of white, rose, orange and lilac. It is a rapid grower, flowers freely, and is very valuable for cutting. In this latitude the tubers should be planted six to eight inches deep, and protected in severe weather with fallen leaves or other coarse litter. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Asphodelus Luteus. (Asphodel.) An ornamental perennial, growing from three to four feet in height, producing spikes of bright yellow flowers, continuing in bloom for a considerable time. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aethionema Grandiflora. An elegant plant of the Arabis family, having wiry stems and light glaucous foliage. It forms a spreading bush about one foot high from which spring numerous racemes of lilac and pink flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Barbarea Aurea Variegata. (Winter Cress or Yellow Rocket.) Forms a vigorous tuft twelve to eighteen inches in diameter, leaves deep green profusely blotched with golden yellow, flowers yellow. Very showy. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Bellis Perennis. This is the old double Daisy, white and pink varieties. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$6 per hundred.

Bocconia Cordata. This is one of the finest of our hardy foliage plants, admirably adapted for planting among shrubs, or in isolated positions on the lawn. It is perfectly hardy, growing from six to eight feet, having terminal panicles of peculiar brownish flowers, and is

sometimes called the Plumed Poppy. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Baptissa Australis. A strong-growing perennial, forming bushy tufts from three to five feet high, with sea-green trifoliate leaves; the flowers are delicate blue and brown, in long, erect spikes. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Calystegia Dahurica. (Bindweed.) A superb hardy Convolvulus; fine for naturalizing in tall grass, or for growing over rocks and shrubbery. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Calystegia Pubescens. A double variety of the above. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Campanula Media. (Canterbury Bell.) Double and single varieties. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

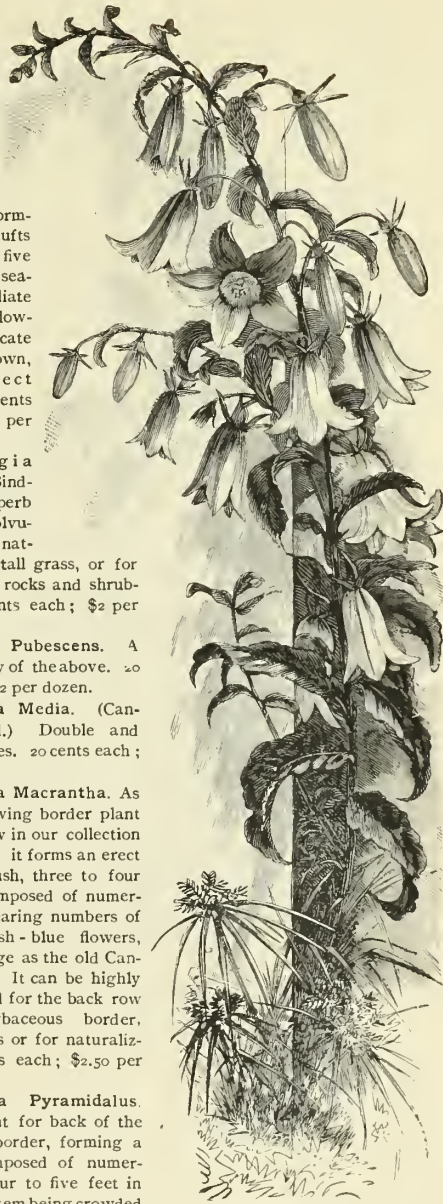
Campanula Macrantha. As a strong-growing border plant there are few in our collection to equal this; it forms an erect pyramidal bush, three to four feet high, composed of numerous stems bearing numbers of large purplish-blue flowers, nearly as large as the old Canterbury Bell. It can be highly recommended for the back row of the herbaceous border, among shrubs or for naturalizing. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Campanula Pyramidalis. A noble plant for back of the herbaceous border, forming a pyramid composed of numerous stems, four to five feet in height, each stem being crowded with salver-like blue flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Campanula Pyramidalis Alba. Similar to the above, but with white flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Campanula Turbinata. A dwarf compact-growing plant; the flowers are borne singly on naked stems about six inches long, of a deep shade of blue and fully one and a half inches across, and bloom all summer; perhaps the most desirable of all the dwarf Campanulas. A native of the mountains of Transylvania, and is perfectly hardy. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Campanula Barbata Alba. One of the sweet white flowers that abound in the rich green meadows of Alpine France and Switzerland, and readily known by the long beard at the mouth of its pretty flowers, which are nearly one and a



TALL CAMPANULA.



CAMPANULA TURBINATA.

[Continued on next page.]

[General Collection of Hardy Plants—Continued.]

quarter inches long; height eighteen inches. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Campanula Grandis. A fine old-fashioned perennial, with blue salver-shaped flowers, forming a bush three feet in height. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Campanula Grandiflora "Mariesii." A very beautiful Japanese variety, growing from nine to twelve inches, composed of numerous rigid stems thinly set with large blue flowers, the flowers being so abundant as to almost cover the plant. One of the finest Campanulas in our collection. 40 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Campanula Carpatica. This forms neat, compact tufts, about a foot in height, covered with large, erect blue flowers, all summer. A fine edging or border plant. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Campanula Carpatica Alba. Similar to above, but with pure white flowers; both of these can be highly recommended. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Campanula Garganica. Sheets of purplish salver-shaped flowers; fine for carpeting or rock work. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.



COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA.

Campanula Persicifolia. The flowers of this variety have two rows of petals, the outer one reflexed, forming a ball; the color is blue and very effective; height, two feet. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Campanula Persicifolia Alba. One of the very best of this genus; flowers pure white, in long close spikes two feet high; exceedingly free flowering, fine for cutting. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Campanula Alliarifolia. A vigorous plant, with large heart-shaped leaves, covered with short hairs. The flowers are white, drooping, and generally disposed on one side of the stem; grows three to four feet high, and flowers in July and August. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Campanula Urticifolia Alba. (Nettle-leaved Harebell.) Handsome tubular-shaped, pure white flowers, on erect stems two to three feet high; prefers a partly-shaded situation. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Campanula Glomerata Dahurica. A very desirable plant; invaluable for cutting or the decoration of the border. It grows

about eighteen inches, forming a number of stems producing clusters of flowers in the axils of the leaves, and terminating with large heads of rich, deep purple; one of the finest hardy plants in cultivation. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Campanula Latifolia. (Broad-leaved Bell Flower.) The stems of this plant rise to a height of three or four feet. The flowers are large, pendant, with slightly reflexed segments, and vary between white and blue in color. One of the stateliest of the Bell Flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Coreopsis Lanceolata. The best of this family; flowers large, bright golden yellow, and produced in the greatest profusion; invaluable for cutting. 20 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy Yellow. A perfectly hardy variety, with very large golden-yellow flowers, which are produced in the greatest abundance. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy White. Identical with the above, except the flowers are pure white. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Chrysanthemum Maximum. Without a doubt this is the best of the hardy Marguerites; large bold flowers, three inches across; pure white, with a yellow centre; invaluable for autumn decoration or for cutting purposes. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Chrysanthemum Latifolia. Previously offered under the name Chrysanthemum Maximum; one of the best of the large Marguerites; flowers two to three inches across; white, with yellow centre. It grows about three feet high, forming a large bush covered with flowers for two months. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Chrysanthemum, Semi-Duplex. (New.) A plant destined to take a high position among decorative plants for cutting purposes. It is a peculiar double form of the common May Weed, reminding one very much of the Japanese Chrysanthemum. The flowers are pure white, remarkably free flowering, will grow in any position or soil, and it is highly recommended; was awarded a first-class certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society, July 2, 1887. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Convallaria Majallis. (Lily of the Valley.) 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen.

Centaurea Montana. (Perennial Corn Flower.) A very useful group of plants, growing one foot high, producing large red, white and yellow flowers in great abundance during a long time in summer; for cutting purposes they are invaluable; exceedingly useful for bouquets. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Centaurea Babylonica. A stately-growing perennial, having leathery, downy foliage and tall spikes of yellow flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Centaurea Dealbata. Large rose-colored flowers, with foliage of a dark green on the upper, and nearly white on their under, surface; fine for cutting. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Cassia Marylandica. (Wild Senna.) A handsome plant, with acacia-like foliage and masses of bright yellow and black flowers; very effective in masses; it grows five feet high; blooms in July and August. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Catananche Bicolor. Eighteen inches high; flowers pure white, with purple band around the centre; flowers freely all summer. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Catananche Cerulea. Eighteen inches high; flowers blue; continues in bloom all summer; flowers can be dried for winter decoration. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Callirhæ Involucrata. Very dwarf, producing all summer numerous violet-crimson flowers, two inches across; a most desirable plant; fine for carpeting. 25 cents each.

Cerastium Tomentosum. (Snow in Summer.) Small silvery-white foliage; its hardiness, power of bearing clipping and mutilation make it very valuable as an edging to flower beds. It is also useful as a border plant, and for rock work, continuing in bloom for a long time. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Delphiniums. See special list.

Dianthus Barbatus. (Sweet William.) Finest double and single varieties. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Dianthus Superbus. Pale purple flowers; very fragrant. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Dianthus Plumarius. (Pheasant-eye Pink.) Double and single mixed, very free blooming. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

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[General Collection of Hardy Plants—Continued.]

Dianthus Deltoides. (Maiden Pink.) A pretty English pink, with white or bright pink spotted flowers, freely produced on stem six to twelve inches high. It will grow almost anywhere, and flowers several times during the summer. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Dianthus Alba Fimbriata. Flowers pure white, double, and beautifully fringed; valuable for cutting and very bardy. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Dianthus Fimbriata Rosea. Similar to the above, but of a fine soft rose color; invaluable for cutting, as well as for border decoration. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Dianthus Stephano. Pure white, centre light rose lake; a good large flower. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Dicentra Canadensis. (Squirrel Corn.) Native, moist woods; a very pretty early spring-blooming plant; handsome fern-like foliage; requires shade. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Dicentra Cucularia. (Dutchman's Breeches.) A pretty native white; plant, four to ten inches high; flowers greenish white, tinged with rose; early spring; likes moist, shady places. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Dicentra Spectabilis. (Bleeding Heart.) A well-known and beautiful hardy perennial. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Dicentra Eximea. A charming spring-flowering plant, having delicate light green fern-like foliage and racemes of drooping reddish flowers. One of the finest spring decorative plants, and invaluable for cutting. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Digitalis Purpurea. (Foxgloves.) Tall, very showy perennials, in assorted colors. Of these splendid perennials we have a large collection of the best varieties. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

Digitalis Grandiflora. A tall slender plant, bearing large bell-shaped yellow blossoms in long racemes; a very striking plant. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Digitalis Buxbaumii. (Yellow Foxglove.) 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Dictamnus Fraxinella. A very showy border perennial, having fragrant foliage and spikes of curious red flowers; giving off during hot weather a fragrant volatile oil, which explodes when a match is applied to it. 50 cents each.

Dictamnus Fraxinella Alba. Similar to the above, but pure white. 50 cents each.

Dracocephalum Ruyschiana. (Dragon's Head.) A Japanese variety, quite distinct from any other of this family; erect in habit, light green foliage, with whorls of light blue flowers, more than an inch in length. A really showy decorative plant. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Doronicum Plantagineum Excelsum. A beautiful spring-flowering "Composite," having large golden-yellow flowers four inches in diameter. It commences blooming in April and continues in flower during the whole of the season. It is fond of plenty of moisture and prefers a stiff soil. It was awarded a first-class certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society June, 1887. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Dodecatheon Media. (The American Cowslip.) Slender stems, twelve inches in height, bearing umbels of twenty rosy-purple flowers on each. The petals rise vertically from the centre of the flower, in the way of the Cyclamen, giving it a peculiar and graceful appearance. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Edelweiss. (See *Leontopodium Alpinum*.)

Eryngium Giganteum. (Ivory Thistle.) Forming a stately bush, three and one-half feet high, very rigid and symmetrical. The stems are glistening white and the leaves and bracts all partake more or less of the same color. 25 cents each.

Eryngium Amethystinum. A noble and handsome plant sufficiently attractive for almost any situation in the flower border. It grows about three feet, with handsome lacinated foliage, and the heads of flowers are a lovely amethystine blue, the bracts as well as upper portions of the stems being the same color. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Eryngium Pandanifolium. Foliage Pandanus-like; very decorative. 25 cents each.

Erythronium. (Dog's Tooth Violet.) These bulbous plants are among the loveliest of our hardy garden flowers; height five to ten inches.

Erythronium Americana. (Yellow Adder's Tongue.) The leaves are pale green, mottled and dotted with purple and white; flowers one inch across; pale yellow, spotted near the base, and produced on slender stalks six to nine inches high. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Erigeron Auranticus. A new plant, one of the best of this genus and one of the finest of recent introduction. It forms a tuft of leaves somewhat in the way of *Aster Alpinus*, bearing bright orange flowers as large as a dollar. It flowers very freely, will thrive in almost any soil, and can be highly recommended. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Erysimum Pulchellum. New dwarf species, close-tufted habit, yellow flowers. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Erianthus Ravennæ. Resembles the Pampas Grass, but is entirely hardy. Fine for tropical effects. 30 cents each.

Euphorbia Corallata. A tall branching plant, with white flowers. Fine for cutting from July to October. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Eulalia Japonica Variegata. A perfectly hardy and remarkably beautiful variegated grass, bearing lyre-shaped plumes. Fine for tropical effects. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina. This is the finest of all the Eulalias; a very strong grower, with golden transverse stripes, each shoot terminating with a feathery plume in the fall, and can be used with good effect on the lawn, in the border or shrubbery. 30 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Ferula Communis. (Giant Fennel.) This plant has the appearance of the larger filmy ferns, though it must be established for a year or two before reaching perfection; exceedingly attractive during the early spring months, but when it has arrived at maturity is one of the grandest hardy foliage plants in cultivation. 50 cents each.

Fragaria Indica. (Indian Strawberry.) An interesting little trailing herb, bearing an abundance of deep berries. Flowering late in summer. Valuable for rough rock work, or for carpeting the ground under shrubs. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Funkia Alba. (Small white Day Lily.) The Funkias are a remarkably beautiful class of plants, both for their foliage and flowers; very effective if planted in groups. 30 cents each.

Funkia Fortunei. (Day Lily.) A beautiful species, with rigid glaucous leaves and bright blue flowers. 40 cents each.

Funkia Ovata. This is one of the finest-leaved Day Lilies; violet-blue flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Funkia Subcordata. A very fine white-flowered variety of the Day Lily. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Funkia Variegata. Variegated foliage, blue flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Funkia Sieboldii. Has the most effective foliage of the entire genus; a strong grower, with light purple flowers. 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Galega Officinalis. (Goats' Rue.) Graceful and hardy plants of the peaflower order; grows from three to five feet high, and bears abundantly in summer dense clusters of pea-shaped flowers of a pretty pink color. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Galega Alba. Same as the above, but with white flowers. 15 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Gynerium Argenteum. (Pampas Grass.) The finest of all ornamental grasses; superb for the lawn as single specimens. Needs protection in this latitude. 25 cents and 50 cents each.

Geum Coccineum. Fine scarlet flowers; a good border plant. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Geum Coccineum Plenum. A grand variety of the old-fash-



EDELWEISS.

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[General Collection of Hardy Plants—Continued.]



ioned scarlet Geum, having larger heads and more numerous flowers of a bright dazzling scarlet; the flowers are double, lasting from May to October. This can be highly recommended as a first-class perennial, and no collection can be complete without it. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Gunnera Scabra. A gigantic species from damp, shady ravines of the Andes, producing leaves from four to five feet in diameter. It forms a noble plant in moist, shady situations, beside running streams, etc. \$1.50 each.

Gunnera Manicata. One of the finest hardy decorative plants. The leaves attain an enormous size; splendid for tropical effects in shady places. \$1.50 each.

Gaillardias. This plant has hitherto been placed with the rank and file of herbaceous plants, but for the future will take a much more prominent position. They are all hardy, very free blooming, will thrive in ordinary border, and are very useful for cutting, the flower lasting a week in water. They grow about two and a half feet in height; are of a bushy habit, and produce myriads of blossoms from June to October; they vary in color from the palest primrose to the deepest crimson. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Gentiana Acaulis. (Gentianella.) Charming cushions of glossy evergreen foliage, from which issue numerous erect bell-shaped flowers of intense blue. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Gentiana Andrewsii. (The Closed Gentian.) A native sort; grows about two feet high, producing numerous flowers in terminal and axillary clusters; the flowers never expand, remaining, as it were, in bud, and are about two inches in length, of a rich purplish blue, striped inside with white. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Geranium Pratense. A tall-growing kind, with large purple flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Geranium Richardsoni. A robust native variety; large flowers of reddish purple. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Geranium Sanguineum. A highly-ornamental border or rock plant; the flowers are large, of a deep crimson purple, and are produced in the greatest profusion all summer. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Geranium Endresse. This is one of the brightest and most effective of this family; the flowers are exceedingly numerous, of a bright rose color. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Geranium Ibericum. The best of the strong-growing varieties, forming pretty symmetrical bushes two feet in height, producing large flowers, of a rich purplish-blue color. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Glechoma Hederacea Variegata. (Ground Ivy.) A pretty variegated form of the well-known Ground Ivy, the leaves being edged with pure white; a very useful plant for carpeting the ground under larger plants, or for vases and hanging baskets. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Globularia Tricasantha. Dark blue flower; a fine border plant. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Gypsophila Cerastoides. Six inches high; flowers pure white, larger than any other of this genus. It has proved a first-class border or rock plant; is hardy, and easily grown. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Gypsophila Acutifolia. Of spreading habit, producing innumerable small white or pink flowers. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Helianthemum Vulgare. (Rock Rose.) A genus of ornamental evergreen flowering shrubs, forming compact bushes from three to nine inches in height, forming a bushy plant with many branches, producing numerous large rosy flowers of every shade of color, both single and double; invaluable for hot, dry situations. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Helianthemum. Double crimson. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Helianthemum. Rosy buff. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Helianthemum. Yellow. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Helianthemum Hyssopifolia. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Helianthemum Rhodanthemum. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Heracleum Giganteum. (Giant Parsnip.) A majestic foliage plant often attaining a height of ten feet or more. 75 cents each.

Heracleum Barbatum. Another variety of Giant Parsnip, growing quite tall. 75 cents each.

Hibiscus Moscheutos. (Rose Mallow.) This plant grows from three to four feet high, forming a bushy plant with many branches, producing numerous large rosy flowers three inches across, and it blooms from June to October. A very desirable, bold free-blooming plant for shrubbery, the hardy border, or isolated on the grass. 25 cents each.

Hydrangea Paniculata. A splendid hardy Hydrangea. 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each.

Perennial Sunflowers. These form a very important group,

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[General Collection of Hardy Plants—Continued.]

bold, showy summer and autumn flowering plants, indispensable for large borders, woodland walks, etc., and especially where cut flowers are wanted in quantity. They are all remarkably free flowering and very free growing, and you can scarcely find a situation or soil in which they will not succeed; specially adapted for naturalizing. These should be planted in masses in the shrubbery, borders, or grass, when in the autumn they will form sheets of golden-yellow flowers, worth walking a mile to see, and supply cut flowers by the barrow load for church decoration, or filling large vases.

Helianthus Multiflorus Plenus. A hardy, double-flowering, golden-yellow Sunflower of great beauty. The flowers are about three inches in diameter, and are produced in the greatest abundance. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Helianthus Multiflorus. (The Great Perennial Single Sunflower.) A vigorous-growing perennial six to seven feet in height, producing large deep yellow flowers from June to October. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Helianthus Rigidum. (Prairie Sunflower.) Bright large golden-yellow flowers, three to five feet high; very hardy. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Helianthus Doranicodies. A very hardy native sort, growing six to ten feet high, and producing large quantities of small golden yellow flowers, in September and October. A rather coarse plant for the border, but valuable for shrubbery groups, or for naturalizing in rough places. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Helianthus Lætiflorus. A grand perennial Sunflower, similar in growth to *Helianthus Rigidus*, but with flowers considerably larger and of a rich dark yellow color; the disks also being yellow instead of purple, as in *Helianthus Rigidus*, and semi-double. 50 cents each.

Hemerocallis Flava. (Orange, or Lemon, Lily.) Golden yellow, very fragrant; fine for cutting. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Hemerocallis Fulva. A strong-growing variety, fully able to take care of itself in any position; flowers coppery red. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Hemerocallis Fulva Flore Pleno. Double yellow flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Hyacinthus Candicans. A species of a Hyacinth which blooms during August and September, growing three to five feet high, with long spikes of pure white flowers. It is perfectly hardy and can be left in the ground over winter. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Helleborus Niger. (Christmas Rose.) 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Hollyhocks. Among all hardy plants there are none more effective in the garden than the Hollyhocks. Our collection is grown from seed of the finest strain in Europe, and cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction. We offer them in separate colors—red, crimson, pink, white, yellow, brown or black, rose and purple, at 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$14 per hundred. Mixed colors, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per hundred.

Hollyhocks. Chater's prize collection. This is acknowledged by all to be the finest strain of Hollyhocks in the world. We offer varieties, embracing every color and combination of colors. 25 cents each; \$2.25 per dozen.

Heuchera Sanguinea. This new plant is one of the most beautiful hardy border plants yet introduced. It forms a neat, compact tuft of deep cordate leaves of light green color, and slightly hairy. The flower stems are slender, from twelve to fifteen inches high, covered with bright crimson flowers, which last a long time in good condition. On a strong plant I have seen eighteen spikes, and when seen in masses like this, it has a most charming effect. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Helenium Grandiflorum. (Sneeze Weed.) A really first-class autumn-blooming composite; producing freely, large deep yellow flowers, with a black disk; grows about two feet high. 30 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Hibiscus Flavescens. (Golden Mallow.) A vigorous, branching perennial, three to four feet high; flowers four inches in diameter, pale yellow with crimson centre; July and August. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Inula Glandulosa. Notwithstanding its introduction more than

eighty years ago, this noble species is seldom seen in our gardens. It is a native of the Caucasian Alps, and produces large golden flowers two to four inches in diameter. 40 cents each.

Iberis Sempervirens. The evergreen Candytuft; corymbs of white flowers; fine for borders. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Iberis Sempervirens Plena. (New.) This new plant comes to us from Europe with the highest recommendations. It is identical with the common evergreen Candytuft, except the flowers are larger and perfectly double; snowy white in color. It will prove invaluable as a border plant and for cutting. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Iberis Gibraltarica. The largest and showiest of this genus, forming elegant bushes of an irregular outline, clothed with large compact heads of white flowers, slightly tinged with rose. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Lobelia Cardinalis. (Queen Victoria.) Dark red foliage; flowers brilliant scarlet and very large; a strikingly-beautiful plant. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Lobelia Cardinalis. (Native Cardinal Flower.) This is one of the handsomest of all hardy plants; its bold, erect habit and strikingly-brilliant flowers adapt it for situations where bright colors are desirable. When planted near evergreens its bright scarlet flowers contrast most beautifully with the foliage of the evergreens. It is very desirable in any location. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Lobelia Syphilitica. Large dense spikes of handsome blue flowers, eighteen inches high. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Lychnis Senno Striata. Scarlet striped with white, variable. A fine border plant. 20 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Lychnis Chalcedonica. One of the grand old hardy plants, with brilliant scarlet flowers all summer. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Lychnis Chalcedonica Flore Pleno. A fine perennial, producing immense heads of vermilion-scarlet flowers, far exceeding in brilliancy many of the double *Geraniums*; a gem for cutting, and one of the showiest border plants in cultivation. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Lychnis Alpina. Reddish purple, very dwarf and neat. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Lychnis Haageana. A very showy perennial, about one foot in height; remarkable for its striking flowers, nearly two inches across, of every shade of color, from brilliant scarlet to pure white. Mixed varieties, 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Lychnis Haageana Gigantea. A taller-growing variety of the above. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Lychnis Sieboldii. A Japanese species, with large cream-colored flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Lychnis Viscaria Splendens. Flowers fiery red; a neat, early-flowering border plant. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Lythrum Roseum Superbum. A vigorous-growing perennial, about three feet high, with branching spikes of bright rose-colored flowers. It thrives best in a damp situation. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Lythrum Virgatum. A very showy variety, with rose-purple flowers, about two feet high. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Liatris Pycnostachya. (Blazing Star.) These plants produce heads of pale purple flowers, eighteen inches long. A very desirable plant and one of the most useful for growing on dry soils. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Liatris Spicata. Produces rigid spikes of purple flowers, about a foot high. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lysimachia Nummularia. (Moneywort.) A creeping plant with numerous yellow flowers in summer; splendid for carpeting the hardy border or under shrubs. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$5 per hundred.

Lysimachia Nummularia Aurea. (Golden Moneywort.) Foliage bright golden yellow; a splendid creeping plant for carpeting. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$8 per hundred.

Lysimachia Punctata. A strong-growing plant forming a bush two to three feet in height, producing freely trusses of bright yellow flowers, similar to those of the Moneywort. This is an excellent plant for border decoration; remaining in bloom a long time. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

[Continued on next page.]

[General Collection of Hardy Plants—Continued.]



OENOTHERA. (EVENING PRIMROSES.)

Leontopodium Alpinum. (Edelweiss.) A curious Alpine species, producing heads of flowers enveloped in a soft silky substance like cotton wool; easily grown in light soil in a shady situation. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Lathyrus Latifolius. (Perennial Pea.) The Perennial Peas are among the most desirable climbing plants for a low screen, or for running over rocks or stumps, producing bright red flowers in great abundance. 25 cents each; \$2.25 per dozen.

Lathyrus Latifolius Albus. One of the most hardy useful plants for cutting purposes in cultivation; flowers large, pure white, and produced in great abundance. 40 cents each.

Linara Alpina. (Alpine Snapdragon.) A pretty dwarf plant, forming dense tufts of a bluish, silvery tint; very free blooming; six inches; 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Linum Flavum. An invaluable border plant, forming neat bushes a foot in height, and covered most of the summer with innumerable golden-yellow flowers; will grow in any soil or situation. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Linum Album. Similar to above, but white flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Linum Perenne. (Blue Flax.) One of the best; flowers bright blue. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Linum Lewisii. A hardy Flax, with numerous blue flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Myosotis Dissitiflora. (Early Forget-me-not.) A very early-flowering, beautiful plant, six to twelve inches high. The flowers are large, handsome, deep sky blue, and numerous, and continue to bloom till the middle of summer. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Myosotis Palustris Semperflorens. (Water Forget-me-not.) A new perennial variety of the Water Forget-me-not; blooms freely all summer; is invaluable for cutting, and exceedingly hardy. For planting on the margin of ponds, streams of water, along ditches, or in any moist soil, few plants are equal to this. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$10 per hundred.

