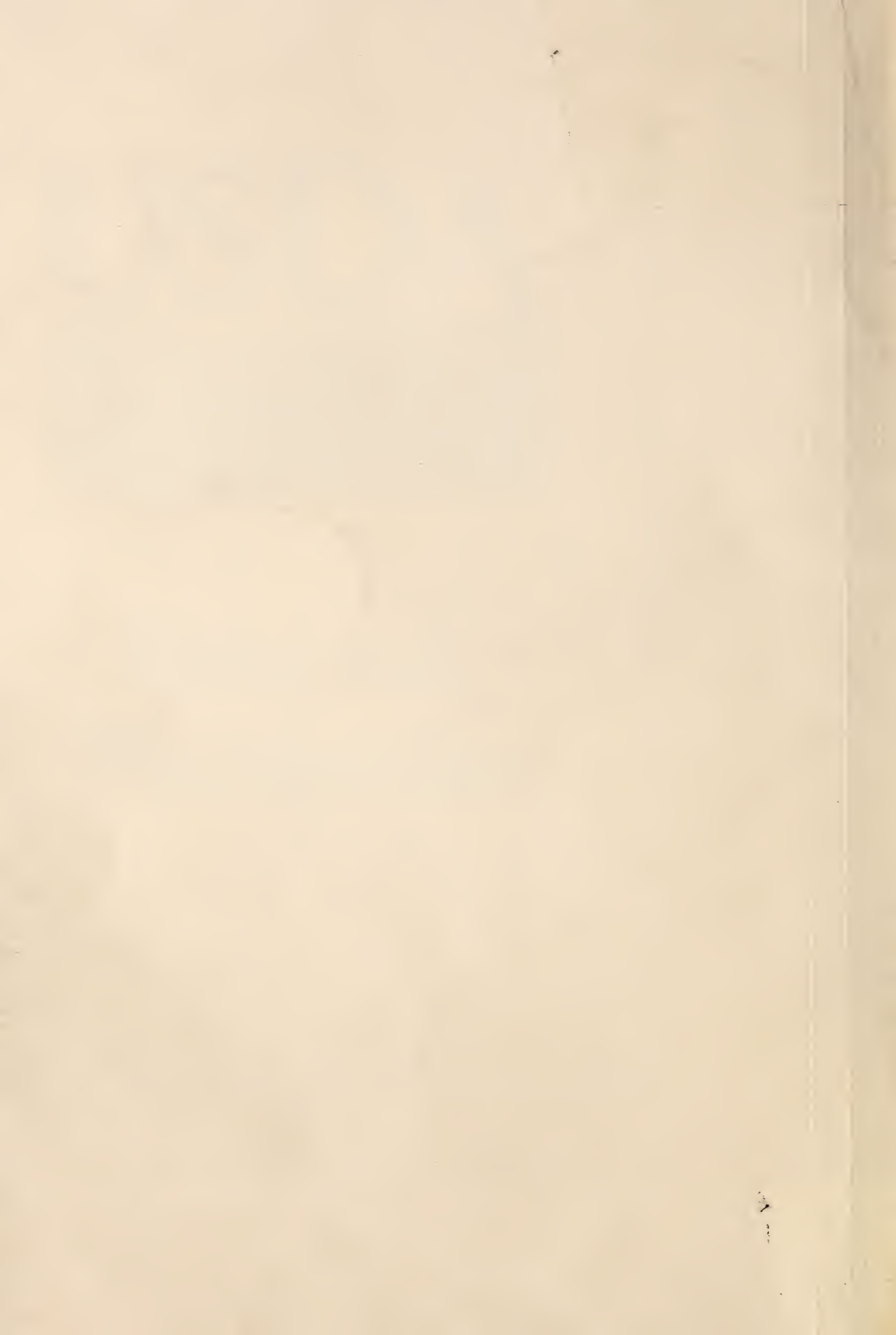


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C. M. Hobbs & Sons

BRIDGEPORT NURSERIES

Bridgeport - - Indiana



A block of Norway Maples in our Nursery. Note the smooth, straight stems and well branched heads.



A few rows of Arbor Vitae Pyramidalis showing how symmetrical and uniform they grow.



