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Shady Hill Nursery Co.



*The Burdette Press
 - BOSTON*

**102 STATE ST.,
 BOSTON,
 MASS.**

CATALOGUE OF
 TREES, SHRUBS,
 EVERGREENS AND
 HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

THE LARGEST & MOST
 COMPLETE NURSERY IN
 NEW ENGLAND
 MAIN NURSERIES (300 ACRES)
 SHADY HILL STATION,
 BEDFORD, MASS.

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C S Phillips
N N Va
2-27 1900

Preface to Revised Catalogue.

THE present catalogue will be found to be a marked improvement over any previously issued. Probably not over one half of all the varieties catalogued by a modern nursery are generally cultivated; but we have classified them so carefully that the reader may, without difficulty, turn to any group of trees, shrubs, etc., and ascertain which are the most desirable. We have given in all cases the ultimate height attained in growth, and the time of flowering, besides seeking to give the common English name of subjects where possible.

The enlargement of our Bedford Nursery, which now occupies nearly three hundred acres, enables us confidently to offer the *very best and most extensive collection of ornamental stock in the country, as well as superior New England grown fruit trees, small fruits, etc.*

☞ We warrant all our stock to be free of injurious Scale insects, having had our stock inspected twice each season by State officials, and every precaution taken against scale insects.

Shipments of all orders are made from the Shady Hill Station, Bedford, Mass., and visitors may take trains for this station (which is in the center of our nursery) at the Union Station, Boston, at 8.05, 10.00 A. M., 1.45 P. M.

We cordially invite a visit to this nursery, as it will afford an opportunity to best judge of the extraordinary development of our business and our superior facilities for transacting it.

We grow in quantity every new hardy tree and plant of real value which is introduced from time to time, and offer many valuable novelties not grown by other nurseries; as a critical buyer writes: "I can get from *Shady Hill* collectively, not only the best of old plants, but every meritorious new thing which I fail to find in other nurseries." *We do not send out microscopic plants by mail*, but only strong, well-grown stock, worth its full value when received, and, as experience demonstrates, the only stock which a careful buyer should attempt to plant.

☞ We direct the special attention of owners of large or small estates to our department of landscape work, which will afford them the advantage of plans and suggestions for planting, without the usual serious expense incidental to work of this character. We make a special study of this work, and possess all the facilities for carrying it out successfully. We maintain the largest nursery in New England, and there are few, if any, in the United States which even equal us in the variety and quality of stock grown. We are, consequently, enabled to give our clients the advantage of buying at first hands a superior quality of stock, and at prices below those usually charged.

☞ Parties desiring skillful gardeners will find it advantageous to correspond with us.

Notice to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS will greatly oblige by observing as far as possible the following directions:—

All orders as well as all names and addresses should be written out *legibly* and *in full*, and,

To insure prompt attention orders should be sent in *early*. Early requests receive first attention, and we cannot emphasize too much the practical value of sending orders before the planting season opens.

We make no substitutions in orders unless requested to do so, and in such cases it should be stated to what extent other varieties may be substituted.

We take special care in packing, so as to insure safe delivery in any part of the United States or Canada, and all trees, etc., are carefully labeled. Packing is charged at cost, but no charge is made for delivery of packages at the railroad.

It is requested that explicit directions for marking and shipping packages accompany each order. When it is left to us to choose the mode of conveyance, we will exercise our best judgment. We pack in such a manner that ornamental trees, shrubs, evergreens, and hardy border plants can go safely as freight. *In all cases, the articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped; and if delay or loss occurs, the forwarder alone must be held responsible. While we agree to supply thrifty trees, shrubs, and plants, we do not warrant them after shipment, nor are we responsible for losses resulting from natural causes.*

Parties desiring to have stock forwarded to points west of New York are reminded that we are obliged to prepay the freight charges on all goods shipped west of that city.


All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with a draft on some of the principal cities, or post-office order for the amount.

Our customers are requested to notify us instantly of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, so that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

We issue, first, a general retail Catalogue of hardy Trees, Shrubs, etc. Second, A List of Wholesale Prices for the Trade.

Descriptive and Illustrated Priced Catalogues will be sent free to customers on application.

For the convenience of those who cannot be reached by railroad or express, packages of small articles, not less in amount than \$3.00, will be sent by mail prepaid, such articles to be charged at full retail prices. Trees or plants cannot be sent by mail to Canada on account of Canadian custom laws.

 The spring packing and shipping season usually opens here about the 1st of April, and continues into the month of May. Evergreens may be shipped with safety until the middle of May. In the autumn we usually commence digging and packing the first week in October, and continue until the freezing of the ground, say middle to end of November. *The custom of fall planting is growing more general, and in many cases the results are more satisfactory.* There is more time for careful planting, and in the spring, trees and shrubs, etc., move actively into growth.

Reliable Flower and Vegetable Seeds.

AS we have daily applications from customers all over the United States for seeds of all descriptions, we have arranged to supply both flower and vegetable seeds which we know to be of the very highest quality. So many complaints come to us of poor seeds that we have made sure of the source of our supply, and can fill all orders with only the highest grade.

We can supply the finest strain of Pansy, Phlox, Hollyhock, Sweet Peas, Poppies, Petunias, Verbenas, Japan Morning Glory, and all the various Annuals and Biennials. Also seeds of all the leading and newer varieties of Vegetables.

On application, we will forward a complete Seed Catalogue.

Parties who wish to secure the best results in seed sown will find it to their advantage to correspond with us.

Landscape Work.

PLANTING PLANS.

WE are constantly called upon to give advice on the selection of the proper trees and plants for the planting of ornamental grounds, and for plans for such planting, and we take the greatest pleasure in giving the full benefit of our experience in the way of advice to all who indicate a desire for it, without any charge. If a definite plan is desired we will be pleased to send a thoroughly competent landscape gardener to examine and make a planting plan, with estimate of quantities and cost of stock required, and will also take charge of the delivery and planting of the same when desired. In such cases we put an experienced planter in charge, who will see all details thoroughly carried out according to the plan.

This is the easiest and cheapest way, also, for any one having grounds to be ornamented, to get the full benefit of the practical knowledge of the nurseryman, both as to choice of **WHAT TO PLANT**, and also in the matter of artistic arrangement of the whole, and its actual planting.

Landscape gardening is an art that requires long training, and the practical handling of trees and plants, also, should always be done by those well skilled in this important work, on which, finally, all hope of good results in stocking a fine estate must always depend.

The great extent and variety of our stock enables us to choose the most desirable kinds for a given place, and our long and widely extended experience in supplying and planting estates all over the country enables us to avoid that most fatal of all errors in this work, the use of plants not hardy in the given location.

We cordially invite correspondence on this subject, so interesting to all those who contemplate the planting of small or large grounds, and can further assure them that the total cost of such sensible planting is *far less* than by the common way of buying and planting, as we make *special low prices* to all such clients.

We can refer to hundreds of estates arranged and planted by us.

Hints for Planting and Cultivation.

THE quality of nursery stock is so often unfairly criticized by buyers, from the lack of proper knowledge of its care and planting, that a few points relative to these important matters will be of value to buyers.

Large, overgrown trees are especially liable to die after planting, and in their place medium-sized, vigorous young trees should be chosen. The latter will often outgrow the larger and older trees. This is particularly notable in the Beeches, Tulip Trees, Oaks, Birches, and slower-growing varieties.

As soon as the nursery stock is unpacked, a trench should be dug in the ground and the trees laid in, having their roots covered with moist earth until they can be planted. If this cannot be done, they should remain in the packing material and kept moist until the ground is ready for them. Numerous failures result from an utter disregard of this important rule, and we have known of numerous instances where valuable trees and shrubs were left in the sun and completely ruined before planting, and for which result the nursery is generally held responsible.

Another equally important safeguard is the thorough preparation of the soil for planting. In a shrub border or where beds are to be planted, these should have the soil thoroughly spaded up and old manure well incorporated with the soil. A tree or shrub cannot thrive or start into successful growth where there is not a fair amount of good loam about the roots and where the soil is so meager that it dries out in a short time. Neither can success be hoped for where grass and hard-baked earth is allowed to surround trees or shrubs after planting. An occasional stirring of the top soil will absolutely prevent a newly planted tree or shrub from drying up, even if water is not freely given. In the nursery, thousands of young seedlings are kept alive and in health by stirring the soil with cultivators during the dry seasons, and the value of this practise can be doubly emphasized in private grounds and gardens by keeping the ground open.

Holes for trees and shrubs should be large enough in all cases to allow the roots to be spread out, so that fresh earth can come in contact with them, and in filling in the earth around the roots it should invariably be firmed in so that there shall be no air spaces in the soil. Every tree and shrub should be planted a little deeper than it was planted in the nursery, and it is a wise provision to stake trees firmly in all wind-swept localities. Losses are often prevented by a heavy mulching or covering of manure or other material which is retentive of moisture, and which prevents too rapid evaporation from the soil.

An important requirement which is too often neglected is the close pruning in of the tops of trees and shrubs. The former particularly require this hard pruning, and if done at the time of the planting it is one of the greatest preventatives of loss. Trees which are difficult to transplant are generally saved by being cut in almost to a bare pole, and while not so ornamental at first, they amply repay in their subsequent growth for this rigorous treatment. Soft-wooded, quick-growing trees need not be pruned so severely as the slower-growing and hard-wooded varieties.

All Hybrid Roses should be reduced to four or six buds, and the large per cent. of loss in Rose planting is due to the failure to prune closely.

We cannot but protest against the reckless pruning of shrubbery in the fall. A beautiful spring-blooming shrub is too often sheared into conical or mushroom shape, thus destroying all the wood upon which the flowers are produced, and in a short time the grace and symmetry is entirely destroyed.

No shrub should be pruned until after it has bloomed, and then it should have the old wood reduced, and, if necessary, shortened in somewhat, but to shear it off in a hedge-like way simply ruins it.

In planting Herbaceous Perennials, it is well to mulch the ground around them after planting, and if this is not done, it is important to keep the ground stirred somewhat to prevent it from baking and drying out. The most delicate plant can be kept alive by attention to this necessary requirement.

Ornamental Deciduous Trees.

IN the following list are not only included trees which drop their leaves in winter, but also the deciduous coniferous trees like the Larch, Cypress, etc. To enable planters to select trees with proper judgment as to their ultimate size at maturity, the following letters are used to designate the different sizes:—

- A. Trees which attain a height of 50 ft. and upwards.
- B. Trees which attain a height of 20 to 40 ft.
- C. Trees which attain a height of 10 to 20 ft.

In this list are also included both upright and drooping forms of deciduous trees. The sizes range at prices quoted from 2 to 10 ft., according to their natural growth and strength of habit as well as their rarity. Many new trees are naturally offered in small sizes, but where larger specimens are required, the prices will vary. Where our stock allows it, we have specified the various sizes of each variety we can offer, with prices also given for such sizes.

ACER — Maple.

One of the most widely known class of trees. They are comparatively free of insect pests, and for street and lawn planting are invaluable.

Acer campestre. *English Cork-barked Maple.* B. Of dense, slow growth, round, compact habit, handsome foliage, and peculiar corky bark. Especially adapted to small grounds. 50 to 75 cents.

A. colchicum rubrum or lætum. *Red Colchicum Maple.* C. Japan. Of elegant habit. When young, the wood and foliage is of a brilliant red, the foliage remaining on until late in the fall. It is not reliably hardy in New England when young. 75 cents.

A. dasycarpum or eriocarpum. *White or Silver-leaved Maple.* A. A native species, and the most rapid growing of the maples, a habit which gives it value where immediate shade is required. Foliage light green, with silvery white reverse. It is a graceful tree, hardy, and is used largely for street planting, or in locations where a rapidly spreading tree is needed. 5 to 6 ft., 35 cents. 9 to 10 ft., 50 cents.

A. var. crispum. *Crisp-leaved Silver Maple.* B. Foliage is deeply cut and crimped, and in appearance is quite different from anything in this class. 75 cents.

A. var. heterophyllum laciniatum. *Cut-leaved Silver Maple.* A. A luxuriant grower, handsomely cut or dissected leaves, which are extremely variable in form, some being only slightly lobed and others deeply cleft and lacinated. It differs from Wier's in being of upright habit. \$1.00.

A. d. var. Wierii laciniatum. *Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple.* A. One of the most rapid and graceful growing of weeping trees, forming beautiful specimens in a short time. Its foliage is deeply cut, and is borne upon long recurving, pendulous branches. Can be pruned severely. 5 ft., 50 cents. 8 ft., 75 cents.

A. Monspessulanum. *Montpelier Maple.* C. Native of Central Europe; forms a handsome small tree with rounded head, leaves small, palmately three lobed. \$1.00.

A. var. negundo. *Ash-leaved Maple, or Box Elder.* A. Growth rapid, especially while young; form irregular and spreading foliage, smaller than some other maples, and light green, bark greenish yellow on young wood, easily transplanted, and does well on dry soil. A good shade tree, attractive, and, if pruned, valuable. 50 cents.

A. var. negundo foliis marginatis aureis. C. Variety finely bordered with yellow, and quite hardy. A very striking tree where constant color is desired. Dwarf in habit. The white-leaved variety of this maple is not reliably hardy. \$1.00 to \$1.50.

A. Pennsylvanicum. *Striped-barked Maple.* B. Moose wood. A charming, low-growing native tree. Its bark is striped with green and white, and in winter it is a little gem among other trees. Foliage broad and effective. 50 to 75 cents.

A. platanoides. *Norway Maple.* A. Native of Europe. A large spreading tree with a rounder, more compact form than the Sugar Maple. Foliage darker than that of the Sugar Maple, which does not take on the brilliant fall tints of the latter. It is a very hardy, vigorous tree, and the best of all maples for seashore planting, and one of the best for street purposes. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cents. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cents.

A. var. cucullatum. *Curled-leaved Norway Maple.* B. A cut-leaved, curly variety of the above, with a novel and distinct aspect. \$1.00.

A. var. digitatum foliis aureo marginatis. C. A promising variety of recent introduction with gold-margined leaves. \$1.00.

A. var. dissectum. *Cut-leaved Norway Maple.* C. Compact in habit, with dark-green foliage, regularly and deeply cut, so as almost to divide the leaf into three parts. One of the best of the cut-leaved varieties; rare. \$1.00.

A. var. laciniatum. *Cut-leaved or Eagle's Claw Norway Maple.* C. A curious variety of the Norway, with deeply lobed and sharp-pointed leaves, in form resembling an eagle's claw. It is difficult to propagate, and scarce. \$1.00.

A. var. Lorbergii. *Lorberg's Norway Maple.* C. A fine variety, with deeply cut foliage. The growth is more vigorous than *dissectum*. \$1.00.

A. var. Reitenbachi. *Reitenbach's Norway Maple.* B. An excellent and striking variety, with dark purple leaves, which retain their color through the season. \$1.00.

A. var. Schwedlerii. *Schwedler's Norway Maple.* B. The early foliage of this variety is a bright crimson, fading to purplish-green. Later fall growth takes on the brilliant tints of the spring, thus contrasting finely with the older foliage. It is very valuable, where it is grouped with other trees, and is always noticeable. \$1.00 to \$1.50.

A. platanoides "Geneva." B. This is a new crimson-foliaged Norway Maple which combines the best qualities of the two sorts of colored Norway Maples, *Reitenbachi* and *Schwedleri*.

It comes out rich crimson purple in spring, and holds its remarkable color all summer, which the older sorts do not. A really grand novelty. \$1.50.

A. pseudo platanus. *European Sycamore Maple.* B. A rapid-growing tree, with large leaves and smooth bark, and masses of seed vessels. This maple at times will winter-kill badly, when young, in New England. 50 cents.

A. p. p. var. purpurea. *Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple.* B. Of vigorous habit. The under side of the leaves are finely colored purple, the opposite side being deep green. The contrast when the leaves move in the wind is striking. 75 cents.

A. p. p. var. Prince Handjery. A dwarf form, with long green leaves tinted with clear rose. \$1.00.

A. p. p. var. Simon Louis Freres. A finely variegated form of the Sycamore. Foliage clearly marked with white. Leaf stalks red. Quite distinct. \$1.00.

A. p. p. var. Leopoldii. *Leopold's Sugar Maple.* Leaves partly white and partly yellow streaked. A very choice variety. \$1.00.

A. p. p. var. tricolor. *Tricolor-leaved Sycamore Maple.* B. Another choice variety of the European Sycamore. Leaves distinctly marked with white, red, and green, retaining their variegation all summer. One of the finest variegated-leaved trees. \$1.00.

A. var. Worleii. *Worle's Golden-leaved Sycamore Maple.* B. In spring the foliage is of a golden-yellow color, which changes to a duller shade as the season advances. The young growth continues brilliant throughout the summer. A valuable and effective variety for grouping with purple-leaved trees. \$1.00.

[NOTE.—While all the above forms of the Sycamore are quite distinct and valuable where variegation is desired, they require sheltered, warm positions.]

A. rubrum. *Red or Scarlet Maple, Red-bud Maple.* B. A native tree doing well in damp positions, and conspicuous in spring for its masses of red blossoms, and in the fall for its glowing crimson foliage. 5 ft., 50 cents. 8 ft., \$1.25.

A. var. fulgens. C. A dwarf variety of the Scarlet forming a very conspicuous round head. Flowers bright red. \$1.00.

A. saccharinum. *Sugar or Rock Maple.* A. Next to the Silver Maple, the most rapid growing of the family. It is pyramidal in habit, and probably the most generally used of all shade trees. Its autumn tints are familiar to all. 4 to 5 ft., 35 cents. 8 ft., 50 cents. 9 to 10 ft., 75 cents. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00.

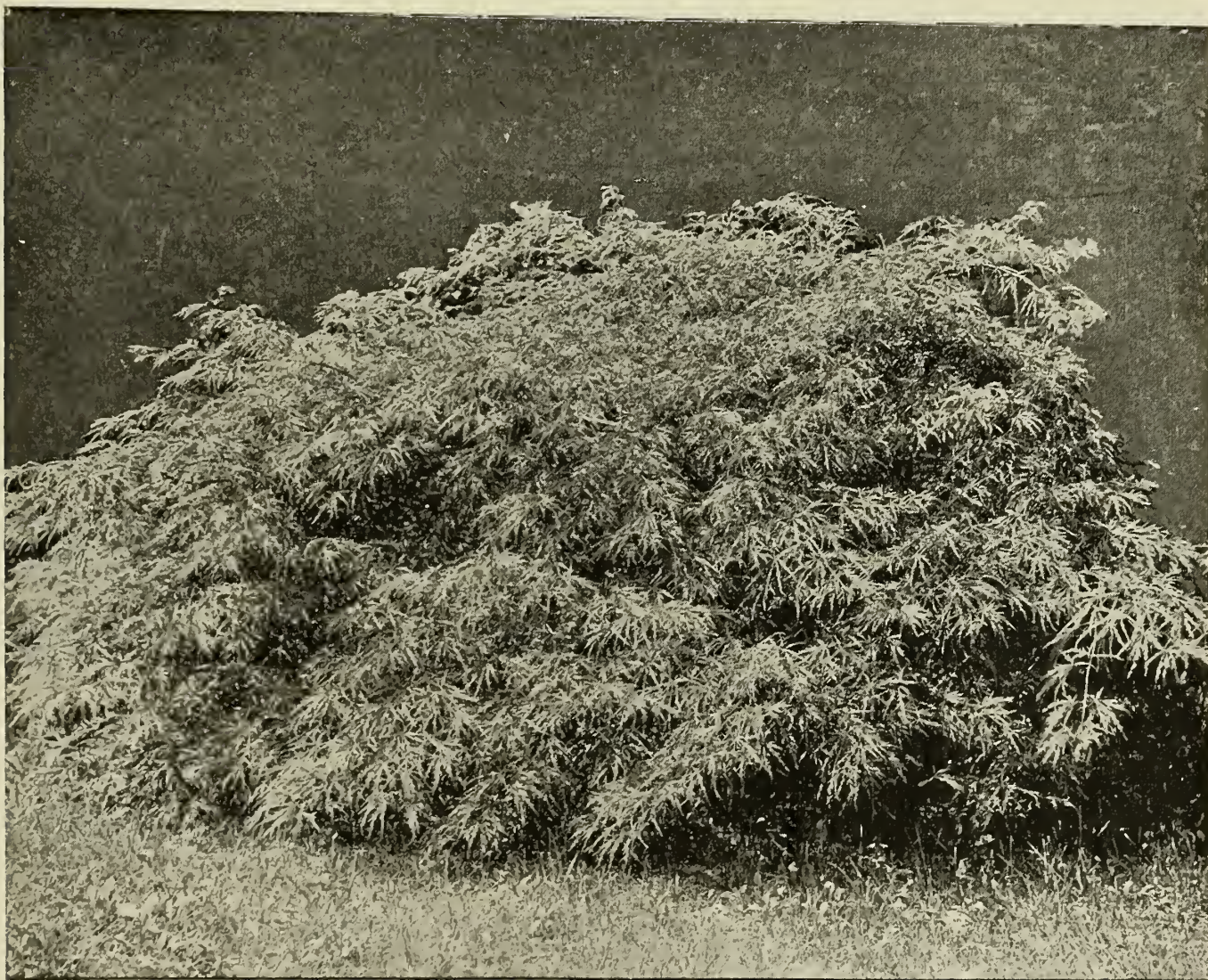
A. var. nigrum. *Black Rock Maple.* A. Broader, heavier foliage than the Sugar Maple. 75 cents.

A. spicatum. *Mountain Maple.* B. A very attractive native species. Leaves rough and broad, low habit. Twigs deep red with conspicuous clusters of pendulous, greenish-yellow flowers. Adapted to lawn culture only. 75 cents.

A. tartaricum. *Tartarian M.* B. Shrubby growth, irregular rounded form; light-colored small leaves; bark smooth and light colored; hardy and easily transplanted. A rare and valuable, though neglected tree. 75 cents.

A. var. ginnala. C. An exquisite miniature maple from Siberia, with deeply notched leaves, which take on the most gorgeous colors in October, orange, crimson, and ebony black. A fit companion to the Japan Maples. 3 ft., 75 cents. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00.

JAPANESE MAPLES.



JAPANESE MAPLES.

These low-growing, shrub-like trees are general favorites on account of their dense, compact, and withal graceful growth, and their brilliant foliage, which retains its color during most of the summer. *Acer palmatum aureum* has intense yellow foliage and is reliably hardy. This, with *Atropurpureum* and its form with dissected foliage, are the hardiest of the many varieties catalogued. We have found all the other varieties liable to be winter-killed in New England. The accompanying cut is that of a fine specimen of *Atropurpureum dissectum*.

A. polymorphum. *Japan Maple.* C. This is a large-growing shrub with small, deeply lobed leaves of a coppery green. It is the parent form of many of the beautiful "Japanese Maples" in cultivation. For planting as a single tree on the lawn it is most desirable, its feathery green leaves making its appearance distinct from that of any other tree. 12 to 18 ins., 50 cents. 18 to 24 ins., 75 cents. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.00. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

A. pol. palmatum. C. A strong-growing variety with broad, light-green foliage. 18 to 24 ins., \$1.50.

A. pol. palmatum aureum. C. Very dwarf and compact, and one of the hardiest and best. Foliage broad, and, a large part of summer, a vivid golden yellow. 18 ins., \$1.00. 16 to 24 ins., \$1.50.

A. pol. var. atropurpureum. *Blood-leaved Japan Maple.* C. This is the most popular of all the kinds, with beautiful foliage of blood-red color. Besides that it is pretty all through the season, and is particularly fine when its foliage is fully expanded in early spring. It is generally used for planting in groups to obtain a mass of crimson color, but can be used equally as well as a single specimen. One plant by mail postpaid for 50 cents; large for \$1.00. 8 to 12 ins., 50 cents. 12 to 18 ins., \$1.00. 18 to 24 ins., \$1.25. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50. 3 ft. Bushy specimens, \$2.00.

A. pol. var. dissectum. *Cut-leaved Japan Maple.* C. A hardy variety with green, fern-like foliage, and drooping, twisted habit. A fine form, of low growth. \$1.50.

A. pol. var. dissectum atropurpureum. *Cut-leaved Purple Japanese Maple.* Similar in habit to the above. Branchlets crimson; leaves deeply and finely cut into shred-like divisions, of a blood-red color when young, changing to a deep, dark purple. A choice and ornamental variety. 12 ins., 75 cents. 2 ft., \$1.25. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

A. pol. var. roseo pictis. *Cut-leaved variegated Japan Maple.* C. Dwarf; most delicately formed of all; foliage deeply and finely cut like lace; young growth marked with white, yellow, rose, and green variegations. \$2.00.

[NOTE. — There are a large number of other Japan Maples, but in this climate we have found only those named above to be reliable and worthy of the expense incurred in purchasing them.]

ÆSCULUS — Horse Chestnut.

A class of trees valued for their showy flowers and good foliage. They require strong soil for successful growth.

Æ. glabra. *Ohio Buckeye.* A. Leaves smooth, flowers yellow, blooms in May. Grows rapidly and forms a large spreading tree. 50 cents.

Æ. Hippocastanum. *The European or White-flowering Horse Chestnut.* A. Our well-known horse chestnut, of large growth in deep soil, flowering in May. Possibly its one fault is the litter caused by its falling leaves in autumn. It has no insect enemies. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cents. 6 to 7 ft., 75 cents. 8 ft., \$1.25.

Æ. var. alba flore pleno. *Double White-flowered Horse Chestnut.* A. A superb variety bearing no fruit, but conspicuous for its upright panicles of double white and pink flowers, larger than the type. 50 cents to \$1.00.

Æ. var. Memmingerii. *Memminger's Horse Chestnut.* B. A variety with the leaves dotted or sprinkled with white. The effect thus produced is very novel. Compact growth, and very desirable for the lawn. \$1.00.

Æ. H. var. rubicunda. *Red-flowered Horse Chestnut.* B. A choice and exceedingly valuable tree of round, compact growth. The flowers are deep red, showing well against very dark foliage. Valuable as a lawn tree, where it is highly ornamental. It blooms later than the common form. \$1.00.

Æ. rubicunda Briotii. An improved form of the preceding, with more brilliant flowers than any variety known. \$1.50.

Æ. var. rubicunda pendula. A weeping form quite rare and novel. Hardy and vigorous in habit. \$1.50.

Æ. var. foliis aureo variegatis. *Golden Variegated Horse Chestnut.* B. Foliage with bright golden-yellow variegation. \$1.00.

Æ. umbraculifera. C. Of pyramidal compact habit; a moderate grower. \$1.00.
For Smooth-fruited Horse Chestnut, see *Pavia*.

AILANTHUS — Tree of Heaven.

A. glandulosa. A. From Japan. A rapid-growing tree, with feathery tropical foliage. Does well on poor soil, and thrives in cities, where it is often used. 50 cents.

ALNUS — Alder.

These thrive in moist locations and are of rapid growth. All of them bear showy catkins which are ornamental and distinct.

A. firma. B. A distinct species from Japan. Foliage resembles the cherry, being glossy and ornamental. 50 cents.

A. glutinosa. *European or Common Alder.* B. A rapid grower and thrives in damp soils. 50 cents.

A. var. laciniata. *Cut-leaved Alder.* B. From Northern France. Excellent as an individual specimen. Of pyramidal habit, bearing dark, deeply lacinated foliage. Vigorous and hardy. 75 cents.

A. var. incana. *Black or Speckled Alder.* C. Oval, dark-green foliage. Will grow on dry soils. 50 cents.

A. var. incana laciniata. B. A rare form of the preceding, with cut-leaved foliage. 75 cents.

AMELANCHIER — Mespilus.

Low-growing trees, bearing showy white flowers in the spring. Useful for grouping with tall shrubs for landscape effects.

A. Botryapium. *Shad Bush.* B. An excellent native species, bearing showy white flowers in profusion, which are succeeded by small purplish fruit of a pleasant flavor. One of the most desirable early flowering trees. 50 cents.

A. var. spicata. *Snowy Mespilus.* C. A variety with large white flowers in early spring. Valuable as a small lawn tree, and one of the best. 50 cents.

A. var. alnifolia. C. A very dwarf form of *Botryapium*, flowering and fruiting when 2 ft. high. 35 cents.

AMYGDALUS — Almond.

A. communis flore roseo pleno. *Large, Double-flowering Almond.* C. A hardy, beautiful tree, filled in May with double rose-colored blossoms, like miniature roses. 50 cents.

A. communis striata. *Striped-bark Almond.* D. An ornamental variety, with bark and foliage yellow striped.

A. Davidiana. C. Among the earliest to flower in spring, when it is a cloud of pink blossoms. 50 cents.

For Dwarf varieties, see *Prunus*, in "Ornamental Shrubs."

ACANTHOPANAX — Aralia.

A. ricinifolium. B. Formerly known as *Aralia Maximowiczii*. A new Aralia-like tree, with immense leaves, in shape like the castor-oil bean plant. It makes an upright tree 20 ft. high, and for sub-tropical effect is invaluable; very hardy and desirable. \$1.00.

ARALIA — Angelica Tree.

In soils not too wet, all of the Aralias thrive. Their large, finely cut foliage and immense clusters of white flowers and seed vessels give them great value where sub-tropical effects are required.

A. Japonica. C. A dwarf spreading tree with prickly stems and large tripinnate leaves, crowned by immense clusters of white flowers. The showiest of the family. 75 cents.

A. pentaphylla. (See *Shrubs*.)

A. spinosa. *Hercules Club.* Vigorous in growth, making a large clump from suckers freely produced. In August it bears great clusters of white flowers. It is used for tropical effects in conjunction with other shrubs and low trees. 50 cents.

BETULA — Birch.

One of the most graceful members of the great family of trees. All are attractive, whether the upright or

weeping forms. The shades of bark, outline of foliage, and contour of trunk and limbs, are so varied and ornamental that they are generally used for ornamental planting. They thrive on poor soil and in exposed situations.

B. alba. *European White Weeping Birch.* A. Of rapid growth, with spray-like branches. Its white bark is effective in winter. Worthy of general planting. 4 to 5 ft., 35 cents. 8 ft., 75 cents.

B. var. alba aurea. B. A striking novelty, and one of value, especially in combination with other birches, the leaves being a constant yellow during the season. Habit is similar to the white variety, and, associated with the purple and white forms, it is of decided value. Rare and new. \$1.50.

B. var. fastigiata. *Pyramidal Birch.* B. In growth fastigiate, like the poplar, where a small column-shaped tree is needed, it is of value; a vigorous and excellent grower, bark white. \$1.00.

B. var. pendula laciniata. *Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.* A. One of the best-known trees in cultivation. Of tall, slender growth, with finely cut foliage borne upon drooping branches almost perpendicular in habit; few trees have more good qualities. As it grows in height the bark becomes silvery white. It is indispensable for planting upon lawns, and can be used effectively in closer proximity to residences than more spreading trees. 75 cents to \$1.00.

B. var. pendula Youngii. *Young's Weeping Birch.* C. In habit, closely resembling the Weeping Beech. Its leaves, as well as all its branches, bend towards the ground. A most effective tree as a single specimen. \$1.00 to \$1.50.

B. var. pendula elegans. A picturesque tree of more slender habit than any of the preceding varieties. \$1.00.

B. var. atropurpurea. *Purple-leaved Birch.* B. A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the birches, and having purple foliage, combining favorably with the other birches. 75 cents.

B. var. pubescens. *Hoary-leaved Birch.* Leaves small and roundish. 75 cents.

B. var. urticæfolia. *Nettle-leaved Birch.* Distinct, small leaves, deeply cut. 75 cents.

B. lenta. *Sweet or Black Birch.* A. Of large, well-shaped growth, with dark-brown spicy bark and broad foliage. 75 cents.

B. lutea. *Yellow Birch.* A. Somewhat like *lenta*, but with yellow bark, which peels off in layers. The young stems have a spicy taste and odor. 75 cents.

B. Maxomowiczii. B. A novelty from Japan of recent introduction, growing 80 ft. The leaves are 5 to 6 ins. long, oval shaped, dark on the upper side and yellowish green underneath. It is one of the most distinct of all the birches. \$1.50.

B. nigra or rubra. *Red Birch.* B. A splendid tree and most unique, especially for its shaggy layers of buff-colored bark, which are constantly peeling off. The younger branches are a deep brownish red. Habit broadly pyramidal and foliage glossy. 50 to 75 cents.

B. nana. *Dwarf Birch.* C. A bushy, shrubby tree attaining about 12 ft. Wood downy, with sharp connate leaves. A pretty miniature tree. \$1.00.

B. papyracea. *Canoe or Paper Birch.* A. Of strong, upright growth. Foliage broad, the bark assuming a silvery white tint when very young. One of the best for ornamental or shade purposes. 75 cents to \$1.00.

B. populifolia. *American Gray or Poplar Birch.* B. Our native birch, common along every roadside, where its white bark gives it prominence. A picturesque tree. 50 cents.

B. pumila. C. A low bush form from the West, of peculiar growth. 75 cents.

CARPINUS — Hornbeam.

C. Americana. *American Hornbeam.* B. Our native species, very similar in growth to the beech, but inclined to grow in shrub form, and useful, therefore, as a hedge. Does well in any soil. 50 cents.

C. betulus. *European Horse Beech.* A very slow grower to 12 to 15 ft. Foliage thick and well adapted for making a dense hedge. The best of the family. 50 cents.

CARYA — Hickory.

For timber purposes Hickories are among the most valuable of our trees. The large size to which all grow makes them valuable park trees. Being difficult to transplant when large, *only small trees should be planted, and closely pruned.*

C. alba. *Shell Bark or Shag Bark Hickory.* The most valuable of the family. Nuts whiter and shell thinner than any others. 50 cents.

C. olivæformis. *Pecan Nut.* C. Well known, but seldom successful in New England. A hard tree to transplant. 50 cents.

C. amara, the *Bitternut Hickory*, **C. microcarpa,** the *small-fruited Hickory*, **C. sulcata,** the *large-fruited Hickory*, and **C. tomentosa,** the *White Hickory*, are all native forms, but in no way superior to **C. alba**, and in regard to fruit, not so good.

CASTANEA — Chestnut.

Most of this family are broad, stately trees, our native sweet chestnut being especially valuable for timber and fruit. The new Japan and Hybrid varieties promise great value, as they bear immense nuts when but a few years old, and are now largely planted for this reason.

C. Americana. *American Chestnut.* A. This fine native tree is a rapid grower, and its nuts are sweeter than those of any other variety known. It should be closely pruned when transplanted. 50 cents. 8 ft., \$1.00.

C. pumila. *Chinquapin Chestnut.* C. Of shrub-like form, bearing small black-shelled sweet nuts; very desirable for general planting. 50 cents.

C. Japonica. *Japan Chestnut.* C. This variety makes a tree about 30 ft. high, but bears when five years old. The nuts are three times larger than the American variety, but not so sweet, yet superior to the Spanish nut. We have seen nuts borne on trees not over 7 ft. tall. It is a highly ornamental tree. 75 cents to \$1.00.

C. vesca. *Sweet or Spanish Chestnut.* C. Not entirely hardy in this latitude, severe winters cutting it to the ground. We do not consider it desirable for this reason. 50 cents.

HYBRID SWEET CHESTNUTS.

Paragon. C. Undoubtedly the best chestnut grown, but yet scarce. Large plantations of it are being established, as a source of profit. It bears perfect nuts when but three years old, and the nuts are as large across as a silver half dollar. It is also hardy and vigorous, and the fruit sweet and of the best quality. \$1.25.

Numbo. C. A fine variety, bearing as large, handsome, and as fine flavored nuts as any large chestnut. In favorable seasons, forty of them will measure one quart. Young trees often commence bearing in two or three years after grafting. The foliage is highly ornamental, as it is very long, broad, and glossy, which renders the tree an object of interest at all times. \$1.00.

Early Reliance. C. Another large fruiting variety, bearing when young, and of the highest quality. \$2.00.

CATALPA — Indian Bean.

The Catalpas flower in July, when few trees are in bloom. Their blossoms are large, very showy, and quite fragrant. Leaves large, heart shaped, and yellowish green. They are all effective, tropical-looking lawn trees. An excellent class of ornamental trees with large, heart-shaped, yellowish-green leaves, which present a tropical effect. *Speciosa* and *bignonioides* are the finest flowering varieties. These two varieties thrive on meager soils and in windy locations. *Bungei* and *Kæmpferi* suffer in New England winters. The wood of Catalpas is very durable.

C. bignonioides, syn. C. syringæfolia. B. Native of the South. A showy, rapid-growing, spreading, irregular tree, with pyramidal clusters, a foot long, of white and purple fragrant flowers. Blooms latter part of July, when few trees are in blossom, and, therefore, very desirable. 50 cents.

C. var. aurea variegata. *Golden Catalpa.* B. A medium-sized tree of rapid growth, with leaves of a beautiful golden color in spring and early summer, but later in the season green. 75 cents.

C. var. purpurea. B. Foliage large, dark purple; holds its color well. \$1.00.

C. var. speciosa. A. A variety which is said to have originated in the West. It is finer and hardier than the common, hence better adapted to forest and ornamental planting. Its blossoms open two or three weeks earlier than those of the *bignonioides*. 50 cents.

C. Bungei. D. From China, of dwarf habit, growing only from 3 to 5 ft. high. Foliage large and glossy; a shy bloomer. It is usually grafted on high stems, and winter kills badly here. It can be grown in shrub form. \$1.00.

C. Kämpferi. Japan, 30 to 35 ft. Yellowish-white flowers in June, and smaller foliage. We do not consider it distinct enough for general cultivation. 50 cents.

CEDRELA.

C. Sinensis. B. A tree introduced from China, growing to 40 ft. It resembles the Ailanthus, and great merit for its ornamental, sub-tropical effect is claimed. It bears drooping panicles 2 to 3 ft. long, of white inodorous flowers, in June, and if a good grower will become quite popular. 75 cents.

CELTIS — Nettle Tree.

C. occidentalis. B. A native known as the Hackberry. It is not unlike the elm in appearance, with slender branches and rough bark. It does well in most soils, and its brownish-black berries hang on in profusion all winter. It has value as an ornamental tree. 50 cents.

C. australis. *European Nettle Tree.* Vigorous growth, straight trunk; long, slender, flexible branches with a gray bark spotted with white; leaves dark green, and when young covered with yellow down. An interesting tree. \$1.00.

CERASUS — Cherry.

Few, if any, of this family are not ornamental and interesting; those of larger growth giving the best effect as shade or foliage trees, while most of them are among our choicest flowering subjects. The dwarfed forms, and those especially of weeping habit, are unequaled as single features on the lawn.



THE WEEPING WILD CHERRY.

Cherry. C. A constant bloomer of the Morello type. \$1.00.

C. avium var. flore alba plena. *Large Double-flowering Cherry.* B. Covered in

CERASUS — Wild Forms.

C. padus. *European Bird Cherry.* B. Covered in May with long spikes of white flowers, followed by black berries. Can be grown as a shrub. A pretty ornamental tree. 35 cents.

C. Pennsylvanica. *Wild Red Cherry.* B. Low, bushy tree with red bark and fruit. Profuse in flowering. Valuable for ornament. 50 cents.

C. serotina. *Wild Black Cherry.* B. Bearing strings of white flowers in May, and subsequently black fruit.

C. serotina pendula. C. A weeping form of the above. \$1.25 each. See cut.

CERASUS — Flowering and Weeping Varieties.

C. acida var. semperflorens pendula. *Ever-flowering Weeping*

May with very double blossoms resembling a rose. A fine, round-headed dwarf tree, valuable in any situation. 50 cents.

C. caproniana ranunculiflora. *Ranunculus-like Flowering Cherry.* C. An upright grower, producing large, double white flowers, resembling those of a ranunculus. An important addition. Flowers several days later than the double white. 75 cents.

C. J. var. rosea pendula. *Japan Weeping Rose-flowered Cherry.* C. One of the most interesting and beautiful of weeping trees. It is smothered at blossoming time with its



THE JAPAN ROSE-FLOWERED WEEPING CHERRY.

rose-tinted blooms and always has a graceful and symmetrical habit, besides being favored with handsome foliage, which gives it merit when out of bloom. Especially useful for lawn planting near residences. See cut. \$1.50.

C. Japonica var. rosea. D. An upright form of the double, rose-flowering cherry

from Japan. This is one of the most charming of small flowering trees, and is the variety which is so popular in Japan. The flowers are large and double, and tinted with exquisite shades of rose and pink, freely produced in May. This tree is not unworthy of a place in the choicest collection. \$1.00.

C. Sieboldi rubra plena. 20 to 25 ft. This is one of the best of the double flowering cherries, bearing large flowers, white, tinged with rose. 5 ft., 75 cents.

C. sinensis flore plena. *Chinese Double-flowering Cherry.* 20 to 25 ft. This fine old sort has been in collections for many years. It is much esteemed for its large, double white flowers, which appear in early May. 50 cents.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM.

C. Japonicum. 40 to 50 ft. A new tree from Japan, of remarkable beauty, hardy, vigorous, and rapid growing, reaching the height of 100 ft. in its native country. The leaves are heart shaped, rosy, purple in spring, and silvery beneath. Bark smooth and red. Flowers inconspicuous. One of the finest of Japan trees introduced and worth cultivating. It prefers damp soils. 75 cents to \$1.50.



WEeping DOGWOOD.

CERCIS — Judas Tree, or Red Bud.

C. Canadensis. *American Judas Tree.* B. A choice, low-growing, round-shaped tree. Before the foliage appears the stems are clothed with a profusion of reddish-purple flowers, quite unique in color and appearance. The leaves are heart shaped, with a glossy surface, and the tree in all aspects is one of the very best. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cents. 5 ft., 50 cents. 6 ft., 75 cents.

C. Japonica. C. A Japan variety, but not hardy enough for New England. The flowers are larger than those of *Canadensis*, and the habit similar to that variety. \$1.00.

CLADRASTIS — Yellow Wood.

C. tinctoria, syn. Virgilia lutea. B. Certainly one of the finest of our native trees. The bark resembles that of the American Beech, the growth being clean and smooth. Foliage light green, flowers pea shaped and produced in long, pendulous racemes in June, covering the tree. A very hardy and beautiful variety. 75 cents to \$1.00.

CORNUS — Flowering Dogwood.

C. florida. *White-flowering Dogwood.* B. An American variety of irregular habit, with spreading open top, growing about 25 ft. high. The flowers are begonia shaped, white, and about 3 ins. across, produced in May, followed by scarlet berries and gorgeous autumnal coloring of the leaves. It associates well with other low trees, and is as fine a native tree as can be grown. Does best in a warm location in New England. 50 to 75 cents.

C. florida rubro. *Red-flowering Dogwood.* C. This merits all the favor which has been shown it by the public. The flowers are like *C. florida* except that they are a deep rose color; freely produced. A fit companion to the white form. 75 cents to \$1.00.

C. var. pendula. *Weeping Dogwood.* C. A decidedly weeping form of *Cornus florida*, and a most excellent ornamental tree. Suitable for small grounds. See cut on page 14. \$1.00 each.

CRATÆGUS—Thorn.

Among the small trees, the Thorns are certainly classed as leaders, and grow more popular each year. They are dense and low in habit, showy in flower, and most of them distinguished by masses of brilliant fruit in the fall. They thrive on dry soil.

C. Azarolus. C. A fine form from France. Large foliage and scarlet fruit. Very choice. 75 cents.

C. var. Carrierei. C. A beautiful form, and one of the best. The deep-green, glossy foliage remains late. The flowers are large and white, and the fruit scarlet and the size of a cherry. They cover the tree well into winter. \$1.00.

C. crus-galli. *Cockspur Thorn.* Long thorns, glossy foliage, and bright fruit in autumn. Makes a fine hedge and screen plant. 50 cents. (See *Hedge Plants.*)

C. cordata. *Washington Thorn.* C. Covered with small, bright fruit in clusters. Good foliage and habit. 50 cents.

C. coccinea. *American White Thorn.* C. A variety with large foliage. White flowers in May, succeeded by large scarlet fruit. 50 cents.

C. aria chrysophylla. C. A novelty of much merit, having large golden-yellow leaves quite constantly during the season. We think this will be a marked addition to bright-foliaged trees, especially as it is of compact habit. \$1.50.

C. Douglasii. *Douglas's Thorn.* B. Of handsome pyramidal growth. Leathery, shining leaves, turning to purple in autumn. Fruit dark purple. 75 cents.

C. oxyecantha. *Quick. Common Hawthorn.* C. The English Hedge Thorn, and excellent for this purpose in this country. Pure white flowers. 50 cents. (See *Hedge Plants.*)

C. var. alba plena. *White-flowering Double Thorn.* C. A fine contrast to the double scarlet, or Paul's Thorn. 75 cents to \$1.00.

C. var. coccinea flore pleno. *Double Scarlet Thorn.* C. A tree of fine habit, with rich, luxuriant foliage. Flowers unusually large, much larger than the double red, of a deep-crimson color, with scarlet shade, and very double. A charming variety. \$1.00.

C. var. coccinea flore pleno Paulii. *Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn.* C. The best of the double varieties. The flowers a brilliant carmine. Generally used as a small ornamental tree. 75 cents to \$1.00.

C. var. Gumperii bi-color. *Gumper's English Hawthorn.* D. Flowers white, edged with rose. A charming variety. \$1.00.

C. var. puniceo. *Red, or Superb English Hawthorn.* C. Flowers large, dark red, and very showy. 75 cents.

C. o. var. pyramidalis. *Pyramidal Thorn.* C. Of fine pyramidal habit; a good grower; fine foliage; flowers white, single. \$1.00.

C. tanacetifolia. *Tansy-leaved Thorn.* C. A fine, large, vigorous tree, with beautiful deep green, distinct foliage and yellow fruit. \$1.00.

C. tomentosa. C. A vigorous species with large dark-green foliage; fruit red. \$1.00.

C. pyracantha. (See *Evergreen Shrubs.*)

DIOSPYROS—Persimmon.

D. Virginiana. 30 to 35 ft. The Southern Persimmon is hardy in New England when well established, but young trees are badly winter-killed. 50 cents.

The Japan Persimmon cannot be called hardy enough to warrant its culture here.

DIMORPHANTHUS.

D. Mandshuricus. *Aralia.* 15 to 20 ft. Very like *Aralia spinosa*, but larger. It produces its great panicles of white flowers in July before *A. spinosa*, and is showy and effective for bold planting. 50 cents.

FAGUS — Beech.

The Beeches are famous trees on both continents, not only for their massive form and grand outlines, but their delicate beauty of feathery limb and foliage. There is no tree more beautiful than our native Beech, and it should be more generally planted. All of the other forms have their individual characteristics so strongly marked that not one of them should be overlooked. All require hard pruning when planted, and small sizes are preferable.

F. ferruginea. *American Beech.* A. Good in any situation, but preferring strong soil. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents. 5 ft., \$1.25.

F. sylvatica. *European Beech.* A. Of slower growth than the American, with darker bark and more compact habit. Excellent for screen purposes. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents. 4 ft., 75 cents. 5 ft., \$1.25.

F. var. cristata. *Crested Beech.* B. Inward curling foliage crowded into small, dense tufts. \$1.00.

F. var. heterophylla. *Fern-leaved Beech.* B. A tree of compact elegant habit, at-



FAGUS SYLVATICA VAR. PENDULA — WEEPING BEECH.

taining a large size. Its foliage is finely cut and fern-like, and its young branches are tendrillike in growth. \$1.00 to \$1.50.

F. var. laciniata. *Cut-leaved Beech.* Like the preceding, but with less finely divided foliage. Also a tree of fine habit and appearance. \$1.00 to \$1.50.

F. var. pendula. *Weeping Beech.* A. The cut we print above, of this variety, will

give the reader some impression of the singular vagaries of nature, in producing so marked a departure from natural growth. Nevertheless, a well-grown specimen will profoundly impress one.

As a single specimen on the lawn unhampered by other trees, this is one of the most picturesque objects when in foliage that nature has ever given us. Our cut, made from a photograph from the great specimen at Wellesley, is more than an equivalent for any description. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

F. S. var. cuprea. *Copper Beech.* A. A fine tree, often confounded with the Rivers Purple Beech. Its leaves have not the fine dark purple of the latter, and turn green much sooner. 75 cents to \$1.00.

F. S. var. purpurea Riversii. *Rivers Purple Beech.* A. The finest dark-leaved tree known in cultivation. Of dense, round, symmetrical growth, and forming a magnificent specimen. Its leaves, in good specimens, are almost black, and hold their color through the season. A difficult tree to transplant; should be moved when small, and closely pruned. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cents. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

F. S. var. purpurea pendula. B. A genuine and pronounced weeping form of the Purple Beech. A very rare and beautiful tree, with the same dark foliage and pendulous trailing branches. \$2.00.

F. S. var. tricolor. A variety of the Purple Beech, with a distinct border of vivid rose. A very beautiful variegation, but the hot sun soon burns it. \$2.00.

F. S. quercifolia. C. The dwarf oak-leaved form. Distinct, fine foliage. \$1.50.

FRAXINUS—Ash.

All of these are of rapid growth and are clean, healthy, vigorous trees. They should be more generally planted.

F. alba argentea marginata. B. Of medium growth, with deep-green leaves, elegantly margined with silvery white. 50 cents.

F. Americana. *American White Ash.* A. A well-known native tree. Good in parks, grounds, or streets. 50 cents to \$1.00.

F. var. aucubæfolia. *Aucuba-leaved Ash.* B. A beautiful variety, with gold-blotched leaves. The tree is valuable for grouping with purple-leaved trees. 50 cents.

F. var. Bosci. *Bosc's Ash.* B. Foliage dark and glossy, with woolly brown shoots. \$1.00.

F. var. juglandifolia. *Walnut-leaved Ash.* B. A good native variety, flowering in May. \$1.00.

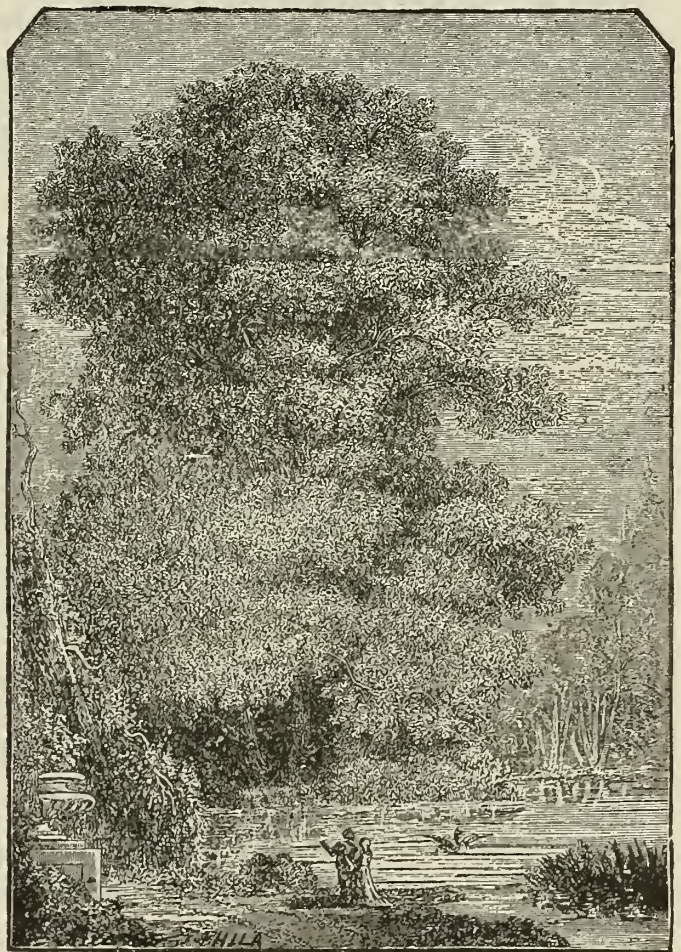
F. excelsior. *English Ash.* B. Of rounder growth, with large green leaves and black buds. Does well on low, damp soil. A good street tree. Requires close pruning. 50 cents to \$1.00.

F. var. atrovirens. (*Crispa.*) *Dwarf Crisp-leaved Ash.* C. Of dwarf form, with dark-green curled foliage. \$1.00.

F. var. aurea. *Golden-barked Ash.* B. A distinct tree at all times, but especially in winter, on account of its yellow bark and twisted branches. \$1.00.

F. var. concavæfolia fol. var. B. A charming variety, of close pyramidal habit. The leaves, at first a rich green, become spotted, and finally turn almost white. \$1.00.

F. var. globosa. *Dwarf Globe-headed Ash.* C. Fine globular growth and small, myrtle-like foliage. \$1.00.



AMERICAN WHITE ASH.

F. var. monophylla. *Single-leaved Ash.* B. Single broad leaves, instead of compound foliage. \$1.00.

F. var. monophylla laciniata. *Single Cut-leaved Ash.* B. A variety with single leaves, having the margins finely cut; distinct and valuable. \$1.00.

F. var. pendula. *Weeping Ash.* B. A well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees. Covers a great space and grows rapidly. \$1.00.

F. var. salicifolia. *Willow-leaved Ash.* B. Long, willowy leaves, and of good habit and rapid growth. \$1.00.

F. var. Oregana. *Oregon Ash.* A. A tree of fine large growth and distinct. \$1.00.

F. ornus. *European Flowering Ash.* C. Dwarfier than most other varieties. In May or June, greenish-white fringe-like flowers are borne in clusters on the ends of the branches. 50 cents to \$1.00.

F. var. sambucifolia. *Black or Water Ash.* B. Small growth and good form. Its leaves are broader than the white ash. \$1.00.

F. var. viridis. *Green Ash.* A Western variety, of dwarfier growth than the white. \$1.00.

GINKGO — See *Salisburia*.

GLEDITSCHIA — Honey Locust.

Very much neglected trees, which should be more generally planted.

G. sinensis inermis. C. Round-headed, elegant form, with no thorns. A valuable tree. \$1.00.

G. var. macrantha. 40 ft. This is a most splendid tree, with bold, branching growth, soon developing into grand specimens. The most novel feature of this tree is its wonderful thorns, which are not numerous, but are from 4 to 6 ins. long, with a hilt of equal proportions. These thorns are a brilliant red, and give to the tree a most striking appearance. We consider this one of the best new trees introduced. \$2.00.

G. var. triacanthos. *Honey Locust.* B. A fast-growing native, with strong thorns and fine foliage. Makes a shapely and fine specimen. Is quite hardy, and ought to be planted more generally. Very useful for hedging. (See *Hedge Plants*.) 50 to 75 cents.

G. var. Bujoti pendula. A most graceful weeping variety. Irregular in outline, and, in consequence, quite attractive. \$1.50.

GLYPTOSTROBUS — Cypress.

(See *Taxodium*.)

GYMNOCLADUS.

G. Canadensis. *Kentucky Coffee Tree.* B. Forming a large, irregular, open specimen, with immense pinnate leaves and few twigs. Foliage bluish green. In June it bears large panicles of green flowers followed by very long pods. Quite desirable. Does well in low, wet places, but requires close pruning when planted. 50 cents to \$1.00.

HALESIA — Silver Bell.

H. tetraptera. *Common Snowdrop Tree.* C. A small native tree, bearing most beautiful bell-shaped flowers, similar to the Snowdrop but much larger. Blooms in May. Grown in shrub form it is exquisite. 50 cents.

H. var. diptera. C. A Southern species of equal beauty, but uncertain as to hardiness here. 75 cents.

H. var. Meehani. C. Quite different from the preceding, the flowers being more numerous and growth smaller. A fine variety. \$1.00.

JUGLANS — Walnut.

J. cinerea. *Butternut.* A. A strong, clean-growing tree, very ornamental and bearing large nuts. Foliage resembles the *Ailanthus*. 50 cents.

J. nigra. *Black Walnut.* A. A majestic tree, growing to great size. Bark rough and dark, and foliage beautiful. It does well on most soil and is a profitable tree to plant. 50 cents.

J. regia and preparturiens are forms of the Madeira Nut, but they are not happy in New England climate, and we do not grow them.

J. regia speciosa or Sieboldi. B. A very hardy and desirable form of the Japan Walnut, closely resembling the English Walnut, and borne in clusters freely produced. Foliage is large and attractive, and the tree forms a low, broad-spreading specimen. We can recommend it highly for many good qualities. 75 cents to \$1.00.

KÆLREUTERIA.

K. paniculata. B. If but for its mass of orange-yellow flowers, which in July cover the tree, this should be grown. It is a small-growing tree from China, with large pinnate leaves. An unusually good lawn tree. 75 cents to \$1.00.

LARIX — Larch.

L. Americana. *Hackmatack.* A. The American Larch, and valued for its rapid growth and early spring foliage. 50 cents.

L. Europæus. *European Larch.* A. Compact in growth, with light green foliage and drooping habit. Valuable as a timber tree. 50 cents.

L. Europæus pendula. *Weeping European Larch.* A picturesque weeping tree, the branches hanging irregularly in curious forms. Foliage light and glaucous. A rare and unique tree. \$2.00.

L. var. Kœmpferi. *Japan Golden Larch.* B. A tree of slow, dense growth, with light-yellow foliage; not a good grower with us, but doing better farther South. \$1.00.

L. leptolepis. *Japan Larch.* The Money Pine of Japan, and the most vigorous grower of all the family. Slender, yellowish, ash-colored branches, and light foliage. \$1.00.

LABURNUM — Golden Chain.

L. alpinum. *Scotch Laburnum.* C. A variety with larger foliage than the English form, the surface shining and smooth. It produces its long racemes of yellow flowers later than the English type. 50 cents.

L. vulgare. *European Laburnum.* A. Like the above, and producing in May and June beautiful strings of yellow flowers. 50 to 75 cents.

L. vulgare pendula. *Weeping Laburnum.* C. This tree produces very long, gracefully falling branches, quite sweeping the ground, while the racemes of rich golden flowers, of sweet-pea shape, appear at every bud, and are of great length. 12 to 15 ins.

The effect, while in bloom, is most extraordinary. A hardy and vigorous tree of the first class. \$2.00.

LIQUIDAMBAR.

L. styraciflua. *Sweet Gum or Bilsted.* B. One of the best of our native trees. Its star-shaped leaves, glossy and green in summer, take on in fall the most intense shades of purple, orange, and crimson, and for this autumn aspect alone it should be grown. Of stately growth, with corky bark. 50 cents to \$1.00.

LIRIODENDRON.

L. tulipifera. *Tulip Tree or Whitewood.* A. Among the largest of our native trees, forming broad, spreading specimens. One of the best trees known for any situation where it has room to grow. It has smooth bark, while the leaves are glossy and fiddle shaped.

The flowers resemble tulips, and are large and greenish yellow, blotched with orange. They appear in June. Transplant when small. 50 to 75 cents.

L. var. panache. *Variegated Tulip Tree.* B. A variety of the above with leaves margined with yellowish green. Very striking. \$1.00.

L. var. pyramidalis. B. Decidedly fastigate in growth, forming a column-like tree. One of the most distinct trees grown, and rare. \$2.00.

MAGNOLIA.

The Magnolias are preeminently the foremost of flowering trees. In this respect they have no rival. Their flowers, immense in size, are varied in colors, and often highly fragrant. Their foliage is massive or beautifully glossed, and their growth, in the dwarfier sorts, close and compact, while the larger growing varieties are always handsome features in the landscape. The dwarf forms are the very choicest subjects for lawns, singly or in groups. They should always be planted in spring, care being used to preserve all the roots, and to prevent undue dryness of the young fibers.

NATIVE SPECIES AND VARIETIES.

M. acuminata. *Cucumber Tree.* A. A tree of large pyramidal growth, with large deep-



MAGNOLIA PARVIFLORA OR WATSONII.

green leaves and yellowish-white inconspicuous flowers in May. The showy carmine fruits are in shape like a cucumber. Hardy and vigorous. Prune well when transplanting. 50 cents.

M. Fraseri. B. From North Carolina. A rapid grower, with moderately sized leaves and lemon-yellow flowers, fragrant, and of good size. Its flowers continue to open in succession from the middle of May. \$1.00.

M. glauca. *Sweet Bay.* C. Known as the New Jersey Magnolia, though it is found wild in Massachusetts. It expands its fragrant white flowers in June later than the other varieties. It grows in bush form, and is irregular in shape. In sheltered spots its glossy leaves are almost evergreen. It grows equally well in moist or dry soils, and is a beautiful native plant. \$1.00.

M. macrophylla. *Great-leaved Magnolia.* B. Makes a tree of good size. Its leaves are immense in growth. Its flowers, the largest of any flowering American tree, are produced in June, and are white and fragrant. A very tropical-looking tree, but seldom established in New England. \$1.00.

M. tripetala. *Umbrella Tree.* B. Of medium size, with immense leaves, and white flowers nearly 6 ins. across. Flowers in June. Entirely hardy and vigorous. 50 cents to \$1.00.

JAPAN AND CHINA MAGNOLIAS.

Under this head are included the choicest flowering varieties, which are more used for ornamental planting



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA.

than any others. All are of dwarfer habit, and assume more readily the bush form. All should be planted in the spring.

M. Alexandrina. 10 to 12 ft. A choice variety, producing light-pink flowers in the first week of May. \$1.00 and \$2.00.

M. conspicua. *Chinese White or Yulan Magnolia.* C. Makes a low, round tree, covered in

May with masses of large snow-white, lily-like flowers. A beautiful object. Flowers before the leaves appear. One of the best. \$1.00 to \$1.50.

M. Kobus. *Thurber's Magnolia.* A valuable Japan variety, making a small tree. Flowers white and small, blooming with *Conspicua*. \$1.00.

M. Leunei. *Leune's Magnolia.* C. A grand variety. A strong, fine grower, and one of the best. Its deep, dark purple flowers are large and cup-shaped, opening in April. It has hardly a superior. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

M. purpurea. *Obovata.* C. Dwarf. Holds its large purple flowers persistently, and is a most useful variety. Is tender in New England and requires protection. \$1.00.

M. parviflora or Watsonii. C. This splendid Japan Magnolia is a gem, and worthy a position in any select collection of trees or shrubs. It is of dwarf habit, charming in leaf and flower; the leaf is large and rich, but the flower is exceptionally fine; a cluster of stamens and pistil of crimson and orange color lie in the cup, the petals of which close around it, while the spicy fragrance is very penetrating and can scarcely be described. It flowers when but 3 ft. high. See cut on page 20. \$1.50.

M. hypoleuca. *Silver-leaved Magnolia.* B. A new magnolia of great beauty, from Japan, of medium size, fastigiata in form, with leaves a foot long, glaucous white underneath, purple tinted above, with a large, bright-red mid-rib and leaf stem. The flowers are creamy white, delightfully fragrant, and bloom in June, after the leaves are developed. The remarkably stout and polished shoots of this new species are very attractive in winter. \$1.50.

M. Soulangeana. C. Perhaps the most popular of all Magnolias, being of vigorous growth, and blooming profusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside. In average seasons the flowers open in the third week in April. It can be grown as a small tree or large shrub, — as a single specimen or in masses. \$1.00 to \$2.00. See cut on page 21.

M. speciosa. C. Resembles the preceding sort a great deal. It is rather later in opening its flowers in spring. \$1.00.

M. stellata. *Hall's Magnolia.* C. A charming dwarf tree. Flowers double, pure white, or with a rosy flush; petals long and narrow. The blossoms greatly resemble our pond lily in appearance. The fragrance is delicate. Earliest blooming of all the Magnolias, and the most abundant bloomer. \$1.50.

MALUS — Apple.

(See *Pyrus Malus*.)

MORUS — Mulberry.

M. alba. *White Mulberry.* B. The silkworm mulberry. Makes a large, spreading tree. 50 cents.

M. var. Tea's Weeping Mulberry. For the first time the beauty of this new ornamental tree is brought out in our photographic cut. It shows it to be what it has often been described, "a perfect fountain of foliage." The cut on page 23 shows the boughs touching the ground, and it requires but one or two years' growth for this to be accomplished. The Kilmarnock Willow and other dwarf weeping trees are quite excelled in beauty by this comparatively new introduction. \$1.25 to \$2.00.

M. Downings. *Downing's Mulberry.* B. Valuable especially for its fruit, which is large, black, and very edible. Its fruit ripens from June until September. Leaves are larger than other varieties. 50 cents to \$1.00.

M. Japonica. *Japan Mulberry.* B. Purplish-white fruit, which is sweet and edible. 50 cents.

M. tatarica. *The Russian Mulberry.* Very hardy, with poor fruit. 35 cents.

NEGUNDO — See *Maple*.

NYSSA — Sour Gum. Tupelo.