Malva Moschata. (Musk Mallow.) Forms a branching pyramidal bush two feet high, composed of numerous stems, bearing abundantly, handsome rose-colored flowers, two inches in diameter. The whole plant is slightly musk scented. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Malva Moschata Alba. (White Musk Mallow.) Similar to the above, but pure white flowers. This and Malva Moschata are exceedingly effective, especially in dry soils. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Montbretia Crocosmæflora. Bulbous-rooted plants from the Cape of Good Hope, growing about two feet high, producing an abundance of bright green leaves, which resemble those of the Gladiolus; the flowers are three inches in diameter and are borne on branching stems, each stem bearing about three dozen flowers,

closely arranged, bright orange red, with spots of a darker hue. The bulbs can be treated as Gladiolus, or can be left in the ground with protection. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Monarda Didyma. (Bergamot.) A robust native plant, three feet high, deep red flowers, in head-like whorls, lasting in perfection for a considerable period during summer. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Michauxia Campanuloides. A remarkable and highly-ornamental plant of the Bell-flower family, growing from three to six feet high. The flowers are white, tinged with purple, arranged in a pyramidal, candelabra-like head, which makes it very striking and distinct. It should be planted in a sheltered spot, and protected in winter with leaves or coarse litter. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Oenothera Biennis. (Evening Primrose.) A handsome tall-growing plant, with large bright yellow flowers, three to five feet high. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Oenothera Taraxacifolia. Forms a prostrate mass of deep divided foliage and immense large white flowers, changing to deep pink. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Oenothera Taraxacifolia Aurea. Similar to Oenothera Taraxacifolia, but yellow. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Oenothera Lamarkiana. Large yellow flowers, in long spikes; habit of Biennis. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Oenothera Missouriensis. Fine trailing species; large yellow, long-tubed flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Orobus Lathyroides. This is a lovely border plant, growing from eighteen to twenty-four inches high; its flowers are bright blue, produced in dense racemes, and it is a capital wild garden plant, flourishing in any soil. 35 cents each.

Opuntia Rafinesquei. (Prickly Pear.) A hardy Cactus; stems covered with large strong spines; flowers large, deep yellow, with reddish centre. Excellent for a sunny spot in the rock garden, or in dry and barren soil. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Pyrethrum Uliginosum. A pure white, daisy-like flower, three inches in diameter, with bronze centre; it forms a bushy plant, about four feet high and as wide as high; it blooms during July and August, and is covered with a mass of its pretty flowers in September. No border should be without it. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Pyrethrum Pchihatchewi. (Turfing Daisy.) A Caucasian composite; chiefly remarkable for its power of resisting drought, its foliage retaining its verdure even in dry weather, when planted on banks or slopes; the flower heads closely resemble those of the common Ox-Eye Daisy. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Pardanthus Sinensis. A very pretty plant, with long lanceolate leaves, and panicles two or three feet long, of pretty crimson, tigridia-like flowers. Its black seeds, in the form of blackberry, remaining all the winter on the plant, has caused it to be called the Blackberry Lily. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Penstemon Cobæa. Large white flowers shaded with blue; a splendid sort. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Penstemon Barbatus Torrreyii. (Chelone.) A stately and brilliant-flowering perennial, three to four feet high, with long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Penstemon Glaber. A lovely species, about one foot in height, producing in early summer long terminal racemes of large open flowers varying in shades from light to dark blue; perfectly hardy. 40 cents each; \$4 per dozen.

Polemonium Cæruleum. (Valerian, or Jacob's Ladder.) A blue-flowered hardy plant, blooming in July. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Polemonium Alba. A white variety of the above. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Polemonium Richardsonii. From Arctic North America; the flowers are a lovely sky blue, with golden anthers forming a striking contrast, and are produced in large lax heads eighteen inches high. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

[Continued on next page.]

[General Collection of Hardy Plants—Continued.]

Polygonum Cuspidatum. (Giant Knotweed.) A gigantic-growing plant, eight feet in height, with large handsome foliage, and innumerable racemes of white flowers in the axils of the leaves. Very useful for the wild garden, shrubby borders, or for isolated positions on the lawn. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Pulmonaria Mollissima. (Lungwort.) These are very vigorous and hardy, thriving on any soil, and forming attractive clumps in the garden, flowers numerous, rose-colored, turning to blue. Will do well under the shade of trees. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Pulmonaria Maculata. (Lungwort.) Large foliage, beautifully blotched with silver; a very distinct and fine border plant. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Phlox Reptans. Small round leaves; the rosy flowers produced freely in spring, in loose panicles. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Phlox Procumbens. One of the most distinct of the Alpine section, forming creeping tufts of small green foliage, with clusters of lilac-colored flowers; exceedingly free blooming, and one of the most effective for spring bedding. Flowers in May. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Phlox Setacea. (Model.) This forms a dwarf, compact mass of evergreen foliage covered in early spring with numerous pink flowers, with a red centre; very conspicuous. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Phlox Subulata. (Moss Pink.) Spreading stems and narrow moss-like foliage; flowers pinkish purple with darker centre, produced in great profusion in April or May. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Phlox Subulata Alba. A white-flowered variety of the above; very showy when in bloom. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

These Phloxes are especially adapted for covering the ground under shrubbery or under the larger plants in the hardy border, or for rock work. Special prices given for large numbers.

Phlox Subulata Atropurpurea. Dark purple; very free blooming; one of the best of this section for carpeting under shrubs, edgings, etc. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Phlox—Herbaceous. See special list.

Potentilla. Fine double mixed colors. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Potentilla. Double named varieties; very beautiful, hardy plants, with double flowers that vary from yellow through every shade of crimson and scarlet. 75 cents each.

Pinks. (See Dianthus.)

Plumbago Larpentæ. A beautiful perennial, six inches in height; flowers of the finest indigo blue. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Polyanthus. (Primrose.) These are among the most useful plants for spring and early summer decoration. They produce large heads of flowers, of every imaginable shade of crimson and yellow. They are very hardy, and should be planted in a partly-shaded position. 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Primula Cashmeriana. (Cashmere Primrose.) One of the finest hardy flowering plants in cultivation, distinct from all other Primulas; the foliage is large and striking, covered with a beautiful golden farina on the under surface, and sometimes upon the upper also, as well as the stems; the flowers are of a deep rich violet blue with yellow eyes, and are produced in close globular umbels; it is perfectly hardy; partial shade. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Primula Denticulata. Is a Himalayan species of great beauty, deserving extensive cultivation; it is one of the most vigorous in growth of this numerous family, and thrives in the ordinary border without any attention whatever, producing numerous umbels of bluish-lilac blossoms; one of the most attractive of our early spring flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Rheum Officinale. A Chinese variety of Rhubarb of majestic size. Fine for tropical effect. 50 cents each.

Rheum Emodi. A Himalayan species, with reddish flowers. 75 cents each.

Rudbeckia Hirta. (Native Cone Flower.) Similar to Rudbeckia Newmani, but taller. 25 cents each.

Rudbeckia Newmani. One of the best of our hardy border

plants, producing its showy golden-yellow and black flowers in the greatest profusion during the autumn. 25 cents each.

Rudbeckia Californica. Large yellow flower heads. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Saponaria Ocymoides. (Soapwort.) A beautiful dwarf creeping plant, completely covered in summer with rosy-pink flowers. Fine for carpeting. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per hundred.

Sanguinaria Canadensis. (Bloodroot.) A singular and pretty plant, with thick creeping root stalks, which send up deeply-cut glaucous leaves six inches high; the flowers are produced singly, one inch across, pure white, with a tassel of yellow stamens, and blooms very early in the spring. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Salvia Argentea. A fine silver foliage plant, producing leaves six to twelve inches, which are really effective; the flower is of little consequence and should be pinched out, as the leaves are larger and finer when the plant is not allowed to bloom. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Salvia Officinalis Variegata. A beautiful variegated variety of sage. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Sedum Pulchellum. (Purple Stone Crop.) A very pretty species, distinguished by its purple flowers, which are arranged in spreading and recurved branchlets, bird's-foot fashion. One of the best and most distinct of the dwarf Sedums. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per hundred.

Sedum Sieboldii. Trailing; flowers rose purple; late in autumn. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Sedum Aizoon. Grows one foot or more in height and has erect stems, terminated by dense clusters of yellow flowers; it is perfectly hardy and is an old garden plant, suitable for the border or rock garden. A native of Siberia and Japan. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Sedum Lydium. (Anglicum.) A pretty little plant, with crowded greenish leaves, red tipped. Of plants adapted for edgings or covering slopes, bordering footpaths, none excels this Sedum. Very small pieces put in the soil in spring soon form a perfect mass of green scarcely exceeding an inch in height and as level as a piece of turf. In spots where turf will not thrive this plant will do well. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Sedum Spectabile. This is the handsomest of the tall-growing species; it is an erect-growing plant, with stout stems from one foot to eighteen inches high, furnished with broad glaucous leaves; the rosy-purple flowers are produced in dense broad corymbs. Its fine heads of rosy-purple flowers expand about the first of August and last for two months or longer in perfection. It grows and flowers well in any position, even in shade, where most other plants fail. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Sedum Spurium. (Purple Stone Crop.) With large flat, crenate leaves and rosy-purple corymbs of flowers; well suited for forming edgings; blooms late in summer and through the autumn making a bright display. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Sedum Acre. Grows three inches high; flowers yellow; retains its bright green color all winter; one of the best for carpeting. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Sempervivum Arenarium. (Houseleek.) Forms small rosettes of succulent leaves, and will thrive on rocks or in the most barren places. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Sempervivum Globiferum. Similar to the above, but larger. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.



PHLOX SETACEA.

[Continued on next page.]

[General Collection of Hardy Plants—Continued.]



TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM.

Spiraea Lobata. (Native Spiraea.) Flowers deep rose; of a robust habit; grows three feet high. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiraea Palmata. This is one of the most beautiful of the herbaceous species. It has handsome palmate foliage and bears in late summer broad clusters of lovely rosy-crimson blossoms. When well grown it attains a height of four feet; a splendid plant in any position; strong clumps. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiraea Palmata Alba. A new and most lovely pure white variety of the above; similar in habit, adaptabilities, etc. A really beautiful decorative plant; has been awarded two first-class certificates. 50 cents each.

Spiraea Astilboides. A most beautiful Japanese species, growing about two feet high, producing numerous dense plumes of most lovely feathery white flowers, distinct from any of this family; hardy and easily grown in pots or borders; a choice and rare plant. Scarce. \$1.50 each.

Spiraea Aruncus. (Goat's Beard.) A lovely border perennial, growing three feet high, producing long feathery panicles, composed of innumerable small white flowers, forming a gigantic plume; very graceful. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiraea Filipendula Flore Pleno. Numerous corymbs of double white flowers, and pretty fern-like foliage; one of the best, most useful, and showy perennials in our collection. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiraea Filipendula. Similar to the above, with single flowers, sometimes tipped with red; it makes a fine edging plant. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiraea Venusta. Deep rosy-carmine flowers, on stems three feet in height, forming large cymes six to twelve inches across. One of the best of our hardy perennials for a shady, moist situation. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Statice Latifolia. (The Great Sea Lavender.) Grows two and one-half feet high, forming an immense branched panicle two feet across, composed of innumerable blue flowers; fine for cutting, and may be dried for winter decoration. 25 cents each.

Statice Gmelini. The leaves of this straw flower lie close to the earth, flower violet blue, in large branched panicles, which may be cut and preserved like other straw flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Sidalcea Malvaflora. A most useful and showy border perennial, three feet in height, perfectly hardy, of free, robust growth,

and producing quantities of rosy-purple flowers in clusters on the top of the branches. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Sidalcea Candida. A pretty malvaceous plant from Colorado, having pure white flowers about an inch across. It prefers a moist, loamy soil; grows about two feet high, and can be recommended for the border. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Scabiosa Candida. Pale blue flowers; one of the most desirable of hardy plants and one we can highly recommend for general culture. It should be grown by every one, if only for the sake of its flowers for cutting. It is a vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, very free blooming, and fine for massing. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Silene Alpestrus. A charming evergreen border plant, forming tufts of dark green foliage, covered with panicles of glistening white flowers; fine for massing. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Silene Shaftæ. A neat, trailing autumn-flowering species, with rosy-purple flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Stipa Pennata. (Feather Grass.) This grass forms a strong, stiff tuft, about two feet high, gracefully arching, and densely covered with long, twisted, feathery spikes; when gathered and dried in bunches are almost equal in beauty to the tail feathers of the Bird of Paradise. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Stachys Lanata. (Woundwort.) A peculiar and useful plant for edgings, having abundance of white tomentose foliage; very attractive. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Stylophorum Diphylum. (Celandine Poppy.) A handsome native perennial of the Poppy family, bright, glossy yellow flowers, two inches wide, leaves pale green, white on the under side, grows about eighteen inches, prefers a moist, shady position. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Symphytum Aspernum. (Comfrey.) Two to three feet high, fine, bold foliage, flowers in early summer; a good plant for the edge of shrubby groups. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Scutellaria Macrantha. (Skullcap.) A native of Siberia and the finest of the genus. It grows about one foot high, and produces an abundance of rich, velvety, dark blue flowers. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Shortia Galacifolia. A rare and beautiful evergreen plant, found in the mountains of North Carolina; flowers pure white, tinged with rose as they become older; foliage of a leathery texture, evergreen and shining, perfectly hardy. 50 cents and \$1 each.

Saxifraga Cordifolia. Large evergreen, roundish, heart-shaped leaves on long and thick stalks; the flowers are of a clear

[Continued on next page.]

[General Collection of Hardy Plants—Concluded.]

rose, arranged in dense masses, and are half concealed among the great leaves in early spring. A bold and striking plant for rock work or border. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Saxifraga Crassifolia. A species of the Megesia section, with large, broad leaves. Its flowers are produced in dense, paniced cymes, rising from the terminal shoots in showy, pendent masses; they are of a light, rosy color, with the slightest lilac tint, and are produced in April and May. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Thalictrum Mediterraneum. Elegant fern-like foliage; white flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Thalictrum Purpurescens. Similar to the above, with purplish stems and stamens. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Tiarella Cordifolia. (Foam Flower.) A plant of great beauty, both in leaf and flower; perfectly hardy and vigorous. The flowers are small, creamy white and star shaped; the buds delicately-tinted pink and in great profusion, and when seen a few yards off have a close resemblance to a wreath of foam; a beautiful and effective plant. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Tradescantia Virginica. A showy and highly-decorative group of border plants, forming erect bushes eighteen inches in height, producing numerous terminal umbels of large flowers in great profusion the whole of the summer; varies in color from light blue to deep violet. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Trillium Grandiflorum. (Native Wood Lily.) One of the most singular and beautiful of spring-flowering hardy plants; it grows from six inches to one foot high, each stem bearing a lovely white three-petaled flower; fairer than the white Lily and almost as large, when the plant is strong; flourishes in the shade in leaf mold or light soil; fine for cut flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen. (See cut, page 80.)

Tritoma MacOwani. Superb spike of compact flowers, of an orange-red color; superior to all other Tritomas. 50 cents each; \$4 per dozen.

Tritoma Nobilis. One of the grandest of the group, with immense spikes of orange-red flowers, on stems six to seven feet high, blooming from August to November. 50 cents each; \$4 per dozen.

Tritoma Uvaria Grandiflora. (Flame Flowers.) Splendid, late-blooming plants; flower stems three to five feet in height, with racemes of rich, pendant orange-red and scarlet flowers, a foot or more in length; needs a slight covering in winter. 25 cents each; \$2.25 per dozen.

Tricyrtis Grandiflora. Flowers resemble those of an orchid; are quite fragrant and very interesting and beautiful. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Teucrium Chamaedrys. A compact perennial, six to ten inches high, with shining foliage; the flowers are reddish purple and borne profusely in summer. A good plant for edging and naturalizing on stony banks. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Veronica Longifolia. (Var. *Sub-sessilis*.) This is not only the best of this family, but one of the finest hardy perennials yet introduced; flowers in dense erect spikes, a foot in length and from four to five inches in circumference, of a deep rich blue. It grows about two feet high, is perfectly hardy and can be highly recommended. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Veronica Spicata. Flowers violet blue, in long spikes; dwarf habit. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Veronica Gentianoides. White flowers and bright, glossy leaves. Flowers in May. 25 cents each.

Veronica Repens. A dense, closely-growing creeper, covering the soil as it proceeds with a perfect soft carpet of bright green foliage; it flowers very profusely in early spring, almost concealing the foliage. A strikingly-pretty plant. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Viola Cornuta. (Blue Bells or Horned Pansy.) This Alpine and Pyrenean violet should be in every garden; its pale blue or mauve-colored, sweet-scented flowers, abundantly produced, make it very valuable in borders, lines and mixtures. The flowers are nearly as large as Pansies and much more effective. It blooms all summer during hot and dry weather, when other plants of this class are burned up. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Viola Altaica Lutea. Forms small dense tufts of foliage and produces great quantities of large yellow flowers; this is one of the parents of the well-known Pansy. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Viola Altaica Cerulea. Large Pansy-like flowers, of a rich purplish blue, with yellow eye. The three lower petals striped at their base with lines of dark purple. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Viola Pedata. (Bird's-foot Violet.) The most beautiful of our native Violets, with handsome flowers, one inch across; pale, or deep lilac, purple or blue, the two upper petals sometimes deep violet and velvety like a Pansy; the leaves are deeply divided like the foot of a bird, and the plant is dwarf and compact in habit; very free flowering, May and June. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Valeriana Officinalis. (Garden Heliotrope.) An old-fashioned garden plant with dense clusters of white flowers in early summer, which are very fragrant. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.



WAHLENBERGIA.

Valeriana Coccinea. (Scarlet Valerian.) A handsome border plant; flowers scarlet, and fine for cutting; eighteen inches. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Valeriana Alba. Similar to the above, but white. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Vinca Cœrulea Minor. (Periwinkle, or Myrtle.) Blue-flowering, trailing evergreen. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Vinca Aurea Variegata. (Variegated Myrtle.) A beautiful variegated variety of the above. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Urtica Latifolia. A handsome native grass; it grows two or three feet high, and has a large loose panicle, bearing large flattened spikelets, and when well established is a beautiful object. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Uvularia Grandiflora. Dwarf, slender plants, closely allied to the Solomon's Seal; flowers are long, of greenish yellow, gracefully drooping and very attractive in early summer; it requires shade. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Wahlenbergia Grandiflora. (Platycodon.) A very effective hardy border perennial, producing all summer erect spikes of large salver-shaped blue flowers; indispensable in any collection of hardy plants. Strong plants, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Wahlenbergia Alba. A fine hardy perennial, producing white flowers; fine for cutting; grows two to three feet. Fine for the border. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Yucca Filamentosa. The hardiest of the Yuccas. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Iris—The Superb “Orchid” Fleur de Lis.



IN Irises there is a wealth of beauty not equaled by any other class of hardy plants. Every one admires the common Iris, or Flag, but it is not every one who is aware of the beauty and the delight that may be found in the many members of the family now in cultivation. Taking them all through, no other class of hardy flowers possesses that union of grace of outline with delicacy of coloring which is the charm of the Irises. By some they have been compared to Orchids, and those who delight in beautiful combinations of color and to whom the pleasures of greenhouses and hothouses are denied will find a good substitute in the cultivation of a selection of these beautiful plants. They have all the beauty of the finest tropical flowers without their cost, and will repay the trouble of first arranging and planting them, so that their beauty may be seen to the best advantage.

Iris Kämpferi. (Japanese.)

The following varieties, many of which are offered for the first time, we believe the finest collection obtainable. It is the result of a selection made in our nurseries for several years. All inferior varieties have been carefully excluded.

- Altamont.** Deep violet, shaded blue. Double extra fine form. 50 cents each.
- Antelope.** White ground, flaked and blotched carnation; white and yellow center. Fine double. 50 cents each.
- Apollo.** Pure white, pink center. 50 cents each.
- Apple Blossom.** White, spotted with light pink. 40 cents each.
- Babylon.** Reddish-purple, very rich color; large flowers. 50 cents each.
- Blue Bird.** Deep velvet-blue. 50 cents each.
- Blue Danube.** Deep indigo-blue, violet shading; yellow center; extra fine double. 75 cents each.
- Blue Jay.** Sky-blue, with distinct white lines on each petal. 50 cents each.
- Charmer.** Azure-blue, white center. 50 cents each.
- Comanche.** Pink, slightly blotched white, veined deep pink; center pale pink and yellow. 50 cents each.
- Conde.** Violet-purple, shading to deep; each petal edged silver; center deep purple and yellow. 75 cents each.
- Crimson Tuft.** Rich plum, shading to deep towards the center; brightly marked yellow. 50 cents each.
- Crystal.** Pale violet, slightly veined white; white and yellow center. Double. 50 cents each.
- Diana.** White-veined, violet-purple. 50 cents each.
- Dinah.** Reddish-pink, flaked white. 40 cents each.
- Eclipse.** Self color, reddish-purple; often coming triple. Double. Very fine. 75 cents each.
- Eugene.** White, shaded light red towards center. 50 cents each.
- Excelsior.** Shaded violet purple, slightly veined white; center white and orange. 50 cents each.
- Exquisite.** Very light pink, purple veins, deep pink center. 50 cents each.
- Gracie.** White ground, petals splashed and suffused with pink, white center. 50 cents each.
- Granite.** Purple, spotted and flaked white, lilac center. 40 cents each.
- Helene von Siebold.** Reddish, veined white, yellow center. 50 cents each.
- J. C. Vaughan.** Pure white; large and fine. 50 cents each.
- Lovelocks.** Deep reddish-purple, slightly veined white, center white and yellow, satiny finish. 50 cents each.
- Mahogany.** Dark red, shaded maroon. 40 cents each.
- Malmaison.** Light ground, heavily veined with blue, with a beautiful crown or tufted center of rich violet-purple. \$1 each.
- Mount Hood.** 40 cents each.
- Mr. Fell.** Silvery-white, veined violet; violet center. 50 cents each.
- Norma.** Very deep lavender, center of petal deeply shaded; centre deep lilac and yellow. 50 cents each.
- Oriole.** Somewhat similar to Crimson Tuft, but an improvement. 50 cents each.
- Oscar.** Deep pink, changing to light; shaded lilac center. 50 cents each.
- Othello.** Deep rich purple, light blue towards center. 50 cents each.
- Peach Blow.** White, shaded pink, center white and pink, satiny finish. 50 cents each.
- Plume.** White, slightly suffused with blue, violet veins, center deep lilac. 50 cents each.
- Porcelain Scepter.** Bluish-white, pink center. 50 cents each.
- Pyramid.** Lilac blue, veined white center each petal. 50 cents each.
- Quakeress.** Ash-gray, veined and shaded blue, pale pink and yellow center. 50 cents each.
- Red Ridinghood.** Fine amaranth, veined and suffused white. 40 cents each.
- Shadow.** Self color, reddish-purple. 50 cents each.
- Souvenir.** Rosy-pink, distinct blue veins, pink center. 50 cents each.
- St. Ogg.** Deep violet, shading to deep blue; center marked orange. 50 cents each.
- Templeton.** Light violet shade, mottled reddish-pink and white; often triple and exceedingly fine form. Extra fine, double. 75 cents each.
- The Bride.** White. 50 cents each.
- Topaz.** Self color, reddish-purple. 50 cents each.
- Tortoise.** Magenta, flaked and blotched white, center dull pink. 50 cents each.
- T. S. Ware.** Reddish-violet, veined white; center white, slightly marked lemon. 50 cents each.
- Vesta.** Rosy-pink, finely veined and suffused with white, deep pink center. 75 cents each.
- Venus.** Pure white. 50 cents each.

Special Offer of Collections.

12 Finest named varieties Japanese Iris. Purchaser's selection	\$5.00	12 Finest named varieties Japanese Iris, our selection, same as above	\$4.00
24 Finest named Japanese Iris, our selection of sorts, which will comprise 24 distinct varieties, ranging through every shade and color	8.00	48 Finest named Japanese Iris, in 48 sorts. This comprises the entire list of named varieties described above,	15.00

Japanese Iris in Mixture.

Our mixed Japanese Iris is made up of seedlings and named varieties that we do not consider worthy of a place in our list of named sorts. They are very fine, however, and greatly superior to those usually sent out in mixture. Price, 20 cents each ; \$2.00 per dozen ; \$14.00 per 100.

Iris Germanica.

This group includes all the broad-leaved Irises ; every shade of colors may be found among them, and as they will thrive in almost any soil or situation without any care whatever they must be considered necessary in every garden. Neither care nor expense has been spared to choose this selection from the finest in Europe.

Antiope. Fine metallic blue, lower division light purple, netted with pale straw yellow. 25 cents each ; \$2.50 per dozen.

Arlequin. Sky blue, striped with purple ; lower divisions deep violet, reticulated white. 35 cents each.

Apollon. Primrose yellow ; lower divisions crimson, netted with white. 25 cents each.

Belissarie. Pure white, lower divisions deep violet purple, reticulated with white. 35 cents each.

Celeste. Fine satiny blue. 25 cents each.

Cerbere. Straw yellow, lower divisions purplish amaranth shaded with black and netted with creamy white. 30 cents each ; \$3 per dozen.

Cleopatra. Chamois yellow, lower divisions deep velvety crimson, almost black, and reticulated with white. 35 cents each.

Fenelon. Copper red, marbled with bronze on the tips, lower divisions purple, netted with golden yellow. 25 cents each ; \$2.50 per dozen.

Florentine. Pure white, lower divisions milky white, yellow in the middle. 25 cents each.

Gracchus. Lemon, lower divisions pale yellow, reticulated with purple ; dwarf, compact growing, free flowering ; was awarded a first-class certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society. 50 cents each.

Juliette. Satiny white, shaded with lilac, lower divisions indigo blue, with white margin. 30 cents each ; \$3 per dozen.

Julius Cæsar. Bright yellow, lower divisions bluish purple. 25 cents each ; \$2.50 per dozen.

Lord Grey. Coppery primrose ; lower divisions reddish-brown and orange. 25 cents each ; \$2.50 per dozen.

Madame Chereau. Milk white, edged with sky blue. 35 cents each.

Memnon. Bronzy copper red, lower divisions light red, netted with white. 25 cents each ; \$2.50 per dozen.

Orphee. Pure yellow, lower divisions striped brownish-red on a white ground. 25 cents each.

Phidias. Bronze, lower divisions coppery crimson, veined white and orange. 25 cents each ; \$2.50 per dozen.

Pharaon. Bluish lilac, lower divisions pale violet, white centre. 25 cents each ; \$2.50 per dozen.