INTRODUCTORY

The location of our state puts us in the center of a splendid market. Within a run of 12 hours we can put our products into the hands of millions of consumers. Our many railroad and interurban lines give us unequalled facilities for distribution.

For almost a half century, the growing of trees, plants, and fruits has been our business. We have given to the business our very best efforts. During these years among the trees and fruits we have gathered much valuable information that is especially valuable to the beginner; this information is for the asking to our patrons. We are glad to assist you in any way we can.

We keep our methods of propagation and cultivation up to date, using only those methods that produce the best results; and with our thoroughly drained and fertilized soils we are able to produce as vigorous, well matured and healthy stock as can be found anywhere.

Our stock is not only well grown, but carefully dug, handled and packed. We take every possible care to have varieties true to name, as we fully realize the importance of this to the planter. We do not claim infallibility, but take every precaution to reduce mistakes to the minimum. No tree or plant ever goes out of our hands knowingly mislabeled.

It has been our purpose to deal honestly and fairly with our customers. This is not only right, but our experience has proven it to be good policy, as our business has steadily grown until our trade now extends over the entire country. We are doing business with many people that we did business with a quarter of a century ago.

It is not our object to grow or offer cheap stock, such as is often palmed off on the public. Within the last few years the cost of production has increased rapidly and in many cases it has fully doubled. The market price of stock in many instances is equalled by the cost of production, owing to the rapid advance in the price of labor and materials; therefore when quality of products is considered, our prices will be found as low as those of any first-class nursery.

A Century in the Nursery Business

In the year 1812, Dr. Benjamin Albertson, William Hobbs, Nathan Trueblood, and a few other families of Friends, or Quakers, removed from North Carolina to Indiana, locating near Salem, Washington County, forming the community known as Blue River Friends.

Dr. Albertson had a fondness for trees and plants, and so cultivated a small nursery. His son Oliver inherited his father's tastes in this particular, and in time acquired a wide knowledge of varieties of cultivated trees and plants, their habits, etc. Later, Oliver began growing trees for commercial purposes, and for many years carried on the largest nursery business in the state near Salem, Indiana.

In 1875, Oliver Albertson moved to Bridgeport, Indiana, intending to do a small nursery business here, and retain an interest also in the Washington County Nursery. C. M. Hobbs, afterwards Mr. Albertson's son-in-law, took charge of the Bridgeport plant. After the death of Oliver Albertson, in 1879, his son, Emery Albertson, and C. M. Hobbs formed a partnership for the management of the Bridgeport Nursery. From small beginnings they built up a large business, their sales reaching all over the United States.

The first of July, 1907, Mr. Emery Albertson retired from the business, which was then continued by C. M., Oliver A., Harry W., and Fred R. Hobbs, under the firm name of C. M. Hobbs & Sons.

Location

Six miles from the west corporation line of Indianapolis, on Washington Street, or the Old National Road, which is now a concrete road, Pennsylvania Railroad, Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Line— Stop 10, or Bridgeport, Nursery.

We have both Bell and Independent Phones in our office. Free service over Bell phone from Indianapolis or any point in Marion County.

Visitors

You are always welcome and we will be pleased to meet you and show you through our plant, comprising more than 300 acres.

Shipping Facilities

Pennsylvania railroad making connection with all lines out of Indianapolis.

We are very fortunate to be located on the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction system which insures us twenty-four hour delivery to most points in Indiana.

Shipping Instructions

ORDERS. All orders are accepted subject to the following terms and conditions. Write plainly and give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipment.

FORWARDING. Shipments will be forwarded exactly as directed; but where without instructions, we will use our best judgment and forward by shortest and safest route. We recommend that all herbaceous and strawberry plants be shipped by express.

CLAIMS. For damage while in transit or otherwise must be made within five days after the arrival of the consignment.

SHIPPING SEASON. Opens about March 1st in the spring and September 15th in the fall.

INSPECTION and FUMIGATION. Our stock is regularly inspected and certificate will be sent with each shipment. Stock will be fumigated when requested or when the state laws require it.

PACKING. All goods are carefully packed, thus avoiding risk, if delayed in transit. We do not charge for packing.

Terms

CASH WITH ORDER. Except to persons who satisfy us as to their financial responsibility, accounts are due when bills are rendered, and prompt payments are expected.

PRICES given in this catalog are for the goods F. O. B. Bridgeport, Indiana. No charge for packing.