N. multiflora. A. A fine native tree too little known, as it is one of the most orna-

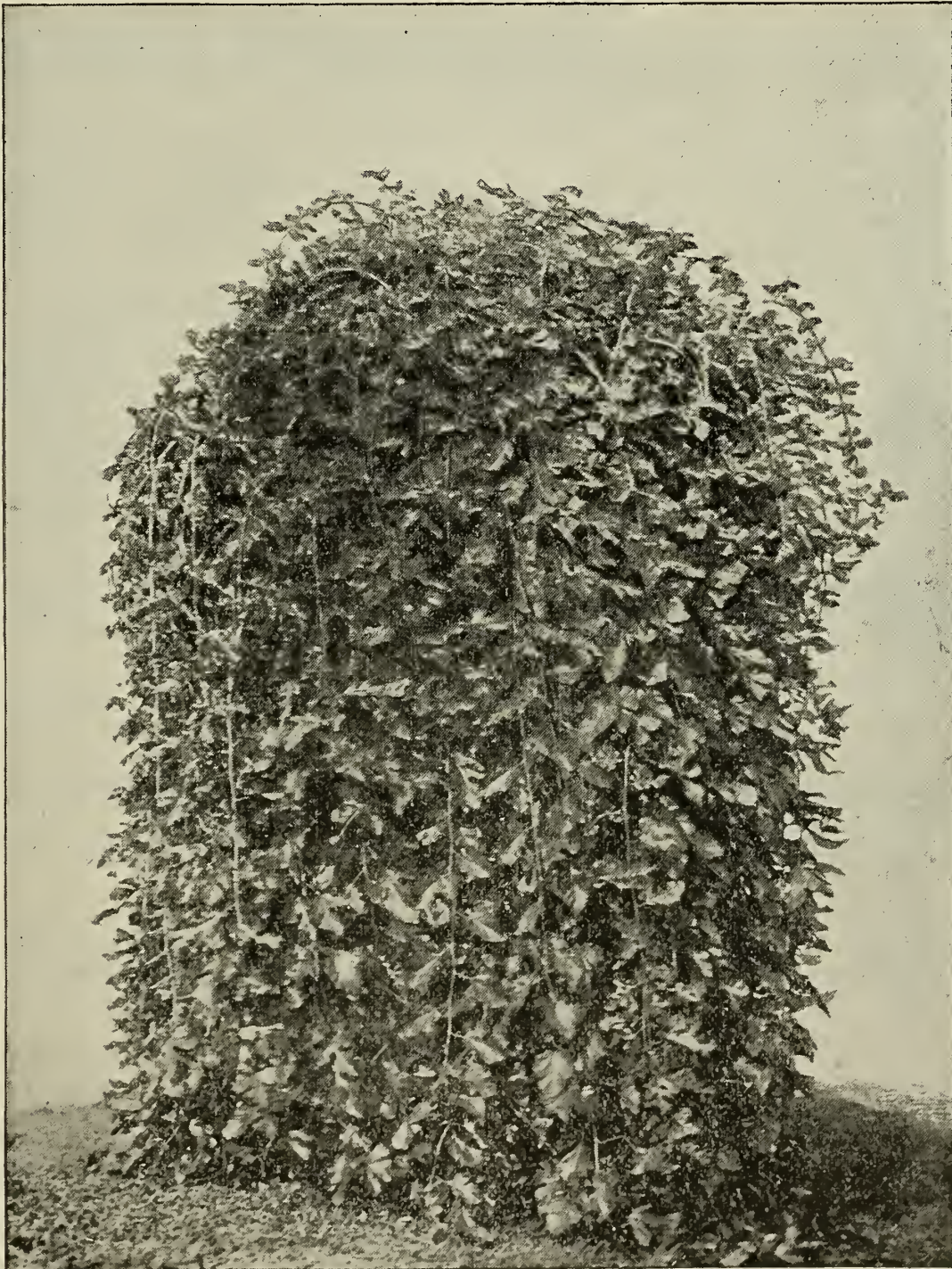
mental. Its foliage, a shining green, turns in autumn to a flaming scarlet. Its branches have a drooping form. Prefers damp situation, and must be planted when small and pruned hard. \$1.00 to \$1.50.

OSTRYA — Ironwood.

O. Virginica. C. Resembling the Hornbeam. 50 cents.

PAULOWNIA — Empress Tree.

P. imperialis. C. A magnificent tropical-looking tree from Japan; of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in the size of its leaves, which are 12 to 18 ins. in diameter, and with a woolly surface. It does not flower in New England, but will farther south. Its



TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY.

flowers are blue, trumpet shaped, and borne in great panicles in May. Sweetly scented. Can be cut to the ground each season. Few trees are more noticeable than this. 50 to 75 cents.

PAVIA (*Æsculus*)—Dwarf Buckeye.

P. flava. *Yellow Buckeye.* B. Pale-green downy leaves and yellowish-white flowers. \$1.00.

P. Michauxii. C. Flowers flesh color. \$1.00.

P. Lyonii. C. Yellow flowers. \$1.00.

P. Atrosanguinea. B. Dwarf habit. Flowers dark red. \$1.00.

P. Whittleyii. B. A beautiful variety with brilliant red flowers. \$1.00.

PERSICA—Peach.

The Flowering Peaches are among the best of our flowering dwarf trees. They bear a mass of bloom in early spring, when the double red, rose, and white varieties command universal attention on account of the profusion and beauty and distinct color of the flowers.

P. vulgaris fl. alba plena. *Double White-flowering Peach.* C. Covered in May with showy white double flowers. 50 cents.

P. vulgaris fl. rosea plena. *Double Rose-flowering Peach.* C. Flowers double, pale rose colored, like small roses. May. 50 cents.

P. vulgaris fl. sanguinea plena. *Double Red-flowering Peach.* C. Flowers semi-double, bright red, superb. May. 50 cents.

P. vulgaris fl. versicolor plena. C. The flowers, white, red, or variegated, are produced on the same tree, giving a curious effect. Hardy and choice. 50 cents.

P. vulgaris foliis purpureis. *Purple or Blood-leaved Peach.* C. Foliage a deep blood-red color in spring; fading to a dull green; the young growth preserves its dark color the entire summer. Can be hard pruned yearly. 50 cents.

PHELLODENDRON.

P. Amurense. *Chinese Cork Tree.* B. The foliage and growth are akin to the Ailanthus, and it makes a fine specimen. Flowers greenish white, followed by dark-brown or black berries in autumn. We consider it a fine ornamental tree. 75 cents to \$1.00.

PLATANUS—Plane-Tree.

Rapid-growing trees, attaining a large size. The bark rolls from the trunk and limbs in sheets, leaving patches of yellow and green. They do well on any soil, and are free from insect pests.

P. occidentalis. *American Plane, Sycamore, or Buttonwood.* A. Leaves heart shaped. 50 cents.

P. orientalis. *Oriental Plane.* A. This tree is becoming a favorite for street planting purposes, as it is a rapid grower, and not affected by the air of cities nor by insects. Its foliage is handsome, and the tree has an upright, clean growth. 50 cents to \$1.00.

POPULUS—Poplar.

The Poplars are as fast growing trees as any in our list, and enter into general use for screen purposes or street planting.

P. alba. *White or Silver Poplar.* B. Rapid in growth, with spreading habit. Leaves white as snow, underneath upper surface green. Will grow in any soil. 50 cents.

P. var. Bolleana. B. A recently introduced tree of much value. Its habit is like the Lombardy Poplar, but, unlike the latter, is a long-lived tree. Its bark is bluish gray, with dark-green tremulous leaves, white beneath. It is so superior to the Lombardy Poplar that it should be generally planted. 50 cents to \$1.00.

P. var. Canescens. *Gray or White Poplar.* B. Upright, compact growth. Downy leaves. 50 cents.

P. balsamifera. *Balsam Poplar.* B. Large glossy foliage, luxuriant growth. Holds its foliage well in autumn. 50 cents to \$1.00.

P. grandidentata. Long, slender branches. 50 cents.

P. monilifera. *Carolina or Cottonwood Poplar.* B. We think this is the best Poplar for general use. It is good in almost any location, thriving at the seashore in poor sandy soil. It forms a fine-shaped spreading tree, with large dark, glossy leaves, and for screens is unequalled. 50 to 75 cents.

P. var. M. Van Geertii. *Golden Poplar.* B. A golden-foliaged form of the preceding. Very constant and valuable for color contrast in planting. 50 to 75 cents.

P. fastigiata. *Lombardy Poplar.* A. A well-known tree of narrow, upright growth, with light-green small leaves. Largely used for quick effects. A short-lived tree, and generally, when old, it loses much of the attractiveness of its young state. 3 ft., 25 cents. 4 to 5 ft., 35 cents. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cents.

P. var. pendula. C. Grafted on high stems and forming a parasol-shaped weeping tree, which can be recommended as beautiful and valuable, as it is not a stiff, formal tree. \$1.50.

P. tremuloides. *American Aspen.* A. A popular small-leaved species. Valuable. 50 cents.

P. laurifolia. *Laurel-leaved Poplar.* B. A fine and scarce variety, with dark-green glossy leaves like the Laurel Willow. \$1.00.

PRUNUS — Plum and Cherry.

P. domestica fol. var. *Variegated-leaved Plum.* B. A pretty, small tree, the leaves variegated with margins of pale green. Desirable. 75 cents.

P. myrobolana flore roseo pleno. C. Flowers large, rosy, and double, appearing in early spring. \$1.00.

P. Simonii. C. Fruit large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a nectarine, and of a brick-red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. 50 cents.

PTELIA — Hop Tree.

P. trifoliata. B. A low, handsome tree, with glossy trifoliate leaves. The seeds are produced in clusters resembling hops, and when bruised give out the odor of hops. An excellent small tree. 50 cents.

P. var. aurea. *Golden Hop.* B. Like the above, but having bright golden foliage, which, unlike most other yellow-leaved subjects, does not fade, but retains its brilliant color until frost. One plant lights up an entire group in border. Does best as a shrub. 50 to 75 cents.

PYRUS — Flowering Apple.

Under this head are included the dwarf Japan Flowering Apples, which have beauty enough to warrant their cultivation in every garden.

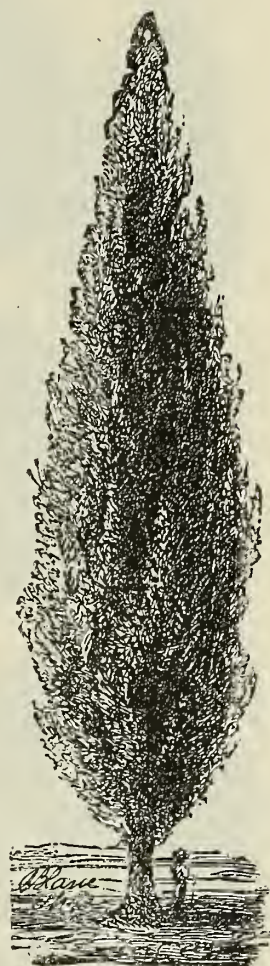
P. coronaria aucubæfolia. C. Leaves spotted with silver flowers, white and pink. 50 cents.

P. coronaria fl. pl. C. Covered in May with rose-colored violet-scented flowers. 50 cents.

P. malus floribunda. C. Single flowers, buds carmine and white when open. Full of small red fruit in autumn. 50 cents.

P. m. floribunda atrosanguinea. C. A deeper colored variety than the preceding. 75 cents.

P. malus Parkmanii. From Japan. It is about 20 ft. high, and full as wide, and has an exceedingly dense head of fine branches, resembling in its habit of growth a fine thorn.



POPULUS BOLLEANA.

It has the remarkable habit of flowering the whole length of the past season's growth as well as from the older spurs, and each bud produces regularly five blossoms. These are set on stems 3 ins. long, and so slender that they bend with the weight of the bud or bloom in a very graceful fashion. The buds themselves are of a rich carmine color. Almost precisely like, in color and form, the new tea rose, *Père Gontier*, only not nearly so large. The



PYRUS MALUS PARKMANII.

fully opened blossoms are semi-double and of a lighter carmine color than the buds. The foliage is wedge shaped, very firm, and quite glossy (being, in this, curiously distinct from all others of the apple family), and takes on in autumn the richest crimson and orange colors. The whole tree is a rich cloud of carmine colors, and the superb gracefulness of the whole is indescribable. 3 ft., 50 cents. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

P. m. Kaido. *Japan Flowering Apple.* C. Buds dull red, expanding into bluish-white, beautifully variegated with center of red. A charming free-flowering variety. One of the best. 50 cents.

P. m. Toringo. C. A fine yellow-fruited variety, with showy flowers, and one of the best. 50 cents.

P. m. spectabilis var. flore albo pleno. *Chinese Double White-flowering Crab.* C. Double white fragrant flowers in clusters. May. 50 cents.

P. m. s. var. flore roseo pleno. *Chinese Double Rose-flowering Crab.* C. Bears beautiful double, rose-colored, fragrant flowers nearly 2 ins. in diameter in May. Should be in every collection. 50 cents.

P. m. s. var. Riversii. *Rivers's Semi-Double-flowering Crab.* C. Rose-colored, semi-double flowers. Large fruit. 50 cents.

P. augustifolia. Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab. A new variety which

we consider the best flowering crab ever introduced. The tree is of medium growth, and the flowers, of immense size, of a beautiful pink color, are highly fragrant. They are very double and resemble pink roses. Certainly a most valuable introduction, which will be generally planted when better known. \$1.50.

P. Elise Rathke. A very attractive form. As weeping in habit as the Kilmarnock Willow. It bears yellow, vinous fruit; very edible. \$1.00.

PYRUS — Mountain Ash.

P. Americana. *American Mountain Ash.* B. A pretty, small-sized tree with abundant

clusters of large orange berries in autumn. It fruits in a young state, and is most desirable. \$1.00.

P. aria. *White Beam Tree.* C. Fruit grayish brown. Vigorous in growth; foliage broad and distinct. A fine tree. \$1.00.

P. aucuparia. *European Mountain Ash.* B. Not as large in growth as the American form. Covered through the winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries. 50 cents.

P. var. pendula. C. One of the most pronounced weeping trees, its branches spreading and bending to the ground. Makes a fine individual specimen. \$1.00.

P. var. aucuparia hybrida nana. *Dwarf Mountain Ash.* C. Of dwarf habit and deep-green foliage. 75 cents.

P. var. aurea hybrida. *Golden Mountain Ash.* A vigorous grower, with large white, downy leaves and yellowish-brown and spotted berries. A most valuable and distinct variety. \$1.00.

P. var. foliis aurea. *Yellow-leaved Mountain Ash.* A golden-leaved variety, dwarf in growth. An excellent tree for constant color in grouping. \$1.00.

P. majestica. A magnificent new tree, with large woolly leaves, almost white. A well-grown specimen of this variety will command attention from the most indifferent observer. \$1.50.

P. var. quercifolia. *Oak-leaved Mountain Ash.* B. Of fine pyramidal habit. Deeply lobed oak-like leaves, green above and woolly underneath. 50 cents.

QUERCUS — Oak.

We have no more lasting or impressive tree than the Oak. Many of them attain majestic proportions, while those of smaller growth fit themselves to any position on lawn or street. Given good soil and conditions, the oak is not so slow a grower as many believe, holding its own with other trees. All require hard pruning when planted.

Q. alba. *White Oak.* A. A broad-spreading massive tree, and one of the finest natives of America. Foliage purple in autumn. A good street tree. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cents. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cents.

Q. bicolor. *Swamp White Oak.* A. One of the best for ornamental planting. Makes an immense wide tree, having large dark-green leaves and large acorns. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cents. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cents.

Q. cerris. *Turkey Oak.* B. European form, thick and dense in growth, holding its leaves late into fall. Mossy cupped acorns. Very desirable. 50 cents to \$1.00.

Q. coccinea. *Scarlet Oak.* B. There are no better Oaks than this variety. It forms a large tree of fine proportions, the large, leathery leaves turning to a fiery scarlet in autumn. A good street tree. 4 ft., 50 cents. 6 to 7 ft., \$1.00.

Q. Diamio. *Japan Oak.* A rare Japanese tree. Leaves dark, and leathery, and downy when young. \$1.50.

Q. imbricaria. *Laurel or Shingle Oak.* Medium; dark-green laurel-like foliage, downy beneath, changing in fall to yellow and carmine colors. An exceptionally good tree for lawns. 50 cents to \$1.50.

Q. macrocarpa. *Mossy Cup Oak.* B. Of massive, wide growth, with large, heavy leaves and beautiful mossy acorns. The bark is corky and ridged. A fine and noble tree. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

Q. nigra. *Black Jack Oak.* B. Of medium size, with large, heavy dark leaves and small acorns. Does well on dry soils and requires close pruning. 50 cents.

Q. obtusiloba. *Post Oak.* B. Medium size, round and spreading. 50 cents.

Q. palustris. *Pin Oak.* A. We consider this and *Coccinea* the two best Oaks. It is distinguished by its elegant growth and the drooping tendency of its limbs, and fine, deeply cut foliage, which, in the fall, colors brilliantly. Being one of the easiest Oaks to transplant, it is in great favor as a street tree. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents. 6 ft. \$1.00.

Q. panuonica. *Hungarian Oak.* B. A fine variety with handsome foliage. \$1.00.

Q. phellos. *Willow-leaved Oak.* B. A rapid, slender-growing tree, with distinct willow-like foliage. Very effective. \$1.00.

Q. Prinos. *Chestnut Oak.* B. A superior variety, with leaves more like the Chestnut than the Oak. The bark smooth when young, deeply furrows when old. Foliage brilliantly tinted in autumn. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00.

Q. Robur. *English Oak.* A. Largely distinct from American varieties, the leaves,

which are long and divided, retain their green color until very late. The growth is massive and spreading, and the tree a long-lived one. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cents.

Q. robur pedunculata argentea. B. Foliage dark green, spotted and blotched with silver. \$1.50.

Q. rob. ped. asplenifolia. *Fern-leaved Oak.* C. Deeply cut foliage. Very attractive. \$1.50.

Q. rob. ped. atropurpurea. *Purple-leaved Oak.* C. A magnificent variety, with dark purple leaves. Very constant in color. \$1.50.

Q. rob. ped. concordia. *Golden Oak.* B. A brilliant golden-foliaged variety, the color being retained through the summer. Of slow growth. Prune severely in transplanting. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cents. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

Q. rob. ped. pendula. *Weeping Oak.* A spreading, pendulous variety, the branches hanging low. It is a most graceful and attractive tree. \$1.50.

Q. rob. ped. fastigiata viridis. *Pyramidal Oak.* B. A distinct variety growing into upright pyramidal form, like the Lombardy Poplar, with bright green leaves which remain on late into fall. A valuable tree, good at the seashore. \$1.00.

Q. rubra. *Red Oak.* A. An American variety rapid in growth, with large foliage, which assumes in the fall a purplish-scarlet hue. It makes a fine specimen and cannot be too highly recommended for general planting. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cents. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cents.

Q. tinctoria. *Black Oak.* B. Variable foliage, with very dark bark. A good rapid grower, suitable for street planting. 50 cents.

Q. pinnatifida. C. A Japan form, curious and valuable. Dwarf in habit. Foliage nearly a foot long, and deeply cut and divided. \$1.50.

ROBINIA — Locust or Acacia.

These thrive in poor soils. They are subject to attacks by borers, which is a great drawback to their cultivation.

R. pseud-acacia. *Black or Yellow Locust.* B. Tree, of large size, rapid growth, and valuable for timber, as well as quite ornamental. The flowers are disposed in long, pendulous racemes, white or yellowish, very fragrant, and appear in June. 50 cents.

R. var. Bessoniana. B. Thornless, and of strong growth. Heavy and luxuriant, dark foliage. One of the finest. 75 cents.

R. var. Decaisneana. B. Delicate pink flowers. 75 cents.

R. var. semperflorens. C. Ever blooming in its character and distinct. 75 cents.

R. var. aurea. C. A golden-leaved variety of merit. 50 cents.

R. inermis. C. A thornless variety, with a round, close-growing head like a ball. Quite distinct and pretty. \$1.00.

R. viscosa. *Clammy Locust.* C. Branches covered with a sticky substance. Bears in June showy white and pink flowers. 50 cents.

RHUS — Sumach.

A very useful class of small trees. They are largely used in massing for landscape effects, thriving in most any situation. In leaf and fruit they are ornamental.

R. cotinus. *Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree.* C. The large masses of misty, purplish flowers which this bears in June give it the name of smoke bush. The leaves change to varying colors in fall. 50 cents.

R. var. Osbeckii. *Osbeck's Sumach.* C. A choice and rare variety from China. It grows 8 to 10 ft., bearing in July great panicles of showy creamy-white flowers. Worthy of cultivation. \$1.00.

R. typhina. *Stag-horn Sumach.* C. Grows generally in bush form to 10 ft., the foliage compound, light green, and of large size, which in autumn is brilliantly colored. A most effective plant for grouping in masses, and thriving on poor soil. 50 cents. (See *Shrubs*, for smaller growing varieties.)

SALISBURIA — Maiden-Hair Tree or Ginkgo.

S. adiantifolia. A. About as handsome a small tree as can be cultivated. It is from Japan, and grows into columnar form to about 40 ft. The foliage is formed like the Adiantum fern, thick and glossy. It is largely used abroad for street planting, and as an individual specimen is always handsome. Very desirable on small grounds. 75 cents to \$1.50.

SALIX — Willow.

S. alba. *Common White Willow.* A. Well adapted to wet ground, when it grows into a large, broad tree. 35 and 75 cents.

S. annularis. *Curled Willow.* The leaves have a singular twisted ring-like shape. Very curious and interesting. 50 cents.

S. var. vitellina. *Golden-barked Willow.* B. A very showy variety, with golden bark of high color, and very showy in winter. A valuable tree to use in connection with other showy-barked trees. A valuable variety for winter effect, the high-colored golden bark contrasting harmoniously with other vegetation. Keep in bush form. 35 to 50 cents.

S. var. vitellina Britzensis. *Salmon-barked Willow.* An equally showy sort, with vivid yellowish-red bark. Grows on any soil. 35 and 50 cents.

S. Babylonica. *Babylonian Willow.* A. The well-known large Weeping Willow. Most valuable as a single specimen to contrast with upright trees. 35 and 50 cents.

S. candicans. C. Bark covered with a showy white bloom. 50 cents.

S. caprea var. pendula. *Kilmarnock Weeping Willow.* C. A good weeping tree, likely to grow coarse in its older state. 50 cents.

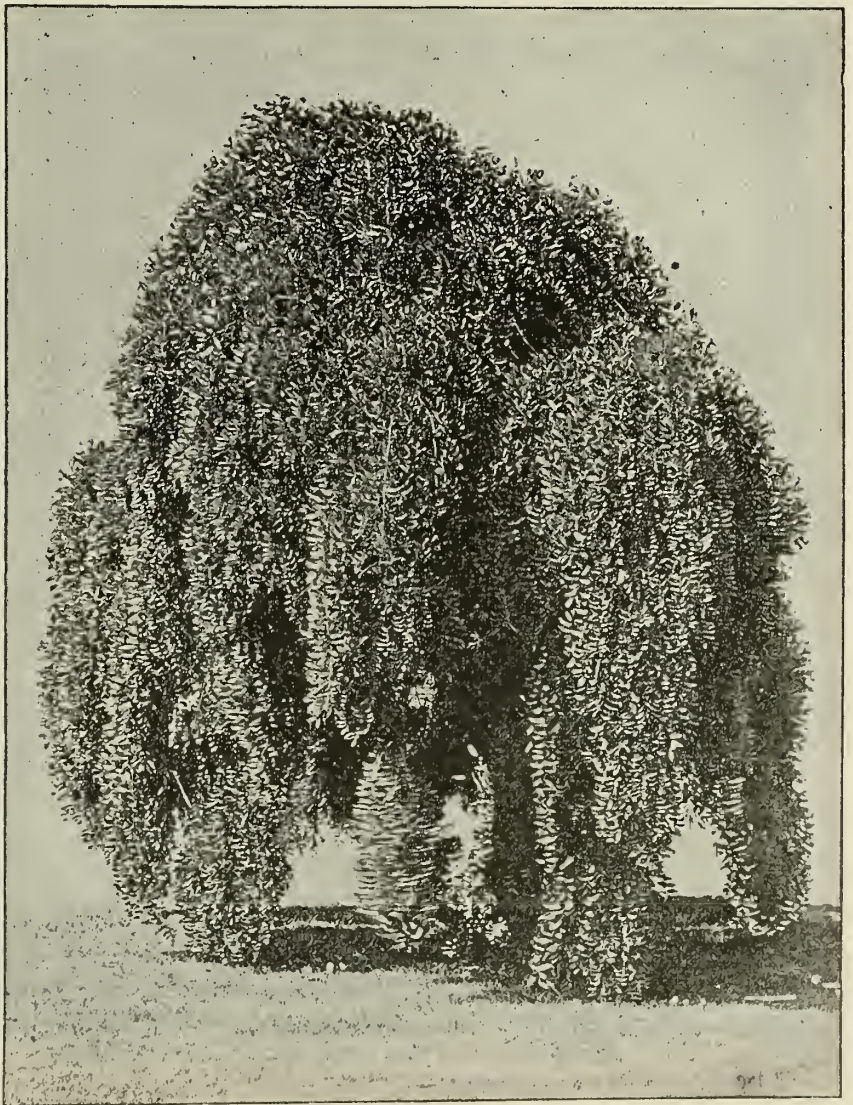
S. pentandra or laurifolia. *Bay or Laurel-leaved Willow.* B. A handsome, close-growing tree, or good in bush form. Leaves dark, glossy green, and highly ornamental. Excellent for seashore planting. One of the best Willows. 35 and 50 cents.

S. purpurea var. pendula. *New American Weeping Willow.* C. Of the same habit as the Kilmarnock Willow, but much more graceful and satisfactory as a lawn tree. \$1.00.

S. regalis. *Royal Willow.* Largely used for the contrast made by its silvery foliage with greener forms. Very useful and effective. 50 cents.

S. rosmarinifolia or petiolaris. *Rosemary Willow.* C. A dwarf willow of fine growth, with long, narrow, silky foliage, white underneath. Grafted plants make a fine, globular head. Quite ornamental. 75 cents.

S. Salmonii. C. A pretty tree with dark-green, rather narrow leaves and a drooping habit. 50 cents.



SOPHORA JAPONICA VAR. PENDULA.

S. serissea pendula. C. A silver-leaved weeping willow. Very distinct and remarkable. 75 cents.

S. Wisconsin Weeping. A variety resembling the Babylonian Willow, except that it is more hardy. 50 cents.

SOPHORA — Japan Pagoda Tree.

S. Japonica. A low-growing tree from Japan, with very dark green bark, glossy foliage and creamy-white, pea-shaped flowers in August. 75 cents.

S. var. pendula. *The Weeping Sophora.* Of Japanese origin, and unique in effect when fully developed in its growth, which is slow. As shown in cut on page 29, it attains a height of 20 to 25 ft. The foliage is light green while the limbs are wholly pendulous, the tree having a neat and compact habit which well adapts it to lawn planting on small estates. \$2.00.

SYRINGA — Lilac.

S. Japonica. *Japan Tree Lilac.* D. Under this head we can include but one variety, the remarkable Tree Lilac of Japan, all other forms being strictly shrubs. This beautiful tree is found growing only in one small neighborhood in the most northern island of Japan. It makes a straight, stout, well-branched tree, in shape like a young ash tree, as the picture on back cover shows it, with leaves so large and handsome that it would be in demand as a grand lawn tree for its foliage alone; but when it puts forth, in midsummer, when other lilacs have long been gone, its immense clusters of white blossoms standing stiffly up on the outer and top shoots of the tree, sometimes measuring 16 by 24 ins. in size, it is then without a doubt the most showy of all our ornamental trees. The common lilacs mildew the last half of the summer, but this almost anomalous new species is always clean and glossy in its great foliage, and seems to be perfectly at home in our climate. The oldest specimens of this tree in cultivation are here at Boston, and are 15 to 20 ft. high, with fine heads, and are only about twelve years old.

The first ever grown, commercially, were grown in Shady Hill Nurseries, in 1885, and have been sent since then all over the world wherever people cultivate hardy trees. It is not a bush, as all other lilacs are, but always makes a clean, straight trunk. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cents. 5 ft., \$1.00. 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50. See cut of bloom, page 31.

SASSAFRAS.

S. officinale. B. This grows to a large tree, but it is often seen in large bush shape. It has peculiar, large, deep-green foliage, which turns to a deep yellow in the fall. The flowers, small, yellow, appear in little bunches in May, and are very fragrant. Needs close pruning. Well known for its aromatic bark and roots. 20 to 25 ft., 50 cents and \$1.00.

TAXODIUM — Deciduous or Bald Cypress.

T. distichum. 40 to 50 ft. The fine, feathery foliage of this tree, its rapid pyramidal growth, and beauty when in full foliage, find for it a place in every collection. Though preferring a damp situation, it does not demand it, as many fine specimens are thriving in dry soil in high altitudes. Prune closely when transplanted. 50 cents to \$1.00.

T. var. pendulum or Glyptostrobus Sinensis pendula. *The Weeping Chinese Cypress.* Very pendulous, with delicately cut foliage of pea-green shade. A very elegant tree, distinct and valuable. \$1.50.

TILIA — Linden or Lime.

The Lindens are excellent shade trees, spreading and wide in growth and forming large specimens. They do well on ordinary soils, making comparatively rapid growth.

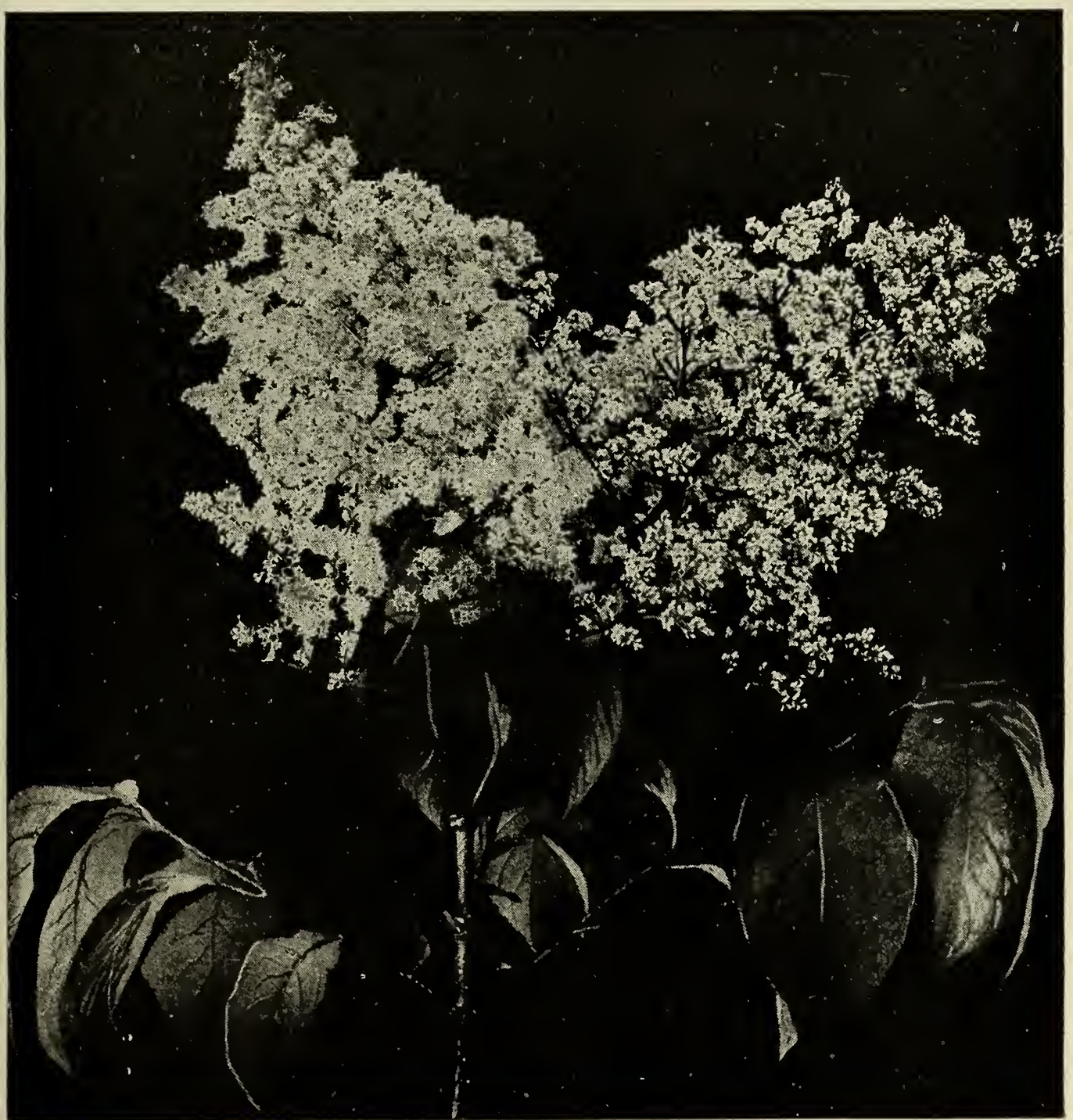
T. Americana. *Linden or Basswood.* A. The largest growing Linden, making a majestic tree. Suitable for parks or streets. When in blossom its yellow flowers are intensely fragrant. A fine and valuable tree. 50 cents to \$1.00.

T. Europæa. *Lime or European Linden.* With darker bark and smaller foliage than the preceding. Useful in all locations. 50 cents to \$1.00.

T. var. argentea. *White or Silver Linden.* B. Light-green foliage silvery beneath. A rapid-growing, finely shaped tree, quite ornamental and valuable. \$1.00.

T. var. alba pendula. *White-leaved Weeping Linden.* B. A very fine, large tree with large foliage and slender, drooping branches. \$1.00.

T. var. alba spectabile. B. A splendid new variety of the white-leaved Linden,



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BLOOM OF SYRINGA JAPONICA.

attaining a large, upright growth. Foliage glossy and dark and whitish-green underneath, and very large in growth.

T. var. laciniata. *Fern-leaved Linden.* B. Red bark and twigs and deeply cut foliage. Rare. \$1.00.

T. var. laciniata rubra. *Red Fern-leaved Linden.* B. The lacinated leaves and red twigs of this tree render it uncommon and interesting; medium growth. \$1.00.

T. var. sulphurea. *Gold-bark Linden.* Young branches of a bright yellow color; very ornamental in winter; keeps its leaves very late in autumn. One of the best Lindens. \$1.00.

T. var. dasystyla. *Hairy-styled Linden.* A vigorous tree; bright golden bark; leaves darker and of a softer green than those of the common European Linden. They also endure drought better, and remain on the tree long after other varieties lose their foliage. Yellow twigs, striking in winter. \$1.00.

ULMUS — Elm.

A grand family of trees. Our common species are known too well to require extended description; but in our list are many new and rare varieties which ought to be included in collections or used more extensively for ornamental planting.

U. Americana. *American White Elm.* A. Lofty and spreading, with drooping branches. 6 to 7 ft., 50 cents. 9 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

U. campestris. *English Elm.* B. More erect in growth, compact, and with smaller foliage and twiggy branches and trunk. A hardy, valuable tree. 50 to 75 cents.

U. var. Berardii. *Berard's English Elm.* C. A miniature variety of Elm, slender growth and pyramidal habit, deeply and delicately cut foliage. \$1.00.

U. var. aurea. *Golden English Elm.* B. Of small growth, with leaves of bronzy gold. \$1.00.

U. var. Louis Van Houtte. C. Another new variety with golden foliage, similar to the above but foliage a brighter golden; a good grower. \$1.00.

U. var. monumentalis. *Monumental Elm.* C. Of pillar-like growth, and dwarf in habit. Quite distinct and beautiful. \$1.00.

U. var. stricta purpurea. *Purple-leaved English Elm.* B. A very fine and worthy variety, with distinct purple leaves and compact growth. A valuable tree for small grounds. \$1.00.

U. var. suberosa. *English Cork-barked Elm.* B. Fine habit, young branches very corky; leaves rough on both sides. \$1.00.

U. var. suberosa pendula. *Weeping Cork-barked Elm.* B. An ornamental drooping variety. \$1.00.

U. var. Webbiana. *Webb's Elm.* C. A fine dwarf variety with curled or twisted leaves. \$1.00.

U. var. Wheatleyi. C. One of the best Elms. Compact, upright growth; small, dark foliage. \$1.00.

U. Dovæi. B. A vigorous-growing variety, well adapted for street planting. \$1.00.

U. fulva. *Red or Slippery Elm.* B. Larger leaves than the American, and straggling open head. 75 cents.

U. montana. *Scotch or Wych Elm.* B. Of rapid growth, spreading habit, and large foliage. 50 cents.

U. var. Camperdown pendula. *Camperdown Weeping Elm.* C. A remarkably picturesque weeping tree which extends its branches horizontally until it forms a complete arbor, its outer branches touching the ground. There is no other weeping tree quite like it. It does not grow over 15 ft. high, while the spread of its branching head will cover 40 ft. or more. \$1.25.

U. m. var. Huntingdoni. *Huntingdon Elm.* B. One of the finest and most rapid growing Elms known. Broad foliage. \$1.00.

U. var. superba. *Blandford Elm.* A. A tree of noble growth. Smooth, gray bark and large, dark-green foliage. An elegant shade tree. \$1.00.

U. var. stricta. *Oxonense.* C. A dwarf grower, quite distinct, with small, finely serrated leaves. \$1.00.

U. var. Wredei aurea. *Golden-leaved Elm.* C. Beautiful golden-yellow foliage, and of close, columnar growth. Decidedly fine and distinct. \$1.50.

U. var. variegata. B. Beautifully spotted with silver dots, which are well retained through the summer. \$1.00.

U. umbraculifera. A tree of great size, with a fine, globular, regular head. Becomes finer with age. \$1.50.

ZANTHOXYLUM — Prickly Ash.

Z. Americana. *Toothache Tree.* C. The branches of this small tree are strong brown

prickles; pinnate leaves, smooth above, downy beneath. A small tree or shrub covered with strong brown spines. Smooth leaves and greenish flowers. 50 cents.

WEeping OR PENDULOUS TREES WHICH SHED THEIR FOLIAGE.

The following condensed list comprises the leading and most desirable varieties of weeping trees, which are fully described in the preceding pages.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Acer , <i>Maple</i> , dasycarpum var. Wierii laciniatum. | Pyrus Sorbus , <i>Mountain Ash</i> , aucuparia pendula. |
| Betula , <i>Birch</i> , alba pendula. | Populus , <i>Poplar</i> , grandidentata pendula. |
| Betula , <i>Birch</i> , laciniata. | Morus , <i>Tartarica</i> pendula. |
| Betula , <i>Birch</i> , Youngii. | Prunus , <i>Stoe</i> , spinosa pendula. |
| Cerasus , <i>Cherry</i> , acida semperflorens pendula. | Quercus , <i>Oak</i> , Robur pedunculata pendula. |
| Cerasus , <i>Cherry</i> , avium pendula. | Salix , <i>Willow</i> , Babylonica. |
| Cerasus , <i>Cherry</i> , pumila pendula. | Salix , <i>Willow</i> , var. Salamonii. |
| Cerasus , <i>Cherry</i> , Japonica rosea pendula. | Salix , <i>Willow</i> , caprea pendula. |
| Cornus , <i>Dogwood</i> , florida pendula. | Salix , <i>Willow</i> , purpurea pendula. |
| Fagus , <i>Beech</i> , sylvatica pendula. | Salix , <i>Willow</i> , Serissea var. pendula. |
| Fraxinus , <i>Ash</i> , excelsior pendula. | Sophora , <i>Japonica</i> pendula. |
| Gleditschia , <i>Honey Locust</i> , Bujoti pendula. | Taxodium , <i>Cypress</i> , dis. var. pendulum. |
| Larix , <i>Larch</i> , Europæa pendula. | Tilia , <i>Linden</i> , alba pendula. |
| | Ulmus , <i>Elm</i> , montana Camperdown pendula. |
| | Ulmus , <i>Elm</i> , suberosa pendula. |

A LIST OF TREES WITH UNUSUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FOLIAGE.

For Detailed Descriptions see Preceding Pages.

Trees, Including those with Odd Forms of Cut-leaved and Serrate Foliage.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Acer , <i>Maple</i> , dasycarpum var. crispum. | Alnus , <i>Alder</i> , incana laciniata. |
| Acer , <i>Maple</i> , dasycarpum var. heterophyllum laciniatum. | Betula , <i>Birch</i> , alba pendula laciniata. |
| Acer , <i>Maple</i> , dasycarpum var. tripartitum. | Cratægus , <i>Thorn</i> , orientalis. |
| Acer , <i>Maple</i> , dasycarpum var. Wierii laciniatum. | Cratægus , <i>Thorn</i> , oxyacantha var. apiifolia. |
| Acer , <i>Maple</i> , Japonicum. | Cratægus , <i>Thorn</i> , tanacetifolia. |
| Acer , <i>Maple</i> , Monspessulanum. | Fagus , <i>Beech</i> , sylvatica cristata. |
| Acer , <i>Maple</i> , platanoides var. cucullatum. | Fagus , <i>Beech</i> , sylvatica var. heterophylla. |
| Acer , <i>Maple</i> , platanoides var. dissectum. | Fagus , <i>Beech</i> , sylvatica var. cristata. |
| Acer , <i>Maple</i> , platanoides var. laciniatum. | Juglans , <i>Walnut</i> , Sieboldii. |
| Acer , <i>Maple</i> , platanoides var. Lorbergii. | Pyrus Sorbus , <i>Mountain Ash</i> , aria var. macrophylla laciniata. |
| Acer , <i>Maple</i> , polymorphum. | Pyrus Sorbus , <i>Mountain Ash</i> , aucuparia var. quercifolia. |
| Acer , <i>Maple</i> , polymorphum dissectum var. atropurpureum. | Quercus , <i>Oak</i> , Robur pedunculata var. pinnatifida. |
| Acer , <i>Maple</i> , polymorphum dissectum var. palmatum. | Quercus , <i>Oak</i> , Robur pedunculata var. asplenifolia. |
| Acer , <i>Maple</i> , spicatum. | Tilia , <i>Linden</i> , Europæa laciniata. |
| Acer , <i>Maple</i> , Tartaricum. | Tilia , <i>Linden</i> , Europæa rubra laciniata. |
| Acer , <i>Maple</i> , truncatum. | Ulmus , <i>Elm</i> , Berardi. |
| Alnus , <i>Alder</i> , glutinosa var. laciniata. | Ulmus , <i>Elm</i> , campestris var. urticifolia. |
| Alnus , <i>Alder</i> , glutinosa var. laciniata imperialis. | |

Trees with Variegated or Spotted Foliage.

- Acer**, *Maple*, pseudo platanus var. tricolor.
Acer, *Maple*, pseudo platanus var. Worleii.
Æsculus, *Horse Chestnut*, Hippocastanum Memmingerii.
Fraxinus, *Ash*, alba argentea marginata.
Fraxinus, *Ash*, Americana var. aucubæfolia.
Fraxinus, *Ash*, Americana var. concavæfolia fol. var.
Liriodendron, *Tulip Tree*, tulipifera var. panache.
Prunus Padus, *Bird Cherry*, var. aucubæfolia.
Prunus Padus, *Bird Cherry*, var. variegata.
Prunus Padus, *Bird Cherry*, var. marmorata.
Prunus, *Plum*, domestica var. foliis variegatis.
- Pyrus Sorbus**, *Mountain Ash*, aurea hybrida.
Pyrus Sorbus, *Mountain Ash*, hybrida.
Quercus, *Oak*, Robur ped. var. alba variegata.
Quercus, *Oak*, Robur ped. var. argentea pictus.
Quercus, *Oak*, Robur ped. var. fast. aureo punctatis.
Quercus, *Oak*, Robur ped. var. pulverulenta.
Salix, *Willow*, caprea tricolor.
Salix, *Willow*, regalis.
Salix, *Willow*, rosmarinifolia.
Ulmus, *Elm*, campestris var. macrophylla punctata.
Ulmus, *Elm*, campestris var. variegata argentea.

Trees with Distinctly Colored Leaves Other than Green.

- Acer**, *Maple*, dasycarpum var. lutescens.
Acer, *Maple*, platanoides var. digitatum fol. aureo marg.
Acer, *Maple*, platanoides var. Reitenbachi.
Acer, *Maple*, platanoides var. Schwedlerii.
Acer, *Maple*, polymorphum var. atropurpureum.
Acer, *Maple*, polymorphum var. dissectum atropurpureum.
Acer, *Maple*, polymorphum var. sanguineum.
Acer, *Maple*, pseudo platanus var. purpurea.
Acer, *Maple*, pseudo platanus var. tricolor.
Betula, *Birch*, alba var. atropurpurea.
Betula, *Birch*, populifolia var. purpurea.
Catalpa, bignonioides var. aurea variegata.
Catalpa, bignonioides var. purpurea.
Fagus, *Beech*, sylvatica var. purpurea.
Fagus, *Beech*, sylvatica var. purpurea major.
Fagus, *Beech*, sylvatica var. purpurea Riversii.
- Persica**, *Peach*, vulgaris foliis purpureis.
Populus, *Poplar*, Canadensis var. aurea Van-Geertii.
Quercus, *Oak*, Robur ped. var. atropurpurea.
Quercus, *Oak*, Robur ped. var. concordia.
Quercus, *Oak*, Robur ped. var. nigra.
Quercus, *Oak*, Robur var. sessiliflora purpurea.
Ulmus, *Elm*, campestris var. corylifolia purpurea.
Ulmus, *Elm*, campestris var. Dampierreii aurea.
Ulmus, *Elm*, campestris var. Louis Van Houtte (golden).
Ulmus, *Elm*, campestris var. myrtifolia purpurea.
Ulmus, *Elm*, campestris var. stricta purpurea.
Ulmus, *Elm*, montana var. Wredei aurea.

Trees with Bright-Colored Bark in Winter.

- Betula papyracea**.
Betula alba, White Bark.
Betula alba var. laciniata, White Bark.
Fraxinus aurea, Yellow Bark.
Salix palmafolia, Red Bark.
Salix vitellina aurea, Yellow Bark.
- Salix vitellina** var. britzensis, Red Bark.
Salix vitellina variety from Russia. Yellow Bark.
Tilia aurea, Yellow Bark.
Tilia dasystyla, Yellow Bark.
Tilia rubra, Red Bark.

Trees Bearing Ornamental Fruit or Berries.

- Amelanchier ovalis**. Purple fruit in June.
Celtis occidentalis. Dull red fruit as large as peas.
Cornus florida. Oval fruit in a head.
- Cratægus**. Scarlet and yellow fruit in September and October.
Pyrus Sorbus, *Mountain Ash*. Scarlet fruit in September and October.

Coniferous Evergreens.

IN our severe winter seasons, when the landscape is bare of vegetation, and in the absence of so many of the broad-leaved and other types of evergreen trees and shrubs which are hardy in England and on the continent, the hardy forms of Conifers become more and more necessary to American planters. Their exquisite winter aspect and their varying shades of color through the year give them the highest value in ornamental planting, while the hardiest forms have great utility when used as wind-breaks, screens, and shelters. Along the seacoast, the Scotch and Austrian pines form barriers against the high winds, behind which large and valuable plantations of tenderer deciduous trees and shrubs are gradually established. Their value and utility in most every location cannot be overlooked.

All evergreens prefer well-drained, good soil, although certain kinds flourish upon light, thin soil, and in exposed situations. This is true of some of the Pines, and the Firs especially, and which we note in connection with our accompanying description of the various varieties. In planting all evergreens, the soil should be firmly and thoroughly pressed down in close contact with all the roots. The latter should never be allowed to get dry before or after planting. Once dry, an evergreen has small chance of living. Heavy watering at the time of planting, no manure in contact with the roots, and thick mulching of the soil over the roots after planting, are the essentials to success with evergreens.

From the middle of April to the last of May, and from early August to the last week in September, are the only periods when Conifers can be safely transplanted. We make a practise of "puddling" the roots of all evergreens in clay, thus sealing them with a thin covering, which prevents evaporation in transit, and insures success in transplanting. We ship no evergreens which have not been transplanted several times. An evergreen which has not been transplanted is often a finer specimen than transplanted stock, but it is of little value to the buyer.

It is also well to know that evergreens ranging from 2 to 4 ft. transplant more safely than larger sizes, and often outgrow the latter.

In our description of Conifers we use the same letters to express the height at maturity as in the case of deciduous trees. We also note where any are of doubtful hardiness in New England. Many handsome varieties which are hardy below New York are liable to winter-killing in New England. We have also adopted the latest botanical classification of species and varieties. This classification notably changes the arrangement of the *Picea* and *Abies* section.

CLASS I.

In this group are included the Spruces, Pines, Hemlock, Silver Firs, and Larches.

ABIES — Fir.

Leaves flat, scattered, and silvery beneath. Cones erect on the upper side of the branches. Cones ripen the first year, scales breaking off at maturity and leaving the axis on the tree.

A. balsamea. *Balsam Fir.* B. Of rapid, slender, pyramidal growth, with very dark foliage. Grows in cold, wet ground as well as in better soil. Very hardy. 50 cents.

A. cephalonica. *Cephalonian Silver Fir.* B. Very beautiful and broad growing. Leaves stiff and dark green, silvery beneath. A reliable tree for ornamental planting. \$1.00 each.

A. cilicica. *Cilician Silver Fir.* B. A compact growing tree of fine shape, and with very dark foliage. Though from Asia Minor, it is hardy, and one of the most desirable. \$1.00.

A. Concolor syn. lasiocarpa. B. This we consider the finest of all evergreen trees. It is from Colorado, and grows to a height of 50 ft. and more. The foliage varies exceedingly; in selected specimens it is as blue as the best "Blue Spruce."

We believe this splendid Rocky Mountain tree will yet displace the well-known *Picea pungens*, or "Blue Spruce," in popular favor. It is more graceful and feathery than the latter,

is its equal in color, and as it grows older retains its lower limbs better, so that altogether it is superior, especially for permanent planting. The glorious specimen at Wellesley, from which our cut is made, is one of the finest sights among trees. 12 to 18 ins., \$1.50. 2 ft., \$2.00. 3 ft., \$4.00.

A. firma. B. A beautiful form of Silver Fir from Japan. Choice. \$1.50.

A. Fraseri. B. A splendid native tree, like the Balsam Fir, but with darker, richer foliage, of better growth, and of far more distinct and elegant appearance. Hardy. 75 cents to \$1.00.

A. nobilis glauca. B. A tree of grand appearance, from the Pacific coast, the branches growing horizontally. The foliage is silvery blue, in many specimens greatly intensified. A magnificent tree. Prefers a warm, sheltered situation. \$2.00 to \$3.00.

A. Nordmanniana. *Nordmann's Silver Fir.* B. When once established, we have no more impressive evergreen than this one. It is from the Crimea, and in our severe seasons is often hurt by the winter, when young. Of symmetrical habit, with intensely dark, massive foliage, silver beneath. (See cut on page 37.) \$1.50 to \$2.00.

A. pectinata. *European Silver Fir.* B. A tree of noble appearance, spreading, broad, silvery foliage. Inclined to be tender in New England when young. \$1.00.

A. Pichta. *Pitch Silver Fir.* B. From Siberia, and very hardy, with somewhat pendulous branches, and dense growth. Its dark foliage is quite peculiar. \$1.00.

A. pinsapo. *Spanish Fir.* B. Of dense, symmetrical habit, and of elegant appearance. Inclined to be tender when young, needing warm, sheltered positions. \$2.00.

A. Veitchii. *Veitch's Silver Fir.* B. We consider this a finer evergreen than Nordmann's Fir, which it resembles, though the silvery tint is more pronounced. It is more hardy and makes one of the grandest of specimens. Foliage dark and massive. \$2.00.



ABIES CONCOLOR.

LARIX — Larch.

(See *Deciduous Trees.*)

PICEA — Spruce.

Cones pendulous, the cone remaining on the tree whole. Leaves four sided and scattered (pointing in all directions).

P. alba. *White Spruce.* A. One of the best and most ornamental for general use. Light silvery-green foliage and dense, pyramidal growth. Hardy in all locations. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cents. 4 ft., \$1.00.

P. alba aurea. *Glory of the Spruces.* B. Very rare and beautiful, the tips of the leaves colored a golden yellow. This variegation is constant and gives unique character to the tree. \$2.00.

P. Alcocquiana. *Alcock's Spruce.* B. A Japan tree of the greatest value. It is hardy and retains its foliage well, being always of good form. The silvery tint of the lower leaf surface is in brilliant contrast at all times with the deep green above. \$1.50.

P. Engelmanni. *Engelman's Spruce.* A. A choice and valuable Rocky Mountain tree, of dense, pyramidal growth. Has the stiff foliage of *pungens*, and in most cases the fine glaucous color of the latter. An elegant, massive tree. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

P. excelsa. *Norway Spruce.* A. The most generally used of evergreen trees. Useful for screens and wind-breaks on account of its rapid growth. It makes a tall tree, and as an individual tree, with room to develop, is of pyramidal, symmetrical growth, its lower branches sweeping the ground. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cents. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cents. (See *Hedge Plants.*)

The following are all variations of the Norway Spruce: —

P. excelsa Compacta. C. Small dense growth. \$1.00.

P. ex. conica. C. Cone-like growth; very dense, dwarf and compact. *One of the best* of small-growing Conifers. \$1.00.

P. ex. Aurea. B. A golden-leaved form, most beautiful and distinct. In the early part of the season this is a brilliantly colored tree and quite a favorite with planters. \$1.50.

P. ex. Ellwangeri. C. An elegant dwarf form, with rich deep-green needles, which bristle out straight from the stems, giving the tree at all times a striking appearance. \$1.50.

P. ex. Finedonensis. *The Finedon Spruce.* B. The upper portion of the stems are pale yellow, changing to bronzy brown and afterwards to pale green. A very good variety. \$1.50.

P. ex. Gregoryiana. C. This forms a cushion-like growth of dense foliage. Always dwarf, peculiar and ornamental, especially on small grounds. \$1.00.

P. ex. inverta. *The Inverted Spruce.* B. A most remarkable form, as may be seen by reference to the cut on page 38. It forms a pillar-like tree, which standing alone is a dominant feature in the landscape. The specimen at Wellesley, which our cut represents, is a most striking object. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

P. ex. pumila. C. A pretty little dwarf form not over 2 to 3 ft. Excellent where dwarf growth is required. \$1.00.



NORDMANN'S SILVER FIR.

P. ex. pygmæa. C. Similar to the above, with lighter foliage. \$1.00.

P. ex. pyramidalis. B. Of tall, slim pyramidal growth, useful in many locations. \$2.00.

P. nigra. *Black Spruce.* A good native tree, with darker and shorter leaves than the White Spruce. Hardy and valuable in seashore planting. 50 to 75 cents.

P. nigra pumila. Another low, cushion-like evergreen, very pretty and desirable. \$1.00.

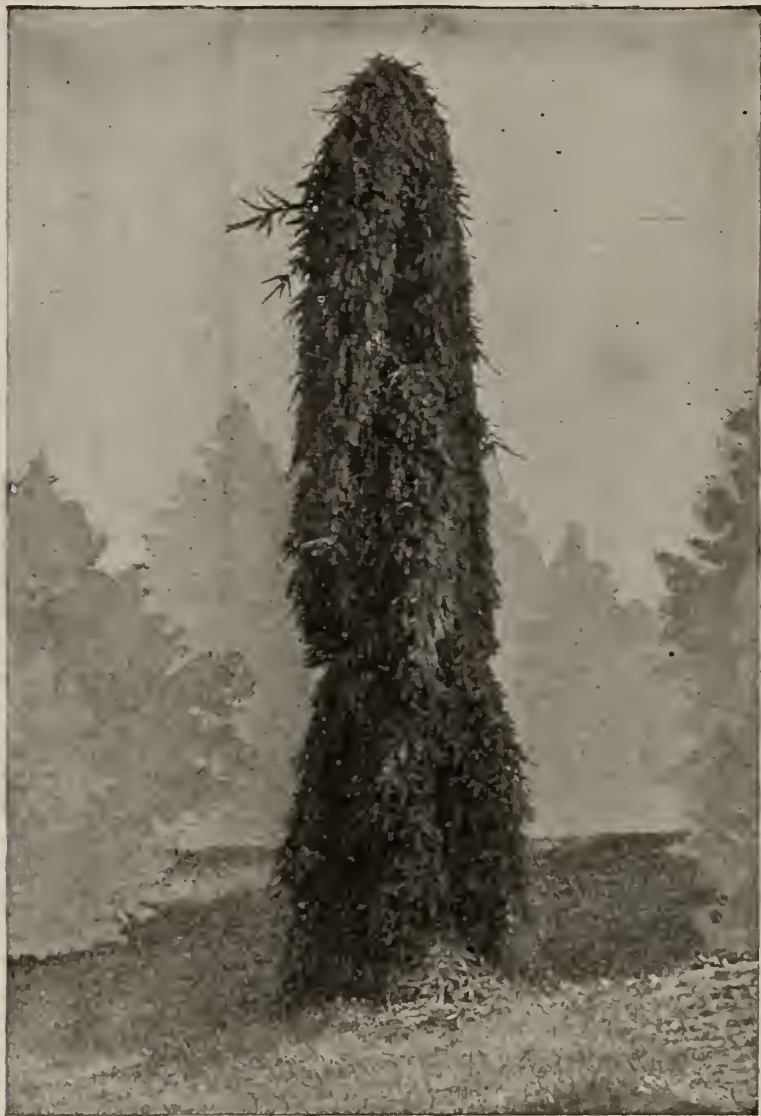
P. nigra Doumetti. C. Like the above, but having bluish-gray needles. A beautiful and attractive diminutive tree. \$2.00.

P. orientalis. *Eastern Spruce.* B. Resembling a fine-leaved Norway Spruce, but much more elegant than the latter. Of graceful form and dark, attractive foliage. Worthy of general cultivation. \$1.50.

P. polita. *Tiger-Tail Spruce.* B. A beautiful Japan variety, hardy and choice. The thickly set branches are furnished with stiff, sharp leaves of a pleasant shade of deep green. Quite distinct and deserving cultivation for ornament. \$1.50.

P. pungens. *Colorado Blue Spruce.* B. Few trees are as much sought for as this. Large quantities are sold, but the really silvery-blue varieties are not plentiful. The tree forms a dense, pyramidal specimen, with stiff, pungent foliage and clusters of cones. Hardy.

Our cut of this magnificent conifer will give a fair impression of the silvery sheen of a really high-colored tree when at its best. No evergreen tree can excel it, as it has the advantage of growing vigorously where many evergreens fail; withstands the coldest seasons, and in appearance surpasses any of the taller coniferous trees, with the possible exception of *Abies concolor*. We grow an enormous stock of this Spruce, many of our trees being grafted from the finest-colored specimens in the country, and we can offer it in all sizes from 1 ft. up. Prices of high-colored trees: 12 to 18 ins., \$1.50; 18 to 24 ins., \$2.00; 24 to 30 ins., \$2.50. See cut on page 39.



ABIES EXCELSA VAR. INVERTA.

PINUS — Pine.

P. Austriaca. syn. *nigricans.*
Austrian or Black Pine. A. A

robust growing variety with long, dark-green, stiff needles. Does well on all soils, and is one of the best evergreens for seashore planting. 18 to 24 ins., 50 cents.

P. cembra. *Swiss Stone Pine.* B. Of thick, regular growth, foliage resembling the White Pine, and quite silvery. An elegant and valuable ornamental tree. 2 ft., 75 cents. 3 ft., \$1.25.

P. densiflora. A. A Japan variety, something like the Austrian Pine, but in elegant habit far excelling the latter. New, and worthy of cultivation as a single specimen. \$1.00.

P. excelsa. *Lofty Bhotan Pine.* A. From the Himalayas. Like the White Pine, but with more silvery foliage, which is long and pendulous. \$1.25.

P. Laricio. *Corsican Pine.* A handsome, open, pyramidal tree, with dark-green twisted leaves. A rapid grower, very distinct. 75 cents.

P. Massoniana. *Masson's Pine.* A large-sized Japanese tree, remarkable for its fresh bright-green tint. \$1.00.

P. Massoniana variegata. *Sun Ray Pine.* Extremely rare. The foliage has light-golden variegation, which is most attractive and distinct, there being no other evergreen like it. \$3.00.

P. Monspeliensis. *Salzmann's Pine.* B. One of the noblest and most picturesque of European pines. Leaves 6 to 7 ins. long, and bright green in color. \$1.50.

P. Mugho. *Dwarf Mugho Pine.* D. Of the highest value where a low, dense, spreading growth is desired. Very dark foliage and extremely hardy. 50 cents to \$1.00.

P. Mugho compacta. C. Makes a round growth not over 2 ft. Rare and fine. \$1.50.

P. ponderosa. *Heavy-wooded Pine.* A. A variety from the Pacific coast, where it attains 100 to 300 ft. in height. Hardy here. Leaves are nearly 10 ins. long and silvery green. \$1.50.

P. resinosa. *Red Pine.* A. A native pine, with red bark and light-green foliage, growing in whorls. Useful for its timber, and one of the best for ornament. 75 cents.

P. rigida. *Pitch Pine.* B. A useful native, thriving on poor dry soils, and valuable for this purpose. 75 cents.

P. strobus. *White Pine.* A. The most valuable of all native evergreens for timber purposes. A well-grown individual tree, with its light, silvery foliage; is always highly ornamental. In age this pine is most impressive. Useful for hedges, as it can be clipped like a shrub. 2 ft., 40 cents. 3 ft., 50 cents. (See *Hedge Plants.*)

P. strobus nana. C. A low, ball-like growth, not over 2 to 3 ft. Rare. \$1.50.

P. sylvestris. *Scotch Pine or Fir.* A. This with the Austrian is the toughest and hardiest of pines. Foliage much more silvery than the Austrian. It is more desirable for mass and shelter planting than as an isolated specimen. 18 to 24 ins., 40 cents. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cents.

P. sylvestris globosa. C. A globular, compact form, most valuable for groups of low-growing evergreens. \$1.50.



THE COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (PICEA PUNGENS).

PSEUDO-TSUGA.

P. Douglass Spruce. A fine, long-lived tree from the Rocky Mountains, where it grows in great quantity. The foliage is soft and brilliant green in color, with bluish tint when young. It is of the most vigorous and symmetrical growth, and cannot, on account of its graceful, elegant habit, be overlooked in any planting. 12 to 18 ins., 50 cents. 3 ft., \$1.25.

TSUGA — Hemlock.

T. Canadensis. A. Our well-known Hemlock Spruce. A graceful, lovely tree, with loose, open growth and yew-like foliage. It can be kept in dense form if pruned. Prefers moist soil. 2 ft., 35 cents. 3 ft., 75 cents.

T. Canadensis Sargentii pendula. C. A persistent weeping form of the Hemlock, not over 5 to 6 ft. in growth sweeping the ground in picturesque fashion. Hardy and rare. \$1.50.

T. Caroliniana. *Carolina Hemlock.* C. Dense, heavy dark foliage and growth. Quite distinct. \$1.50.

CLASS II.

Under this head are included the Cypresses, Junipers, Retinosporas, and Arbor Vitæ.

BIOTA — Oriental Arbor Vitæ.

(See *Thuya occidentalis*.)

CHAMÆCYPARIS — Cypress, or Cedar. INCLUDING RETINOSPORA AND CUPRESSUS.

C. ericoides. *Heath-leaved Cypress.* 2 to 3 ft. A handsome Japan form, bluish green in summer and bronze in winter. 50 cents.

C. filifera. *Thread-branched Japan Cypress.* 15 to 20 ft. Slender, string-like, bright-green foliage drooping in long filaments. Graceful and pyramidal habit. Quite hardy. 50 cents.

C. filifera aurea. *Golden Thread-branched Cypress.* 2 to 3 ft. A lovely bright-golden form of the preceding. Equally hardy and most valuable. \$1.50.

C. Lawsoniana erecta viridis. *Erect Lawson's Cupressus.* Not hardy. We offer fine specimens to be grown in pots, when it is of great value for house decoration. \$1.50 to \$2.00.

C. leptoclada. Dwarf. Dark-green foliage. Very distinct. \$1.00.

C. obtusa. *Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress.* 3 to 4 ft. Graceful, fern-like foliage, distinct and beautiful. Hardy. 75 cents.

C. obtusa compacta. 2 to 3 ft. A compact, dark-green foliaged sort of great merit. 75 cents.

C. obtusa nana. 3 to 4 ft. One of the best and hardiest. Intensely dark, shell-like leaves, very unusual. A most elegant evergreen shrub. \$1.50.

C. obtusa var. alba spica. 3 to 4 ft. A pretty form, with white shoots interspersed through the plant. \$1.00.

C. obtusa var. aurea variegata. *Golden Obtuse-leaved Japan Cypress.* Variegated with golden shoots quite conspicuously. Attractive. \$1.50.

C. obtusa var. gracillis aurea. 3 to 4 ft. A form with young shoots brightly golden, making a pretty and choice dwarf plant. \$1.00.

C. obtusa var. lycopodioides. *Club Moss Japan Cypress.* 2 to 3 ft. Very distinct and beautiful, the foliage of deep green, massed in short, densely branched shoots. \$1.00.

C. obtusa var. plumosa. *Plume-like Japan Cypress.* 15 to 20 ft. One of the hardiest and best. Delicate glaucous foliage. 50 cents to \$1.00.

C. obtusa var. plumosa aurea. 15 to 20 ft. A striking, fine form of the above and very hardy. Brilliantly golden through the season. One of the most desirable. 50 cents to \$1.00.