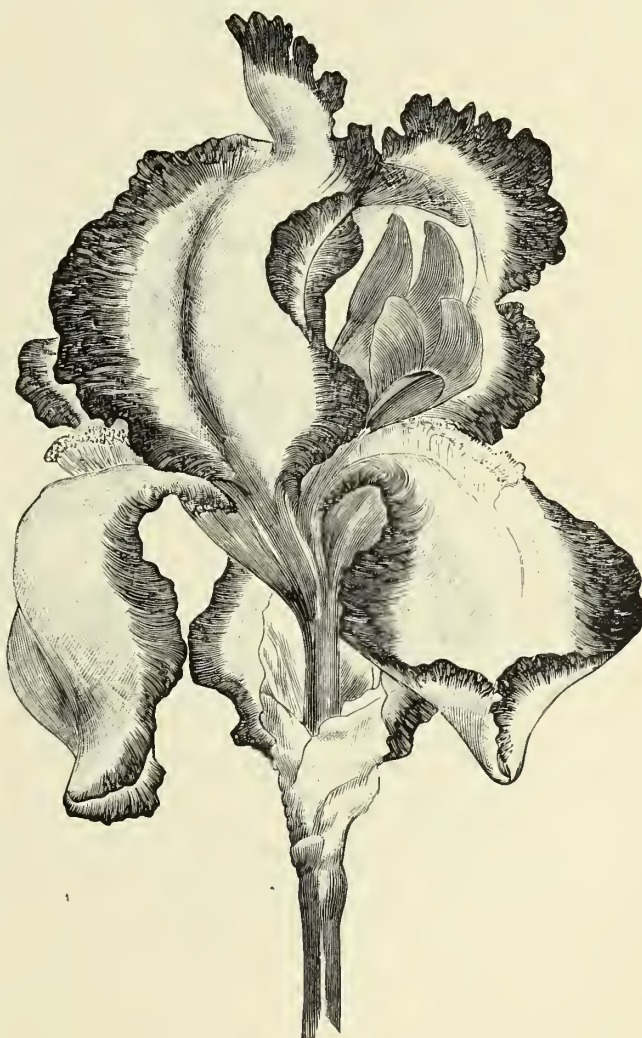
Panrace. Pure yellow, lower divisions veined white, and edged with yellow. 35 cents each.

Sappho. Azure blue, lower divisions deep velvety purple, netted with yellow. 35 cents each.

Samson. Golden yellow, lower divisions crimson, reticulated with white. 25 cents each.

Teresita. Pale lilac, lower divisions velvety purple, veined with white. 35 cents each.

Violaæa. Rich claret purple. 25 cents each ; \$2.50 per dozen.



GERMAN IRIS.

Fine Mixed Varieties. 15 cents each ; \$1.50 per dozen. We can supply a few kinds, in large quantities, at very low rates, to those desiring to plant large groups in the shrubbery or wild garden.



GROUP OF CUT DELPHINIUMS.

[Iris—Concluded.]

Iris Siberica.

This is a very distinct group of Iris, distinguishable at a glance by their long grass-like foliage, two to three feet in length, forming dense erect tufts and numerous slender hollow stems, bearing an abundance of flowers of various shades. They are all quite hardy and very free growing in any ordinary soil. Invaluable for cut flowers.

Siberica. (Type.) Light blue, beautifully netted with dark lines. 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Siberica Maxima. Claret, lower divisions light blue, veined white. The largest and most effective of this group. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Siberica Orientalis. A lovely plant; the flowers are larger

than any of the forms of Siberica, and of a rich velvety blue. It is one of the most beautiful of this group and produces an abundance of flowers. 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Siberica Acuta. Foliage very erect and pointed, flowers deep blue. A very dwarf variety. 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Miscellaneous Iris.

English Iris. A lovely group, rivaling some of the grandest of the Orchids; the flowers are very large, ranging through every shade of white, lilac, lavender, rose, blue and purple; some are self-colored, while others are marbled and striped in the most fantastic manner. They require light soil. We offer a fine collection of unnamed varieties at 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Cuprea. Curious copper-colored flowers on stems two feet high. Requires a damp situation. 50 cents each.

Fœtidissima Variegata. A British species. Its flowers are lead colored or bluish, rarely yellow; an effective foliage plant; leaves beautifully striped with white. It also makes a fine house plant. 35 cents each.

Iberica. Monstrous flowers on stems four inches high, glistening, satiny white, veined with dark purple; lower divisions rich purple, beautifully veined and spotted, with a conspicuous black blotch on each petal. Flowers early in the spring. 30 cents each.

Iris Cengeaulti. A dwarf, early and free-flowering species, with purplish-blue flowers. Very remarkable on account of its flowering two or three times during the season. 50 cents each.

Iris Hispanica. A group of bulb Iris, different from the preceding by their smaller flowers, earlier in bloom, dwarfer in habit,

and the colors ranging through blue, yellow and bronze; the flowers are invariably splashed and marbled, and in some a most grotesque combination of color. All are fine for cut flowers. We offer a fine unnamed collection. 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen.

This and the preceding kind are bulbous rooted and should be planted in the fall and protected during winter with coarse manure or litter.

Iris Olbiensis Atrocerulea. Deep purplish blue, lower division purple, slightly veined, dwarf, and very free flowering. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Iris Versicolor. This is the handsomest of all the native varieties; it has beautiful, long, sword-like leaves; the flowers appear in May and June and are blue and very striking from the juxtaposition of pure white and a deep rose tint. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Ochroleucha. A noble species, growing from three to four feet in height, with large white and yellow flowers. 75 cents each.

Susianna. A tuberous-rooted species, producing enormous bluish flowers, tinted with brown and closely netted with dark lines. One of the most remarkable of this genus; should be protected in winter. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Hardy Delphiniums.

Few persons in this country have any conception of the marvelous beauty and effectiveness of the Tall Perennial Larkspurs. Planted in bold groups on the lawn, or among shrubbery, or in the flower border, nothing can exceed the display produced by a good collection. Their stateliness of growth, wonderful range of color, varying from palest lavender up through every conceivable shade of blue to deepest indigo; and the very considerable variety and size of the individual blooms, some of which are single, semi-double, and perfectly double, and set on spikes ranging from two to eight feet in height, render them objects of the utmost importance for summer decoration. And, indeed, were they not hardy, and required the protection of the greenhouse, we would still esteem them much more worthy the care and trouble than are a majority of the tender plants used for bedding out.

Nothing on our grounds the past season attracted more attention or received more admiration than a large bed consisting of several hundred plants of these Delphiniums; it was literally a cloud of blue, violet and purple from June to November. And notwithstanding we permitted the plants to ripen seed freely in September, we could cut a few good spikes of flowers as late as November 15.

They are perfectly hardy, of decided perennial duration, and will grow and thrive in any soil or situation, and produce great masses of bloom continuously throughout the whole summer. The spikes should be cut off as soon as done blooming, as it materially increases the vigor of the plants and prolongs the blooming season if not allowed to ripen seed.

Blue Giant. Flowers large, rich dark blue; side petals tinted and edged with bronze gold. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Cantab. Magnificent pale blue, with black and brown centre. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Claribel. Rich peacock blue and dark mauve; bold spike; novel. 50 cents each.

Conspicua. Fine bright blue, with white and orange centre; very free flowering. 75 cents each.

Formosum. A well-known and beautiful old sort; rich dark blue tinged with purple; pure white eye. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Falka. Fine Mexican blue and rosy mauve; diffused, distinct brown eye; short sturdy habit and branching spike; very effective. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Hamlet. (Double.) Centre violet shaded rose; outer petals rich blue; extra large spike and good flower. 75 cents each.

Life Guardsman. Clear bright blue, with prominent white eye, forming a very pretty contrast; a handsome variety. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Madame Henri Jacotot. Bright azure blue, faintly suffused with pink; densely set upon spikes about two feet high; one of the best. 75 cents each.

[Continued on next page.]

[Hardy Delphiniums—Concluded.]

L'Avenir. Turquoise blue and mauve; fine black centre, good spike; very effective. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Mabel. Dark rosy mauve, outer petals tipped dark blue; distinct and effective. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Mrs. James Helme. (Double.) Soft silvery blue, faintly shaded toward the base with rose; long slender spike. 75 cents each.

Madame Wilhelm Schwartz. (Double.) Rich lilac, edged pale blue, pure white centre, fine spike; very distinct. 75 cents each.

Thomas Tillbrook. (Double.) Rich French blue, base of petals rosy mauve; large flower and bold, dense spike; of real merit. \$1 each.

Mrs. Roper. Most lovely pure light cobalt blue and mauve; white eye, fine large flower and good spike; a grand sort. 75 cents each.

Seedlings. We also offer a splendid assortment of vigorous one-year-old plants, grown from seed saved from the above collection. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Special prices will be given on application from those desiring to plant large groups.



DICTAMNUS FRAXINELLA. (See page 81.)

Hardy Phloxes.

There is no class of hardy plants more desirable than the Perennial Phloxes. There are two distinct classes—one is early flowering and quite dwarf in its habits, the other is later in its flowering and tall in habit. They bring enormous heads of blooms of great beauty, and every imaginable shade of color, from pure white to purple, including the most brilliant scarlets and crimsons. The two classes give as extended a season of bloom as any of the bedding plants; they are far more effective, of the easiest culture, and as hardy as an oak or apple tree; and with them color effects can be made which cannot be surpassed, except, perhaps, by Rhododendrons. They will thrive in any position, and can be used to advantage in the hardy border, isolated in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of the shrubbery. Our collection consists of over a hundred varieties, a personal selection from the finest collections in England, France and Belgium, and includes new varieties of this season, now offered for the first time. We do not catalogue a complete list of these varieties for want of space; but if our customers will give us an idea of the range of colors they desire and state the purpose they are to be used for, they can depend upon our making a better selection than they could possibly make themselves. Price, except where noted, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.

Adolph Weick. Deep violet red. Very good.

August Riviere. This is the finest of all the tall-growing sorts, producing large trusses of bright flowers, fiery red, shaded violet; very fine for massing among shrubbery.

Belle Pyramid. Deep lavender, shaded rose, crimson eye, distinct.

Bouquet. Flowers perfect, rosy purple, centre pale rose, cherry eye; semi-dwarf.

Clouded Gem. Rose and white, curiously blended; early flowering.

Coquette. Fine flowers, pure white, with distinct, soft, rosy-crimson eye; fine.

[Continued on next page.]

[Hardy Phloxes—Concluded.]

Charlemagne. Deep salmon, extra.
Cross of Honor. Beautifully striped, lilac and white, forming a cross on each flower. It produces large heads and is very effective.
Edith. Pure white, purplish-carmine eye. One of the finest Phloxes in our collection. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
Edgar Quinet. Beautifully-formed flowers, borne in large panicles; rosy amaranth; centre white, shaded rose.
Esais Tegner. Beautiful lively rose, with neat purple eye.
Emperor. Pink, deep red eye.
Heroine. Very large panicles of flowers of a most distinct new color in Phloxes, being a violet-pansy color.
Jules Dupre. Very pure white flowers, large and of beautiful form.
La Candeur. Extra fine; pure white.
Lady Lawson. White, delicate pink eye. A very fine variety.
Lady Napier. Soft French white, immense heads of flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
La Vaque. Salmon pink; very dark eye.
Marechal Vaillant. Deep crimson, dark and fine.
Marie Marimont. White, with crimson eye.
M. Bezanson. Perfectly-formed flowers, fiery crimson, with velvety-purple eye.

Mons Van Houtte. Bright crimson, dark eye; one of the best.
Mathilde. White, large dark centre.
Mrs. Stewart. Rose and lilac.
Mrs. Delaunay. Pure white, red eye.
Maid of Kent. Pure white, fine.
Princess Louise. White, with a very delicate pink eye.
Saison Lierval. Grandly-formed flowers of the purest white, with deep crimson eye.
Sir E. Landseer. Rich salmon scarlet, crimson eye. One of the most striking and remarkable of the newer Phloxes. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
Swan. Pure white. A new and beautiful variety. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
Telephone. Clear violet, with paler centre.
Tissandier. Compact trusses of large, perfectly-formed flowers, very dark red velvet purple.
White Perfection. This variety was sent to us by Rev. C. Wolley Dod, of Malpas, England, and is decidedly the finest Phlox we have ever seen. The flowers, produced in immense heads, are of the greatest size and substance, and a lovely pearly white in color. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
White Queen. White; especially pure and good.

Varieties of Very Dwarf Habit.

These grow about eighteen inches to two feet high.

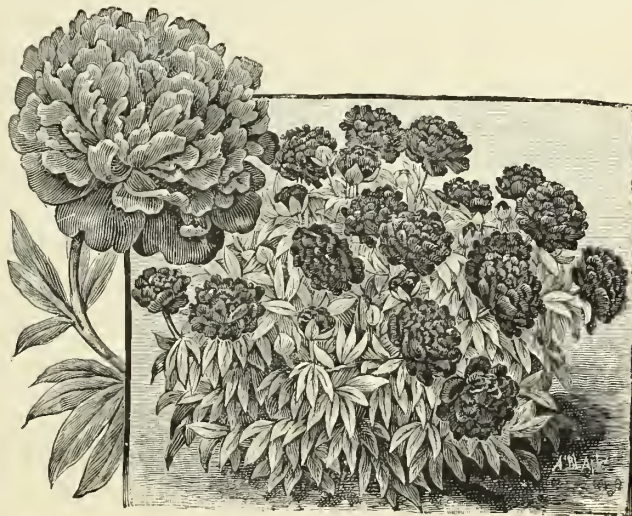
A. Mazoni. White, suffused with violet and crimson; very pretty.
Bosiren. Scarlet crimson.
Comte de Dupax. Crimson.
Deliverance. Lilac mauve, scarlet eye; very fine.
Darwin. Light purple self, large and distinct.
Independence. Pure white, very large heads.
Dr. La Croix. Rosy-purple self; very fine.
La Victorie. Deep bright magenta, crimson eye; extra fine.

Lilliput. Very dwarf, with large heads of flowers, soft rose with white eye. A very pretty and peculiar sort.
Louis Schwartz. Pure white, of good form.
Madame Guillien. Bright, deep red.
Mademoiselle Cuppenheim. Very dwarf, with immense heads of pure white flowers.
Madame Devert. Delicate pink, carmine eye; effective.
M. Saison. Bright magenta, extra large truss; good.
Rosinante. Salmon red, crimson eye.

Herbaceous Pæonies.

Beyond doubt the Herbaceous Pæonies are among the showiest and most useful of hardy plants; the full, massive flowers are gorgeous and grand. A few years ago there were not many representatives of this class of Pæonies, but now, thanks to the hybridists, who have exercised their skill on them, we have a great number of varieties, ranging from the various shades of deep crimson down to pure white, while the petals of others are marked with stripes or tipped in the way of Carnations. Not only are the Herbaceous Pæonies large and splendid in color, but most of them are sweet scented and, when cut and placed in water, perfume a large room. They are of the easiest culture, but they will repay the trouble of making a deep, rich soil for them. They can be naturalized in the grass or shrubbery, and will take care of themselves in any location. Our collection is the finest ever offered in this country.

Amabilis Grandiflora. Outside petals white, centre creamy white, tipped carmine; extra fine cutting variety. 75 cents each.
Brutus. Rich purplish, shaded carmine; a finely-formed full flower, sweetly scented. \$1 each.
Baron James Rothschild. Outside petals rose, centre salmon; very large and fine. 50 cents each.
Comte de Paris. Lilac rose, centre salmon yellow. 50 cents each.
Delicatissima. Delicate fine rose, large, full and sweet. 50 cents each.
Edulis. Violet, shaded rose, compact grower, very full and sweet. 50 cents each.



HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

[Continued on next page.]

[Herbaceous Pæonies—Concluded]



TREE PÆONIES.

Fragrans Rosea. Pink, shaded purple; large and full, sweet scented. 50 cents each.

Globosa Grandiflora. Clear silvery rose, centre white, shaded fawn, immense size. \$1 each.

Humei. Purplish rose, very full and double; very large and showy and one of the latest in bloom. 50 cents each.

Hercules. Deep crimson; very large and full. 75 cents each.

Incendie. Outer petals light rosy purple; centre filled with amber and fawn. 75 cents each.

Louis Van Houtte. Rich carmine violet. \$1 each.

Madame Calot. Bluish white, tinted with rose; of grand form and substance; rose scented. \$1 each.

M. Bois Duval. Outer petals blush, centre soft sulphur; very double. \$1 each.

Madame Chaumy. Beautiful satiny rose; edge of petals light rose; free flowering and fragrant. \$1 each.

Murillo. Purple; a fine variety. 50 cents each.

Modeste. Rich rosy purple, large and very double. 75 cents each.

Rosea Plena. Superb bright rose, edge of petals flush white; extra fine. 75 cents each.

Rosea Grandiflora. Rich rose; a fine, globular flower. 50 cents each.

Rubra. Dark purplish crimson, petals large; very sweet. 50 cents each.

Pottsii Plena. Glowing carmine crimson, centre filled with bright golden anthers. 75 cents each.

Latipetala. Outside petals flesh color, centre ones yellowish white; very large and fine. 50 cents each.

Tricolor. Outer petals pale rose, mottled with pink, centre ones yellowish white, with a few red marks; very large flowers; sweet. 75 cents each.

Tenuifolia Flora Plena. One of the most distinct of all the double Pæonies; flowers large, very double, of a deep rich crimson; forming a striking contrast to the lovely Fern-like foliage. It is quite hardy, easily grown, but, unfortunately, very rare. \$1 each.

Whitleyi. Pure white; the best of all whites for cutting. 50 cents each.

Violacea. Deep violet purple; very large and full; beautiful. 75 cents each.

Double Mixed Varieties. This mixture consists of five or six of the older double sorts; white, red, and pink. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per hundred.

Selected Named Varieties. These are the very best of the older named sorts. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Single Pæonies.

Anemonæflora. One of the showiest of this class, being very vigorous in growth, and exceedingly floriferous; the flowers, which are large, are of a bright rose color, having the centre filled with narrow petals of a deep golden yellow, with a band of crimson running through the centre of each. It is really a *fac-simile* of a monster Anemone, and is in every sense a grand, showy variety, and one deserving the widest cultivation. \$1 each.

Decora. Deep rose cerise; a very dwarf and showy variety. \$1 each.

Lobata. A fine bright cherry red; leaves deeply lobed. 75 cents each.

Officinalis. Pretty, deep rich crimson, very large and attractive. \$1 each.

Tenuifolia. Light carmine, crested with narrow feathery foliage; one of the showiest and most attractive single varieties in cultivation. 75 cents each.

Tree Pæonies.

“PÆONIA MOUTAN.”

These are really magnificent hardy plants, but rarely seen. They are perfectly hardy and of easy culture, but slow and difficult to propagate, so that they will never become common. Last spring I counted fifty-six flowers on a plant three feet high, each flower seven inches across. They will in time grow to be quite large shrubs, six to eight feet high.

Named Varieties. In six best sorts, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each, according to size.

Banksii. One of the oldest sorts, but one of the best; very large fragrant flowers; rosy blush, with purple centre. \$1.00, \$1.50, and \$2.00 each, according to size.



PAPAVER NUDICAULE. (ICELAND POPPY.)

Papaver. (Perennial Poppies.)

There is no class of hardy plants which has risen so much in public favor, during the past season, as the Perennial Poppies, all of which are most striking and useful, both in the garden or in a cut state. The large varieties, such as *Papaver bracteata* and *Orientalis* form fine subjects in the shrubbery or herbaceous border, either single or in masses; while the Iceland Poppies, being very dwarf in habit, are adapted for the border, rockery, or for any kind of bedding purpose. They form ornamental tufts of Fern-like foliage, produce flowers in the wildest profusion from the beginning of June to October, possess a delicious lilac perfume, and are invaluable for cutting purposes.

Papaver Alpinum Album. (White Alpine Poppy.) This has large and beautiful white flowers with yellow centres, and with smooth or hairy dissected leaves, cut into fine acute lobes. A native of the higher Alps of Europe. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Papaver Bracteata. A charming species, producing numerous stout leafy stems two and one-half feet in height, with immense deep blood-crimson flowers having a black blotch at the base of each petal, with conspicuous leafy bracts. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Papaver Nudicaule. (Iceland Poppy.) A native of Siberia. A fine dwarf Poppy, producing masses of rich yellow, cup-like flowers, from June to October; the plant forms a neat tuft of glaucous Fern-like foliage; the naked flower stems rise to a height of twelve or fifteen inches. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Papaver Nudicaule Alba. (The White Iceland Poppy.) One of the most beautiful hardy plants in cultivation, either for decorative purposes or for cutting. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Papaver Nudicaule Miniatum, Improved. This new brilliant

orange-scarlet variety, offered for the first time last season, is the most showy of the Iceland Poppies. It was awarded a first-class certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society, July 13, 1886. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Papaver Orientale. (Oriental Poppy.) Is the largest of the Poppies, and among the noblest of hardy plants; it produces numerous stems two and one-half feet high; the large crimson-scarlet flowers are often six to nine inches across. For planting in borders or isolated masses on the lawn it has few equals. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Papaver Umbrosum. A very attractive annual species, one of the best of this family; it grows about eighteen inches in height, producing flowers in the wildest profusion of a dazzling vermilion, having a black, glistening blotch on each petal. This Poppy will reproduce itself freely from seed, if the ground is kept clean of weeds where it is growing. As soon as the seedlings are large enough to handle in the fall they should be thinned out to eight or ten inches apart. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

The Best and Most Easily Grown Lilies.

The Lily has long been celebrated for its rare and chaste beauty. No plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possess so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants, and no herbaceous border, however select, should be without a few of its best sorts. With a well-selected collection, Liliums may be had in bloom from June to October. They should be planted in the fall from October 1 as long as the soil can be worked, and in spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground until the 15th of May, the earlier the better. If Lilies are to be sent by mail, add 50 cents per dozen for postage. Lilies at prices per single bulb are sent free by mail.



Auratum. The magnificent Japan Lily. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per hundred.

Candidum. Pure white. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Chalcedonicum. (Turk's Cap.) Intensely bright scarlet flowers. 60 cents each.

Japonicum Longiflorum. White, trumpet shaped; five inches long. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Speciosum Roseum or Rubrum. White and rose. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$15 per hundred.

Speciosum Album. Pure white and very fragrant. 40 cents each; \$4 per dozen.

Speciosum Album Præcox. Color pure white, with a slight rose

tint on end of petals; very lovely. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Speciosum Melpomene. A magnificent variety; deep crimson, with blood-colored spots. 75 cents each.

Elegans (Thumbergianum) Atrosanguineum. Rich blood crimson, spotted with black. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Elegans Citrinum. Dwarf, with beautiful yellow flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Elegans Grandiflorum. One of the finest of this species. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Tigrinum. The well-known single Tiger Lily. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Tigrinum Flore Pleno. The double Tiger Lily. A splendid sort. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Brownii. A magnificent variety, with fine large foliage; flowers very large; fine white inside, purple outside; the stamens a rich chocolate, and form a distinct feature in this species. \$1.50 each.

Pardalinum. (Leopard Lily) Flowers orange scarlet. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Tenuifolium. We cannot speak too highly in praise of this most graceful, brilliant, scarlet Lily. It should be planted largely in every collection. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Canadense. Our bell-shaped native Lily. We can furnish two varieties, a red and a yellow. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Superbum. The finest native Lily, often bearing at one time from twenty-five to fifty of its beautiful yellowish-red flowers. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Martagon. (Turk's Cap Lily) Various colors mixed. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per dozen.

Dalmaticum. (Turk's Cap.) Dark purple, nearly black, flowers; a remarkable Lily. \$1 each.

Harrisii. (Bermuda Easter Lily) This Lily is remarkable for its free-flowering qualities as well as for its great beauty. Not hardy unless well protected. It is the best variety for forcing in the house or greenhouse. It can be had in bloom for Christmas. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Excelsum. A beautiful Lily of a delicate light buff color. 60 cents each.

Pulchellum. A distinct and very fine Lily, of easy culture. 40 cents each.

Leichtlini. A beautiful Japanese species of neat and elegant habit, flowers pure canary yellow, with crimson spots. 60 cents each.

Wallacei. Magnificent Japanese variety; clear buff flowers, spotted with black. 25 cents each.

Hardy Native Orchids.

No class of greenhouse plants has attracted so much attention the last two or three years as the tropical Orchids. While but little notice has been taken of the hardy sorts in this country, some of them are not surpassed in beauty of color and form by those of the tropics. For their successful cultivation a shady, moist place is necessary, with light, porous soil, leaf mold and stones or sandy gravel.

Cypripedium Spectabile. (Moccasin Flower.) Of all the known terrestrial Orchids there is none to equal this glorious plant. The flowers are produced on leafy stems from one and one-half to two and one-half feet in height; the labellum is much inflated, and is of a delicate rose color, while the sepals and petals are white; blooms during June and July. 30 cents each; 50 cents each for extra strong plants; \$3.00 and \$4.50 per dozen.

Cypripedium Acaule. (Stemless Lady Slipper.) A handsome Orchid, producing flowers two inches in length, of a beautiful rose color, varying in shade to almost white; the flower stems, six to eight inches in height, issue from a pair of large ovate hairy leaves. 35 cents each.

Cypripedium Pubescens. This plant is one of the easiest to cultivate, and can be grown in any ordinary shady border; flowers yellow. 25 cents each.

Goodyera Pubescens. (Rattlesnake Plantain.) A beautiful little Orchid, forming tufts of leaves close to the ground; delicately

veined with silver, and spikes of small white flowers. It thrives well in any shady position. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Habenaria Psycodes. (Purple Fringed Orchis.) Flowers purple, in spikes of four to ten inches long; very handsome and fragrant; one of the most showy of this group; flowers in July. A native of the mountains of Pennsylvania. 35 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Orchis Spectabilis. A bold, showy species, one foot in height, bearing spikes of bright pinkish-purple flowers. One of the most showy of American sorts. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Tipularia Discolor. (Crane-fly Orchis.) A peculiar Orchid, forming rather large, solid bulbs, and producing in autumn a single ovate plaited leaf on a slender stem, tinged with purple on the under side; and in summer a long and naked stem ten to eighteen inches high, bearing a many-flowered raceme of small greenish flowers tinged with purple. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Hardy Native Ferns.

The Hardy Ferns are graceful and elegant plants, which may be used for garnishing rock work, or for clothing the ground in shady places where grass will not grow. The fronds are invaluable for arranging with cut flowers in vases, bouquets, etc.