STOCK SELECTED by customers at the nurseries will be charged for according to the value of the trees or plants chosen.

QUANTITY. Lots of 5, 50, and 500 trees or plants of the same grade and variety will be furnished at the 10, 100, and 1,000 rates respectively.

Guarantees

In growing and furnishing all nursery stock, we use the greatest care to have it true to name, and will replace any that may prove untrue, free of charge, or refund purchase price. We shall not be liable for more than the purchase price. Every purchase from us is made on these terms.

GUARANTEE and CLAIMS. All goods are guaranteed true to name, up to grade, full count, and in good condition when delivered. Claims must be made within five days after delivery to customer's delivery point to receive consideration.

We do not guarantee stock to grow, or results in any way. There are so many causes for failure over which we have no control that we can assume no responsibility after stock is delivered in good order. Poor soil, unfavorable weather, ignorant or careless culture—all contribute to failure and all beyond our control.

A catalog as extensive as this, must of necessity offer some plants of difficult culture, and when these are ordered, we presume the people ordering them have the knowledge needed for their culture. Successful results require knowledge, enthusiasm and perseverance, and these we can not supply, but we shall be glad to make selections from the hardier class of plants for the people who wish them.

Address All Communications to

C. M. HOBBS & SONS

Bridgeport

(Marion County)

Indiana



Ornamental Department

A great many people are beginning to realize that by expending a little time and study they can have well-kept and attractive grounds, adding to the beauty and comfort of the home and increasing the value of the property. If the grounds surrounding the house are extensive, beautiful effects can be produced by planting shade trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers according to some pre-arranged plan. If the grounds are small, a few shrubs, such as the Altheas, Hydrangeas, Spireas, etc., can be made very effective at a small cost and give great comfort and satisfaction not only to yourself, but your neighbors. Real estate owners who have vacant property to sell are beginning to plant fine trees and shrubs, knowing that they can secure a larger percentage on their investment when the ground is sold, as purchasers will pay more for a fine looking lot than one given over to unsightly surroundings. We would also emphasize that fact that you should **buy none but the best**. Few people realize the importance of getting started right. A little thought will convince you that it is not the quantity but the quality that counts. Buy none but the best stock, properly grown by reliable nurserymen, who have given their best thought to the careful propagation of the best varieties. We have a large stock of all kinds of shade trees, ornamental shrubs, etc., that has been selected with the greatest care and attention, both as to variety and quality.

Arrangement of the Grounds

A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Do not make the mistake of planting at random all over the grounds. Trees and the larger shrubs may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house. In laying out the grounds, make as few walks as possible. Upright shrubs, roses and flowers should be planted in clumps, each kind by itself, and avoid making the lawn look like a checker-board. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants pruned annually. Mass the trees and beds on the boundaries so as to leave a broad space for the lawn, and where there is a pretty view leave an opening. Where there is an unsightly object, conceal it by planting trees or climbing vines. Do not plant large trees near the house, except enough on the sunny side for shade.

Groups of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark or foliage, and groups of flowering trees and shrubs are highly effective and should be more generally planted.

Vines should be planted near to and allowed to climb upon and about the house, or trained on posts, trellises, arbors or stakes placed in suitable locations on the lawn.

How to Care for and Plant Trees

On arrival, the trees should at once be unpacked, and if the plants cannot be promptly planted, they should be "heeled-in". Dig a trench of sufficient width and depth to accommodate the roots without bending them. In this trench set the trees close together, cover the roots with soil, mounding it up along the line of the trench, so that it will turn off the water in case of heavy rains. This is of special importance where trees must remain heeled-in any length of time.

DIGGING THE HOLE. This should be dug at least one foot wider all around than the spread of the roots of the tree to be set, and in good soil should be from 15 to 24 inches in depth, unless for a very large specimen, when it should be proportionately deeper. In case the soil is not good, a much larger hole should be excavated and filled with good soil. Should the planting space be in a clayey soil, the bottom of the hole should be loosened up; if possible, dig entirely through the clay. If not, dig deep enough to fill in with stone or some loose material that will insure drainage.