C. obtusa var. argentea. 15 to 20 ft. Interspersed with white variegation. 50 cents to \$1.00.

C. pisifera aurea. 15 to 20 ft. A fine pyramidal, bright-golden form, very popular, distinct, and graceful. 50 cents to \$1.00.

C. sphæroidea. *Swamp White Cedar.* A rapid light-green foliaged small tree, growing in damp spots. 50 cents.

C. squarrosa. 15 to 20 ft. An exquisite Japan form with steel-colored foliage, which is very fine and feathery. It displays many shades of color during the season, and is largely used, and can be closely pruned into any shape, associating well with all the other dwarf evergreens.

[NOTE.—All of the dwarf Japan Cypresses have a peculiar value for grouping in beds near residences where they can have water in summer and partial shelter in winter. Their winter aspect is diversified, and always interesting and pleasant.]

JUNIPERUS — Juniper.

J. Sinensis. *Chinese Juniper.* 8 to 10 ft. One of the most desirable of the genus; should be kept closely pruned, when its silvery young growth becomes luxuriant and leafy. 75 cents.

J. Sinensis aurea. *Golden Chinese Juniper.* 4 to 5 ft. A most brilliant golden form of the preceding and one of the best yellow-foliaged dwarf evergreens we have. \$1.00.

J. Sinensis argentea or fœmina variegata. Bluish-green foliage, very dense, interspersed with silvery white. One of the best of Junipers in growth and appearance. A charming dwarf plant. \$1.00.

J. communis. 6 to 7 ft. Our common Juniper, light, glaucous foliage. 50 cents.

J. var. aurea. *Douglas's Golden.* 2 ft. Forms a mat-like spreading growth of brilliant golden color. Valuable for edging and grouping. 50 cents.

J. com. var. Hibernica. *Irish Juniper.* 8 to 10 ft. Of dense, pillar-like growth. Glaucous green foliage. 50 cents.

J. com. var. H. robusta. A more hardy and robust form of the above, more pyramidal, and not so thick and columnar. 75 cents.

J. com. var. suecica compacta. Swedish. 4 to 5 ft. Grows much as the Irish does, but of more bushy form. 50 cents.

J. Japonica. *Japan Juniper.* Dwarf. A dense, bushy form with vivid green foliage. \$1.00.

J. Japonica aurea. *Golden Japan Juniper.* 4 to 5 ft. A splendid dwarf, golden form. Always bright, and a feature in any planting. Quite distinct and valuable. \$1.25.

J. prostrata. *Prostrate Juniper.* Low, spreading native species trailing close to the ground. Foliage, bright green, bronzy in winter. Fine for rock work or banks. 75 cents.

J. rigida. *Stiff-leaved Juniper.* 4 ft. A species from Japan, with close, irregular habit. Bright green in summer and coppery color in winter. Ends of the branches have a graceful weeping form. \$1.00.

J. Sabina. *Savin Juniper.* 2 to 3 ft. Prostrate spreading branches, with somber green foliage. Hardy and well adapted for hillsides, etc. 50 cents.

J. Sabina procumbens. *Creeping Savin.* Quite prostrate, creeping over considerable space, and fine for rocks, walls, and dry places. 75 cents.

J. Sabina var. tamariscifolia. *Tamarisk-leaved Savin.* 1 ft. An elegant form, with broad, feathery branches and thick, glaucous, and deep-green foliage. Makes a fine, broad specimen. \$1.00.

J. Sabina variegata. Like the type, except that it has silver-white variegation. \$1.00.

J. Virginiana. *Red Cedar.* 20 to 50 ft. Medium growth, tapering form, bright, rich green foliage. Useful for ornamental planting. 50 cents.

J. var. Virginiana elegantissima. A distinct and beautiful variety of the Red Cedar, with golden-bronze foliage, particularly attractive in winter, when the golden bronze of the young growth is contrasted with the dark green of the older. \$1.00.

J. var. alba variegata. 15 to 20 ft. Variegated with white and yellowish foliage. A pretty form. \$1.00.

J. var. glauca. *Silvery Red Cedar.* 15 ft. A handsome variety, the foliage distinctly silver gray. Quite prominent among other evergreens. 75 cents.

J. var. pendula. *Weeping Red Cedar.* A distinct and graceful weeping form. \$1.50.

J. var. Schotti. One of the best Junipers. Fine pyramidal habit, foliage peculiarly bright green. 75 cents.

THUYA — Arbor Vitæ.

T. occidentalis. *American Arbor Vitæ.* 30 to 35 ft. Of conical form and rapid growth. Used largely for hedges. (See *Hedge Plants.*) 25 and 50 cents.

T. var. alba. *Silver-tipped or Queen Victoria Arbor Vitæ.* 8 to 10 ft. Tipped with white, distinct. 75 cents.

T. var. Geo. Peabody. 15 to 20 ft. A dwarf, dense-growing golden variety, holding its color all summer. One of the best for general culture. 75 cents.

T. var. globosa. *Globe-headed Arbor Vitæ.* 3 ft. Growing in low, thick globe form with attractive foliage. Very distinct. 50 cents to \$1.00.

T. var. compacta. *Parson's Arbor Vitæ.* Forms a globe of light-green foliage. 50 cents.

T. var. Hoveyii. *Hovey's Arbor Vitæ.* 2 to 3 ft. A slow-growing form, with golden-green foliage. Inclined to winter-kill. 50 cents.

T. occidentalis var. pendula. *Weeping Arbor Vitæ.* A weeping form of value. Ends of branches tufted in odd form. \$1.00.

T. var. pyramidalis. *Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ.* 10 to 12 ft. A most valuable variety on account of its hardy character and its form, which is very like the Irish Juniper. The foliage is light green and compact. Effective in-planting. 50 cents to \$1.00.

T. var. Siberica. *Siberian or Warreana Arbor Vitæ.* 8 ft. We especially commend this variety. Its low-growing, dense form and its beautiful bluish-green foliage give it distinct character. It is one of the hardiest, and does not die out in hedges like the American. 50 cents.

T. var. Tom Thumb. 2 to 3 ft. Very dwarf and of slow growth, foliage resembling a Heath. Useful where low-growing forms are needed. Hardy. 50 cents.

T. var. Vervæneana. 6 to 8 ft. A fine, hardy variety in which the green is singularly intermixed with a predominating shade of golden yellow. Very choice and valuable. 75 cents and \$1.00.

T. plicata. *Nootka Sound Arbor Vitæ.* 6 ft. Somewhat like the Siberian Arbor Vitæ, but with shorter growth, and branches disposed so as to give them a plaited appearance. A good and distinct form. \$1.00.

T. var. p. minima. Little Gem. Very dwarf, not making over an inch of growth yearly, spreading out into a mat of foliage. 75 cents.

Thuya Standishii. A distinct and the only hardy form of *Thuyopsis*. Certainly a beautiful evergreen worthy of cultivation. \$1.00.

THUYA ORIENTALIS.

Under this head we include the *Biotas*, all elegant, but requiring more or less protection in New England.

T. orientalis. *Chinese Arbor Vitæ.* 15 to 20 ft. From China and Japan. An elegant tree, with torch-like form, and dense, flat, light-green foliage; becomes brown in winter. \$1.00.

T. var. aurea. *Golden Arbor Vitæ.* 2 to 4 ft. Nearly spherical in outline, and with bright, yellow-tinged foliage. Beautiful. \$1.00.

T. var. elegantissima. *Rollinson's Golden Arbor Vitæ.* 5 to 6 ft. A beautiful variety, is of upright pyramidal form, with the young foliage tipped with golden yellow, which tint retained the entire summer, turning bright bronze in winter. \$1.00.

T. var. semper aurea. *Ever-Golden Arbor Vitæ.* 2 to 4 ft. Of dwarf habit but free growth. It retains its golden tint the year round. One of the best golden variegated ever-greens. \$1.00.

TAXUS — Yew.

All of the Yews are evergreen, with rich foliage, dwarf habit, and are valuable where elegant effects in landscape planting are desired. All require sheltered, warm positions and good care.

T. adpressa. *Japan Yew.* 10 to 12 ft. One of the hardiest and best. Bushy and spreading, small, dense foliage, dark and shining. \$1.00.

T. baccata. *European Yew.* 12 to 15 ft. Slow-growing, with short stem and very bushy head, densely branched, thickly covered with drooping, somber green leaves. Sometimes browned in winter. 75 cents.

T. var. elegantissima. 10 to 12 ft. Variegated with gold, and much hardier than the green form. \$1.00.

T. var. stricta. *Fulham Yew.* 10 to 12 ft. A fine hardy sort. Erect in habit, with smaller foliage. One of the best. 75 cents.

T. var. fastigiata. *Irish Yew.* 8 to 10 ft. Deep-black foliage with perfect columnar form. Tender in New England. 75 cents to \$1.00.

T. Canadensis. *American Yew.* A low, weeping, broad-spreading bush, dark-green foliage and crimson berries. Entirely hardy, and very valuable for surfacing beds or forming groups. 75 cents.

T. cuspidata. *Abrupt-leaved Japan Yew.* 5 ft. Upright growth and dense, very dark foliage. Valuable because it is especially hardy, and rich in appearance. \$1.00.

[NOTE.—We omit other forms of Yews as unreliable in this climate.]

SCIADOPITYS— Umbrella Pine.

S. verticillata. 18 to 20 ft. A Japan evergreen tree with perfectly upright trunk 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, and is there planted in the grounds of many of the temples. We have a photograph of one of these trees which

SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA.

is said to be eight hundred years old. It is absolutely hardy, and a good specimen has been long considered the *ne plus ultra* of a fine country estate. 2 ft., \$2.50. Extra specimens, 4 to 5 ft., \$6.00 to \$10.00.



Gardens of Flowering Shrubs and Plants.

Suggestions for Their Arrangement and Cultivation.

REFERRING to this subject, the English *Flower Garden* says: "If one tenth of the trouble wasted on carpet bedding and other fleeting, though costly, rubbish seen in our flower gardens of late years had been spent on flowering shrubs, our gardens would be much the better for it. There are no plants so much neglected as flowering shrubs. Even when planted they are rarely well treated, owing to the 'traditions' of what is called the shrubbery period. Beautiful families, like Spiræas, may be grouped by themselves. Each family or plant should have a place apart, not necessarily disconnected from the belts of shrubbery. Each part of the shrubbery should have a character of its own. This it may easily have by grouping instead of the usual mixture. This always ends in the starvation of the choice kinds by the course."

The same authority very happily outlines the following specific directions for making the hardy shrub garden a place of continual beauty at all seasons of the year. "First, do not plant shrubs too closely. Give them room to develop fully, and have a little space left. Secondly, plant under them such evergreen trailers which love partial shade, as Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*), Moneywort, Veronicas, English Ivies, and especially the charming *Euonymus radicans*. These will furnish an evergreen carpet, which will go far towards keeping all weeds in subjection, and prevent the unsightly display of bare ground usually so unpleasantly apparent during a portion of the year. Then in the spaces left between the shrubs may be grown such hardy plants of vigorous habit which will afford a succession of bloom throughout the summer. Nothing can be more graceful and satisfactory than the combination of tall, stately Larkspurs, Lilies, Liatris, Cardinal Flowers, Heleniums, tall Phloxes, and other similar plants, rising above the green foliage of the shrubbery border. Care must be taken in the arrangement and combination of these hardy plants, so that they may have sufficient room to grow and flourish, and they ought not to be so closely crowded that the roots of shrubs will destroy their vigor.

"Such plants as the charming Herbaceous and Tree Peonies may be used with fine results and in happy combination in the border of this description, and should occupy the foreground, on account of their comparatively dwarf habit. The hardy Azaleas, especially our five beautiful native American species, afford brilliant masses of color; and the evergreen Rhododendrons likewise cannot be omitted in the formation of such a border or group. The formal outline of a border may be broken advantageously by the introduction of some of the finer varieties of Thorns and the Laburnums, both of which, in common with others of their class, are among the most showy of ornamental dwarf trees. Another happy feature of such a border may be formed of the tall-growing, hardy, climbing Roses, allowed to grow in shrub form by judicious pruning and cultivation. The half-shrubby species of Clematis, like *C. Montana*, *Vitalba*, *Coccinea*, *Dividiana*, and others, when allowed to grow partly at will, form a no less charming feature of the border, and relieve much of the stiffness of deciduous shrubs.

"We have also seen the large flowering hybrid Clematis used with fine results, grown as pillar plants in borders, but care must be taken in keeping them well nourished.

"Such combinations as these—and they may be indefinitely extended, according to study and observation—cannot fail to afford the most satisfactory results, and experience will lead to the conclusion that hardy shrubs form the most valuable basis for ornamental effect in the garden.

“The pruning of shrubs should be carefully studied, and all old and stunted wood must be cut out from time to time, allowing the young wood ample space in which to develop and take form. Shrubs like Forsythias, etc., which flower on the old wood of the previous year, are injured irreparably if pruned in the early spring or late fall, and they should not be touched with the pruning shears until after flowering in the spring. On the other hand, shrubs like *Hydrangea paniculata* need to be closely pruned in early spring, so that the new wood on which the flowers are borne may be well developed.”

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

AMORPHA — Bastard Indigo.

A. canescens. *Lead Plant.* 3 ft. June. Deep blue, attractive flowers. Foliage ash colored and hairy. 25 cents.

A. fruticosa. *False Indigo.* 6 ft. June. Long, pendulous branches, the indigo-colored flowers in finger-like spikes. Valuable for massing. Good on poor soil. 30 cents.

AMYGDALUS — Almond.

(See *Prunus sinensis*.)

ANDROMEDA.

A class requiring plenty of moisture, and preferring peaty loam. (See, also, *Evergreen Shrubs*.)

A. arborea or Oxydendrum arboreum. *Sorrel Tree.* 10 ft. August. A lovely small, native tree, with shining, peach-like leaves, which assume brilliant autumn tints. Flowers in long, terminal clusters, pure white and bell shaped. 50 to 75 cents.

A. ligustrina. 5 ft. June. Small white flowers. 50 cents.

A. Mariana. *Stagger Bush.* 3 ft. June. Clusters of quite large pink and white waxy flowers along the shoots. 50 cents.

A. racemosa or Leucothoæ. 5 ft. May. One of the most exquisite of all our native shrubs. The twigs are bright red, and the foliage rich and dressy, but deciduous. The blossoms on curving stems, with a row of little bells like lilies of the valley, drooping on each side of the middle flower stem. Emerson says of it, “Few exotics have such elegance of appearance as this.” 50 cents.

A. speciosa or Zenobia. 3 ft. June. A highly glabrous, smooth-branched shrub, with coriaceous, oval, deciduous leaves, and large umbels of very showy white blossoms, suggestive of enlarged racemes of lily of the valley blossoms. This is a most remarkable shrub, and will be largely used when well known. 75 cents and \$1.00.

ARALIA— Angelica Tree.

A. pentaphylla. *Five-leaved Aralia.* 5 ft. Shining, deep-green foliage of attractive appearance. 35 cents.

AZALEAS.

These are, without exception, the most showy of flowering shrubs, dwarf in habit, and associate well with other shrubs, or can be grouped in masses. The Ghent and Mollis forms are brilliant with innumerable shades of yellow, orange, red, scarlet, soft pinks, and white. They prefer deep leaf mold soil or peat, which will not dry out in summer.

NATIVE SPECIES.

A. arborescens. *Smooth Azalea.* 3 to 10 ft. July. A large and spreading azalea, with handsome dark-green foliage and producing great white and rose-tinted blossoms late in

summer, when other azaleas are out of bloom. It is hardy 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. 75 cents to \$1.00.

A. calendulacea. *Flame Azalea.* 6 ft. June. Another native species of large growth, and perfectly hardy at Boston. In May and June this azalea is a mass of blossoms of all shades from light straw color to the deepest orange, and is, without doubt, the most showy and brilliant of all our American species. It was the blood of this beautiful species that gave all the high colors to the hybrid Ghent azaleas of our days. 50 cents and \$1.00.

A. nudiflora. *Pinxter Flower.* 6 to 8 ft. May. This brightest colored of all our Northern native Azaleas is, next to the Mountain Laurel, the most brilliant of all the plants that produce the extensive masses of color for which some portions of New England are so celebrated in summer. Sometimes whole acres of it are to be seen in bloom, forming an expanse of lovely color seldom equaled in temperate climes. Thrives in any ordinary soil. 50 and 75 cents.

A. Vaseyii or Rhododendron Vaseyii. 12 ft. June. As a decorative plant it is very valuable, and its pink or purple flowers, which are very like the blossoms of the Rhododendrons, are very fine. It is a true deciduous American Rhododendron! Very rare yet, even in its native habitat. It flourishes in any kind of soil. \$1.00.

A. viscosa. *White Swamp Honeysuckle.* 6 ft. June and July. Flowers in clusters, pure white, with shades of pink, and intensely fragrant, will grow on any good soil, and is a valuable shrub. 50 cents.

AZALEA — Ghent.

This most beautiful tribe of plants is perfectly hardy, and will thrive in any good garden soil. We catalogue the best sorts now grown, and the richness of their varied colors cannot be surpassed by any other hardy shrub. Their finest effect is obtained by planting in groups.

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| Admiral de Ruyten. Dark rose. | Louis Hellburgh. Very large. Vermilion and orange, blotched with yellow and white. |
| Alba lutea grandiflora. Large, white and yellow. | Lion de Gentbrugge. Splendid rose color. |
| Anna Van Houtte. Rich pink. | Grandeur Triomphant. Dark rose, extra fine. |
| Anna Louisa. Fine yellow. | Guillaume III. Orange, light rose. |
| Alexandrina. Dark orange. | Macrantha. Large, yellow. |
| Atrorubrum. Darkest red. | Marie Dorothea. Blush yellow. |
| Auguste Michelynek. Soft rose. | Mirabilis. Rosy pink. |
| Aurora. Rose-orange. | Minerva. Salmon rose, heavily shaded light orange, very large flowers. |
| Bicolor. Orange, yellow, and white. | Mina Van Houtte. Pink, yellow, large. |
| Blondin. Fine white color. | Narcissiflora. Double yellow, good. |
| Bouquet de Flore. Pink and white. | Nobilis. White, orange, and rose. |
| Buckingham. White and yellow. | Othello. Rosy pink. |
| Cardinal. Rose color. | Oscar I. Fine scarlet orange. |
| Charles Baumann. Blush red. | Perfecta. Finest rose. |
| Coccinea Speciosa. Dark orange scarlet. | Pierre le Grand. |
| Delicatissima rubra. Rose orange, good. | Prince C. de Rohan. Very large, bright orange spotted with deeper orange, white tips. |
| Decus Hortorum. Rose and orange. | Pontica Globosa. Yellow and white. |
| Fritz Quihon. Splendid flowers, very large, dark red. | Prince Henri des Pays-Bas. Large, rose. |
| Globosa. Rich white. | Punicea. Crimson scarlet. |
| Gloire de Boskoop. Dark red. | Quadricolor. Light rose and yellow. |
| Gloire Gandavensis. Double, rose. | Raphael de Smet. Rose. |
| Gloire de Bellevue. Rosy red. | Roi des Feux. Red, spotted white, and orange. |
| Grandeur Triomphant. Amaranth and orange. | Sang de Gentbrugge. Clear red, fine. |
| General Drouet. Dark red. | Soleil d'Orange. Brilliant yellow. |
| Grand Monarch. Salmon. | |
| Helen Waterer. Pink. | |
| Hulda Schupp. Bright red. | |
| John de Wit. Rose. | |
| Juliana Nova. Pink. | |

Souv. de Mortier. Vermilion and yellow.
Sully. Orange and red, large.
Triomphe de Belgique. Rosy pink.
Tricolor de Van Aken. Pink, white, and yellow.
Victoria. Rosy red.

Vandyck. Splendid dark crimson and scarlet.
Van Houttei. Double, large, rose-orange.
Victoria. Fine rose orange.
 \$1.00 to \$1.50. \$10.00 per dozen.

AZALEA MOLLIS

Of dwarfer habit and with larger flowers than the Ghents. Equally hardy.

Alphonse Lavallee. Bright orange.
Baron Constant Rebecque. Bright nankeen.
Baron Edmond de Rothschild. Red with yellow.
Charles Kekule. Orange with salmon.
Chevalier de Reali. White with orange.
Comte de Gomer. Rose.
Comte de Quincy. Yellow with orange.
Comte de Papadapolie. Orange.
Consul Ceresole. Orange.
Consul Pecher. Lively rose.
Dr. Leon Vignes. White with nankeen and orange.
Ernest Bach. Bright salmon.
Isabelle van Houtte. Yellowish orange.
Madame Legrelle d'Hanis. Rose.
Madame Overeijnder. Dark rose.
W. E. Gumbleton. Nankeen.
Salmoniana rubra. Salmon with orange.

Price, \$1.00. \$9.00 per dozen. Unnamed seedlings of the above, embracing many fine colors, 50 cents. \$5.00 per dozen. \$35.00 per 100.



BACCHARIS — Groundsel Tree.

B. halimifolia. 8 ft. September. A pretty shrub, which grows well at the seashore and in salt marshes. Its fluffy, white seed vessels and dark-green foliage, render it most attractive. Especially in autumn. 35 cents.

BERBERIS — Barberry.

All of this family grow well on comparatively light or thin soil, and are of great value in almost any situation. (See *Hedge Plants*.)

B. Canadensis. *American Barberry.* 4 ft. May. Yellow flowers and crimson fruit. 30 cents.

B. Sieboldii or Hakodate. 4 to 5 ft. June. (New.) A Japan barberry more brilliant, even, in its autumn color than *B. Thunbergii*, and therefore very desirable. It bears bright yellow flowers in clusters, and the foliage is quite broad and distinct. It forms a dense round bush and is most valuable for autumn effect. 50 cents.

B. Thunbergii. *Thunberg's Barberry.* 3 to 4 ft. June. A species from Japan, with round, drooping habit, spoon-shaped leaves, of a fine brilliant green in summer, with the growing shoots always of a lighter shade, and taking on, from early autumn till December, the most glowing colors of any shrub or tree in the nurseries. Crimson, orange, bronze, and green, with all the intermediate shades, are blended in the foliage of a single bush, and the extraordinary effect is remarked by all who see this plant. After the leaves fall the branches

are seen to be loaded down with scarlet-crimson berries, and these often hang till April. A hedge of this shrub, two years planted, is near by at this writing, with the curving branches so thickly hung with its high-colored fruit as to be a most beautiful object.

So fruitful is this species of barberry that it will be of the greatest value to plant as "cover" where quails or other game birds are protected, as they feed greedily on its seeds. It is the very best of all plants to form a hedge of 4 ft., being impenetrable and thickly set with spines, and never growing bare. 18 to 20 ins., 30 cents. 8 to 12 in. seedlings, \$8 per 100. (See *Hedge Plants*.)

B. vulgaris. *European Barberry.* 5 ft. June. Vigorous habit, loose, open growth, with quantities of red berries in pendulous clusters in autumn and winter. (See *Hedge Plants*.) 8 to 10 ins., 15 cents. 12 to 18 ins., 25 cents. 24 ins., 35 cents.

B. vulgaris var. purpurea. *Purple Barberry.* 5 ft. Deep-purple foliage all summer. Valuable for color in planting and hedging. Small plants, 15 cents. Large plants, 30 cents.

CALYCAN- THUS — Sweet Shrub.

C. floridus. *Carolina Allspice.* 5 to 6 ft. All summer. Fine glossy foliage and pineapple-scented, chocolate-colored flowers. A favorite and useful shrub. Small plants, 15 cents. Large plants, 30 cents.

CARAGANA — Siberian Pea Tree.

C. arborescens. June. Showy, small yellow flowers. Dark-green wood and neat foliage. 75 cents.

C. var. pendula. 5 to 6 ft. A pendulous form of the preceding. An attractive and very neat weeping tree, well adapted to small gardens. \$1.00.



CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS.

CARYOPTERIS — Blue Spiræa.

C. mastacanthus. 2 to 3 ft. One of the best fall-blooming, low-growing shrubs from China, and, without doubt, one of the greatest acquisitions; blooms during the entire season until late fall; flowers of the most pleasing, rich lavender blue. In New England, the tops

are cut back by the winter, and it is necessary to protect with some covering, when it proves quite hardy. 35 cents.

CEANOTHUS—New Jersey Tea.

C. Americanus. *Red Root.* 3 ft. June. A shrub good on dry soils. Numerous small white flowers, in dense panicles, entirely covering the foliage. 35 cents.

CEPHALANTHUS—Button Bush.

C. occidentalis. 5 ft. July. This shrub grows well in moist or wet ground, and its curious balls of blossoms, on long stems, which hang all summer as brown seed balls, are very picturesque. 35 cents.

CHIONANTHUS—White Fringe.

C. Virginica. 8 to 10 ft. May. One of the most ornamental of shrubs, producing racemes of fringe-like white flowers. Purplish fruit in the fall, hanging like loose bunches of grapes, add to its interest. The leaves are moderately large, dark green, and are quite ornamental. Will thrive in low, marshy grounds as well as in higher situations. 50 cents to \$1.00.

CLETHRA—White Alder.

C. alnifolia. *Sweet Pepper Bush.* 4 to 5 feet. July to September. This is one of the most interesting of all our native shrubs. Its foliage is very distinct and satisfactory, and its spikes of highly fragrant, white flowers are produced in lavish profusion during nearly the entire summer. Excellent for growing in shady spots. 30 cents.

COLUTEA—Bladder Senna.

C. arborescens. *Tree Colutea.* 6 to 8 ft. July. Of compact growth. Light-green, acacia-like foliage; yellowish-red, pea-shaped flowers, followed by curious red, bladder-shaped pods. Hardy and good in any soil. 25 and 35 cents.

COMPTONIA—Sweet Fern.

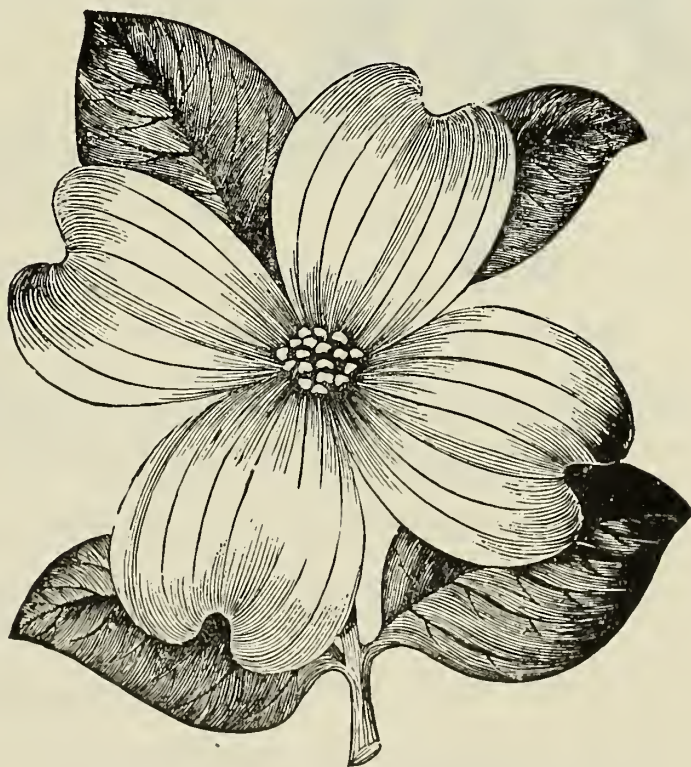
C. asplenifolia. 2 to 3 ft. A native, with fern-shaped, dark-green foliage. Good on dry, poor soil. 25 cents.

CORNUS—Cornel, or Dogwood.

C. alternifolia. *Alternate-leaved Cornel.* 5 to 6 ft. May. The most distinct and picturesque of this whole family. The foliage is very good, and the branches assume a horizontal habit as the trees grow older, which makes the whole plant a series of parallel layers of foliage. A very beautiful shrub, and highly useful to the landscape gardener. 35 cents.

C. circinata. *Round-leaved Dogwood.* 8 ft. June. Green bark and oval foliage, with noticeable flat cymes of white flowers and blue berries in the fall. 50 cents.

C. mas or mascula. *Cornelian Cherry.* 8 ft. April. Showy yellow flowers before the foliage and bright, large scarlet berries. 35 cents.



CORNUS FLORIDA.

(See *Trees*, page 14.)

C. mas variegata. 5 ft. Like the above, with foliage beautifully variegated with white. 50 cents.

C. paniculata. *Panicled or Gray Dogwood.* 6 ft. July and August. This makes a bush with a top composed of a multitude of finely branched gray twigs and stems, the whole plant taking the form of a round umbel of twigs. We do not know of a shrub more beautiful in shape than this scarcely known native, and for massing in shrubberies, nothing could be more satisfactory. The fruit is pure white, in flat clusters, and hangs till January. 35 cents.

C. sanguinea. *Red Ozier.* 6 to 8 ft. June. Most valuable for its blood-red bark in winter. Low-branching habit and handsome leaves. 30 cents.

C. var. elegantissima variegata. 4 to 5 ft. A splendid variegated form of the above, with silver and green foliage. 50 cents.

C. sericea. *Silky Cornel.* 6 to 8 ft. This is a purple-twigged kind, which grows very strong and is much used in landscape planting. Pale blue berries. 35 cents.

C. Siberica. 5 to 6 ft. Very like Sanguinea, with intensely colored bark of crimson. 35 cents.

C. stolonifera. *Spreading Cornel.* 4 to 5 ft. This one has scarlet bark and a low, half-creeping habit, and is very effective in front of borders. 35 cents.

C. Spæthii. 4 ft. One of the finest of recently introduced shrubs. Variegated with pale yellow, and most distinct and valuable in all planting. 50 cents.



CORNUS ELEGANTISSIMA.

CORONILLA — Scorpion Senna.

C. emerus. 4 to 5 ft. May. A low, round shrub, with intensely green, glossy leaves and pretty reddish-yellow flowers. Very choice and desirable, and hardly known at all. 50 cents.

CORYLOPSIS.

C. spicata. 3 to 4 ft. This bears small, drooping racemes of yellowish-white flowers early in May. It is a beautiful shrub. It should be severely pruned when transplanted. 50 cents.

CORYLUS — Filbert.

C. Americana. *American Hazel.* 8 to 10 ft. A large-growing bush, excellent for borders. 35 cents.

C. avellana var. purpurea. *Purple Hazel.* 4 to 6 ft. A fine broad-leaved bush with constant deep-purple color. 50 cents.

C. avellana laciniata. *Cut-leaved Hazel.* 4 to 5 ft. An ornamental cut-leaved variety. 50 cents.

[NOTE. — All of the Hazels do better on well-drained soils.]

COTONEASTER.

All of this family prefer warm, sheltered positions.

C. frigida. 4 ft. May and June. Sub. Evergreen. Dark-green foliage and pure white flowers, followed by bright-crimson fruit lasting all winter. 75 cents.

C. horizontalis. 2 ft. Japan. Choice evergreen, with minute deep glossy-green foliage. A plant of prostrate habit of growth, admirable for covering low walls, or to use to cover rocks and stumps. 75 cents.

C. nummularia. 3 ft. May. Very low and dense habit. Small, oval foliage and dark, persistent berries. 50 cents. (See *Evergreen Shrubs*.)

CYDONIA — Japan Quince.

One of the most useful and beautiful of flowering shrubs, and growing well in any good soil and in any location. One of the best of hedge plants.

C. Japonica. *Fire Bush.* 5 to 6 ft. May. Dark-green foliage and showy, deep-scarlet flowers of good size, produced singly or in masses along the branches, and often at intervals during the summer. 35 cents. Glossy, dark foliage with reddish tints. Large deep-scarlet flowers in abundance followed by large fruit. 25 cents. Seedlings 8 ins., \$5 per 100.

C. Japonica var. nivalis. *White Japan Quince.* Pure, single, white flowers. Choice. 35 cents.

C. var. atro sanguinea fl. pl. A double scarlet form. Fine. 35 cents.

C. var. grandiflora. Nearly white flowers. Very showy. 35 cents.

C. var. Mallardi. White flowers, tinted rose. 35 cents.

C. var. Maulei. Beautiful orange flowers. Rare. 50 cents.

C. var. rosea plena. Semi-double, rose-colored flowers. 35 cents.

C. var. umbellicata. Brilliant, rosy-red flowers followed by large, showy fruit. One of the best. 35 cents.

C. var. Columbia. *Novelty.* This is a remarkable new form of the Japan Quince. The fruit resembles in size and shape a bell-flower apple, greenish yellow, with handsome blush surface, covered with small white dots. The fruit is very fragrant and makes a jelly as fine as that of the well-known Guava. It is not only a valuable ornamental shrub, but of much value for its fruit. 50 cents.

CYTISUS — Laburnum.

C. purpureus. *Purple Laburnum.* 2 ft. May. A beautiful, low, round bush, with dark foliage, and plentiful clusters of pea-shaped flowers marked with purple and white. Needs a warm, sheltered spot. 50 cents.

DAPHNE — Mezereon.

The earliest flowering of shrubs, the fragrant flowers opening in March, before the leaves appear.

D. mezereum. *Common Mezereon.* 2 to 3 ft. March. Showy flowers, red in color, followed by crimson fruit. 50 cents.

D. var. alba. Pure white flowers and orange fruit. 50 cents.

D. Genkwa. *Japan Daphne.* A beautiful slender, upright growing shrub with numerous long, downy twigs, which in early spring, before the leaves appear, bear violet-colored, fragrant tubular flowers. Needs protection in New England. \$1.00.

DESMODIUM — Tick-trefoil.

Very showy and beautiful shrubs which die down to the ground every winter, but annually make vigorous new growth which is loaded with gracefully bending masses of bloom very late in the season.

D. Japonicum. 4 ft. September. Bears pure white pea-shaped flowers on pendulous branches. 50 cents.

D. penduliflorum. *Sweet Pea Shrub.* 4 ft. September. The dull time in gardens, where only hardy plants are used, is in early spring and in late summer, and this plant fills out this great void time of autumn with thousands on thousands of its red pea blossoms, in the most luxuriant profusion. Its annual top, shoots up to 3 and 5 ft. high, and branches into multitudes of delicate drooping sprays, which become simply masses of red and violet blossoms, always renewed, never ending, till the frosts of late October finally cut the whole top down. 35 cents.

DEUTZIA—Deutzia.

A hardy class of plants from Japan, not one of which but has beauty of flower form to recommend it. All grow in ordinary garden soil.

D. crenata var. flore pleno. *Double-flowering Deutzia.* 6 ft. June. Very double, white flowers tinged with purplish rose. 35 cents.

D. c. var. flore alba pleno. *Double White-flowering Deutzia.* 6 ft. June. Pure white, double flowers. 35 cents.

D. c. Pride of Rochester. 6 ft. June. More vigorous, and with larger panicles of



DEUTZIA LEMOINEI.

flowers than *crenata fl. pl.* A distinct and very ornamental variety. Blossoms are tinted with rose. 35 cents.

D. gracilis. *Slender Deutzia.* 3 ft. May or June. One of the most useful of all low-growing shrubs. It forms a round, dense bush, and is covered with snow-white flowers of much beauty. 35 cents.

D. gracilis aurea. *Novelty.* Like the above, with golden leaves. Choice. 75 cents.

D. parviflora. 4 to 5 ft. A new and rare form with reticulated dark-green foliage and a profusion of beautiful white flowers. Rare. 75 cents.

D. scabra. *Rough-leaved Deutzia.* 6 ft. June. Bell-shaped, single white flowers and rough foliage. A beautiful, profuse-flowered shrub. 35 cents.

D. Lemoinei. *Novelty.* 3 to 4 ft. A remarkably fine hybrid between *gracilis* and *parviflora*. The branches are entirely covered with erect panicles of large snow-white flowers, much superior to *gracilis* and quite distinct from all other Deutzias. \$1.00. See cut on page 52.

D. Watereri. 5 to 6 ft. A new form of *D. crenata*, with very double flowers, which open flat like a rose, and are of extraordinary size. Color a fine pink. Highly desirable. 50 cents.

DIERVILLA — Weigelia.

These are among the finest of Japanese flowering shrubs, forming large symmetrical bushes with a drooping tendency. In June and July they are covered with large, trumpet-shaped flowers of varying colors. Some of the newer varieties are notably tender, often being killed to the ground. In consequence, we are forced to discard many varieties as unreliable, besides being too much like the older and more reliable sorts.

D. arborea grandiflora. 6 ft. July. Of vigorous and erect growth; foliage, very large; flowers long and tube shaped, of a sulphur white or pale yellow, changing to pale rose. A late bloomer. 35 cents.

D. candida. *White Weigelia.* 6 ft. This is the hardiest and best of all the family. Vigorous and fine in habit, the long, tubular, white flowers are produced from June all through the summer. 35 cents.

D. floribunda. 5 to 6 ft. June. Deep-crimson flowers, very freely produced. 35 cents.

D. amabilis. 5 ft. June. A pink-flowered variety, and one of the best. 35 cents.

D. hortensis A. Carriere. 5 ft. Bright rose-colored flowers. Choice. 50 cents.

D. hybrida A. Lavelle. 5 ft. One of the darkest varieties. Flowers dark reddish-purple. 50 cents.

D. rosea. 5 to 6 ft. June. A reliable and fine variety. Rose-colored flowers. 35 cents.

D. rosea Desboisii. Flowers very much darker in color than the preceding, vigorous, and one of the best. 35 cents.

D. var. Grœnewegenii. *D.* Has rose-colored flowers, sometimes streaked with a deep red. 35 cents.

D. var. Kosteriana foliis variegatis. Of dwarf, compact growth; leaves bordered with yellow; flowers deep rose; fine. 35 cents.

D. var. nana foliis variegatis. *Variegated Dwarf Weigelia.* 3 to 4 ft. Of dwarf habit, and possessing clearly defined, silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white. It stands the sun well, and is one of the best dwarf variegated-leaved shrubs. 35 cents.

D. sessilifolia. 3 to 4 ft. A native shrub, of somewhat spreading growth, bearing terminal, loose heads of yellow flowers about the first week in July, which continue for some weeks. 35 cents.

D. trifida. 2 to 3 ft. Of much the same habit, but of smaller growth, and flowering in early June. 25 cents.



WEIGELIA VARIEGATA.

DIRCA — Leatherwood.

D. palustris. 4 to 5 ft. March. A remarkable shrub, of low growth, often taking the form of a miniature tree, with lance-oval leaves of yellowish green, and blossoms of yellow color. The bark was formerly much used by the Indians to make bow strings and fish lines; and has great strength. 75 cents.

ELÆAGNUS — Oleaster.

Ornamental shrubs, growing well in most spots, and thriving in comparatively dry situations. The silvery leaves and exquisite fruit render them conspicuous and valuable.

E. argentea. *Silver-leaved Oleaster.* 8 ft. July and August. Flowers yellow. Stems, leaves, and fruit covered with silvery scales. Very desirable. 50 cents.

E. edulis or longipes. *Japan Oleaster.* 8 ft. July. This new fruit-bearing and ornamental shrub from Japan is just beginning to be known, and is everywhere in demand as soon as once seen. It is one of the most interesting new things which has yet been sent out.

"*Eleagnus Longipes* is a low shrub in cultivation, only a few feet in height, although it



ELEAGNUS LONGIPES.

is said to become a small tree sometimes in Japan. The leaves are smooth and dark green above, and covered on the lower surface with a dense silvery-white pubescence. The small yellow flowers are solitary. 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. 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." 50 cents.

E. hortensis. *European Oleaster.* 10 ft. Distinct silvery foliage and excellent for sea-shore planting or massing with other shrubs. 35 cents.

E. parviflora. *Small-flowered Oleaster.* May. Sweet-scented, yellow flowers in great profusion, followed by mottled red fruit. 35 cents.

E. umbellatus. *Female.* 6 to 7 ft. Loaded with bright fruit in October, a feature which makes it highly ornamental and useful. 50 cents.

EUONYMUS — Strawberry, or Spindle Tree.

These are distinguished for their myriads of brilliant red and orange seed in autumn. As these appear before the dark foliage drops, few trees have greater elegance.

E. elatus. *Cork-barked Euonymus.* 6 to 8 ft. Of dwarf, compact habit; wood very corky; leaves small; fruit red. Very fine. 75 cents.

E. Americanus var. obovatus. *Dwarf Strawberry Bush.* 18 ins. Of the greatest value for covering open spaces in borders or edges of shrubbery, the habit being low and creeping. Showy fruit. 35 cents.

E. Americanus. *Strawberry Bush.* 4 ft. June. A slender-growing shrub, with shining foliage and deep-scarlet berries. 35 cents.

E. atropurpureus. *Burning Bush or Wahoo.* 10 ft. June. Attractive, deep-purple flowers, broad foliage, and brilliant scarlet fruit. 50 cents.

E. Europæus. *Spindle Tree.* 10 to 15 ft. May. Forms a low, round-headed tree, very compact. Foliage dark, associating well with the masses of pendulous orange and red fruit in autumn. A beautiful tree, worthy of general planting. 50 cents.

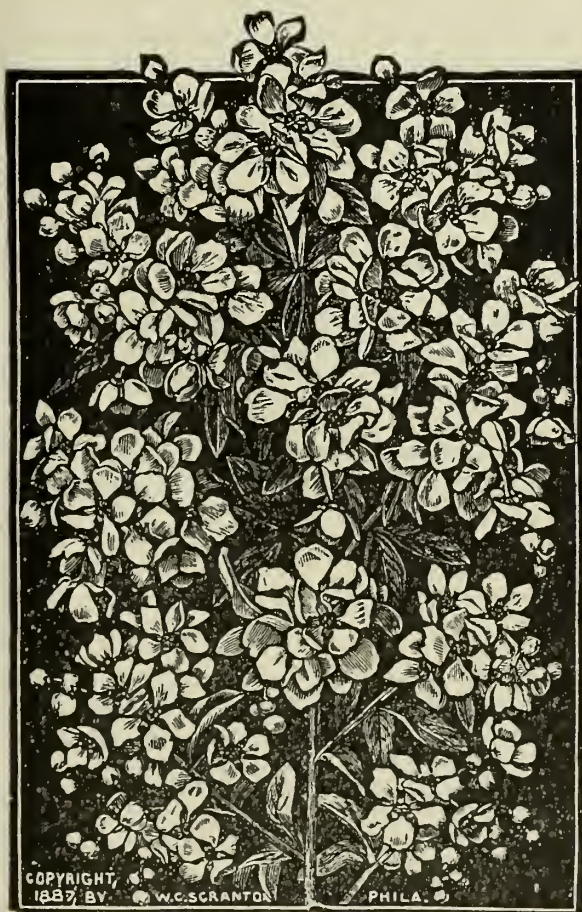
E. var. fructo albus. 8 to 10 ft. A scarce variety with white seed capsules, contrasting prettily with the crimson fruit. 50 cents.

E. var. nana erectus. *Dwarf Spindle Tree.* A singular and valuable variety, the tree growing in perfect fastigate form. Effective where a small and elegant columnar specimen is required. Very scarce. 75 cents to \$1.00.

E. latifolius. 6 to 8 ft. *Broad-leaved Spindle Tree.* This bears immense fruit, very pendulous, and the most showy of all. A rare tree or shrub. \$1.50.

E. nanus. 2 ft. July. A prostrate form with long, narrow, shining leaves which assume a fine purple color in autumn. It is one of the most choice of low, prostrate shrubs. 35 cents.

(See *Evergreen Vines* for other varieties.)



EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA.

E. grandiflora. 8 to 10 ft. May and June. A most elegant and distinct shrub from North China, with a full-branching habit, making, finally, a plant 10 ft. high and fully as broad, and is perfectly hardy. Its foliage is broad, lanceolate-ovate, sharp pointed. The flowers are pure white, in racemes of five or six, with spoon-shaped petals, which are very narrow and stand apart at the base. There is a delicate fragrance which adds to its charm. The unopened buds are pearl like. Worthy a place in every collection. 35 and 50 cents.

EXOCHORDA — Pearl Bush.

FORSYTHIA — Golden Bell.

Distinct for their early flowering, when the bushes are hidden by the immense quantities of yellow blossoms pushed out before the leaves appear. Easy of cultivation in any fair soil.

F. Fortuneii. *Fortune's Forsythia.* 8 ft. April. A spreading bush with dark, shining

foliage, which has a purplish tint in autumn. Deep-yellow flowers. The best of the Forsythias. 35 cents.

F. suspensa. *Weeping Golden Bell.* 8 to 10 ft. April. Quite distinct in habit, the long, willowy branches arching gracefully over to the ground, and covered to the tips with trumpet-shaped yellow flowers. 35 cents.

F. viridissima. 6 to 7 ft. May. Stiffer and bush-like habit, with deep-green leaves and lighter flowers, blooming after the other varieties. 35 cents.

GAYLUSSACIA — Huckleberry. Blueberry.

G. frondosa. 3 to 5 ft. Blueberry. Bears sweet, bluish berries. 35 cents.

G. resinosa. 2 to 2½ ft. A low, bushy shrub, growing about 2 ft. high, and producing sweet, black fruit, which ripens in August. 35 cents.

GENISTA — Broom.

Plants of great value in poor, thin soil.

G. scoparia. *Scotch Broom.* 2 to 3 ft. May. A famous evergreen plant with rush-like leaves and large pea-shaped flowers. Kills to the ground with us, but makes annual growth. Quite hardy on Cape Cod, where it stands high winds and grows in sand. 35 cents.

G. tinctoria. *Dyer's Broom. Woadwaxen.* This is the plant that covers the hills near Salem, Mass., with a carpet of golden-yellow blossoms in June, as may be seen from the car windows. Fine for rockeries and dry hills, or for fixing steep banks. 25 cents.

HAMAMELIS — Witch Hazel.

H. Japonica. *Japan Witch Hazel.* A most beautiful shrub, with darker leaves and more elegant habit than the American type. It makes a choice specimen of low, close growth, and is always attractive. The yellow flowers appear in curious shape just before winter sets in. \$1.00.

H. Virginica. 8 ft. November. Larger foliage, with downy surface and showy yellow flowers, appearing after the ripening of the leaves in November. The ripe seed is discharged as from a popgun. Grows in all soils. 35 and 50 cents.

HEDYSARUM.

H. multijugum. *Novelty.* 6 to 7 ft. Introduced from Mongolia, and without doubt one of the best shrubs yet offered on account of its exceeding graceful, delicate foliage, but more especially because of the deep violet-red blossoms it bears in racemes 12 to 18 ins. long throughout the summer. We should recommend it to be protected the first year or two in New England, but it is unquestionably hardy south of New York. \$1.00.

HIBISCUS — Althæa, or Rose of Sharon.

These are general favorites, by reason of their freedom of bloom and showy appearance. The flowers appear in August and September, when there is a scarcity of bloom in the garden. All of the varieties make neat, shrub-like low trees.

H. Syriacus alba luteola plena. C. New variety. White flowers striped with sulphur yellow. 35 cents.

H. S. alba plena. C. Double white Althæa. 35 cents.

H. S. Boule de Feu. C. Double red. 35 cents.

H. S. Cœrulea. C. Double blue. Extra fine. 50 cents.

H. S. rubra plena. C. Double dark red. 35 cents.

H. S. purpurea. C. Single purple. 35 cents.

H. S. purpurea plena. C. Double purple. 35 cents.

H. S. alba variegata. C. Variegated white and red. 35 cents.

H. S. variegated fl. plena. C. White and purple. Petals pink. 35 cents.

H. S. var. totus albus. C. Single. Pure white. One of the best. 50 cents.

H. S. var. fl. pl. fol. var. C. A fine and distinct variegated form, the leaves marked with light yellow. One of the best variegated shrubs. 50 cents.

HIPPOPHÆ — Sea Buckthorn.

H. rhamnoides. *Sea Buckthorn.* 5 to 6 ft. A small tree or shrub that likes the vicinity of salt water. Foliage grayish white. This is an unusual color, and is very fine. 30 cents.

HYDRANGEA.

A class of plants requiring good soil and plenty of moisture. In poor, dry soil much of their beauty is lost.

H. arborescens. 4 to 5 ft. June. A fine native sort, with flat corymbs of white flowers. Good in shade. 25 cents.

H. nivea. 4 to 5 ft. July. Large heart-shaped, dark foliage, bright and silvery beneath, the contrasting colors giving great effectiveness to the plant. Flowers white, in flat corymbs. Very large. 35 cents.

H. paniculata. 6 to 7 ft. September. The single or fertile form of *paniculata grandiflora*, and in many respects a more pleasing and elegant shrub than the latter. It is valued highly in landscape planting, and should be more generally used. 35 cents.

H. paniculata var. grandiflora. 6 to 8 ft. September. The variety grown in almost every garden, bearing immense cone-shaped heads of white flowers, turning later to shades of pink and red. Given plenty of water and hard pruning every spring, its heads of bloom attain immense size. 35 cents; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12 per 100.

We offer fine trained standards of this variety, as shown in the cut on page 58, at \$1.00 each.

H. quercifolia. *Oak-leaved Hydrangea.* 4 to 5 ft. August. Immense oak-shaped leaves, giving elegance of growth not common to any of the others. Flowers cream colored. Needs warm, sheltered location. 50 cents.

H. vestita. A new hardy Hydrangea which comes into bloom about June 1, two months earlier than the well-known *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, and fully as showy a sort as that one, though with a different style of inflorescence. This species forms a very stout bush, composed of many upright branches, 4 to 6 ft. high, with much handsomer foliage than that of the older sort, and bearing great flat, round umbels of pure white, showy flowers, 5 to 8 ins. across.

One of the most valuable additions to flowering shrubs made since the old sort was first introduced. 50 cents.

TENDER HYDRANGEAS.

H. hortensis. *Garden Hydrangea.* Heavy, dark-green foliage of great size and massive globular heads of rose-colored and sometimes blue flowers. Should be grown in pots or tubs in the North, so that it may be wintered in cellars or away from severe frost. 35 cents.

H. var. Otaksa. In foliage like the above, making immense trusses of rose-tinted flowers in July. 50 cents.

H. var. ramulus coccineis. *Red branched.* A very superior form of the above, freely producing magnificent heads of deep rose-colored flowers. Fine for pots. 50 cents.

H. var. Thos. Hogg. One of the best semi-hardy sorts. The flowers are pure white, in massive heads, appearing from July to September. Requires pot culture.

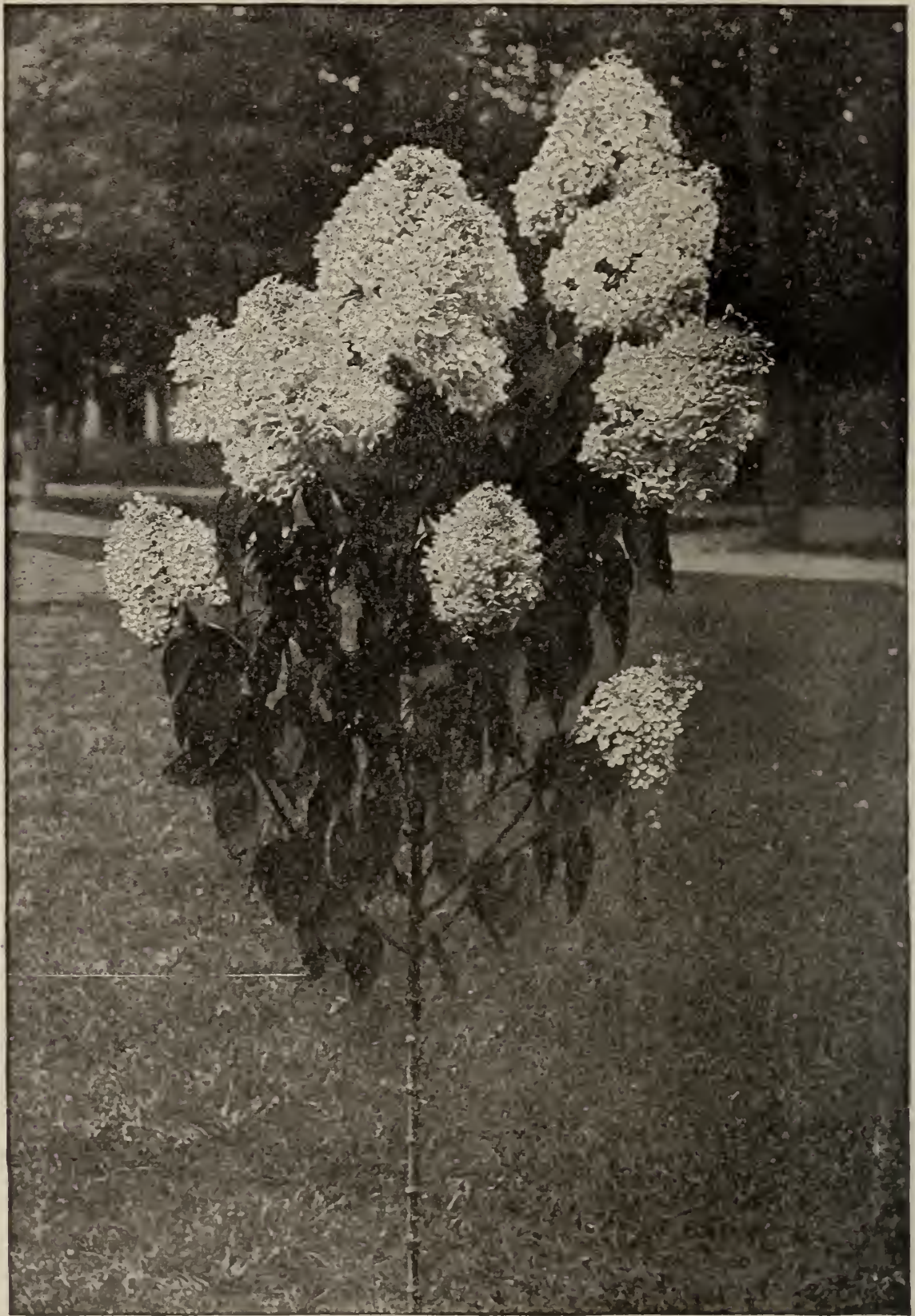
[NOTE. — All of the above Hydrangeas can be wintered in a cellar, receiving just enough water to prevent shriveling. If pruned back in spring and started into growth, they make rapid growth and blooming shoots.]

HYPERICUM — St. John's Wort.

Fine blooming plants. Useful in sandy soils and on account of their showy flowers. Appearing very late in summer.

H. aureum. 3 ft. July and September. A new species discovered on the mountains of

Tennessee, and is the finest of this whole family of plants, both in flower and foliage, which are both on a larger scale than those of the other species known in cultivation. The blossoms of this new sort look, at a little distance, like full-blown dandelions covering a glossy,



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—TREE FORM.

broad-leaved bush, and are of the utmost brilliancy of color, and continue to bloom from August to October. 50 cents.

H. Kalmianum. *St. John's Wort.* A very pretty native shrub, with rich green foliage and bright-yellow blossoms. Much used in landscape planting. 35 cents.

H. ascyron. An herbaceous variety, growing 3 to 4 ft., with immense terminal heads of deep-yellow flowers. Very showy. 25 cents.

H. densiflorum. 2 ft. August. Small yellow flowers, produced on a low, densely branched shrub. 35 cents.

H. Moserianum. 2 ft. August and September. This new hybrid has the elegant glossy foliage of the two parent forms (*H. calycinum* and *H. patulum*) with the largest blossoms of the whole family, they being nearly 3 ins. across. The petals are orange yellow, while the stamens form a beautiful red mass in the center of the flower, of half its whole diameter, contrasting with the petals in a most surprising and pleasing way. A charming shrub, requiring a little protection at Boston.

H. Moserianum tricolor. *Novelty.* A form of the above, with exquisitely variegated leaves, bordered with creamy-white and scarlet rose. Requires protection. 75 cents.

ILEX — Holly.

I. verticillata. *Black Alder.* 6 ft. June. Glossy, dark-green foliage, and bright-crimson berries in late fall. Very ornamental. 50 cents.

ITEA.

I. Virginica. 3 to 4 ft. June. A native shrub, not common, bearing racemes of white flowers in mid June. The foliage changes to a rich crimson in June. 50 cents.

KERRIA (CORCHORUS) — Globe Flower.

K. Japonica. 4 ft. A very distinct and more than ordinarily valuable shrub, as it bears its single, yellow flowers all summer, and in winter its vivid green branches contrast in marked manner with other shrubs. It is graceful in habit, with pretty light-green foliage. 35 cents.

K. Japonica var. fl. pl. Very double, deep-yellow flowers. 35 cents.

K. Japonica var. foliis var. 2 to 3 ft. Especially good for its round, dwarf habit and finely variegated silver and green leaves. Valued for planting the edge of shrub borders. 50 cents.

LESPEDEZA.

L. bicolor. 8 to 10 ft. August. A small Japan tree or shrub, and exceedingly ornamental. The foliage resembles a clover leaf, while the pink and white pea-shaped flowers droop in profusion from the pendulous branches. A charming little subject. 50 cents.

LIGUSTRUM — Privet.

Rapid growers in most situations, and doing well in partial shade. Excellent for hedges or for association with other shrubs.

L. Ibot. 5 to 6 ft. July. A Japan privet of the most beautiful character. Dark, oval foliage, contrasting well with the prominent racemes of white, fragrant flowers. One of the finest of flowering shrubs. 35 cents. \$2.00 per 10.

L. ovalifolium. *California Privet.* 6 to 8 ft. Very broad, oval-shaped leaves which remain on well into the winter. One of the most universal of hedge plants, and one of the best, growing especially well at the seashore. 25 cents. (See *Hedge Plants.*)

L. ovalifolium tricolor. 5 ft. Vividly variegated with yellow, green, and white. Inclined to be tender. 35 cents.

L. vulgare. *European Privet.* 6 ft. A valuable hedge plant, not so regular in growth as *ovalifolium*, but hardier. Narrow foliage and showy white flowers, and profusion of black berries. 25 cents. (See *Hedge Plants.*)

L. vulgare variegatum. A very pretty variegated form. White and green. 25 cents.

L. media. One of the best of the Japanese privet and valuable as a flowering shrub. Its oval foliage of deep green is followed in June by showy clusters of fragrant creamy-white flowers. Its glossy black berries in the fall are no less ornamental. 25 cents.

LONICERA — Bush Honeysuckle.

One of the very finest class of flowering shrubs, but more valuable because of the myriads of exquisite fruit or berries which follow the flowers. Most of these are translucent and brilliant colored, and attract the dullest observer.

L. Alberti or hispida. *Siberian Honeysuckle.* 2 ft. July and August. Leaves very narrow, 2 ins. long; bluish color, on very slender, drooping branches. The whole plant makes a little, round, pendulous bush, of very pretty appearance; but the blossoms are the wonderful part of this new Siberian bush honeysuckle. They are thickly set on the branches, much larger than the common sorts, and of a porcelain-blue color, with a fragrance that is indescribable. One blossom scents a whole room. Exceedingly rare and desirable. 50 cents.

L. cœrulea. 3 ft. April. Dwarf and compact. Cream-white, tubular flowers. Blue berries. 35 cents.

L. fragrantissima. 5 to 6 ft. April. A beautiful variety, strong growth, and fragrant, pink flowers in early spring. One of the best of shrubs. 35 cents.

L. Ledebouri. 4 ft. May. Fine berries. Red flowers very early. 35 cents.

L. Morrowii. 5 to 6 ft. July. One of the finest berry-bearing varieties, the fruit being a rich crimson and remaining a long time. Vigorous habit, and yellow flowers. 30 cents.

L. var. fructo lutea. A yellow-fruited form, highly ornamental. 35 cents.

L. Standishii. 5 to 6 ft. Like *fragrantissima*, but bearing its red berries early in spring. Excellent. 30 cents.

L. Tartarica. *Tartarian Honeysuckle.* 6 to 8 ft. June. Bears a profusion of pink flowers. 30 cents.

L. var. alba. Pure white, fragrant flowers. 35 cents.

L. var. grandiflora. A handsome shrub of vigorous growth, with large, bright-red flowers, striped with white. 35 cents.

L. Xylosteum. *Fly Honeysuckle.* 5 ft. May. Distinct foliage, and abundant, pinkish-yellow, fragrant flowers before the leaves, followed by crimson berries. 35 cents.

LYCIUM — Box Thorn. Matrimony Vine.

L. Barbarum. *Barbary Box Thorn.* This is generally regarded as a climber, as its long, vigorous shoots push upward 8 to 10 ft., and then recurve gracefully to the ground, strung along their entire length late in summer with transparent, brilliant crimson berries. Good in poor soil. 25 cents.

L. Chinensis. *Chinese Box Thorn.* Very like the above, but more vigorous, and one of the very best plants to cover rough places. Brilliant in fruit. 35 cents.

MYRICA — Bayberry.

M. cerifera. *Candleberry.* 4 to 5 ft. May. A sub-evergreen, low-spreading, native shrub, found in sandy places. Its exceeding richness of foliage is the admiration of all who see it.

It covers itself with crowded masses of small white berries in autumn. There is nothing to equal it for covering sandy or gravelly banks. 30 cents.

M. gale. *Bayberry.* This species grows along the edges of lakes and streams, but will do well in any soil not too dry.

It has the most delicate shade of bluish green to be found in any native shrub, and its effect in masses is simply charming. Its branches and flower buds make one of the prettiest winter effects. 30 cents.

NEMOPANTHES — Mountain Holly.

N. Canadensis. 6 to 7 ft. A tall shrub, which grows on cold mountain sides, and is almost unknown to gardens. It is one of our deciduous hollies, and is the only one having

long stems to the berries. The whole plant is very ornamental, but the scarlet-purple berries are of exquisite beauty. 50 cents.

PAVIA — Dwarf Horse Chestnut.

P. macrostachya. 7 ft. June. A broad-spreading shrub with fine foliage and many showy upright spikes of white flowers. Most effective as a single specimen. 50 cents.

PHILADELPHUS — Syringa, or Mock Orange.

A well-known shrub, the flowers varying in size and time of flowering. Useful in all kinds of planting, being hardy, vigorous, and beautiful in flower and foliage. The newer dwarf varieties of French origin are of especial value.

P. coronarius. *Mock Orange.* 8 to 12 ft. June. One of the best. Pure white, fragrant flowers in dense clusters. One of the earliest. 25 and 35 cents.

P. coronarius variegata. 5 to 6 ft. Dwarf in habit, foliage margined with silver. 75 cents.

P. coronarius var. flore pleno. *Double-flowering Syringa.* Partially double, very fragrant flowers. 35 cents.

P. coronarius foliis aurea. *Golden Syringa.* 6 to 8 ft. July. Of medium dense growth, with golden-yellow foliage. A fine shrub for contrast with dark foliage. 35 cents.

P. coronarius nana. *Dwarf Syringa.* 2 to 3 ft. Produces few flowers, but useful among dwarf shrubs. 35 cents.

P. Gordonianus. 8 ft. July. A very late bloomer, and valuable for this quality. Large, fragrant flowers. 35 cents.

P. grandiflorus. *Large-flowered Syringa.* 8 to 10 ft. June. One of the best. Bears large, showy, scentless flowers. 35 cents.

P. grandiflora var. speciosissima. 3 ft. Very valuable for its dwarf habit. Covered with large, sweet-scented flowers. Distinct. 50 cents.

P. microphyllus. *Small-leaved Syringa.* Another dwarf variety, of slender growth, with smaller flowers. Like the above, valuable for its size. 50 cents.

P. multiflorus plenus. 8 ft. Flowers very double and distinct. They are creamy white, produced in long racemes. An elegant shrub. 50 cents.

P. nivalis. Inodorous flowers, very single and pure white. 50 cents.

P. hybridus candelabre. *Novelty.* 2 to 4 ft. The finest variety obtained. Very dwarf, the bush being hidden by the enormous white, dentated flowers. A splendid new shrub, quite scarce. 75 cents.

POTENTILLA — Cinquefoil.

P. fruticosa. *Shrubby Cinquefoil.* 3 ft. July and September. Yellow flowers borne through the summer. Narrow foliage. One of the best native plants on dry, rocky places. 25 cents.

Prinos. See *Ilex.*

PRUNUS — Plum.

Under this head are grouped the double-flowering almonds and *Prunus truoda*, all of which are among the very choicest of spring-blooming shrubs.

P. maritima. *Beach Plum.* 3 to 4 ft. April. Grows wild on Cape Cod in sand. Splendid for seashore planting. Fine oval foliage. Very pretty white flowers followed by bright-crimson fruit. 35 cents.

P. pumila. *Sand Cherry.* 3 ft. April. A thick bush bearing white flowers before the foliage. Black fruit. Equally valuable in sandy soil. 35 cents.

P. Pissardi. *Purple-leaved Plum.* 8 to 10 ft. Either grown as a shrub or low tree; the bright, purple foliage constant through the season gives this variety unique value for planting singly or in groups. It has as good color as the best purple beech, and has these advantages over that tree, that its hues do not fade to dull, coppery green as soon as its leaves are fully developed, and also that it is one of the easiest of subjects to grow. 35 and 50 cents.

P. sinensis var. alba plena. *Dwarf White Almond.* 4 ft. May. The very double, rose-like white flowers fill the branches until they bend beneath the weight of bloom. 50 cents.

P. sinensis var. rosea plena. *Double Pink Almond.* Similar to preceding, the flowers being rose colored. 50 cents.

P. tomentosa. 3 to 4 ft. May. Of dwarf growth and with plaited foliage. The small, pink flowers are followed by small, currant-like fruit. Very pretty. 50 cents.