Adiantum Pedatum. (Maiden Hair.) Nine to fifteen inches high. Fronds forked at summit of stalk, which is black and polished; a delicate and most graceful Fern. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aspidium Cristatum. (Shield Fern.) Fronds oblong in outline, one to two feet high, crested; a very handsome Fern. 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Aspidium Goldianum. A stately Fern, often growing four feet high, the fronds growing in a circle from a stout root stalk. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Aspidium Acrostichoides. Frond lanceolate, one to two and one-half feet high; evergreen. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Aspidium Marginale. Fronds one to two feet long, evergreen and smooth. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aspidium Spinulosum. (Shield Fern.) A handsome, tall-growing Fern. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Aspidium Spinulosum Intermedium. Fronds finely cut, and smaller than the preceding. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Aspidium Thelypteris. Fronds about eighteen inches long, deep green, and finely cut; a graceful and beautiful Fern. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Asplenium Thelypteroides. Fronds two to three feet long; a desirable Fern, throwing up an abundance of graceful deep green fronds. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Asplenium Ebeneum. Fronds upright, twelve to sixteen inches high; pinnæ finely serrated or toothed; stems blackish purple; does not require much shade. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Asplenium Filix-fœmina. One to three feet high; a handsome Fern. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Botrychium Virginica. (Moonwort.) Fronds tall and ample. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Camptosorus Rhizophyllum. (Walking Leaf.) Fronds evergreen, growing in tufts and tapering above into a slender prolongation like a runner, which often roots at the apex, forming a new plant. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Dicksonia Punctilobula. (Gossamer Fern.) Fronds two to three feet high, pale green, very thin, with strong chaffless stalks rising from slender creeping rootstocks; sweet scented. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Onoclea Sensibilis. (Sensitive Fern.) Broad light green fronds; a vigorous grower. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Osmunda Regalis. (Flowering Fern.) Fronds smooth, pale green, two to five feet high; a splendid sort to plant in wet places or on the margin of streams or ponds. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Osmunda Claytoniana. The fronds of this Fern are clothed with loose wool when unfolding, but are perfectly smooth and about three feet high when developed. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Phegopteris Hexagonoptera. (Beech Fern.) Fronds triangular; seven to twelve inches broad; slightly pubescent. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Polypodium Vulgare. Fronds evergreen, oblong, smooth on both sides; four to ten inches high. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Pteris Aquilina. (Bracken.) Fronds dull green, large and branched. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Struthiopteris Germanica. (Ostrich Fern.) Fronds large, growing into a close circular tuft; stems stout and angular. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Woodsia Obtusa. A pretty, small Fern, producing an abundance of delicate fronds, four to six inches high. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Hardy Bog and Aquatic Plants.

Adapted for planting in streams, lakes, ponds or in stagnant water. Those not strictly aquatic, that will flourish in bogs or on the margin of water, are marked thus*.

A lake or pond is not absolutely necessary for growing *Nymphaeas* and *Nelumbiums*, as they will succeed if planted in half barrels sunk in the lawn. There should be placed in the bottom of the tub, before planting, about eight inches of rich soil.



NELUMBIUM SPECIOSUM. (EGYPTIAN LOTUS.)

**Acorus Japonica Variegata*. A beautiful Japanese plant, having long sword-like foliage, striped green and yellow; height two to three feet; a really beautiful plant; wet or dry soil. 50 cents each.

**Arundo Donax*. (The Great Bamboo.) Grows twelve to eighteen feet high; a grand plant for a moist spot. Succeeds in dry as well as wet soil. 50 cents each.

**Arundo Donax Variegata*. This is the finest of hardy foliage

[Continued on next page.]

[Hardy Bog and Aquatic Plants—Concluded.]

plants, similar to the preceding, except in being more dwarf and beautifully variegated. Succeeds in wet or dry soil. 75 cents each.

**Caltha Palustris*. (Marsh Marigold.) Flowers rich golden yellow in early spring. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

**Cypripedium Spectabile*. Of all the known terrestrial Orchids there is none to equal this glorious plant. The flowers are produced on leafy stems from one and one-half to two and one-half feet in height; the labellum is much inflated, and is of a delicate rose color, while the sepals and petals are white; blooms during June and July. 30 cents each; 50 cents each for extra strong plants.

**Cypripedium Acaule*. (Stemless Lady Slipper.) A handsome Orchid, producing flowers two inches in length, of a beautiful rose color, varying in shade to almost white; the flower stems, six to eight inches in height, issue from a pair of large ovate hairy leaves. 35 cents each.

**Cypripedium Pubescens*. This plant is one of the easiest to cultivate, and can be grown in any ordinary shady border; flowers yellow. 25 cents each.

**Gunnera Scabra*. Immense foliage; needs protection in winter; an imposing subject for the margin of streams. \$1.50 each.

**Iris Kämpferi*. (Japan Iris.) Form grand subjects on margin of water. Mixed sorts, 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

**Myosotis Palustris Semperflorens*. (Water Forget-me-not.) A very hardy, rapidly-spreading plant, producing its beautiful blue flowers all summer. A bog plant of the highest merit. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Nelumbium Speciosum. (Egyptian Lotus.) This was cultivated in Egypt in most ancient times, where its seed was known as the "Sacred Bean." It is the sacred Lotus of India and China, and is also cultivated in Japan. This wonderful plant, though coming from such tropical and semi-tropical regions, has proved to be entirely hardy in this country. No aquatic plants have a more tropical aspect than the *Nelumbium*. It will flower the first season it is planted, and is constantly in bloom from July until late in October. It produces some leaves thirty inches across, on foot-stocks five and six feet in height, and flower stalks of a total length of five to seven feet. On their first appearance the flowers look like gigantic Tea Rose buds, of a bright rose color, next in form like a tulip, the base of the petals being creamy white, most beautifully and delicately shaded off toward the end of the petals into bright pink, and when fully expanded they measure from ten to thirteen inches. The plant is of a rambling nature, and when

placed in the water spreads rapidly. It should not be planted until the weather becomes quite warm. Strong tubers, \$2.50, and second size, \$1.50 each.

**Nymphæa Flava*. Leaves variegated with brown; flowers bright golden yellow and delightfully scented. 50 cents and \$1 each.

**Nymphæa Odorata*. The praises of our fragrant native Water Lily can never be too highly sung. Its lovely white flowers are worthy of a place beside the most costly exotics. Should be planted in rich mud, and the best way to plant it is by tying a small stone to it and simply throwing it in the water. 40 cents each for very strong plants; \$4.00 per dozen. Medium-sized plants, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

**Osmunda Claytoniana*. (Flowering Fern.) A beautiful native Fern, distinct and effective. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

**Osmunda Regalis*. (Royal Fern.) Forms gigantic specimens five feet high; very effective on the margin of water or in wet soils. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

**Pontederia Cordata*. A charming free-flowering plant, growing from two to five feet high, producing spikes of closely-set blue flowers; blooming all summer in shallow water. 25 cents each.

**Pontederia Crassipes*. A very interesting tropical aquatic. The leaf-stalk is very much swollen, or inflated, enabling the plant to float on the surface of the water. The flowers are large, of a purplish-lilac shade, and borne on spikes six to eight inches high. It flowers freely, and is a rapid, spreading grower. It is very ornamental grown in a tub of water on the lawn. It is a native of Guiana, and not hardy, but it can be easily kept in the house in winter, in a jar of water, or grown in a pot, the same as a geranium, if the soil is kept very wet. 50 cents each.

**Sagittaria Sagittifolia*. Arrow-shaped leaves, tall spikes of handsome white flowers. A beautiful native aquatic. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

**Saracenia Purpurea*. (Native Pitcher Plant.) This pretty, curious little plant flourishes in the margin of shallow water. It is a prostrate species, having broad, winged pitchers veined and striped with crimson. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

**Spiræa Aruncus*. A beautiful plant, producing long feathery panicles of innumerable small white flowers, forming a gigantic plume; very graceful. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

**Spiræa Palmata*. The crimson Japanese meadow plant. Very handsome. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

**Typha Latifolia*. (Cat Tail.) The well-known aquatic, common to all marshy places; increases rapidly. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Clematis for Climbing or Bedding Purposes.

Clematises are the most magnificent of all hardy climbers, and the uses to which they may be applied are exceedingly various. They may be trained up snaggy poles, either singly or several together, to form pillar plants, or they may be allowed to scramble over masses of rock work or root work. They may be festooned, or they may be trained over verandas, or fastened to walls or trellis work, or led over ornamental iron supports as single standard specimens for lawns. In either way and in every way they are found to be thoroughly effective as flowering plants, many of them, indeed, and especially those of the true Jackmani type, being capable of producing a startling impression in consequence of the gorgeous masses in which their rich Tyrian hues are displayed. One of the most useful purposes to which these varieties of Clematis could be put would be to drape an unsightly bank or slope. They will grow in almost any situation if the soil is not absolutely deficient of food, or if the roots of other plants do not rob them of a fair supply of nutriment; and in such situation nothing would be required but to throw down a few tree roots or rough branches for them to scramble over. Thus planted, a layer of manure worked in annually with the fork, and a supply of water in very dry weather would secure a good result. Again, they rank among the noblest of ornaments for low walls, trellises, etc., to which they must necessarily in the first instance be nailed or tied, but, once firmly fixed, they should be allowed to fall down in rich, picturesque masses.

We will furnish the very best varieties of large-flowered Clematis—our selection of varieties—for \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.50 per dozen, according to the varieties and size of plants. The prices given below are for strong two-year-old grafted plants.

New Varieties.

Beauty of Worcester. We saw this splendid Clematis growing in the grounds of the originator in England, and were so much impressed with its great value that we made arrangements for

securing a large stock. It possesses the singular merit of producing both single and double flowers on the same plant. It is a large and handsome six to eight petaled flower of a lovely bluish-violet

[Continued on next page.]

[Clematis—Concluded.]

shade, with prominent pure white stamens which greatly add to its beauty. It is of very vigorous growth and a remarkably free and continuous bloomer, producing flowers at almost every joint, measuring as much as five inches in diameter. \$1.50 each.

Jackmani Alba. All who know the merits of the popular Clematis Jackmani will hail this variety with delight, as it has the

same free-flowering qualities and the hardness of constitution, but, instead of being purple, is a lovely white. \$1 each.

Duchess of Teck. This, although not a strictly new variety, is so beautiful we wish to call special attention to it. Pure white mauve bar down the centre of each petal. 75 cents each.

Jackmani Section.

Alexandra. Pale, reddish violet; free blooming. 75 cents each.

Flammula. Small white flowers; very sweet. 25 cents to 50 cents each.

Gipsy Queen. Rich, bright, dark velvety purple; a very attractive variety. 75 cents each.

Jackmani. Deep violet purple; flowers produced in masses; one of the best, especially for bedding. 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each, according to size.

Magnifica. Reddish purple, with red bars and very large flowers. 75 cents each.

La Mauve. Light mauve, shaded with violet. 50 cents each.

Prince of Wales. Deep puce purple; free blooming. 50 cents each.

Rubella. Velvety claret purple; distinct, and very free blooming. 50 cents each.

Rubro Violacea. Maroon, shaded violet. 50 cents each.

Star of India. Reddish violet purple, with red bars; distinct and effective. 75 cents each.

Victoria. A distinct and free-blooming variety; flowers large; composed of five or six petals, well formed; deep reddish mauve. 75 cents each.

Lanuginosa Section.

Alba Magna. Pure white; six to eight petals, with purplish-brown anthers; one of the finest varieties in this section. 75 cents each.

Anderson Henryi. Creamy-white large flowers. 50 cents each.

Blue Gem. Pale cerulean blue, changing to a deep satiny mauve. 75 cents each.

Excelsior. Large, finely shaped and occasionally double; color rich deep mauve. 50 cents each.

Fairy Queen. A very attractive variety; flowers very large, sometimes measuring nine inches across; pale flesh, with a pink bar in the centre of each sepal, shaded purple at base. 75 cents each.

Gem. Rich lavender blue; very striking. 50 cents each.

Lawsoniana. Rosy purple, with darker veins; distinct and very large. 75 cents each.

Madame Van Houtte. White; extra fine; one of the best of the whites. 50 cents each.

Otto Froebel. Grayish white; very large flowers. 75 cents each.

Princess Beatrice. A magnificent variety, with broad overlapping petals of great substance; flowers six to eight inches across and nicely frilled; color silvery lilac, with pale stamens; close, well formed and quite distinct. \$1.50 each.

Princess of Wales. Deep bluish mauve, with a satiny surface; an exceedingly fine Clematis. \$1 each.

Samuel Maulson. Mauve, red tint on the bars. 75 cents each.

Symeana. Pale mauve. 50 cents to 75 cents each.

Florida Section.

Countess of Lovelace. A fine, distinct double variety; bright bluish lilac, the centre being ornamented with white filaments and yellow anthers; a great improvement on C. John Gould Veitch in habit, color, and form. 75 cents each.

Lucy Lemoine. Fine, double white. \$1 each.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Fine double white; of vigorous habit and free bloomer; very fragrant. 75 cents each.

Fortunei. Double white, sweet scented and very free flowering. 75 cents each.

Mrs. G. M. Innes. Pale lavender blue. 75 cents each.

Patens Section.

Fair Rosamond. Bluish white, with a wine-red bar up the centre of each petal. 75 cents each.

Lady Londesboro. Satiny gray, with pale bars. 75 cents each.

Lord Londesboro. Deep mauve, large flowers; an attractive variety. 50 cents each.

Miss Bateman. White, with chocolate anthers; petals of great substance. 50 cents each.

Mrs. Quilter. Fine white. 50 cents each.

Standishii. Light lavender blue; good form; very free. 50 cents each.

The Queen. Delicate lavender or mauve-lilac tint; the flowers consist of eight sepals of good shape, measuring about six inches across. 75 cents each.

Venus Victrix. Delicate lavender, finely formed; double. \$1 each.

Viticella Section.

Crispa. Flowers single, one and one-half inches in length; bell shaped; the flower is blue with a pure white star, the edges of the petals twisted; very fragrant. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.

Earl of Beaconsfield. Very rich violet; a splendid variety. 75 cents each.

Lady Bovill. Grayish blue, cupped and large flowers. 50 cents each.

Madame Grange. Crimson violet, tinted with red in the centre—most distinct and beautiful. 75 cents each.

Madame Thebaut. Fine lilac, with a distinct bar of rose in centre of each petal. 75 cents each.

Mrs. James Bateman. Pale lavender, with darker veins. 75 cents each.

Othello. Dark velvety purple; flowers medium size; a finely shaped variety, having six petals. 75 cents each.

Thomas Moore. Rich puce violet, with white stamens. 75 cents each.

Various Species.

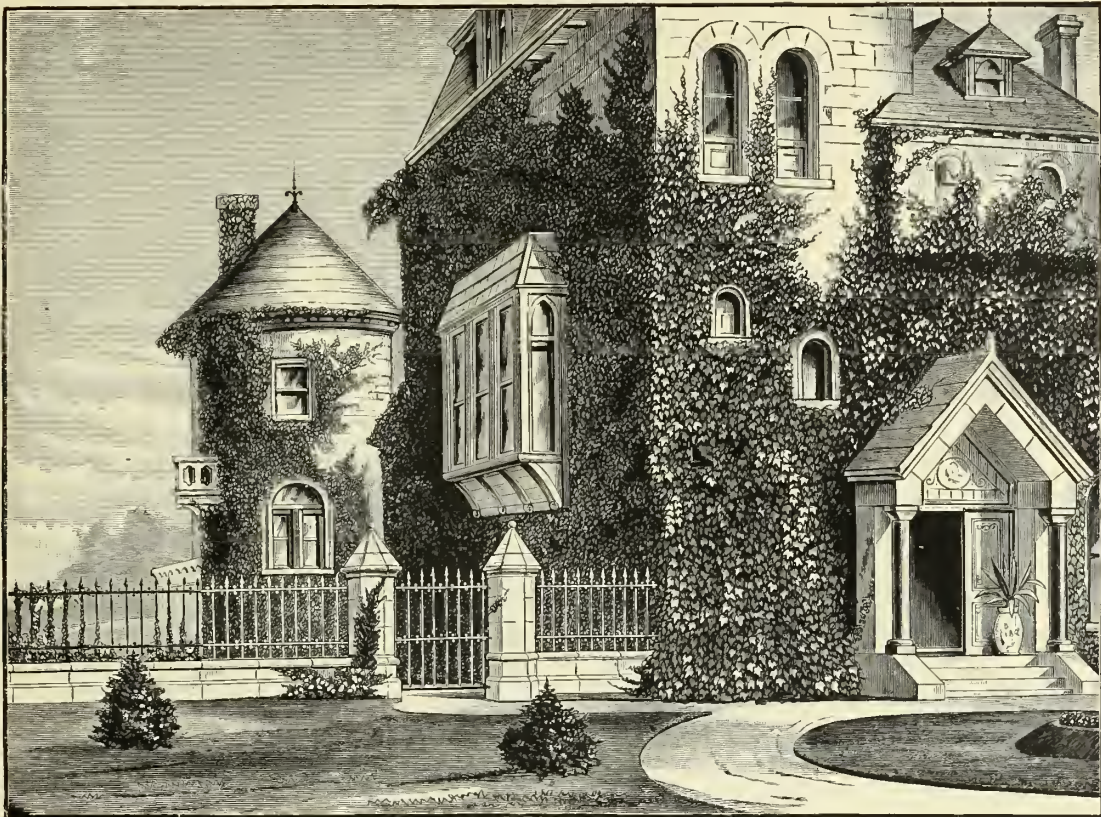
Coccinea. A distinct variety, with small bright orange-scarlet flowers. 50 cents each; 3 for \$1.

Viticelli. (Blue Bells.) A strong hardy grower, with pretty green leaves, and a profusion of dark blue and purple flowers; suitable for trellis. 25 cents each.

Virginiana—Virginia Clematis. A hardy, rapid-growing vine

that will cover unsightly objects nearly as effectually as if buried in the earth; mist-like, pure white, fragrant flowers; very dense dark green foliage, and highly curious and ornamental seed vessels. 25 and 50 cents each.

Vitalba. (Traveler's Joy.) Greenish-white flowers in summer, like Virginiana. 35 cents each.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII ON CITY RESIDENCE.

Hardy Climbing Plants.

Adlumia Cirrhosa. (Mountain Fringe.) A very beautiful climber, with delicate, lovely foliage. May be allowed to grow over trees or shrubbery, or creep on the ground as a carpet. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Akebia Quinata. A singular Japanese climbing plant, with fine foliage and purple flowers. 35 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia. (Virginia Creeper.) A very rapid grower, with large dark green foliage, which changes in the fall to scarlet. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Ampelopsis Veitchii. (Boston Ivy.) An entirely hardy Ampelopsis, of Japanese origin. It grows as rapidly as the old Virginia Creeper, and attains a height of fifty feet. It clings firmly to any wall, tree, etc. The leaves are small on young plants, which at first are of an olive-green brown color, changing to bright scarlet in the autumn. As the plant acquires age the leaves increase in size. This variety becomes more popular every season, and is without a rival. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; extra large, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Aristolochia Sypho. (Dutchman's Pipe.) A remarkably beautiful native climber, of rapid growth, with very large heart-shaped leaves, from eight to twelve inches across, and curious pipe-shaped flowers of a yellowish-brown color. 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; extra large plants, 75 cents, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

Bignonia Grandiflora. (Trumpet Vine.) A very hardy climber, of rapid growth, producing in August large orange-red flowers in clusters. 25 cents each; large plants, 50 cents each.

Celastrus Scandens. (Bitter Sweet.) A fine native climber, with good foliage, turning a bright yellow color in early fall; clusters of orange capsuled fruit; very strong grower. Well suited to cover rocks and trunks of trees. 35 cents each.

Dioscorea Batatas. (Cinnamon Vine.) A lovely climber, taking its name from the peculiar fragrance of its delicate white flowers; the leaves are heart shaped, bright glossy green; growth is very rapid; reaching eight to ten feet in height. Bulbs 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Humulus Lupulus. (Hop Vine.) This well-known climber is admirable for covering bowers, or in positions where woody climbers are not desirable; grows rapidly, and dies to the ground in winter. 25 cents and 50 cents each.

Ivy. Hardy English; hardy in this locality on a north wall. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Lonicera Belgica. (Sweet-scented Monthly.) This is one of the most satisfactory of all the Honeysuckles, producing continuously large trusses of very sweet-scented flowers; color, red and yellow. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; extra strong plants, 50 cents each.

[Continued on next page.]

[Hardy Climbing Plants—Concluded.]

Lonicera Halliana. (Hall's Honeysuckle.) A white monthly Honeysuckle from China; flowers pure white, turning to yellow, with the fragrance of the Cape Jasmine; hardy, vigorous grower, and flowers freely; evergreen. 25 cents each; extra strong plants, 50 cents each.

Lonicera, Scarlet Trumpet or Coral. Deep red, trumpet-shaped flowers. 25 cents each; extra strong plants, 50 cents each.

Lonicera Variegata. (Aurea Reticulata.) Foliage beautifully mottled yellow and green; succeeds in any situation. A fine edging to flower beds. 25 cents each; extra strong plants, 50 cents each.

Lonicera Fuchsoides. Brilliant scarlet coral-like flowers in June; curious and interesting; one of the finest Honeysuckles. 50 cents each.

Lonicera Periclymenum. (Woodbine.) Strong rapid grower; showy flowers, red outside, white within; June and July. 50 cents each.

Mikania Scandens. A native herbaceous climber, handsome halberd-shaped leaves; produces great masses of feathery white Eupatorium-like flowers, July to October; 25 cents each.

Passiflora, Constance Elliott. This will become a very popular climbing plant. Like *Cœrulea*, it will live from year to year in

the open ground when well protected in the winter by mulching. The flowers are pure white, excepting a very slight coloring at the base of the corolla. To the list of cut flowers and climbing vines it is a decided acquisition. 25 cents each.

Passiflora Cœrulea. Blue; hardy, with protection. 25 cents each.

Passiflora Incarnata. Perfectly hardy; blue flowers; free flowering. 25 cents each.

Periploca Græca. (Silk Vine.) Very strong growing, reaching up to a great height; foliage long, narrow and shining; flowers purplish brown, axillary clusters; a very interesting climber. 35 cents each.

Wistaria Sinensis. A magnificent climber, with a rich foliage and long racemes of very fragrant lilac flowers, which cover the whole plant in May and June; grows rapidly when well established. Extra large plants, \$1; second size, 50 cents; third size, 25 cents each.

Wistaria Sinensis Alba. A very rare pure white flowering variety, of exceeding beauty. 75 cents each.

Wistaria Sinensis Flore Pleno. Produces very double flowers in large racemes. A vigorous grower when well established. \$1 each.

Carnation Pinks.

Carnations are important to those who desire to have cut flowers in August, September and October, as they will bloom freely during these months if planted out in April or early in May. To have a beautiful bed of Carnations, the soil should be quite rich; if not already so, it can be enriched with thoroughly-rotted manure; the plants should be set about ten inches apart each way, and all flower shoots which appear before the first of July should be pinched out. They should be well watered during hot, dry weather, and if they are mulched with rotted manure, leaf mold or grass to a depth of one and a half or two inches, it will improve their growth very materially.

American Flag. Red stripes on a white ground; very showy; a free bloomer and vigorous grower. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Angelus. Pure pink; flowers large, on long and erect stems. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Anna Webb. Deep crimson maroon; flowers of the largest size, never bursting the calyx; very deep fringe; a strong, healthy grower; in every respect a Carnation of the first order. 25 cents each.

Buttercup. Rich golden yellow, with a few streaks of clear carmine; of vigorous habit and very floriferous. The flowers are large, full and very double, from two and one-half to three inches in diameter. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Charles J. Clarke. A grand Carnation; purest white, fringed edge, with stripes of purplish crimson. 20 cents each.

Ferdinand Mangold. This is by far the grandest dark Carnation ever seen, and at the same time the most abundant bloomer. Flowers of very large size and perfectly formed; color very brilliant dark red, shaded with richest maroon; fringed petals; nearly every flower being on a long stem renders it very valuable as a cut-flower variety. This variety surpasses in richness of color the most perfect Jacqueminot Rose. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Fred. Creighton. Light pink; strong grower, with long stems. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Golden Gate. Pure yellow; a vigorous grower and good bloomer. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Grace Fardon. Perhaps the finest pink Carnation; it is of the largest size, soft rosy pink, deeply fringed and delightfully fragrant. 25 cents each.

Grace Wilder. This variety has been greatly admired wherever it has been seen for its distinct and desirable color, being a beautiful pure rich pink. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Heinz's White. Large flowers, beautiful satiny white, slightly tinted with yellow. The flowers of this variety if allowed to remain on the plants until they become fully expanded are lovely beyond description. We consider it *the White Carnation par excellence*. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Lizzie McGowan. Flowers large; pure white on long stems; new, and one of the best. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Louise Porsch. Fine yellow, slightly streaked with carmine; vigorous and free bloomer. 25 cents each.

Mrs. Carnegie. Color pure satiny white, with beautiful rosy pink stripes; flowers extra large, never less than three inches across; constant free bloomer and vigorous grower. 20 cents each.

Mrs. Fisher. Fine white; robust grower and free bloomer. 15 cents each.

Petunia. This so much resembles a double Petunia as to be most appropriately named; the flowers are large, of a rich lavender rose, mottled with white, and deeply fringed. 15 cents each.

Portia. Brilliant scarlet. In richness of color, profusion of bloom, vigor of growth, and every essential of a first-class Carnation, this variety stands unequalled. 10 cents each.

President Garfield. Bright crimson scarlet; large flowers; one of the best. 10 cents each.

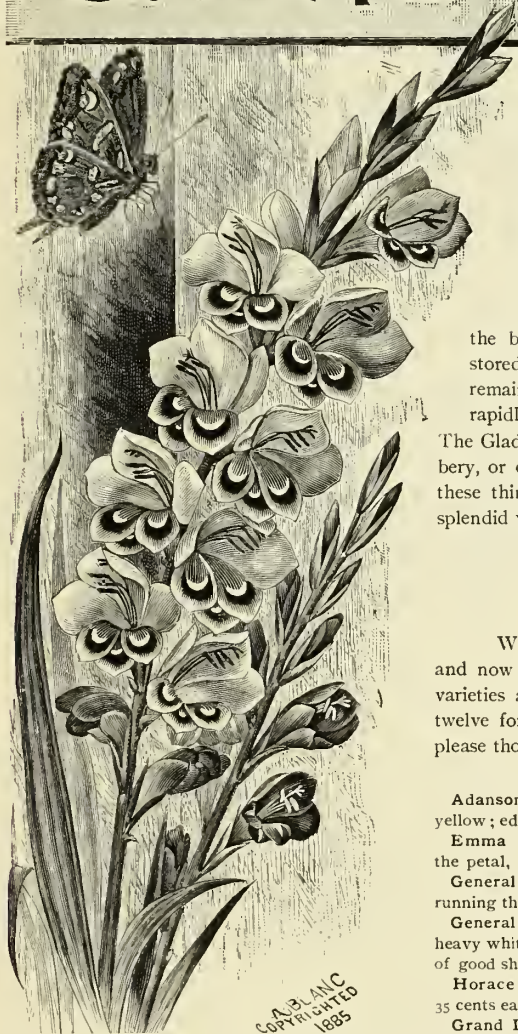
Silver Spray. (New.) A wonderfully free-blooming and vigorous pure white variety, and one of the best of the new Carnations for winter forcing. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Tidal Wave. Carmine pink; dwarf; robust and very free. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Wm. F. Dreer. Rose pink, finely fringed and large; prolific, and a robust grower. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

The set of twenty-one varieties will be sent for \$3.