KIND OF SOIL. We are frequently asked

what kind of soil to use and with what to enrich it. Just here we would emphasize the fact that too much care cannot be taken with the preparation of the hole for planting. It is absolutely necessary that the tree be given a quantity of good soil if one would attain satisfactory results. The very best soil obtainable is that from an old meadow where the rich top-soil and sod can be stripped and thrown together. It is always advisable, where much planting is done, to have a compost heap prepared the season previous by putting soil and manure in alternate layers, and have the pile turned two or three times. When either of these kinds of soil is not possible, old thoroughly rotted manure can be mixed with the soil for planting.

WHEN SETTING THE TREE, take care that all broken portions of roots are cut off in a clean, careful manner; then set the tree, spreading the roots in a natural position, taking care that the small fibers are not twisted or crowded. Fill in with good, fine soil, which should be worked carefully under the roots so that no spaces remain unfilled. Be careful not to plant too deep. The tree will generally show by the soil-mark on its bark the depth at which it stood in the nursery, and it should not be set more than 2 or 3 inches deeper. As the soil is filled in, it should be carefully trampled until quite firm, and when the hole is filled within an inch or two of the top, the last of the soil should be spread without trampling.

The Care of Trees and Shrubs After Planting

This is especially important for the first few years until they shall have become thoroughly established in their new location. It is really a very simple matter, if thought be given to a few points as to what is essential to provide for the most successful results in planting.

In the first place, a tree or shrub in its younger stages naturally makes its roots near the surface of the ground, and for a time after it is planted every effort should be made to continue the growth of these surface roots until it shall have put forth its deeper permanent feeding-roots, which will search the lower strata of soil for food and moisture. This can be most successfully done by applying a thick mulch of manure 3 to 4 inches deep to the ground, after planting, which will keep the surface soil loose and moist and at an even tem-

perature, not alternately hot in the baking sun of mid-day in summer and quickly frozen in early winter. This mulch also permits the free passage of air and falling moisture into the soil.

In case the appearance of a mulch is undesirable, the planting should be so arranged that low-growing varieties may be planted close together at the front of a group or border to screen the ground in the interior of the bed. Or again, the same ends are accomplished if a sufficient dust-mulch is provided by constant cultivation.

During periods of drought, new plantings, especially of Evergreens, should be thoroughly watered so that the soil is kept constantly moist.

If Evergreens are not protected by the planting of thick masses of deciduous trees and shrubs which would form a windbreak, artificial barriers, as of Evergreen boughs, should be erected in places which will prevent a direct draft from the prevailing inclement wind from blowing through the plants. Most Evergreens are "winter-killed," not so much from actual cold as from the fact that the soil around them is not thoroughly and completely mulched to prevent early freezing and thereby enabling them to absorb moisture until late in the winter, and from their exposure to the drying winds through lack of proper protection. Always remember that thrifty plants, well manured and properly attended to in spring and fall, are less exposed to attacks of insect enemies or fungous diseases than plants which are ill-tended and uncultivated.

New Varieties

We are constantly adding to our list of ornamentals, as well as in other departments. Before placing new varieties on the market, we give them a thorough trial in the nursery, and thus weed out undesirable varieties, offering only the best in each class.

Varieties Not Listed

In every large, well-conducted nursery there are many varieties of extra size, but in too small quantities to list in the catalog; also new varieties which have not been thoroughly tested. If you wish any variety in a special size or variety not listed, write to us for special quotations, and if we have it in stock, we shall be pleased to supply.





No. 1—Mugho Pine. No. 2—Norway Spruce. No. 3—Golden Arbor-Vitae. No. 4—Concolor Fir.
No. 5—Bechtel's Flowering Crab. No. 6—Spirea Van Houttei. No. 7—Crimson Rambler.

Ornamental Shrubs

Until seen, one can not appreciate the effect that can be brought out by properly arranging and grouping the wonderful assortment of foliage, ranging in color from the darkest green and purple to light orange and silver tints. For hedges, and for giving privacy to home grounds, they are indispensable; and if selected with reference to period of blooming, it is possible to have flowers continuously from April to November. No yard is complete without one or more beautiful flowering shrubs. Irregular groups or masses of shrubs arranged against buildings, fence or property lines are much more effective than single specimens. A good arrangement of shrubs provides wide open spaces near the center of the lawn.

Amelanchier

Amelanchier botryapium (Dwarf June Berry).