P. triloba. *Double-flowering Plum.* 5 ft. May. A Chinese shrub which for its spring beauty is difficult to equal. The large, double pink flowers resemble roses and are crowded along the slender branches, covering them completely. 35 cents.

We can also supply small standard grafted trees of this variety for the lawn. \$1.00.

PYRUS — Chokeberry.

P. arbutifolia. 6 to 8 ft. May. A shrub with a densely branching habit. Foliage takes on the most vivid shades of red and crimson in the autumn. It produces a mass of white blossoms which are much like wild strawberry blossoms. The red fruit, always extremely abundant, is of the size of large peas, in flat bunches. Very ornamental. No native shrub is more useful than this for many purposes, and it will thrive anywhere. 25 cents.

RHAMNUS — Buckthorn.

R. Carolinianus or frangula. *Carolina Buckthorn.* 8 to 10 ft. June. A thornless shrub or small tree, with greenish flowers and black berries in fall.

R. catharticus. *Common Buckthorn.* 6 ft. July. Excellent for hedges. Black fruit in fall. 25 cents. (See *Hedge Plants.*)

R. Purshiana. 15 to 20 ft. A new species from Idaho, with leaves 8 ins. long, elliptic ribbed, and very ornamental. The flowers are large, white, in cymes. The fruit is black. Makes a showy, broad-leaved tree. Rare. 75 cents.

RHODODENRON.

R. rhodora. *Canadian Rhodora.* 2 to 4 ft. May. A pretty shrub growing wild over New England. Its attractive, rose-colored flowers come before the leaves. Glaucous foliage. 50 cents.

RHODOTYPUS — White Kerria.

R. kerrioides. 4 to 5 ft. All summer. An interesting, beautiful shrub from Japan. Arching, graceful growth, and handsome, distinct leaves. The syringa-like flowers bloom through the season from May, which gives it great value. Does well in all soils. Shiny black seeds in fall. 35 cents.

RHUS — Sumach.

The following shrub forms flourish on light soils.

R. aromatica. *Fragrant Sumach.* 4 ft. May. A low-growing bush with handsome, thick, fragrant foliage, which colors to scarlet in fall. Grows on poor soil and among rocks. Yellow flowers. 35 and 50 cents.

R. copallina. *Shining Sumach.* 4 to 5 ft. August. Shining, lustrous foliage, changing to rich crimson in fall. Greenish-yellow flowers. Quite effective. 25 and 50 cents.

R. glabra. *Smooth Sumach.* 8 to 10 ft. June. Excellent foliage, topped in autumn with prominent crimson beads of seed. Fine autumn coloring. Good on rocky or poor soil. 30 cents.

R. glabra. laciniata. *Cut-leaved Sumach.* 4 to 5 ft. A most ornamental variety with finely divided, fern-like leaves. As an individual plant it makes a beautiful specimen, the suckers forming a large clump. 50 cents.

RIBES — Currant.

Valued for their easy growth and ornamental flowers and foliage. Among the best of shrubs.

R. alpinum. *Mountain Currant.* 3 ft. May. Fragrant and yellow flowers and good foliage. Dwarf, compact habit. 50 cents.

R. aureum. *Missouri Currant.* 6 ft. May. Early yellow flowers in showy racemes. Glossy foliage, which gives bright autumn tints. 25 cents.

R. floridum. *Wild Black Currant.* 4 ft. Black edible fruit, which follows the light-yellow flowers. A good shrub for the bronzy color of its leaves in autumn. 25 cents.

**R. Gordoni-
anum.** *Gordon's Cur-
rant.* 4 ft. May. A
valuable and profuse-
flowering variety.
Flowers crimson and
yellow, in pendant
clusters. 35 cents.

R. sanguineum.
*Crimson-flowered Cur-
rant.* 3 to 4 ft. July.
Carmine flowers of
fine color, with hand-
some leaves. 50 cents.

**R. sanguineum
fl. pl.** A double-
flowered form of the
preceding. The last
two named varieties
require warm, shel-
tered positions. 75
cents.



ROSA ALBA OR NIVEA.

ROBINIA —
Acacia.

R. hispida. *Rose
Acacia.* 4 to 6 ft. Is
valued for its elegant
clusters of rose-
colored flowers, which
expand towards the close of May, and continue for several weeks. The branches resemble a moss rose. It is a beautiful shrub for planting in large masses. Cut to the ground when transplanting. 35 cents.

ROSA — Rose.

Under this head we classify all of the species and single-flowered forms. While the large-flowered hybrid perpetuals are deservedly popular, the roses with single flowers are more in demand each year for garden planting and for grouping amidst other shrubs, and, in fact, it would be impossible to dispense with such types as *rugosa*, *multiflora*, *Wichuraiana*, *setigera*, and others.

R. Alpina. *Alpine Rose.* 5 to 6 ft. July. Light-green foliage, and single, dark-red flowers in great quantity. Scarlet hips. 50 cents.

R. blanda. 3 ft. May. A thornless variety. Oval, pale foliage, and large, bright rose-colored flowers, single. Scarce. 35 cents.

R. alba or nivea. 6 to 8 ft. June. The photograph of the blooms of this little known but remarkably beautiful rose fails in a measure to reproduce the effect of a large truss of blossoms when fully expanded. Even the well-known *Rosa rugosa* has to take a lower rank when this rose is in full bloom. For a single specimen it should be in every

collection, and in its own peculiar way it has no rival. The open flower is fully expanded and regular in shape, the stamens forming a dense mass of color against the pure white petals. The habit of growth is very vigorous and the plant quite hardy. 50 cents.

R. grandiflora. *Novelty.* 3 to 4 feet. We are enabled to offer a limited stock of this rare and beautiful form of what is supposed to be a variety of the Scotch Rose. The flowers are pure white and are the largest of the single roses, being nearly 4 ins. across. When in bloom it is a grand plant, and should not be omitted from any collection. 75 cents.

R. Carolina. *Swamp Rose.* 6 to 7 ft. June to September. The tall-growing, wild rose, with single pink flowers. Its bright-red fruit is very showy. 35 cents.

R. lucida. 2 to 3 ft. May to July. A fine native, with rosy-pink flowers. Does well on poor soil. 25 cents.

R. multiflora. *Japan.* June. Very rapid and vigorous growth, the shoots often growing 6 to 8 ft. in a season, forming a round, drooping shrub when standing alone. Its proper use is, however, in a mixed shrubbery, as its foliage is very clean and bright all summer. Its blossoms are produced in immense quantities, single, pure white, and followed by equally



ROSA RUGOSA ALBA.

great numbers of small scarlet hips all winter. Its rapid growth in any sort of soil is not its least good quality. 25 cents.

R. nitida. Our highest colored native species. Leaves small, glossy, finely serrate. Plant dwarf, flowers very bright pink. 25 cents.

R. rubiginosa. *Sweetbrier or Eglantine Rose.* 6 ft. June. The well-known sweetbrier with highly scented foliage, small, pink, fragrant flowers, and quantities of bright hips. 25 cents.

R. rubrifolia. *Red-leaved Rose.* 4 to 5 ft. August. Quite unique, and conspicuous for its high-colored, reddish-purple leaves, retained through the summer. It is a feature in any collection of shrubs. Deep red flowers. 35 cents.

R. rugosa. *Ramanas Rose.* 5 ft. Among the entire family of roses, this single-flowered variety cannot be equaled in many respects, even the seedlings from it never quite rivaling the parents. Our cut shows the white-flowered variety, but even this fails to fully impress the eye with the chaste beauty of these snow-white blooms, which, in both the red and

white forms, are produced freely from June until December. These blooms are borne in six to eight flowered umbels, opening in rotation, and the buds are as attractive as the open flower, which measures often 4 ins. across and is highly fragrant. These are succeeded by fruits of almost gigantic proportions, which are of a bright crimson-scarlet color, so showy that it is difficult to say whether the plants are more effective in flower or fruit. The foliage is not the least attraction of the plant, being thick and leathery in substance, dark green, and deeply plicated. It is the one rose not eaten by insects, and, as it is vigorous in growth, the plant forms splendid single specimens, and is one of the best adapted for general planting in borders of shrubbery. Very strong plants, 35 cents; \$2.50 per dozen. Smaller plants, 25 cents.

R. rugosa alba. 5 ft. Described above. 35 cents.

R. setigera. *Prairie Rose.* 5 ft. July. This native climbing rose, which comes from the Western States, is quite rare in cultivation, but it has so many desirable qualities that we



ROSA SETIGERA, OR PRAIRIE ROSE.

cannot recommend it too highly. In Franklin Park, Boston, it is used in masses, blossoming in July after the June roses are past. It is then the most distinct plant of its class and invariably attracts attention, its large, single, bright rose-colored flowers being borne in such ample clusters as to overshadow all other flowering plants. Its vigorous habit adapts it to a fit association with strong-growing shrubbery, where it forms great masses of color at a rather dull period of the summer. It is entirely hardy and makes vines from 10 to 12 ft. in one season. If planted as a single specimen, it will form a mass of foliage 10 or 12 ft. in diameter. 35 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

R. Wichuraiana. This most distinct and hardy rose has been found to be one of the most useful roses, from its being essentially unique in its manner of growth and in its general appearance. It is a native of Japan, from whence it was introduced a few years since. Its habit of growth is one of its most remarkable features, as the shoots are prostrate in habit, and extend from 10 to 15 ft. in a single season, covering the ground densely. The shoots bear short, straight thorns; the leaves are deeply serrated, dark green, and lustrous, and from one third to three quarters of an inch long. The effect of this foliage, forming a close mat over

the ground, is greatly enhanced by the flowers, which appear about the middle of July, and are irregularly borne during the remainder of the season. These are pure white, nearly 2 ins. across, and are very fragrant, being formed in broad pyramidal clusters, and in most cases a large number of flowers being produced in one cluster. The stamens are a bright



ROSA WICHURAIANA ON TRELIS.

golden yellow, very conspicuous, and heighten the effect of the blossom. Altogether it is a gem among hardy roses, and we know of none of the family which promises so well for clothing slopes, embankments, and other places which require rapid covering verdure. It has been largely used in Franklin Park, Boston, for this purpose. Strong plants 25 and 50 cents.

NEW HYBRID WICHURAIANA ROSES.

Very distinct and beautiful hybrids, retaining the many valued qualities of Wichuraiana, but with entirely dissimilar flowers. All are hardy, and flourish on banks and other spots where a quick surface growth is required.

Manda's Triumph. Of free growth, with fine foliage, and clusters of from twelve to eighteen flowers, literally covering the plant. Perfectly formed double white flowers, nearly 2 ins. across, beautifully imbricated; a valuable sort. It is also very sweet scented.

Universal Favorite. A free grower, producing long branching shoots, with bright, shiny foliage in abundance, and soft, light-pink double flowers, 2 ins. in diameter, strongly perfumed.

South Orange Perfection. This is a gem, with free growth close to the ground, and multitudes of the most perfectly formed double white flowers, soft blush pink at the tips, changing to white.

Pink Roamer. A hybrid which shows the Sweetbrier characteristics in bloom, while the growth, which is very rampant, partakes more of the Wichuraiana. The single flowers, which are produced in close heads, are nearly 2 ins. in diameter, bright, rich pink, with



MANDA'S TRIUMPH.

PINK ROAMER.

almost a white center, which lightens up the orange-red stamens, producing an effect which, combined with the fragrance, makes it one of the most valuable roses in cultivation. 60 cents each; \$2.00, the set of four varieties; \$6.00 per dozen.

LORD PENZANCE HYBRID SWEETBRIER ROSES.

These hybrids result from a cross between the fragrant Sweetbrier and various old-fashioned roses, and have attracted great attention in England, where they originated. They should be grown in every garden. Their foliage retains all the delicious scent of the Eglantine, and the single and semi-double flowers are produced in wonderful profusion, varying in color from pale yellow and terra-cotta to crimson. These are followed by bright-scarlet seed pods which are very ornamental until quite late in autumn. Strong plants, 50 cents; 9 for \$3.50.

Amy Robsart. Lovely deep rose, an abundant bloomer, robust, and free.

Anne of Geierstein. Dark crimson, large foliage, good grower, and of graceful branching habit.

Brenda. Maiden's blush or peach blossom, dainty in color and shade.

Flora McIvor. Pure white blushed with rose, perfect for cutting, large flowers, their elegance being increased by the sprays of tender foliage that pass up between them, graceful in growth and habit; a gem.

Lady Penzance. Beautiful soft tint of copper with a peculiar metallic luster; the base of each petal is a bright yellow, very free flowering, with a delicious perfume from foliage and flower.

Lord Penzance. Soft shade of fawn or écreu, passing to a lovely emerald yellow in the center; a good grower and abundant bloomer; very sweet scented.

Lucy Ashton. Pretty white blooms with pink edges, not so large as some others; wonderfully free flowering; free grower.

Meg Merrilies. Gorgeous crimson, very free flowering, seeds abundantly, robust habit, large foliage; one of the best.

Rose Bradwardine. Beautiful clear rose, perfect in shape, very profuse, strong, robust habit.

RUBUS — Bramble.

R. deliciosus. *Rocky Mountain Bramble.* 3 to 4 ft. June. A fine flowering shrub with quantities of large, pure white flowers like a single rose; makes an upright shrub. Both rare and desirable. 35 cents.

R. laciniatus. *Cut-leaved Bramble.* 4 ft. Grows 15 ft. in a season, and will thrive in the crevices of rocks, and make a display of glossy, fern-like foliage of the greatest elegance. Exceedingly valuable for poor, rocky situation. 35 cents.

R. odorata. *Flowering Raspberry.* 6 to 7 ft. All summer. A noble plant with leaves 6 to 12 ins. broad, and pink-purple blossoms 2 ins. across, in clusters, which continue in bloom all summer. Very fragrant. One of the most useful plants for partially shaded places, for rustic planting, or for groups. 25 cents.

SAMBUCUS — Elder.

Large, showy shrubs, good in most soils. Showy in foliage and fruit.

S. Canadensis. *Common Elder.*

8 ft. June. Flat heads of flowers and reddish-purple berries in fall. Likes damp soil. 25 cents.

S. nigra. *European Elder.* 5 to 6 ft. July. Large-spreading, picturesque shrub. Purple-black berries. 25 cents.

S. nigra aurea. *Golden Elder.* A large, golden-leaved form. Requires the full sun, when it is one of the best of yellow shrubs. 35 and 50 cents.

S. nigra laciniata. *Cut-leaved Elder.* 4 to 5 ft. Elegantly cut leaves. 50 cents.

S. nigra variegata. *Variegated Elder.* 4 to 5 ft. Foliage prettily mottled with white and yellow. 35 cents.

S. racemosus. *Scarlet-berried Elder.* 8 to 9 ft. A new shrub with showy white flowers in May, with later bunches of vivid crimson berries. A fine shrub. 50 cents.



PENZANCE'S HYBRID SWEETBRIER ROSE.

SPIRÆA — Meadowsweet.

S. arguta. *New.* 3 ft. Japan. Closely allied to the well-known early flowering *S. Thunbergii*, which it resembles. It is, however, of more elegant habit than the latter, having larger flowers borne on comparatively upright stems. One of the very best of all the Spiræas and in every way desirable. 35 cents.

S. ærifolia. *White Beam-leaved Spiræa.* 5 ft. July. An exquisite variety requiring protection. Hawthorn-like leaves and creamy-white flowers in immense showy panicles. 50 cents.

S. Billardii. *Billard's Spiræa.* 4 ft. July. Strong growing. Pink flowers produced from June till fall. 35 cents.

S. Blumeii. *Blume's Spiræa.* 4 ft. June and July. Deep rose-colored flowers. 35 cents.

S. callosa. *Fortune's Spiræa.* 4 ft. Deep rose red flowers in close clusters, nearly all summer. 25 cents.

S. callosa alba. *Fortune's Dwarf White Spiræa.* 2 ft. All summer. A pure white form, and one of the best dwarf shrubs. 25 cents.

S. callosa var. superba. Very dwarf. Snowy pink and white flowers from June until fall. 35 cents.

S. chamædrifolia. *Germander-leaved Spiræa.* 2 ft. June. A pretty variety with clusters of white on small, wiry stems. 35 cents.

S. cratægifolia. *Hawthorn-leaved Spiræa.* 3 ft. June. A fine variety with white flowers. 35 cents.

S. Douglasi. *Douglas's Spiræa.* 3 ft. July. Deep rose-colored flowers. 35 cents.

S. Japonica var. Bumalda. *Bumald's Spiræa.* 2½ ft. All summer. A dense habit of growth. Showy, rose-colored flowers in profusion. One of the best Spiræas. It grows as a low, round bush, producing numerous flat heads of rosy hue from mid-summer until fall. 35 cents.

S. var. Anthony Waterer. A much-improved form of the dwarf *S. bumalda*. Very low growing and bearing flat heads of brilliant rosy blossoms all through the late part of summer. It has attracted great attention in England, and for the front of borders it has no superior. We consider it one of the finest of recent introductions. 35 and 50 cents.

S. opulifolia. *Nine Bark.* 8 to 9 ft. June. A strong-growing bush with white flowers along the stems. 25 and 35 cents.

S. var. aurea. *Golden Spiræa.* 6 ft. One of the best of our yellow-leaved shrubs. Golden yellow all summer. Must not be planted in the shade. 25 and 35 cents.

S. prunifolia flore pleno. *Bridal Wreath.* 6 to 7 ft. May. Strong-growing, irregular form, small, roundish, shining leaves of beautiful autumn color; flowers double, white, and abundant in May. One of the best and earliest-blooming kinds. 25 and 35 cents.

S. Reevesii or lanceolata. *Reeve's Spiræa.* 4 ft. June. Narrow, smooth foliage, with drooping branches, which are covered with round clusters of white flowers. A charming shrub. 25 and 35 cents.

S. Reevesii fl. pl. An equally fine, double form of the above. 25 cents.

S. salicifolia. *Willow-leaved Spiræa.* 4 ft. July and August. Good grower, irregular,



SPIRÆA ANTHONY WATERER.

upright form; narrow, willow-like leaves; white flowers in July. This is our native Meadow Beauty, and is very pretty. 25 cents.

S. sorbifolia. *Ash-leaved Spiræa.* 4 to 5 ft. July. Handsome foliage resembling the Mountain Ash. Long, showy panicles of white flowers. A fine Spiræa. 35 cents.

S. Thunbergii. *Thunberg's Spiræa.* 4 to 5 ft. April and May. Japan. Low-growing, rounded form, delicate, drooping, yellowish-green lanceolate foliage, which takes and retains late the most lovely tints in autumn. Small, abundant white flowers in May. One of the most charming of all low-growing shrubs. The earliest of Spiræas, and one most generally grown. 25 and 35 cents.

S. trilobata. *St. Peter's Wreath.* 2 ft. May. Pure white flowers in numerous dense heads. 35 cents.

S. ulmifolia. *Elm-leaved Spiræa.* 3 ft. July. Elm-like leaves, and large clusters of white flowers. 35 cents.

S. Van Houtteii. *Van Houtte's Spiræa.* 4 to 5 ft. June. The finest and most satisfactory of all Spiræas, either singly or among other shrubs. It forms a round and graceful bush with arching branches, which, in June, are set from end to end with the beautiful white blossoms. A shrub which cannot be overlooked. 25 and 35 cents. (See *Herbaceous Spiræas.*)



STYRAX JAPONICA.

deeply cut foliage, which is the feature of the shrub, can be seen to advantage. It is beautiful and interesting through the entire season, and is one of the best of recent introductions. 35 and 50 cents.

STYRAX.

S. 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. 75 cents.

STUARTIA.

S. pentagynia. July. A most charming low tree or shrub of compact habit and rich foliage. It produces in July abundant white, saucer-shaped flowers of large size, with purple

STAPHYLEA — Bladdernut.

S. Colchica. 5 ft. June. A fine, early-flowering shrub, with fragrant white blossoms. It partially winter-kills in New England and needs protection. 50 cents.

STEPHANANDRA.

S. flexuosa. 3 to 4 ft. July. This is an especially attractive new shrub from Japan, of low, dense growth, qualifying it for planting in the foreground of shubberies or in isolated spots, where its very peculiar and

center, and the edges of the petals crimped. Needs protection in New England when young. \$1.00.

SYMPHORICARPUS — Snowberry.

These useful shrubs grow in any soil.

S. racemosus. *Snowberry.* 4 ft. July. Bushy form, pink flowers in summer; quantities of large, white, waxy, roundish berries in autumn. Very ornamental. 25 and 35 cents.

S. vulgaris. *Indian Currant.* 4 ft. Low-growing, spreading, graceful habit; foliage attractive; noteworthy from the beauty of its clusters of red berries. 25 and 35 cents.

S. var. variegata. 3 ft. A very choice, low-growing, symmetrical shrub prettily variegated with gold and green. Desirable for borders. 25 and 35 cents.

SYRINGA — Lilac.

A class of shrubs embracing many beautiful varieties, both single and double. The latter we group under one head. Many of the named varieties are hardly dissimilar, and we omit those which are not sufficiently distinct.

S. emodi. 6 ft. June. Distinct from the garden lilac. Large, glossy foliage and loose, white flowers. Blooms when other lilacs are past. 50 cents.

S. Josikæa. *Chionanthus-leaved Lilac.* 8 to 10 ft. May. Valued for its handsome, large, wrinkled leaves and for its late-blooming quality. Flowers bluish purple. 35 cents.

S. oblata. 8 to 12 ft. A new species of the lilac from China, which is the most striking in the matter of foliage of any lilac known. Its broad, heart-shaped leaves are very large and glossy, and the shape is unique. It does not mildew a particle, and has showy purple flowers. 75 cents.

S. ligustrina Pekinensis. Found in the mountains of the Pekin district. A tall shrub of much beauty of foliage. Flowers white, with the odor of honey. Much is expected of this new species. 50 cents.

S. var. Pekinensis pendula. *Weeping Chinese Lilac.* 6 ft. This charming little tree comes from the mountains of Pekin, China, and in addition to the graceful habit of its pen-



SYRINGA LIGUSTRINA PEKINENSIS PENDULA.

dulous branches and its pretty leaves, has also clusters of white blossoms, like white lilacs, and with the odor of honey. \$1.50 to \$2.00.

S. pubescens. New species. Exceedingly rare yet. Large, woolly leaves and showy flowers. 50 cents.

S. Persica. *Persian Lilac.* 5 ft. May and June. Habit more open, and branches more slender and drooping than other lilacs. Flowers light purple. 35 cents.

S. Persica var. alba. *White Persian Lilac.* 7 to 9 ft. A pure white form of the above. 50 cents.

S. Persica var. laciniata. *Cut-leaved Lilac.* Foliage deeply cut, and reddish-purple flowers. 50 cents.

S. Rothmagensis var. rubra. *Rouen Lilac.* 6 ft. May and June. Habit like the Persian flowers; intense violet, large open heads. One of the finest. 50 cents.

S. villosa. 6 to 8 ft. Another new species from Japan, with foliage like that of the white fringe tree, and rosy-pink blossoms. A distinct new color in lilacs, and valuable for late blooming. Out of bloom, the shrub forms a striking object on account of the dark, glossy, massive leaves. 50 and 75 cents.

S. vulgaris. *Common Lilac.* 10 ft. May. An old favorite. Purple, fragrant flowers, large clusters. 25 cents.

S. vulgaris alba. The common white lilac. One of the best. 50 cents.

S. var. alba grandiflora. *Large White Lilac.* Very large trusses of pure white flowers. 50 cents.

S. var. Albert the Good. One of the best of reddish-purple varieties. 50 cents.

S. Charles X. Magnificent clusters of dark-red flowers, produced in the greatest profusion. A splendid variety, and one of the best to bloom. 50 cents.

S. vulgaris cærulea superba. Flowers light purple in bud, but, when fully open, a clear blue. Truss very large. A magnificent sort. 75 cents.

S. vulgaris Conseiller Heyder. Large bouquets, with buds red; blossoms, when open, clearest blue, center white; free blooming. Called by *London Garden* one of the very finest new lilacs. 75 cents.

S. vulgaris Dr. Lindley. Very dense clusters of purplish violet-red flowers. One of the finest of all lilacs. 50 cents.

S. vulgaris Dr. Regel. Large, erect panicles; bright red outside and clear lilac inside; When fully expanded, very beautiful. 75 cents.

S. vulgaris Frau Bertha Dammann. This produces the largest cluster of white lilacs, of the common species, known in cultivation, and also the purest white. It is the very best single white lilac. 75 cents.

S. vulgaris Jaques Calot. Delicate rosy pink. The individual flowers are very large, and the spikes are also large. One of the very best. 75 cents.

S. vulgaris Louis Van Houtte. A well-known sort with huge clusters of fine, bright-red flowers. 50 cents.

S. vulgaris Ludwig Spath. This is, without doubt, the most beautiful variety of the old purple lilac ever yet produced. The single blossoms, as well as the clusters, are very large and of splendid dark purple-red color, not only as buds, but even when the blossoms are fully expanded. 75 cents.

S. vulgaris Langius. A late-blooming variety, with very distinct rosy-lilac blooms. 75 cents.

S. vulgaris Lovaniensis. Large, erect panicles of silvery-pink flowers. A novel and beautiful color. 75 cents.

S. vulgaris Marie Le Graye. A dwarf grower, and one of the finest white varieties. 50 cents.

S. vulgaris Madame Mōser. A pure white lilac of fine form; a free bloomer, and distinct in habit. 50 cents.

S. vulgaris Philemon. A grand sort of the darkest shade in lilacs, and altogether one of the most desirable of all. 50 cents.

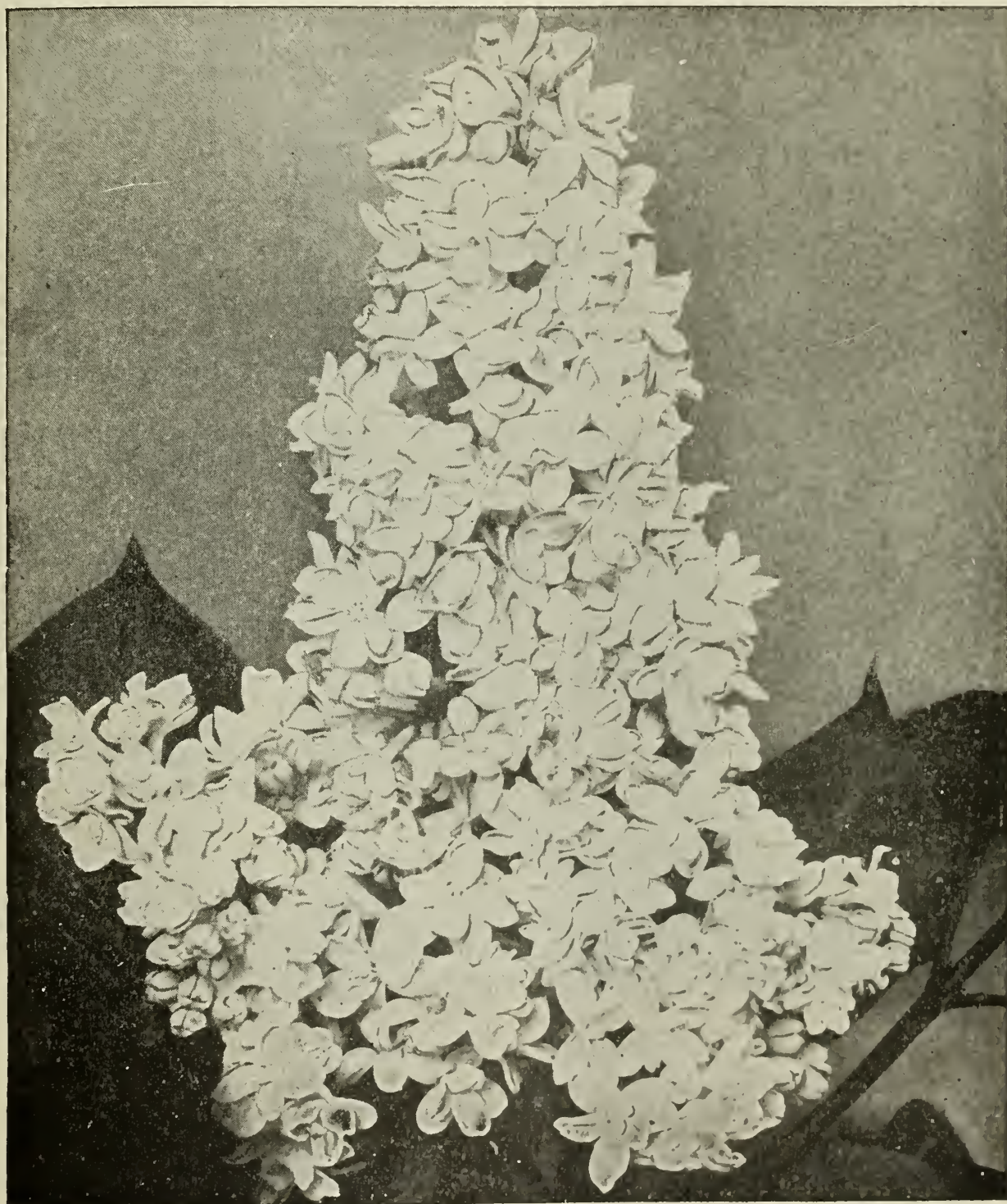
S. vulgaris Rubra de Marly. Purplish red; exceedingly free flowering, and the sort most used by European florists for forcing. 50 cents.

S. vulgaris rubra insignis. Dark-red buds, purple to lilac when open. Superb variety. 50 cents.

S. vulgaris Virginalis. Pure white, and more delicate flowers than the common. 50 cents.

DOUBLE LILACS.

We again call attention to these remarkably handsome plants, which are somewhat an exception to the rule, accepted by many, that the doubling of a flower detracts from its value. Most of the new Double Lilacs are unique in beauty, and really desirable additions to our hardy flowering shrubs. The plate which we print herewith shows a truss of the new Double White Lilac, Mad. Lemoine, but even the reprint from the photograph does not give an adequate idea of the beauty of the blossom. All of the new Double Lilacs which we have tested in our grounds seem to be largely exempt from the mildew which so detracts from the appearance of the Single Lilacs during the latter part of the summer. The foliage is heavier, darker, and more massive in



MAD. LEMOINE.

quality, and successfully withstands the influence of the mildew. The trusses of bloom on lilacs like "Pyramidal," "Michel Buehner," "Leon Simon," "President Grevy," and others, are magnificent, excelling anything hitherto known among Single Lilacs. We have measured trusses fully one foot in length, and as plants become established there is no reason to doubt that these will be largely increased in size. We have tested all of the varieties named in our catalogue sufficiently to be able to recommend them in the highest terms.

S. Alphonse Lavallee. Trusses like a double hyacinth, fine blue shaded to violet. 50 and 75 cents

- S. Belle de Nancy.** *New.* Brilliant satin, rose color, white center, entirely novel and new color in lilacs. \$1.50.
- S. Count Horace de Choiseul.** Deep violet and reddish color, shading to a ruddy wine color. \$1.00.
- S. Condorcet.** Enormous flowers, semi-double, blue and white. 75 cents.
- S. Emile Lemoine.** Thick, open spikes. Flesh rose, very distinct. 75 cents.
- S. Jean Bark.** Dark-red buds and claret rose when opened. 50 cents.
- S. La Tour d'Auvergne.** Flowers very large, well doubled, violet purple. 75 cents.
- S. Le Gaulois fl. pl.** Very large panicles; flowers double, deep scarlet. 75 cents.
- S. Leon Simon.** Thyrses attaining 14 ins. in circumference. These flowers, which are piled one on another, are very double, and perfectly round. Color bluish crimson, buds, clear coral. This plant is altogether extraordinary. 75 cents.
- S. Mad. Casimir Perier.** *New.* Large trusses of very double, creamy-white flowers. Said to be the prettiest of the varieties. \$1.50.
- S. Mad. Lemoine.** A grand, double-white variety. Vigorous habit and immense foliage. \$1.00.
- S. Mathieu d. Dombasle.** Flowers reddish mauve; trusses nearly 1 ft. long. A splendid variety. 75 cents.
- S. Maxime Cornu.** Flowers lilac-rose color, with red buds that contrast strongly with the open blossoms. 75 cents.
- S. Michel Buchner.** Plant dwarf, bearing at the top of all the branches thyrses which form rigid pyramids of blossoms. Pale lilac throughout, in half-opened blossoms, and also in the bud state. 75 cents.
- S. President Grevy.** Magnificent spikes attaining more than a foot in length, with proportionate width, individual flowers over an inch, petals of a cobalt blue, with the centers more brilliant and the edges rosy. The buds are enormous, and of a vinous violet hue. 75 cents.
- S. President Carnot.** Flowers erect, very prettily formed, delicate tint of pale lilac, marked with white in the center. Season of flowering very late. The most floriferous of all Double Lilacs, and valuable for forcing. 75 cents.
- S. "Pyramidal."** Dwarf, bushy plant, bearing many pyramidal clusters 9 ins. long. Blossoms large, double sometimes, monstrous shaped, of a beautiful rosy-blue color; reverse of buds carmine. 75 cents.
- S. Senator Volland.** Dwarf, very brilliant, color entirely new, buds fuchsia red; open flowers rose red. 75 cents.
- S. Virginite.** Flowers large, double, tender rose, the shade of Rose Souvenir de la Mal'; entirely new shade in Double Lilacs. 75 cents.

SYMPLOCUS.

S. cratægioides or paniculatus. 8 ft. May. A Japan shrub, of the greatest value for its berries of ultra-marine blue in fall, which are quite distinct from other shrubs. The flowers are pure white, in very attractive clusters. Worthy of general use, as it is hardy and vigorous. 75 cents.

TAMARIX — Tamarisk.

Shrubs of light, feathery foliage, often killed back in New England winters, but thriving at the seashore, in light soil.

T. Africana. 5 to 6 ft. June. Light-pink flowers. 35 cents.

T. gallica. *Common Tamarisk.* 7 to 8 ft. July. Very showy in bloom. Pink blossoms, later than the above. 35 cents.

VACCINIUM — Huckleberry.

V. corymbosum. *Blueberry.* 3 to 4 ft. This has bunches of white flowers in May, followed by edible fruit in August. 35 cents.

V. Pennsylvanicum. 2 to 3 ft. A low-growing huckleberry. Its berries are sold in large quantities. 35 cents.

V. stamineum. *Deerberry.* 4 ft. June. A lovely native, with rosy-white, bell-shaped, waxy flowers. 50 cents.

VIBURNUM — Arrow Root.

These are distinct, and very generally used for foliage, flowers, and autumn fruit.

V. acerifolium. *Dockmackie.* 4 to 5 ft. May and June. Maple-like foliage, with white flowers in flat heads, and showy clusters of purple-crimson berries. Good in shady places. 35 cents.

V. cassinoides. 4 to 5 ft. June. Flat heads of white flowers, and effective foliage. Bears black berries in clusters. 35 cents.

V. dentatum. *Arrow Wood.* 5 ft. June. Glossy, handsome leaves, white flowers, and fine steel-blue berries in fall. 35 cents.

V. dilatatum. A rare Japan form, quite new. Forms a low-spreading bush, with leaves of elegant appearance. In fall it is loaded with vivid scarlet fruit. A valuable variety. 75 cents.

V. lantana. *Way-faring Tree.* 6 ft. May and June. Good size; bushy, large foliage, noteworthy for its silvery under-lining; ornamental red and then black fruit in fall. 35 cents.

V. lantanoides. *Hobble Bush.* America. General appearance of foliage like the *V. lantana*; straggling, spreading, curious habit; fruit coral red, turning crimson. 50 cents.

V. Lentago. *Sheep-berry.* Flowers creamy white, very fragrant; foliage a light, glossy green. 50 cents.

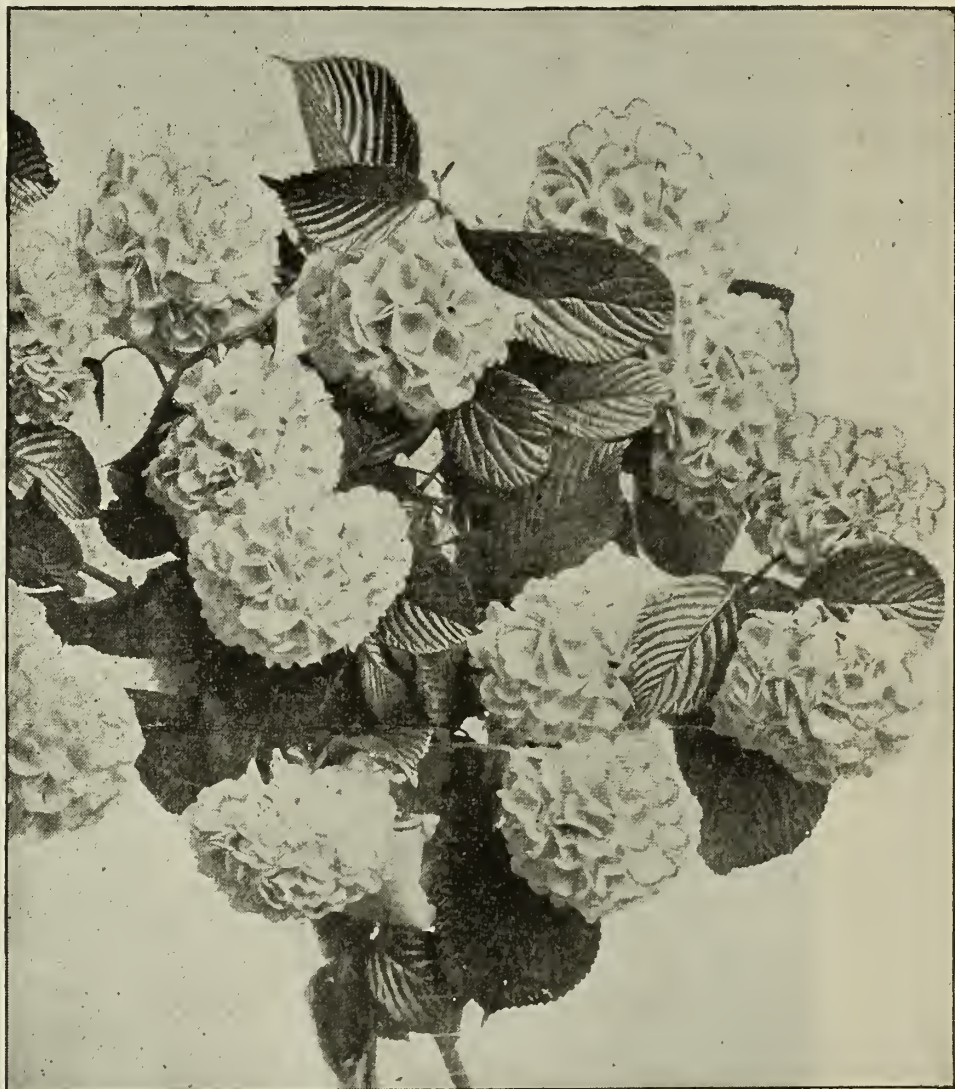
V. molle. *Soft-leaved Viburnum.* 6 ft. A native, but very rare. It resembles *dentatum*, but has broader foliage and larger fruit. \$1.00.

V. opulis. *High Bush Cranberry.* 7 to 8 ft. June. One of the best for general planting. The leaves are broad and elegant, and in fall the bright scarlet berries catch the eye late into winter. 25 and 35 cents.

V. opulis var. sterilis. *The Guelder Rose or Common Snowball.* 10 to 12 ft. May. Filled with large pendant balls of snow-white flowers in May. 35 cents.

V. opulis var. nana. *Dwarf Guelder Rose.* Makes a round, cushion-like bush, not over 2 ft., and does not flower. Valued for its dwarf aspect. 35 cents.

V. plicatum. *Japan Snowball.* 6 to 8 ft. May. We consider this Japanese plant one of the finest shrubs in existence, both in flower and leaf, and the accompanying cut, although a good one, does not do justice to it. It is much superior to the common snowball (*Viburnum*



VIBURNUM PLICATUM.

opulus sterilis), as the latter is attacked by insect pests which ruin the foliage; but in the case of *V. plicatum*, the plicated leaves are one of the great attractions of the plant. It forms a most symmetrical bush and single specimen. 35 cents to \$1.00.

V. prunifolium. *Black Haw.* 12 ft. May and June. Small, oval foliage, white flowers, and black fruit. 35 cents.

V. Sieboldi. 7 to 8 ft. This bears clusters of white flowers about May 20. The leaves are larger than any of the viburnums, heavy, and dark green. It makes almost a small tree. A most desirable plant, especially when grown singly as a specimen. 75 cents.

V. tomentosum. *Japonicum.* 6 to 8 ft. Generally conceded to be the handsomest shrub shown for many years, and far more picturesque than even the famous *V. plicatum*, of



VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM.

which it is the single or fertile form. Its dark, plicated foliage and massive cymes of bloom, which appear late in the summer, are not equaled by any other shrub. Our photographic cut will give some idea of the graceful, pendulous tendency of the branches and blooms. We cannot commend it too favorably. 50 and 75 cents.

XANTHOCERAS.

X. sorbifolia. 5 to 6 ft. May and June. A shrub of remarkably handsome appearance. Long, pinnate foliage, like that of a mountain ash tree, only much smoother and richer. Its blossoms are in upright spikes, bell shaped, of pure white, exquisitely painted with reddish brown. Requires protection in New England. 50 cents.

XANTHORHIZA.

X. apiifolia. 2 to 3 ft. April. A native shrub, of low growth, bearing racemes of plum-colored, small flowers. Valuable for its foliage and dwarf habit. 30 cents.

SHRUBS WITH COLORED OR VARIEGATED LEAVES.

The following are the most distinct and valued. We name them for the guidance of buyers in selection.

Described in their Respective Places in the Catalogue.

Berberis , <i>Barberry</i> , vulgaris var. purpurea.	Kerria , <i>Corchorus</i> , Japonica argentea variegata.
Cornus , <i>Dogwood</i> , mascula variegata.	Ligustrum , <i>Privet</i> , var. marginatum.
Cornus , sang. var. elegantissima variegata.	Philadelphus , <i>Syringa</i> , follis aureis.
Cornus , Spæthii.	Prunus , <i>Plum</i> , Pissardi.
Corylus purpurea.	Ptelea , <i>Hop Tree</i> , trifoliata var. aurea.
Diervilla , <i>Weigelia</i> .	Rosa rubrifolia.
Diervilla , rosea var. Kosteriana fol. var.	Sambucus , <i>Elder</i> , nigra variegata.
Diervilla , rosea var. nana fol. var.	Sambucus , nigra var. aurea.
Diervilla , rosea var. nova.	Symphoricarpus , <i>St. Peter's Wort</i> , vulgaris variegatis.
Diervilla , rosea var. Sieboldii alba marginata.	
Hibiscus , <i>Althæa</i> , Syriacus var. fl. pl. fol. variegatis.	

Shrubs With Ornamental Fruit.

Barberry.	Ribes , <i>Currant</i> .
Cornus , in variety.	Rosa rugosa , and in variety.
Cotoneaster.	Lonicera Bush , <i>Honeysuckle</i> .
Elæagnus edulis.	Sambucus.
Euonymus.	Symphoricarpus racemosus.
Cornus mascula.	Viburnum dilatatum.
Ilex.	Viburnum lantana.
Pyrus arbutifolia.	Viburnum lantana rugosum.
Rhus , <i>Sumach</i> .	Viburnum Opulus,

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs, Plants, and Vines.

THE use of Evergreen Shrubs as a foil to the bare winter landscape of our climate ought to be more general. We need even more hardy varieties than we possess, many of the broad-leaved Evergreen Shrubs of Europe not being hardy in our winters.

ANDROMEDA.

A family of exquisite plants, all preferring deep, moist soil.

A. floribunda. *Lily of the Valley Tree.* 3 ft. Flowers in large, white panicles, over a dense, dark mass of evergreen foliage. This plant forms a round, compact, dwarf subject, and is one of the most valuable of this whole family. The buds are formed in the fall. \$1.00.



ANDROMEDA FLORIBUNDA.

A. Japonica. Very rich, smooth foliage, and drooping racemes of pure white, waxy blossoms of great beauty. A superb species from Japan. It is not as hardy as *floribunda*, but is worth all the care given to protect it. Is a fine forcing plant. 75 cents to \$1.50.

A. polifolia. *Moor Wort.* 18 to 24 ins. May. This lovely, little native evergreen shrub is one of the most interesting of plants. The long, narrow leaves are silvery white beneath and bright and glaucous above. The rosy-pink, waxy flowers are urn shaped, in clusters. Very hardy, and worthy of cultivation in any garden. 50 cents.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS — Bearberry.

A. Uva-ursi. June. This is a trailing vine, with rich, glossy, roundish leaves, that completely covers with a beautiful evergreen carpet acres of dry barrens, and, with its large, hard, scarlet berries, is the finest carpet

plant for rocky or dry places accessible in this latitude. 25 cents ; per dozen, \$2.00.

ARAUCARIA — Chili Pine.

A. imbricata. Our cut on page 79 is a faithful representation of one of the finest semi-hardy trees known to cultivation. It is a native of Chili, and is familiarly known as the Monkey Puzzle, on account of its sharp-pointed leaves, which make it difficult to climb. In

England it is quite hardy, but in this country requires to be housed during the winter. Few trees can compete with it in symmetry and elegant proportion, for decoration on lawns or about dwellings. It is easily wintered in a cold cellar and requires as little care as any tree we know of. Splendid specimens, 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00. Smaller plants, \$2.00.

AZALEA.

A. amoena. *Lovely Azalea.* 3 ft. June. China. A very dwarf, bushy shrub, foliage turning to a bronze brown in winter. Covered entirely in May with enveloping masses of rich, purplish-red double flowers. It is especially adapted for fringing Rhododendron groups, or for bedding on a lawn. Requires protection here. 50 cents to \$1.00.

BERBERIS— Barberry.

Under this head are found the Mahonias. Other species described under *Deciduous Shrubs*.

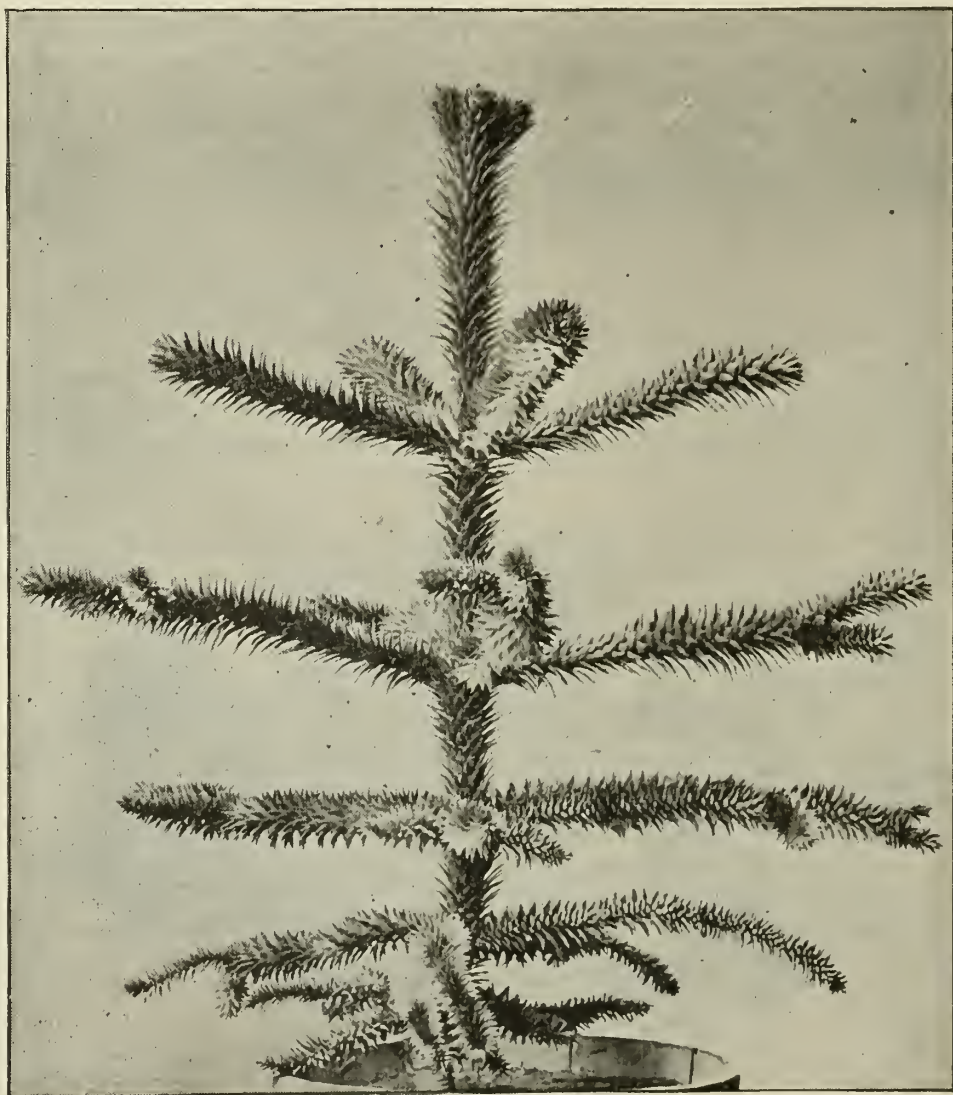
B. dulcis or buxifolia. 3 ft. May and June. A pretty evergreen with fine yellow flowers and black fruit like currants. 75 cents.

B. aquifolia or Mahonia aquifolia. *Ashberry.* 3 ft. May. A well-known bush, of the greatest value to give a surface of green foliage in winter. Its large, spiny leaves, which turn scarlet in fall, are much like those of the famous English holly, and its bright yellow flowers in May are very effective. Good in shady spots. 25 and 50 cents.

B. ilicifolia. *Holly-leaved Barberry.* 3 ft. June. Very dark, spiny leaves like holly. A fine evergreen shrub. 50 cents.

M. Japonica. 4 ft. A new species from Japan, with very broad, spiny foliage, light green in color. Requires protection in New England. 50 cents.

[NOTE. — Every one of the above will, in severe winters in New England, brown badly unless protected, so that they should be used in sheltered positions only.]



ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

BUXUS—Box.

B. sempervirens. *Tree Box.* 4 ft. The hardiest variety. Close growing. Oval, dark, shining foliage. 50 cents. We offer trained round-headed, and pyramidal specimens from 20 ins. to 4 ft. at 75 cents to \$2.50.

B. sempervirens nana or suffruticosa. Dwarf box edging for borders. 5 to 6 ins. 50 cents per yard. We offer the *silver-variegated*, *golden-variegated*, *round-leaved*, and other varieties at 50 cents each

CALLUNA — Heather.

These should be more generally planted, as they form broad cushions of fine verdure in winter as well as summer. All are of the easiest possible culture, growing well in ordinary soils, and even in very poor sandy places. Its several fine varieties, named below, are perfectly hardy. They bloom continuously from July to September, and serve to cover dry banks and hillsides, and borders of beds and shrubberies.

- C. vulgaris alba.** White. 35 cents.
- C. vulgaris aurea.** Golden tint. 35 cents.
- C. vulgaris carnea.** Red flowered. 35 cents.
- C. vulgaris pygmæa.** Dwarf. 35 cents.

COTONEASTER.

C. buxifolia. *Box-leaved.* 2 to 4 ft. Oval foliage, glossy and brilliant. Crimson berries all winter. 50 cents.

C. microphylla. *Small-leaved.* 18 to 24 ins. May and June. Almost prostrate. Excellent for rockeries and shrub borders. Deep-green, small foliage and bright scarlet berries all winter. Plant in sheltered spots. 50 cents.

CRATÆGUS — Thorn.

Evergreen shrubs of elegant appearance, which require sheltered, warm situations in New England.

C. pyracantha. *Evergreen Thorn.* 4 ft. June. Dark, shining foliage, light-pink flowers, and vivid orange-scarlet berries all winter. Needs some protection. 50 cents.

C. pyracantha Lalandi. A new variety with evergreen, glossy, very beautiful foliage, which produces flat cymes of large, orange-scarlet berries, indescribably vivid and striking. \$1.00.



DAPHNE CNEORUM.

DAPHNE — Garland-Flower.

D. cneorum. An evergreen, hardy plant, growing 6 ins. high, with closely set, glossy, narrow leaves, forming the most beautiful carpet of green which any hardy plant produces. It begins in May to blossom, and its round clusters of bright-pink, highly fragrant blossoms, much resembling the beautiful Mayflower of our woods, are borne in great profusion all summer,

the first snow often covering its open flowers. It is a plant which every one wants on sight. 50 cents.

EPIGÆA — Trailing Arbutus.

E. repens. *Mayflower.* This lovely native cannot be cultivated in gardens unless transplanted from pots. In leaf mold and in shady spots it may be made to grow. Its fragrant, rosy-white flowers are well known. 50 cents.

EMPETRUM.

E. nigrum. *Crowberry.* A low, trailing, evergreen shrub, with small, crowded, very

dark-green leaves, small blossoms, and black, round berries. This rare native plant is one of the best to form an edging about beds of rhododendrons and azaleas. 50 cents.

EUONYMUS — Spindle Tree.

E. radicans. *Creeping Euonymus.* 4 to 6 ft. A glossy, dark-leaved vine, or it will form a spreading shrub where it cannot climb. Valuable for covering wood, to which it clings. An invaluable plant for covering bare spots in borders. 25 cents. \$2.00 per doz.

E. radicans var. variegata. *Variiegated Creeping Euonymus.* Very distinctly variegated with white, yellow, and pink shades. An equally strong grower and very attractive on low walls. 25 cents.

See cut of wall covered with *Euonymus*.

HEDERA — Ivy.

H. helix. *English Ivy.* This is well known, and its broad, glossy, dark leaves retain their beauty all winter if planted on the eastern and northern sides of buildings away from the sun. It is hardy here. 25 cents.

ILEX — Holly.

I. crenata. 6 ft. This charming little holly of the Japanese proves entirely hardy, and we have in it one more handsome evergreen shrub for garden decoration. Its foliage is the size of the box plant. The plant has a very bushy habit and forms pretty pyramids. \$1.00.

I. glabra. *Inkberry.* 5 to 6 ft. Oval, dark foliage, small flowers, and fine black berries. 35 cents.

I. opaca. *American Holly.* 8 ft. Resembles the English Holly; the foliage of lighter shade, which should be cut off when transplanting. Fruit bright crimson. A very beautiful and hardy holly, and one which should be generally planted. 50 cents to \$1.00.

KALMIA — Laurel.

K. augustifolia. *Lambkill.* 4 ft. June. Light-green, narrow leaves, with close clusters of dark-red flowers. 50 cents.

K. glauca. 3 to 4 ft. June. Lilac-purple flowers, light-green foliage. 75 cents.

K. latifolia. *Mountain Laurel.* 6 to 8 ft. June. Most readers are familiar with this lovely evergreen shrub, which is hardy in northern New England. It prefers deep, leaf-mold soil, but grows wherever it will not dry out in summer. The beautiful pink and white flowers are of unique shape and aspect. Borne in large clusters over broad, glossy foliage. Not a difficult shrub to grow. 1 ft., 50 cents. 2 ft., \$1.00. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.

LEIOPHYLLUM — Sand Myrtle.

L. buxifolium. June. A pretty little shrub with pink and white flowers in clusters, and glossy, dark, evergreen leaves. Likes peat or leaf mold. 50 cents.

LEUCOTHÆ.

L. Catesbæi. *Andromeda Catesbæi.* 3 to 4 ft. May. As choice a native evergreen shrub as we have, and of great beauty and value. Foliage thick, heavy, and pointed. A shining green in summer, the branches arching gracefully. The showy spikes of white flowers open early. Can be used in shaded spots. We recommend it highly. 50 cents to \$1.00.

LEDUM — Labrador Tree.

L. latifolium. 15 ins. May. A dimittive shrub of attractive appearance. Pure white flowers in thick clusters. 50 cents.

RHODODENDRON.

It is almost superfluous to dwell upon the beauty of this class of plants. All are familiar with their broad, dark-green foliage, and their great trusses of gorgeous tints, varying from pure white to intense crimson. The main problem is in what way to grow them permanently and satisfactorily. Out of several hundred varieties, there are probably not over thirty to forty which, under the most favorable conditions, are hardy in New England, and for general all-around culture this number must be reduced to about twenty to twenty-five. Quantities are imported from the continent grafted on the tender *pontic* Rhododendron, and invariably die out, so that many become discouraged in trying to grow them. It is important and profitable to the buyer to use only tested varieties, and those grown upon hardy stock, even at a little higher cost. In preparing a bed for Rhododendrons, locate it, if possible, in a spot partly sheltered from intense heat in summer and from the cutting winds of winter. The latter can be artificially met by using evergreen boughs as a winter covering. The bed ought to be filled in with old sods, old manure, and sand, and what is better still, with some leaf mold, which helps to form an ideal soil that does not allow the drying of the fine, hair-like roots in summer droughts. More plants are lost from this cause than by winter-killing. Heavy mulching or covering of the beds in summer is an excellent preventative, and in dry weather the beds must be thoroughly soaked. Pinch off all seed pods after flowering, in order to get good buds for next season. Many of the low-growing evergreen shrubs associate most harmoniously with Rhododendrons. Varieties like *Leucothæ*, *Andromeda*, *Ilex*, *Daphne*, etc., can be grouped in the foreground or on the edges of beds to advantage. In the fall, mulch the beds a foot or more with leaves, and if these can be left to decay, it is advisable to do so.

R. Catawbiense. 8 ft. June. This and *Maximum* are the two hardiest varieties. This is a round, close-growing form with handsome foliage, and large trusses of lilac flowers with purple. A splendid variety to group with the high-colored forms, as its foliage effect can be depended upon. Extra fine bushy plants, 18 to 20 ins., 75 cents; \$50 per 100.

R. ferrugineum. *Alpine Rose.* 2 ft. June and July. Flowers of a beautiful scarlet color, marked with yellow dots, oblong, shining foliage. Very lovely. 75 cents.

R. hirsutum. 2 ft. Flowers pale red or scarlet, and in habit like the above. From the Swiss Alps. 75 cents.

[NOTE. — These two last-named dwarf rhododendrons make round specimens of much beauty.]

R. maximum. *Great Bay.* 10 to 15 ft. July. A broad-leaved evergreen shrub or tree, with large bunches of pink and white blossoms. This is the noblest of all our native shrubs, and is absolutely hardy from Vermont to Georgia. It has the most beautiful foliage of any kind of rhododendron, it being about twice as large as that of other sorts, and very thick and smooth. Forms a round, broad bush, from 6 to 15 ft. tall. 50 cents to \$1.00.

HYBRID RHODODENDRONS.

The following varieties having been well tested, we confidently offer them as hardy in New England, and consequently adapted to other parts of the country, except in extreme northern latitudes.

Album elegans. Blush, changing to white, fine truss.
Album grandiflorum. Blush, fine truss and foliage.
Atrosanguineum. Intense blood red. Flowers of great substance.
Alexander Dancer. Bright rose, light center.
Blandyanum. Rosy crimson.
Caractacus. Rich purplish crimson. Fine truss. One of the best.
Charles Bagley. Cherry red, fine truss and habit.
Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet, with fine habit and foliage.
Delicatissimum. Blush white, edged pink.
Everestianum. Rosy lilac, spotted red; fringed and crisped. Free. The best perfectly hardy Rhododendron.
Giganteum. Bright rose.

Grandiflorum. Clear rose.
John Waterer. Dark crimson, free-blooming variety.
Kettledrum. Rich crimson, free-blooming.
H. H. Hunnewell. Dark, rich crimson.
H. W. Sargent. Crimson. Enormous truss.
James Bateman. Clear, rosy scarlet.
Lady Armstrong. Pale rose, beautifully spotted.
Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson.
Minnie. Blush white spotted with chocolate.
Old Port. Rich plum color.
Purpureum grandiflorum. Purple. Immense flowers.
Roseum elegans. Vivid rose. Beautiful.
Stella. Pale rose, intense chocolate blotch.

Prices for bushy, well-shaped plants, 18 to 20 ins., \$1.00; \$9.00 per dozen. 24 ins., \$1.25; \$12.00 per doz. Special prices per 100. Fine specimens, 3 ft., \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Seedling Hybrid Rhododendrons. Quite hardy, but unnamed, embracing many colors. 75 cents; \$8.00 per dozen.

YUCCA — Adam's Needle.

Y. filamentosa. 2 ft. June. One of the most striking and ornamental plants, thriving on rocks, in sand, gravel, or almost anywhere, sufficiently well to produce its picturesque sharp foliage; but a good soil or heavy dressing is necessary to bring forth its stems, 6 to 7 ft. high, with from 50 to 200 oval, creamy-yellow blossoms. 2 ins. long. 25 to 50 cents. \$2.00 per doz.



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

Vines and Climbers.

ACTINIDIA.

A. polygama or arguta. A strong-growing climber from Japan, and of the most exceptional value where a quick-growing, clean-foliaged plant is desired. It will rapidly cover a piazza. Foliage glossy green, and flowers white, with a purple center. The fruit produced is as large as a good-sized grape, and edible. A most desirable plant. 35 and 50 cents.

AKEBIA.

A. quinata. May. One of the best Japan vines, with beautiful clover-like leaves and plum-colored flowers. A splendid vine. Hardy. 35 cents.

AMPELOPSIS — Woodbine.

A. bipinnata, correctly Cissus stans. *Pepper Vine.* June. A vine of rapid growth with leaves deeply cut. A pretty vine. 35 cents.

A. indivisa or Vitis. Leaves not so deeply cut. 35 cents.

A. quinquefolia. *Common Woodbine or Virginia Creeper.* A native vine, most vigorous in growth. Intense crimson leaves in autumn. Excellent for wall covering. 25 cents.

A. var. Englemannii. A variety of the above, with stronger tendril discs, that cling like an ivy to any surface. 35 cents.

A. var. muralis. A remarkably vigorous grower, very large leaf, exceeding in this respect the ordinary Woodbine. 50 cents.

A. tricolor or Vitis heterophylla. *Variegated Grape.* A very pretty vine with deeply lobed leaves like the grape, and marbled with white, pink, and green. 50 cents.

A. tricuspida or Veitchii. *The Japan or Boston Ivy.* Used generally, notably in Boston, to cover walls, its fine shoots extending to the roofs of tall buildings. In the fall the leaves assume most gorgeous and varied tints. The young leaves are quite distinct from those which are of older growth. The vine can be made to grow even on wood. The young plants require for a year or more some covering in winter. 35 cents. \$2.50 per doz.

APIOS — Ground Nut.

A. tuberosa. *Wild Wistaria.* A vine that clambers over low bushes, and produces pretty clusters of purplish blossoms with the fragrance of violets. Exceedingly valuable for rockwork or wild spots. 15 cents.

ARISTOLOCHIA — Pipe Vine.

A. Sipho. *Dutchman's Pipe.* A vine with immense heart-shaped leaves, very dense, and when well established of most rapid growth. Its brown flowers are shaped like a pipe, and are very interesting. 50 cents.

A. tomentosa. *Hairy Pipe Vine.* Similar habit and smaller foliage. 35 cents.

CELASTRUS — Bittersweet.

C. paniculatus. From Japan. Assumes a shrub-like form unless given opportunity to climb. Crimson and orange fruit. 50 cents.

C. punctatus. Another new Japan form, with unusually brilliant fruit. 50 cents.

C. scandens. *Roxbury Waxwork.* This beautiful old shrubby climber is brilliant through autumn and winter, filled with its clusters of orange and crimson capsuled fruit. The leaves are glossy and fine. Good in any situation. 35 cents. \$2.00 per dozen.

CLEMATIS.

Under this head are included only the species of the better and showier class. The large flowering hybrids are given in detail. All of the kinds named below are rapid growers, very ornamental and hardy.

C. coccinea. *Scarlet Clematis.* All summer. A strong climber, with light-green foliage and showy, bell-shaped, brilliant scarlet flowers, produced in great profusion. 25 cents.

C. crispa. *Crisped Leather Flower.* July to September. Flowers singly on long stalks, abundant, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, lilac purple, and delightfully fragrant. One of the best. 30 cents.

C. flammula. *Sweet-scented Clematis.* Masses of small, white, very fragrant flowers from June to September. Very beautiful. 25 cents.

C. graveolens. *Heavy-scented Clematis.* 5 ft. All summer. Very strong climber, free bloomer, hardy, with fine foliage; flowers yellow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. 25 cents.

C. paniculata. We are pleased to be able to offer this desirable novelty in quantity. We can confidently speak of it as an ornamental plant of the highest value. Our cut on page 85 shows it in blossom upon a residence in Wellesley, Mass. This cut will demonstrate at sight the wonderful effect of its mass of pure white blossoms, when borne upon a vigorous, well-developed plant. Being a rapid and vigorous climber, it can be depended upon to clothe large spaces quickly, and it has not been subject to disease like the hybrid forms, so that it bids fair to become a general favorite. It was originally introduced from Japan, and is allied to our native Virgin's Bower. The flowers are borne in long panicles, are white, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across, while their fragrance is perceptible a long distance from the plant. They open near the latter part of August, and continue in flower for nearly a month, with successional heads of fruit, furnished with long silvery tails, in some respects as ornamental as the flowers. It is another plant which blooms when the majority of woody plants are out of flower. The foliage is especially remarkable, and remains fresh and green until late in the winter. We offer large plants at 50 cents; smaller plants, 25 cents. \$2.25 per dozen.