GLADIOLI.



A. BLANC
COPYRIGHTED
1885

Martha Washington. A tall and strong-growing plant; flowers pure light yellow; of large size, in a well-arranged spike; lower petals slightly tinged with rose; it is of a branching habit, and some of the branches are longer than an ordinary spike of flowers, making this one of the most popular and beautiful varieties yet introduced. 50 cents each.

President Lincoln. Spike long, flowers large, with blush-white ground, with the edge of the petals suffused with bright red, the lower division heavily blotched with crimson. 50 cents each.

There is nothing in the whole list of bulbous flowers more important than the Gladiolus. It is certainly a grand and beautiful flower, and so easily grown that any soil will suit it—the heaviest clay or pure sand—and

the conditions must be hard indeed under which it will not thrive. The colors range from pure white to dark crimson, with all intermediate shades of yellows, reds, pinks, purples, etc., with an almost endless variety of stripes and markings. For cutting for house decoration the flowers are especially valuable, for if the spikes are cut when the flowers first begin to open, and placed in water, the buds will open beautifully and will last for ten days. By planting some bulbs at intervals of two weeks from April 1 until August a regular succession of flowers may be had until late in October. About the first of November the bulbs should be taken up, and, after the tops have been cut off, stored away in any cool, dry place secure from frost, where they can remain without further care until planting time. The bulbs increase rapidly, and one may count on having their stock doubled each season. The Gladiolus may be grown among hardy Roses, Rhododendrons, shrubbery, or other hardy plants, and will make a great show of beauty when these things are out of flower. Not their least merit is that many splendid varieties can be had at very low prices.

“Twelve of the Best.”

We are often asked to make a selection of the twelve best Gladioli, and now offer the following list as twelve of the very best. Some of the varieties are new and now offered for the first time. We will send the twelve for \$2.50, or postpaid, by mail, for \$2.75. They cannot fail to please those who care for something choice.

Adanson. Rose, slightly tinged lilac; large blotch, on white ground, tinged yellow; edged with carmine, flushed lilac. 30 cents each.

Emma Thursby. Pure white ground, well-defined carmine stripes through the petal, with heavy blotch on lower divisions. 50 cents each.

General Phil Sheridan. Flowers fiery red, large, a distinct white line running through each petal. 50 cents each.

General Sherman. A tall-growing variety with brilliant scarlet flowers, with heavy white blotch on the lower divisions; spike well arranged, and the flowers of good shape and substance. 50 cents each.

Horace Vernet. Bright purple red; large pure white blotch, feathered red. 35 cents each.

Grand Lilas. Tall spikes of large, perfectly-arranged flowers of delicate lilac, shaded dark toward the edges. 30 cents each.

Meyerbeer. Brilliant scarlet, flamed with vermilion; amaranth red blotch. 25 cents each.

Pericles. Light rose, flamed with carmine purple; large pure white blotch. 40 cents each.

Shakespeare. White, very lightly suffused with carmine rose; large rosy blotch. A splendid variety. 40 cents each.

Zenobia. Rose, slightly tinted with violet, flamed with dark carmine; large white blotch, feathered with carmine. 25 cents each.

[Continued on next page.]

[Gladioli—Concluded.]

Twenty-five Named Varieties of Gladioli for \$2.50. By Mail, Postpaid, for \$2.75.

We will supply the entire twenty-five splendid varieties of Gladioli named below for \$2.50, or any twelve of them, purchaser's selection, for \$1.50; postpaid, by mail, \$1.75.

Agatha. Rose, suffused with lake, flamed with carmine amaranth, clear spots. 10 cents each.

Angele. White, showy and effective. 20 cents each.

Antonius. Scarlet cherry, slightly tinged with orange, flamed carmine; pure white blotch. 10 cents each.

Canari. Light yellow, streaked with rose on lower petals. 15 cents each.

Ceres. Pure white, spotted with purplish rose. 15 cents each.

Eugene Scribe. Flower very large and wide; perfect; tender rose, blazed with carminate red. 25 cents each.

Felicien David. Cherry, light carmine, feathered white blotch. 15 cents each.

Isis. Vermilion with fine, pure white blotch. 20 cents each.

John Bull. White, slightly tinged with sulphur. 10 cents each.

La Candeur. White, slightly striped with carmine violet. 25 cents each.

Laura. Light orange red, tinged and flamed with carmine, pure white blotch. 15 cents each.

Le Poussin. Light red, white blotch. 15 cents each.

Lord Byron. Brilliant scarlet, blotched and flaked pure white. 10 cents each.

Mme. Monneret. Delicate rose, with white stripes in centre of each petal; carmine blotched on salmon ground. 10 cents each.

Marie Dumortier. White, slightly streaked with rose; violet-purple blotch. 15 cents each.

Meyerbeer. Brilliant scarlet, flamed with vermilion; amaranth-red blotch.

Napoleon III. Bright scarlet, striped white in the centre of the petals. 10 cents each.

Nelly. White, flamed with carmine rose; large blotch of dark carmine. 20 cents each.

Princess of Wales. White, flamed with carmine rose; deep crimson blotch. 10 cents each.

Roi Leopold. Blush rose, slightly suffused with orange and shaded deep currant red; white blotch. 20 cents each.

Romulus. Very brilliant dark red, large pure white blotch; large white lines on the lower petals. 25 cents each.

Shakespeare. White, very slightly suffused with carmine rose; large rosy blotch. 40 cents each.

Thunberg. Light orange, shaded cherry; blotch pure white. 15 cents each.

Van Dyck. Crimson amaranth, striped with white. 25 cents each.

Collections of Gladioli in Boxes.

These collections are made up from the very best varieties, and are sure to give satisfaction. Each bulb is correctly named and described.

Collection No. 1. Twelve good named varieties . . . \$1.25 **Collection No. 2.** Twelve choice named varieties . . . \$2.00

Mixed Gladioli.

Fine Mixture. 40 cents per dozen. \$2.50 per hundred.

Best Mixture. This mixture contains a splendid assortment of varieties, very largely light shades. 60 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per hundred.

Mixed White and Light Colors. This is an extra-fine mixture. \$1 per dozen; \$6 per hundred.

Mixed Seedlings. These are really superb. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$3.50 per fifty; \$6.00 per hundred.

Mixed Pink and Striped. 60 cents per dozen; \$4 per hundred.

Mixed Yellows. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$7 per hundred.

Lemonei. This is the "Hardy Gladiolus." This variety is entirely different from all other Gladioli in color and markings; does not require lifting in autumn, and can be planted in permanent beds, or in clumps along the edge of shrubbery or in the grass. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

If Gladioli are to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen for postage.

Tigridias.

Desirable bulbous flowers that may be treated the same as Gladioli. They have large, showy, shell-like flowers.

Conchiflora. Yellow. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

Grandiflora. Crimson. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Grandiflora Alba. Pearly-white color; marked at the base of each division with large spots of a reddish brown; very beautiful. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lawn Grass Seed.

There is nothing offered for sale to-day that there are more nonsensical claims made for than Lawn Grass Seed. All of the talk about a wonderful choice lot of grasses it contains is merely an excuse for charging a fancy price, for the basis of all really good lawn mixtures is Kentucky Blue Grass, and all seedsmen obtain it from the same source. The seed we offer is the best obtainable and bought direct from the growers in Kentucky.

Extra-Clean Lawn Grass Seed. Containing extra-clean Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top and White Clover. We confidently offer this mixture as the very best lawn grass mixture obtainable. 20 cents per quart, (postpaid, 10 cents extra); \$1 per peck; \$3.50 per bushel.

Central Park Mixture. 15 cents per quart (postpaid, 10 cents extra); \$1 per peck; \$3 per bushel.

Extra-Clean Kentucky Blue Grass Seed. 20 cents per quart (postpaid, 10 cents extra); 75 cents per peck; \$2.50 per bushel.

White Clover. Best quality, 50 cents per pound (postpaid, 15 cents extra).

Some Plants Worthy of Special Mention.



CANNA EHEMANII.

Musa Ensete.

The noblest of all plants is this great Abyssinian Banana. The fruit of this variety is not edible, but the leaves are magnificent, long, broad, and of a beautiful green, with a broad crimson midrib. The plant grows luxuriantly from eight to twelve feet high. During the hot summer, when planted out, it grows rapidly and attains gigantic proportions, producing a tropical effect on the lawn, terrace, or in the flower garden. It can be stored in a light cellar or cool greenhouse during the winter, with a covering of soil, or planted in a tub, watered sparingly. We offer a fine line of these plants. 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, and \$3.00 each; a few extra strong plants, \$5.00 each.

Fancy-Leaved Caladiums.

For many years the fancy-leaved Caladiums have been a special feature of our establishment. Our collection has been carefully revised, and contains only first-class distinct and well-marked varieties. Their greatest value is for the decoration of conservatories, greenhouses, and window boxes, while nothing can surpass them as exhibition plants for fairs during the summer and fall. Most of the varieties, if planted about the first of June in partly-shaded warm borders, in well enriched light soil, succeed admirably as bedding plants, the various colorings and markings of which cannot be obtained in any other class of plants. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen; extra strong plants, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Gloxinia Crassifolia Grandiflora.

Exceedingly showy and easily managed plants that are splendid for greenhouse culture in spring, summer, and fall. After planting

the tubers in an equal mixture of fibrous peat, light loam, manure, and sand, they require little water until they show growth; after this a moist heat is necessary. When in bloom bring them into the conservatory or drawing room. After the plants have done blooming, dry gradually off, and keep the pots over winter in a moderately warm place, or under the staging of a greenhouse. This variety is of strong habit and bears rich and various colored large bell-shaped flowers.

Our collection of these is one of the finest in this country. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; 20.00 per hundred.

New and Choice Cannas.

Ehemanii. This is a beauty in every sense; the massive deep green Musa-like leaves would make this a valuable acquisition, but when we see its magnificent crimson flowers over three inches long and two inches wide, suspended from its deep red whip-like flower stalks, it is difficult to find words to express our admiration—so different in general character, it is hard to believe it is a Canna. The growth of the plant is remarkably strong and robust, growing from five to seven feet high, each stalk terminating with a long flower spike. We have had seven or eight, often six, spikes in bloom at one time, bearing twenty to thirty flowers each. 40 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Gladioliflora. Is quite distinct from Ehemanii in color, being a rich light orange. The flowers are very large, growing erect instead of drooping. The foliage is a beautiful bluish green, rather narrow, growing very compact and remarkably free flowering, forming nearly solid masses of rich warm coloring. 30 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Noutonii. A fine new one, after the style of Canna Ehemanii in size of the flower, but of a fiery scarlet color; the flowers are very large and produced very abundantly. 40 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Canna Flacida. (The Butterfly Canna.) A species of dwarf growth, two to three feet, with very large pure yellow flowers; light green foliage. This species is quite as distinct in its way as Ehemanii; when grown in the house or conservatory the flowers remind one of certain Orchids; blooms a month earlier than most Cannas. For bedding purposes it is a gem. 30 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Moon Flower. (Impomea Noctiflora.)

This beautiful climber is often called Evening Glory, on account of the flowers opening in the evening only, the flowers remaining open all night, and closing up two or three hours after daylight, unless the day be cloudy, when they will remain open until noon. It is a rapid-growing plant of the Morning Glory family, with pure white moon-like flowers, six inches in diameter. As a rapid climber for covering arbors, verandas, trees or walls it has no superior. The flowers are very fragrant, and are produced in great numbers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

[Continued on next page.]

[Some Plants Worthy of Special Mention—Concluded.]

Improved Pansies.

Pansies are favorites with all, and are so easily grown and propagated that every one should have them in abundance. To have them flower in summer they should be planted in the coolest, shadiest place possible. By sowing early in the spring nice plants may be had that will bloom beautifully in the fall, and until real cold weather, and if protected a little these plants will again bloom beautifully very early in the spring. We have prepared an enormous stock of Pansy plants for spring sale, grown from the finest seed obtainable in the world. We can supply

them in assorted varieties, whites, yellows, browns, dark and light blues, blacks, bronzes, purples, tri-colors, etc., etc. In assorted colors, our selection, 50 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per hundred; \$30.00 per thousand.

Erpetion Reneforme. (Australian Pansy.)

A low-growing, creeping plant, covers the ground rapidly, and produces quantities of blue and white Violet-like flowers; valuable for baskets, rock work, etc.; not quite hardy. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.



TUBEROUS BEGONIAS IN BORDER.

Tuberous-Rooted Begonias.

When we claim that no other class of plants has been so marvelously improved in the past few years as the tuberous-rooted section of the Begonias we feel confident that none of the many visitors who saw them in our houses and grounds the past summer will dispute the claim. Most persons familiar with the older sorts of Begonias would scarcely recognize this section as belonging to the Begonia family were it not for the unmistakable form of the flowers. Instead of the small red, pink or white flowers, seldom more than an inch in diameter, we now have blooms measuring four to six inches across, and in color ranging from golden yellow to deepest crimson. They are used quite extensively in England for bedding out of doors, and are considered among the finest and most brilliant of all the tender plants for that purpose. But little attention has been given them in this country, owing to the impression that a greenhouse was necessary to their successful cultivation.

We have found that they will grow more vigorously and bloom more profusely out of doors than they do in the greenhouse, if a suitable spot for planting them is selected. This should be the north side of a building, or where a group of shrubbery or a friendly tree casts its shade through the hottest part of the day. The soil should be well enriched with rotten manure, and, if stiff or clayey, should have a liberal quantity of leaf mold and sand

added. They will stand drought better than most bedding plants, but if a liberal supply of water is given in dry and hot weather the flowers will be much larger and finer in color. For greenhouse and conservatory decoration in summer they are especially valuable, blooming freely and continuously from middle of May to first of November. When the blooming season is over the bulbs should be packed in dry sand and kept secure from frost.

The bulbs we offer were specially selected for us by Messrs. John Laing & Co., the most noted Begonia growers of England, and without doubt are the finest ever offered. We can supply these in the following colors: scarlet, yellow, white, rose, crimson, pink, red, buff, amaranth and many intermediate shades.

Certainly the finest floral display we have yet seen in a greenhouse was the tuberous-rooted Begonias at Messrs. John Laing & Co.'s, London, who are famous the world over for their Begonias. The houses, when we saw them, were a perfect mass of bloom of the most brilliant colors imaginable, the individual flowers measuring from four to seven inches across. We purchased a selection of their finest varieties, and now offer them with the assurance that they are the finest ever offered. 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Seedlings raised from the above collection, in separate colors, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen. All colors mixed, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen. Fine mixed, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Palms and Other Decorative Plants.

To supply the growing demand for these decorative plants for home adornment, we have grown a large stock of the best varieties for the purpose :

Latania Borbonica. (The Fan-leaved Palm.) Very decorative and the hardiest of all Palms. \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 and \$10 each, according to size.

Areca Lutescens. This variety has a large, finely-divided leaf and is very handsome. Prices same as above.

Seaforthea Elegans. This is similar to the *Areca lutescens*, of more rapid growth and bolder in its appearance. Prices same as above.

Corypha Australis. A robust-growing variety. \$1 to \$3 each.

Chamerops Excelsa. A rapid, easily-grown and very hardy Palm. 75 cents, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Ficus Elastica. (India Rubber Plant.) We have a fine stock of this popular house plant. It stands more neglect and abuse than any plant that can be grown. 75 cents, \$1 and \$2 each.

Cycas Revoluta. (Sago Palm.) \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each.

Curculigo Recurvata. A splendid plant for house decoration. Large bright green, gracefully-drooping leaves. 50 cents and \$1 each.

New and Choice Dahlias.

New Single Dahlia, Miss Henshaw. As valuable an introduction among the single as is the well-known double variety appearing under the same name ; it is a large and fine form, color of a pale, pleasing primrose tint, prettily and distinctly edged, after the fashion of a *Picotée*, with white. At once one of the most distinct and most effective, and the most useful, either upon the plant, for cutting, or for exhibition purposes, ever sent out ; was last autumn awarded first-class certificate by the Royal Horticultural and National Dahlia Societies. 25 cents each.

Mrs. B. A. Elliott. Pale yellow ; an exquisitely-beautiful show flower of first-rate quality, large, constant and extra fine ; the plant is of noble appearance, the bloom being very erect on stiff stalks, and we have no hesitation in saying it is the finest of the color ever raised. 25 cents each.

William Darville. Is a new variety ; a fine form, partaking very much of the style of *Constance*, but differing very considerably in habit from that well-known variety, having the blooms produced on long wiry stems and thrown well up above the foliage, from the time of the first flower's opening until the last have appeared ; in color it is a bright purplish magenta, very free flowering, and will certainly become one of the most useful and attractive of the whole of the Cactus, or decorative varieties. 30 cents each.

William Rayner. A beautiful new variety ; very distinct in color from all the other varieties in cultivation. It is of a pretty distinct salmon-buff tint, and remarkably free flowering, throwing its very effective and distinctly-colored flowers well above the foliage. We are sure it will be welcomed as one of the most effective Cactus Dahlias ever introduced. 25 cents each.

Zulu. This, as may be gathered from the name, is a very dark-complexioned introduction. By far the deepest-colored Dahlia of this section yet introduced, and on this account alone forms a very distinct, pleasing and effective contrast with other varieties ; the color is of an exceptionally rich deep purple maroon, frequently



TYPES OF DAHLIA FLOWERS.

having petals edged with deep rich crimson ; in form a thorough Cactus-like Dahlia. As a proof of its sterling worth we have but to mention the fact that it was last season awarded first-class certificates by both the Royal Horticultural and National Chrysanthemum Societies. 25 cents each.

[Continued on next page.]



SINGLE DAHLIA, DR. MOFFAT.

[Dahlias—Continued.]

Show Dahlias—General Collection.

The following varieties are without a question the very choicest of this section. Many more varieties are in cultivation, but we think it better to keep only the best in each section. Such a course must prove more satisfactory to buyers, seeing that it affords them the opportunity of selecting freely without the slightest fear of disappointment. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Burgundy. Deep puce, suffused with pale purplish maroon, of good size and form.

Countess of Lonsdale. Rosy lilac. Well formed.

Flag of Truce. White, tipped with lilac. Extra.

George Rawlings. Very dark maroon; a full-sized flower, cupped and symmetrical.

Henry Walton. Yellow ground, edged vermilion; very distinct and strong.

Joseph B. Service. A fine yellow.

Julia Wyatt. Creamy white; large and fine.

John Wyatt. Very deep scarlet; of good form and substance.

Lady Herbert. Light orange, deeply edged with crimson.

Mrs. Dodds. Blush, outer petals lilac; constant and good.

Mrs. G. R. Jefford. A deep yellow; one of the best.

Miss Ruth. Yellow; petals edged with pure white; a grand flower.

Mr. Dix. Deep red; fine form.

Forget-me-not. Purple, tipped with crimson. Extra.

Roustagand. Bright golden yellow; free and remarkably floriferous.

Mrs. Harris. White ground, edged with pale lilac; one of the best.

Miss Constance. Blush white, tipped and blotched with scarlet; a splendid flower.

Dwarf Dahlias.

This is a group to which we desire to call special attention. They are all of dwarf, bushy habit, and consequently most useful for bedding, and for the purpose of supplying cut flowers. Price, 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Cameliaflora. Plants very uniform in height, growing about two feet; flowers pure snow white, exceedingly free, and fine for cutting.

George Thompson. A very attractive variety; of good habit, and producing most freely beautiful bright yellow flowers.

Pearl. A very charming variety for bedding and for cutting; of neat, upright growth, and producing enormous quantities of flowers, which are of good form and the purest whiteness.

King of Dwarfs. Is a very showy sort, neat in habit, and producing quantities of showy purple flowers.

Rising Sun. A real gem; of specially neat and close growth, seldom exceeding eighteen inches in height, and having an abundance of intensely bright scarlet flowers.

White Bedder. A very fine and useful bedding sort; good habit, and quantities of white flowers.

Pompones, or Bouquet Dahlias.

Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Darkness. Deep rich maroon; the best of its class.

E. F. Jungker. Amber; small, compact flower; useful for cutting.

Fashion. Pale orange; remarkably free flowering.

Golden Gem. Bright yellow; small and free; pretty for cutting.

Guiding Star. Certainly one of the best of the Pompones for cutting purposes. It has a good habit, flowers freely, and produces pure white, beautifully-shaped flowers.

Little Wonder. One of the best varieties of this section; abundance of bright scarlet flowers; a fine bedding variety.

Little Arthur. Bright orange scarlet; a splendid sort.

Isabel. Beautiful, well-formed, dazzling orange-scarlet flowers.

Nemesis. Maroon; sometimes tipped with white; very pretty.

Pure Love. A very pretty variety; producing soft lilac flowers.

Infancy. Pure white; a vigorous grower.

Cactus, or Decorative Dahlias.

Price, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Cochineal. This is a beautiful variety which may very correctly be described as an intermediate form between a true Cactus Dahlia and an ordinary show variety. The petals are somewhat pointed; in color it is the richest crimson, toned with a brownish shade.

Fire King. (Glare of the Garden.) Produces myriads of flowers of a dazzling scarlet color. Altogether this is a variety of the greatest merit, both for general border decoration and for cutting.

Mr. A. W. Tait. Distinct from all the other varieties compris-

ing this group. It produces an abundance of pure white, perfectly-double flowers which have the tips of their petals singularly and effectively cleft, imparting to the flower a quaint appearance.

Mrs. Hawkins. This variety is in form something between a Cactus and Show Dahlia, and is possessed of a free, yet close, neat habit. The color of the flower is a most lovely rich sulphur, beautifully shading off toward the tips of the petals to a lighter shade.

William Pearce. A veritable Cactus flower; color deep rich yellow. One of the best of this section.

[Continued on next page.]

[Dahlias—Concluded.]

Single Dahlias.

Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Amos Perry. A grand single Dahlia; color rich maroon, sometimes shading to a lighter maroon; very free flowering and good habit.

Chilwell Beauty. Beautiful yellow flowers; petals broadly and distinctly edged with bright scarlet; one of the finest single Dahlias in cultivation.

Dr. Moffat. A very striking variety; the flowers are large, circular and of splendid substance, the petals being blackish maroon, distinctly margined with crimson in precisely the same manner as Chilwell Beauty.

Lutea Grandiflora. Soft, pleasing yellow; large, well-shaped flowers of good substance and very free flowering.

Mauve Queen. Rich silky mauve; fine shaped flowers; the variety is a perfect model.

Mrs. Bowman. Purple magenta, petals smooth, perfect in form and slightly reflexed at the edges.

Miss Linaker. Beautiful bright cherry red; one of the brightest and most attractive single Dahlias yet raised.

Marion Hood. White, shading to deep rosy pink; a most effective sort.

Negress. Dark velvety maroon, almost black; exceedingly free habit, with beautifully-cut foliage.

Victor Stranberg. A splendid formed flower, of a heavy rich scarlet, having a dark centre.

White Queen. Of a neat and compact form, extremely floriferous; the flowers stand well above the foliage, are broad and well rounded, and beautifully overlap each other.

Mrs. J. Coninck. Pure white, effectively shaded with pale mauve; a first-class sort.

New and Choice Chrysanthemums.

Mrs. Alpheus Hardy. From Japan. Incurved, of the purest white color and fine glow. The flower is perfect in shape, of large size and good substance; the petals are covered with glandular hairs, giving the flowers the most unique appearance. In all respects this is the most remarkable and the finest Chrysanthemum ever introduced. 25 cents each.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. Immense flowers, bright deep crimson, reverse of petals a shade lighter; petals broad and long, of a leathery texture; incurved on first opening, afterward assuming the form of a large Pæony; strong, erect, heavy footstalks, robust habit. Was awarded first prize for best new seedling Chrysanthemum at the New York Chrysanthemum Show. 20 cents each.

Bessie Pitcher. Deep rose with lighter centre; a grand flower of the Anemone section. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Mrs. Frank Thompson. Large, incurved Japanese, broad petals and mottled deep pink, with silvery back; very distinct flowers, eight inches across. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Brazen Shield. Chinese. A most remarkable variety of the highest merit; flower of regular outline and globular shape; color entirely distinct, being a rich brassy bronze shaded with metallic purple; habit bushy and strong. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Pelican. Large, incurved Japanese, of perfect form and good substance; flowers pure white; very late variety. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; set of six for \$1.00

General Collection of Chrysanthemums.

The popularity of these plants seems to be ever on the increase, and they certainly produce a grand show of bloom in late autumn when there is a great scarcity of other flowers. The varieties in cultivation are almost innumerable, and large numbers of new ones are added every season. Our list contains only a few of the best and most distinct sorts. Price, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Gloriosum. Light yellow, fringed, vigorous; one of the best.

Annie Thorpe. Blush at first, afterward changing to complete round snow-white balls; a fine variety.

Gertrude Henderson. Deep yellow.

Ben d'Or. Pure golden yellow. As the flowers mature the petals wrap over, forming ribbon-like balls; tipped rosy red.

Fulton. Of a clear, bright yellow color.

Jessica. Enormous white flowers.

Lady Selborne. A large, pure white variety of the greatest merit.

President Parkman. Rich, deep plum purple; large and fine.

Thunberg. Flowers very large; pure primrose; yellow; late.

President Arthur. Light rose; flowers of immense size.

F. L. Harris. Bright crimson red.

Nellie Bly. Copper yellow; long petals.

Moonlight. Pale creamy white; fine.

Duchess. Dark red.

Fremy. Light salmon, shaded soft chestnut.

George Hock. (Anemone.) Very large; pure white.

Mrs. Mary Morgan. Rich, deep pink; perfect shape.

Venus. Lilac peach; large and beautiful.

White Eve. White; dwarf habit, incurved.

Capt. Nemro. Rich plum purple; medium size.

Blanche Neige. White; extra.

Tokio. Bright red; very fine.

Etincella. Bronze and buff; incurved.