A. vulgaris (Service Berry). Ornamental, black, sweet fruit.

Amorpha

Amorpha fruticosa (False indigo). Flowers dark bluish-purple in July. Valuable for massing on rocky slopes.

Amygdalus - Almonds

A vigorous, beautiful shrub covered in May with fine blossoms.

A. rosa flore pleno (Pink Flowering Almond).

A. alba pleno (White Flowering Almond).

Aralia

Aralia pentaphylla. A pretty medium sized shrub. Holds leaves until late in fall. Valuable for screen planting. Flowers inconspicuous.

A. spinosa (Hercules Club). A large shrub with stout prickly stems and compound leaves, flowers creamy white in huge panicles sometimes 2 feet long, followed by dark purple berries, giving a tropical appearance to landscape planting. Very good.



Forsythia Fortunei.



Buddleia Veitchii Magnifica - Summer Lilac or Butterfly Bush.

Buddleia - Butterfly Bush Summer Lilac

Buddleia Veitchii Magnifica. A comparatively new plant making an attractive show with reddish-violet flowers and long white leaves. Blooms all the latter part of the summer. Can be planted promiscuously among shrubs or in masses for a background. In severe winters top kills back but comes up quickly next season.

Benzoin - Spice Bush

Fine for border or screen planting. Strong growing dark red berries and foliage. Brown twigs are very attractive in winter.

Berberis - Barberry

Berberis Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). Low compact growing shrub much used for border or hedge planting. Can be trimmed for formal planting. Small flowers in May followed by abundance of berries which turn to deep scarlet in winter. The fine green foliage turns to a brilliant red in autumn. Very attractive.



Both shrubs are the same grade as to height—3 to 4 feet—the one on the right has been grown in the nursery two years longer than the one on the left. When you buy shrubs at cheap prices you may get the height but you do not get the fine, bushy plants. We do not sell one year shrubs.

Calycanthus - Sweet Shrub or Allspice

The old-fashioned sweet shrub with a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; an abundance of chocolate-colored flowers in June and at intervals afterward. Foliage rich dark green.

Caragana

Caragana arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). An upright growing shrub bearing bright yellow flowers in abundance. The bloom is smaller but the shape of a sweet pea blossom. Very hardy and attractive in group planting.

Cephalanthus

Cephalanthus occidentalis (Button Bush). A tall-growing shrub with globe-shaped heads of fragrant white flowers. One of the best for water side planting.

Chionanthus

Chionanthus virginica (White Fringe). A very desirable shrub for its white blossoms which make it seem a cloud of snowy lace against the deep green foliage. A fine shrub for specimen planting.

Clethra

Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). A very valuable shrub for border planting on account of abundance of sweet-scented white flowers. Adapted to wet and shady places.

Colutea

Colutea arborescens (Bladder Senna). A rapid-growing large shrub with light green foliage. Yellow flowers in June followed by showy red pods.



Cornus sibirica - Red Twigged Dogwood.

Cornus - Dogwoods or Osiers

See also under trees page 19.

This group of shrubs is adaptable to use in border and screen plantings. Attractive flowers. Abundance of berries and highly-colored foliage in autumn. The twigs are a bright color in winter time.

Cornus elegantissima variegata (Variegated Dogwood). Fine variegated shrub, leaves broadly margined with white.

C. florida. See page 19.

C. paniculata (Gray Dogwood). A very useful variety for screening purposes. Flowers white, fruit white on bright red stems.

C. sibirica (Red Twiggied Dogwood). With small clusters of white flowers its blue berries and its dark red bark, this is one of the most attractive shrubs.

C. stolonifera var. aurea (Golden-barked Osier). Bright yellow twigs. Makes an attractive combination with red-twigged dogwood.

Corylus

Corylus avellana purpurea (Purple-leaved Filbert). A very conspicuous shrub with bronze purple leaves. Fine either for specimen or massing.

Crataegus - Hawthorn

Crataegus oxyacantha var. coccinea flore pleno (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn). The best of the double varieties. A small ornamental tree. Flowers a bright carmine-red superior to any of its color.

Cydonia - Japan Quince

Cydonia japonica. Brilliant flowering shrub covered with scarlet flowers early in the spring. Good for massing.

Cytisus

Cytisus laburnum (Golden Chain). A small tree bearing long pendant racemes of yellow flowers in June. Very attractive.