C. viorna. *Leather Flower.* June. Thick-petalled, bell-shaped, purple and yellow flowers borne very freely. A valuable climber. 25 cents.

C. Virginiana. *Virgin's Bower.* 10 ft. August. A strong climber, with dark-green foliage and pretty white flower; the bunches of seeds have long, woolly tufts, making them very ornamental for winter decoration. 20 cents.



CLEMATIS JACKMANNI.

C. vitacella. *Vine Bower.* June to September. Showy, large, deep-purple flowers, borne profusely. 25 cents.

HYBRID LARGE FLOWERED CLEMATIS.

Nothing can be more satisfactory than vigorous plants of these showy climbers, which are adapted to any situation, either on verandas, trellis, or as individual specimen pillar plants in the garden. Grown in the latter manner, they are seen at their best, their immense flowers covering the entire plant, and the bloom often being prolonged until late fall. Clematis need the richest soil which can be given them, and are benefited by heavy mulchings in summer and fall. Such choice new varieties as Mad. Viellard and Mad. Andre ought to be introduced into all gardens.

C. alba Magna. Remarkably large, broad-sepaled flowers, pure white. 75 cents.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA IN FLOWER.

C. Beauty of Worcester. Large and handsome, producing double and single flowers on the same plant. Lovely bluish violet, pure white stamens. 75 cents.

C. Belle of Woking. Magnificent double, silver gray, very fine. 75 cents.

C. Countess of Lovelace. Fine double variety, bluish violet. Rosette shaped. 75 cents.

C. Duchess of Edinburgh. Double white, sweet scented. Fine. 75 cents.

C. Fair Rosamond. Blush white, with an indistinct wine-red bar.

C. Gipsy Queen. Rich, bright, dark velvety purple. Very free, late flowering.

C. Henryi. One of the best whites. Large, creamy white.

C. Jackmanni. A general favorite. Violet purple and free flowering. See cut on page 84.

C. Jackmanni alba. A fine white variety of this free-blooming sort. 75 cents.

C. Jackmanni superba. An improved variety of Jackmanni. Very fine. 75 cents.

C. Lady Londesborough. Silver gray. Pale bar.

C. Lucie Lemoine. Splendid double white. 75 cents.

C. Madam Grange. Crimson violet, tinted with red in the center, most distinct.

C. Madam Andre. A vivid crimson Clematis of large size and borne as freely as the well-known Jackmanni. The habit is vigorous and the plant should be grown generally on account of its exceptional brilliancy and persistency as a bloomer. Price, 75 cents.

C. Mme. Baron Veillard. This new Clematis flowered with us last summer, and attracted general attention. It is a duplicate of the well-known *C. Jackmanni*, only the flowers in color are a most unique shade of soft pink, and are produced profusely from midsummer until frost. The plant is of vigorous habit, and on both sides of the Atlantic is considered a gem even among the many showy-flowered varieties of the Hybrid Clematis. Plants, 75 cts. each.

C. Miss Bateman. White, with chocolate-red anthers.

C. Mrs. Cholmondeley. Lavender, tipped with purple. Fine variety.

C. Blue Gem. Pale cerulean blue.

C. Purpurea elegans. Deep violet purple. Large flowers, fine form.

C. Star of India. Reddish, plum-red bars.

DECUMARIA.

D. barbara. *Self Climber.* June. A native vine, clinging by rootlets, as ivy does. Shining foliage and clusters of white flowers.

DOLICHOS (Pueraria)—Kudzu Vine.

D. Japonicus. An extremely fast-growing vine with immense leaves, and bearing small racemes of rosy-purple, pea-shaped flowers towards the close of August. 25 cents.

LONICERA—Honeysuckle.

L. brachypoda. *Chinese Evergreen Honeysuckle.* Like Hall's Honeysuckle, except the leaves are much darker and the flowers more fragrant. Yellow, very fine. 25 cents.

L. brachypoda var. Halliana. *Hall's Evergreen Honeysuckle.* All summer. More generally used than any other variety. Deep-green foliage, which is almost evergreen through the winter, the fragrant yellow and white flowers blossoming from midsummer until frost. 25 cents. \$2.50 per dozen.

L. flexuosa var. aurea reticulata. *Golden Variegated Honeysuckle.* June and July. Practically a variegated form of the preceding; slower in growth, with beautiful gold and green leaves. 35 cents.

L. Heckrotti. An unusually fine and rare variety, and one which should be generally grown, as its large and showy flowers are produced all summer. These are a striking combination of rose and yellow, in ample clusters. 35 cents.

L. Periclymenum. *European Woodbine.* All summer. Flowers red and yellow. A constant bloomer. 35 cents.

L. Periclymenum var. Belgicum. *Belgian or Dutch Monthly Honeysuckle.* All summer. Red and yellow, very fragrant flowers, in clusters. 35 cents.

L. sempervirens. *Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.* This bears during the summer clusters of scarlet, tubular flowers, and is one of the freest and best varieties. Handsome in foliage and fruit. 25 cents.

L. Sullivanti or flava. July. Flowers soft yellow, tubular shape, followed by orange-scarlet berries. Foliage broad and glaucous. A medium climber. 35 cents.

MENISPERMUM — Moonseed.

M. canadense. A curious, twining, slender vine, with small yellow flowers and black berries. Fine for shady, moist spots. 25 cents.

PERIPLOCA — Silk Vine.

P. Græca. *Grecian Silk Vine.* July. Climbs 30 to 40 ft. Glossy green leaves, and small purple flowers. 35 cents.

SCHIZOPHRAGMA — Climbing Hydrangea.

S. hydrangeoides. August. Bears large, flat heads of pinkish-white flowers. A rare and desirable plant where a low climber is needed. 50 cents.

TECOMA (Bignonia) — Trumpet Vine.

T. radicans or **Bignonia radicans.** The scarlet trumpet flower. Long and handsome dark-green foliage and quite showy clusters of orange and scarlet flowers during the summer. 35 cents.

[NOTE. — We have not found any other varieties of Bignonia reliably hardy in New England.]

VITIS — Grape.

V. coignetiae or "**Crimson Glory**" Vine. *New.* This is one of the most remarkable climbing vines ever brought before the public. It has been grown abroad in a few places for many years, but owing to the difficulty in propagating, it has always been a scarce plant. Its foliage is very broad, after the style of the Dutchman's Pipe, but its valuable quality rests in its remarkable brilliant coloring in the autumn, when each one of its large, leathery leaves takes on a glowing crimson color. It is quite hardy. 50 cents.

WISTARIA.

W. Chinensis. *Chinese Wistaria.* May and August. The most popular Wistaria. Flowers in pale-blue, pendulous clusters. 50 cents.

W. C. var. alba. White-flowered variety of the above. 50 cents.

W. C. var. flore plena. A double form of the Chinese Wistaria. 75 cents.

W. frutescens. *Shrubby Wistaria.* An American variety. Not so free as the Chinese form, but a rapid grower. Fragrant, pale-blue flowers. 35 cents.

W. frutescens alba. A white form of the American Wistaria. 75 cents.

W. frutescens magnifica. Pale-lilac flowers, more vigorous than *frutescens*. 35 cents.

W. multijuga. A Japan variety with dark-purple racemes, which attain a length of from 2 to 3 ft. An extra fine form. Quite hardy. 75 cents.

W. multijuga alba. A pure white form with equally long racemes. Both of these Japan varieties should be planted in any choice collection. \$1.00.

Roses.

THE vast increase in the number of varieties of roses in the past few years, many of which have no practical value in our climate, necessitates a careful selection in the interest of growers; besides, there are many varieties with different names which are quite similar. For these reasons we include in our lists only those kinds which are distinct and have been found to be reliable in our climate.

Roses should be planted in spring just as soon as the ground can be worked. In the fall, when the wood has ripened and the leaves begin to drop. Tea roses should be planted only in the spring, when the danger of late frosts has passed. After planting in the fall, the earth should be hoed up around the crowns of the plants, and straw litter thrown over them will serve to protect them. All budded roses should be planted deeply, so that the junction of stock and scion may be at least three inches below the surface. If this is done there will be little danger of "suckering," which is the only objection offered against budded roses.

We invariably secure better growth and better flowers on budded plants. Roses like stiff soil, and the beds should be trenched or spaded two to three feet deep and thoroughly enriched with manure, which must not come in contact with the roots. A bed properly prepared will last for a number of years, especially if top dressed every year with manure. Plant roses deep and plant firmly. Cut back all newly planted bushes to four or six buds. This is an important requirement. Prune each season in March, removing two-year-old wood and pruning down the previous season's new growth at least one half. Cut back weak growth severely. Keep the soil of rose beds stirred or forked over during the growing season.

The best insecticide for roses is tobacco soap and powdered hellebore dissolved together and syringed on first when the new leaves have barely formed, and again just before the buds open. Apply in the evening. One cake of soap and one pound of hellebore, dissolved in an ordinary wash-tub of water, will keep quite a large number of rose plants free from *thrip*, rose slugs, and greenfly, and we know of no better or more practical method.

We can supply many of the varieties named below on their own roots. All *Teas*, *Polyantha*, and *Climbing roses* are grown on their own roots, but some of the finest hybrid roses can only be propagated by budding. The most experienced growers prefer the budded rose, and the objections which are sometimes offered can be met by *deep planting* and a little care in noting the seven-leaved reddish shoots of the *Manetti*, which are quite distinct and easily known.

SIZES OF HYBRID ROSES.

We grow and offer large, two-year plants from the open ground from 18 to 30 ins., and with several stems. They are too large to mail. Tea roses are strong two-year plants from pots.

CLIMBING ROSES.

(All on own roots.)

Anna Maria. On own roots. 50 cents. Blush, in large clusters. 35 cents.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white. Vigorous shoots. One of the best. 25 cents.

Empress of China (New). A most popular new climbing rose, with highly fragrant, dark-red flowers changing to pink, but which, unlike other climbers, are produced during the summer, thus meeting a great want. A vigorous climber, and a really valuable plant. Two-year plants, 40 cents.

Gem of the Prairies. Large, flat, double red flowers. Fragrant. 35 cents.

Mrs. Hovey. Delicate pale blush, almost white. 35 cents.

Queen of the Prairies. A rampant climber. Bright rosy red. One of the best. 25 cents.

HYBRID CLIMBING ROSES.

These are not climbers, like the more vigorous Baltimore Belle, but are very showy plants to clamber over a trellis, or other support, where their blossoms produce fine effects.

Climbing Bessie Johnson. Blush, highly scented. A very excellent pillar rose. 35 cents.

Climbing Jules Margottin. Carmine rose, fine in open flower and in bud; the best of all the climbing sports. 35 cents.

Climbing Victor Verdier. Carmine rose. 35 cents.

Climbing La France. A climbing variety of the beautiful La France. A vigorous habit and all the beauty of the parent rose are claimed for it. 50 cents.

AUSTRIAN OR YELLOW ROSES.

These should not be pruned closely except to remove old or weak wood. All are budded.

Austrian Copper or Capucine. Single orange scarlet. A singular color. 50 cents.

Harrison's Yellow. Golden yellow; medium size; semi-double. A freer bloomer than Persian. 50 cents.

Persian Yellow. Bright yellow, small, nearly full. 50 cents.

MOSS ROSES.

These require close pruning and strong, rich soil. All are budded. Price of the following, 35 cents.

Blanche Moreau. Pure white. Constant bloomer.

Capt. John Ingram. Purplish crimson.

Common Moss. Pale rose, very beautiful buds. A great favorite.

Comtesse de Murinais. White, tinged with flesh.

Crested Moss. Deep pink-colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest. A fragrant, very beautiful rose.

Gracilis. Deep-pink buds, surrounded with delicate fringe-like moss. The most beautiful of all the Moss Roses.

Laneii. Red; good foliage; not subject to mildew.

Little Gem. A miniature Moss Rose; double crimson flowers, beautifully mossed.

Madame Moreau. Bud and flower clear shade of rose; fragrant and free bloomer.

Princess Adelaide. Pale rose, of medium size and good form.

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

MISCELLANEOUS AND SUMMER ROSES.

Blooming mainly in June, but in great abundance, and well fitted for grouping in shrub borders.

Caroline Marniesse. Novelty. A splendid form of the Noisette Rose, quite hardy, and as a perpetual bloomer without an equal. From May to October in this climate it has borne quantities of its pinkish-white flowers, very double and sweetly scented. It can be highly recommended to those who wish a tea-scented rose, which will prove a constant bloomer through the summer. Strong plants, 35 cents.

Centifolia or Cabbage. Rose color, very large and fragrant. 50 cents.

Coupe d'Hebe. Deep-pink, cup-shaped flowers. 50 cents.

The Dawson Rose. A new Hybrid. This most interesting and novel rose is a cross between *Rosa multiflora* and the well-known General Jacqueminot. As an open-air rose it is especially desirable, the blossoms being of a deep-pink color, quite full, moderate in size, and very fragrant. It is a vigorous climber, and as many as sixty flowers are developed in a single panicle. Our cut is from a photograph of the original plant, which last summer at the Arnold Arboretum outclassed all others in unique beauty. The principal charm of the flower is the lively tinting of thickly clustered petals. Rosarians predict for it great popularity when once known. Strong plants. 35 cents.

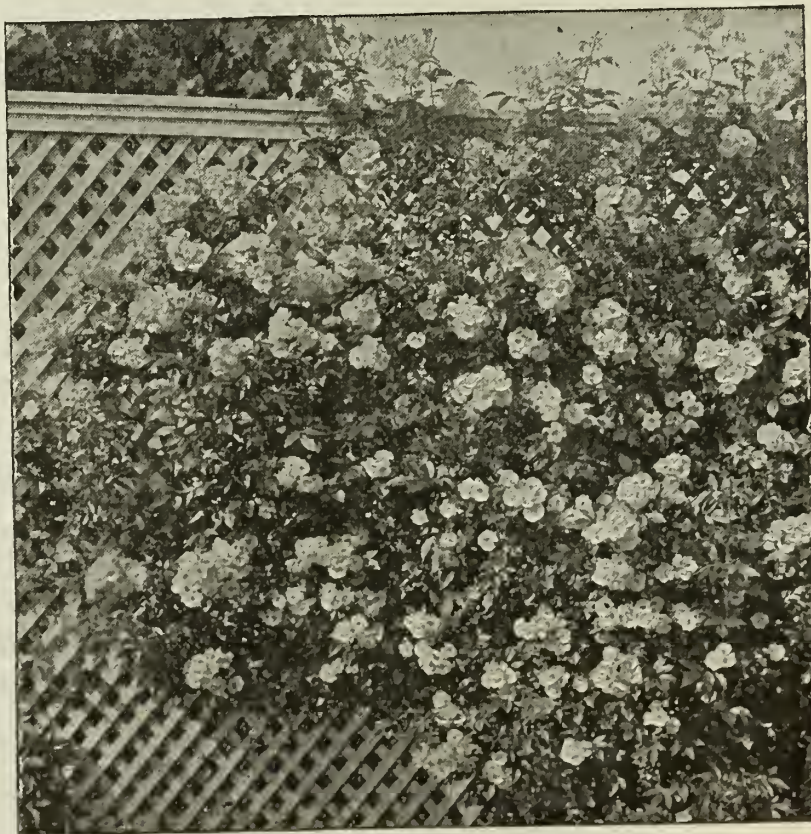
Mme. Georges Bruant. This new ever-blooming rose inherits the beautiful foliage and hardiness of the *Rugosa*, with the flowering qualities of the tea class. Color pure white, very fragrant, buds long and pointed. It is hardy everywhere, and is sure to become popular. 50 cents.

Mme. Lacharme. White, shaded with pink, medium size, globular flowers. 50 cents.

Mme. Plantier. An old and well-known garden rose. Fine for hedges or massing. Its full, pure white flowers are produced in great abundance in June. 35 cents.

Stanwell Perpetual. A large, double, blush rose of great fragrance. Its flat flowers open freely in June, and during the summer and fall. A choice and rare sort. 50 cents.

Crimson Rambler Rose. This superb novelty is of the Polyantha class of roses, coming from Japan. Never



DAWSON ROSE.

before has a new rose been so heartily welcomed. The plant is of extremely vigorous growth, making shoots from 8 to 10 ft. during the season, rendering it a charming pillar rose. It is also magnificent in bush form, and for covering buildings, trellis, etc. One of the striking characteristics of this rose is its remarkable color, which is of the brightest crimson and which remains undimmed to the end — showing none of the objection-

able purplish tint so common in crimson roses. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal trusses, each carrying from thirty to sixty blooms, the individual flowers measuring from 1 to 1½ ins. in diameter and remaining perfect on the plants for upwards of two weeks. The foliage is almost evergreen, is bright green and glossy. Exceedingly hardy, having successfully withstood the test in exposed situations for two winters. 35 and 50 cents.



CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE.

NEW CLIMBING POLYANTHA ROSES.

Below we offer several new and wonderfully fine companions to the noted Crimson Rambler, equally beautiful and valuable.

Yellow Rambler Rose. *Aglaia. Novelty.* Of German origin, and claimed to be as hardy as Crimson Rambler. In wood, foliage, and growth it resembles the latter, the flowers being borne in immense clusters and of a clear, decided yellow. If it fulfils all that is claimed for it, it fills the want long felt for a *hardy* climbing, yellow rose. 40 cents. See cut on page 93.

Climbing White Pet. A beautiful, new Polyantha rose, of wonderfully strong and hardy growth, making shoots 12 ft. long, and bearing through the season trusses of very double, snowy-white flowers, of medium size, having great fragrance. A novelty of the greatest value. 35 cents.

White Rambler. *Thalia.* A notable companion to the famous Crimson Rambler, but with fragrant white flowers borne in splendid pyramidal clusters. It is quite hardy in the North, and will become one of the most sought for of climbing roses. 40 cents.

Pink Rambler. *Euphrosyne.* Equal in hardiness, freedom of bloom, and vigorous growth to Crimson Rambler. Flowers a shining rose with carmine buds. 40 cents.

York and Lancaster. The old and much sought for semi-double red rose striped with white. A lovely and unique rose. 50 cents.

Carmine Pillar Rose. *Novelty.* A valuable and sterling variety, quite hardy, and with qualities equal to Crimson Rambler. The single flowers are very large, brilliant, rosy carmine, and produced so abundantly that shoots 10 ft. long are covered with them. The flowers open for a long time in succession. 50 cents.

BOURBON ROSES.

A class requiring some winter protection, but they cannot be omitted from any collection on account of their freedom of bloom, especially in autumn.

Apolline. Rosy pink, large flowers. A splendid garden rose. 50 cents.

Hermosa. One of the best. Always in bloom. Bright rose. 35 cents.

Mrs. DeGraw. Glossy pink, very fragrant, and a continual bloomer. 35 cents.

Mrs. Paul. Camellia-like flower, massive, blush white and rosy peach tint. Fine. 50 cents.

Souvenir de Malmaison. An exquisite rose, especially in autumn. Delicate flesh tinted with fawn. Large, flat blossoms and fine foliage. 50 cents.

TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES.

These can be wintered safely by careful covering with light, dry material to the depth of 6 to 8 ins. Earth up around the crowns, and cover with strawy litter, over which place any covering which will protect from snow and rain.

Among the hundreds of varieties annually offered with attractive descriptions, a small proportion are of special value for general cultivation.

We offer the following well-tested varieties, which experience has shown to be the very best for garden or house culture. Those marked with an X are the most satisfactory garden plants, combining freedom of bloom and hardiness. Price, when not otherwise stated, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

American Beauty. Of vigorous hardy habit, and a fine, large, full flower, deep pink, shaded with crimson. Out of doors it loses its color at once. 35 cents.

X Agrippina. Rich crimson and a profuse bloomer. Quite hardy and a good bedding rose. 30 cents.

Bella Siebrecht. A brilliant, deep pink, equal to *La France*, and free blooming. Exquisite form. 35 cents.

X Bou Silene. One of the best of the older sorts. Carmine, and highly scented. Always in bloom.

X Bride. Pure white, fine, full form, and a good bedder.

Catherine Mermet. Fine for winter blooming. Rosy pink, with long pointed buds of exquisite shape and tint.

X Francisca Kruger. Chamois color, brightened with yellow and rose. Large double flowers; an excellent garden rose.

X Duchess of Albany. Hybrid tea. Deep, rich rose in color, and, with light protection, quite



CARMINE PILLAR ROSE.

- hardy. Also a good winter bloomer. One of the best. 35 cents.
- X **Gloire Dijon.** A strong grower, and hardy with moderate protection; very double and large. Rich, creamy buff and orange. A good garden variety. 30 cents.
- X **Empress Augusta Victoria.** A new rose. Soft, pearly white, the flowers being borne in profusion on long stems, rendering it of great value as a summer bedding rose. 30 cents.
- X **Marie Lambert.** Pure white and free flowering. One of the best garden varieties.
- X **Marie Van Houtte.** Pale yellow; edges of petals tinted with rose. One of the very best for outdoor culture.
- X **Marie Guillot.** Pure white. Another valuable bedding rose.
- X **Mad. Hoste.** Creamy white, deepened with yellow. Valuable as a bedding rose.
- X **Mad. de Watteville.** A grand rose for summer or winter blooming. Color a beautiful shell pink, deepening to bright rose at the edge of petals. Very fragrant and distinct.
- X **Meteor.** Dark, velvety crimson. Constant and profuse bloomer. Flowers very double, and excellent out of doors.
- X **Maman Cochet.** One of the finest new varieties yet offered. Very vigorous and free blooming. Flowers of fine substance and delightful shade of deep pink.
- X **Mad. Caroline Testout.** A charming new Hybrid Tea. Flowers large and double, very fragrant. Color clear bright satiny pink, with rosy center. Excellent for bedding. 30 cents.
- X **Marion Dingee.** A splendid new red Tea Rose, and one of the finest additions to the list of bedding roses. Free blooming, color deep crimson, and particularly attractive as a bedding rose. 30 cents.
- X **Perle des Jardins.** One of the finest yellow roses we have, varying from canary to golden yellow. Flowers large and beautifully formed, and highly perfumed.
- X **Saffrano.** Excellent for the garden. Bright apricot yellow, and esteemed highly for its fragrance.

THE NEW HYBRID TEA ROSE.

Souv du President Carnot. The finest new rose of its class offered for many years. Flowers large and double with heavy shell-like petals. Buds long and pointed. The color is new, delicate rosy blush, deeper at the center. Vigorous and free bloomer and with intense fragrance. Foliage large and handsome. 40 cents.



SOUV DU PRESIDENT CARNOT.

Princess Bonnie. One of the finest of out-of-door Tea Roses, as it is quite hardy, and produces through the season a profusion of vivid crimson, highly fragrant flowers, in clusters of seven or eight. It blooms all the time, and cannot be too strongly commended either for garden or house culture. Two-year plants, 40 cents.

POLYANTHA OR MINIATURE ROSES.

The Polyanthas are a lovely and distinct class of ever-blooming roses, distinguished by their dwarf, bushy habit of growth, medium size, and very double flowers, which are delightfully fragrant and are borne in large



YELLOW RAMBLER.

clusters and masses. They are good, vigorous growers, constant and most profuse bloomers, and so hardy as to largely take the place of Teas. Once known, they will be generally planted.

All of the following are two-year plants.

- M. Cecile Bruner.** A very beautiful variety. Color pale pink. Very full and sweet; a constant and profuse bloomer. 30 cents.
- P. Clothilde Soupert.** The finest of all the Polyantha Roses, the flowers being nearly as large as *Boule de Neige*, which it very much resembles in shape. They are of a pearl white, shaded at the center with silvery rose, and are produced in the greatest profusion. Nothing is finer for pot or garden culture. Hardy. 25 cents.
- Pink Soupert.** Identical with that lovely garden rose *Clothilde Soupert* except in color, which is a deep, rich pink. A constant bloomer from May till October. 25 cents.
- Jeanne Drivon.** A lovely rose. Perfect, full form, very double and sweet. Color pure white, faintly tinged with crimson. 30 cents.
- Little Pet.** Flowers of perfect form, very double and full. Pure creamy white, sometimes delicately tinged with rose. 30 cents.
- Mignonette.** One of the most beautiful miniature

roses imaginable. Flowers perfectly double, borne in large clusters and deliciously perfumed. Color clear pink, sometimes white, flushed with rose. 30 cents.

Miniature. The smallest of all roses, but perfect, regular, compact, fairy-like flowers, fully double and very fragrant. Flowers in wreaths and clusters almost covering the whole plant. Color, cream rose, flushed peachy red. 30 cents.

Mosella or Yellow Soupert Rose. *Novelty.* This new variety of the Soupert or Polyantha variety is a most beautiful form. The center is deep yellow, the outer edges soft, creamy white. The plant is quite hardy and a constant bloomer. Every garden ought to have this rose, in company with the other forms of Soupert Rose. They quite take the place of more tender Tea Roses, and make a brilliant display in masses. 50 cents.

Perle D'Or. Charming and very distinct. Color coppery gold, changing to fawn and salmon. Flat-rayed form, very double and elegantly perfumed. 30 cents.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

These need rich, stiff soil and close spring pruning. Many varieties give a crop of autumn flowers.

PRICE OF ROSES. All of the hardy roses we offer are strong, two-year-old plants, with heavy tops, at least 2 ft. high. Except where otherwise priced, single plants are 35 cents each and \$3.50 per dozen.

ROSES BY MAIL. Twelve dwarf roses, two years old, second size, can be sent by post to any place in the United States. Twelve (our selection) varieties sent post free on receipt of \$3.25 with order.

- Abel Carriere.** Rich, velvety maroon, the best of its color.
- Alfred Colomb.** Carmine red; a superb rose. One of the best.
- American Beauty.** Deep rose; large globular flower, deliciously scented. 50 cents.
- Anna de Diesbach.** Clear, bright rose, flowers of immense size, very vigorous.
- Annie Wood.** Red, very large.
- Baroness Rothschild.** Beautiful bright pink, very large, handsome foliage.
- Baronne de Maynard.** Pure white, medium size, full.
- Beauty of Waltham.** Light crimson, large, full, fine.
- Baronne de Bonstettin.** A fine rose, blackish crimson, large, full, and fine shape.
- Boule de Neige.** Pure white, flowers small, good form, and free blooming.
- Caroline de Sansal.** Pale flesh, with deeper colored center. Good autumn bloomer.
- Charles Margottin.** Reddish crimson and fragrant. Semi-cupped. Distinct.
- Camille Bernardin.** Beautiful bright red, bordered white, fine form.
- Captain Christy.** Delicate flesh, deeper shade in center, very effective.
- Climbing Captain Christy.** Similar to Captain Christy; of climbing habit.
- Charles Darwin.** Mod. or free. Brownish crimson, with a tinge of violet, large, full, cupped; a superb rose.
- Charles Lefebvre.** Brilliant velvety crimson; one of the finest in cultivation.
- Comtesse de Chabillant.** Splendid pink, good habit, globular shape.
- Comtesse de Serenye.** Silvery pink shaded with rose, very large.
- Countess of Oxford.** Carmine red, large and full; splendid show rose.
- Countess of Rosebery.** Reddish salmon, smooth, snell-like petals, splendid.
- Coquette des Blanches.** White, medium size, flowers in clusters, very free.
- Crimson Bedder.** Scarlet crimson, very free.
- Docteur Andre.** Brilliant red, intricate, large and very double.
- Duchess of Bedford.** Fiery crimson, a most brilliant color, perfect form.
- Duke of Albany.** Vivid crimson, turning velvety black, good autumn bloomer. 50 cents.
- Duke of Connaught.** Dark, velvety crimson, very fine.
- Duke of Edinburgh.** Fine vermilion, large, full, and good shaped.
- Duke of Teck.** Crimson scarlet, large, double, erect growth.
- Dupuy Jamain.** Bright cerise, large, fine form, blooms freely.
- Earl of Dufferin.** *New.* One of the finest new roses. Brilliant, velvety crimson, large, cup-shaped, and fragrant. Vigorous. 50 cents.
- Edward Morren.** Glossy pink in the way of *Jules Margottin*.
- Emily Laxton.** A large, full, globular flower; rich cherry rose.
- Empress of India.** Dark crimson and purple; well formed, moderate size.
- Etienne Levet.** Nearly thornless; free flowering; fine carmine red. Extra fine.
- Eugenie Verdier.** Silvery pink, exquisite buds, and fine flower. 50 cents.
- Ferdinand de Lesseps.** Purple shaded with violet.
- Fisher Holmes.** Brilliant crimson.
- Francois Michelon.** Large, full; fine, deep carmine rose, reverse of petals silvery. Good late bloomer. One of the best.
- Francois Levet.** Cherry red, well formed and very vigorous. 35 cents.
- General Jacqueminot.** Brilliant scarlet crimson; large and magnificent; a splendid garden rose.
- Gloire Lyonnaise.** White, shading to chrome yellow in the center; tea scented.
- Gloire de Margottin.** Brilliant scarlet, globular shape, fragrant, and free flowering. Very fine. 50 cents.
- Gustave Piganeau.** Immense flower. Carmine lake, long buds. 50 cents.

- Glory of Cheshant.** Rich, shaded crimson. Very free flowering, useful for pillars.
- Harrison Weir.** Rich, velvety crimson, shaded scarlet; large, full, well formed, and sweetly scented.
- Hippolyte Jamain.** Bright rosy carmine. A deep-colored flower of the *Victor Verdier* type.
- Jean Liaband.** Crimson maroon and scarlet, fragrant. One of the best dark roses. 35 cents.
- Jeannie Dickson.** *New.* Rosy pink, edged with silvery pink with yellow at base of petals. Distinct and fine. 50 cents.
- John Hopper.** Fine rosy crimson, back of petals fine lilac; large and full. One of the freest.
- La France.** Silvery peach; good, built-up, imbricated blooms most distinct, and beautiful color. The most fragrant of hardy roses, and good autumn bloomer.
- Lady Helen Stewart.** *New.* Bright crimson scarlet, highly fragrant, long stems. 50 cents.
- La Rosiere.** Velvety crimson, cup shaped and fragrant. Fine.
- Louis Van Houtte.** Fiery red-shaded crimson, most vivid and distinct; large, full, and fine form. One of the best dark roses.
- Mabel Morrison.** Pure white. A sport from Baroness Rothschild. One of the best white roses.
- Mad. Charles Wood.** Vivid crimson, changing to bright, deep rose; very large and full.
- Mad. Gabriel Luizet.** Light, silvery pink, shading off to white; beautiful.
- Mad. Victor Verdier.** Carmine crimson; large, full, and fragrant.
- Magna Charta.** Pink and carmine. A fragrant, globular rose. Fine and vigorous.
- Marchioness of Dufferin.** *New.* Large flowers, rosy pink. Extra. 75 cents.
- Marchioness of Lorne.** Large, cupped shape. Rose and carmine. Very perpetual.
- Marchioness of Londonderry.** *New.* Flowers of great size. Ivory white, and of great substance. A free-flowering, fragrant variety and one of the finest. 75 cents.
- Margaret Dickson.** *New.* A magnificent rose. White and pale flesh center, shell-shaped petals, and fragrant. 50 cents.
- Marchioness of Exeter.** Clear rose; very sweet, and of vigorous growth.
- Marguerite de St. Amand.** Bright rose; very large and full, fine form, magnificent. Fine autumn bloomer.
- Marie Beaumann.** Brilliant crimson; large, full, and fine form. A grand rose.
- Marie Rady.** Vermilion shaded with crimson. Large, globular, and fragrant.
- Marquise de Castellaine.** Beautiful carmine rose; very large and full, form perfect; blooms freely.
- Marshall P. Wilder.** Cherry carmine. An improved Alfred Colomb. 50 cents.
- Maurice Bernardin.** Bright crimson. A most prolific bloomer; good form.
- Merveille de Lyon.** Pure white and satiny rose; very large. An improved Baroness Rothschild.
- Mrs. John Laing.** Soft pink; large, beautiful, and fragrant; semi-globular shape; very free and good till autumn. One of the very best of all roses.
- Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford.** *New.* Deep, rosy pink shaded with pale flesh. Large, perfect form, flowering early and late. 75 cents.
- Paul Neyron.** Deep pink; flowers of enormous size, with fine foliage and growth.
- Perle des Blanches.** Pure white; medium size, full.
- Pierre Notting.** Deep maroon; very large, full, and globular. Extra fine.
- Pride of Waltham.** Light salmon-pink; large, well-formed flowers.
- Prince Camille de Rohan.** Intensely dark, velvety crimson; large and full.
- Provence, Old Cabbage or Common.** Rose color; most fragrant. Well known as the Old Cabbage Rose.
- Queen of Queens.** Pink, with blush edges; extra good; recurved, imbricated form. A very fine rose.
- Rev. J. B. M. Camm.** Carmine rose. One of the most fragrant and free-blooming varieties. 50 cents.
- Reynold's Hole.** Rich maroon, flushed with scarlet; fine globular flower; one of the best really dark roses.
- Senateur Vaisse.** Fine, showy red; fine form, large and free. A variety that cannot be too much recommended.
- Ulrich Brunner.** Cherry red; very large, fine-formed flowers, and one of the best garden roses.
- Victor Verdier.** Bright rose and carmine center; very free bloomer. A fine, brilliant rose.
- White Baroness.** Purest white; large, full flower.
- Xavier Olibo.** Scarlet, shaded black and bright amaranth; large and full, free.
- Vick's Caprice.** Large, pink, distinctly striped with white; very novel.

NOTE.

Of the above, the following are the best varieties for autumn blooming:—

Alfred Colomb.
Anna de Diesbach.
Baroness Rothschild.
Boule de Neige.
Countess Serenye.
Countess of Oxford.
Eugenie Verdier.
Francois Michelin.
Hippolyte Jamain.

John Hopper.
Louis Van Houtte.
Mabel Morrison.
Marguerite de St. Amand.
Marie Beaumann.
M. P. Wilder.
Mrs. John Laing.
Paul Neyron.
Victor Verdier.

Among the hardiest roses are the following:—

Anna Diesbach.
Baron Bonstettin.
Baroness Rothschild.
Caroline de Sansal.
Chas. Margottin.
Countess de Serenye.
Edward Morren.

Francois Michelin.
General Jacqueminot.
Mabel Morrison.
Marguerite de St. Amand.
Marquis de Castellaine.
M. P. Wilder.
Maurice Bernardin.

Fruit Department.

RULES FOR TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

A few Hints Regarding the Planting of Trees, Preparation of the Soil, After-Culture, and Treatment Which Will be Useful to Many Who are Unfamiliar With Them.

THE ground in which fruit trees are planted should be drained in such a way as to avoid stagnant moisture, which is inimical to the best growth of newly planted trees, and the ground should be as well prepared as for crops of corn, potatoes, etc.

Before planting the trees see that all broken roots are properly pruned, and in the case of standard trees, which run from 5 to 7 ft., have all of the top branches pruned back to within three or four buds at the base of the shoot, thus lessening the strain upon the roots, and giving the remaining buds an opportunity for more vigorous growth. Larger trees may be shortened to a lesser degree; and where there are small, twiggy growths, these should be cut out entirely.

In all cases have the holes dug sufficiently large to allow the roots of trees to be straight and natural, and with the tree held in an upright position, have the finest and best soil carefully worked in among the roots so that the latter may be in close contact with the soil. This important point will save the loss of many trees.

Trees which are tall enough to be shaken by the wind should be carefully staked, with a piece of cloth tied about the tree to prevent rubbing of the bark by either the stake or tying material.

After planting the trees have the ground, as far as the roots extend, well mulched, several inches deep, with manure, and this protection, in dry ground especially, is beneficial, as it prevents the cracking or drying out of the ground, and provides a very even moisture about the roots.

Keep the ground about young fruit trees cultivated and open, not allowing the grass to grow about them.

DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES OR PLANTS IN PLANTATIONS.

Standard Apples, 30 to 40 ft. apart each way. In poor soils 25 ft. may be enough.

Standard Pears and Cherries, 20 ft. apart each way. Cherries will do at 18 ft., and the dwarf growing sorts, Dukes and Morellos, even at 16 ft.

Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots, and Nectarines, 16 to 18 ft. apart each way.

Quinces, 10 to 12 ft. apart each way.

Dwarf or Pyramidal Pears, Cherries, and Plums, 10 to 12 ft. apart each way. The greater distance is better where land is not scarce.

Dwarf Apples, *bushes*, 6 ft. apart.

Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries, 3 to 4 ft. apart.

Blackberries, 6 to 7 ft. apart.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

At 4 ft. apart each way 2,729 " 5 " " " " 1,742 " 6 " " " " 1,200 " 8 " " " " 680 " 10 " " " " 430 " 12 " " " " 325		At 15 ft. apart each way 200 " 18 " " " " 135 " 20 " " " " 110 " 25 " " " " 70 " 30 " " " " 50
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The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between *rows* by the distance between the *plants*. Thus, strawberries planted 3 ft. by 1 ft., gives each plant 3 sq. ft., or 14,520 plants to the acre.

APPLES.

The following list of apples embraces varieties which have been tested, and can be recommended as the very best for general cultivation. Most all apples are furnished in standard sizes, but occasionally calls are made for dwarf trees, which can be supplied:—

PRICES OF APPLE TREES.

First-class Standard Trees, 5 to 7 ft., 25 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

Dwarf Trees on Paradise stock, 2 to 3 ft., 50 cents; \$4.00 per dozen. These are useful for small gardens, and usually bear the third year after planting.

SUMMER APPLES.

Early Harvest. Moderate growth. Medium to large; yellow, tender, rather acid; very good. Ripening August.

Early Strawberry. Moderate growth. Medium; deep red, melting, sub-acid; very good. Ripening August.

Fanny. Vigorous growth. Large; deep crimson, tender, juicy, and sub-acid. A promising market apple. Ripening August. 50 cents.

Golden Sweet. Free growth. Large; yellow, tender, sweet, rich; very good. Ripening August and September.

Primate. Medium growth. Pale yellow, tender, fine flesh, and juicy, mildly acid. Excellent dessert apple. Ripening August and September.

Red Astrachan. Free growth. Large, roundish; deep crimson, juicy, rather acid, good; very hardy; highly esteemed on account of its fine appearance, earliness, and hardiness. Ripening August.

Sops of Wine. Free growth. Medium; dark crimson, juicy, sub-acid; good. Ripening August and September.

Starr. *New.* Very large; 12 ins. round. Pale green with blush, sub-acid; keeps until September. Commands high price as market apple. Ripening July. \$1.00.

Sweet Bough. Moderate growth; large; pale yellow, tender, juicy, sweet; very good. Ripening August.

Tetofsky. Moderate growth; Russian; medium; yellow and red; juicy, sprightly, acid; good; very hardy. Ripening July and August.

Williams' Favorite. Moderate growth; large, oblong; red; rich and excellent. Ripening August.

Yellow Transparent. Free growth; Russian; medium, roundish oblate, slightly conical; pale yellow; tender; juicy, sprightly sub-acid; good. Ripening August.

AUTUMN APPLES.

Alexander. Moderate growth. Russian; very large and handsome; crimson, crisp, sub-acid; good. Ripening September and October.

Fall Pippin. Free growth. Very large, yellow, tender, rich; very good or best. Ripening October to December.

Fameuse or Snow. Vigorous growth. Medium; deep crimson; tender, sub-acid, melting, delicious, very good; hardy; one of the best dessert apples. Ripening November to January.

Gravenstein. Vigorous growth. Very large, striped; juicy, tender, crisp, rich, sub-acid, very good. Ripening September and October.

Haas. Vigorous growth. Large; green and red; tender, juicy, sub-acid; good; very hardy. Ripening September to November.

Hurlbut. Vigorous growth. Medium; yellow, striped red; crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; good; great bearer. Ripening October to December.

Maiden's Blush. Free growth. Large; yellow and

red; tender, juicy, sub-acid; good. Ripening September and October.

Oldenburg, or Duchess of Oldenburg. Vigorous growth. Russian; large; striped; tender, juicy, sub-acid; good; regular and abundant bearer; one of the hardest kinds known. Ripening September.

Porter. Moderate growth. Medium to large; yellow; fine grained, sprightly sub-acid; very good. 50 cents. Ripening September.

Pumpkin Sweet. Vigorous growth. Very large; yellowish; sweet and rich. Ripening October and November.

Red Bietigheimer. Free growth. One of the largest and handsomest apples; purplish crimson; firm, pleasant, sub-acid; good; hardy. Ripening September.

Stump. Free growth. Medium; yellow, striped with red; juicy, tender, sprightly sub-acid; good. Prolific and a good market apple. Ripening September and October.

WINTER APPLES.

Baldwin. Vigorous growth. Large; bright red; crisp, juicy, sub-acid, good; the most popular and profitable market sort at the East. Ripening December to March.

Belle de Boskoop. Vigorous growth. Large; bright yellow; crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; very good, hardy. Ripening December and January. 50 cents.

Ben Davis. Vigorous growth. Large; striped; moderately juicy, sub-acid; good; highly esteemed at the West. Ripening December to March.

Cooper's Market. Moderate growth. Medium; red, handsome, tender, brisk sub-acid; good; late keeper. Ripening December to May.

Downing's Winter Maiden Blush. Vigorous growth. A promising new apple. Light waxen yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellowish, crisp, and mildly sub-acid. A fine keeper and bearer. Ripening December to April. 50 cents.

Fallwater. Vigorous growth. Large and handsome; good. Ripening November to March. 25 cents.

Golden Russet. Vigorous growth. Medium; russet; crisp, juicy, mild sub-acid; hardy, very good; long keeper. Ripening November to April. 25 cents.

Grimes' Golden. Vigorous growth. Large; golden

yellow; juicy, sprightly sub-acid; very good. Ripening January to April. 25 cents.

Hubbardston. Free growth. Large, striped red and yellow; tender, juicy, rich, slightly sub-acid; very good. Ripening November to January. 25 cents.

Jonathan. Medium growth. Red and yellow; tender, juicy, and rich. Very productive. One of the best for table or market. 50 cents.

Lady Apple. Moderate growth. Small; red and yellow; delicate sub-acid; good. Ripening November to May. 50 cents.

Lady's Sweet. Moderate growth. Large; green and red; tender, juicy, delicious. Ripening November to May. 50 cents.

Mann. Vigorous growth. Medium to large; deep yellow; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid; hardy. Ripening January to April.

McIntosh Red. Vigorous growth. Handsome; very good; hardy. Ripening November to February.

Monmouth Pippin. Free growth. Large; greenish yellow with red; tender, juicy, sub-acid; very good. Ripening November to April.

Mother. Moderate growth. Large; red; tender, rich, aromatic, mild, sub-acid; best. Ripening November to January.

- Newtown Pippin.** Moderate growth. Large; green; juicy, crisp, aromatic; best. Ripening November to June. 50 cents.
- Northern Spy.** Vigorous growth. Large; striped red, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid; very good; a fine dessert fruit. Ripening December to June.
- Peck's Pleasant.** Moderate growth. Large; pale yellow; crisp, tender, aromatic; very good; a long keeper. Ripening November to April.
- Pewaukee.** Vigorous growth. Large; bright yellow with red; tender, juicy, sub-acid; good; very hardy. Ripening January to May.
- Rambo.** Vigorous growth. Medium; yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild sub-acid; very good. Ripening October to January.
- Rhode Island Greening.** Vigorous growth. Large; green; fine grained, rich, sub-acid; very good. Ripening December to April.
- Rome Beauty.** Moderate growth. Large; yellow and red; tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; good. Ripening December to May.
- Roxbury Russet.** Free growth. Medium; greenish; rich, sub-acid; good; late keeper. Ripening December to June.
- Sutton Beauty.** Free growth. Medium to large;

- yellow and crimson; tender, juicy, sub-acid; very good; long keeper. Ripening November to April.
- Tolman's Sweet.** Free growth. Medium; yellow; firm, rich, sweet. Ripening November to April.
- Tompkins King, or King of Tompkins County.** Vigorous growth. Large; red, striped; tender, juicy, vinous; very good. Ripening November to January.
- Twenty Ounce.** Free growth. Large and showy; striped; brisk sub-acid; good. Ripening October to January.
- Walter Pease.** Vigorous growth. A delicious apple resembling the Baldwin. Very large. Quality best. Mild and juicy, with rich, aromatic flavor. Ripening October and November. 50 cents.
- Wagener.** Vigorous growth. Medium to large; yellow and crimson; juicy, sub-acid; very good. Ripening December to March.
- Walbridge.** Vigorous growth. Medium; yellow and red; crisp, juicy, good; very hardy. Ripening January to May.
- Wealthy.** Free growth. Medium; dark red; juicy, vinous, sub-acid; good; very hardy. Ripening December to February.
- Wine Sap.** Moderate growth. Large; deep red; firm, crisp; good. Ripening December to May.
- Yellow Bellflower.** Free growth. Large; yellow; crisp, juicy, acid to sub-acid; very good. Ripening November to February.
- York Imperial.** Free growth. Medium; whitish shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, mild, sub-acid. Ripening November to February.



BISMARCK APPLE.

THE BISMARCK APPLE.

While we have not tested this apple, a well-known, reliable French nursery concern speaks of it as a remarkable introduction, and it is being considerably sought for in the country as having great merit. Our cut is taken from a photograph of a two-year-old tree which gives some evidence of its prolific qualities. It has been fully tested abroad and with surprising results, it being stated that one-year grafts have borne as many as eight fruits. The color of the apple is a beautiful golden yellow, and its size is of the largest. It is a late keeper and as a dessert apple has decided value, having a distinct and delicious flavor. We offer it for the first time, 3 ft. trees, branched, 50 cents.

CRAB APPLES.

- For ornament or preserving, 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.
- Hyslop's.** Vigorous growth. Large; deep crimson; sub-acid; valuable. Ripening September.
- Red Siberian.** Free growth. Small; yellow and scarlet. Ripening September.
- Transcendent.** Vigorous growth. Medium; red and yellow; a beautiful variety of the Siberian. Ripening September.
- Van Wyck.** Free growth; Large; bright red; firm, sweet. Ripening September.
- Whitney.** Vigorous growth. Large; green, splashed with carmine; juicy and rich; very good. Ripening August and September.
- Yellow Siberian.** Vigorous growth. Large; golden yellow. Ripening September.

PEARS.

The following list includes the most valuable pears for general cultivation. Many kinds of pears recommended do not stand the test for general use, and these are omitted. Most of the pears grown at present are Standards; and the call for Dwarf Pears on Quince Stock is limited, but we can supply some varieties of the latter.

It is well to bear in mind that pear-trees, in some seasons, are liable to overbear, and these should be freely thinned out when the fruit is about one third grown, thus assuring proper development for the remainder, and preventing injury to the trees by the branches breaking. Gather Summer Pears at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Winter Pears may be left until the leaves drop.

PRICES OF PEAR TREES. — Standard Pears on Pear Stock, 2 to 3 years old, 5 to 7 ft., 50 cents; \$4.00 per dozen. Dwarf Pears on Quince Stock, 2 to 3 years old, 50 to 75 cents.

SUMMER.

Bartlett. Vigorous growth. Large; yellow and red; juicy, buttery, with a rich, musky flavor; very good. Ripening September.

Brandywine. Free growth. Medium; yellow and russet; melting, juicy; good. Ripening August.

Clapp's Favorite. Vigorous growth. Very large and handsome; yellow and crimson; melting, buttery, vinous; very good. Ripening August.

Koonce. As an early market pear it is said to have no equal. Expressly suited for the North, on account of its hardiness and vigorous growth. Fruit medium to large, yellow with handsome blush, and does not rot at the core; good quality. 75 cents.

Manning's Elizabeth. Moderate growth. Below medium; yellow and red; juicy, melting; very good. Ripening August.

Margaret. Vigorous growth. Medium; greenish yellow; fine, juicy, melting; best of its season. Ripening August.

Souvenir du Congress. Moderate growth. Very large and handsome; yellow; like Bartlett, but less musky; very good. Ripening September.

Summer Doyenne. Vigorous growth. Small; yellow; melting, sweet; good. Ripening August.

Wilder. This new pear has been tested sufficiently to warrant the highest commendation. It ripens in August, and is a liberal cropper, bearing fruit shortly after transplanting. Skin bright yellow; flesh rich creamy color and virtually coreless. It is the best keeper of all early pears and does not rot at the core. Very juicy and delicious in flavor.

AUTUMN.

Angouleme, or Duchesse d'Angouleme. Vigorous growth. Very large; greenish yellow; juicy; good. Ripening September and October.

Bosc. Moderate growth. Large; russet; buttery, rich, high flavored; best. Ripening September and October.

Boussock. Vigorous growth. Large; yellow; juicy, melting, sweet; good. Ripening September.

Flemish Beauty. Vigorous growth. Large; yellow and russet; juicy, melting, sweet; good; very hardy. Ripening September and October.

Frederick Clapp. Free growth. Above medium; lemon yellow; sprightly, acidulous, rich; best quality. Ripening October and November.

Hardy. Vigorous growth. Large; russet; melting, juicy, vinous; very good. Ripening September and October.

Howell. Vigorous growth. Large, handsome; sweet, melting; good. Ripening September and October.

Idaho. A very promising new pear; very large; skin yellow with brownish red on sunny side; flesh

melting, juicy, slightly vinous, quality best; wood and foliage resemble Bartlett; hardy, vigorous, and prolific.

Kieffer. Vigorous growth. Large; rich golden; slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor. Ripening October and November.

Louise Bonne of Jersey. Vigorous growth. Large; yellow and red; melting, buttery, rich; very good. Ripening September and October.

Seckel. Moderate growth. Medium; brown; juicy, melting, buttery; of the highest flavor. Ripening in September and October.

Sheldon. Vigorous growth. Large; russet and red; melting, rich, delicious; very good. Ripening October.

Vermont Beauty. Originating in Vermont. A very brilliant-colored skin and most beautiful when ripened. It matures a little later than the Seckel, and has qualities which render it valuable as a shipping pear. Flesh rich, aromatic, and juicy. The tree is strong in habit, and is well adapted to the coldest climates.

EARLY WINTER.

Anjou. Vigorous growth. Very large; greenish yellow; melting, buttery, juicy, sprightly, vinous; keeps into midwinter, and is the most valuable of all winter pears. Ripening November and December.

Clairgean. Free growth. Very large, handsome, and showy; yellow and red; juicy, vinous; valuable for market. Ripening November and December.

Dana's Hovey. Moderate growth. Small, but of fine quality. Ripening November to January.

Lawrence. Moderate growth. Medium to large; golden yellow; melting, pleasant, aromatic; very good; a valuable winter pear. Ripening November and December.

Winter Nelis. Free growth. Medium; russet; melting, buttery, rich; very good, one of the best early winter pears. Ripening December and January.

DWARF PEARS ON QUINCE STOCK.

The following varieties are particularly recommended for cultivation on the quince. All are vigorous and handsome growers, hardy, and bear well.

Summer. Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Margaret.

Autumn. Angouleme, Boussock, Doyenne White, Hardy, Howell, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Seckel.

Winter. Anjou, Lawrence.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry does well on dry soil, and can be trained in any form required.

PRICES OF CHERRY TREES.—Standard trees 2 to 3 years, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS.

- Black Eagle.** Moderate growth. Large; black; tender, rich, and juicy; best. Ripening first of July.
- Black Tartarian.** Vigorous growth. Very large; purplish black; one of the best. Ripening end of June.
- Centennial.** This variety is especially recommended for its remarkable keeping quality. Ripe specimens have been kept for a month after gathering. In addition, the fruit is of immense size, amber, shaded red with tender flesh, which is rich and sweet in flavor. Tree an extra good grower. It ripens in mid-season.
- Coe's Transparent.** Vigorous growth. Medium; pale amber and red; one of the best. Ripening end of June.
- Downer's Late.** Vigorous growth. Rather large; light red; tender and juicy; good. Ripening first of July.
- Elton.** Moderate growth. Large; pale yellow and red; tender and juicy; best. Ripening end of June.
- Gov. Wood.** Vigorous growth. Medium; clear light red; tender and delicious. Ripening end of June.
- Mercer.** A new Heart cherry claimed to be finer and larger than Black Tartarian and a better keeper than any others. Color dark red, and early. The tree is a sure cropper each year and is free from worms and rot. \$1.00.
- Napoleon.** Vigorous growth. Very large; pale yellow with red cheek; firm, juicy, and sweet; very good. Ripening first of July.
- Rockport.** Vigorous growth. Large; pale amber and red; sweet and tender; good. Ripening first of July.
- Windsor.** Vigorous growth. Large; liver-colored; very firm; very good; a very valuable variety; hardy. Ripening end of July.
- Yellow Spanish.** Vigorous growth. Large; pale yellow with red cheek; firm, juicy, and delicious; very good. Ripening end of June.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

These are very distinct from the preceding, being of smaller size and slower growth; the leaves are thicker and more erect, and of a deeper green. The fruit is generally round, and in color varying from light red to dark brown.

The Dukes have stout, erect branches usually, and some of them quite sweet fruit. The Morellos have slender, spreading branches, and acid fruit invariably. These two classes are peculiarly appropriate for dwarfs and pyramids, on the Mahaleb stock, and their hardiness renders them well worthy of attention.

- Early Richmond.** Free growth. Medium; red; melting, juicy, acid; very good. Ripening through June.
- Empress Eugenie.** Free growth. Large; dark red; juicy and rich, acid; good. Ripening middle of July.
- Late Duke.** Free growth. Very large; dark red; sub-acid; good. Ripening end of July.
- May Duke.** Vigorous growth. Large; dark red; tender, sub-acid; very good. Ripening middle of June.
- Montmorency Ordinaire.** Free growth. Large; red; sub-acid, very hardy; great bearer, one of the best. Ripening first of July.
- Morello English.** Moderate growth. Large; very dark red; sub-acid, rich; good. Ripening end of July.
- Olivet.** Moderate growth. Large; deep red; tender, rich and vinous, sub-acid. Ripening middle of July.
- Reine Hortense.** Vigorous growth. Large; bright red; tender and juicy; nearly sweet; one of the best. Ripening middle of July.
- Royal Duke.** Free growth. Very large; dark red; tender, juicy and rich, sub-acid; very good. Ripening July.

PLUMS.

The growth of the plum tree is being better understood by cultivators, thorough culture and careful attention to the destruction of the black knot, being the most essential points to consider. The black knot, when noticed, should be promptly cut from the tree, the ground well cultivated, and vigorous growth thus assured. The principal enemy of the Plum—the curculio—can be destroyed successfully as follows: When the fruit begins to set, a large sheet should be spread evenly about the tree, which should be jarred strongly enough to shake down all of the fruit which has been stung, as well as the insects themselves. These must be gathered up and destroyed. If this rule is rigidly observed during the period of the curculio's work, a good crop of plums may be fairly anticipated.

PRICES OF PLUM TREES.—Standard trees, 5 to 6 ft. high, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

- Bavay's Green Gage or Reine Claude de Bavay.** Free growth. Large; greenish yellow; sweet and rich; very good, one of the most valuable. Ripening end of September.
- Bradshaw.** Vigorous growth. Very large; dark violet red; juicy, sweet; good, one of the best. Ripening August.
- Coe's Golden Drop.** Moderate growth. Large; light yellow; firm, rich, and sweet; best. Ripening end of September.
- Duane's Purple.** Vigorous growth. Very large; reddish purple; juicy and sweet; good. Ripening first of September.
- General Hand.** Free growth. Very large; yellow; good. Ripening end of August.
- German Prune.** Vigorous growth. Medium; purple or blue; juicy and rich; very good. Ripening September.
- Green Gage.** Moderate growth. Small, but of the highest quality. Ripening September.
- Imperial Gage.** Vigorous growth. Rather large; greenish; juicy and rich; good. Ripening middle of August.
- Jefferson.** Moderate growth. Large; yellow and red; juicy and rich. Ripening end of August.

Lincoln. The largest in size of all hardy plums, surpassing the old Green Gage in excellence, and wonderfully prolific. It ripens about August 15. Flesh juicy and luscious. It is said to be curculio proof.

Lombard. Vigorous growth. Medium; violet red; sweet and juicy; good; very prolific. Ripening September.

McLaughlin. Free growth. Large; greenish yellow; sugary and fine; very good. Ripening middle of August.

Prince Englebert. Vigorous growth. Large; deep purple; rich; best. Ripening end of August.

Quackenboss. Vigorous growth. Large; deep pur-

ple; sprightly, juicy; good. Ripening middle of September.

Shropshire Damson. Vigorous growth. Medium; dark purple; for preserving; very good. Ripening October.

Washington. Free growth. Very large; greenish yellow; juicy and sweet; good. Ripening end of August.

Yellow Egg. Free growth. Very large; yellow; fine for cooking; good. Ripening end of August.

Weaver. Vigorous growth. Large; red; good. Ripening September.

Wild Goose. Free growth. Medium; reddish yellow; juicy and pleasant. Ripening middle of August.

JAPAN PLUMS.

These have quickly found favor among growers on account of their great vigor, freedom from disease, and the fact that they come into bearing *two or three years after planting*. They are of high quality, beautiful in appearance, and keep for an unusually long period after picking.

A number of customers have Japan plum trees which, the second year from planting, produced fruit which sold for more than enough to pay the entire cost of the orchard.

Abundance. The best known of all the Japan plums. It is quite distinct from any other variety, and now being largely planted in preference to many other kinds. The habit of growth is unusually vigorous, and bearing very early such an abundance of fruit as to almost break down the branches. The fruit is large, amber in color, turning to a rich, bright cherry, and highly perfumed. Flesh tender and of delicious sweetness. It ripens in August, and cannot be too well spoken of for its adaptability to general cultivation. 50 cents.

Burbank. Clear cherry red with yellow dots. Flesh deep yellow, rich, and sugary. The tree is low and spreading and an abundant bearer. 50 cents.

Berckman's. *Sweet Botan.* Deep blood red and white flesh. Very sweet and juicy. Ripens ahead of Abundance. 50 cents.

Chabot. Orange yellow overlaid with cherry red. Yellow flesh, of high quality. Bears early and is very prolific. A fine keeper and valuable market plum. Ripening September.

Willard. Earliest of all. Claret red, firm, white flesh and valuable as a market plum on account of its earliness. 50 cents.

Wickson. A magnificent hybrid. A cross between Burbank and Kelsey, and thought to be the finest yet produced. Fruit large, dark, and showy and of the highest quality. Free, most vigorous and prolific. 75 cents.

QUINCES.

Price, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Apple or Orange. Large; roundish; bright golden yellow; very productive.

Bourgeat. A new variety, of great size, and believed to be one of the finest yet offered. It is a great keeper. Color rich golden, and quality extra good. Free, vigorous, and without leaf blight. 75 cents.

Champion. A vigorous and productive variety, ripening very late.

Meech's Prolific. Remarkable for its early and regular bearing, and for productiveness will bear when two or three years old. Pear shaped and of high quality.

Rea or Rea's Mammoth. A very large and fine variety of the Orange Quince. One of the best.

PEACHES.

A few concise rules concerning the profitable growth of these are as follows: Keep the leading branches well pruned back so that they do not exceed 3 ft. in height, and in the spring prune back all shoots of the previous year's growth, thus insuring round and well-furnished heads, with bearing wood, weak shoots being reduced one half, and stronger ones one third up, being careful to retain an adequate supply of fruit buds. Have the ground kept clean and well worked about the trees, and give an occasional dressing of wood ashes. Well-drained, warm, sandy loam is the best soil. Price, 4 to 6 ft., 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per hundred.

Coolidge's Favorite. Medium; white and red; juicy, rich; freestone. Ripening end of August.

Crawford's Early. Very large; yellow; juicy; melting; freestone. Ripening early September.

Crawford's Late. Very large; yellow; juicy; good; freestone. Ripening end of September.

Champion. *New.* Handsome, creamy white with red cheek. It is of large size and of very superior flavor. Ripens about August 1, and has shown that it bears a full crop when others fail. Considered a great improvement over other white sorts.

Crosby. This is considered the best variety introduced for years, and is being extensively planted through New England where hardiness is essential. It originated in Massachusetts, and has withstood

some of the most severe winters, producing large crops of fruit where all other varieties have failed. It is considered a frost-proof peach. The fruit is bright yellow, freestone; flesh yellow and of delicious flavor, ripening before the Late Crawford. Experts in peach culture claim that this variety is destined to revolutionize peach growing in New England.

Elberta. An exceedingly large, light-colored yellow peach, a cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling; juicy, well flavored; said to be probably the finest yellow freestone in existence; planted in enormous quantities in the peach-growing regions of the South. Ripening early August.

Early York. Medium; greenish white with red; juicy, rich. Ripening middle of August.

- Foster.** Large, resembling Crawford's Early, but of better quality. Ripening early September.
- Hale's Early.** Medium; white; very good. Ripening middle of August.
- Large Early York.** Large and handsome; white and red; juicy and delicious. Ripening end of August.
- Lord Palmerston.** Very large; creamy white with pink; melting, juicy, rich. Ripening end of September.
- Lorentz.** *New.* A yellow-fleshed freestone, bearing large crops where other varieties fail. It is as near frost proof as any variety yet offered. It is offered as the best late peach yet put upon the market. It keeps well and is a fine shipper. Fruit is unusually large and a fine flavor. 50 cents.
- Mountain Rose.** Large; white and red; juicy; good. Ripening end of August.
- Oldmixon Free.** Large; greenish white and red; juicy and rich. Ripening middle of September.
- Oldmixon Cling.** Large and excellent. Ripening end of September.
- Rivers or Early Rivers.** Large; creamy white with pink cheek; melting, rich, and racy; very good; Ripening early August.
- Rivers' Early York.** Medium; marbled red; melting and juicy. Ripening end of August.
- Stump the World.** Medium to large; red and white; good. Ripening middle of September.
- Triumph.** *New.* A strong grower and a sure and abundant bearer. Fruit a freestone and of large size, and bright yellow color. Ripens early, and young trees have borne over half a bushel of fruit each. 40 cents.
- Wager.** Bright yellow with red on sunny side; hardy; productive; of fair quality. Ripening early September.
- Waterloo.** Medium to large; whitish green with red; juicy, vinous. Ripening end of July.
- Wheatland.** Large; golden yellow with crimson; juicy, sweet, and of fine quality. Ripening middle of September.

APRICOTS.

The apricot succeeds well grown against walls or fences, and grown in this way can easily be protected. For heavy, damp soils they should be on plum stocks; all ripen in July. To protect against the curculio, see directions for the plum.

On Plum stock, 50 cents each, \$4.00 per dozen.

- Alexander.** *Russian.* Large; oblong and yellow; fine, sweet flavor. An immense cropper.
- Blenheim.** Medium; juicy and good. Very hardy.
- Breda.** Small; dull orange with red; juicy, rich, vinous. Hardy.
- Early Golden.** Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet. Hardy.
- Early Moorpark.** Medium; rich; juicy; very fine.
- J. L. Budd.** *Russian.* Large size; white; extra fine. The best late variety.
- Moorpark.** Large; yellow and red; sweet, juicy, rich; one of the best.

NECTARINES.

The nectarine requires the same culture and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having smooth skin like the plum. It is peculiarly liable to the attacks of the curculio, which must be destroyed as previously recommended. They ripen in September.

On Plum stock, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

- Boston.** Large; bright yellow with red; sweet and pleasant.
- Early Violet.** Medium; yellowish green with purple; melting, rich, and high flavored.
- Elruge.** Medium; greenish yellow with red; juicy and excellent.
- Late Melting.** Greenish white with red; medium quality; very late.
- Newton.** Very large and fine.
- Victoria.** Very large; one of the finest.

HARDY NATIVE GRAPES.

All strong, two-year vines.

BLACK.

- Clinton.** Small; sprightly and pleasant; keeps well. 25 cents.
- Concord.** Universally popular; always reliable. 20 cents.
- Early Ohio.** As this ripens ten days before Moore's Early, it is considered the most valuable black grape yet offered. The bunches are larger than Moore's, and the berries jet black. It should be generally grown. 50 cents.
- Early Victor.** Medium size; sweet, pleasant; ripens with Hartford. 35 cents.
- Eaton.** A large and very showy grape of recent introduction. 2 years, 30 cents.
- Hartford.** One of the most valuable early sorts; hardy and productive. 25 cents.
- Isabella.** Vigorous, hardy, and a good keeper; late. 25 cents.
- Mills.** Bunch very large, compact, shouldered, some clusters weighing over twelve ounces. Berry large, round, jet black, covered with a thick bloom; flesh firm, meaty, juicy, breaking with a rich, sprightly flavor. Skin thick; berries adhere firmly to the peduncle. Vine vigorous and productive; foliage large and healthy; ripens about with the Concord, or a little later, and is a long keeper. 75 cents.
- Moore's Early.** Large, showy, of medium quality; ripens with Hartford. 30 cents.
- Wilder (Rogers No. 4).** Very large; handsome; ripens with Concord. One of the best of Rogers'. 25 cents.
- Worden.** Resembles Concord, but it ripens ten days earlier and is superior to it in flavor. Becoming very popular for vineyard and garden. 25 cents.