M. Ardenne. Light pink; fine form.

Robert Bottomly. Pure white; flowers of immense size.

Mrs. W. W. Knox. Rich yellow; under side of petals bronze; very effective.

Mixed Chrysanthemums. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.



BLOOM OF RHODODENDRON.

Rhododendrons.

The Rhododendron has been a great specialty in our nursery, and our collection and stock of them is undoubtedly the finest in America. The season has been very favorable and they are unusually well set with bloom buds. The Rhododendron is one of the most valuable of our hardy decorative plants. The leaves are broad, green, and glossy, and when planted in groups or belts, or alone, have a cheerful appearance in the midst of winter. In June the masses of rich and glossy green are surmounted by scarlet, purple, and white clusters, each cluster large enough for a bouquet. The finest varieties are the hybrids of Catawbiense, from which our stock is especially selected with reference to hardiness. We are now prepared to give special prices to all who may wish to make large plantations of these splendid flowering shrubs.

Prices of Rhododendrons.

Named Varieties, with Bloom Buds. Purchaser's selection, in good bushy plants. \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per dozen; \$2.00 each, \$20.00 per dozen; \$2.50 each, \$25.00 per dozen, according to size; extra large specimens, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, and \$6.00 each. Special prices quoted on large quantities.

Named Varieties, without Bloom Buds. The best varieties, but our selection. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen; \$1.25 each, \$12.00 per dozen, according to size.

Catawbiense and Catawbiense Seedlings. These we offer in nice bushy plants. Well set with bloom buds. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen. Without bloom buds, 75 cents each, \$8.00 per dozen. Extra large specimens, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each.

Album Elegans. A very good white; fine shape.

Album Grandiflorum. A fine white.

Album Triumphans. A very fine white; large flower.

Alexander Dancer. Scarlet.

Atrosanguineum. Intense blood red.

Blandianum. Beautiful rosy crimson, fine form, excellent foliage and very abundant bloomer.

Charles Bagley. Bright red.

Candidum. Good bluish.

Caractacus. Purplish crimson; fine flower.

Chancellor. Light purple, very spotted; large, bold truss of blooms.

Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet, fine habit and foliage.

Cyanicum. Purple; blooming in large trusses.

Delicatissimum. Clear white, delicately tinted with pink.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac; large truss of blooms, most abundant bloomer, fine foliage.

Gloriosum. White; large, bold flowers.

Gretry. Fine crimson, beautifully marked.

H. W. Sargent. Crimson, with enormous trusses.

Lady Armstrong. Pale rose, very much spotted; beautiful.

Michael Waterer. Bright scarlet crimson; extra fine form and habit.

Minnie. Bluish white, with a very large blotch of orange spots; very fine.

Mrs. John Clutton. Fine, clear white; good form.

Papilionaceum. Nearly white, with cluster of orange spots.

Purpureum Elegans. Fine purple.

Perspicuum. Good white, fine shaped bloom.

Pictum. Clear white, with a fine cluster of orange spots.

Queen. Fine white.

Roseum Elegans. Good rose.

Sherwoodianum. Light rose with dark spots.

Victoria. Claret crimson.

Hardy Azaleas.

For the decoration of lawns, pleasure grounds, or shrubberies, the most imposing plants, after Rhododendrons, are certainly Azaleas; and although not possessing the vigorous growth or grand appearance of the former, they can nevertheless claim equal attention from the brilliancy of their flowers, which combine nearly all colors, from scarlet to rose pink, white, orange, yellow, and striped, and possess also the most delightful perfume. The blooming season continues throughout the months of May and June.

Ghent Azaleas.

This lovely class of plants is entirely hardy, and will thrive in any good garden. Our collection contains the finest varieties grown, and cannot be surpassed for the varied richness of their colors. Their finest effect is obtained by planting in groups.

Calendulacea. Salmon and orange; a handsome and showy variety. \$1.50 each.

Maeranthera. Large yellow. \$1.50 each.

Minerva. Rosy orange; very effective. \$1.50 each.

Mirabilis. Rosy pink; distinct and fine. \$1.50 each.

Vandyck. Splendid dark crimson and scarlet. \$1.50 each.

Narcissiflora. Fine double flowers, clear bright yellow; one of the best. \$1.50 each.

Van Houttei. Fine rosy orange. \$1.50 each.

Viscocephalum. Pure white and very fragrant. \$1.50 each.

Mixed Varieties, of the finest sorts. \$1.25 each; \$12.00 per dozen.

Azalea Mollis.

This splendid species from Japan brings an abundance of very large and beautiful flowers very early in the spring, before the Ghent Azaleas. Foliage large and growth vigorous. This will undoubtedly become very popular when it is better known. Although

entirely hardy, it is an excellent and valuable plant for forcing in the greenhouse. \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per dozen.

We have a few extra large specimens at \$2.00 and \$2.50 each.

A Few of the Finer Lawn Trees.

Acer Dasycarpum. (Silver Maple.) Rapid growth; irregular rounded form; foliage light green, silvery underneath; very hardy; thrives in almost any soil. \$1 and \$2 each.

Acer Weirii. (Cut-leaved Silver Maple.) A graceful weeping silver maple, with leaves deeply cut; a splendid lawn tree. \$1 to \$2 each.

Acer Platanoides. (Norway Maple.) Spreading, large dark green foliage; growth slow and irregular while young, more rapid as the tree grows older. A fine avenue tree, rich and majestic in appearance. \$1, \$2 and \$3 each; large specimens, \$5.

Acer Leopoldii. (Variegated Norway Maple.) Leaves conspicuously streaked with red, white, and yellow; a very choice variety. \$2 each.

Acer Platanoides Aurea Marginata. Leaves bordered with yellow, very striking. \$1 and \$2 each.

Acer Saccharinum. (Sugar Maple.) Pyramidal in form; colors magnificently in the fall; hardy and vigorous; an excellent ornamental tree. \$1 to \$3 each.

Acer Pseudo Platanus Purpurea. (Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple.) Tree of fine robust habit; foliage deep green on the upper surface, and purplish red underneath; very striking and effective. \$1 and \$2 each.

Aralia Spinosa. (Angelica Tree.) A native low-growing tree, with beautiful foliage and immense panicles of white flowers in August. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Æsculus Hippocastanum. (Horse Chestnut.) A well-known ornamental tree; foliage large; flowers borne in large trusses, white dotted with red and yellow. \$1 each; extra specimens, \$3 to \$5 each.

Æsculus Hippocastanum Rubicunda. (Red-flowering Horse Chestnut.) A somewhat smaller tree than the preceding; large heads of rosy-red flowers in June; very choice. \$1 each.

Betula Alba. (European White Birch.) Rapid growth; spray-like branches and white bark; a very effective tree, especially in winter. 75 cents to \$1.50 each.

Betula Pendula Laciniata. (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.) Light, elegant foliage, snow-white bark; the graceful spray-like branches drooping on all sides; very choice. \$1.25 to \$2.50 each.

Betula Youngii. (Young's Weeping Birch.) Droops to the ground in fine thread-like shoots; beautiful; the best of the Birches. \$1.50 each.

Betula Urticifolia. (Nettle-leaved Birch.) Distinct, leaves beautifully lacinated. \$1 and \$2 each.

Betula Purpureis. (Purple Birch.) Dark purple foliage, in striking contrast to the white bark of the trunk and branches. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

Castanea Americana. (Common Chestnut.) A well-known native tree, very ornamental, both in fruit and foliage. \$1 and \$2 each.

Catalpa Bignoides. (Indian Bean.) A rapid-growing, irregular tree, with large heart-shaped leaves, immense clusters of white and purplish flowers in July. A very effective lawn tree. 50 cents to \$1 each.

Catalpa Bungei. This admirable tree, when better known, will certainly be in great request for lawns and all ornamental grounds; it forms a perfect half-globular or umbrella head, of a very deep green color. \$1.50 to \$3.00 each.

Catalpa Aurea. A small tree, large heart-shaped leaves, splendidly golden over entire leaf, on the young growths of June and the second growth of August and September. 75 cents, \$1 and \$2 each.

Cerasus Japonica Rosea Plena. (Japanese Weeping Cherry.) Vigorous growth, drooping gracefully to the ground; flowers in the spring of a beautiful rose color. A new and rare tree. Strong standards, six to eight feet high, \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Cercis Canadensis. Red Bud, or Judas Tree. \$1 each.

Cratægus Coccinea Flore Pleno. Double scarlet Hawthorn. \$1 each.

Cratægus Coccinea. Scarlet-fruited Hawthorn. \$1 each.

Cratægus Alba Pleno. Double white Hawthorn. \$1 each.

Cratægus Rosea Pleno. Double rose Hawthorn. \$1 each.

Cornus Florida. (White Dogwood.) One of our most valuable small trees. Handsome foliage piled together in layer-like masses; large milky-white flowers in May; foliage deep crimson in autumn; fruit scarlet, and remains on the tree nearly all winter. 50 cents and \$1 each.

Cornus Pendula. This new Weeping Dogwood has become very popular in a very short time. It is perfectly hardy everywhere, and is a handsome and striking tree. Unlike most other weepers, it has a perfectly-erect central shoot, hence it needs no staking to make it grow straight, while the side branches are all pendulous. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

Cornus Flore Rubro. (Red-flowering Dogwood.) Flowers suffused with bright red, blooming when quite young and remaining in perfection a long time. Small trees, three to four feet high, in our nursery were completely covered with flowers this season. The finest novelty introduced in recent years. \$1.50 each; extra large specimens, six to seven feet high, \$3 each.

Cytisus Laburnum. (Laburnum, or Golden Chain.) A very handsome small tree, with trifoliate leaves and long drooping racemes of showy golden-yellow flowers in June. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Fagus Pendula. (Weeping Beech.) Originated in Belgium. A remarkably picturesque tree, of large size, very eccentric and irregular while young; rich foliage piled in masses; most ornamental of weeping trees. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each; a few fine specimens at \$3.00 each.

Fagus Purpurea. (Purple Beech.) Discovered in a German forest. Foliage of a rich and permanently dark color; growth regular and pyramidal. A very choice ornamental tree. \$1.00 and \$2.50 each.

Fagus Laciniata. (Cut-leaved Beech.) A compact-growing cone-shaped tree of peculiar airy outline; narrow, deeply-cut leaves. One of the most beautiful and symmetrical of trees. \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Fagus Heterophylla. (Fern-leaved Beech.) A tree of elegant, round habit and delicately-cut Fern-like foliage. During the growing season its young shoots are like tendrils, giving a graceful, wavy aspect to the tree. \$1.50 and \$2.50 each.

Fagus Purpurea Tricolor. (Variegated Purple-leaved Beech.) Similar in habit to the well-known and popular Purple-leaved Beech; leaves dark purple, broadly margined with white, pink and crimson, resembling some kinds of Coleus. The variegation is constant, continuing all summer, but becoming darker toward fall. This is undoubtedly the most striking and the handsomest variegated tree in cultivation. We have succeeded in obtaining a limited stock of this great novelty and now offer it for the first time in the United States. First size, \$5; second size, \$3.

Fraxinus Ornus. (Flowering Ash.) Medium, or low growth; foliage like that of the American Ash. Flowers in May or June, fringe like, in large drooping clusters at the ends of the branches. \$1 each.

Fraxinus Aurea Pendula. (Weeping Gold-barked Ash.) A weeping form of the European Ash, bright golden branches; very choice. Standards, six to eight feet high, \$1.50 and \$2.50 each.

Fraxinus Pendula. The well-known Weeping Ash. A fine lawn and arbor tree, grows rapidly, and covers a great space. A striking tree. \$1 and \$2 each.

Fraxinus Acubæfolia. (Acuba-leaved Ash.) A beautiful variety with gold-blotched leaves; the variegation is permanent, which makes it valuable for grouping with purple-leaved trees. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Gymnocladus Canadensis. (Kentucky Coffee Tree.) Large compound leaves bluish green; elegant. A noble ornamental tree. \$1 each.

[Continued on next page.]

[Lawn Trees—Concluded.]

Gleditsia Triacanthos. (Honey Locust.) A rapid-growing, native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage. A fine tree for the lawn and much used for hedges. 50 cents each.

Juglans Nigra. (Black Walnut.) Growth vigorous, rounded form, spreading grandly with age; a valuable timber tree, and very ornamental. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Kolreuteria Paniculata. Medium-sized, round-headed tree, with pinnate leaves of warm, light color, and large showy panicles of yellow flowers in July, when most trees are done flowering, which are succeeded by a curious growth of large bladder-like capsules, or seed vessels; a tree that should be in every collection; leaves change in autumn to a fine yellow. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Larix Europa. (European Larch.) A tall pyramidal tree with slender trunk; very hardy; young growth in early spring very beautiful. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Larix Europa Pendula. (European Weeping Larch.) One of the most picturesque of weeping trees. The branches spread and droop irregularly, assuming curious forms. \$2.50 each.

Liriodendron Tulipifera. (Tulip Tree.) A magnificent, tall, native tree, of pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves of a light green color; large, tulip-like orange and green flowers. \$1 each; extra large transplanted trees, \$2 and \$3 each.

Liquidambar Styraciflua. (Sweet Gum.) One of the finest of American trees, with dark green star-like leaves and cork bark; beautiful in all stages of its growth, it is particularly so in autumn, the leaves turning to deep purplish crimson and gold; a splendid lawn tree. \$1 and \$2 each.

Magnolia Macrophylla. (Great-leaved Magnolia.) A spreading, medium-sized tree; immense leaves two feet in length and white on the under side; flowers white, of enormous size, when fully blown ten to twelve inches in diameter; a rare tropical-looking tree; should be transplanted while small. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

Magnolia Tripetala. (Umbrella Tree.) A hardy, medium-sized tree, with immense leaves, and large white flowers four to six inches across, appearing in June. \$1 each.

Magnolia Soulangiana. Foliage large, glossy and massive; flowers white and purple, cup shaped, three to five inches across; one of the finest of the foreign Magnolias. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

Magnolia Halleana. From Japan; of dwarf habit, and produces its pure white, semi-double flowers in April, earlier than any other Magnolia. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

Magnolia Glauca. (Sweet Bay.) A beautiful, small, native tree or shrub; leaves smooth and shining, glaucous or white on the under side; small, cup-shaped white flowers; very fragrant; May and June. \$1 and \$2 each.

Malus Coronaria Odorata. (Fragrant Garland-flowering Crab.) Ornamental Crab; branches covered in spring with rose-colored, violet-scented flowers; very desirable. 50 cents and \$1 each.

Morus Hispanica. (Spanish Mulberry.) Leaves smooth, glossy and very large; fruit purple. A vigorous and noble tree. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Populus Caroliniana. (Carolina Poplar, or Cottonwood.) A very rapid-growing ornamental shade tree. 75 cents and \$1 each; extra large trees for street planting at \$2 and \$3 each.

Prunus Pissardii. One of the most remarkable trees of recent introduction; the foliage is dark purple and retains its color very late in the season; the fruit is also purple and handsome and is highly valued in Persia for the table. \$1 each.

Paulownia Imperialis. Japan; Very rapid growth; blossoms trumpet shaped, in large upright panicles in May. Presents a splendid tropical effect if cut down every year, when the foliage is unsurpassed for size. \$1 each.

Phellodendron Amurense. (Chinese Cork Tree.) A hardy tree from Manchuria, with thick corky bark and elegant pinnate foliage. In general appearance it resembles the Ailantus. Extra strong trees at \$1.50 each.

Prunus Padus. (European Bird Cherry.) A rapid-growing, beautiful tree, with glossy foliage and long bunches of white, fragrant flowers in May, succeeded by clusters of fruit-like, black currants. 75 cents and \$1.00 each; extra large and fine specimens, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

Prunus Folis Variegata. (Variegated-leaved Plum.) A variety with yellow, variegated foliage; bears good fruit. 75 cents each.

Quercus Coccinea. (Scarlet Oak.) A native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal outline, and especially remarkable in autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet. \$1 each.

Quercus Prinus. (Chestnut Oak.) Strong grower, leaves entire and serrated like the Chestnut; will grow on the poorest soils. \$1 each.

Quercus Pedunculata Pendula. (Weeping Oak.) A very distinct and remarkable tree, branches drooping to the ground. \$2.50 each.

Salisburia Adiantifolia. (Maiden Hair or Ginkgo Tree.) A remarkable Japanese tree, combining the characteristics of the coniferous and deciduous trees; a rapid grower, with beautiful Fern-like leaves. \$1 and \$2 each.

Salix Babylonica. (Weeping Willow.) A well-known and most graceful tree, of large size. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Salix Caprea Pendula. (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow.) A handsome, small, umbrella-shaped lawn tree. \$1 each.

Sophora Japonica. Medium-sized tree, light, soft foliage, with small, cream-colored, pea-shaped flowers in racemes. \$1 each.

Sophora Japonica Pendula. (Weeping Sophora.) One of the most beautiful weeping trees; very regular and graceful habit, foliage hanging in beautiful tresses; very choice; extra nice, high-grafted trees. \$2.00 and \$2.50 each.

Sorbus Quercifolia. (Oak-leaved Mountain Ash.) An excellent tree, foliage resembling that of the Oak, bearing large clusters of scarlet berries in autumn. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Teas' Weeping Russian Mulberry. It is the most graceful and beautiful hardy weeping tree in existence, and wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground, parallel with the stem. All who have seen it agree that in light, airy gracefulness and delicacy of form and motion it is without a rival. \$2.50 and \$3.50 each.

Tilia Americana. (American Linden, or Basswood.) A rapid-growing, large-sized native tree, with very large heart-shaped deep green leaves; flowers fragrant, in clusters, June. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Taxodium Sinensis Pendula. (Chinese Cypress.) Leaves delicate and tassellated like small twisted cords, of a light refreshing pea-green color, branches only somewhat horizontal; young foliage and twigs of a decided pendulous character. Of all pyramidal trees it is the most perfect in form, straight as an arrow, compact in habit, perfectly regular in its narrow cone. It is one of the finest trees for park or lawn. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

Taxodium Distichum. (Southern Cypress.) A fine lawn tree; foliage graceful and feathery, of the brightest green tint. \$1 and \$2 each.

Ulmus Americana. (American Elm.) Our finest native shade tree; lofty, sweeping branches. A noble and majestic tree. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Ulmus Americana Pendula. (Weeping American Elm.) A variety of luxuriant growth and elegant drooping branches. It also retains its foliage much longer in the fall than other Elms. \$1 each.

Ulmus Pendula Camperdownii. (Camperdown Weeping Elm.) This forms one of the most picturesque of drooping trees; it is a remarkably vigorous grower; the leaves are large, dark green, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure. \$1.50 to \$3 each.

Virgilia Lutea. (Yellow Wood.) From the Rocky Mountains; trunk polished, foliage a light green color, changing in autumn to deep yellow; white, pea-shaped blossoms in pendulous racemes; June. \$1 each.

We can furnish large specimens of most of the deciduous trees which have been frequently transplanted, and so can be removed with perfect safety. They are decidedly valuable to those wishing to produce an immediate effect. Send the names of those you wish and we will quote prices.

Japanese Maples.

These are very dwarf in habit, rarely growing over five to ten feet high, and are entirely hardy. The varieties are very numerous; some with highly-colored leaves, from a pure white variegation to pink and dark purple, and others with leaves as deeply cut as lace. Planted in masses on the lawn they are extremely effective throughout the season, as their colors are constant. The following varieties we have selected as being among the best. Prices, \$2.00 each; \$20.00 per dozen; \$2.50 each; \$24.00 per dozen, according to size.

Atropurpureum. Reddish purple.

Atropurpureum Variegatum. Same as above, variegated with a bright pink.

Atropurpureum Dissectum. The finely-dissected leaves of a rich purple color are like lace; the tree is of a drooping habit; the effect is beautiful.

Atropurpureum Dissectum Variegatum. The foliage variegated with pink and white; one of the most delicate and charming; must not be exposed too much to the hot sun.

Polymorphum Sanguineum. Leaves of a superb blood-red color.

Polymorphum Versicolor. Foliage spotted irregularly with pink, white, and green; a choice and most interesting variety.

Polymorphum Aureum. Foliage golden green, through which the light shines as through amber; one of the rarest and most exquisite of the Maples.

Polymorphum Roseo Marginatis. The bright green leaf is surrounded by a distinct margin of rosy pink; extremely beautiful.

Polymorphum Filicifolium. The leaves of this variety are deeply cut, the lobes resembling Fern fronds; one of the rarest and most beautiful.

Polymorphum Scolopendifolium. A deeply-cut, narrow-leaved variety of a rich claret color; very graceful and distinct.

Polymorphum Reticulatum. Leaves with a white ground, covered with a network of translucent green.

Evergreens.

Abies Canadensis. Common Hemlock. 50 cents and \$1 each.
Abies Canadensis Pendula. Weeping Hemlock. \$2 and \$3 each.

Abies Excelsa. (Norway Spruce.) A rapid-growing pyramidal evergreen; one of the most popular for large masses and effect. Excellent for hedges. 75 cents, \$1 and \$2 each.

Abies Douglasii. This Fir is one of the most distinct, beautiful and valuable ever introduced. It was discovered and named after the persevering explorer whose name it bears, and upon whose authority it is stated to attain the great height of two hundred and fifty feet, and twelve feet in diameter at base. It is thoroughly hardy, of sound constitution and very rapid in growth. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Abies Nobilis. This magnificent Pine is a native of Northern California, attaining upward of two hundred feet in height. It is of remarkably handsome growth, being upright, with horizontal branches and fine green foliage, the under part of which is very glaucous. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

Abies Pungens. (Colorado Blue Spruce.) One of the hardest and most beautiful of all the Spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce and will thrive in any soil or situation. The foliage is a rich blue or sage color; an important acquisition. Small plants, \$2 each.

Cupressus Pendula Alba. A graceful-growing variety, with the terminals silvery. This is believed to be identical with *Alba spica*. \$2 each.

Juniperus Sabina. (Savin Juniper.) Low, wide-spreading, sombre and thickly-branched shrub; hardy; well adapted for hillsides and rock work. 75 cents each.

Juniperus Hibernica. (Irish Juniper.) A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense growth, resembling a pillar of green; fine for columnar effects in landscape gardening, or for rock work. 50 cents and \$1 each.

Juniperus Virginiana. (Red Cedar.) A handsome, tapering evergreen, of symmetrical form, bright, rich green, compact foliage. 75 cents each; extra large and fine specimens at \$2 each.

Pinus Austriaca. (Austrian Pine.) Large, rounded form; vigorous, dark, glossy leaves. One of the most important evergreens for mass planting on the lawn. 75 cents, \$1 and \$2 each.

Pinus Excelsa. (Lofty Bhotan Pine.) A graceful and elegant

tree, with drooping, silvery foliage, resembling that of the White Pine, but longer and more pendulous; hardy and vigorous. \$1.50 each.

Pinus Massoniana. (Mason's Pine.) Japan. A large-sized tree, remarkable for its bright green tint. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Picea Nordmaniana. (Nordman's Silver Fir.) One of the best of the Silver Firs; dark green, massive foliage, silvery on the under side, broad and compact; very hardy, symmetrical and effective. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

Picea Concolor. (Lasiocarpa, or Parson's Silver Fir.) Leaves arranged in single rows on the branchlets and strongly curved upward; a noble and rare tree. \$2 each.

Pinus Mugho. (Dwarf Mugho Pine.) An upright, small Pine, found on the Pyrenees and Alps. Its general form is that of a Pine bush; very ornamental. \$1 each.

Retinospora Filifera. (Thread-branched Japan Cypress.) A beautiful tree, particularly graceful on account of the ends of its shoots drooping in long filaments. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

Retinospora Ericoides. This is a very pretty addition to our hardy Conifers, and deserves a place in every collection; it is similar to a close-growing Juniper, bright green during the summer, and assuming a violet-purple hue at the commencement of the autumn. \$1.50 each.

Retinospora Plumosa. (Plume-like Japan Cypress.) Delicate glaucous foliage, one of the best of Japanese introductions. 75 cents each.

Retinospora Plumosa Aurea. (Golden Plume Japan Cypress.) An elegant variety. Shoots beautifully tinted with gold throughout the year, very bright in winter. Unsurpassed for massing, or for hedges. 75 cents each; fine specimens, \$1.50 each.

Taxus Baccata Aurea. (Golden Yew.) Of a rich golden hue, especially in June. Very choice. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Taxus Fastigiata. (Irish Yew.) Peculiar upright growth; deep blackish-green foliage; very beautiful. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Thuja Occidentalis. (American Arbor-vitæ.) A well-known native evergreen, of rapid growth; popular for hedges. 50 cents and 75 cents each.

Thuja Hoveyii. (Hovey's Golden Arbor-vitæ.) A dwarf evergreen, of pyramidal form; very bright golden-green foliage. Most ornamental of American kinds. 50 cents and 75 cents.

Evergreen Shrubs.

Andromeda Floribunda. Low, rounded bush; abundant white spikes or one-sided racemes of flowers in spring; choice and very beautiful. \$1.25 each.

Berberis Dulcis. (Sweet-fruited Berberry.) Flowers bright yellow; berries round and black, almost the size of a black currant; very abundant. The effect of these berries and the shining leathery foliage is very striking. 75 cents each.

Crataegus Pyracantha. (Evergreen Thorn.) A most valuable plant for growing alone, or for a hedge. It grows compactly, bears pruning well and is entirely impervious, while its rich glossy foliage, covered either with fragrant white flowers or with bright orange-colored berries, gives it a most attractive appearance. 50 cents each.

Daphne Cneorum. (Trailing Daphne.) Very dwarf; narrow abundant leaves spreading out in flat cushions of foliage, literally covered in spring with light pink rosette-like flowers of most de-

lightful fragrance. Late in summer these flowers appear in profusion again. 75 cents each.

Kalmia Latifolia. Of this well-known native evergreen shrub we offer a fine lot of nursery-grown plants. The flowers are very abundant, white or pinkish, and of great delicacy and beauty. 50 cents each; \$6 per dozen; extra strong, \$1 and \$2 each.

Mahonia Aquifolia. A most beautiful shrub, with glossy Holly-like leaves, which change to brownish green in winter, with clusters of yellow flowers in May; the young foliage varies in color from pink to shades of copper and purple, and presents the appearance of watered silk; very desirable. 50 cents each.

Menziesia Polifolia. (An Irish Heath.) A dwarf shrub, remaining long in bloom; lovely white flowers. 75 cents each.

Osmanthus Illicifolius. Japan. Bears a close resemblance to Holly. Flowers small, white and very sweet scented. A valuable and beautiful shrub. \$1 each.

Ornamental Deciduous Shrubs.