Cydonia japonica - Japanese Flowering Quince.

Desmodium - Sweet Pea Shrub

Desmodium pendulifolium (Sweet Pea Shrub). From August to October this shrub is covered with large clusters of rose and purple pea-shaped flowers, flowering at a time when few shrubs are in bloom. Very attractive.

Deutzia

One of the finest of shrubs for abundance of pretty blossoms which cover the plants in early spring. Can be used in borders, mass or specimen planting. Very good.

Deutzia gracilis var. aurea (Golden-leaved Deutzia). Foliage beautiful yellow. Flowers white and showy.

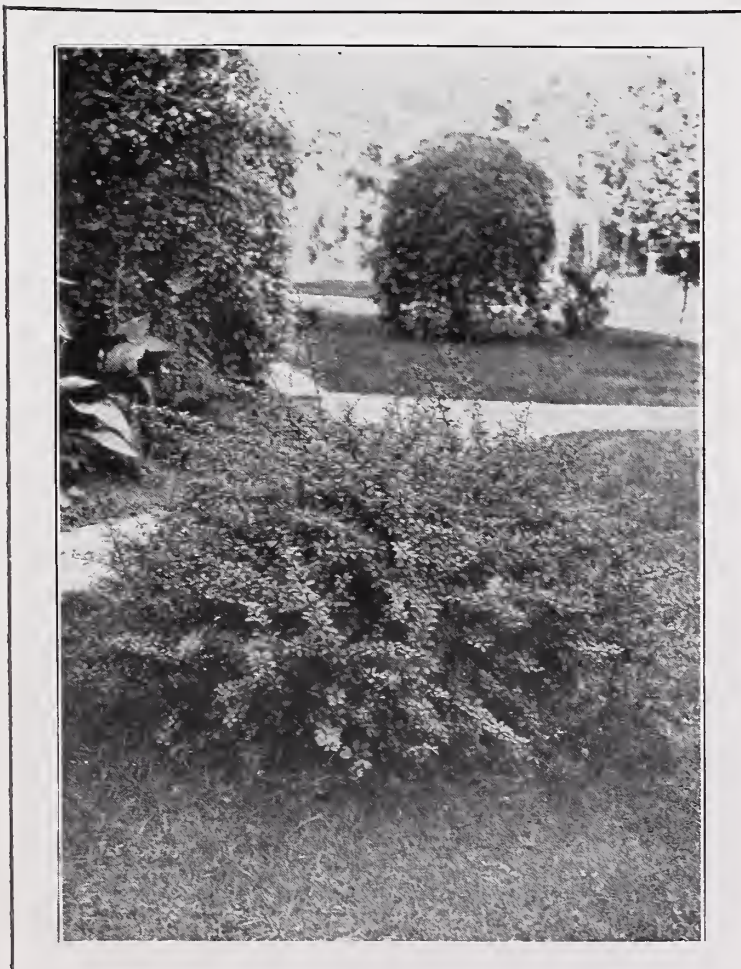
D. crenata flore pleno. Flowers double, white, tinged with rose, blooming in late June. Very hardy.

D. gracilis. Of dwarf habit. Flowers pure white. One of the first to bloom. Fine for edging in front of taller shrubs.

D. Lemoinei. Flowers pure white, shrub medium and free-flowering. Excellent for forcing.

D. Pride of Rochester. Produces large double white flowers tinged with rose. Profuse bloomer. One of the best. Flowers early.

D. scabra (Rough-leaved Deutzia). A tall shrub with bell-shaped flowers of pure white.



Berberis Thunbergii - Japanese Barberry.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.



Lilac.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued.

Diervilla - Weigela

The Weigelas are shrubs of erect habit growing 6 to 8 feet high, but gradually spread and droop as they acquire age. Flowers are large trumpet-shaped, of all shades and colors. Very effective for grouping and borders. Blooms in June and July.

Diervilla amabilis. Rapid grower. Rose-pink flowers.