RED AND REDDISH PURPLE.

Agawam (Rogers No. 15). Large; tender, juicy, vinous; vine vigorous. 25 cents.

Brighton. Large, handsome, and of the best quality; ripens early. 25 cents.

Catawba. Well known; highly flavored but late. 25 cents.

Delaware. Medium or small, but delicious; highly esteemed everywhere. 25 cents.

Ionia. One of the finest table grapes. High flavored and keeps until midwinter. Ripens before Catawba. 25 cents.

Lindley (Rogers No. 9). Tender, sweet, with a rich, aromatic flavor; one of the best red grapes. 25 cents.

Moyer. A new red grape, resembling Delaware, but ripens earlier. Delicious flavor; hardy, vigorous, and productive. 50 cents.

Salem (Rogers No. 53). One of the best and most popular of the Rogers'; ripens with Concord. 25 cents.

Vergennes. Large and showy; pleasant but not rich; ripens with Concord; keeps well. 25 cents.

WHITE.

Empire State. Tender, juicy, sweet, sprightly; ripens with Concord; vine vigorous. 35 cents.

Francis B. Hayes. Tender, juicy; good quality; vine vigorous; ripens early. 50 cents.

Green Mountain. Winchell. One of the very best; ripens early; good bearer; free from mildew; vigorous grower. 50 cents.

Lady. Early, of fair quality; hardy, vigorous, and productive. 35 cents.

Moore's Diamond. Bunch large, compact; berry about the size of Concord; color greenish white with a yellow tinge when fully ripe; flesh juicy and almost without pulp; quality very good. Early. Vine vigorous and productive. 25 cents.

Niagara. Bunch medium to large; berry large; skin thin but tough; slightly pulpy, tender, sweet. Vine vigorous, healthy, and very productive. Ripens with Concord. All things considered, probably the most valuable white grape in cultivation. 25 cents.

Pocklington. Large and showy; tender, juicy, sweet, and pleasant; ripens after Concord. 25 cents.

FOREIGN GRAPES.

Price, \$1.50 each; \$12.00 per dozen, for good vines.

BLACK.

Alicante. Very large; handsome cluster; fine quality; late.

Black Hamburg. A delicious grape; the best for general use.

Gros Colman. Very large; juicy, sweet but coarse.

Lady Downes. A splendid late hanging grape, with firm flesh.

Madresfield Court. Large; rich, muscat flavor.

Muscat Hamburg. Equal to the Black Hamburg in size and beauty, with the musky flavor of the Muscat of Alexandria.

WHITE.

Bowood Muscat. Large, with a sugary, muscat flavor; ripens well in cold vineries.

Golden Chasselas. A large, handsome, excellent grape.

Golden Hamburg. Bunches large; one of the finest.

Muscat of Alexandria. A delicious grape.

White Frontignan. One of the oldest varieties; rich, quite musky, and fine.

RASPBERRIES.

To keep a raspberry bed in good productive condition, the old, weak, and dead wood should be cut out every season, to give strength to the young shoots for the next year's bearing. In spring the weakest suckers should be removed, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill. The ground should be spaded, and a top dressing of manure given.

PROTECTION. To guard against injury by the winter, the canes may be tied to stakes and covered with straw, or they may be laid down in the autumn and covered with a few inches of earth, leaves, litter, or branches of evergreens.

They can be planted in the fall or spring with success. Black Cap cannot be planted in the fall. Price, 50 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100 except where noted.

RED RASPBERRIES.

Clarke. Very hardy. Large; moderately firm. One of the best red raspberries for home use.

Cuthbert. Medium to large; sweet and good; very hardy. One of the best varieties for market.

Columbian. New. A remarkably vigorous new raspberry. It is an improvement upon the Shaffer,

being even more vigorous in growth, quite as productive, while the fruit is sweeter, of higher flavor, and very much firmer. The berries are also very large, conical, dark purplish-red, rich and luscious. It is of giant habit, attaining a height of 12 ft. or more, of ironclad hardiness, and marvelously prolific. \$1.00 per dozen.

Hansell. Medium to large; firm; fine; earliest of all.

Herstine. Large; juicy; sub-acid; an abundant bearer. One of the best. Early to medium.

Loudon. *New.* Equal and similar to the Cuthbert in color and quality, with a more vigorous habit and hardier than the latter. It is a good keeper, and very free in bearing, yielding 200 bushels to the acre. Fruits later than Cuthbert. 75 cents per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

Marlboro. The best early red raspberry for the North. Large, luscious, and bright crimson fruit. Very hardy.

Miller. *New.* Recommended as one of the finest ship-

ping berries. Bright red and fine flavor; ripening very early. Notably hardy and equal to any in productiveness. 75 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Shaffer's Colossal. Fruit large and purple, of sprightly flavor. Vigorous and productive. Medium to late.

Superlative. *New.* Of European origin. Fruit large and conical; dull red; stout canes and very prolific, besides being quite hardy. As berries are very handsome and keep well, it is a valuable variety. \$1.00 per dozen.

Turner. Esteemed for its hardiness and fine quality of the fruit. Red, moderately firm, juicy, and sweet. Vigorous and prolific.

YELLOW RASPBERRIES.

Caroline. Medium to large; fair quality; very hardy; ripens early.

Golden Queen. Large; firm, and of fine quality; hardy; beautiful amber color.

Orange (Brinckle's). Large; beautiful and delicious; plant tender; when slightly protected, very productive. \$1.00 per dozen.

BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES.

Gault. An ever-bearing berry, of large size; hardy; a good grower and productive. It ripens its first crop with Gregg, which is followed by another large crop on the new canes. An unusually fine and profitable berry. \$2.00 per dozen.

Gregg. The largest of all the varieties, and most showy, hardy, and prolific.

Kansas. A very choice new variety, fully equal to

any, and superior to most other sorts. In vigor, hardiness, and productiveness it is at the top. Fruit of great size, and very black and high flavored. \$2.00 per 100.

Mammoth Cluster. Very large and productive. Quality first class. Ripens between Souhegan and Gregg.

Older. The most vigorous, hardy, and productive of all the Black Caps, while the fruit is the largest. It is enormously productive, the berries being very high flavored and handsome, jet black. Medium early. \$2.00 per 100.

Souhegan. A standard and reliable old variety, valuable for market or family. Productive and hardy.



BLACKBERRIES.

In the garden, plant in rows about 5 ft. apart, and 4 ft. apart in the rows. In the field, plant in rows 6 ft. apart, and 3 ft. apart in the rows. Treat the same as raspberries. They may be planted in the fall or spring. Price, 50 cents per dozen; except where noted, \$2.00 per 100.

Agawam. For home use has no superior, being sweet as soon as black. Hardy and early.

Ancient Briton. One of the best and for planting in cold climates is recommended on account of its exceptional hardiness. Prolific and of high quality.

Early Harvest. The earliest, and therefore valuable. Fruit small and good quality. Tender.

Eldorado. *New.* This splendid variety is, perhaps, the best ever introduced. It stands when other varieties are winter-killed, and has never failed to produce enormous crops of its very large, jet-black fruit, which are sweet and melting and keep well after picking. 75 cts. per dozen; \$4 per 100.

Erie. One of the finest berries. Fruit very large, of highest quality. Productive and hardy. Ripens early.

Lawton. Medium to late. Productive and large. Must be left on until fully ripe.

Minnewaska. A great bearer and as hardy as Snyder. The fruit is large and early. 75 cents per dozen.

Snyder. An old variety standing the severest cold. A most profitable market berry, as it is productive and of high quality.

Taylor's Prolific. As hardy as Snyder, ripening later. Valuable for Northern planting. Large and productive.

Wachusett. Fruit of medium size, moderately firm, sweet, and of good quality; is a good keeper, also hardy, and *comparatively free from thorns*.

Wilson, Jr. Large; luscious and sweet as soon as colored. Plant hardy; ripens earlier and is more productive than its parent of great size.

The Logan Berry. A thornless raspberry-blackberry. A new hybrid between the blackberry and raspberry, produced in California, and a most valuable addition to small fruits. The berry is as large as the largest blackberry and produced in immense clusters. Color a reddish maroon, with the flavor of the parent berries combined, and peculiar to this fruit alone. Seeds few and fruit firm. Vines 10 ft. long are made in one season, and these are claimed to be perfectly hardy. Certainly a berry that promises well for garden and market. 30 cents; \$2.50 per dozen. See cut on page 104.

Japanese Golden Mayberry. The earliest raspberry known. The berries are of a golden straw color, as large as Cuthbert, and ripen in April, a month before Hansell, and before strawberries. The bushes are distinct from all others, growing like trees 6 to 8 ft. high, with spreading tops; and all along the branches large, white, bell-shaped blossoms are pendant, which are soon followed by the great, sweet, glossy, golden, semi-translucent berries. The plants, when well established, will surprise one with their abundance of fruit. In quality these berries are excellent, the flavor being sweet, without any unpleasant acid. 20 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

The Strawberry-Raspberry. Another notable and recent introduction from Japan which will be the most generally sought for when known. It is virtually a dwarf raspberry, about 18 to 20 ins. high, forming dense clumps. It dies down to the ground each winter, and is quite hardy. The foliage is handsome, set off by quantities of large, white single flowers. The fruit, produced early in the season, is of the size and shape of a large strawberry, and a brilliant shining red. These beautiful berries, glowing against the handsome green foliage, produce a most striking color effect. Their flavor is most delicious and unique, whether eaten fresh or cooked, or as preserves, differing from that of any fruit known. 20 cents; \$1.50 per dozen. See cut on page 106.

Japanese Wineberry. A well-commended berry. A large, robust grower, perfectly hardy, and among the most enormously prolific of all the small fruits. The berries are borne in large clusters, and each berry is at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx, which is covered with purplish-red hairs. These gradually open, exposing the fruit in all its beauty. The berries are of a beautiful translucent appearance, running through all the shades of amber to crimson as they ripen. In quality it is quite distinct, but a decided brisk sub-acid. When cooked it is grand, retaining its rich and sprightly flavor, and surpassing, when



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GOLDEN MAYBERRY.

canned or preserved, even the huckleberry. 50 cents per dozen.

DEWBERRY.

Lucretia. A trailing variety of the blackberry, ripening between the raspberry and blackberry. Fruit large and handsome. 50 cents per dozen.

DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

Of Western origin, as hardy as an oak. The fruit, which is most abundant, is jet black; as large as an English morello, and in flavor like sweet cherries. It rarely exceeds 4 ft. in height, and is a novel and valuable variety to grow in small gardens. Fruits when two or three years old, and ripens very late. 25 cents.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The gooseberry requires annual manuring to sustain its vigor, and enjoys partial shade. The American varieties need close pruning every year. They may be planted in the fall and spring.

Downing. Whitish green. Vigorous and prolific. Juicy and good. A fine, reliable berry for general culture. \$1.25 per dozen.

Chautauqua. A white gooseberry, equal to the largest variety in size, and excels them all as to vigor and yield. Sweet and exquisite flavor. Almost exempt from mildew. 75 cents each.

Houghton. Vigorous but slender grower. Its medium, pale red berries are plentiful and good, and it can be depended upon. \$1.00 per dozen.

Industry. An English variety more generally planted than any other, as it is free of mildew and bears freely very large, dark-red fruit of delicious quality. We recommend this for general use. \$1.50 per dozen.

Red Jacket. A pure native American variety, rivaling the English varieties in size, and absolutely free from mildew. Fruit large and smooth, rich ruby red in color and a fine flavor. A most valuable variety. 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

Smith's Improved. Large, light-green fruit, sweet, and of good quality. Vigorous and productive. \$1.50 per dozen.

Pearl. The most prolific gooseberry known. One bush produced 2,500 berries. It is free from mildew and is much larger than the Downing. The color is light green and quality first class. Being thoroughly tested, we offer it as the best of its class yet grown. 25 cents. \$2.00 per dozen. See cut on page 107.

STRAWBERRIES.

The strawberry will grow in any good garden soil where the ground has been thoroughly prepared. For family use we recommend planting 1 ft. apart in the row, the rows 5 ft. apart, only allowing enough runners to grow so as to form a bed 3 ft. wide; all the rest should be pinched off. It is advisable to cover the plants lightly in winter with leaves or litter, which should be removed as the plants begin to grow in the spring. Pot-grown plants can be set out in July or August, and will yield a fair amount of fruit the following year. Those marked P have imperfect flowers and must be planted near perfect-flowered kinds to ensure fertilization.

Price, 50 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

We consider the following the best out of many varieties.

Belmont. Large; firm and sweet. One of the best. Season medium.

Beverly. Most prolific bearer. Large and regular form; bright color; flesh firm and good. Medium to late.

Bismarck. *New.* A seedling of Bubach, claimed to be the largest, most productive, and good-flavored home or market berry yet offered. Needs strong soil. Bright scarlet with heavy foliage. Medium to late. Perfect flowers. 75 cents per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Brandywine. One of the very best of new sorts, which has been fully tested. Growth strong and

Crescent (P). Medium to large; for productiveness has scarcely an equal. Early to late.

Greenville (P). A vigorous grower and very prolific. Resembles Bubach No. 5, but makes better plants.

Haverland (P). Large, long, light red. Moderately firm; good quality. Vigorous and a great yielder. Valuable for home use; early.

Lovett's. This variety has received praise from all parts of the country; has clean, healthy foliage, is a great plant maker with a perfect blossom. The berries are of good size; it is productive and is a good market berry. Does well in almost any locality.

Marshall. Especially valuable for its excellent quality and flavor; thus very desirable for table use. The plant is strong and luxuriant in growth, productive, and its foliage withstands hot suns well. The fruit is uniformly large and of perfect form, dark crimson when fully ripe, but colors up all over before ripe, an advantage where shipment to market is concerned. 50 cents per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Parker Earle. Scarlet crimson. Moderately firm; quality good. Always sets perfect fruit. Very productive and vigorous, and adapts itself to great varieties of soil.

Sharpless. One of the best all-round varieties. One of the largest and best in cultivation; plants very hardy.

Shusters Gem (P). Unusually strong and vigorous, having the size and vigor of Sharpless and the productiveness of the Crescent. Early to medium.

Timbrel (P). No berry in existence has so many merits as are claimed for the Timbrel. Its foliage is strong and healthy, and of high quality, healthiness, vigor, and large average size. But one other equals it in productiveness. The fruit is symmetrical and dark crimson in color, highly flavored and firm; season late. \$1.50 per 100.

Wilson. Medium to large; dark red, very hardy, and productive. It is widely known and generally grown, and holds its own against the new varieties.



STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.

healthy, and fruit much above the average in size. Season medium to late. The quality of the berry is of the finest.

Bubach (P). Large and handsome. Wonderful for vigor of growth and yield of fruit; early to medium.

CURRANTS.

Currants can be successfully planted in the fall or spring, and require deep and good soil well manured. To destroy the currant worm, dust the plants with white hellebore when they are wet with dew. Price, \$1.00 per dozen, except where noted.

Black Champion. A new variety; said to be the best black currant.

Black English. Well known; esteemed by many for jellies, etc.

Black Naples. Similar in appearance to the preceding, but larger and better.

Cherry. The most popular red currant for market.

Red Cross. *New.* The originator, Jacob Moore, says it is far superior in quality over Cherry or Victoria. Nothing will compare in quality with Red Cross but White Dutch, which is too small. I have seen the fruit growing in such masses as to hide the upper branches from view. It is later than Cherry. The plant makes twice the growth of Cherry currant. Red Cross yields two or three



PEARL GOOSEBERRY.

Fay's Prolific. More prolific than Cherry, and with longer clusters. 25 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lee's Prolific. Larger than Black Naples, and very productive.

North Star. The strongest-growing variety ever introduced, requiring double the room of other sorts. Its fruiting qualities are superior to the Cherry, while in quality the fruit is less acid than other varieties. It is highly spoken of by growers who have tested it in various parts of the country, and for productiveness it is regarded as taking first rank. \$1.25 per dozen.

times as much fruit as Cherry. 30 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

Red Dutch. A great bearer, and of good quality.

Versaillaise. Resembles the Cherry; one of the most valuable.

Victoria. Large; bright red, productive and valuable; late.

White Dutch. Well known.

White Grape. Very large; mild and excellent; the best table variety.

MULBERRIES.

Downing's Everbearing. Ornamental in growth, and for its elegant foliage should be grown. It bears an abundant supply of large, black fruit of good quality. 50 cents.

New American or Hicks. A fine variety, prolific, and producing large, sweet fruit for a long period. 50 cents.

ASPARAGUS.

Prepare the ground by trenching to the depth of 2 ft., mixing each layer of soil, as turned over, with 2 or 3 ins. of well-rotted manure. For private use or for marketing on a small scale, beds should be formed 5 ft. wide, with three rows planted in each; one in the middle, and one on each side, a foot from the edge; the distance of the plants in the rows, 9 ins.; the alleys between the beds should be 2 ft. wide. In planting, a line is set and a cut made, a little slanting, to the depth of 6 or 8 ins., according to the size of the plants. The plants are then laid against the side of the trench, at the distance already named,—9 ins.,—care being taken to properly spread the roots. The crown or top of the plant should be covered about 2 ins. In a week or so after planting the beds should be touched over lightly with a sharp steel rake, which will destroy the germinating weeds. — *Gardening for Profit.*

Donald's Elmira. Color a delicate green, different from other varieties, while the stalks are more tender and succulent. Its mammoth size can be realized from the fact that whole crops will average 4 lbs. weight to the bunch of twelve stalks, and measure 16 ins. in length. It always commands a fancy price. 2 years, \$1.50 per 100.

Conover's Colossal. A fine, large, and popular variety. \$1.00 per 100.

Palmetto. It is claimed to be an improvement on Conover's in that it yields a much heavier crop, fully as large and of much more even and regular size. It is fit for use nearly a week before Conover's. \$1.00 per 100.

RHUBARB.

Myatt's Linnæus. Large, early, and tender. The best variety. \$1.25 per dozen.

NUTS.

These are described under their proper heads in the Tree section of Catalogue. Below it a condensed price list.

CHESTNUTS.

American Sweet, 50 cents.
Paragon, \$1.25.

Japan Giant, 75 cents to \$1.00.
Numbo, \$1.00.

FILBERTS.

English, 25 cents.

American, 25 cents.

WALNUTS.

Shagbark or Hickory, 50 cents.
American Butternut, 50 cents.
Chinquapins, 50 cents.

Black Walnut, 50 cents.
Japan Walnut, 75 cents to \$1.00.

TREES FOR STREET PLANTING.

The following varieties can be recommended as the most desirable in our climate. We do not include Oaks, although they are most valuable, but the supply is too limited at present to offer in quantity.

	Each.	Doz.	Hund.
Ash. American. 6 to 8 ft., trans.	\$.50	\$4.00	\$25.00
Select. 8 to 10 ft., ,, . . . . .	.75	6.00	40.00
Catalpa speciosa. A valuable street tree. 6 to 8 ft., trans. . . . .	.50	4.00	30.00
Chestnut, American Sweet. <i>Castanea Americana.</i> 5 to 7 ft., trans. . . . .	.75	6.00	
Elms, American. <i>Ulmus Americana.</i> 6 to 7 ft., trans. . . . .	.50	4.00	30.00
8 to 10 ft., ,,	1.00	6.00	40.00
English. <i>U. campestris.</i> 7 to 9 ft., trans. . . . .	.50	5.00	35.00
Huntington. <i>U. c. Huntingtonii.</i> 8 to 10 ft., trans	1.00	9.00	
Scotch. <i>U. montana.</i> 7 to 9 ft., trans. . . . .	.50	4.00	25.00
10 to 12 ft., ,,	1.00	8.00	50.00
Horse Chestnuts. <i>Æsculus hippocastaneum.</i> 5 to 7 ft.	1.00	9.00	65.00
Lindens, American. <i>Tilia Americana.</i> 6 to 8 ft., trans. . . . .	.50	4.00	30.00
8 to 10 ft., ,,	1.00	9.00	60.00
European. <i>Tilia Europæa.</i> 6 to 8 ft., trans. . . . .	.50	4.00	30.00
8 to 10 ft., ,,	1.00	9.00	

	Each.	Doz.	Hund.
Maples, Silver or Soft. <i>Acer dasycarpum.</i> 6 to 8 ft., trans.	\$.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
8 to 10 ft., ,,	1.00	9.00	60.00
Norway. <i>A. platanoides.</i> 8 to 10 ft., trans. . . . .	.75	6.00	40.00
10 to 12 ft., ,,	1.00	9.00	60.00
6 to 8 ft., ,, . . . . .	.50	4.00	25.00
Sycamore. <i>A. pseudo-platanus.</i> 6 to 8 ft., trans. . . . .	.75	6.00	
Scarlet. <i>A. rubrum.</i> 4 to 6 ft., trans. . . . .	.50	4.00	30.00
6 to 8 ft., ,, . . . . .	.75	6.00	50.00
Negundo. <i>A. negundo.</i> 8 to 10 ft., trans. . . . .	.75	6.00	
6 to 8 ft., ,, . . . . .	.50	4.00	30.00
Rock of Sugar. <i>A. saccherinum.</i> 6 to 8 ft., trans. . . . .	.50	4.00	30.00
8 to 10 ft., ,, . . . . .	.75	8.00	50.00
10 to 12 ft., ,,	1.00	10.00	75.00
Poplars, Lombardy. <i>Populus dilatata.</i> 6 to 8 ft., trans. . . . .	.50	4.00	25.00
Cottonwood. <i>P. monilifera.</i> 8 to 10 ft., ,, . . . . .	.50	4.00	25.00
10 to 12 ft., ,, . . . . .	.75	6.00	40.00

HEDGE PLANTS—Deciduous.

(All transplanted.)

	Per 100		Per 100
Acacia or Honey Locust, 1 to 2 ft.	\$ 3.00	Privet Cal., 1 to 2 ft.	\$8.00
,, ,, ,, 2 to 3 ft.	6.00	,, ,, 2 to 3 ft.	15.00
Barberry, 1 to 1½ ft.	10.00	,, Common, 1 to 2 ft.	8.00
,, purple, 1 to 1½ ft.	15.00	,, ,, 3 to 4 ft.	12.00
,, Japanese or Thunbergs, 18 to 20 ins.,	15.00	,, Ibota, 1 to 2 ft.	15.00
Buckthorn or Rhamnus catharticus, 1 to 2 ft.,	8.00	,, Media, 1 to 2 ft.	12.00
,, ,, ,, 2 to 3 ft.,	12.00	Quince, Japan, 1 to 2 ft.	10.00
Hawthorn, English, 1 to 2 ft.	10.00	Rose, Multiflora, 1 to 2 ft.	12.50
Indian Currant. <i>Symphoricarpus.</i> 18 to 24 ins.	12.00	Spiræa, Golden, 2 to 3 ft.	15.00
Lilacs, Common, 1 to 2 ft.	10.00	,, Opulifolia, 3 to 4 ft.	10.00
,, ,, 3 to 4 ft.	20.00	,, Thunbergii, 12 to 18 ins.	15.00
		,, Van Houtte, 2 ft.	15.00

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS.

	Per 100		Per 100
Arbor Vitæ, American, 12 to 18 ins.	\$ 8.00	Spruce, Norway, 12 to 18 ins.	\$15.00
,, ,, 18 to 24 ins.	12.00	,, ,, 18 to 24 ins.	15.00
,, Siberian, 12 to 18 ins.	15.00	,, White, 1 to 2 ft.	15.00
,, ,, 18 to 24 ins.	25.00	Pine, White, 18 in.	15.00
Hemlocks, 12 to 15 ins.	15.00		

RULES FOR PLANTING HEDGES.

In establishing a hedge of Privet, Japan Quince, Berberry, or any other deciduous shrub, it is advisable to plant a double row instead of a single row, as a thicker, stronger hedge is thus secured. A trench at least 2 ft. wide and 20 ins. deep should be dug, and the bottom covered with good manure, over which a surfacing of loam must be placed, so as to bring the shrubs a little lower than when growing in the nursery.

Plant Privet 12 ins. apart in the rows, and 18 ins. apart from row to row. Berberis, Japan Quince, and other more spreading shrubs can be planted 18 ins. apart in the row. Plant firmly, and water thoroughly, and if possible, mulch the surface with manure. Newly planted Privet requires to be cut back hard in early summer, but not in the fall. In all cases endeavor to secure a dense, thick growth from the base of plants, by judicious pruning when young. Japan Quince, Berberis, and also Privet after the first season, may be pruned in the spring or after flowering.

Evergreens of dwarf habit and bushy should be planted 2 to 3 ft. apart. Norway Spruce require from 4 to 5 ft. in the row, according to the size of the trees. Care must be taken not to allow evergreens to be exposed to the sun or to get dry while planting. Turn water into the trench, if possible, when filling in the earth, thus firmly settling the earth around the roots. Evergreens, like the Arbor Vitæ and others of dense, fine growth, can be pruned or sheared in May just before the starting of growth.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

THEIR CULTIVATION AND ARRANGEMENT.

THE growth of interest in the care and cultivation of these plants has not abated in later years, but, on the contrary, we find the rank and file of garden amateurs everywhere adding to and increasing their collections. The demand appears to be limited only by the number of available hardy and valuable varieties. Every new hardy plant of merit is at once eagerly sought for and introduced into gardens.

The fashion of "ribbon" or "bedding out" gardening, evidently, is popular only in parks or city grounds, and this change is partly due to the expense and annoyance yearly entailed by the process of filling garden beds with tender flowering and foliage plants which are destroyed by early frosts. In their place we now find hardy plants, bulbs, and flowering shrubs, and, when once the change is made, few care to return to the plan of yearly renewal of tender bedding plants.

As has been said by good authority, 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. Let the garden be well and thoroughly stocked with all forms of hardy plants, combined with spring flowering bulbs and the finer forms of flowering shrubs, and this yearly recurring expense and annoyance will be dispensed with, and our gardens will gratify our desires, and charm the senses, whereas now they seriously tax the income and the patience of those who conduct them. The range of selection among hardy plants has gradually broadened, until now the purchaser with judicious choice may stock the garden with plants which afford flowers in succession from spring until late fall, and in such profusion that one can "cut and come again" throughout the entire season.

The charm of a garden of hardy plants rests in the constant change and successional variety, which, from spring until fall, develops new interest, and enables the possessor each day to find some new feature of form and beauty.

We urge those who have never undertaken the thorough culture of hardy plants to commence with a few varieties most easily grown, and gradually increase their collections from season to season, and our word for it, it will lead to a confession that there is nothing in the way of bedding out or ribbon gardening which can compare in any way to the beauty and refined charm of the Irises, Lilies, Perennial Poppies, Evening Primroses, Anemones, Delphiniums, Peonies, Narcissi, Campanulas, Pyrethrums, Phloxes, and a host of others which this Catalogue describes and offers. With the strictly hardy plants may be harmoniously combined the best of the annuals now used, like Asters, Salpiglossis, Scabiosas, Poppies, etc., and the spring blooming contingency may be properly provided for by planting in the front of beds of hardy plants, early flowering bulbs like Tulips, Scillas, Muscari, Snowdrops, Crocus, etc. We can furnish to buyers a good selection of hardy plants, which may be expected to give successional bloom throughout the spring, summer, and fall months, and if the choice is left to us, will take special care to select such varieties as afford the most satisfactory results.

In reference to the cultivation of hardy plants, take care to start right. Remember that the plants are to stand undisturbed for some time, and that they may flourish, trench the ground 2 ft. deep, and dig in a liberal supply of well-rotted cow manure. There are few herbaceous perennials which are not fond of rich soil, and they exhaust poor soil very rapidly. Do not plant near or under trees, except in the case of certain varieties which enjoy partial shade, and then be careful not to let the tree roots impoverish the soil. Many failures in the cultivation of early plants can be charged to neglect of this requirement, which is followed by the ultimate starvation of the plant. How often we see noble clumps of Peonies gradually destroyed by the failure to give annual supplies of food which are so necessary to the success of these strong growers. An annual top dressing of old manure is of great benefit to herbaceous plants. It is not essential to spade it in, and in fact better not do it. Pyrethrums, Peonies, Delphiniums, and all strong-growing perennials are benefited by being lifted and divided every three or four years and planted into fresh soil. This is about the only trouble entailed by their care, except the preliminary preparation of the beds.

The location of perennial beds is not so vital as good cultivation. All flowering plants require some sunlight, few do well in dense shade. In open exposure in individual beds, or in association with shrubbery borders, hardy plants thrive equally well. A few notes on the subject of arrangement and the selection of varieties will prove of value to those who hitherto have had little experience with them. A common mistake is made in dotting individual plants in the wrong places, where the effect of their foliage or bloom is to a large extent lost, and it should be the aim of cultivators to group several plants of one class together, rather than to isolate them individually among taller growing varieties, where they will eventually be overgrown, and fail to create that favorable impression which otherwise their merits would secure for them.

It is a mistake, moreover, to locate hardy plants which deserve special culture in the ordinary border, where in time they will gradually diminish and be lost sight of; and all hardy plants of a delicate or diminutive growth should be planted where they may receive necessary care in cultivation.

Often a bit of shade, a slight elevation of soil, or protection artificially produced to meet special requirements, will mark the difference between success or failure in cultivating certain plants.

On general principle it is best, in forming a bed of hardy perennials where it is open on all sides, to group the taller-growing varieties in the center, gradually filling up the foreground with those of dwarfer growth, while the front of beds towards the edge should be thickly planted, with the very dwarf plants of creeping or low-growing habit, such as Phlox Amœna, Vinca, Veronicas, and many others of this class which are fully described in our Catalogue.

If in connection with the hardy perennials it is deemed desirable to associate some of the more ornamental dwarf shrubs, like Rhododendrons, Kalmias, and Andromedas (and these evergreen shrubs are especially qualified for this use), then it will be well to use these shrubs towards the center and sides of the beds, interspersing here and there between them groups of Delphiniums, Lilies, tall-growing Pyrethrums, Heleniums, Iris, Phlox, and many others which have a growth from 4 to 5 ft.

With dwarf perennials forming the forefront and middle distance of the view, and a liberal use of the spring blooming bulbs along the edges of beds, such as the Scillas, hardy Tulips, Narcissus, Snowdrops, and many others which may suggest themselves to the taste of individuals, one may count upon satisfactory results.

Color, fragrance, and profusion of bloom may be looked for throughout the season, and as experience broadens, the collection may be extended to embrace every kind of plant hardy in this latitude.

The growth of shrubs in hardy plant beds will to no great extent impoverish the soil, provided the beds receive an occasional top dressing of manure, as suggested in the preface. By falling into the common error of planting hardy perennials in formal lines, dotted at intervals, a large portion of the effect which otherwise might be had is lost. Plants are gregarious in habit, and enjoy the grouping together which has been suggested, and a hundred Daffodils brought together in one mass produce an indescribably finer effect than if scattered one by one in open spaces, and in the same way all of the hardy perennials should be planted in masses according to the space at command, giving space for subsequent increase of growth and using care that vistas to all points of the bed shall not be interfered with by overcrowding or by plants of tall and rank growth, hiding those of medium habit.

Perennials are of the greatest value in giving color and variety to shrubbery borders during dull periods of the summer. They must be used in graceful groups upon the outer line or edge of such beds, with occasional clumps of tall, towering Helianthus, Boltonias, etc., towards the rear.

We shall be pleased to furnish outlined plans to any of our customers, for the best and most effective arrangement of beds of herbaceous perennials, according to the space at command, and the number of plants desired, and also give information as to the most approved methods for building rockeries.

Most of the plants named in this Catalogue are hardy, and with the cultivation previously suggested may be relied upon to flourish and increase in size. Many of those offered are quite rare in this country, and comparatively little known. The double Pyrethrums are in this class; and no garden of hardy plants can be called complete without them. They are among the most unique and beautiful of all perennials. The same may be said of the new forms of herbaceous Peonies, Poppies, Delphiniums, Gaillardias, etc.

Our herbaceous plant collection covers several acres, and is, without doubt, the largest and most complete in America. We send out only strong plants from the open ground. We omit from our lists many very handsome and desirable perennials which, in our Northern States, will not survive severe winters without extraordinary care and protection. Unless a plant is hardy in all seasons, we doubt its value for general culture.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS.

ACANTHUS—Bear's Breech.

A distinct class of plants, with strong, broad, leathery foliage, and noticeable for the numerous spikes of flowers they produce. They are all hardy, and make fine subjects in isolated positions, but like a warm, sheltered position, good soil, and winter mulching.

A. latifolius. 4 ft. Flowers in tall spikes; purple. July and August. 35 cents.

A. mollis. 3 ft. July and August. 35 cents.

ACHILLEA—Yarrow.

These plants are of easy cultivation, and are ornamental both in foliage and flower.

A. Ægyptica. 20 ins. July to September. Flat heads of yellow flowers, and silvery, fern-like foliage. 25 cents.

A. argentea. 6 to 8 ins. July and August. Silvery foliage and pure white flowers. 25 cents.

A. Eupatorium. 4 ft. July to September. Most showy, deeply cut green leaves and broad, flat heads of yellow flowers. Excellent. 20 cents.

A. Mongolica. 1 ft. July to September. Large, attractive heads of white flowers. Fine. 25 cents.

A. ptarmica fl. pl. 18 ins. One of the most useful of our border perennials; erect stems, 2½ ft., terminating with pure white flowers, and exceedingly double; for cutting purposes it is invaluable. June to September. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

A. var. The Pearl. Larger and finer than the preceding. One of the best for cutting. 15 cents.

A. tomentosa. 6 ins. June and July. A neat-growing, creeping evergreen, with bright yellow flowers about 6 ins. high, useful for cutting. 20 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

A. millefolium var. roseum. 1 ft. August. Elegant, finely divided foliage and showy, broad, flat heads of reddish-pink flowers. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

ACONITUM — Monkshood.

A stately group of plants for the wild garden shrubbery borders, and in shady spots where they do well, 3 to 5 ft. high, producing large spikes of blue, white, purple, and yellow flowers not unlike the Delphiniums.

A. autumnale. 4 ft. October. Deep-blue flowers in showy clusters. 25 cents.

A. Napellus. 3½ ft. June. Flowers dark blue. Fine. 25 cents.

A. var. bicolor. A variety with variegated blue and white flowers. Very effective. 30 cents.

A. uncinatum. 4 ft. August. Dark-purple flowers. 25 cents.

ACORUS — Sweet-Flag.

Though doing well in dry soil, they can be treated as aquatics and are showy

A. Calamus var. variegata. 2 ft. Striped with green and gold. 25 cents.

ACTÆA — Baneberry.

Thrives in shady spots or rockeries. Long spikes of clear-white flowers succeeded by bunches of conspicuous berries.

A. spicata. 1½ ft. May and June. Berries deep crimson, and effective. 20 cents; \$1.75 per dozen.

A. spicata var. alba. 1½ ft. May and June. Waxy-white berries, also effective. 25 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

ACTINELLA.

A. scaposa. 1 ft. July and August. A native with numerous pretty, yellow, aster-like blooms. 25 cents.

ADONIS — Spring Adonis.

One of the brightest and earliest of spring flowering perennials; very dwarf and compact, with finely cut foliage. Flowers large and clear yellow.

A. vernalis. 1 ft. May. 20 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

ÆTHIONEMA — Candytuft.

Elegant creeping evergreen plants, showy in bloom and valuable in front of borders. Well adapted to light soil.

Æ. grandiflorum. 1 ft. June. Of dwarf habit, bearing freely, lilac flowers, and light glaucous foliage. 35 cents.

AGROSTEMMA — Rose Champion.

Of easy cultivation. Foliage oval and light gray, with abundance of flowers. Excellent and showy plants for borders.

A. coronaria. 2 ft. June to August. Single white flowers. 20 cents; \$1.75 per dozen.

A. Flos Jovis. 2 ft. June and July. Forms a pretty, symmetrical bush, having soft, downy foliage, and clustered heads of bright rose-colored flowers, continuing in blossom for a long time. A first-class plant for cutting. 30 cents.

AIRA — Hair Grass.

A. cœrulea. var. variegata. 18 ins. Elegantly variegated green and gold foliage. A compact-growing plant, well adapted for edgings of borders, and in any soil. 20 cents.

AJUGA — Bugle.

Charming dwarf plants. Excellent for rock work. Foliage dark and glossy.

- A. Genevensis.** 6 ins. May. Forms mats of vivid blue flowers; very showy and fine. Thrives in any location. 20 cents.
A. reptans. 6 ins. May. Same habit. Purple-spiked flowers. Grows in shade. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen
A. var. alba. 6 ins. Pure white flowers. 20 cents.
A. var. fol. rubra. Foliage colored with purple. 25 cents.

ALETRIS — Star Grass.

- A. Japonica.** 2 to 3 ft. July. Grassy foliage and deep-purple flowers in spikes. Very pretty. 20 cents.

ALLIUM.

These beautiful bulbous plants should be planted in the fall. They have grassy foliage and the flowers are borne on long spikes in umbels. Very showy, and of easy cultivation.

- A. azureum.** 18 ins. June and July. Amethyst blue flowers, in globular heads. Very fine. 25 cents.
A. cernuum. 18 ins. July to August. Nodding heads of rosy-purple flowers. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.
A. moly. 12 ins. May. Elegant golden-yellow flowers. Very effective. Fine in masses. 20 cents.

ALSTRÆMERIA — Peruvian Lily.

A lovely group of tuberous-rooted plants, producing flowers of great brilliancy of almost every shade of color. For cutting they are invaluable. They grow freely in a warm, dry border protected during severe weather, where they soon form grand clumps.

- A. aurantiaca.** 2 to 3 ft. July to September. Very showy, with bright orange-colored flowers in umbels. A really first-class cutting plant. 20 cents; \$2.00 a dozen.

ALTHEA — Hollyhock.

The revival of this plant in popular favor is a good indication of the change in taste which is setting in, in favor of hardy plants. These are well adapted for growth at the rear of garden beds, and for creating effects where tall, showy, and withal graceful plants are needed. We offer both double and single sorts in the widest range of color, from white to almost black. Double sorts in colors, 25 cents; \$2.25 per dozen. Single sorts, 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.



ALYSSUM SAXATILE VAR. COMPACTUM.

JAPANESE HOLLYHOCKS.

We have a limited stock of this unique variety. The semi-double flowers are charmingly fringed, and possess odd tints peculiar only to this variety. They are superior to all others. 30 cents.

ALYSSUM — Madwort.

Dwarf plants, with soft grayish foliage with yellow flowers, and well adapted for edgings to borders or rockeries, and in dry soil.

- A. Gemonense.** 1 ft. Of shrubby habit. Lemon-yellow flowers. 20 cents.
A. saxatile var. compactum. 1 ft. April. Broad, velvety gray foliage, surmounted by elegant, small, fragrant yellow flowers, in heads, in April. A choice plant and indispensable. 20 cents.
A. var. variegata. Beautifully variegated with gold. Effective. 25 cents.
A. serpyllifolium. 4 ins. July. Low growing, with small silvery foliage and bright-yellow flowers. Showy for the rockery. 25 cents.

AMSONIA.

- A. Tabernæmontana.** 2 ft. June. Willowy foliage and dense spikes of bright-blue flowers. 25 cents.

AMARYLLIS.

In this family we have but one absolutely hardy variety, which is *A. Halli*, a form of *A. Belladonna*. This has broad foliage which is made in the spring, followed in August by the strong flower stem, which bears about eight immense trumpet-shaped blossoms of a soft pink color. Altogether it is one of the most remarkable hardy plants, but it is very scarce. \$1.00.

ANCHUSA — Alkanet.

A. Italica. 3 to 4 ft. Bearing all summer panicles of clear, sky-blue flowers similar to the Forget-me-not. A very useful perennial. 25 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

ANEMONE — Windflower.

Under this head are included some of the most charming of hardy plants, which afford bloom from early spring until the first frost of winter.

A. blanda. 6 ins. April. Blue, star-shaped flowers and fern-like leaves. 15 cents.

A. Japonica. 3 to 4 ft. September until frost. No garden is complete without this and its companion the white form. It is of vigorous growth, with handsome foliage, and the flowers of a pinkish red are freely produced on long stems and of great merit for cutting. 20 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

A. Japonica alba. *Honorine Jobert*. Pure, large, white flowers with yellow stamens. The latest flowering

perennial we have, except the Hellebore, and equaled by but few hardy plants. This and the red form ought to be well protected by a heavy mulching of leaves. 20 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

A. var. Lady Ardilaun. A very robust form of the latter. Foliage massive and plant hardier. 35 cents.

A. var. Whirlwind. 3 to 4 ft. A semi-double white form very much hardier than any of the others. In habit, the plant is like the well-known White Japan Anemone,—the same strong growth and healthy foliage, and perhaps even more abundantly blooming. The flowers, which are 2½ to 3 ins. across, have several rows of white sepals, and the blooms last much longer than those of the single variety. 20 cents; \$1.50 per dozen. See cut on page 115.

A. patens var. Nuttalliana. *American Pasque Flower*. 10 ins. April. Large, cup-shaped, lilac flowers, finely cut foliage. 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

A. Pennsylvanica. 15 ins. June and July. White, cup-shaped flowers an inch across. One of the best of our native Anemones, and adapted to shady positions. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen. See cut on page 116.

A. pulsatilla. *The Pasque Flower*. 6 ins. April and May. One of the prettiest of British plants, admirably adapted either for rock work or the open border. The



GROUP OF ANEMONE JAPONICA ALBA.

flowers are of a deep purple, clothed on the exterior with long, silky hairs. 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

A. sylvestris. 9 ins. April and May. Large, pure white flowers and fine foliage. Good in border or partial shade. 25 cents.

ANTENNARIA — Cat's Ear.

A. tomentosa. 6 ins. July. Valuable for its silvery foliage in garden contrasts. Flowers everlasting, and often cut for drying. 25 cents.

ANTHEMIS — Chamomile.

Of easy cultivation. It is a profuse bloomer with good foliage. The best of the group is —

A. tinctoria. 2 to 3 ft. June to August. Flowers deep lemon-yellow. Excellent for cutting. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

A. var. Kelwayii. Deeper yellow flowers and fine foliage. A choice plant. 25 cents.

ANTHERICUM — St. Bruno's Lily.

A splendid and showy perennial, rarely grown. We offer the true

A. liliastrum major. This is a gigantic form of the type, bearing spikes of pure white flowers, about 2 ft. in height, issuing from tufts of long, narrow, grass-like foliage. The flowers are about 2 ins. in length, and exceedingly fragrant; one of the most beautiful of our late spring-flowering perennials. No collection can afford to be without it. It is perfectly hardy. 25 cents. See cut on page 116.

APIOS — Ground Nut.

A. tuberosa. July and August. A native climber of vigorous habit, and adapted to the rapid covering of bare, unsightly spaces. Flowers fragrant, of curious combination of chocolate and red tints. 15 cents; \$1.25 per dozen.

AQUILEGIA — Columbine.

One of the most deservedly popular groups of hardy plants, and one in which every variety has an individual grace and beauty, which never fails to elicit admiration. Besides the types described below, there are many hybrid seedlings, all of which are exceptionally fine and distinct, and which we can offer in quantity.

A. Canadensis. The wild honeysuckle. Scarlet and yellow flowers. 15 cents.

A. cærulea. 1 ft.* April to July. The Rocky Mountain Columbine. An elegant erect bush about 1 ft. in height, composed of handsome, much-divided foliage, and large, erect, soft violet-blue flowers, with white petals; grows freely in any light, sandy soil, and can be highly recommended. 35 and 20 cents each, according to size. See cut on page 117.

A. chrysantha. 3 ft. May and August. Numerous golden-yellow flowers with long, slender spurs; one of the most distinct of this family; fragrant and showy. 25 cents.

A. formosa or Californica. 2 to 3 ft. May to September. A distinct form; sepals and petals yellowish, tinged orange and orange-red spurs; foliage unusually broad and ornamental. 35 cents.

A. cærulea hybrida. This is a strain of almost unparalleled beauty; it is a cross between *A. Cærulea* and *A. Chrysantha*, having similar shaped flowers, but much larger than either of the parent species, and very distinct in color, varying in almost every shade imaginable, from creamy white to intense blue and rosy purple. 25 cents.

A. glandulosa. 12 ins. April and May. A Siberian species and one of the most exquisite of all hardy perennials. Flowers large, of a rich, deep blue with a pure white corolla, rendering the plant very conspicuous. Likes well-drained soil. 25 cents.

A. Skinnerii. 3 ft. June to September. A magnificent species with crimson sepals, lined with light green and light green petals, and long, straight crimson spurs. 30 cents.

A. vulgaris. 3 to 4 ft. April to June. A variable species, with flowers in all shades of blue, white, red, and purple, of strong, vigorous habit of growth. An effective border plant. 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

A. vulgaris alba. *Munstead White.* Large, pure white flowers. Of great value for cutting, and most showy. 25 cents.

A. vulgaris fl. pl. Double flowers in various shades. 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.



ARABIS — Rock Cress.

Dwarf free-flowering plants, suitable for rockwork and well-drained localities.

A. albid. 6 to 9 ins. April and May. Fragrant white flowers, borne in great profusion. One of the finest spring flowers offered. 20 cents.

A. albid var. **variegata.** A form with handsome variegated golden and green foliage. 35 cents.

A. lucida variegata. The prettiest of the variegated rock cresses. It is adapted to rockwork, and thrives best in open, sandy, and yet moist soil, where its yellow variegation is very effective. 30 cents.



ANEMONE PENNSYLVANICA.

A. var. alba. Pure white flowers. 25 cents.

A. var. Lauchiana. Vivid crimson flowers. 25 cents.

A. formosa. A fine variety with deep-crimson flowers, blooming through the summer. Fine for cutting purposes. 25 cents.

ARENARIA — Sandwort.

Dwarf alpines with tufted foliage, small but showy. Of easy culture.

A. Balearica. Moss-like foliage, studded with pure white flowers. 25 cents.

A. caespitosa. 1 in. Coarser foliage and white flowers. 25 cents.

ARMERIA — Sea Pink.

A group of gigantic Thrifts, producing from a crowded tuft of leaves heads of large flowers, which are produced in great abundance. They can be highly recommended for rockwork or border, and are worthy of a place in the most select collection.

A. cephalotes rubra. 12 to 18 ins. June. Handsome deep-rose or crimson flowers arranged in a close globular head on a long stem. Dark-green, evergreen foliage in a close tuft about 6 ins. high. A first-class perennial, of easy culture. 20 cents.

A. maritima. *Cushion Pink.* 9 ins. Grass-like foliage, with fine purple flowers. Valuable for edging and front borders. 20 cents. \$1.50 per dozen.

ARNEBIA — Prophet Flower.

A. echioides. 10 ins. A rare and hardy plant with large clusters of purple-spotted, yellow flowers. Most distinct and showy. Light soil and partial shade. 75 cents.

ARNICA — Mountain Tobacco.

A. montana. 1 ft. July and August. Showy orange flowers and broad oval foliage. 35 cents.

ARTEMESIA — Wormwood.

Of more value for their foliage than for blooming purposes.

A. abrotanum. *Southernwood.* 3 to 4 ft. Finely cut, fragrant, deep-green foliage. 25 cents.

A. Canadensis. A low, half-trailing species with bluish-green foliage, much like *A. Frigida*, and of great value to cover dry, ledgy places where few things can be made to grow. 15 cents; \$1.25 per dozen.

A. dracuncul. *Tarragon.* Bushy habit, with foliage of aromatic scent. Used for flavoring. 25 cents.

A. frigida. *Small Southernwood.* A beautiful, low, silky-leaved plant, with whitish, fern-like foliage and a pleasant fragrance. Fine for planting in dry or rocky places. 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

A. Stelleriana. *Old Woman.* Finely cut, silvery foliage. A good edging plant. 20 cents.



ANTHERICUM LILIASTRUM MAJOR.

ARUNDO — Reed Grass.

These are especially ornamental, planted in clumps in any position, where their gigantic reed-like foliage gives a sub-tropical effect to the landscape. They require a heavy mulching in the winter.

A. donax. 12 ft. Deep-green stems and foliage of graceful habit. 30 cents.

A. donax var. *variegata*. A distinctly variegated form of bold effect, its beautiful golden and green foliage being most admirably shown by the habit of the plant. 40 cents.

ASARUM — Snakeroot.

A. Canadensis. 9 ins. July. Of creeping habit and valuable to make a carpet in shady spots. Curious chocolate-colored flowers. 20 cents.

A. Virginicum. 9 ins. Pretty mottled foliage. 20 cents.

ASCLEPIAS — Milkweed.

Desirable border plants, with ornamental foliage, and numerous heads of handsome flowers. *A. Tuberosa* is one of the showiest and finest perennials grown, while the other varieties mentioned are also worthy of border cultivation.

A. incarnata var. *pulchra*. 3 to 4 ft. July. Showy heads of red or purplish-red flowers, showing to advantage against the broad, oval, dark-green foliage. 20 cents; \$1.75 per dozen.

A. quadrifolia. 2 ft. July. Fragrant white flowers, in close, compact heads. Very effective. 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

A. tuberosa. Butterfly-weed. 2½ ft. June and July. Without question one of the finest of hardy plants, with large heads of brilliant orange-colored flowers of most showy appearance. Of easy culture, and should not fail to be in every one's garden. 20 cents; \$2.25 per dozen.

A. verticillata. 18 ins. July and August. A pretty dwarf form, with close umbels of creamy-white flowers, and whorls of narrow or linear dark-green leaves. 20 cents.

ASPERULA — Woodruff.

Dwarf creeping plants, with quantities of pretty white flowers. Good for use in bouquets, and carpeting in shady spots.

A. odorata. 12 ins. May and June. Snowy-white flowers in heads; 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

ASPHODELINE — Asphodel.

A. luteus. 3 ft. June and July. A good perennial, with grassy foliage and strong flower spikes, bearing fragrant yellow flowers. Excellent for cutting. 25 cents.



AQUILEGIA CÆRULEA.

HARDY ASTERS — Michaelmas Daisies.

In this class are some of the most showy, as well as really beautiful and interesting, flowering plants in cultivation. All are quite hardy, graceful in habit, and bear such profusion of flowers that they are invaluable in the garden, especially as they blossom when the scarcity of hardy flowers is most marked. The color of the blossoms has the widest range, all shades of white, blue, red, yellow, and purple being included. The list below includes the choicest of American and European species.

A. alpinus. 9 ins. July. Bright purple. 25 cents.

A. amellus Bessarabicus. 2 ft. August. Rich purplish-blue flowers with orange center; one of the finest. 25 cents.

A. Chapmanni. 4 to 5 ft. September. Numerous heads of small flowers of a light, clear blue. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

A. ericoides. 3 ft. White with yellow centers, flowers in October; small but very elegant. 15 cents.

A. horizontalis. Numerous branching stems smothered with red and white flowers; pretty, neat habit. 15 cents.

A. hybridus nanus. 18 ins. A neat variety, and smothered with bright pink and white flowers. 15 cents.

A. longifolius formosus. 3 ft. October. A dwarf-growing variety, which is a cloud of very large, bright rose-colored blossoms; a superb aster. 25 cents.

A. Lady Trevellyn. 4 ft. Immense heads of white flowers with yellow centers. Most conspicuous and ornamental. 25 cents.

A. multiflorus. 3 ft. Small white flowers in multitudes. 15 cents.

A. Novæ Angliæ. 4 ft. Our grandest American species, with thousands of big violet-purple blossoms; a grand aster. 15 cents.

A. var. roseus. 4 ft. A most charming variety of the above, with all shades of rose and crimson. The most magnificent of all hardy asters. 20 cents.

A. Townshendi. It is one of the finest of the race; a really grand and beautiful aster, and one which should be grown in every collection. It is perfectly hardy, free flowering, growing 2½ ft., producing masses of large, rich purplish-blue flowers with orange-yellow centers.

Hardy asters will thrive in the grass, or in any rough spot, and always bloom fully the first season planted.

ASTILBE OR SPIRÆA.

A. or Spiræa Japonica. 2 ft. June and July. Plumy spikes of pure white flowers and pleasing dark foliage. A favorite plant in garden or for forcing. 20 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

A. var. variegata. Foliage brightly variegated with golden yellow. 25 cents.

A. var. grandiflora. 2 ft. *Multiflora Compacta.* A novelty of decided merit, and one of the choicest hardy plants recently introduced. It is a decided improvement over the type, as the flower spikes are larger and of the purest white. It flowers more freely than the common *Spiræa Japonica*, and the stems are longer and more compact in habit. Altogether it is an elegant flowering plant, and should be generally grown. 25 cents; \$3.00 per dozen.



ASTILBE JAPONICA GRANDIFLORA.

ASTRAGALUS — Milk Veitch.

A. Monspealanicus. June and July. A fine, low-growing plant with deep-purple flowers and handsome foliage. 35 cents.

A. alopecuroides. 3 ft. June and July. Clear yellow flowers in attractive spikes. 25 cents.

AUBRETIA — Rock Cress.

A pretty dwarf species, forming broad mats of silvery foliage, and one of the brightest and freest flowering plants of early spring. They are adapted to rockwork or open border.

A. deltoidea. 2 to 4 ins. Flowers purple. 20 cents.

A. var. Græca. 4 ins. A strong, compact form, with light-purple flowers. 20 cents.

A. var. Leichtlinii. Vivid carmine flowers. 25 cents.

BAMBUSA — Bamboo.

We have not found one variety of the Bamboo which for general cultivation in the North can be recommended. They can be kept alive by protection, but their stunted growth is not satisfactory.

BAPTISIA — False Indigo.

B. australis. 2 ft. July. Easily grown, adapted to any garden soil, and quite compact and showy. Long racemes of dark-blue flowers. One of the best and most beautiful of hardy plants. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

BARBAREA — Cress.

B. vulgaris variegata. 9 ins. August. A pretty dwarf plant with finely variegated green and gold foliage. 20 cents.

BELLIS — English Daisy.

B. perennis. 6 ins. Red, white, and pink; double. Very popular spring flowers. The handsome, double-flowered varieties are very effective plants, and suitable for edging. 15 cents; \$1.25 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

BOCCONIA—Tree Calandine.

B. cordata. August. This is one of the most tropical looking of all our hardy plants. The foliage is broad and glaucous. It grows 6 to 8 ft. high, terminating in a great spike of whitish flowers, and grows in grass or any wild spot. 25 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

BOLTONIA—False Chamomile.

A plant of vigorous habit.

B. asteroides. 4 to 5 ft. October. One of the finest of late-flowering perennials, aster-like white flowers in quantity. 20 cents.

B. latisquamæ. 4 ft. August and September. Flowers clear, lavender lilac. We consider it one of the most beautiful hardy plants grown. It is valuable in any situation, growing vigorously in any soil, and for cutting purposes is unsurpassed. 25 cents.

BRUNELLA.

B. Pyrenaïca. 8 ins. August. In well-drained spots forms a thick carpet of foliage, with spikes of fine purple flowers. 25 cents.

BUPHTHALMIUM—Ox-eye.

B. salicifolium. 1½ ft. June and July. A good garden plant, showy, and well adapted for cutting. Of compact habit, surmounted by large, clear yellow flowers in profusion. 25 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

CALIMERIS.

C. incisa. 1 ft. July and September. Does well in any soil. Purple flowers with yellow centers. 25 cents.

CALLIRHOE—Poppy-Mallow.

C. involucrata. 1 ft. A trailing plant of vigorous growth, with large, rich, violet-crimson flowers during the entire latter part of summer. The foliage is good and the entire plant is distinct and showy. 20 cents.

CAMPANULA—Bluebells.

A most elegant and useful species, free flowering and neat in habit, and embracing some of the most popular of hardy plants. The varieties range from dwarf habit to those of taller growth. Our collection of these embraces about every variety worthy of cultivation.

C. Carpatica. 9 ins. June. This forms neat, compact tufts, covered with large, erect blue flowers; useful as an edging, bedding, or border plant. 25 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

C. Carpatica alba. Similar to above, but with pure white flowers. Both of these can be highly recommended. 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

C. Carpatica var. turbinata. Flowers deep purple, nearly 2 ins. in diameter. A more dwarf form than the type and equally as desirable. 35 cents.

C. garganica hirsuta. July. A dwarf-growing bell-flower, 3 or 4 ins. high, smothered with pale-blue flowers along the trailing branches, which attain about 1 ft. in length. 35 cents.

C. glomerata Dahurica. 2 ft. July and August. A very desirable plant, invaluable for cutting or for the decoration of the flower border. 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. 35 cents.

C. latifolia. 2 ft. June and July. Broad foliage, and deep-purple or blue flowers of tubular shape. A fine border plant. 25 cents.

C. macrantha. As a strong-growing border plant there are few to equal this. It forms an erect pyramidal bush from 3 to 4 ft. high, bearing large purplish-blue flowers, nearly as large as the old Canterbury Bell. It grows freely in any soil, and can be highly recommended. 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

C. nobilis. 1 ft. June and July. Creamy-white, pendant flowers, tinted chocolate. Broad foliage. A fine plant. 25 cents.

C. persicæfolia. 3 ft. June and July. Broad, purple, bell-shaped flowers arranged along a tall flower spike. A good border plant. 20 cents.

C. persicæfolia alba. A pure white form of last. Very fine. 25 cents.

C. persicæfolia alba plena. Double white flowers. 35 cents.

C. pyramidalis. Chimney Campanula. A noble plant for back of the herbaceous border, forming a pyramid composed of numerous stems 4 to 5 ft. in height, each stem being crowded with large blue, salver-like flowers. 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.



CAMPANULA CARPATICA.

C. rotundifolia. *Scotch Bluebell.* 1 ft. June. Light-blue, trumpet-shaped flowers. A fine rock plant in a damp situation. 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

C. Van Houtteii. 2 ft. July and August. One of the finest, with large, dark-blue, bell-shaped flowers in profusion. 25 cents.

C. urticifolia. A dwarf form suitable for rockwork, and quite attractive. 25 cents.

C. urticifolia alba. A fine white form of the above. 25 cents.

CARDAMINE.

C. prætensis fl. pl. *Cuckoo Flower.* 1 ft. June. Deeply cut, handsome leaves, and light-pink flowers in clusters. Moist soil. 25 cents.

CASSIA — Wild Senna.

C. Marylandica. 3 to 4 ft. July to September. A showy, valuable plant. Easily grown, even on poor soil. Very ornamental foliage, and immense heads of yellow, pea-shaped flowers. 15 cents; \$1.25 per dozen.

CATANANCHE.

C. cœrulea. 2 ft. July and August. Pretty, deep-blue flowers. Prefers an open, sunny spot. 25 cents.



CERASTIUM TOMENTOSUM.

C. macrocephalus. 3 ft. September. Tall habit, fine foliage, and terminal stems of deep-yellow flowers. 25 cents.

C. montana. 20 ins. September. Showy, large, purple flowers, fine for cutting. 20 cents.

C. var. alba. Pure white flowers. 30 cents.

C. var. rosea. Bright-red flowers. 25 cents.

CENTRANTHUS — Valerian.

Showy border plants adapted to any good soil, and producing handsome red or white flowers in showy spikes.

C. ruber. *Red Valerian.* 2 ft. June to August. Showy crimson spikes. 25 cents.

C. ruber var. alba. A fine white form. 25 cents.

CAREX.

C. riparia albo marginata. A very ornamental foliage plant, foliage erect, slightly drooping at the points, every leaf broadly margined with white; a fine pot or border plant, and very useful for forcing for table decoration. Strong plants. 25 cents.

CEDRONELLA — Balm of Gilead.

C. cana. 2 to 3 ft. July. Spikes of showy purple or crimson flowers, and aromatic foliage. 25 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

CENTRAUREA — Century.

An attractive and interesting class of plants, easily grown, and good for cutting, the bloom period being September.

C. calocephala. 4 ft. June to September. Large, dark-maroon, globular flowers on long stems, borne in profusion and succession. One of the best border plants offered. 25 cents; \$2.25 per dozen.

C. declinata. 20 ins. June, August, and September. A choice, compact plant. Light-green foliage, and large, rosy-pink blooms with white center. One of the best of plants. 25 cents.

CERASTIUM — Mouse-Ear Chickweed.

Low-growing perennials with glossy foliage. Useful for forming clumps of spreading verdure in dry spots or banks.

C. Bierbesteinii. 6 ins. July. Broad, silvery foliage, and pure white flowers. 20 cents.

C. Boisserii. 6 ins. June. Varying from the above, but with same characteristics. 25 cents.

C. tomentosum. 4 ins. June. The best of the family, the silvery foliage and white flowers being quite distinct. 20 cents. See cut on page 120.

CHELONE — Turtle-Head.

Good garden plants and showy in flower, the foliage also being broad and glossy.

C. obliqua. 2 ft. August. Rosy-purple flowers. Showy. 25 cents.

C. obliqua alba. 2 ft. August. Similar to above, but with white flowers. 25 cents.

C. Lyonii. A perennial of great beauty, with dark, glossy foliage, and most profuse in flowering. Terminal spikes of red or purplish-red flowers. 25 cents.

EARLY OR SUMMER BLOOMING CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

This class is of great value in the garden, producing full crops of bloom long before the autumn flowering kinds develop flowers. For supplying cut blooms when garden flowers are comparatively scarce, they are invaluable. The flowers are not as large as the later blooming varieties. They are also hardy with a little covering, making finer garden effects each year. Every garden should have them.

Early Blush. Rosy blush.

Mademoiselle Jolivart. Rosy peach.

Mignon. Golden yellow.

Madame Pecone.

Piercy's Seedling. Orange yellow.

Precocite. Yellow.

Toreador. Bronze red.

25 cents.

HARDY GARDEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS

C. latifolium. 3 ft. August and September. This plant is, without a doubt, one of the best of the large Marguerites; grand, bold flowers, 2 to 3 ins. across, pure white with a yellow center. Forming a large bush, covered with flowers for two months. 25 cents.

C. maximum. *True.* As a cutting plant this will be held in high esteem, as the flowers last over a week when cut, and are produced in great quantities. Hardy. 50 cents.

CLAYTONIA — Spring Beauty.

C. Virginica. 3 ins. Covered in early spring with bright-pink flowers. Good for the rockery. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

CLEMATIS — Virgin's Bower.

Under this head are included only the herbaceous species of the better and showier class. The large flowering hybrids are given in detail in our large catalogue. All of the kinds named below are rapid growers, very ornamental and hardy.

C. coccinea. *Scarlet Clematis.* 12 to 15 ft. June, August. A strong climber, with light-green foliage and showy, bell-shaped, brilliant-scarlet flowers, produced in great profusion. 25 cents.

C. crispa. *Crisped Leather Flower.* 12 to 15 ft. July to September. Flowers singly on long stalks, abundant, 1½ ins. long, lilac purple and delightfully fragrant. One of the best. 30 cents.

Both of the above are unique and beautiful plants.

C. Davidiana. 4 ft. August and September. A stout, robust-growing perennial, making a top of 4 ft. in height by as much in width, with large, roughish ternate foliage, and its "porcelain blue" blossoms, of the exact shape and size of the separate blossoms of the hyacinth, are borne in flat whorls, of 10 to 20 in the axils of the opposite leaves, and most deliciously fragrant. In fact, their odor is almost precisely like that of orange blossoms. 35 cents.

C. graveolens. *Heavy Scented Clematis.* 15 ft. All summer. Very strong climber, free bloomer, hardy, with fine foliage; flowers yellow, 1½ ins. in diameter. 25 cents.

C. integrifolia. June to August. Pretty nodding blue and white flowers. 25 cents.

C. ochroleuca. 1 to 2 ft. July. Erect creamy-white and yellow flowers. A small bush. 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

C. stans. *Bush Clematis.* A strong, upright species, 2 to 4 ft. high, with immense heads of small, pure white blossoms, produced in early summer. Fine for bouquets. A grand, hardy plant. 25 cents; 10, \$2.00.

C. viorna. *Leather Flower.* June. Thick petaled, bell-shaped, purple and yellow flowers borne very freely. A valuable plant. 25 cents.

C. vitacea. *Vine Bower.* June to September. Showy, large, deep-purple flowers, borne profusely. 25 cents.

CONOCLINUM — Mist Flower.

C. caelestinum. 15 ins. September and October. Clusters of deep-blue heliotrope flowers. A pretty plant, growing in all soils. 25 cents.

CONVALLARIA — Lily of the Valley.

C. majalis. 9 ins. Spring. This is familiar to every one. It makes stronger spikes when given good cultivation open to the sun. Strong pips. \$1.25 per 100.

COREOPSIS — Tick Seed.

One of the most continuous blooming perennials we have, and easily grown. Indispensable where cut flowers are required.

C. grandiflora. 3 ft. This is doubtless one of the most showy hardy plants, and has the additional advantage of being very continuous in blooming. The flowers are much larger than *lanceolata*, and much better shaped. In habit, however, it is quite distinct to that species, the lower leaves being fully a foot in length, the upper ones gradually becoming smaller. 25 cents.