This list contains a selection of the choicest and most desirable shrubs, all of which are entirely hardy. The prices quoted are for extra strong selected plants. Those desiring to plant shrubs extensively should send a list for estimate, as we can quote lower prices when a large number is wanted.

Amorpha Fruticosa. An arborescent shrub with long pendulous branches, from which the elegant foliage hangs gracefully; flowers very dark purple with yellow stamens. 50 cents each.

Berberis Purpurea. (Purple Berberry.) Foliage and fruit violet purple; very effective in groups or masses. 35 cents each.

Cornus Mascula. (Cornelian Cherry.) A small tree, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves, followed in fall with large oval scarlet berries, very acid and good for cooking. 75 cents each.

Cornus Sanguinea, or Red-Twigged Dogwood. The fruit is white, and ripe in September; the young wood is of a brilliant light red, with a slight bloom upon it; this feature makes it a pretty winter shrub, where its wood can be seen against the snow; there are few more pleasing shrubs. 40 cents each.

Cornus Floridus Variegata. The variegated-leaved Dogwood, with leaves striped or blotched with white; one of the most desirable variegated-leaved shrubs in cultivation. 50 cents each.

Calycanthus Floridus. (Sweet-scented Shrub.) This desirable shrub is so well known that a description here is unnecessary. 50 cents each.

Chionanthus Virginica. (White Fringe.) One of the handsomest of shrubs or small trees; in June it is constantly covered with flowers like snow-white filaments, hanging in loose racemes about four inches long all over the tree; it is a pretty plant at all times during the summer. 75 cents each.

Coronilla Emerus. (Scorpion Senna.) A compact bush with light Acacia-like, reddish-yellow flowers in May and June; an attractive shrub. 50 cents each.

Contoneaster Simonsii. Orange-red fruit; a very attractive shrub. 75 cents each.

Contoneaster Wheelerii. Strong growing. 75 cents each.

Deutzia Gracilis. Dwarf, compact; pure white flowers in June. 25 cents each.

Deutzia Crenata Flore Pleno. Flowers double white, tinged with pink, in racemes four or five inches long; one of the most desirable shrubs in cultivation. 50 cents each.

Deutzia Watererii. (New Hybrid.) A magnificent new hybrid, raised by Mr. John Waterer, the well-known English nurseryman. It is a cross between *Deutzia gracilis* and *Deutzia crenata*, and is destined to become very popular; the flowers are

large, pure white, and borne in large loose racemes; a robust grower and very hardy. 50 cents each; extra strong, 75 cents each.

Deutzia Candidissima. Abundant racemes of flowers in June; luxuriant foliage and fine habit. 40 cents each.

Dirca Palustris. (Leather Wood.) A native shrub; dwarf; branches tough and leathery; surmounted in early spring by numerous yellow flowers; a choice shrub rarely seen in cultivation. 50 cents each.

Euonymus Americanus. (Strawberry Tree.) A slender-growing shrub, with vigorous, shining, green leaves, covered in fall and winter with a profusion of brilliant scarlet berries; very ornamental. 40 cents each.

Euonymus Europeus. (European Strawberry Tree.) Forms a large shrub, eventually a tree, twenty to thirty feet high. Fruit rose colored. 50 cents each.

Exochorda Grandiflora. From North China. A strong-growing, finely-shaped shrub, with light colored wood and foliage, bearing in May a great profusion of the most lovely, pure white flowers; a very choice shrub, but difficult to propagate and always scarce. 75 cents each; extra large plants, \$1 each.

Forsythia Fortuneii. One of the finest of early-flowering shrubs, upright, spreading growth, flowers bright yellow before the leaves appear. 35 cents each.

Forsythia Viridissima. A striking plant in early spring, when it is completely covered with bright yellow flowers before the leaves appear. 35 cents each.

Genista Tinctoria. (Dyer's Broom, or Woadwaxen.) A low, shrubby plant, with erect, green branches and quantities of small yellow flowers; will flourish on the most sterile soils; an excellent small shrub for rocky places or for naturalizing on steep banks. 25 cents each.

Hydrangea Paniculata. A fine hardy shrub, growing to the height of eight or ten feet; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles; in bloom from July to October; very desirable. 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each.

Hypericum Prolificum. A neat, compact-growing shrub, two to three feet high, with small elliptical leaves and corymbs of rich golden flowers in July and August; highly valued for their neat form. 50 cents each.

[Continued on next page.]

[Ornamental Deciduous Shrubs—Concluded.]

Hibiscus. (Althea.) Blooming in August and September, when most shrubs are done flowering, and its flowers of large size and many colors will always be found useful in belts of shrubbery where its high top and snowy blossoms may be seen over tops of lower shrubs. We offer many varieties—double white, double variegated, single white, single red, single purple, etc. 35 cents each; extra large, 50 cents each.

Hibiscus Variegata. Leaves beautifully edged with white, a dwarf and compact grower; a choice lawn plant. 50 cents each.

Ligustrum Ovalifolium. (California Privet.) A strong-growing pyramidal shrub; bright green glossy leaves; white flowers in June. The most valuable of the Privets for hedges; nearly evergreen. 25 cents each.

Lonicera Fragrantissima. (Upright Honeysuckle.) A spreading shrub, with deep green foliage and very fragrant flowers, which appear before the leaves; almost evergreen; very desirable. 50 cents each.

Lonicera Tartarica. (Tartarian Honeysuckle.) Pink flowers, which contrast beautifully with the foliage; May. 35 cents each.

Lonicera Ledebourii. A distinct species, with red flowers in May. 35 cents each.

Lonicera Grandiflora Alba. A variety of upright habit and very large pure white flowers. 50 cents each.

Potentilla Fruticosa. (Shrubby Cinquefoil.) A medium-sized shrub of erect habit; leaves small and peculiar in grouping; flowers yellow in late summer. 50 cents each.

Prinos Verticillata. (Black Alder.) Vigorous, upright bush; fine ornamental red berries in autumn. A valuable and neglected shrub. 75 cents each.

Prunus Triloba. (Double-flowering Plum.) Vigorous grower, flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the slender branches in May. 50 cents each.

Pyrus Japonica. A low thorny bush, producing large bright scarlet flowers very early in spring; a well-known desirable shrub. 50 cents each.

Philadelphus Coronarius. (Mock Orange.) A well-known shrub, producing masses of white, sweet-scented flowers. 50 cents each.

Philadelphus Zeyherii. A large-flowered, odorless variety; flowers very late. 40 cents each.

Philadelphus Foliis Aureis. (Golden.) A very pretty small-growing variety, with golden-yellow foliage; keeps its color the entire season. 50 cents each.

Philadelphus Pubescens. A beautiful shrub, with large downy leaves and large white flowers; late flowering. 50 cents each.

Philadelphus Primulaeflorus. Flowers double; pure white; very choice. 50 cents each.

Ribes Gordonianum. (Flowering Currant.) A hardy, profuse-blooming shrub; flowers crimson and yellow in pendant bunches in May. 50 cents each.

Ribes Missouriensis. A native species, with glabrous shining leaves and bright yellow flowers; very showy. 40 cents each.

Rhus Glabra Laciniata. (Cut-leaved Sumach.) A shrub or small tree, with deeply-cut leaves, resembling Fern leaves, dark green above, lighter below, and turning to rich red in autumn, large bunches of seeds velvety crimson; a very striking shrub. 75 cents each.

Rhus Cotines. (Smoke, or Mist Tree.) Much admired for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers, which cover the whole surface of the plant in midsummer. 50 cents each.

Sambucus Aurea. (Golden Elder.) Solid golden-yellow foliage; one of the very best golden-leaved shrubs; picturesque and effective among other shrubs. 50 cents each.

Spiraea Callosa. Japan. Medium size; irregular growth; pink; flowering in flat corymbs during late June. 50 cents each.

Spiraea Billardii. A strong-growing, pink-flowered, late-blooming species. 50 cents each.

Spiraea Opulifolia Aurea. Foliage distinctly yellow; one of the most effective large shrubs for the lawn. 50 cents each.

Spiraea Callosa Alba. A white-flowering, dwarf variety, of bushy symmetrical form; keeps in flower all summer. 35 cents each.

Spiraea Douglassi. Has spikes of beautiful, deep rose-colored flowers in July and August. 50 cents each.

Spiraea Thunbergii. (Thunberg's Spiraea.) Of dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green; flowers small, white, appearing early in spring, being the first Spiraea to flower; esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit; forces well in winter. 50 cents each.

Spiraea Bumalda. A very handsome new species from Japan; habit dwarf, but vigorous; foliage narrow; flowers rose colored, appearing in great profusion during midsummer and autumn; very choice. 50 cents each.

Spiraea Prunifolia Flore Pleno. (Double-flowering Plum-leaved Spiraea.) A beautiful shrub from Japan, with pure white flowers like white Daisies in May. Keeps in flower a long time and justly merits to be placed in the front rank among flowering shrubs. 50 cents each.

Symphoricarpos Racemosus. (Snowberry.) Pink flowers in summer; quantities of large, white, waxy, roundish berries in autumn; very ornamental. 50 cents each.

Syringa. (The well-known Lilac.) Large-growing shrubs; clusters of purple and white flowers in spring and early summer. 50 cents each.

Tamarix Africana. (Tamarisk.) Strong, slender-growing, irregular shrubs; delicate, feathery foliage; small, fringing, pink flowers; very beautiful; should be cut back immediately after it blooms to obtain flowers another year. 50 cents each.

Tamarix Chinensis. (Chinese Tamarisk.) A magnificent upright-growing shrub, feathery and waving in aspect, bearing a profusion of delicate rose-colored flowers in August and September, when few other shrubs are in bloom; when pruned to a single stem it makes a small tree of great beauty. 50 cents each.

Viburnum Plicatum. (Japan Snowball.) Of moderate growth; handsome, plicated leaves, globular heads of pure white neutral flowers early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects; its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate; one of the most valuable flowering shrubs. 75 cents.

Viburnum Oxycoccos. (High Bush Cranberry.) White flowers in June, with attractive, edible red berries. 50 cents each.

Viburnum Opulis Sterilis. (Snowball.) A well-known, favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in May. 50 cents each.

Viburnum Lantanoides. (Early White Latana-leaved Viburnum.) A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves, and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded with red fruit; retains its foliage very late.

Weigelia (Diervilla) Candida. A vigorous erect grower, producing a great profusion of pure white flowers in June, and the plants continue to bloom throughout the summer. The only really white Weigelia. 50 cents each.

Weigelia Amabilis. Of robust habit; large foliage, and pink flowers; blooms freely in June and again in autumn. 50 cents each.

Weigelia Abel Carriere. Very bright rose-colored flowers; a choice sort. 50 cents each.

Weigelia Othello. Showy, erect carmine flowers; very handsome. 50 cents each.

Weigelia Rosea Nana Variegata. Dwarf, spreading habit, and possessing clearly-defined variegated leaves. Stands the sun well, is bright golden throughout the summer. One of the best variegated shrubs. 50 cents.

Weigelia Seiboldii Alba Marginata. Of upright habit; when the leaves are young the variegation is yellow, when they mature it becomes silvery white; flowers rose colored. 50 cents each.



ROSA RUGOSA RUBRA AND ALBA. (See Miscellaneous Roses, page 75.)

Appendix.

The following list includes the new and many old varieties of Plants, Shrubs, and Trees, which, after a thorough test in our nursery, we think worthy of being added to our catalogue. The new tri-colored Beech, *Fagus Purpurea Tricolor*, the entire stock of which we have secured in France, we consider one of the greatest novelties of the age, and the most beautiful ornamental tree we have ever sent out.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

Ampelopsis Tricolor. Sometimes called *Vitis Heterophylla*. Leaves like those of a grapevine, only distinctly three-lobed and more deeply cut and beautifully variegated with pink, white and green. 25 cents and 50 cents each.

Amsonia Tabernamontana. Pale lavender-blue; flowers in May and June in broad clusters. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Apios Tuberosa. A valuable hardy tuberous rooted climber, closely resembling the common Wisteria in vine and foliage, and having clusters of rich, deep purple flowers, which have a strong, delicious violet fragrance. Plant the bulbs near a trellis, fence, tree, or any place where you may wish a climber. They grow to a great height and bloom profusely. The bulbs are perfectly hardy and should not be taken up over winter. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

[Continued on next page.]

[Hardy Herbaceous Plants—Concluded.]

Aster Alpinus. (Blue Mountain Daisy.) This rare species is a native of the European Alps, and when in flower does not exceed ten inches in height. It forms vigorous leavy tufts and bears handsome bright blue flowers two inches in diameter. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Calandrina Umbellata. A dwarf-growing rock or border plant, not more than three or four inches in height, and producing numerous flowers which are of the most intense magenta crimson color. One of the most attractive perennials of which we are possessed. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Clematis Davidiana. A very beautiful species, with large axillary clusters of fragrant blue Hyacinth-like flowers. Grows three feet high and is erect in habit. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Conoclinium Celestinum. (Mist Flower.) Resembles the well-known Ageratum, and is entirely covered with dense heads of light blue flowers in September and October. Grows about one foot; excellent for massing or for edging. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Desmodium Penduliflorum. (Tick Trefoil.) A handsome shrub-like plant, bearing long graceful shoots of violet-purple pea-shaped flowers, produced in wonderful profusion in the fall. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Dianthus Dentosus. (Amor Pink.) A distinct and pretty species; dwarf, with violet-lilac flowers, more than one inch across, the margins toothed at the edge, the base of each petal having a regular dark violet spot, which produces a dark eye one half inch across in the center of the flower. Continues in bloom all summer. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Epilobium Augustifolium. (French Willow.) A strong-growing plant, with showy crimson flowers. A magnificent plant when allowed to run wild in the shrubbery, the wild-garden, or on the edge of a stream. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Eulalia Gracillima. A grand hardy plant. Foliage very narrow and of a beautiful green color, midrib silvery white. This variety is not only very useful as a hardy plant, but also very desirable for vases or pot plants for decorative purposes, being even more beautiful than *Dracena Indivisa*, and much more cheaply grown, as it is perfectly hardy, standing our severe winters without protection. We believe this to be one of the most valuable hardy plants in existence. Strong roots 50 cents each; \$4.50 per dozen.

Festuca Glauca. (Fescue Grass.) A pretty dwarf hardy grass, forming dense tufts of leaves of a soft blue color. It makes a pretty edging plant, and when so used the flower spikes should be cut away as soon as they appear. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Gypsophilla Paniculata. Plants of the stichwort family; forms a dense compact bush three feet or more in height and as much across. The flowers are small, white, exceedingly numerous, and arranged on thread-like stalks in much-branched stems, with the light, airy, graceful effect of certain ornamental grasses. Very useful for cutting. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Helenium Autumnale. (Sneeze-weed.) A showy perennial, four to six feet high. Flowers in August, continuing till destroyed by frost; yellow, resembling those of a sun-flower, but smaller; rays long, deeply cut into segments. Valuable for shrubbery groups or the wild garden. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Lupinus Polyphyllus. One of the handsomest of all hardy plants. It grows from three to six feet high, has elegantly divided foliage, and tall, stately flower-spikes crowded with small blossoms, varying in color from blue and purple to reddish purple and white. It flowers in summer and continues long in beauty, and thrives in any soil or situation. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Menyanthes Trifoliata. (Buckbean.) A beautiful aquatic plant, with trifoliate leaves. Flowers in early summer. Corolla white inside, tinged with red outside, bell-shaped. Margins of ponds and streams. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Mertensia Virginica. (Lungwort.) Leaves glaucous-green. Flowers in gracefully drooping racemes of the most beautiful blue. The leaves die down soon after blooming. The roots should be seldom disturbed, for when well established they bloom more abundantly. One of the handsomest blue flowers in cultivation; very hardy. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Morina Longifolia. (Whorl Flower.) Singular in aspect, and ornamental both in leaf and flower; two to three feet high. Flowers white, changing to a handsome rose-color, which passes into a lively carmine. Leaves about one foot long, with wavy margins. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Ocypodium Folis Variiegata. Leaves resembling those of the Elder, broadly margined with white. Flowers white, in early spring. A handsome plant for the shrubbery border. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Ononis Rotundifolia. Flowers in early summer; rose-colored, with the standard veined crimson, usually in pairs in the axils of the upper leaves. Leaves margined with triangular teeth, and thickly clothed with viscid hairs. 30 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Onopordon Alexandrianum. (Cotton Thistle.) Large thistle-like plants with handsome white foliage; purple flowers; grows four feet to six feet high. Valuable for large borders or for shrubbery groups. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Osmunda Cinnamomea. An elegant large-growing fern, with pale green fronds; very hardy. Strong plants, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Phlox. (The Bride.) Similar to the Phlox Vivid in habit of growth. Flowers pure white, with a conspicuous red center. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Phlox Divaricata. A very distinct and handsome plant, larger than the creeping or Subulata Phlox, attaining a height of one foot, and bearing large lilac-purple blossoms. May. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Phlox Variiegata. This is one of the handsomest variegated hardy plants ever produced. The leaves are broadly edged, creamy-white; the points of the shoots and the young leaves are pink; flowers rosy purple. The variegation of this Phlox is much finer than that of most foliage plants used in ribbon gardening. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Phlox Vivid. A creeping variety, forming a dense carpet of fine evergreen foliage. Flowers bright fiery-rose with rich carmine centers; one of the best of this class. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Polygonum Amplexicaule. Extensively advertised as "Mountain Fleece." It forms a bush three to four feet high, with great feathery white panicles from nine to twelve inches long; blooms in September and October. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Primula Japonica. One of the largest and most showy of the hardy Primulas, forming rosettes eighteen inches across; stems one to two feet in height, supporting whorls of brilliant purplish-crimson flowers an inch across. Should be planted in partial shade. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Santolina Incana. (Lavender Cotton.) Flowers in summer; rather small, pale greenish-yellow. Leaves and stems covered densely with white down. A fine edging plant for borders or shrubbery groups. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Spirea Ulmaria Picta. (Variegated Meadow Sweet.) Flowers white; broad band of yellow in center of leaves. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Symphitum Variiegatum. (Comfrey.) A very handsome plant on account of its bold and striking variegations. In the spring the leaves form rosettes near the ground, and later in the season the stems rise to a height of three feet, bearing numerous pendulous flowers. Does best in moist soil in the shade. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Trifolium Rubens. (Dark Red Clover.) Europe. Twelve to eighteen inches high. A very showy and useful plant, with rose or purplish-red flowers in spikes four inches long, which become very downy and showy after the flowers have fallen. Will grow in any soil; if dry, all the better. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Tunica Saxifraga. (Rock Tunica.) A delicate spreading dwarf plant, with a profusion of small rosy-white flowers. All summer. Six inches high. Excellent for carpeting sandy banks. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Verbena Venosa. A beautiful hardy Verbena, growing one foot high and producing in the greatest profusion its handsome purple-violet flowers. For growing in large masses, it is one of the most effective plants in cultivation. It should be planted in a well-drained position and protected in winter with litter. It is not entirely hardy north of Washington, though a mass of it has been growing in our grounds the past three years, without injury from frost. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Veronica Marginata Variiegata. A remarkably handsome variety, it forms a compact tuft of deeply serrated leaves with white edges. The flowers are bright blue, borne on spikes about one foot high, produced profusely throughout the summer. One of the most valuable plants in our collection for massing or for edgings. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.



PYRETHRUMS.

Pyrethrums.

This charming group of plants has only existed for a few years, consequently it is scarcely known to the general public interested in horticulture. The improvement has been so great that few persons can reconcile themselves to the fact that the lovely flowers seen at our exhibitions are single varieties of the old *Pyrethrum Roseum*. The group, taken as a whole, must be considered the most useful we have for general decorations; the flowers are exceedingly varied in color, having a great resemblance to a well-formed Aster, or large-flowered Chrysanthemum, and are produced in such abundance as to render them invaluable during the summer months for cut bloom, while their Fern-like foliage is extremely handsome, particularly in the spring months. They are among the most useful hardy flowers we have, thriving in almost any soil or situation, being thoroughly hardy and true perennials, when once established lasting for many years without replanting. Last year we were entirely sold out before the season was half over, and there is every indication that these lovely flowers will attain a popularity unsurpassed by any hardy plant. The single varieties are particularly charming and graceful.

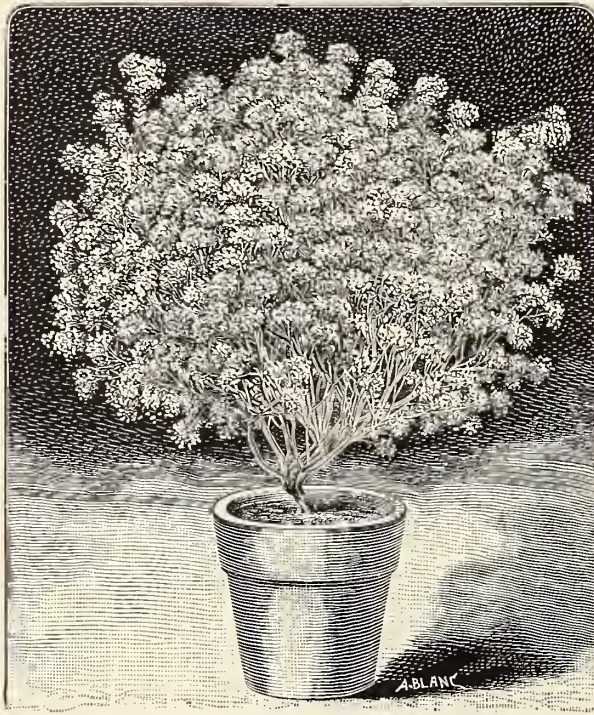
Rosy Morn. A vigorous and handsome variety. Flowers deep red, very large and double. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Snow Ball. A lovely, pure white, double variety. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Seedling Pyrethrums.

We have an immense stock of these grown from seed saved from the choicest named varieties. All colors, mixed single and double, 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$12 per 100.

Leiophyllum Buxifolium (Sand Myrtle).



LEIOPHYLLUM BUXIFOLIUM.

A low growing, bushy, heath-like evergreen that will find a place among decorative plants for forcing for the holidays, and particularly for Easter. It remains a long time in bloom and is very showy. The flowers are in clusters of pure white, with pink stamens, and are borne all over the plant. The specimen from which the illustration was made was about fifteen inches in diameter. It is equally desirable for out-door planting, as it is hardy and evergreen, standing out in the latitude of Cambridge, Mass. Bushy seedlings, six- to eight-inch tops, 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Anthemis Tinctoria (Chamomile).

This plant is one of the best yellow-flowered perennials we have. It is a continuous bloomer the entire summer, unequalled for cutting, and it is a magnificent grower, withstanding both wet and dry weather. The flowers are of the exact form of a daisy, but clear yellow. It has been advertised under the name of "Hardy Golden Marguerite"; but it should not be confounded with the *Double Golden Marguerite*, which is a poor grower, and smaller flowered. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Ipomea Pandurata (Hardy Moon Flower).

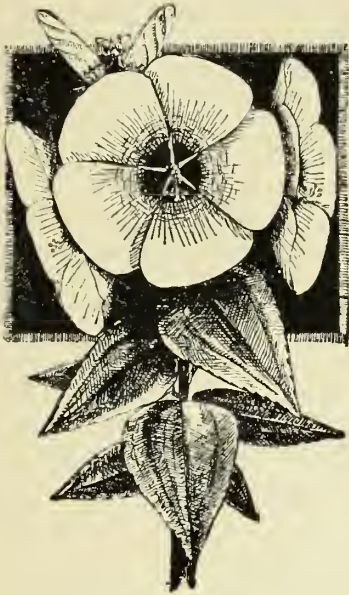
This is one of the most rapid-growing vines in cultivation, having a large tuberous root that is perfectly hardy in Minnesota and Canada. A root three or four years planted will send up quite a number of strong shoots, that climb rapidly to a height of thirty to forty feet. These shoots branch freely from the ground up, forming a perfect network of strong branches, densely covered from early summer to late autumn with its large, pretty, deep green, heart-shaped leaves, which overlap each other, forming a perfect, dense screen. The laterals continue to grow from the base to the end of the season, so that the surface, from the ground upward, continues green and complete to the last.

The flowers, which are very large, are a pure, satiny white, with a pinkish-purple throat, shading off deeper in the tube. The flowers are usually four inches in diameter—sometimes attain a diameter of five or even six inches. They are produced in large clusters, *and in the greatest profusion from June to October*. A strong plant will give more than **one thousand beautiful flowers daily** for months at a time, being well distributed over the plant from near the base to the top, forming usually one of the grandest floral displays ever seen in any country. The roots penetrate the earth so deep that it is not seriously affected by drouth or other unfavorable weather conditions. It does not sprout and spread to become troublesome, like some other plants, but increases in vigor and beauty from year to year. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Canna, Madame Crozy.

This is a superb variety, the flowers being as large as Gladiolus, and borne in large spikes; flowers glowing scarlet. The plant is a dwarf grower, with green foliage, and one of the most abundant bloomers of all. 85 cents each.

The New Hardy Hibiscus, "Crimson Eye."



NEW HARDY HIBISCUS, "CRIMSON EYE."

The "Crimson Eye" is a robust grower; stems deep red; foliage veined and tinged red; flowers of the very largest size, with petals broad and flat, making each flower as full and round as a dinner plate. The color is a clear, dazzling white, with an intensely brilliant crimson spot at the base of each petal, making a crimson eye two inches across in the center of an immense white flower. In texture the flowers are strong, and yet of such a waxy appearance that there is nothing suggesting coarseness in them. A splendid plant for the back of borders, planting among shrubs, or for single specimens on the lawn. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Canna, Star of 1891.

Last year there arose in the horizon of the floral world a star, which will shine brightly in all future years. A very dwarf Canna which will show bloom every day in the year, its flowers being borne in great compact panicles, often as large as a man's hat, and of the most intense fiery-scarlet color, rayed and bordered with pure gold, is a novelty of more beauty and value than has been seen for many years. In addition to its value as a summer bedder, the plants can be lifted in the fall, and will bloom freely and continuously all winter. 85 cents each.

Hibiscus Moscheutos (Rose Mallow).

A handsome native variety, growing three feet to five feet high, and producing abundantly, in late summer, large rosy-pink flowers four inches in diameter. It grows naturally in wet and marshy ground, and is common in New Jersey and elsewhere; but has not yet received the recognition in gardens which it merits and will receive when its decorative value becomes better known. Though in the wild state it occurs only in wet soils, it grows even more luxuriantly when transplanted to the garden. .25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Liatis Graminifolia.

One of the most showy species of the Liatis in cultivation. The plants can be made very bushy by pinching, and every branch will be covered from top to bottom with purple, brush-like flowers, which can be dried and used like immortelles. It should be well worth growing for this use alone. Flowering bulbs, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.