C. lanceolata. This plant is of the highest possible value. It makes a dense tuft of glossy foliage, which is rich and bright till hard frosts, and out of this mass of foliage rise a constant succession of tall, slender stems, 2 ft. high, bearing blossoms of the most brilliant golden yellow conceivable, as large as a silver dollar. The long stems fit them for cutting for the house. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

C. palmata. 2½ ft. July. Large lemon-yellow flowers. 20 cents.

C. rosea. 1½ ft. July. A neat little form, with small, rose-colored flowers. 25 cents.

C. tripteris. 8 ft. August and September. Vigorous species, with broad, trifoliate foliage and clear yellow flowers. 20 cents.

C. verticillata. 1½ ft. June to September. A pretty variety, with dark-green foliage and small, lemon-yellow flowers. 25 cents.

CORONILLA — Crown Veitch.

C. varia. 1 ft. June to October. A strong creeper, good for covering rough banks and ground. Showy heads of pink and white pea-shaped flowers. 20 cents.

CORYDALIS — Fumitory.

C. nobilis. 1 ft. May. Flowers of a rich golden yellow. This variety is the most handsome of the family, well adapted for shady positions. A beautiful spring plant. 25 cents.

CRUCIANELLA — Crosswort.

C. stylosa. 9 ins. June to September. Very prostrate, pretty divided foliage, and showy pink flowers. 30 cents.

DACTYLIS — Cock's Foot.

D. glomerata variegata. 18 ins. A variegated grass of low growth, with silver and green foliage. Pretty for low edging. 25 cents.

DELPHINIUM — Larkspur.

This bold and attractive group of perennials is a grand addition to the garden. Nothing can surpass the display a collection of these produce, with their long, stout spikes of flowers of soft, pleasing colors, varying through almost every shade of blue, from the palest silvery to the deepest indigo, the centers running from pure white to brown and black, resembling a bee. No plants can possibly produce a finer effect than these for several weeks during the summer, and by removing the first flower stems as soon as the blossoms are faded, a second crop of spikes will be thrown up.

D. Cashmerianum. 2 ft. July. This forms a tuft of dark-green palmate foliage, with pale-blue hooded flowers an inch across. 35 cents.

D. elatum. 5 to 6 ft. Dark-blue flowers in long spikes. 25 cents.

D. formosum. 4 ft. Rich, dark blue tinged with purple, white eye. One of the best. 20 cents.

D. Sinensis. 3 ft. These bear blossoms in open heads and not in long spikes, and are very showy. The colors range from beautiful tints of blue to white and lavender, and are continuous in blooming. 20 cents.

[NOTE. See list of Named Delphiniums at end of Herbaceous Plants.]



NAMED HYBRID DELPHINIUM.

SEEDLING DELPHINIUMS.

We have a splendid collection of unnamed seedlings, a large proportion of which are fully equal to some of the named sorts, and comprise every shade of color. These are fine for massing. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

DESMODIUM — Tick Trefoil.

D. Japonicum. 3 ft. September and October. A fine, white-flowered variety forming a thick bush and loaded with blossoms. Most choice and rare. 35 cents.

D. penduliflorum. 4 to 5 ft. This plant fills out the autumn with thousands of its red pea blossoms, in the most luxuriant profusion. It is an annual top that shoots up to 3 and 5 ft. high, and branches into multitudes of delicate drooping sprays, which become simply masses of red and violet blossoms, always renewed, never ending, till the frosts of late October finally cut the whole top down. 30 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

DIANTHUS — Pink.

A valuable and showy section of the perennial family, amenable to culture in any situation.

D. alpinus. 6 ins. June. Low, dark-tufted foliage. Deep-red flowers. 25 cents.

D. barbatus. *Sweet William.* 20 ins. June and July. A fine old biennial, but one which perpetuates itself by self-sowing. The colors are very brilliant and effective. Double and single varieties mixed. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

D. cruentis. 2 ft. June and July. Deep, blood-red flowers. Distinct. 25 cents.

D. deltoides. 6 ins. May and June. Creeping habit, with dark red and crimson-eyed flowers. 20 cents.

D. latifolius. 9 ins. Quite a constant summer and autumn bloomer. Bright red flowers. Excellent. 25 cents.

D. plumarius. *Garden or Scotch Pink.* 9 ins. June. Thick tufts of handsome glaucous-green foliage, and handsome fragrant flowers on long spikes. 20 cents.

D. plumarius alba plena. Very handsome, double, white, fragrant flowers. 20 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

D. plumarius roseus fl. pl. Double, clear pink, and very fragrant. 20 cents; \$1.50 per dozen. See cut on page 124.

D. semperflorens. 15 ins. Dark-pink fragrant flowers of good size, with red center. Foliage silvery and fine. A fine pink. 25 cents.

D. superbus. 18 ins. Large, single lilac flowers deeply fringed. 25 cents.



DIANTHUS BARBATUS.

HARDY HYBRID GARDEN PINKS.

The choicest and best of garden plants in any good soil.

Essex Witch. A fine bright pink variety, free blooming. 15 cents.

Emperor. Rich crimson. Clove scented and finely fringed. Double. 20 cents.

Her Majesty. Very large, double, pure white, fragrant flowers, freely produced on long stems all summer. A splendid sort. 20 cents.

New Mound. Blush pink, finely fringed, and very fragrant and constant. 15 cents.

Mrs. Sinkins. The finest white hardy carnation grown, with an intense spicy fragrance. A bed of this carnation cannot be excelled by any other dwarf hardy plant. Flowers very large. 15 cents.

DICENTRA, OR
DIELYTRA.

These very ornamental plants thrive in any good soil, and both foliage and flowers are graceful and attractive as to form and color.

D. Canadensis. *Squirrel Corn.* 1 ft. May. Flowers white; foliage green and fern-like. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.



DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS.

D. cucularia. *Dutchman's Breeches.* 6 ins. May. A dwarf form, with white-tipped, yellow flowers. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

D. eximia. 18 ins. All summer. A charming perennial, with fern-like foliage, and short racemes of drooping, purplish-red flowers. Very attractive. 25 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

D. formosa. 12 ins. May. Dwarfier than above, to which it bears close resemblance. 20 cents.

D. spectabilis. *Bleeding Heart.* 3 ft. May. A well-known, very desirable form of tall growth, and with very showy rosy-crimson and white peculiar-shaped flowers. Fine for borders and margins of shrubberies. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

D. spectabilis var. alba. Flowers pure white, a fine novelty. Received a certificate from the Royal Botanic Society. 50 cents.



DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS ROSEUS
FL. PL.

DICTAMNUS — Fraxinella, Gas Plant.

D. fraxinella. 3 ft. May and June. A very showy border perennial forming a bush, 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. A first-class border or exhibition plant. 25 cents.

D. alba. Similar to the preceding, but with white flowers, quite as decorative as preceding and very easily grown. 35 cents.

DIGITALIS — Foxglove.

showy spikes of bloom, affords fine effect in any border. Although a biennial, it comes up each year from self-sown seed.

D. grandiflora. A yellow-flowered perennial foxglove, quite hardy, easily grown. 35 cents.

D. purpurea. 6 ft. Elegant spikes of beautiful tubular flowers of various shades of purple to white, and with variously colored, spotted throats. 15 cents; \$1.25 per dozen.

The Foxglove, with its broad foliage and towering

DODECATHEON — American Cowslip, Shooting Star.

Moist spots, shaded from full exposure to the sun.

D. Meadia. April. 12 ins. Bearing umbels of 20 rosy-purple flowers on each. The petals rise vertically from the center of the flower, in the way of the Cyclamen, giving it a peculiar and graceful appearance; quite hardy. 15 cents. See cut on page 125.

D. Jeffreyanum. June. This is the largest of this interesting group, a showy plant for a cool, shady border, producing numerous spikes from 1½ to 2 ft., supporting large umbels of drooping rose-colored flowers with yellow centers. 35 cents.

DORONICUM — Dogbane.

There are no finer spring-blooming plants than these. The flowers have a character which gives value, and they are hardy and of easy culture. *Plantagineum* is a gem.

D. Clusii. 18 ins. A very effective spring-flowering perennial, flowers large, of a bright golden yellow. 25 cents.

D. Caucasicum. 1 ft. Early summer. Flowers bright yellow; a useful and effective perennial. 25 cents.

D. plantagineum excelsum. A beautiful spring-flowering yellow "composite," having large golden-yellow flowers 4 ins. in diameter. Continues in flower during the whole of the season. It can also be easily forced. It is fond of plenty of moisture, and prefers a stiff soil. 25 cents.



DIGITALIS PURPUREA.

DRABA — Whitlow Grass.

D. aizoides. 3 ins. May. Low tufts of dark foliage and small, bright heads of yellow flowers. Good for rockery. 25 cents.

DRACOCEPHALUM — Dragon's Head.

Terminal clusters of showy Pentstemon-like flowers. A cool situation is favorable to their growth.

D. altaense. 9 ins. July. Long spikes of handsome clear-pink flowers, nearly 2 ins. in length. 30 cents.

D. grandiflorum. 1 ft. June and July. Deep blue flowers in fine spikes. A choice plant. 35 cents.

D. Ruyschianum. 2 ft. July. Purplish flowers in whorls. 25 cents.

D. speciosum. 1½ ft. June. Showy pinkish-blue flowers, with darker spots. 25 cents.

DRYAS — Mountain Avens.

D. octopetala. 5 ins. June and July. Of dwarf, evergreen habit. Large, single, rose-like flowers. Peaty soil. 50 cents.

ECHINACEA — Cone Flower.

E. purpurea. 4 ft. A showy, strong-growing plant, with flowers of great duration in August and September. Large, reddish-purple flowers, with drooping rays. 25 cents.

ECHINOPS — Globe Thistle.

An ornamental Thistle, with broad foliage, which gives a fine effect in combination with the large globular flowers.

E. ruthenicus. *Ritro.* 4 ft. September. Bearing an abundance of large, globular heads of blue flowers. 25 cents.

EPIGAEA — Trailing Arbutus.

The New England "May Flower" is essentially a child of the woods, and it is not easy to establish, but can be successfully grown in leaf mold in shady, moist spots.

E. repens. 2 ins. May. Clear pink, fragrant flowers. Very choice. 25 cents.

EPILOBIUM — Great Willow Herb.

Perennials of easy culture.

E. angustifolium. 4 ft. June to August. Showy spikes of clear red flowers. 20 cents.

EPIMEDIUM — Barren Wort.

A lovely genus of dwarf plants, forming neat clumps about 1 ft. high, of leathery leaves and graceful panicles of lovely flowers, white, yellow, lilac, crimson, purple, and lavender. They grow best in light, peaty soil, in a partially shaded situation.

E. alpinum. 9 ins. May. Long panicles of showy flowers with grayish outer, crimson inner sepals, and yellow petals. 25 cents.

E. colchicum. 9 ins. May. 35 cents.

E. macranthum. 12 ins. May. Spikes of lilac-purple flowers. 35 cents; \$3 50 per dozen.

E. pinnatum. 15 ins. June. A strong-growing species, with clear yellow flowers. 25 cents.



DODECATHEON MEADIA.

E. Muschianum rubrum. 1 ft. May. A fine species, similar to but larger in detail than *E. Alpinum* 25 cents.

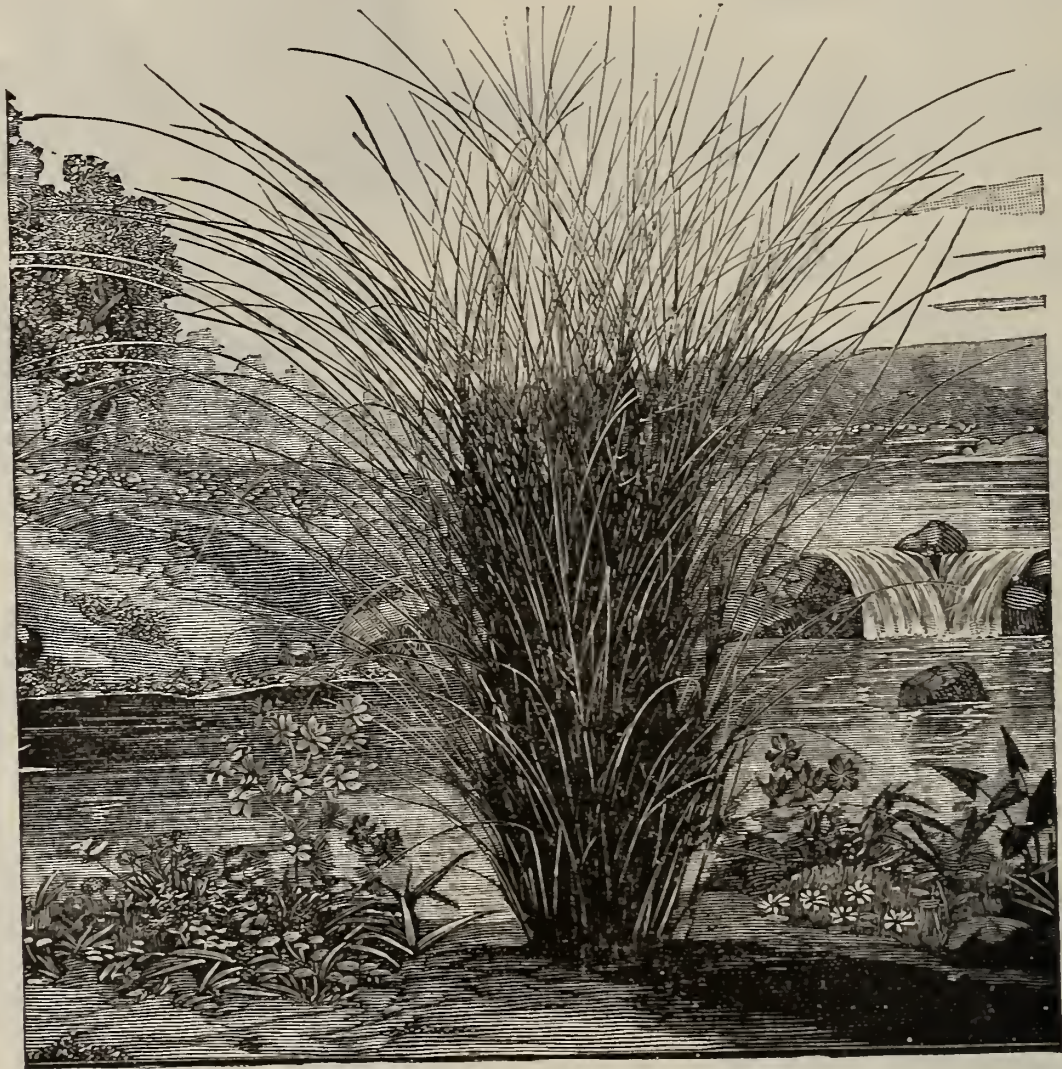
ERIANTHUS — Ravenna Grass.

E. ravennæ. Somewhat resembling the *Pampas*, having bronzy foliage and purplish plumes, growing about 4 ft. in height. 25 cents.

ERIGERON — Flea Bane.

Excellent plants for mixed borders, in somewhat moist but well-drained situations.

E. aurantiacus. 1 ft. June. A new plant, one of the best of this genus, and one of the finest of recent introductions. It forms a tuft of leaves somewhat in the way of *Aster Alpinus*, having stems 9 ins. in height, bear-



EULALIA GRACILLIMA.

ing bright orange flowers as large as a crown piece. It flowers very freely, and can be highly recommended. 25 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

E. speciosus. 2 ft. August. Large, blue flowers, violet tinted, and yellow centers. Fine for cutting, and very desirable. 25 cents.

ERODIUM — Stork's Bill.

E. Manescevii. 1 ft. July. Spikes of showy, purplish flowers, and handsome cut foliage. Dry location preferred. 30 cents.

ERYNGIUM — Sea Holly.

Handsome spiny, ornamental foliage, and immense, candelabra-formed branches terminating in globular heads of flowers.

E. amethystinum. 3 ft. July and August. A noble and handsome plant. It is as hardy as it is beautiful, and one that can be recommended as a first-class, strong-growing border perennial. It has handsome spiny, lacinated foliage, and heads of flower of a lovely amethystine blue. 25 cents.

E. alpinum. 3 ft. July. Bright blue flowers and stems. Leathery, spiny leaves. 25 cents.

E. Aquaticum. 6 ft. September and October. Sub tropical in effect. Flowers in branching heads, ivory white. 25 cents.

ERYTHRONIUM — Dog's-Tooth Violets.

Bulbous plants, with broad spotted and marbled violet, green and white, lily-of-the-valley-like foliage, and large, lily-like, recurved flowers, of great beauty in early spring. In light, leafy soil, in sheltered portions of the rockery, in clumps on the margins of open borders, and among shrubbery, they are very effective.

E. Americanum. *Yellow Adder's Tongue.* 6 ins. April and May. Flowers pale yellow. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

E. grandiflorum. 6 ins. April and May. An Oregon form, with large cream-colored flowers. 25 cents.

E. dens-canis. Flowers on stems 4 to 6 ins. high, drooping, and varying in color from rosy purple to white; moist, peaty soil. 25 cents.

EULALIA.

These ornamental grasses from Japan give fine effects grown in masses, and are indispensable in all planting in association with flowering plants.

E. gracillima. 4 to 5 ft. This is the most useful as well as the most beautiful of all the Eulalias, and is entirely hardy, which will recommend it strongly to those who desire to grow so ornamental a plant in their gardens. Its leaves are very narrow and dark green, with silver-white mid-rib; and whether used upon lawns or in combination with other plants in the garden, is one of the most decorative in its effects. We can recommend it as one of the best among the newer introductions. 15 cts.; \$1.50 per dozen.

E. Japonica. 4 ft. Fine, graceful, green foliage. Flower panicles brownish violet. 25 cents.

E. Japonica foliis striatus. The leaves in this variety have a creamy-white band running through the center of each leaf. It is quite hardy, and one of the most effective of grasses. 25 cents.

E. Zebrina. *New Zebra-striped Grass.* 4 to 5 ft. A remarkable variegated plant, having bars of yellow running crosswise, not longitudinally, as in the ordinary form of variegation; quite hardy, easily grown, and one of the most ornamental grasses in cultivation. 20 cents.



EULALIA JAP. ZEBRINA.

EUPATORIUM — Thoroughwort.

Easily grown and deserving a place among tall plants in the border.

E. argeratoides. *White Thoroughwort.* White. 3 ft. June and July. A superb native plant. 20 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

E. purpureum. A gigantic perennial; when established attaining 6 to 7 ft. in height, with branching heads of purple flowers 18 ins. across. Very late in autumn. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.



FUNKIA SUBCORDATA.

EUPHORBIA — Spurge.

E. corollata. 3 ft. July. Floriferous species, with pure white flowers. Fine for cutting. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

E. Myrsinitis. 1 ft. Summer. A prostrate form, with thick, glaucous-green foliage, and umbels of clear yellow flowers. 50 cents.

FESTUCA — Fescue Grass.

Neat tufted grass of easy culture. Fine for edgings.

F. glauca. 9 ins. June. Handsome, light glaucous-blue foliage. Fine. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

FERULA — Giant Fennel.

F. tingitana. 6 to 7 ft. This species is one of the most elegant in habit, and as vigorous as it is graceful. Broad, branching heads of pale yellow flowers and bright green, finely cut foliage. Its elegant and graceful habit give it value. 35 cents.

FUNKIA — Plantain Lily.

A beautiful genus of handsome foliage plants, comprising some of the most ornamental in cultivation. Their noble aspect, elegant outline, and bold, palm-like foliage render them exceedingly attractive either for pot culture or for planting in the open; they also form grand subjects for exhibition purposes. There are a number of kinds, all differing more or less in foliage and flower, and all worth cultivating. They do well in partial shade.

F. Fortuneii. 1½ ft. July. Handsome glaucous-green, ovate, heart-shaped foliage, conspicuously veined. Pale-lilac flowers, on a long spike. 25 cents.

F. grandiflora. *Subcordata.* 2 ft. July to September. A fine pure white, large, trumpet-flowered, and exceedingly fragrant species, with handsome, broad, light-green foliage. 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

F. lancifolia. 2 ft. August. Deep-green, lanceolate foliage, and spikes of lilac flowers. 20 cents; \$1.75 per dozen.

F. lancifolia var. undulata variegata. A form with undulate foliage, most conspicuously and handsomely variegated with white. A fine foliage plant, and one of the best of edging plants. 25 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

F. ovata. 2 ft. June. An elegant, broad, glossy, deep-green, foliaged form of most vigorous growth, and large spikes of lilac, trumpet-shaped flowers. 25 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

F. Sieboldiana. 2 ft. June. Very glaucous foliage, and handsome spikes of pale-lilac flowers. 35 cents.

GAILLARDIA — Blanket-Flower.

This plant deserves a more prominent position than has hitherto been accorded it. It is one of the most brilliant of all perennials and a constant bloomer from June until frost. It is a universal favorite with all who grow it. It is hardy and thrives in any location, and for cutting is invaluable, lasting a week after being cut. We know of no more important hardy plant than this.

G. aristata. 2 ft. A perennial with dense tufts of drooping leaves, producing on very long stems blossoms 2 to 3 ins. across, in shape like a field daisy, but of most gorgeous coloring. The center is dark red-brown, while the petals are orange, crimson, and red, shaded into rings of color, thus cutting the petals into three somewhat distinct sections of color. This magnificent perennial delights in a rather poor, light soil, and blooms in the most wonderful profusion from June to November. A bed of these plants in the nursery, covering four square rods, produces thousands of these showy blossoms, and an armful can be cut any day during the whole season. This variety is the only really hardy one we have cultivated, all others suffering in winter and requiring protection. 15 cents.

The following are fine hybrid forms:—

G. Attraction. Flowers very large, of an intense vermilion, edged with a broad golden band. 25 cents.

G. Maxima. The gigantic flowers are of an intense blood crimson, margined with golden yellow. 25 cents.

G. Perfection. Of dwarf habit, rendering it admirably adapted for bedding purposes. The flowers are of a brilliant scarlet margined with lemon yellow. 25 cents.

G. Superba. The flowers are large, of a deep, rich crimson, and broadly margined with yellow. 25 cents.

GALAX.

G. aphylla. 9 ins. In moist, shady spots, a charming evergreen plant, with round leaves prettily mottled and tinted. White flowers. 25 cents.

GALEGA — Goats' Rue.

Excellent bushy border plants, with showy spikes of flowers. Any good soil.

G. officinalis. 3 ft. June and July. Flowers lilac purple. 25 cents.

G. officinalis var. alba. White flowers. 25 cents.

GALIUM — Bed Straw.

A native plant with small white flowers. Fine for cutting.

G. boreale. 3 ft. June to August. 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

GALTONIA — Hyacinthus Candicans.

A bulbous plant, disliking wet soils, but when established in dry location produces a grand effect with its large towering spikes of white fragrant flowers.

G. candicans. 4 ft. August. 15 cents.

GENISTA — Wood-waxen or Broom.

G. scoparius. *Scotch Broom*. 3 ft. Large, pea-shaped yellow blooms and long, reed-like foliage. Hardy but often killed to the ground. 25 cents.

G. tinctoria. 2 ft. July. This is the plant which covers the Salem hills with such a mass of color. It thrives in any dry soil and its yellow flowers are very brilliant. Excellent to clothe dry banks. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

GENTIANA — Gentian.

This is a species not easy to grow, but a few are susceptible to cultivation, if given cool locations with proper soil.

G. acaulis. Charming cushions of glossy foliage from which issue numerous erect bell-shaped flowers of intense blue. A hard plant to cultivate.

G. Andrewsii. *The Closed Gentian*. This grows about 2 ft., producing numerous flowers in terminal and axillary clusters; the flowers never expand, remaining, as it were, in bud, and are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in length, of a rich purplish blue, striped inside with white. 25 cents.

G. alba. 1 ft. August. White flowers. 30 cents.

The Fringed Gentian cannot be made to thrive in gardens.



GALTONIA CANDICANS.

GERANEUM — Crane's Bill.

All of the varieties of this family are of great value in the garden, and bloom freely, and are easily grown. The foliage is not the least attractive feature of the plants.

G. Endressii. 1 ft. Summer. Palmate leaves, and handsome light-rose, darker-veined flowers. Fine for borders. 30 cents.

G. platypetalum. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Summer. A handsome species, with large deep-violet, reddish-veined flowers. Foliage deeply cut and fringed. 25 cents.

G. Londessi. 18 ins. June and July. Deeply lobed foliage, and large, showy lilac flowers, veined purple. 50 cents.

G. maculatum. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. June. Large, clear, rosy-pink flowers. 20 cents.

G. prætense fl. pl. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. June and July. Very double, deep lilac-blue flowers in clusters. 25 cents.

G. peltatum. 1 ft. June and August. Handsome peltate, light-green foliage, and pretty, reddish-purple flowers of smaller size than some of the other species. 30 cents.

G. sanguineum. 2 ft. Handsome, large, clear crimson flowers, in profusion all summer. 25 cents.

G. var. Lancastriense. Pretty light-pink flowers. 30 cents.



GERANEUM SANGUINEUM.

GEUM — Avens.

Good plants for general cultivation in any good soil.

G. montanum. 9 to 12 ins. A charming rock or border plant, forming large, compact tufts of foliage, and producing abundance of showy golden-yellow flowers. 25 cents.

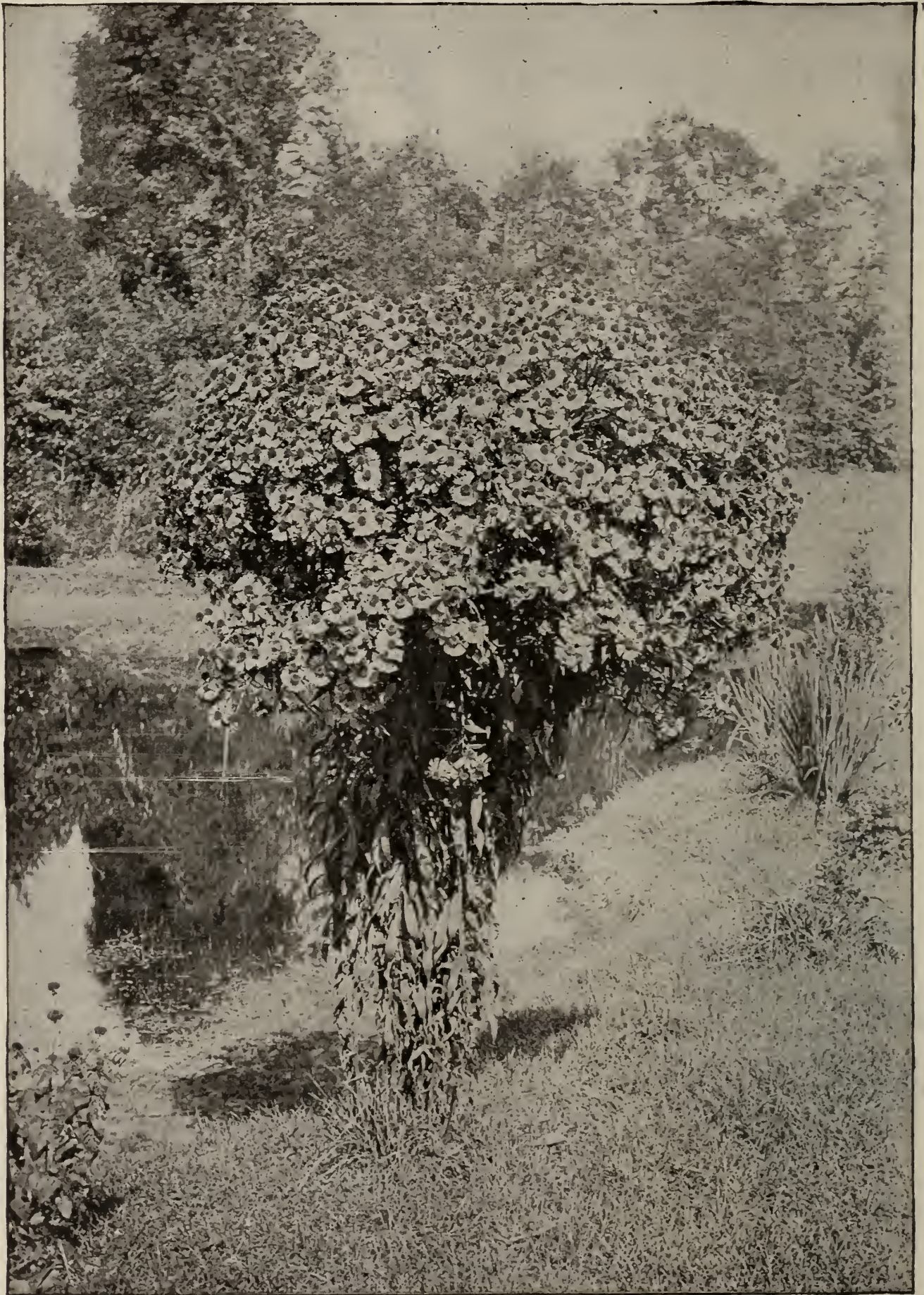
G. triflorum. *Apache Plume*. 9 ins. May and June. The red flowers are followed by feathery pink seed-pods or vessels quite ornamental in effect. 25 cents.

GILLENIA — Bowman's Root.

G. trifoliata. 3 ft. July. A spiræa-like plant with slender stems and loose panicles of pure white flowers. 20 cents.

GLAUCIUM — Horned Poppy.

G. Fischeri. 3 ft. Its snow-white undulated foliage is very telling, surmounted by rich flame-colored flowers of unusual hue. A biennial, but reproduces from seed. 25 cents.



HELLENIUM AUTUMNALE SUPERBUM.

GYPSOPHILLA — Chalk Plant.

Reliable plants and worthy of general culture, being choice plants for cutting.

- G. cerastoides.** July. 8 ins. The largest-flowered variety, and excellent for rockwork. 25 cents.
G. paniculata. July and August. 2 ft. An effective border plant, forming a symmetrical bush, covered with white flowers; one of the most elegant of hardy plants for cutting purposes. 20 cents.
G. repens. 8 ins. June to September. A handsome dwarf trailing form, with light-green foliage, and light-pink or white flowers. 25 cents.

HELIANTHEMUM — Sun Rose.

Dwarf shrubby evergreens, suitable for rockeries especially, and excessively profuse in flower. They form dense mats of foliage and are among the prettiest and most charming of plants.

- H. angustifolium.** 9 ins. July and August. A narrow-leaved variety, most brilliant yellow flowers. 20 cents.
H. croceum. 6 ins. Deep-yellow flowers. 20 cents.
H. hyssopifolium. 6 ins. Large copper-colored flowers. 30 cents.
H. vulgare citrinum. 6 ins. A beautiful, yellow, single-flowered sort; charming. 25 cents.
H. vulgare fl. pl. Flowers very double, yellow. 25 cents.
H. umbellatum. 2 ft. Showy white flowers. 50 cents.

HELENIUM — Sneezwort.

Highly ornamental plants, easily grown, hardy and valuable for late blooming.

H. autumnale superbum. 5 ft. September. This magnificent yellow-flowered perennial is one of the most distinct and striking in cultivation. We know of no other plant that approaches it as to color and effect. It forms a strong upright stem, leaving an immense many-branched panicle of clear, shining, yellow flowers, the petals of which are reflexed, and these, in contrast with the "fluffy" ball of stamens, produce a unique effect. We consider it one of the most valuable of all hardy plants, and for cutting is unexcelled. 20 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen. See cut on page 130.

H. Bolanderi. *Grandiflorum.* 3 ft. August. A first-class autumn-blooming plant; flowers yellow with dark-brown center. 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

H. Hoopesii. 4 ft. August. Earliest in bloom. Orange-yellow flowers, very showy. 25 cents.

H. pumilum. 18 ins. September. A well-known variety, smothered with golden-yellow flowers, 2 ins. across. Grand for cutting. 25 cents.

HELIANTHUS — Sunflower.

These form a very important group of bold, showy 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, perennial, and very free growing, and you can scarcely find a situation or soil in which they will not succeed.

H. decapetalus. 5 ft. September to frost. Fine free-flowering form, with clear yellow flowers, immense panicles. One of the best late-blooming plants. 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

H. lætiflorus. 5 ft. In bloom from July until frost. Its semi-double deep orange-yellow flowers are borne singly on wiry stems, well adapted to cutting purposes. 20 cents.

H. Maximiliana. 8 ft. The latest to bloom. Clear yellow flowers, with several rows of petals, nearly 6 ins. across. 25 cents.

H. mollis. 5 ft. August and September. Elegant lemon-yellow flowers and heavy, velvety foliage. 25 cents.

H. multiflorus fl. pl. 4 ft. Deep-yellow, large, double, dahlia-like flowers on wiry stems. One of the best for cutting. Protect heavily in winter. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

H. maximus. A large-growing variety, 6 to 7 ft., producing immense golden flowers, almost as large as the annual species. This should be grown in every garden where sufficient space could be found for it. 25 cents.

H. orgyalis. A remarkable species, 10 ft. high, with foliage as long and narrow as willow leaves, and blooming latest of all, in October, at the tips, high up in the air. Exceedingly graceful and beautiful. 25 cents.

HELLEBORUS — Christmas and Lenten Roses.

For cutting purposes in mid-winter the varieties of *Helleborus Niger* are invaluable. They can be planted in shrubby borders, on rockery, or in fact any position; but where cut flowers are the first consideration, we suggest planting a bed entirely with them, and when they are showing flower in November and December cover them with hand-glasses or any old frame, which will improve the flowers, and keep them clean. An important point in growing the hellebores is not to disturb them when once established. They are very sensitive to frequent changes of location, and like plenty of moisture in the summer, and partial shade from scorching sun rays.

H. Frau Irene Heineman, with large dark-green leaves and beautiful rosy-purple flowers, spotted with deep crimson, very early and free blooming. 50 cents.

H. F. C. Heineman. One of the most robust of the German hybrids. Flowers red purple, with veinous spots over the entire surface. 50 cents.

H. Gretchen Heineman. A red-flowered variety, strong grower, and a very beautiful sort. 50 cents.

H. Dr. Schleicher. *White.* A newer hybrid of Olympicus and one which is worthy of extended culture, thriving where others do not. 75 cents.

H. maximus. *True.* The largest and finest of the group. The foliage is of a dark olive green, and the stems beautifully mottled, and when strong will attain 2 ft. in height. It flowers in October and November, the blossoms are large and white, shaded with rose on the exterior. \$1.00.

H. niger major. Although this plant is frequently offered, it is seldom to be obtained true to name, owing to its great value for cutting purposes, and there are but few growers who care to part with so valuable a variety. The flowers are pure white under glass, but have a slight rosy tinge in the open; it is the greatest favorite among market growers, producing flowers from December to January. 30 cents.

HELIOPSIS — Ox Eye.

H. lævis. 5 ft. Deep orange-yellow flowers, quite large, and fine for cutting. Resembles the *Helianthus* and blooms from June until October. 20 cents.

H. Pitcheriana. 3 ft. A choice dwarf variety, of great value for cutting all through the summer. Showy deep orange-yellow flowers. 25 cents.

HEMEROCALLIS — Day Lily.

This is one of the most useful families we have for the decoration of the flower border, thoroughly hardy, true perennial, will last for twenty years without removing, and will succeed in almost any soil or situation; they form bold, handsome tufts of long, broad, radical leaves, and clusters of lily-like flowers of great substance, deliciously scented and exceedingly useful for cutting. All the buds will open in water, and for vases, etc., they can be highly recommended.

H. Aurantiaca Major. *Novelty.* This splendid variety from Japan is quite new, and certainly is one of the finest hardy plants ever introduced. The flowers are brilliant orange yellow, trumpet shaped, and measure 5 ins. across. It flowers freely, and is the best new plant introduced for many years. 75 cents.

H. Dumortieri. 2 ft. July and August. Soft yellow, exterior bronzy orange. A very choice variety. 20 cents.

H. flava. 3 ft. May and June. Golden yellow, very fragrant, fine for cutting and forcing. One of the best. 15 cents.

H. fulva. 4 ft. Large, tawny orange flowers, and handsome foliage. 15 cents.

H. Kwanso fl. pl. fol. var. Handsome variegated foliage and double flowers; the leaves are long and very graceful, exceedingly effective. 25 cents.

H. Middendorffiana. 3 ft. June and July. A distinct species of a dark orange yellow; was awarded a first-class certificate. 35 cents.



HELLEBORUS MAXIMUS.

H. Thunbergi. 3 ft. Bright yellow, quite distinct from *flava* and much later in bloom. 25 cents.

HEPATICAS — Liver Leaf.

A well-known group of early spring-flowering plants. They soon form very effective objects if left alone. No plant requires interfering with less than these, and if planted in a suitable position will stand for ten or fifteen years, improving in beauty every season.

H. acutiloba. 6 ins. May. Pure white and pink flowers. 20 cents.

H. angulosa. 8 ins. Sky-blue flowers, as large as a half crown; very distinct from the ordinary species, and one of the easiest to grow. One of the very best of our spring flowers. 50 cents.

H. triloba. 6 ins. Flowers white, red, and purple. 15 cents.

HERACLEUM — Giant Parsley.

H. villosum. 6 ft. Of gigantic growth and huge spreading leaves, with small white flowers in clusters a foot across. Good in rough spots, but not in the garden. 50 cents.

HERNIARIA.

H. glabra. 2 ins. One of the best plants for forming a carpet of mossy foliage. Hardy and quickly spreading on poor soil. Small green flowers. 20 cents.

HEUCHERA — Alum Root.

H. sanguinea. 18 ins. June and July. A novelty of sterling merit, which has proved a great acquisition, being hardy, very free flowering, bright crimson flowers, nice for cutting, and a charming border or rock plant. It is easily grown, and one of the very best of recent introductions. 25 cents.

HIBISCUS — Mallow.

Magnificent hardy, decorative plants of moderately tall growth, and with immense showy blossoms. Quite hardy, and easily grown in the border, or with shrubs, or in moist spots.

H. Californicus. 5 ft. September and October. Creamy-white flowers with dark-crimson centers 6 to 7 ins. across. Free and effective and most valuable. 35 cents.

H. militaris. 5 ft. August. Rose-colored flower with crimson center, 4 to 6 ins. across. 25 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

H. moscheutos. 4 to 6 ft. August. White flowers tinged with purple. 20 cents.

H. var. Crimson Eye. Pure white flowers with crimson-purple center. 25 cents.

HIERACIUM — Hawkweed.

H. aurantiacum. 1 ft. June and July. Showy red flowers on long stalks. 15 cents.

HOUSTONIA — Bluets.

H. cœrulea. 4 ins. May. Covered in early spring with masses of pretty blue-tinted flowers. 15 cents.

HYDROPHYLLUM.

H. Canadense. 1 ft. June and July. The plant thrives in damp, half-shaded spots, and is one of the very best things to plant under shrubbery. It will clothe large spaces with its rich foliage and drooping racemes of delicate blossoms, if occasionally separated and replanted.

White variety, 15 cents; blue variety, 20 cents.

HYPOXIS -- Star Grass.

H. erecta. 6 ins. A low grass-like plant with deep-yellow flowers in clusters. 20 cents.

HUMULUS — Hop Vine.

H. lupulus. July and August. A strong grower, which soon covers any support with its distinct foliage and clusters of hops. 25 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

IBERIS — Candytuft.

One of the most useful plants for cutting. Habit dwarf, and blooming qualities persistent. Foliage evergreen.

I. corraefolia. 12 ins. May and June. The finest of the evergreen candytufts, producing globular umbels of pure white flowers in spring; useful for cutting. 25 cents.

I. Sempervirens. *Evergreen Candytuft.* 1 ft. Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, completely covering the plant with bloom; one of the finest border plants. Valuable for forcing. 20 cents.

I. Saxitalis. A dwarf and excellent variety. 25 cents.

INULA — Flea Bane.

I. glandulosa. 2 ft. August. Fine, large, aster-like, deep-yellow flowers. 35 cents.

IRIS GERMANICA.

This group includes all the broad-leaved Iris, which generally pass under the above name, but are in fact varieties; all resembling each other in foliage and habit, but totally distinct in flower; when taken as a whole, they form a group unparalleled in beauty, nothing in creation can vie with them, unless it is the Orchids from the tropics. Every shade of color 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. For the wild garden, shrubby borders, margins of water, rockwork, etc., they are admirably adapted; in fact, hardly any place can be found in which some of this section will not thrive. We have retained only the best and most distinct, including some new and very fine varieties, which we now offer with the greatest assurance that they will give satisfaction. The whole of the following are good strong plants, true to name, and can be highly recommended. 100 in 12 good selected varieties for \$12.00; fine mixed varieties, per dozen, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00; each, 20 cents, except where priced.



IRIS SEMPERVIRENS.

Atro Purpurea. Rich purple; very free, and early flowering.

Aurea. Golden yellow; very fine.

Aphylla Schwerti. Lavender and blue; excellent variety.

Calypso. White, purple, reticulated white.

Cordelia. Rosy lilac, deep purplish crimson, margin and tinted white.

Cytheree. Lavender, purple veined, white.

Duchesse de Nemours. Pale lilac, purplish violet, veined and margined white.

Florentina. White, very free flowering and sweet scented; a charming sort.

Flavescens. Light primrose-yellow, very large, fine flowers, and one of the best. 35 cents.

Germanica. *Type.* Purplish blue and purple.

Hector. Yellow, brownish red, stained purple.

Hericart de Thury. Chrome yellow, plum colored, reticulated sulphur, and white.

L'Innocence. Pure white, and slightly reticulated purple and orange; one of the finest sorts. 30 cents.

Mad. Chereau. White edged and feathered violet; very free flowering, and perhaps the very finest of all the German Iris; it should be grown in every garden, and cannot fail to attract attention of all who love beautiful flowers. 30 cents. See cut on page 135.

Mad. Paquette. Purplish red, rosy purple. This is a very fine and striking Iris. 35 cents.

Pallida. Lovely creamy white, and a most beautiful sort. 35 cents.

Pallida Speciosa. Purplish violet, very distinct, robust, and free flowering, and one of the finest of the family. 35 cents.

Portia. White and lilac, edged and veined violet; very fine. 30 cents.

Princess of Wales. A lovely combination of violet purple, violet, and yellow. 30 cents.

Spectabilis. Deep purple, very early and free flowering.

IRIS KÆMPFERI.

A new group of Japan Iris, totally distinct from all others of this genus, and without question producing the most gorgeous flowers known, not excepting even the Orchids. Many of the flowers are 10 ins. across, with an aggregation of colors quite impossible to imagine. They form strong tufts of lovely bright-green foliage from 3 to 4 ft. in height, surmounted by large Clematis-like flowers, both single and double, of almost every shade of color—red, white, blue, rose, crimson, and purple, striped, splashed, and veined in the most exquisite manner. They prefer sunny, moist situations, planted in heavy loam or clay, where they soon become established, and form striking and very ornamental objects. They cannot be kept too wet during the summer.

NAMED DOUBLE VARIETIES. 25 cents; \$2.25 per dozen.

Blue Danube. Deep, indigo blue, violet shading, yellow center; very fine.

Blue Jay. Sky blue, distinct white lines on each petal.

Chameleon. Dark reddish pink, striped and mottled white.

Charmer. Azure blue, light center.

Eclipse. Self color of reddish purple; fine, and often triple.

J. C. Vaughan. Pure white, very large and fine.

"Malmaison." We think this can be considered the finest of all the varieties ever introduced. Light ground, heavily veined with blue, with a beautiful crown or tufted center of rich violet purple. 35 cents.

New York. Reddish maroon, mottled white, yellow center.

Orion. Reddish pink center.

Othello. Deep, rich purple, light blue towards the center.

Pyramid. Lilac blue, veined white in center of petals.

Robert Craig. Ash gray, with violet veins; extra large flowers.

Turban. Light pink, violet shaded, purple center; one of the best.

NAMED SINGLE VARIETIES. 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

Babylon. Reddish purple; very rich color; extra large flower.

Blue Bird. Deep velvet blue.

Diana. White veined, violet purple, lilac center.

Granite. Purple spotted and flaked white, lilac center.

Helene von Sieboldt. Deep pink, white lines.

Maltese. Lavender, shaded purple; purple center.

Mirage. Light pink, suffused with a light blue towards the center.

Ondine. Pure white, shaded light blue towards the center. Flowers very large and fine.

Oscar. Dark red purple, changing to a very light color.

Porcelain Scepter. Bluish white, pink center.

Shadow. Self color, of reddish purple; very fine.



GERMAN IRIS. MAD. CHEREAU.

Venus. Pure white. 30 cents.

Named Varieties. Our selection. 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

Double Mixed Varieties. Our selection. 20 cents. \$2.00 per dozen, by express.

Double and Single Mixed. Unnamed, but showy varieties. Our selection. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

IRIS MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES.

I. pumila. A charming dwarf spring-flowering Iris, growing 6 to 9 ins. in height, producing an abundance of lovely, deep-purple flowers from March to May. 20 cents.

I. var. alba. Pure white flowers. 20 cents.

I. var. atro violacea. Deep velvet purple. 20 cents.

I. var. azurea. Azure blue. 20 cents.

I. cristata. 8 ins. Low growing and early flowering, with lovely, light-blue flowers fringed and spotted with yellow. 20 cents.

I. Susiana. One of the grandest species, having very large, gray flowers closely veined with black; one of the most remarkable of this genus; not hardy, but can be lifted in the fall and stored. 25 cents.

I. versicolor. *Blue Flag.* A strong-growing native species, 2 to 3 ft. high, with violet-blue flowers with white and purple veins. Good for moist or even wet spots. June. 15 cents.

I. Siberica. A very distinct group of Iris, with numerous slender stems, bearing an abundance of flowers of various shades. They are all quite hardy, and very free-growing in any ordinary soil; light blue, beautifully netted with dark lines. 15 cents.

I. var. alba. A fine, pure white form. 25 cents.

JASIONE.

J. perennis. 1 ft. July and August. A free-flowering, handsome plant, densely covered with light-blue flowers. Easy to grow. 20 cents.

KNIPHOFIA OR TRITOMA.

A stately genus of liliaceous plants, forming tufts of long, broad, fleshy, grass-like leaves, from the midst of which are thrown up numerous stout stems, bearing spikes of scarlet and yellow flowers, commonly known as the Red-hot Poker, "Flame Flower," or "Torch Plant." They will grow in almost any soil or situation, and are invaluable late in the autumn. They are seen to the best advantage at the back of the mixed border, in large clumps among shrubs. After flowering they should be lifted and wintered in the cellar in boxes of earth.

K. uvaria. 3 ft. Spikes of scarlet flowers shading to orange, in August. 20 cents.

K. glaucescens. Large spikes of vermilion-scarlet flowers when in bud, shading to orange, exceedingly free blooming, one of the very best. 25 cents.

K. nobilis. The grandest of the group; immense spikes of orange-red flowers on stems 6 to 7 ft., blooming from August to December. 35 cents.



LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.

LATHYRUS — Everlasting Pea.

But few persons have any conception of the beauty of the Everlasting Peas, or of their great value for cutting purposes. They are fine plants for covering the roots of trees, on the top of the rockery, for filling odd corners where scarcely any other plant would grow.

L. latifolius. *Red Everlasting Pea.* Flowers large, bright red, on long stems, and produced in great abundance. 25 cents.

L. albus. *True. The White Everlasting Pea.* One of the most useful hardy plants for cutting purposes in cultivation. Flowers large. This white variety is certainly a boon to those who love to have some strong plants always full of blossoms for cutting, and growing robustly with no care. A most valuable plant, and one which ought not to be disturbed when once established. 30 cents.

LAVANDULA — Lavender.

Easily grown, but requiring winter covering.

L. vera. 2 ft. Fragrant bluish flowers, and foliage gray, with fragrance of lavender. 20 cents.

LEPACHYS.

L. pinnata. 6 ft. September. Showy and of easy growth. Lemon-yellow flowers, with cone-shaped purple center. Good among shrubs or back border. 25 cents.

LIATRIS — Blazing Star.

A very ornamental genus of American plants, from 2 to 4 ft. high, producing rigid, erect spikes, others with branching heads, all differing more or less in foliage, flowers varying from red to purple; they succeed best in light, sandy soil, and form an effective group of showy border plants early in autumn.

L. odoratissima. 3 to 4 ft. August and September. Large, erect heads of purple flowers, fragrant and very free blooming. 15 cents.

L. pycnostachya. Dense, very showy spikes, 3 ft. long, of pale purple flowers, a very desirable plant. 13 cents.

L. squarrosa. Heads of bright purple flowers on short stalks. 3 ft. high. 15 cents.

L. scariosa. Dwarf, with large, dark-lavender flowers. 15 cents.

L. spicata. 2 ft. Deep-purple spikes in June. 15 cents.

LILIUM — The Lily.

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms; they stand prominently among 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 first of May. Plant about 5 ins. deep. The bulbs should not be disturbed oftener than once in three years

- L. auratum.** July and August. 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.
- L. Batemaniae.** Clear orange-apricot color, unspotted. 25 cents; \$2.00 per 10.
- L. canadense var. rubrum.** Deep red. 25 cents; \$2.00 per 10.
- L. canadense.** July. Showy, nodding, yellow, or orange, spotted with brown. 15 cents; \$1.50 per 10.
- L. candidum.** *Easter Lily.* June and July. Pure white. 15 cents.
- L. chalcedonicum.** 2 to 3 ft. July. Vivid scarlet blossoms, recurved petals. 50 cents; \$5.00 per dozen.
- L. elegans.** *Thunbergianum.* 1 to 1½ ft. July. Deep maroon. 10 cents; \$1.00 per dozen.
- L. elegans var. citrinum.** July. Dwarf, with beautiful light-yellow flowers. 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.
- L. elegans Alice Wilson.** Rich golden yellow. Superb. \$1.00.
- L. Grayi.** Very rare. Dark deep-reddish orange dotted with purple. Blooms in June and July. \$1.00.
- L. Hansonii.** 3 to 4 ft. June. Flowers in clusters; the outside is yellow, streaked with white; the inside is bright yellow, spotted with purple. \$1.00.
- L. longiflorum.** 2 to 3 ft. July and August. Snow-white, trumpet-shaped lily. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.
- L. martagon.** *Turk's Cap.* 2 to 3 ft. June. Various colors mixed. 10 cents; \$1.00 per dozen.
- L. monadelphum.** 3 to 4 ft. June and July. Rich citron, spotted with black. Fine. 50 cents.
- L. pardalinum.** 3 to 5 ft. July. Brilliant orange red, spotted with black. 40 cents; \$4.00 per dozen.
- L. pomponium verum.** 3 ft. June. This magnificent species resembles a gigantic *Tenuifolium*, having numerous fiery-scarlet flowers. 50 cents; \$5.00 per dozen.
- L. pulchellum.** 1 ft. June and July. Brilliant crimson, upright flowers, of star-like appearance, spotted with black. 40 cents; \$4.00 per dozen.
- L. speciosum album.** *Japan.* 3 ft. August and September. Pure white, very fragrant. 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.
- L. speciosum var. album præcox.** August and September. White, with slight rose tint. 30 cents; \$3.00 per dozen.
- L. speciosum var. rubrum.** August and September. White, crimson spotted. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.
- L. superbum.** 3 to 4 ft. July. Rich, yellowish-red flowers, from twenty to fifty in number, in the shape of a pyramid. 10 cents; \$1.00 per dozen.
- L. tenuifolium.** *Coral Lily of Siberia.* 1 ft. May and June. Brilliant vermilion scarlet. 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.
- L. Tigrinum.** *Tiger Lily.* August. 3 ft. One of the showiest, easiest cultivated, and adapted to a variety of soils. 15 cents; \$1 50 per dozen.
- L. Tigrinum fl. pl.** *Double Tiger Lily.* 2 to 4 ft. August. 15 cents; \$1 50 per dozen.
- L. Wallacei,** July. Japanese variety, with clear buff flowers, spotted with black. 25 cents, \$2.50 per dozen.
- L. Wallichianum, superbum.** Unfortunately the stock of this magnificent lily is limited, but we can offer several hundred strong bulbs of it. It is, beyond question, the most beautiful of all the trumpet lilies, the flowers being of the purest white and shaded in the interior with the most dazzling primrose yellow. The flower is of immense size, funnel shaped, and shaded with chocolate on the outer side. It has proved quite hardy and is the finest garden lily in existence. Flowering bulbs, \$1.00 and \$2.00.
- L. Washingtonium.** 4 ft. June. White, with small purple dots, very fragrant. 35 cents; \$3.50 per dozen.



LOBELIA CARDINALIS.

The six best garden lilies are *Candidum*, *Elegans*, *longiflorum*, *speciosum rubrum*, *album*, and *auratum*.

LINARIA — Toad Flax.

L. cymbalaria. 4 ins. A creeping ivy-leaved variety bearing small, pale-blue flowers all summer. Good on rockeries. 15 cents.

LINUM — Flax.

Free-blooming plants thriving in light soils, and of elegant habit and foliage.

L. flavum. 1 ft. An invaluable plant, forming neat bushes, covered with numerous yellow flowers. 20 cents.

L. perenne. 18 ins. June to October. Handsome, light-blue flowers. 20 cents; \$1.75 per dozen.

L. perenne var. album. Pure white flowers. 35 cents.

LITHOSPERMUM — Cromwell.

L. prostratum. 4 ins. A dwarf evergreen shrub, scarcely exceeding 4 ins. in height, with numerous blue flowers early in spring. 20 cents.

LOBELIA — Cardinal Flower.

L. cardinalis. 3 ft. August and September. One of the finest scarlet hardy plants we have, and of easy cultivation, even in clay soils. 20 cents; \$1.50 per dozen. See cut on page 137.

L. syphilitica. 2½ ft. September. Close spikes of showy, deep-blue flowers. 20 cents.

L. var. alba. A white variety, not common, and handsome. 25 cents.

LOTUS — Trefoil.

L. corniculatus. 4 ins. June and September. Unsurpassed as a carpeting plant forming broad masses of brilliant green foliage, covered with pea-shaped yellow flowers tinged with orange through summer and autumn. 20 cents.



LUPINUS — Lupin.

L. perennis. 2 ft. Light-blue flowers in long spikes. 20 cents.

L. polyphyllus albus. 4 ft. July and August. The white perennial Lupin, a fine, bold, showy perennial. 25 cents.

L. polyphyllus. Deep-blue, pea-shaped flowers in long spikes. 20 cents.

LYCHNIS — Lamp Flower.

Very reliable and satisfactory perennials, thriving in good soil, and all brilliant and superior as garden plants.

L. Chalcedonica. *London Pride.* 3 ft. June to August. Brilliant terminal heads of crimson flowers. An old and valued plant. 20 cents.

L. var. alba. Showy, fine white form. 25 cents.

L. var. alba plena. Double white in close clusters. 30 cents.

L. var. flore plena. Very showy and choice. Double crimson flowers. 35 cents.

LUPINS POLYPHYLLUS.

L. diurna fl. pl. 2 ft. A very handsome border plant, commencing to bloom in April, and continuing at intervals the whole of the summer. It produces myriads of large double crimson flowers, exceedingly useful for cutting. 30 cents.

L. flos-cucculi var. fl. pl. 18 ins. Attractive double pure white and pink flowers in clusters nearly all summer. 30 cents.

L. var. plenissima semper florens. 1 ft. We are pleased to offer this very desirable new Lychnis inasmuch as it is one of the most attractive, hardy perennial plants yet introduced, and really desirable novelties in this class are scarce. It is a variety which merits all that can be said in its favor. Its habit is dwarf, and it constantly sends out new shoots which are covered with innumerable flowers from spring until fall, which resemble a beautiful feather ball of fresh rose color, the clusters being loose and long stemmed, and most useful for cutting. 25 cents. See cut on page 139.

L. Haageana. 1 ft. July and August. A very showy perennial, remarkable for its striking flowers, nearly 2 ins. across, of brilliant scarlet; hardy and easily grown. 25 cents. See cut on page 140.

L. vespertina fl. pl. *The Double White Champion.* Although an old plant, yet it is scarcely known; when established it forms a pyramid of branches, stems 3 ft. in height, bearing from June to September, flowers as large as a half dollar, exceedingly double, pure white and fragrant, somewhat resembling a monster white pink. 25 cents.

L. viscaria splendens plena. A very distinct and beautiful variety, totally distinct in color from the old variety. The flowers are large and double, of a bright, fiery rose, and arranged very closely together on erect slender stems. It is perfectly hardy, very free blooming. 25 cents.

LYSIMACHIA — Loose-strife.

Free-growing perennials, of easy culture, and adapted to moist soils.

L. nummularia. *Money-wort.* 2 ins. June to September. Deep-yellow flowers. Excellent to cover bare spots in partial shade. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

L. clethroides. A fine, hardy plant from Japan, with long, dense spikes of pure white flowers. Oval foliage with brilliant tints in autumn. 25 cents.

LYTHRUM — Loose-strife.

L. alatum. 4 ft. September and October. Deep-purple flowers in long spikes. Very showy. 25 cents.

L. roseum superbum. 4 ft. September. A vigorous perennial, with spikes of bright rose-colored flowers, thriving best in a damp situation; useful for cutting. 25 cents.

L. salicaria. A beautiful sort, with reddish-purple flowers. 20 cents.

MALVA — Mallow.

Handsome plants, of much value in any soil.

M. alcea. 4 ft. Bright pink flowers in quantity. All summer. 25 cents.



LYCHNIS VAR. PLENISSIMA SEMPER FLORENS.

M. moschata. 2 ft. July and September. Fragrant flowers in clusters of a rosy tint, and very showy. 20 cents.

M. moschata alba. White, fragrant flowers, which are exceptionally attractive. 25 cents.

MELISSA — Balm.

M. officinalis var. variegata. *Variegated Balm.* 2 ft. July and August. Variegated with yellow, green, and white, and adapted to any ordinary border, and useful for edging. 20 cents.

MERTENSIA — Lung Wort.

Any soil.

M. virginica. 8 ins. April and May. Exceedingly effective clusters of long, tubular, rich purplish-blue

flowers. The plant has a grace and beauty peculiar to itself, and does well in any good soil and in rockeries. 20 cents. See cut on page 141.

M. Siberica. 1 ft. May and June. Like the above, but superior in carrying its foliage through the summer, and in blooming freely for several weeks. Rare. 35 cents.

MITCHELLA — Partridge Berry.

M. repens. June. Small, fragrant flowers followed by crimson berries. Creeping habit, and evergreen foliage. Moist and shady spots. 15 cents.

MENTHA — Mint.

M. Canadensis. *Wild Mint.* 15 cents; 10, \$1.00.

M. piperita. *Peppermint.* 15 cents; 10, \$1.00.

M. viridis. *Spearmint.* These three species are very useful, and not always to be had true to name. 15 cents; 10, \$1.00.

MITELLA — Bishop's Cap.

M. diphylla. 7 ins. A pretty native for moist, shady spots. Showy spikes of white flowers. 15 cents.



LYCHNIS HAAGEANA.

MONARDA — Oswego Tea.

Good growers and showy in bloom, with fragrant foliage.

M. didyma. 3 ft. June to September. The best of the species. Large, brilliant scarlet flowers in profusion. 20 cents.

M. didyma alba. White flowers. 20 cents.

M. fistulosa. *Bergamot.* 2, to 4 ft. All summer. Flowers pale red to purple rose. Effective. 20 cents.

MORINA — Whorl Flower.

M. longifolia. 3 ft. June to August. A showy plant in good loam, with tall spikes of showy white flowers ultimately turning to crimson. The foliage is thistle-like, and shining and glossy. An excellent plant. 35 cents.

MYOSOTIS — Forget-me-not.

M. dissitiflora. 6 ins. April and May. *The Perennial Forget-me-not.* Myriads of intense sky-blue flowers, most useful in the borders and for edging purposes. 25 cents.

M. palustris. *The True Forget-me-not.* Delicate blue flowers with yellow centers, appearing all summer. Forms a broad-spreading plant. Hardy. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

M. var. semper florens. A very constant bloomer from spring till midsummer, and excellent for carpeting. 20 cents.

ŒNOTHERA — Evening Primrose.

An elegant family of perennials, which ought to be generally grown. The flowers are freely produced, and are large, showy, and fragrant. Sunny positions.

Œ. eximia. *Marginata.* 6 to 10 ins. June to August. Toothed or jagged leaves, with flowers 4 to 5 ins. across. These are white, changing to a delicate rose, remaining open all night, and emitting a magnolia-like odor. A beautiful and welcome plant. 50 cents.

Œ. fruticosa major. 2 ft. June to September. One of the most ornamental of the evening primroses, with a profusion of deep-yellow flowers; a first-class border plant. 20 cents.

Œ. macrocarpa or *Missouriensis.* June to August. A good perennial, forming a compact trailing mass, covered with large, deep-yellow flowers. A very fine sort. 25 cents.

Œ. riparia. A small-growing species with pale-yellow flowers exceedingly free. 20 cents.

Œ. speciosa. 2 ft. May to September. A grand border plant, with large, pure white flowers; one of the best of this family, and one of the finest hardy plants we have. 20 cents.

Æ. Youngi. 2 ft. June to August. A useful border plant, exceedingly free, with golden-yellow flowers, and of neat habit. 20 cents.

OMPHALODES — Creeping Forget-me-not.

A dwarf plant, fine for carpeting shady spots.

O. verna. 6 ins. April and May. Blue and white flowers in racemes. A neat and pretty plant. 20 cents.

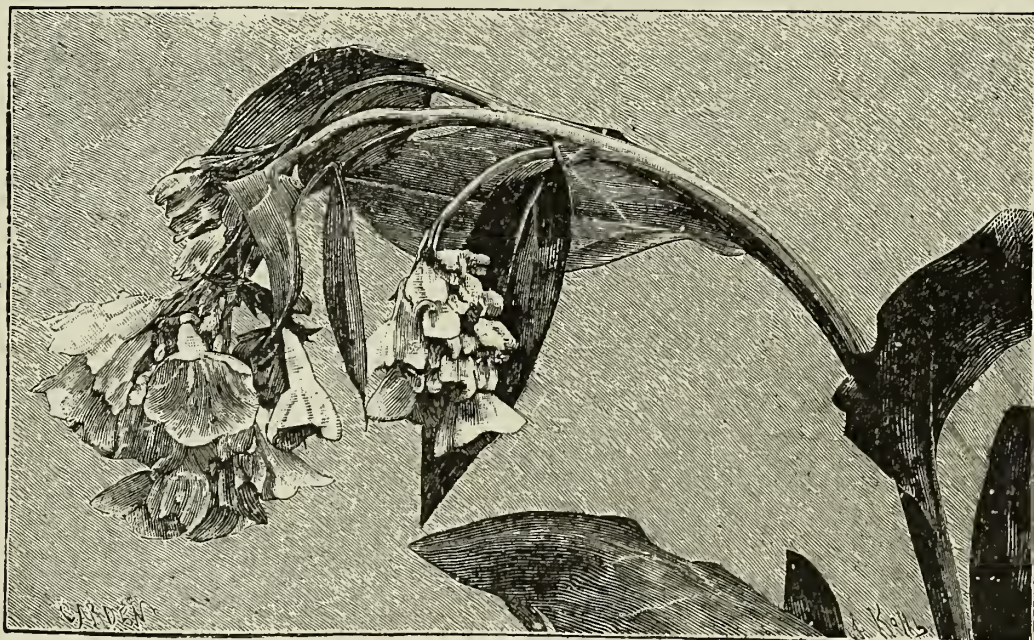
O. verna pl. alba. A variety of the above, with almost pure white flowers. Rare. 50 cents.

ONONIS.

O. rotundifolia. 15 ins. June and July. Neat foliage and clusters of bright red flowers. 35 cents.

ONOSMA — Golden Drop.

O. stellutatum, Tauricum. Forming evergreen tufts of foliage with drooping clusters of citron; yellow,



MERTENSIA VIRGINICA.

almond-scented, tubular flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long. It requires sandy soil and sunny location on rockery. A rare plant. 75 cents.

OPUNTIA — Prickly Pear.

O. Missouriensis. 1 ft. June and July. This cactus is perfectly hardy, and is exceedingly effective on rock-work, ledges, stone walls, and like places, or will thrive in any garden soil. Flowers pale yellow, large, and showy. 20 cents; \$1.75 per dozen.

OROBUS — Bitter Vetch.

O. vernus. 1 ft. May and June. Flowers pea shaped, and quite bright and showy with their combination purple, blue, and red tints. 25 cents.

O. var. alba. A rare, white form. 35 cents.

OXALIS — Wood Sorrel.

O. violacea. 3 ins. A native plant with umbels of pink flowers all summer. Plant in partial shade. 15 cents.

PACHYSANDRA.

P. terminalis. 8 ins. A dwarf Japan evergreen-leaved plant. Very valuable for forming mats of persistent glossy foliage. White flowers. 25 cents.

P. variegata. Leaves bordered with creamy white. Same habit. 30 cents.

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

If any one variety were to be selected from the long list of herbaceous perennials to emphasize the value and beauty of this class of plants, the Herbaceous Pæonia would, in our judgment, be the most appropriate. They are among the noblest and most beautiful of hardy flowers, and indispensable for the garden. They not only combine stateliness of growth with beauty of coloring, but in many the huge blossoms possess the delicious fragrance of a tea rose. The colors have the widest range; from white, pale yellow, salmon, flesh color, and numerous intermediate series between pale pink and the brightest purple; and among the newer varieties we have scarlet and crimson. They require the very richest soil, are perfectly hardy, and will thrive in shady spots, giving magnificent effects against backgrounds of dark foliage. We offer in the following list some of the finest and most distinct sorts which can be selected. The anemone-flowered varieties are especially charming, and should be generally grown. They are equally hardy with the others. Price, 50 cents each, except where noted. \$4.50 per dozen.

Anemonæflora. One of the showiest of this genus, being very vigorous in growth, and exceedingly floriferous. The flowers are of a bright rose color, having the center filled with narrow petals of a deep golden yellow, with a band of crimson running through the center of each. It is in reality a facsimile of a monster anemone, and is in every sense a grand, showy variety, and one deserving of the widest cultivation.

Atro-Sanguinea. Deep blood-red. Fine. 75 cents.

Amabilis Lilacina. Lilac; petals large.

Anemonæflora Pompadoura. Center petals narrow, strap shape, and marked purple. 75 cents.

Anemonæflora Rosea Maxima. Immense single rose flowers. 75 cents.

Beaute Francaise. Deep rose, with pale-lilac center.

Carnea Triumphans. Very large flower, flesh color.

Chas. Belleyme. Violet purple. Very fine.

Count de Diesbach. Crimson purple. Very large. Extra.

Dr. Bretonneau. Very deep rose-tinted violet.

Dr. Andry. Clear rose, center whitish. Extra fine.

Dr. Boisduval. Rose color, yellow and white; petals very fragrant. Extra.

Doyen d'Enghien. Violet rose, flamed with carmine. Very fine.

Edulis Superba. Grand and enormous flower, deep carmen. Extra. 75 cents.

Fulgida. Crimson purple; very beautiful.

Globosa. Rosy lilac, outer petals deep rose.

Grandiflora Nivea. Large white flower. Very fine. Grandiflora.

Grandiflora Alba. Pure white. Very fine.

Gloria Mundi. White, with large flesh-colored outer petals, and green orange in center.

Gloire de Douai. Blackish crimson purple. Fine form.

Humei Carnea. Large flower; pale, rosy flesh; superb. Very late.

Hericartiana. Large flower; rosy salmon, outer petals rosy violet.

Isabella Harlitzky. Large anemone-shaped flower; carmine. Very fine.

L'Illustration. Clear rose banded, with chamois rose-anemone flowered.

Louis Van Houtte. Velvety purple, very dark, and fine form. 75 cents.

La Brune. Deep crimson; grand flower, semi-double, yellow stamens in center. Fine.

L'Avenir. Deep rose, center anemone shaped; narrow, petals salmon. Extra.

Lutea Plenissima. Large; sulphur yellow, passing to clear yellow.

Mad. Calot. Spreading flower, delicate flesh.

Mme. Rose Rendatler. Open flower, deep claret, imbricated. Very fine.

Marechal Vaillant. Large flower, reddish purple, shining. Extra. 75 cents.

Maria. Very large, bright rosy salmon. Very fine.

Marie Lemoine. Fine globular flower, pure white with creamy center and yellow stamens between. Extra. 75 cents.

M. Andre. Very pale rose and chamois, anemone shaped. Fine.

M. Lemonier. White, washed with carmine; flowers immense and petals very broad.

M. Rousselin. Anemone flowered, cherry with chamois center. Extra.

M. Doufroy. Purple red with white reflection, imbricated, and very double; immense flowers. 75 cents.

Plenissima Rosea Superba. Large, wine red.

Preciosa Nova. Pure white, blotted carmine. Extra.

Princess Clothilde. Flesh, yellow center, anemone flowered. Superb. 75 cents.

Prince Pierre Galitzin. Pure white. Long flesh guard petals, very large and fine. 75 cents.

Prolifera Tricolor. Semi-double with red orange in center, surrounded by cut petals, golden yellow, and outer large guard petals, flesh color. 75 cents.

Pulcherrima. Yellow and salmon. Fine form.

Rosea Pallida. Deep rose. Anemone flowered.

Sydonie. Anemone flowered, pale rose, serrated large and fine.

Sulphurea. Pure white, tinted pale yellow. Extra.

Souv. de l'Exposition Universelle. Anemone flowered, deep rose, large and very fine. 75 cents.

Tenuifolia fl. pl. A fine, distinct species, with elegant divided foliage, flowers full, and a deep blood-red. A dwarf, compact grower, and early bloomer. One of the most effective of the group. \$1.00.

Ville de Nancy. Deep, brilliant crimson. Very fine. 75 cents.

Victor Lemoine. Scarlet crimson. Large and very fine.

Zoe Calot. Anemone flowered, pale rose. Extra fine.

TREE PÆONIES.—Pæonia Arborea.

This beautiful group of shrubs is among the oldest of introductions from Japan, but magnificent new varieties have been added from year to year until we have a long list of wonderful forms. They are quite

distinct from the herbaceous section, and have shades of color not found in the latter; and when once established form compact bushes, which in spring are covered with the gigantic blooms. These pæonies are a little tender in exposed situations north of Boston; but if planted in a sheltered, warm location, and protected during the first two winters by a covering of pine boughs, or other loose material, will eventually establish themselves, and form one of the most decorative features of the garden. Like the herbaceous kinds, they enjoy rich soil, and the blooms last longer and come finer when partially sheltered from the hot sun. They are well worth the little trouble entailed in their cultivation. We can offer strong plants of the leading and most hardy



TREE PÆONY, REINE ELIZABETH.

kinds; but as they are slow and difficult of propagation, this fact will account for their relatively higher cost over the herbaceous kinds. 2 year plants, 75 cents; 3 year plants, \$1.00.

Comte de Flandre. Large, full flower, lilac salmon. Extra fine.

Candidissima. Clear white. Very fine.

Dr. Bowring. Flower large, fine china rose color shaded with salmon

Fragrans Maxima. Globular flower, fine salmon rose. Very handsome shape.

Kœchlinii. Flower incurved, lilac shading to white. Very pretty.

Lactea. Milk white, and handsome flower.

Louise Mouchelet. Enormous flower, very double, salmon color. One of the very best.

Mme. De Vatry. Enormous flowers, finely shaped, incurved, vinous, rose color.

Queen Elizabeth. Vivid crimson center shading to light rose. Very fine.

Regina Belgica. Large globular flower, salmon rose. Extra.

Rosea Odorata. Large, dark salmon. Brilliant.

Rienzii d'Italia. Large flat flower, well formed, vinous, rose color. Very beautiful.

Samarang. Scarlet red shading into vermilion.

Triomphe de Milan. Very large, double deep amaranth rose. Extra.

Triomphe de Vandermalaen. Enormous flower, incurved, perfectly formed, purplish rose; center darker shade.

Ville de St. Denis. Enormous flower, white, double; lightly tinted with violet carmine in the center.

SINGLE-FLOWERED PÆONIES.

Most amateurs prefer these to the double forms when once they have seen them in blossom. The immense single blooms, often 12 to 18 ins. across, in all their brilliant tints of color, appeal to the refined taste most strongly. 50 cents.

LIST OF SINGLE PÆONIES.

Leon. Rose.
 Abron. Salmon.
 Milais. Maroon.
 Pineta. Deep red.
 Alexander. Cherry.
 Fundanus. Red.
 Marcius. Carmine.

Gorgo. Lilac rose.
 Opiter. Deep purple crimson.
 Paris. Crimson.
 Libon. Delicate pink.
 Abyla. Rosy carmine.
 Mycon. Cherry rose.
 Lælia. Rosy white.



PAPAVER NUDICAULE ALBUM. (Iceland Poppy.)

Lelia. Rosy white.
 Astrœa. Silvery flesh.
 Margarita. Lilac.
 Saconi. Salmon.
 The Shah. Deep purple.
 Italia. Red.
 Eclat. Purple.
 Castalides. Rich purple.
 Aglaia. Purple crimson.
 Aurora. Rosy purple.
 Launas. Purple crimson.

Vesta. Flesh pink.
 Queen of May. White.
 Medon. Blush.
 Abrupolis. Pink.
 Goliath. Crimson.
 Areos. White.
 Hermes. Pink.
 Minerva. Flesh.
 Bacchus. Deep crimson.
 Tenuifolia. Light carmine and narrow feathery foliage; most distinct and valuable.

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 flower from the beginning of June to October, and possess a delicious lilac perfume, and are invaluable for cutting purposes. The varieties whose names are given below constitute one of the most useful, effective, and beautiful groups of hardy plants in cultivation, and we believe it the most complete collection offered in this country.

P. nudicaule. 1 ft. All summer. Flowers of a bright, cheerful yellow. 20 cents.

P. var. alba. *The White Iceland Poppy.* One of the most beautiful hardy plants in cultivation, either for decorative purposes or for cutting. 20 cents.

P. miniatum. This new, brilliant, orange-scarlet variety is the most showy of the Iceland poppies. 25 cents.

These Iceland poppies form a group of most exquisite flowers.

ORIENTAL POPPIES.

There are few, if any, more gorgeous flowers than these. They die down after transplanting, but make new growth from the roots, and are evergreen in winter. They do not like frequent transplanting.

P. Blush Queen. Pale pink with purple tint and blotch of deep purple at base of petals. 50 cents.

P. bracteata. 3 ft. May and June. A charming variety, producing numerous stout, leafy stems, 2½ ft. in height; the immense, deep blood-crimson flowers having conspicuous leafy bracts. 25 cents.

P. orientale. 3 ft. June. The large Oriental poppy. A bold and showy perennial, producing numerous slender stems 2½ ft high, with large, crimson-scarlet flowers. 25 cents.

P. Parkmanii. This magnificent hybrid is conceded to be the most showy and beautiful poppy known to cultivation. It is of the size of a large pæony blossom, usually 8 to 12 ins. across, borne on stout stems 2 to 3 ft. high, blood red with a large black wedge of color at the base of each petal. Very scarce. 50 cents.

P. Royal Scarlet. Is a strong-growing variety, with stout, erect stems 3½ ft. in height. The flowers are unequalled for size and brilliancy, when fully expanded measuring 12 ins. in diameter, and are of a glowing scarlet color. 50 cents.

P. Salmon Queen. Soft salmon color. 50 cents.

P. Silver Queen. *Novelty.* A splendid pure white form, with large, showy flowers, contrasting vividly with the dazzling scarlet varieties named above. 50 cents.

[NOTE. — These last-named poppies are the most beautiful varieties in existence, and very scarce indeed. Amateurs will not miss them if they wish for a splendid garden effect.]

PARDANTHUS — Blackberry Lily.

P. Sinensis. 2 to 3 ft. July and August. Spotted black and orange flowers, and broad, sword-shaped foliage, and seeds looking like blackberries. A fine border plant. 10 cents.

PENTSTEMON — Beard Tongue.

P. barbatus Torreyi. 4 ft. July. A stately, brilliant-flowering perennial, with long, loose panicles of bright scarlet flowers. 20 cents.

P. confertus. 18 ins. June. Lilac or purple flowers freely produced. 25 cents.

P. grandiflorus. 3 ft. July. Large, showy, purple flowers in a long, leafy spike. One of the best. 25 cents.

P. diffusus. 18 ins. August. Showy spikes of purple flowers. 20 cents.

P. digitalis. 3 ft. July and August. Showy spikes of pure white flowers. 20 cents.

PETALOSTEMON.

P. violaceum. 1 ft. Spreading dwarf habit, with deep-violet flowers from June until frost. Hardy in light soil. 50 cents.

PHALARIS — Ribbon Grass.

P. variegata. 3 ft. A spreading grass with bright variegation of green and gold. Valuable for bouquets. 15 cents.

HARDY PHLOX.

This glorious family of hardy perennials is, perhaps, the most widely known and popular of all the various plants which we have in our gardens, and each year finds the new and showier varieties increasing through the hybridizer's skill. Certainly no perennial is more worthy of culture, more satisfactory in every situation, or more effective, either as individual plants or grouped in masses.

The range of flowering periods is very wide, commencing from the first early spring blooms of the dwarf forms of Phlox, continued through the summer by the beautiful blooms of *Phlox Suffruticosa*, while in the late fall we have the grand heads of bloom produced by the tall and brilliantly tinted varieties of *Phlox Decussata*.

All of the Phloxes are well adapted for cutting, with the exception of the dwarf form, and are excessively

floriferous. The early dwarf sorts are unequalled for carpeting bare spots, which are soon covered by their rapid growth.

We have grouped together a very large collection of the most distinct and really valuable kinds, which we offer under their respective heads.

Many varieties are so much alike that we have sought to eliminate all kinds which are simply duplicates of any other sorts.

DWARF PHLOX.

Every one of these are worthy of cultivation. They grow closely to the ground, forming a carpet of foliage, which in early spring is entirely hidden from view by the flowers, which create a perfect blaze of color. All are easily grown and increase rapidly.

P. amœna. April and June. The most beautiful of this lovely group, somewhat in the way of *P. procumbens*, but more vigorous in growth, producing far more flowers, and of a bright, lovely pink. One of the best border plants in cultivation. 25 cents.

P. Caroliniana var. ovata. 1 ft. A strong-growing variety, producing corymbs of large, bright, purplish-red flowers in late spring. One of the best. Very useful for cutting. 20 cents.

P. divaricata. 6 ins. Fragrant, bright-lilac flowers. 25 cents.

P. procumbens. 4 ins. Narrow, glossy leaves and violet flowers. 25 cents.

P. reptans. 4 ins. Rose-purple flowers in showy clusters. 20 cents.

P. stellaria. 12 ins. Handsome, pale-lilac flowers above narrow foliage, forming a broad, dense bush. 20 cents.

P. subulata. *Moss Pink.* One of the best to form a carpet of moss-like foliage, entirely hidden in spring by the myriads of purple-pink flowers with a dark center. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

P. var. alba. A snowy white form of *Subulata*. 20 cents.

P. var. the bride. White with red center. Very fine. 20 cents.

P. var. frondosa. Sheets of bright rose-colored flowers. 25 cents.

TALL, LATE-BLOOMING PHLOX DECUSSATA.

The showiest and most vigorous of the group. They bloom from July until October, the immense heads of flowers measuring from 6 to 9 ins. across. They are remarkable for their exceedingly bright and varied colors, which include all shades from vermilion to pure white, some also being beautifully striped. Our collection embraces the newest and finest novelties, as well as older sorts.

The list given below includes many kinds like the remarkable *Eclairer*, which were selected personally by us from the best European collections, and these sorts are so far in advance of all other varieties usually sold that they merit all the attention, which they are certain to command. Price, except where noted, 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

Auguste Riviere. Deep salmon, crimson eye; fine panicles.

Aurore Boreale. Flowers large, in dense panicles. Orange, with purple center, of great effect.

Boule de Feu. Beautiful bright salmon, crimson eye; good spike. Very effective.

Charlotte Saisson. White, light-crimson center.

Coccinea. Deep, fiery scarlet, dark eye; large, compact truss.

Comedie. Clear lilac, edged white, white center.

Claude de Jouffroy. Reddish violet, center purple; large. Fine form.

De Lesseps. Rosy mauve; flowers large and fine.

Edith. Dwarf white, very floriferous.

Enfant du Rhone. Large amaranth center, broadly edged with reddish scarlet. Very distinct.

Eugene Verdier. Deep lilac, shaded rosy purple, dark eye. Very distinct.

Eclairer. Without doubt the finest Phlox yet produced, and one which should be in every garden. Plant very dwarf, of a charming effect; immense panicles in breadth, almost equaling the height of the plant. Enormous carmine flowers, center rosy salmon, surrounded with a starry wreath of rosy white. 25 cents.

General Chanzy. A new sort of extraordinary brilliancy, and of large size; one of the finest Phlox in existence. Dwarf habit.

General Trochu. White shaded pink, scarlet eye.

General Brice. Flowers perfect, fiery red; center fiery purple.

Gloire de Neuilly. Magenta crimson, very fine.

Hercules. Dwarf. Rosy purple. Extra large flower.

Independence. Large and pure white. Extra good.

Ixion. Fine red, with bright eye. Effective.

Jeanne d'Arc. Purest white, of grand form and substance.

Lagina. Rosy purple, fine tint, with effective center.

Le Soleil. Brilliant china rose; center bright rose surrounded with a pale rose tint. Flowers very large and perfect.

La Tour de Monde.

Moonlight. Beautiful silvery rose. Fine truss and flower.

M. Meunet. Silvery rose. Fine.

Miss Stevenson. Deep pink, conspicuous crimson eye.

Oscar Beiyer. Rosy lilac. Extra fine form and spike.

Regulus. Dwarf form. Flowers large, in broad panicles. Beautiful carmine salmon; center violet.

Richard Wallace. Pure white, rosy crimson eye.

Rosinante. Salmon red, crimson eye.

Sir E. Landseer. Rich salmon scarlet, crimson eye. Extra form.

Pelleton. Pure white, light-crimson center. Flowers and spike very large, extra fine.

NEWER EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

All of the following are quite rare, and are of extraordinary merit. We offer a limited stock at 25 cents.

Amazon. Flowers large, form perfect. Creamy white.

Captain Wilhelmy. Great panicles of flowers, wine red, with silvery sheen, center blood red.

Embrasment. Enormous flowers. Copper salmon, center purple.

Eug. Danzanvilliers. Large panicles, perfect flowers. Very soft lilac rose; very large white center, about half the flower. A flower of superior merit.

Gladiator. Enormous flowers. Deep violet pink.

Hamlet. Round flowers, cup shape. Dawn pink, shaded white and violet in the center.

Mignonette. Well-shaped flowers. Purple rose center, each lobe starry white.

Neptune. Flowers average size. Mallow salmon pink eye.

Ornament. Large flowers, bright pink; very large pink velvet center.

Pluto. Large panicles, very round flowers. Deep fuchsia red.

Wm. Robinson. Very large flowers. Light salmon pink, large violet wine center. Very beautiful plant.

DWARF PHLOX DECUSSATA.

15 CENTS EACH.

Bayard. Large flowers. Perfect violet color

Belvidere. Very dwarfish plant. Carmine pink, shaded light pink.

Enchantment. Violet carmine, white strip, large, pure white center. Perfect form.

Eug. Schott. Flowers very perfect. Carmine rose, great white star. Very showy.

Iris. Very large flowers. Perfect. Bluish violet, large blue center.

Panorama. Very dwarf plant. Flowers medium, violet pink, large blue-white center.

Purity. Very dwarf plant. Large, snowy-white flowers.

PLATYCODON.

These are commonly included among Campanulas, which they resemble. From July until September they bear multitudes of great, showy, bell-shaped flowers, and are a feature in any garden. They are among the very best of hardy plants for cutting.

P. grandiflora. Large, showy, deep-blue flowers. 15 cents.

P. var. alba. Similar but with pure white flowers. 20 cents.

P. Mariesii. 1 ft. A dwarf form of the above, with broad foliage and larger deep violet-blue blossoms. 20 cents.

PLUMBAGO — Leadwort.

P. Larpentæ. 9 ins. A compact neat plant, with dark foliage and covered with numerous deep-blue flowers. Good in any location, but requiring winter covering in the North. 15 cents.

PODOPHYLLUM — May Apple.

P. peltatum. 12 ins. July. Large white flowers and yellow fruit, about the size of a plum, beneath the leaves. Pretty for any damp, shady position. 15 cents.

POLEMONIUM.

These plants are easily grown, and have handsome, fern-like foliage, which sets off the spikes of flowers to advantage.

P. cœruleum. 2 ft. Light-blue flowers. April to June. 25 cents.

P. var. alba. A white form of the above. 30 cents.

P. Himalaicum. 6 ins. Large tufts of graceful, fern-like foliage and large branching spikes of beautiful azure-blue flowers. It flowers from May to August, and is one of the best border plants yet introduced. 25 cents.

P. Richardsoni. The flowers are a lovely sky blue, with golden-yellow anthers, forming a striking contrast, and are produced in large lax heads. Flowers in May and June. 25 cents.

P. reptans. 6 ins. A creeping form with clear blue flowers. 25 cents.



POLEMONIUM CÆRULEUM.

POLYGONATUM — Solomon's Seal.

A well-known native plant, with long arching flower stems, bearing white tubular blooms.

P. multiflorum. 2 ft. This does especially well in shady spots. 20 cents.

POLYGONUM — Knot-weed.

P. amplexicaule. *Mountain Fleece.* 3 ft. Large, showy plumes of creamy-white flowers late in the season 25 cents.

P. cuspidatum. A vigorous-growing plant, 6 ft. in height, with large, heart-shaped foliage, and innumerable racemes of white flowers. Very useful for the wild garden, shrubbery borders, or for isolated positions on the lawns, etc. 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

P. Sacchalinese. 10 ft. With tall, stout stems, slightly drooping foliage, flowers white, in axillary clusters. A remarkable plant, of quite a sub-tropical appearance, very useful for margins of waters, shrubbery borders. 25 cents; \$2.25 per dozen.

POTENTILLA — Cinquefoil.

A very interesting class of perfectly hardy border or rock plants; their habit is dwarf and slightly trailing; they produce an abundance of single, double, or semi-double flowers, which are of a splendid velvety texture; the colors are most brilliant and effective, varying from the richest shades of yellow to the deepest crimson. The leaves somewhat resemble those of the strawberry.

We offer the following-named varieties, which are very distinct, and should be cultivated in every garden where a brilliant hardy perennial will be appreciated.

P. tridentata. 6 ins. June. This bears a profusion of pure white flowers in clusters. Handsome foliage. Excellent on dry banks. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.



HYBRID POTENTILLAS.

DOUBLE HYBRID POTENTILLAS.

25 CENTS EACH.

Belzebuth. Blackish purple. A free grower.

Jupiter. Vivid crimson, striped and suffused with yellow.

Les Vesuve. Bright red, edge of petals flushed with yellow; very double.

Louis Van Houtte. Very deep crimson. Splendid.

Lutea. Rich yellow, and effective.

Mars. Chestnut red, deep colored; free variety.

M. Rouillard. Soft, velvety scarlet, shaded and edged with amber.

Phœbus. Bright yellow. A large, fine flower.

Perfection Plena. Deep crimson, shaded citron yellow.

Star of the North. Bright red, flushed yellow.

Purpurea Plena. Rich, dark scarlet; large flower; dwarf habit.

Grandiflora. Splendid; large scarlet flower.

Variabilis. Light scarlet-orange.

Versicolor. A very pretty variety, flaked and blotched like a carnation.

Vesuvius. Fiery red, suffused with yellow.

Wm. Rollison. Mahogany, suffused with orange. A free and very attractive variety.

PRIMULA — Primrose.

This beautiful family unfortunately embraces many varieties which do not thrive in our climate. As a matter of fact, our summer heat and severe winters are not favorable to a single variety of the primrose family and it is rare to find them really at home in the border, or even in the rockery.

P. officinalis hybrida. *Polyanthus* or *Cowslip.* These vary in color, ranging from crimson to deep yellow and pure white. They are more at home in a frame. 30 cents.

P. Sieboldii or *cortusoides.* It is needless to say one word in praise of this primrose; it is a favorite with all. It has proved hardy in light elevated soil, and is one of the most effective for spring bedding we possess. They can also be easily grown in pots in a cool greenhouse or conservatory, and as a cold frame plant nothing could be finer. The colors are most delicate, while the flowers are very tenacious when cut. The colors have a wide range, from pure white to crimson, yellow, purple, etc. 25 cents.

PULMONARIA — Lungwort.

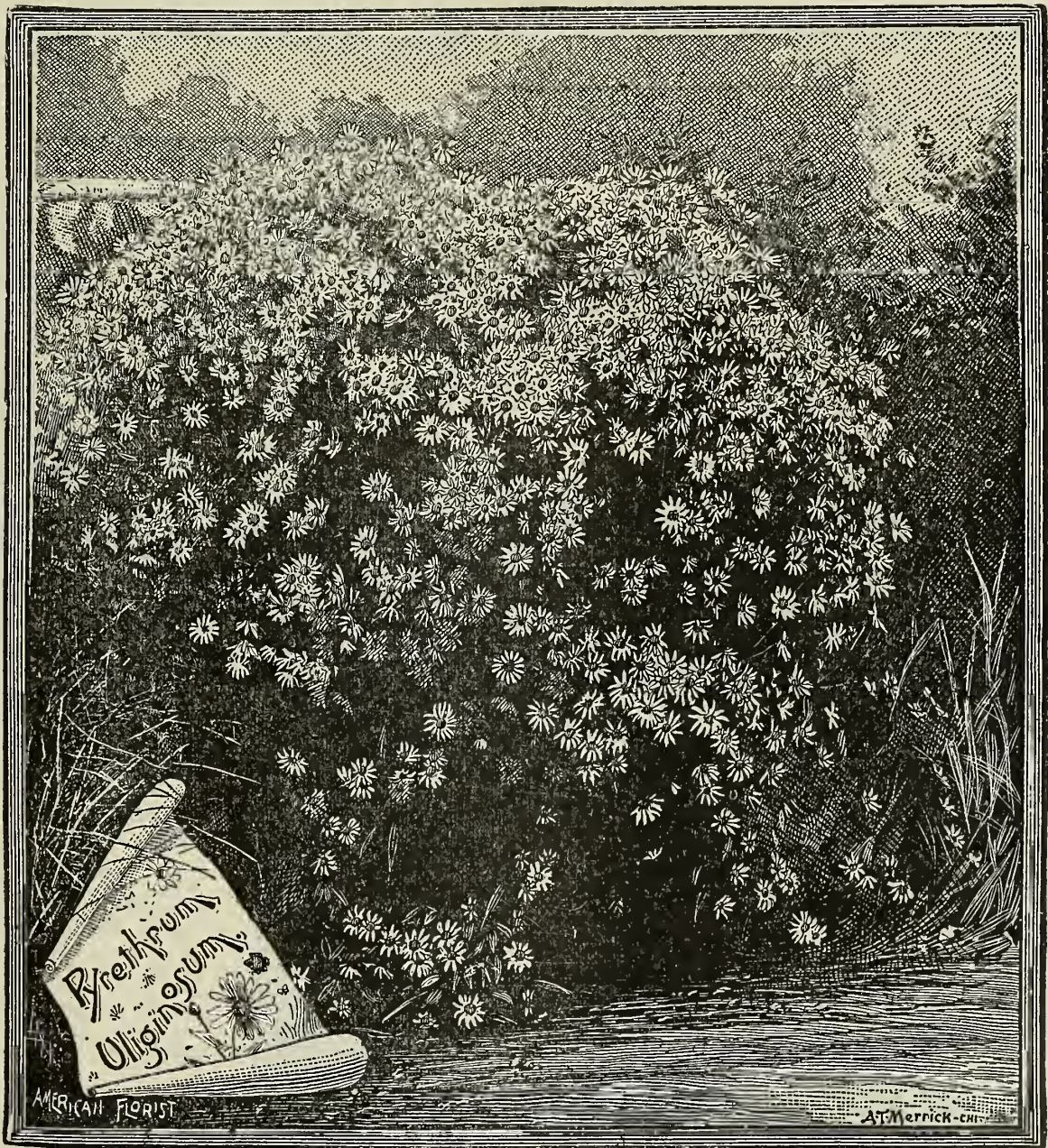
Plants which thrive in any ordinary soil, and are useful and ornamental in any position.

P. officinalis. 1 ft. May. Pinkish flowers, changing to blue, with dark, handsomely spotted foliage. - cents.

PYRETHRUM — Feverfew.

P. Tchihatchevii. *Russian Daisy.* 9 ins. A handsome dwarf species, forming a dense tuft, thriving well on dry soil, or in any location. The flowers are numerous, with a yellowish disc, and pure white petals borne through mid-summer. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

P. uliginosum. 4 to 5 ft. September and October. This is considered by many the finest composite autumn-flowering plant we have. It grows strongly to 5 ft., bearing innumerable large, single white flowers, with yellow centers resembling, but much larger than, daisies, which are especially adapted to cutting pur-



PYRETHRUM ULIGINOSUM.

poses. Altogether it is a magnificent plant, and a fit companion to *Helenium Autumnale*, which flowers at the same time. 20 cents.

DOUBLE PYRETHRUMS.

This charming group of plants has only existed for a few years, consequently 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 simply varieties of the old *Pyrethrum roseum*. The group taken as a whole must be considered as the most useful for general decoration that we have; 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 purposes of cut bloom, whilst their fern-like foliage is extremely handsome, particularly during the spring months. They are amongst the most useful hardy flowers we have, thriving in almost any soil or situation, being true perennials, and when once established lasting in condition for many years without replanting.

These plants are so evidently destined to become universally popular and sought for that we have added to our stock very largely, and can offer them in quantities. Our selection, 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen. Purchasers' selection, 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

Album Plenum. White, double.
Beauty of Laeken. Velvety red.
Aurore. Sulphur and white, yellow center.
Bonamie. Sulphur.
Boule de Neige. White-tinted rose.
Capt. Boyton. Crimson scarlet.
Capt. Nares. Bright crimson.
Carneum Plenum. Flesh.
Dr. Livingstone. Flesh.
Henry Murger. Purple.
Xerman Stenger. Mauve.
Imbricatum Plenum. Crimson
Jeanne d'Arc. French white.

La Vestale. White-tinted lilac.
Michael Buckner. Rosy crimson.
Mont Blanc. White, good.
Nancy. Blush white, yellow center.
Nemesis. Red, shaded orange.
Ne plus ultra. Blush white. Extra.
Niveum Plenum. Quilled white.
Penelope. French white, yellow center.
Sambanburgh. Fine white.
Solfaterre. Cream.
Vance. Cream tinted, flesh.
Virgo. Sulphur.
Wilhelm Krumper. Rosy lilac.

RANUNCULUS — Buttercup.

R. acris, fl. pl. *Bachelors' Buttons.* 2 ft. May and June. A fine, showy perennial, with very double, shiny golden-yellow flowers, and lacinated foliage. 20 cents.

R. aconitifolius Plenus. *Fair Maids of France.* One of the best of our hardy perennials. Flowers pure white and exceedingly double, not unlike a miniature double white camellia. It forms a branching bush 2 ft. in height, producing flowers in the wildest profusion which are very useful for cut purposes. It grows freely, preferring a moist, shady situation. 25 cents.

R. speciosus. Immense double golden-yellow flowers, on stems 9 ins. in height. A first-class perennial, and one we can strongly recommend for a cool, moist spot. 25 cents.



SINGLE AND DOUBLE PYRETHRUMS.

RHEUM — Rhubarb.

R. officinale. 6 ft. July. A bold, striking plant, with broad wrinkled leaves, reddish stems, and tall, imposing spikes of greenish flowers. Fine for tropical effect as a single specimen, or in borders. The best of the Rheums. 35 cents.

RHEXIA — Meadow Beauty.

R. Virginica. 9 ins. August. One of the showiest of our native plants. Deep-crimson and pink flowers. 15 cents.

RUDBECKIA — Cone- Flower.

A showy class of strong, easily cultivated plants.

R. laciniata. 6 to 8 ft. Broad, showy heads of lemon-yellow flowers. 20 cents.

R. fulgida. This is decidedly one of the brightest and most showy amongst the hardy plants in cultivation, and of the easiest culture possible. It will thrive in any situation, preferring a sunny exposure. The plant is compact and bushy, producing numerous stems with hundreds of heads of flowers, the rays of the flowers being a dazzling orange yellow, while the disk is of a deep rich, velvety maroon brown, the combination of color which makes it one of the most striking objects in a flower garden. 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

R. Golden Glow. *Novelty.* One of the most distinct and beautiful hardy plants introduced for many years. It forms a round, dense bush, literally covered during the last part of summer with very double vivid yellow flowers on long stems. It is not stiff or formal, but has the loose, picturesque "fluffiness" of Japan chrysanthemums. 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

R. maxima. 6 ft. July and August. One of the most striking late-flowering plants, with broad, glaucous foliage and flowers which measure from 4 to 6 ins. Deep-yellow petals and prominent, deep-purple center.

R. Newmanii. 3 ft. One of the best of our hardy border plants, producing its golden-yellow flowers with jet-black centers in great profusion during the autumn. It is, without a question, one of the finest of all our autumn-flowering plants. 25 cents.



**RUDBECKIA
GOLDEN GLOW.**

SALVIA.

S. pratense. *Meadow Sage.* 2 to 3 ft. Deep-blue flowers in spikes for a long period in mid-summer. 25 cents.

S. var. alba. A handsome white-flowered variety. 25 cents.

SANGUINARIA — Blood-Root.

One of our prettiest native plants, thriving in any location, and an effective spring flower in the garden.

S. Canadensis. 1 ft. April. Flowers pure white, produced in profusion. Should be planted in masses to give the best effect. 10 cents; \$1.00 per dozen.

SANTOLINA.

S. incana. 1 ft. June. An excellent plant for effect of foliage which is glaucous evergreen and fine, small yellow flowers in quantity. 20 cents.

SAPONARIA — Soapwort.

S. ocymoides. 6 ins. May to August. A useful trailing plant, not particular as to location, covered with small, bright pink flowers. Very fine. 25 cents.

SAXAFRAGA — Rock Foil.

A handsome and useful class of plants, the megasea section being the most valuable in this climate. These all have broad, strong, but dwarf foliage, which is almost evergreen in character.

S. cordifolia. 15 ins. April and May. Large, dark, heart-shaped foliage, with clusters of deep-rosy flowers. Very showy. 25 cents.

S. var. purpurea. Rich, deep-purple flowers in large spikes. 35 cents.

S. crassifolia. Bright pink flowers on long stems. 25 cents.

SCABIOSA.

S. Caucasica. 18 ins. July to September. One of the handsomest hardy perennials; its flowers last a long time in water, and their peculiar, soft, lilac-blue shade is charming. It is a vigorous grower, thoroughly hardy, and very free blooming.

We consider this a plant destined to become very popular. 25 cents. See cut on page 152.

SEDUMS.

This dwarf family of succulents include many beautiful and interesting forms which are worthy of cultivation, and which are particularly adapted for edgings, and for clothing bare spots in borders, where their

glaucous foliage and bright flowers invariably rivet the interest. All are creeping in habit, and thrive in dry, sunny spots where other plants will not grow.

S. acre. 4 ins. Handsome light-green foliage and yellow flowers in masses. One of the best. 15 cents; \$1.25 per dozen.

S. aizoon. Broad heads of yellow flowers. 25 cents.

S. album. Showy white flowers. 15 cents.

S. brevifolium. Silvery foliage with white and pink flowers. 20 cents.

S. Marimowiczii. 12 ins. Broad, striking heads of yellow flowers. Very fine. 25 cents.

S. lydium. 3 ins. Fine moss-like foliage with sheets of pink flowers. 15 cents.

S. pulchellum. 6 ins. Tufted fine foliage, assuming bright red and purple tints. Rosy-purple flowers. 20 cents.

S. sexangulare. Yellow flowers. 15 cents.

S. Sieboldii. 6 ins. Japan. A handsome species, with trailing branches, broad, glaucous foliage margined with pink, and in autumn assuming red and purple shades; flowers showy bright pink. One of the best of rock plants. 25 cents.

S. spectabile. *Showy S. C.* 18 ins. Japan. Broad, light-green foliage, and showy, fiat heads of handsome, rose-colored flowers. One of the best plants for foliage or flower effect. Indispensable as a late-blooming plant. 25 cents.

S. Telephium. var. purpureum. *Purple-leaved S. C.* 1 ft. Purple-leaved form, retaining its color throughout the summer. 35 cents.



SCABIOSA CAUCASICA.

S. tectorum. Broad, handsome green rosettes much tinged with purple in autumn and winter. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.

SEMPERVIVUM — Houseleek.

Another interesting dwarf succulent plant of great value for carpeting and edging. They will grow in any poor soil, and all have varying and handsome foliage, besides, in many instances, forming showy flowers.

S. arachnoideum. 6 ins. Tops of the leaves in the rosettes connected by silvery threads. Very effective. 15 cents.

SENECIO — Groundsel.

The plant noted, though requiring protection, cannot well be omitted from our list, especially as it is one of the richest-flowered plants in our entire collection.

S. pulcher. 2 ft. July to September. Broad, bright red flowers on long stems. Showy purple florets with yellow centers. 30 cents.

SIDALCEA — Indian Mallow.

S. candida. 3 ft. June. Abundant pure white flowers, about an inch across. It prefers a moist, loamy soil, is quite hardy; an abundant bloomer. 25 cents.

SILENE — Catchfly.

S. alpestris. 6 ins. July and August. A charming evergreen rock or border plant, forming tufts of dark green foliage, covered with panicles of glistening white flowers, fine for massing. 25 cents.

S. maritima fl. pl. Prostrate tufts of glaucous foliage an inch in height, bearing double flowers as large as the old Double White Pink, easily grown and exceedingly free flowering. 25 cents.

S. Pennsylvania. A pretty American species, growing about 9 ins. high, producing numerous short stems, terminating with clusters of bright pink flowers. It prefers a sunny situation, and can be easily grown in a border or rockwork. 15 cents.

S. shafta. 6 ins. Cushion-like masses of foliage, bearing in the last half of summer showy clusters of deep-purple flowers. 25 cents.

S. Virginica. *Fine Pink.* Showy, crimson-scarlet flowers in gorgeous profusion during the summer. A brilliant plant and most effective. 20 cents.



SPIRÆA FILIPENDULA
FLORE PLENO.

SILPHIUM — Compass Plant.

S. laciniatum. A stately perennial 8 to 9 ft. in height, producing large, soft, yellow flowers, which are supposed to change their position with the sun. 20 cents.

S. perfoliatum. 8 ft. Showy heads of yellow flowers. 25 cents.

SISYRINCHUM — Star-Grass.

S. grandiflorum. *Satin Flower.* 1 ft. Handsome, drooping, bell-shaped, rich purple flowers. Very graceful. 20 cents.

SOLIDAGO — Golden Rod.

A few of these add color and effect to the garden, although the majority are coarse growers.

S. sempervirens. This is the most showy of all species; leaves leathery, shining, often 3 by 12 ins. Flower heads 18 to 24 ins. broad. 15 cents; 10, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00.

S. rigida. Stout and showy. Best Western species. 15 cents.

SPIRÆA — Goat's Beard.

An old and well-known class of hardy plants, to which has been lately added several notably distinct and valuable new varieties, like *palmata elegans*, *palmata alba*, and *astilboïdes*. The entire collection is hardy and grown without difficulty.

S. Aruncus. 4 ft. June. A lovely border perennial, producing long, feathery panicles of innumerable small, white flowers, forming a gigantic plume, very graceful. 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen. See cut on page 154.

S. astilboïdes. June and July. A beautiful Japanese species belonging to the *Aruncus* group, about



SPIRÆA ASTILBOÏDES FLORIBUNDA.

2 ft. high, producing dense plumes of feathery white flowers, distinct from any of this family, and a very beautiful plant, hardy and easily grown. 50 cents.

S. astilboïdes floribunda. *Novelty.* We recommend this herbaceous Spiræa as one of the most valuable either for forcing or out-of-door culture, yet offered. Its habit is compact and graceful, and as a plant for supplying cut blooms of feathery white, which are borne profusely, it cannot be excelled. 50 cents.

S. filipendula flore pleno. Numerous corymbs of double white flowers and pretty fern-like foliage. One of the best, most useful, and showy perennials. 20 cents. See cut on page 152.

Sobata. Venusta. 5 ft. July. Branching, feathery plumes of soft rose color. One of the best of the Spiræas. 15 cents.

S. palmata. 3 ft. June and August. A magnificent plant with heads of vivid crimson flowers, and elegant foliage. One of the best hardy plants. 25 cents.

S. palmata alba. A novelty, highly recommended. It is a pure white variety, similar in habit, adaptabilities, etc., to the old variety. A really beautiful decorative plant. 50 cents.

S. palmata var. elegans. We can speak in the highest terms of this plant, for the combination of flowers and foliage is both unique and in the highest sense decorative. The flowers vary from creamy white to pure white, with a tinge of crimson in the center. They are unexcelled for cutting, and formed in panicles in abundance. 35 cents.

S. ulmaria. 3 ft. Creamy-white flowers. 20 cents.

S. ulmaria fl. pl. Double white form of the above. 25 cents.

S. ulmaria var. variegata. Golden-variegated foliage. A remarkably handsome plant. 25 cents.



SPIRÆA ARUNCUS.

STOCKESIA.

S. cyanea. 1 ft. A first-class, autumn-flowering perennial, bearing a profusion of lavender-blue flowers, 2 to 3 ins. across. It succeeds best in light, warm soils, and is a little tender. 25 cents.

SYMPHYTUM — Comfrey.

S. officinale argenteum variegatum. A showy plant, and easily grown. Foliage broad and ornamental margined with yellow. 30 cents.

THALICTRUM — Meadow Rue.

T. anemonoides. 1 ft. June. Foliage distinct and fern-like; flowers pure white, in loose spikes. 20 cents.

STACHYS — Woundwort.

S. lanata. 2 ft. July. Soft, silvery foliage with spikes of purple flowers. Quite showy and useful for edging. 25 cents.

STATICE — Sea Lavender.

A group not as well known as they should be. The minute flowers are produced in broad heads 18 to 20 ins. across which are adapted for cutting, as they keep long after being dried, and are very showy.

S. latifolia. 1 to 2 ft. July. Bright blue flowers in immense heads. 25 cents.

S. maritima. 2 ft. July. Rose. 25 cents.

STELLARIA — Stitchwort.

S. graminea aurea. Dense, matlike form with small white flowers in May. Golden-yellow foliage. Good for carpeting dry spots. 25 cents.

STIPA — Feather Grass.

S. pinnata. 20 ins. In light, well-drained soil its showy plumes are produced with great effect, and when cut are unequalled for decoration. 25 cents.

T. purpureus. Deeply cut foliage; purple stems and broad heads of white flowers. 20 cents.

THERMOPSIS.

T. Caroliniana. 5 ft. June and July. A showy, tall-growing plant, with clover-like foliage and long spikes of bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers in midsummer. Choice for the rear of the border in ordinary soils. 25 cents.

THYMUS—Thyme.

Well-drained soil or dry banks.

T. micans. 4 ins. Evergreen-tufted foliage and light-purple flowers. 20 cents.

T. serpyllum aureum. 8 ins. Variegated golden and green evergreen foliage most showy and fragrant. 20 cents.

T. var. argenteus. Variegated with silver, making a lovely little plant. 20 cents.

TIARELLA—Mitrewort.

T. cordifolia. A plant of great beauty, both in leaf and flower. Perfectly hardy, rapidly increased, and flourishing in almost any soil and position. The flowers are small, of a creamy white, and star shaped, the buds delicately tinged with pink, and in great profusion. 20 cents.

TRADESCANTIA—Spiderwort.

A showy and highly decorative group of border plants, forming erect bushes 18 ins. in height, producing numerous terminal umbels of large flowers, which are produced in great profusion the whole of the summer.

T. virginica. 2½ ft. All summer. Violet-purple flowers. 20 cents.

T. var. alba. Pure white flowers. Very fine. 25 cents.

T. var. cœrulea. Bright blue flowers. 25 cents.

T. var. Coccinea. Bright red flowers. 25 cents.

TRILLIUM—Wood Lily.

There are many varieties of this species, of which *T. grandiflorum* is by far the finest. We can offer *cernuum*, *erectum*, *erectum album*, *erythrocarpum nivale*, *recurvatum* when wanted.

T. grandiflorum. 9 ins. May. Large white flowers which are very handsome. Can be domesticated in any garden, and is worthy of culture everywhere. 15 cents; \$1.00 per dozen. See cut on page 156.

TRIFOLIUM—Clover.

T. pannonicum. 2 ft. An Hungarian form with showy, creamy-yellow flowers; most attractive. 25 cents.

T. rubens. 18 ins. Abundant heads of vivid carmine flowers. 25 cents.

TROLLIUS. Globe Flower.

No garden should be without these, as they are among the very best of perennials, and ornamental to the last degree. All are quite hardy, dwarf in habit, and constant bloomers.

T. Europæus. June. One of the best border perennials, large globular flowers, varying from creamy white to orange. They grow in almost any soil or situation. 25 cents.

T. Loddigesii. Numerous stems of large, globular, golden-yellow flowers. 25 cents.

T. Thos. S. Ware. A novelty commended as one of the best introductions. Flowers a striking orange color. Habit robust. 75 cents.

TUNICA.

T. saxifraga. 6 ins. June to August. A good rock plant, with quantities of small rosy-white flowers and delicate foliage. Fine for edging. 25 cents.

UNIOLA—Spike Grass.

A handsome native grass growing 3 to 4 ft., forming large clumps, with graceful drooping panicles, valuable for effect and for cutting. 25 cents.



TIARELLA CORDIFOLIA.

UVULARIA — Bellwort.

U. grandiflora. April. Pale-yellow, bell-shaped flowers; grows in shade. 15 cents; \$1.00 per dozen.

VALERIANA — Valerian.

V. officinalis. 4 ft. June. Large trusses of light-lavender flowers, fragrant and showy foliage. 20 cents.



TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM.

VERNONIA — Ironweed.

V. Nova Borascensis. 5 ft. Tall and vigorous growth, and good in back of borders. Intense purple flowers in large heads. 20 cents.

VERONICA — Speedwell.

A splendid family of hardy plants, and all handsome, especially *V. subsessilis*.

V. amethystina. 12 ins. June. One of the best. Flowers amethyst blue, on short spikes. 25 cents.

V. gentianoides. 12 ins. May. Pale blue with azure foliage, glossy and broad. 25 cents.

V. gentianoides fol. var. A pretty variegated form of the above. 35 cents.

V. incana. 12 ins. August. Deep-blue flowers, grayish foliage. Good for edging. 20 cents.

V. Longifolia var. subsessilis. 2 ft. August. 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 4 to 5 ins. in circumference, of a deep, rich blue. It is perfectly hardy, and can be recommended. 30 cents.

V. officinalis. *Speedwell*. A spreading, trailing plant with bright foliage and dense racemes of showy blue flowers. This plant grows so easily and blooms so continuously that it cannot be too strongly recommended. Fine for cutting. 15 cents; 10, \$1.00.

V. repens. Very dwarf, and flowers white and showy. 20 cents.

V. rupestris. 4 ins. May. Creeping habit, and one of the best we have for carpeting rockeries or bare places. Flowers showy blue, in dense spikes. An excellent plant. 20 cents.

V. spicata. 2 to 3 ft. June to August. Long spikes of small blue flowers. Flowering habit constant. One of the best. 20 cents.

V. spicata alba. A showy white form of the above. 25 cents.

V. Virginica. 5 ft. August. Tall growing, with large and noticeably distinct spikes of white flowers. 20 cents.

VINCA — Myrtle.

All of a creeping habit, with evergreen foliage and bright flowers. All the varieties are finely adapted to covering bare spots where grass will not grow, and *V. minor* is more generally used than any other plant, growing in very shady places.

V. minor. June and August. Green foliage, strong grower, flowers blue. 10 cents; 50 cents per dozen; \$5.00 per hundred.

V. minor var. alba. A form of the above, with pure white flowers, and a most useful and attractive plant. 15 cents.

V. minor fl. pl. Double blue flowers. 25 cents.

V. minor rosea plena. A rare form, with double, rose-colored flowers. 25 cents.

V. var. aurea. Very brilliantly variegated with gold and green. 20 cents.



VERONICA SPICATA.

VINCETOXICUM JAPONICUM.

A new herbaceous plant from Japan. The foliage is light green, and it does not exceed 3 to 4 ft. in height. The flowers are white and waxy, and freely borne in panicles on the long stems, being produced all summer. These flowers hold all insects which attempt to suck their nectar. 30 cents.

VIOLA — Violets.

Many of the hardy forms of this dwarf species are easily grown in the border and ought to be more generally cultivated.

V. cornuta. 9 ins. April to August. Dark purple. 20 cents.

V. cornuta alba. Large, white-flowered variety and constant bloomer. Useful as a border plant. 25 cents.

V. cucullata. 8 ins. Dark-blue flowers, freely produced on long stems. 15 cents.

V. var. alba. A very fine white form, blooming in spring. 20 cents.

V. var. variegata. Flowers striped with white. 20 cents.

V. pedata. *Bird's Foot Violet*. June. Large lilac flowers and pretty foliage. 15 cents.

V. pedata bicolor. The showiest of the hardy violets. Upper petals dark, rich purple, with blue lower petals. The flowers equal a pansy in effect. 25 cents.

V. pubescens. A downy-leaved, yellow-flowered variety. 15 cents.

V. var. Hardy Russian. This is an especially hardy variety, and stands our winters with no protection, except a few leaves about the plants. It is a very free bloomer in its habit. The flowers are large, double, and deliciously fragrant. They are of a very deep shade of blue, and one or two petals in each are dotted with red. The plant remains in bloom for several weeks. This with *V. Wellsiana*, the single sort, makes two most desirable hardy violets for general outdoor culture. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen. See cut on page 158.

V. var. Wellsiana. An excellent single form. The flowers are very large, often attaining to an inch in diameter, and are of the best form, deliciously scented, and of a deep, rich purple color; the footstalks are long and wiry, supporting the flowers well above the close, compact foliage; it is extremely hardy, the first to flower in the autumn, and holds out to the last of spring. 25 cents.

Yucca. See *Evergreen Shrubs*.

HARDY ORCHIDS.

In this list will be found the showiest and best of the Orchids of the United States; and for beauty and peculiar structure, no other order of plants can surpass them. The *Cypripediums*, when planted in masses, give gorgeous colors and marking, which must be seen to be appreciated.

All require moisture in summer with leaf mold and sand, and with a few exceptions, partial shade and moisture.

Arethusa bulbosa. Bright rose-purple flowers. 25 cents.

Calopogon pulchellus. *Grass Pink*. Fragrant, distinct pink flowers. 15 cents.

Calypso borealis. Rosy-purple sepals and white tip. 15 cents.

Cypripedium acaule. Bright pink flowers. Very showy. 25 cents.

Cypripedium arietinum. Brown-variegated flowers. 35 cents.

Cypripedium candidum. Small, pure white flowers. 25 cents.

Cypripedium parviflorum. Bright yellow flowers. 25 cents.

Cypripedium pubescens. Large, showy yellow flowers. Fine. 25 cents.

Cypripedium spectabile. *Moccasin Flower*. A most charming plant, easily grown. Clusters of elegant white and pink flowers. 50 cents.

All of the *Cypripediums* like moisture and shade.

Goodyera pubescens. *Rattlesnake Plantain*. Pure white flowers on long stems. Foliage curiously marked with white. 15 cents.

Habenaria ciliaris. Fine spikes of vivid yellow, fringed flowers. Will grow in moist spot, full sun. 25 cents.

H. fimbriata. Tall spikes of lilac-purple fringed flowers. 25 cents.

Pogonia ophioglossoides. Large, fragrant, and elegant flowers, bright purple and fringed with white. 15 cents.



HARDY RUSSIAN VIOLET.

D. Madame Sayencunse. Peculiar shade of blue, with hyacinth-shaped spikes of flowers. A splendid sort.

D. Madame Schwartz. Rich lilac, edged pale blue, white center; good spike; distinct.

D. Mrs. Miller. Cobalt blue, center of petals suffused with rose; large semi-double flowers.

D. Mrs. Jas. Helme. Soft, silvery blue, faintly shaded towards the base with rose; long, slender spike.

D. Mrs. Roper. Most lovely, pure, light, cobalt-blue and mauve-white bee; fine large flower and good spike; very distinct.

D. Rannunculiflorum. Rosy lilac, edges of petals broadly margined with cobalt blue; flowers very double, densely placed on long, branching spikes; distinct.

All of the above varieties, except where noted. 35 cents each.

NAMED HYBRID DELPHINIUMS— Larkspur.

The following are among the finest and best of the named Delphiniums. They are most showy and beautiful, the spikes ranging from 12 to 24 ins. in length.

D. Alopecuroides. Rich blue, veined bronzy red; perfect habit.

D. Azneum. Large flowers of azure blue; splendid effect.

D. Bella Donna. The most beautiful sky blue, habit dwarf; in flower the whole summer; very useful for planting in lines, borders, etc.

D. Conspicua. Fine bright blue, white and orange eye; free flowering.

D. Diomedes. Outer petals of a beautiful, soft azure blue, center clear mauve; fine spike.

D. Grandiflorum. Branching spikes of deep-blue flowers; large, fine habit.

D. Formosum. Rich, dark blue, tinged with purple, white eye. 20 cents.

D. Herman Stenger. Fine double flowers, of clear violet mauve with a metallic hue, outer petals of a very rich blue.

D. Le Mastodont. Immense flowers, brilliant, intense blue, with heavy spike. Very effective.

D. Madame Richalet. Bright blue, suffused with rosy violet, white center. Very handsome.

Summer Flowering Bulbs and Roots.

DWARF FRENCH CANNAS.

Austria and Italia. The most remarkable and distinct Cannas ever offered. Both have immense flowers, fully 6 ins. across, and produce the most gorgeous effects in bedding-out planting. They have no equal.

ITALIA. This is a bright orange scarlet with a broad golden-yellow border. These are borne on stems fully



16 ins. long, well above the foliage, which is massive, resembling the banana leaf. The flowers are produced all summer. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

AUSTRIA. In habit like the above and remarkable for its sturdy, rank growth, forming massive clumps 6 to 7 ft. high, covered from the ground up with large, deep-green Musa-like foliage. Plants set out early in the season will before midsummer form clumps with 20 to 30 strong stems, each stem surmounted by tall spikes of golden-yellow flowers standing upright like immense lilies. It blooms continuously. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

The following are the very best of all the bewildering number of new Cannas offered, and are selected for their distinct qualities:—

Admiral Avellan. The best of the dark-leaved section. The flowers are a rich orange scarlet and salmon, but the habit and foliage of the plant are quite unique, and give it its especial value as a bedding plant. 15 cents.

Alphonse Bouvier. This is the grandest of all Cannas for outdoor bedding. It is a very luxuriant grower, in good ground, with good cultivation, growing 6 to 7 ft. high. It begins to bloom very early and is one continuous mass of crimson flowers in immense clusters the entire season. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

Alsace. The nearest approach to a pure white Canna. A wonderfully free bloomer and a fine, erect grower. The flowers at first opening are a light sulphur yellow, changing to creamy white. A grand variety for contrasting with darker colored sorts. 25 cents.

Beaute, Poitevine. A preeminently first-class crimson-flowered sort, standing among the first for bedding. It blooms continuously and has few if any rivals for its all around good qualities. 25 cents.

Charles Henderson. A splendid compact dwarf grower, throwing up erect, compact heads of bloom of large size; the individual flowers are among the very largest. Color bright crimson; center of the flower marked with golden pencilings; this is one of the very handsomest varieties. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

Eldorado. The grandest of all the yellow Cannas and the nearest approach to a pure golden yellow to date. Spikes of bloom very compact. Petals broad, forming fine open flowers that do not fade. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

Flamingo. One of the finest solid crimson varieties yet introduced, with large flowers over 4 ins. in diameter, heavy in texture, and of the most refined reflexed form so much sought after, and which is found in very few varieties. They cluster around the stem in an even manner, giving the truss the grace and finish of a hyacinth spike. Its habit is perfect, strong, and compact, growing about 3 ft. high. 20 cents.

Florence Vaughan. Conceded by all who have seen it to be the finest yellow-spotted Canna. Flowers very



TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

large, of the most perfect form, with broad, overlapping petals, nicely rounded at the ends. Color brilliant yellow, spotted with bright red. A strong robust grower, and flowers very freely. 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen.

Papa Canna. A grand addition to our list of red-flowering Cannas, and one that M. Crozy claims is his finest variety to date. Very free flowering, producing a mass of bloom in immense-sized spikes. Color pure red; a sturdy dwarf grower. 15 cents.

Queen Charlotte. A splendid gilt-edged variety, and by many considered the finest of the class. The flowers, which are very large, with broad, rounded petals slightly recurved, are borne in immense heads, well above the foliage, and are most striking in color; a bright orange scarlet, deeply edged with bright canary yellow. The plant is of dwarf habit. 15 cents.

Souvenir Antoine Crozy. A magnificent gilt-edged variety. The flowers are very large, with well-rounded petals, which are of the most intense scarlet crimson, bordered with a broad band or rich golden yellow; trusses very large and erect, carrying an immense number of large flowers. Nearly every flower stalk branches, producing two perfect spikes. Very free bloomer. 15 cents.

TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS.

It is quite impossible to overestimate the worth of this interesting family, which in the hands of a few painstaking hybridists have been brought to the highest possible state of perfection. They can be used in

such a variety of ways that every one should grow them, both for greenhouse decoration and for the open garden. In the ground where they can have plenty of moisture and a little shade from the noonday sun, they make a gorgeous display, excelling the most vivid geraniums, and, unlike the latter, withstanding heavy rains. The tubers must be lifted after a killing frost, the earth cleaned from them, and they can then be stored for the winter in boxes or bags like gladioli. Their form and color is so varied that one never tires of examining them. Some of the small, comparatively round single flowers are possessed of a grace and symmetry peculiarly their own, while the bold flowers of the larger forms are most striking, and the majestic blooms of the double varieties completely baffle description. In color they range from pure white to deep, rich crimson. For show plants in private conservatories this begonia is peculiarly adapted, and no other plant can rival it in respect to gracefulness and brilliancy. Some varieties form under good culture, specimens 3 ft. across and 3 ft. high. We offer good tubers from the finest strain of erect large-flowered varieties, with dwarf habit, comprising all colors, — red, scarlet, white, yellow, pink, etc. 10 cents; \$1.00 per dozen.

DOUBLE VARIETIES. In colors. 30 cents; \$3.00 per dozen.

GLADIOLI.

We offer as fine a quality of unnamed Gladioli as can be found in the country. The bulbs are large and fine; and can be depended upon for the best results.

Scarlet and crimson colors mixed. 25 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

White, yellow, striped, and variegated. 40 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Choice mixed. 30 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Lemoine's Butterfly Gladioli. Very beautiful varieties. 40 cents per dozen.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

This grand tropical plant, known as Elephant's Ear, makes fine effects in summer bedding, the leaves frequently measuring 3 by 4 ft. Largest tubers, 30 cents; \$3.00 per dozen.
Next size. 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

TIGRIDIAS—Shell Flower.

Grand for summer effect, the flowers being very large and exquisitely spotted. They flower for a long period.

Conchiflora. Yellow.

Grandiflora. Bright crimson.

Grandiflora alba. Ivory white, yellow center. 5 cents; 40 cents per dozen.

TUBEROSES.

Double Pearl. 5 cents; 25 cents per dozen.

Albino. Single. 10 cents; 75 cents per dozen.

MONTBRETIAS.

Splendid summer-flowering plants and among the best for garden display and cutting.

Crocsmiaeflora. Brilliant orange red with yellow. 5 cents.

Elegans. Yellow and orange. Very showy. 5 cents.

Etoile de Feu. Deep orange and crimson. 5 cents; 50 cents a dozen.

Hardy Ferns.

- Adiantum pedatum.** *Maiden-hair Fern.* 18 ins. Handsomely cut fronds, with long, clean, ebony-black stems. One of the finest. 15 cents.
- Aspidium acrostichoides.** *Christmas Fern.* 15 ins. Long, spear shaped, brightest glossy-green evergreen fronds. Splendid. 15 cents.
- A. aculeatum var. Braunii.** 2 ft. Elegant habit. Fronds pear-shaped, very finely cut and handsomely clothed with hairs throughout. 30 cents.
- A. cristatum var. Clintonianum.** 4 ft. Symmetrical habit, very long and broad fronds. 25 cents.
- A. Goldianum.** 4 ft. Broadly ovate, deeply cut, fronds of a charming shade of green. One of the choicest. 25 cents.
- A. marginale.** 2 ft. Long, oval fronds of a charming deep green. Evergreen. 20 cents.
- Asplenium angustifolium.** *Narrow-leaved Spleenwort.* 2 ft. Long, narrow fronds of darkest green. 20 cents.
- A. ebenium.** *Ebony Fern.* 12 ins. Long, narrow, upright fronds with black midribs. 15 cents.
- A. filix-fœmina.** *Lady Fern.* 3 ft. Long, delicate fronds. An elegant species. 20 cents.
- A. Trichomanes.** *Common Spleenwort.* 1 ft. Long and very narrow, delicate, simply cut fronds, with glossy-brown midribs. 15 cents.
- Camptosorus rhizophyllus.** *Walking-leaf Fern.* 9 ins. Odd lance-like foliage, with drooping points which take root and form new plants, thus giving it its name. 15 cents.
- Cheilanthes gracillima.** *Lace Fern.* 8 ins. An elegant species, with small fronds, minutely cut, and clothed with pale brown, wool-like hairs beneath; light green above. Distinct. 20 cents.
- Cryptogramme acrostichoides.** *Rock-brake.* 8 ins. Long, minutely divided fronds. 25 cents.
- Cystopteris bulbifera.** *Bladder Fern.* 3 ft. Long, deeply cut fronds of light green. 15 cents.
- Dicksonia punctilobula.** *Gossamer Fern.* 2 ft.

- Long, broad, deeply cut, light-green foliage. 20 cents.
- Lygodium palmatum.** *Climbing or Hartford Fern.* 3 ft. Broad foliage, with a twining stem. Rare and interesting. 25 cents.
- Onclea sensibilis.** *Sensitive Fern.* 18 ins. Broad, triangular, light-green fronds on long stems. 20 cents.
- O. Struthiopteris.** *Ostrich Fern.* 5 ft. A magnificent hardy fern, with beautifully cut fronds of a rich green, and the whole plant of elegant habit. 30 cents.
- Osmundia regalis.** *Royal Fern.* 3 ft. One of the most graceful of ferns. Pale-green fronds, which unfold in the most beautiful manner in early spring. Forms a broad clump of graceful effect. 25 cents.
- O. cinnamomea.** *Cinnamon Fern.* 5 ft. Handsomely divided fronds, densely clothed with wool, when young. 25 cents.
- Pellaea densa.** *Cliff-brake.* 1 ft. Delicately cut fronds, often with the margin of the leaflets recurved. 25 cents.
- Phegopteris Dryopteris.** *Oak Fern.* 1 ft. Triangular, deeply cut fronds of light green. Very graceful. 15 cents.
- Polypodium incanum.** 1 ft. Thickly covered with grayish scales giving a glaucous effect. 35 cents.
- Scolopendrium vulgare.** *Hart's Tongue Fern.* 1 ft. Choice and distinct, with strap-like leaves in a dense tuft, giving a distinct effect. 35 cents.
- Woodsia ilvensis.** 6 ins. Forms a charming tuft of numerous finely cut fronds about 6 ins. long and 2 ins. broad. 15 cents.
- W. obtusa.** 1 ft. Broad, deeply cut fronds in dense tufts. 15 cents.
- Woodwardia angustifolia.** *Chain Fern.* 18 ins. Long, divided fronds. Forms a neat clump. 20 cents.

AQUATIC PLANTS.

	Each.	Doz.
Brasenia peltata. Water Shield . . .	\$.15	\$1.00
Limnanthemum lacunosum. Floating Heart . . .	.15	1.00
Lobelia Dortmanni. Water Lobelia . .	.15	1.00
Nelumbium luteum. Sacred Bean . .	.30	2.00
Nuphar advena. Common Yellow Lily	.30	1.00
Nymphaea odorata. White Water Lily	.25	1.00
Nymphaea odorata var. minor. Small Water Lily . . . . .	.25	1.25

	Each.	Doz.
Nymphaea tuberosa. Tuber-bearing Lily	\$.25	\$2.00
Orontium aquaticum. Golden Club . .	.20	1.25
Pontederia cordata. Pickerel Weed . .	.30	1.25
Sparganium simplex. Bur-Reed . . .	.20	1.00
Utricularia vulgaris. Yellow Bladderwort . . . . .	.15	1.00

BOG PLANTS.

The following are the most valuable kinds for colonizing in wet places and margins of ponds and brooks.

	Each.	Doz.
Acorus Calamus. Sweet Flag	\$.20	\$1.00
Calla palustris. Water Arum . . . . .	.20	1.00
Caltha palustris. Marsh Marigold . .	.20	1.00
Darlingtonia Californica. California Pitcher Plant . . . . .	.35	3.00
Drosera filiformis. Thread-leaved Sundew . . . . .	.15	1.00
Drosera longifolia. Oblong-leaved Sundew . . . . .	.15	1.00
Drosera rotundifolia. Round-leaved Sundew . . . . .	.15	1.00
Elodes Virginica. Marsh St. John's-Wort . . . . .	.15	.50
Juncus effusus. Common Rush . . . . .	.15	1.00

	Each.	Doz.
Menyanthes trifoliata. Buckbean . . .	\$.15	\$1.00
Sagittaria variabilis. Arrow-head . .	.15	1.00
Sarracenia Drummondii. . . . . .	.25	2.00
Sarracenia flava. Trumpet-leaf . . . .	.25	2.00
Sarracenia Psittacina. Parrot-beaked P.	.25	2.00
Sarracenia purpurea. Huntsman's Cap	.20	1.00
Sarracenia rubra. Red fl. T. . . . .	.25	2.00
Sarracenia variolalis. Spotted T. . .	.25	2.00
Scirpus atrovirens. Marsh Sedge . . .	.20	1.00
Symplocarpus foetidus. Skunk Cabbage . . . . .	.30	1.00
Typha latifolia. Cat-tail25	1.00
Vaccinium macrocarpon. American Cranberry15	1.00

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