LIATRIS GRAMINIFOLIA.



XEROPHYLLUM ASPHODELOIDES.

Xerophyllum Asphodeloides (Turkey's Beard).

A tuberous-rooted native plant with the aspect of an Asphodel, very interesting and beautiful. It forms a spreading tuft of grassy leaves when well grown, and bears a flower-stem from one foot to three feet high, terminated by a compact raceme of numerous white blossoms.

"Turkey's Beard is one of those old-fashioned plants that are rare in gardens. Two splendid masses were exhibited by Lord Walsingham, of Merton Hall, at the recent Royal Botanic show, and were the prettiest things among hardy flowers."—*Garden*.

Given an award of merit by the Royal Horticultural Society on June 10, 1890, and at a previous exhibition it was given a first-class certificate. Strong tubers, 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

New and Choice Chrysanthemums.

\$1 each; the set of eight varieties, \$6.

Harry E. Widener. Winner of the Blanc prize at the Philadelphia show, November, for the best seedling plant. Bright lemon-yellow in color, without shadings. Flower large, on stiff, stout stems that hold the flowers erect, without support; incurving, forming a large, rounded surface; petals crisp and stiff; very free in growth, but not coarse. This is the cut-flower variety, and all that could be desired in the way of good color, fine form, and lasting qualities.

Harry May. Flower very large and deep, full double, forming, when well opened, a massive sphere; color deep old-gold, with occasional veins of reddish; petals very broad and thick, spoon-shaped. Foliage very luxuriant, thick and leathery, deep green, quite distinct among Chrysanthemums. One of the most vigorous-growing of all varieties in cultivation and unsurpassed for growing either as a standard, as a bush plant, or for cut-blossoms for exhibition purposes.

John Dyer. Good strong grower, broad petals of extra substance, perfectly double; color chrome-yellow, striped entire length of petals with fine red lines.

Miss Ada McVicker. A plant of strong habit, producing immense creamy white flowers with broad, thick, reflexed petals. A grand variety and one of the best for either specimen blooms, bush plants, or standards.

Mrs. DeWitt Smith. Large incurved Japanese, flowers large, very double, outer petals beautiful soft rose changing to white toward the center. Fine exhibition variety.

Mrs. E. D. Adams. Flower very large; petals of medium width, very long, twisted, the outer one swirled as if the flower had been turned swiftly on its stem; color pure white. One of the best and most distinct white Chrysanthemums in cultivation. Makes a grand bush plant.

Mrs. N. G. Thomas. Very large incurved flower, having broad, creamy-white petals. A free-growing variety.

William H. Lincoln. A magnificent golden-yellow variety with straight, flat, spreading petals. An extra large flower, completely double, and of great substance.

Rare Water-Lilies and Other Aquatics.

Victoria Regia.

This giant Water-Lily of the river Amazon is the grandest of all aquatics. That it may be successfully grown and flowered in the open air in this latitude, we have proved beyond a doubt, having done so for several seasons past. By this plan it is treated as a tender annual. In winter, or early spring, seeds are placed in water, kept uniformly at a temperature of from 80° to 90°. After germinating, they are potted and shifted on, as they require it. Early in June a plant is placed in a bed of very rich soil in a tank, fully exposed to the sun, and which can be artificially heated until hot weather sets in. It produces leaves six feet across, one plant covering a space thirty feet in diameter. The flowers are from twelve to sixteen inches across. The first night that they open they are a lovely white and emit a delicious perfume, resembling that of pineapples, which is often perceptible some rods distant. The second night the flowers have changed to pink and have lost their perfume. In the Southern States it may be grown with complete success in open ponds. Plants \$10 each. Fresh and sound seeds, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

[Continued on next page.]

[Rare Water-Lilies and other Aquatics—Continued.]

Nelumbium.

These wonderful plants, though mostly coming from tropical and semi-tropical regions, have proven to be entirely hardy in this country, enduring any degree of cold short of actual freezing. They may be grown and flowered in a large tub, or in a cement basin sunk in the ground, where the water is twelve or fifteen inches deep.

Nelumbium Album Grandiflorum (White Lotus). An exceedingly beautiful variety, producing large bold flowers of a pure white color. \$4 each.

N. Nuciferum Album Striatum. The flowers of this are white, the edge of each petal irregularly marked and splashed with crimson. \$2.50 each.

N. Nuciferum Roseum. Flowers of a uniform deep rose pink color, much darker than *Speciosum*. First size, \$3 each; second size, \$2 each.

N. Luteum (American Lotus). Though a native of this country, it is not common. There is scarcely any difference between this and *N. Speciosum*, except in the color of the flowers, which are of a rich sulphur yellow. They are as large as a quart bowl, and have a strong fragrance, entirely unlike that of a *Nymphæa*. Still, warm water and a very rich soil are the conditions for success with these noble plants. A large patch of them, with hundreds of flowers and buds, is a sight never to be forgotten. Tubers, \$1.50 each.

Nymphæa (Tender Varieties).

These can be wintered in a cellar if kept in water at a temperature of not less than fifty-five degrees.

Nymphæa Dentata. A white flowering species, with petals expanding horizontally, making them star-shaped. They have an agreeable perfume, but not as strong as our native Lily; the leaves are dark-green, with serrated edges. First size, \$2.50 each; second size, \$1.50 each.

N. Devoniensis. This is the choicest Water-Lily in cultivation. Under liberal treatment it produces flowers ten to twelve inches in diameter, and leaves two feet across, the plant having a spread of twenty feet. If confined in pans, tubs, or boxes, the flowers are smaller, but otherwise just as fine; the color is a brilliant red, glowing by lamplight with indescribable brightness. First size, \$2.50 each; second size, \$1.50 each.

N. Cœrulea (Scutifolia). This species is a native of Egypt. It has bright green leaves and lavender-blue flowers about four inches in diameter; they are very fragrant, the perfume being entirely distinct from *N. Odorata*. It is very easily cultivated in a tub or tank, or it may be planted in a pond where the water is still and warm and the mud is rich. \$3 each.

N. Rubra. This species is a native of India, with flowers of a

brilliant rosy red, stamens scarlet. The flowers are somewhat smaller than *N. Devoniensis*, measure from six to eight inches, and are a trifle more cup-shaped. The leaves are of a rich brown, and, when they fade, turn to a gold and crimson color, like autumn leaves. First size, \$2.50 each; second size, \$1.50 each.

N. Zanzibariensis (The Royal Purple Water-Lily). It is unquestionably the deepest-colored and finest of all blue Water-Lilies known, and some European horticulturists declare it to be the finest of the whole family. It is of a shade of blue so deep that it is not unreasonably called purple. Some parts of the flower are of the color of *Lasiandra Macrantha* (a green-house plant). It has the same fragrance as *N. Cœrulea*, and even when grown in small tubs or pans, produces larger flowers than that variety. Under the treatment given it in our Water-Lily garden they attain a diameter of twelve inches, and the leaves a diameter of two feet. \$2.50 each.

N. Zanzibariensis Azurea. The deepest-colored and finest of all the blue Water-Lilies, under good cultivation producing flowers twelve inches in diameter. First size, \$5 each; second size, \$3.50 each.

Nymphæa (Hardy Varieties).

By speaking of Water-Lilies as hardy, we do not mean that they will stand actual freezing, but that they will endure the winter when placed in water beyond the reach of frost.

N. Alba Candidissima. This is a large-flowered variety of the Water-Lily of England; when naturalized in still water, with a very rich soil, it produces leaves thirteen inches wide and flowers six inches in diameter, with very broad petals of a pure white color. \$3 each.

N. Alba. The native Water-Lily of England, possessing the same qualities as *Candidissima*, but with smaller flowers. \$1 each.

N. Flava. This is a true Water-Lily, with yellow flowers and a delicate perfume. Its leaves are beautifully variegated with brown. It is a very desirable variety either for pond, tub, or aquarium. \$1 each.

N. Odorata Rosea (Cape Cod Water-Lily). This is the famous pink Water-Lily of Cape Cod, and is a grand acquisition to our list

of hardy Lilies. It possesses all the desirable qualities of the white-flowered species, hardiness, freedom of bloom, and delicious fragrance, with the added charm of a deep pink color. \$2.50 each; \$25 per dozen.

N. Marliacea Chromatella. A new variety, with fragrant flowers as large as *N. Odorata*, having broad petals of a beautiful yellow color. The habit of the plant is like *N. Candidissima*, a robust grower, flowering freely the entire season. Perfectly hardy and of easy culture. \$3.50 each.

N. Pygmæa. A little gem, producing leaves from two to three inches across, and deliciously scented white flowers no larger than a silver half-dollar, which open at noon and close at sunset. It has the additional merit of being hardy. It blooms both early and late, and is the smallest flowered species in cultivation. \$2.50 each.

Aquatics.

Limncharis Humboldti. A pretty little aquatic, with oval leaves and yellow, poppy-like flowers standing out of the water. It should be grown in partial shade. It is a good plant for growing in shallow water or an aquarium. 50 cents each.

Limnanthemum Nymphæoides. The flowers of this are similar to the above, but the leaf is larger, resembling a small Water-Lily leaf, and is very pretty. It may be grown the same as the *Limncharis*, and is perfectly hardy. 30 cents each.

Pontederia Crassipes Major. A very showy aquatic, bearing very freely flowers of a delicate lilac rose in trusses like a Hyacinth. The individual blooms are two-inches in diameter. It should be

grown in about three inches of water, so that the ends of the roots can enter the soil. 50 cents each.

Pontederia Azurea (Eichornia Azurea). This new species of "Water Hyacinth" produces large spikes of flowers similar to those of *Pontederia Crassipes Major*, but of a lovely shade of lavender blue, with a rich purple center, petals delicately fringed. It should be grown in a tub or in shallow water, and wintered in a warm green-house. 75 cents each.

Salvinia Braziliensis. A very pretty floating plant, something like our native "Duck-meet," but very much larger. Its leaves have a delicate hairy surface. Tender. 25 cents each.

[Continued on next page.]

[Rare Water-Lilies and other Aquatics—Concluded.]

Pistia Stratiotes. A very curious plant, which floats upon the water, with its long fibrous roots extending downwards, but having no connection with the soil. It forms a rosette of light-green velvety leaves, about six inches across; likes plenty of heat and must be shaded from the direct rays of the sun. It does finely in a tub of water placed in ainery or greenhouse in summer, or in the open air under a tree. It is sometimes called the Water Lettuce. 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

Papyrus Antiquorum. This is the true Egyptian Paper Plant. From the snow-white pith of its triangular stalks the first paper was made. They are five or six feet high, and support at the top a tuft of long thread-like leaves, which give the plant a graceful and striking appearance. It grows finely in shallow water with rich soil or mud, and makes a splendid companion for flowering aquatics. It will also flourish and make a fine clump in the garden, with no more water than Cannas require to make them do well. 75 cents each.

Superb New Varieties of Auratum Lilies.

We have imported direct from Japan a large stock of these splendid new varieties of the well known Auratum Lily. They are among the most exquisitely beautiful flowers we have ever seen.



LILIUM AURATUM VITTATUM RUBRUM.

Auratum Macranthum. A giant flowered variety of the regular Auratum. Grand. Each, \$1.75; \$18 per dozen.

Auratum Vittatum Rubrum. Magnificent flowers, ten to twelve inches across. Clear waxy white, with a burnished crimson stripe half an inch wide through the centre of each petal, and the rest of the flower beautifully spotted crimson; highly perfumed. (See cut.) Each, \$1.25; \$12 per dozen.

Auratum Pictum. Another grand variety. Large white flowers, magnificently spotted with crimson and ribbed with yellow changing to vermilion toward the ends; very fragrant. Each, \$1.50; \$15 per dozen.

Auratum Virginale Alba. Very large white flowers, ten to twelve inches across, with pale yellow stripe through each petal; exquisitely perfumed. Each, \$1.25; \$12 per dozen.

Auratum Wittei. Magnificent flowers, ten to twelve inches across; pure white, with raised spots of satin white, and a broad yellow stripe through the centre of each petal. Each, \$2; \$20 per dozen.

Batemannia. A Japanese Lily, growing three to four feet high, and producing bright apricot-tinted flowers. (July.) Each, 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

Elegans (Alice Wilson). A beautiful new distinct Japan variety, with large upright flowers, six inches across, of clear lemon-yellow. Each, \$1.50; \$15 per dozen.

Krameri. Distinct from all other lilies; large flowers of a soft, beautiful rose-color. Each, 50 cents; \$5 per dozen.

Washingtonianum. A beautiful California variety, growing stiff and erect. Flowers white, tinted with purple and lilac, eight to nine inches across when fully expanded. Three to five feet high. Blooms in the summer. Each, 30 cents; \$3 per dozen.

Rubescens, or Washingtonianum Purpureum. A fine variety, with violet-white flowers and purple-black spots. Each, 30 cents; \$3 per dozen.

A Great Novelty in Trees (*Fagus Purpurea Tricolor*).



ANDROMEDA MARIANA.

shrubs, which is a valuable feature. The smallest plants will bloom the first season. Strong bushy plants, 25 cents each ; \$2.50 per dozen.

Sciadopitys Verticillata.

(Umbrella Pine.)

Of upright pyramidal growth, with horizontal branches, bearing whorls of shining green, very broad, flat needles, lined with white on the under side. These needles, by their remarkable size, and still more remarkable arrangement in umbrella-like tufts, and their leathery texture, give this tree the most unique and elegant appearance of any known conifer. It is of slow growth at first, but makes, finally, a large tree. It is a rare tree, even in Japan, its native country, and is scarcely known here. Bushy plants, 2 ft. high, \$2 each ; 3 ft. high, \$5 each.

This is a variegated variety of the well-known Purple or Copper Beech, and is, without exception, the greatest acquisition in ornamental trees offered for many years. We have secured the entire stock of this new tree in France and are enabled to offer it at prices really very low for a tree of its rarity and beauty. It is similar in habit to the Purple Beech ; leaves dark purple, broadly margined with white, pink, and crimson, resembling some kinds of Coleus. The variegation is constant, continuing all summer, but becoming darker towards fall. \$1.50, \$2, \$3, according to size.

Andromeda Mariana.

(Stagger Bush.)

We believe *A. Mariana* is the finest flowered of the Andromedas. The individual flowers are long and tubular, of nearly even size at each end. They are of a peculiar waxy white that is very pleasing ; the wood and foliage are both peculiar, and in autumn the leaves turn a deep red and remain on until severe weather. Though not new, this shrub has always been scarce and difficult to procure, and is seldom seen in gardens. We have secured a fine stock of healthy young plants, and offer them at the low price of 25 cents each ; \$2.50 per dozen.

Clethra Alnifolia.

(Sweet Pepper Bush.)

A very desirable dense-growing shrub, with dark green foliage and showy upright spikes of creamy white, intensely fragrant flowers, continuing in bloom a long time. The season of bloom is later than most



CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.



ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.

This desirable and rare shrub is described as follows by Professor Sargent: "Eleagnus Longipes is a low shrub in cultivation, only a few feet in height, although it is said to become a small tree sometimes in Japan. The branches are angular, and covered with small rusty brown scales. The leaves are somewhat coriaceous, oval oblong, contracted into a rather blunt point, smooth and dark-green above, and covered on the lower surface with a dense silvery-white pubescence. The small yellow flowers are solitary, or, more rarely, two or three together, and borne on long, slender peduncles. They are inconspicuous, but the fruit, which appears in our illustration, is exceedingly ornamental. It ripens in July, and is oblong, half an inch or more long, bright red, and covered with minute white dots. This plant may well be grown for the beauty of its fruit alone, which, moreover, is juicy and edible, with a sharp, rather pungent, agreeable flavor. Both the size and the flavor can doubtless be improved by careful selection, and it is quite within the range of possibility that it may become a highly esteemed and popular dessert and culinary fruit. To some persons, even in its present state, the flavor is far preferable to that of the currant or the gooseberry. The plants are very productive, as our illustration shows, and they are easily raised and perfectly hardy. They possess, moreover, the merit of carrying their leaves bright and fresh well into the winter." 75 cents.

Shrubs.

Amygdalus Communis Albo Pleno (Double White Almond). Medium size, habit like that of the Peach. One of the most beautiful early flowering shrubs. 50 cents.

Amygdalus Rubro Pleno (Red Flowering Almond). A variety with bright rose-colored flowers. 50 cents.

Andromeda Catesbœi. Long recurving branches; fine ovate lanceolate leaves, tinged with a brownish shade in fall; white, slightly sweet-scented flowers in spring. The most striking of our native evergreen shrubs, and well worth cultivating for its handsome foliage alone. 50 cents and 75 cents.

Andromeda Polifolia. Dwarf habit; flowers urn-shaped, nearly globular, white, wax-like, and persistent. Blooms in May. 75 cents.

Azalea Arborescens. A large and spreading azalea, often growing eight to twelve feet high, with handsome dark-green foliage, and producing great white and rose-tinted blossoms late in summer, when other azaleas are out of bloom, thus lengthening out the season of this delightful family of flowering shrubs. It is hardy at twenty below zero, and easy to cultivate in ordinary soil. One of the most desirable of all the species, from the high mountains of North Carolina. Highly fragrant. 50 cents.

[Continued on next page.]

[Shrubs—Concluded.]

Berberis Thunbergii. Is one of the most pleasing foliage plants to be found; round shrub with drooping branches, and thick fronds of roundish leaves, turning crimson in the fall, making it very distinct. For a low, ornamental hedge I know nothing equal to it, and for the use of landscape gardeners its value is sure to be appreciated. Large, bushy plants. 50 cents.

Caragana Arborescens (Chinese Pea Tree). A strong-growing shrub—or, in good soils, a low, erect tree; racemes of yellow, pea-like blossoms; handsome acacia-like foliage. 75 cents each.

Cornus Sibirica. Bright red stems and branches. A handsome shrub in all seasons, and remarkably so in winter. 50 cents each.

Corchorus Japonica Flore Pleno. Double yellow flowers produced freely in summer, branches green, effective in winter. 35 cents each.

Corchorus Japonica, or Kerria (Globe Flower). Small shrub, leaves small and pointed, with abundant yellow flowers in June. 35 cents each.

Cornus Sibirica Variegata Spathii. One of the finest variegated shrubs in cultivation. The leaves are broadly margined with pale yellow; branches red. 75 cents.

Hippophaë Rhamnoides (Sea Buckthorn). Strong-growing, somewhat irregularly shaped bush, foliage small and of a curious grey-green color. Very hardy, and effective on the seashore. 50 cents each.

Hydrangea Quercifolia (Oak Leaf Hydrangea). This is one of the handsomest foliage plants we have, and is perfectly hardy. Its leaves are of the size and shape of Red Oak leaves, with the under side covered with a white woolly substance. 50 cents.

Mahonia Japonica. Evergreen; large, glossy leaves; flowers yellow, in May. A robust grower and very distinct. 75 cents each.

Myrica Cerifera (Candleberry). Low, almost evergreen, shrub;

fine dentated leaves; white berries in autumn. Will grow on poor sandy soils. 35 cents.

Pavia Macrostachia (Long-Racemed Pavia). Dwarf; very spreading, with numerous upright spikes of white flowers in July. Very ornamental. 50 cents.

Rhodora Canadensis. A handsome native shrub; flowers pink-purple, before the leaves in May. 50 cents.

Spiræa Ariæfolia. Medium-sized, delicate, diminutive foliage; graceful white flowers in June. Does best in shaded places; one of the rarest and most beautiful of Spiræas. 50 cents.

Spiræa Van Houttei. An upright-growing shrub, with graceful, slender branches and bright-green foliage rather curiously lobed. The flowers, of pure white, are in great clusters, and form cylindrical plumes nearly two feet long. It is one of the hardiest of shrubs, and by reason of its free blooming habit, presents a magnificent appearance when in bloom. 35 cents.

Spiræa Fontenaysii. Vigorous and free bloomer, large panicles of greenish-white flowers; latter end of June. 35 cents each.

Spiræa Fortuneii. Japan. Rich, attractive flowers; rose-colored flowers in June. 35 cents.

Spiræa Reevesiana. A graceful, slightly drooping species, covered in May with abundant white flowers. One of the oldest and best spiræas. 35 cts. each.

Spiræa Salicifolia Paniculata Alba. Good grower, irregular, upright form; narrow willow-like leaves; white flowers in July. 35 cents each.

Styrax Japonica. Japan. Low-growing shrub or dwarf tree; small dogwood-like leaves and smooth bark; branches horizontal and very picturesque in appearance. Flowers small, white, and bell-like in shape, hanging along the branches on long pedicels. 75 cents.

Evergreens.

Abies Alba (White Spruce). Compact pyramidal form; moderate growth; foliage silver-grey. Suited to the seashore. More symmetrical than the Norway Spruce. 75 cents and \$1.

Abies Inverta (Inverted Spruce). Moderate growth, erect habit branches drooping, and occasionally throwing out eccentric growths; dark-green foliage. Excellent for small places. \$1 and \$1.50 each.

Abies Balsamea (Balsam Fir). A very erect, regular, pyramidal tree, with dark-green sombre foliage. Grows rapidly and is very hardy. 50 cents to \$1.

Abies Douglasii Pendula. A weeping form of the well-known Douglas Spruce. \$1 each.

Abies Menziesii (Menzies' Spruce). Slow but large growth; pyramidal; thickly branched and silvery in appearance; stiff, prickly leaves. \$1 each.

Abies Doumsettii (Doumsett's Spruce). Slow growth, very densely branched. A fine evergreen for small places. \$1 each.

Cedrus Atlantica (Mt. Atlas Cedar). Vigorous, pyramidal, open and airy while in vigor; light silvery foliage; shorter and denser than that of the Cedar of Lebanon; very thick on the upper sides of the branches. Hardy, and a very noble tree. \$1 each.

Pinus Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). A handsome and distinct European species, of compact conical form; foliage short and silvery; grows slowly when young. \$1, \$2, and \$3.

Pinus Excelsa (Lofty Bhotan Pine). A native of the mountains of Northern India. A graceful and elegant tree, with drooping, silvery foliage, resembling that of the White Pine, but longer and more pendulous; hardy and vigorous. \$1.50 and \$2.

Pinus Strobus (White or Weymouth Pine). The most ornamental of all our native Pines. Foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest light sandy soil; very valuable. 50 cents and \$1.

Taxus Dovastoni Pendula (Dovaston's Weeping Yew). Long, dark foliage and very pendulous branches. Trained to a single stem it makes a very effective weeping tree. \$1 each.

During the year the following Catalogues and Price Lists will be issued by us, and can be had about the dates mentioned, without charge and without application by those who purchased from us last season, and by others sending stamps for postage.

January 1st, our book, "A Few Flowers Worthy of General Culture," which is sent to our customers of the preceding year, without application, free; to others the price is 25 cents, which amount will be allowed on their first order of \$2 or more.

At the same date, Catalogue of Trees, Shrubs and Seeds.

February 1st, Wholesale List of Hardy Plants, Bulbs, etc.

July 1st, Descriptive Price List of Strawberries.

September 1st, Fall Garden Work and Catalogue of Dutch Bulbs, etc.

B. A. ELLIOTT CO.

54 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Hedge Plants.

Osage Orange.	
One year old	\$5 per thousand
Two years old	6 per thousand
Honey Locust.	
One year old	\$5 per thousand
Two years old	6 per thousand
This and the preceding are the best for defensible hedges and for turning cattle.	
California Privet.	
Very ornamental and nearly evergreen. Two to two and a half feet	
	\$12 per hundred
Norway Spruce.	
18 to 24 inches	\$15 per hundred

Purple Berberry.	
Handsome violet-purple foliage. Twelve to fifteen inches	
	\$12 per hundred
Spiræa Van Houttei.	
Large white flowers; a splendid variety	
	\$12 per hundred
Large plants	
	18 per hundred
American Arbor Vitæ.	
18 inches	\$10 per hundred
2½ to 3 feet	20 per hundred
Hemlock Spruce.	
15 to 18 inches	\$15 per hundred
18 to 24 inches	18 per hundred
2½ feet	25 per hundred

All of these evergreens for hedges have been frequently transplanted and have masses of fibrous roots. Having been sheared, they are stocky and bushy, in the very best condition for transplanting.

The New Gladiolus "Snow White."

The merits of this Gladiolus are too well known to need the use of any superfluous adjectives on our part. The following points of merit have established themselves as facts during the six years we have grown this variety on our place—no one year ever having developed a single exception. We stake our reputation on the following: It is the best white Gladiolus ever grown. The flowers are well formed, and have a paper whiteness we have never seen in any other sort. The flowers are of exceptional substance, lasting a remarkable length of time when cut. Every flower on the spike can be used individually for cut flower work. The spikes are of good size, set solidly and perfectly with the florets from bottom to top. The petals are gracefully recurved, and, in many cases, beautifully crisped. Under ordinary circumstances nearly the entire flower is a perfect paper white with a slight cream shade on lower half of the lower petal. A faint line of purple extends about half way through the lower petal. For withstanding dews, rains, and hot sunshine without changing color, we have never seen its equal. It is not good one week and stained with pink and purple the next, like all the other light-colored Gladioli we have ever seen. It comes just the same each year, and week after week. I have seen a field in August under the most trying blazing sun appear almost like a field of snow. When planted late, and the nights become very cool, I have seen it streaked with pink more than at any other time; even then, if the spikes are cut and placed in water when the four lower flowers are open, no trace of pink will appear. If at any season of the year the spikes are cut when the first two or four lower flowers open, and are allowed to develop in water, it is positively snow white. It is a good grower; bulbs healthy and strong, and in very many cases produces three spikes and three bulbs from one. To get the largest flowers and spike, cut off all but one spike. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Cacti.

These curious plants have of late become so popular that we have concluded to offer a selection of the best varieties to our customers. They require very little care as to watering, and will grow in any place, whether garden or conservatory. They are especially suitable for the parlor, where, if planted in decorated pots or vases, they will prove an attractive ornament. Some of the varieties have large flowers often measuring half a yard in circumference, while others, though smaller, are of the most brilliant colors imaginable, white, pink, orange, yellow, carmine, scarlet, lilac, etc.

From our extensive collection, which numbers over 200 varieties, we will send 5 rare *cacti*, each one distinct and named, all of blooming size, for \$1; much larger plants for \$2.

10 scarcer varieties for \$2.50.

20 fine Cacti, each distinct, a fine collection, \$5.

50 fine Cacti, a beautiful assortment, \$15.

Pilocereus Senilis. Very curious indeed; covered with long white hair, \$2.

Anhalonium Fisturatum. Most distinct and interesting, as if carved in stone, \$1.

Other still rarer sorts, \$1 to \$5 each.