D. candida. Flowers pure white, produced in June and continue to bloom nearly all summer.

D. Eva Rathke. Erect grower. Flowers a brilliant crimson.

D. floribunda. Medium height, bright crimson flowers. An abundant bloomer, with rich attractive foliage.

D. nana variegata. Of dwarf habit and clearly defined silvery variegated leaves. Flowers rose colored.

D. rosea. Flowers rose colored, blooming in June.

D. Van Houttei. Flowers are a rich shade of carmine and bloom profusely.

Eleagnus

Eleagnus angustifolia (Russian Olive). Leaves handsome, willow-like and a rich silvery white. Flowers are small, golden-yellow and fragrant, followed by yellow fruit.

E. longipes (Japanese Oleaster). A shrub about six feet high, small, fragrant yellowish flowers in May, followed by berries which, when ripe, are a reddish-amber color. Good for eating. One of the most desirable shrubs for the lawn.

Euonymus - Strawberry Tree

Euonymus alatus (Cork-barked Euonymus). Very attractive in autumn when full of bright colored fruit and brilliant crimson foliage. Bark very corky.

E. Americanus (Strawberry Tree). Yellowish or reddish green flowers followed by rough crimson pods that burst, showing bright scarlet seeds.

E. Europæus (Spindle Tree). Erect shrub, vigorous, foliage dark green, bright red in fall, followed by orange-scarlet berries.

Exochorda

Exochorda grandiflora (Pearl Bush). A fine rapid-growing shrub producing starry-white blossoms in May. One of the best.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

One of the earliest shrubs to bloom in spring time. The long branches are covered with golden-yellow flowers before the leaves appear. Foliage dark green and one of the best shrubs for foliage. Grows well in the shade.

Forsythia Fortunei (Fortune's Forsythia). The best of the early flowering shrubs.

F. intermedia. Very hardy. A valuable variety.

F. suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). Resembles the Fortunei but drooping in habit. Fine for covering rocks and objectionable places.

F. viridissima. Very early bloomer. Resembles the Intermedia.

Halesia - Snowdrop Tree

Halesia tetraptera (Silver Bell). A beautiful shrub forming a low wide head profusely covered with a mass of small snowy white flowers. Blooms about middle of May.

Hibiscus - Althea; Rose of Sharon

These tall growing symmetrical shrubs with their varicolored blossoms are most desirable for garden or formal plantings. In bloom from middle of July to September; a time when so few shrubs are in flower. They are used very successfully to make flowering hedges.

Hibiscus Ardens. Violet color, petals quilled. Very large and double.

H. Boule de Feu. Violet-red color; very double. Blooms late.

H. coelestis. Single deep violet-blue.

H. Duchess de Brabant. Reddish-lilac color. Very large and double.

H. elegantissima. Double white and pink. Free bloomer. Very fine.

H. Jean d'Arc. Pure white and double. One of the best.

H. Lady Stanley. Very double white with beautiful blush.

H. rubra flore pleno. Single red.

H. totus albus. Large single pure white.

H. variegated-leaved. Foliage finely marked with light yellow; flowers purple and double.

Hibiscus. Tree form in above varieties.



Weigela rosea.



Hamamelis

Hamamelis virginiana (Witch Hazel). Has a wealth of delicate yellow flowers appearing in late fall. Exceptionally beautiful at the edge of a wood or along woodland paths.

Hydrangea

Hydrangea arborescens (Snowball Hydrangea). Has the appearance of a low-growing snowball with its large clusters of white flowers. Particularly desirable on account of coming into bloom before the *H. paniculata*. Its blooming period is from early June until middle of August. A very desirable shrub.

H. paniculata grandiflora. One of the most popular shrubs in cultivation, blooming at a time when few shrubs are in bloom. Flowers borne in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long; delicate pink changing to brown. Very desirable lawn ornament.

Kerria - Corchorus; Globe Flower

An attractive shrub with slender green branches and showy yellow flowers. It thrives in almost any well-drained soil. Hardy, but benefited by protection from cold winds in severe climates.

Kerria var. flore pleno. Similar to the Japonica but with beautiful double yellow flowers. A fine variety, blooming at intervals from July on.

K. japonica. A slender green-branched shrub covered with single yellow flowers from July to October.



Philadelphus - Mock Orange.

Ligustrum - Privet

Ligustrum amurense (Amoor River Privet). A valuable ornamental shrub for hedges and borders. Very hardy foliage; glossy green, and holds its color almost the entire year. Will stand clipping to any extent.

L. Ibota (Chinese Privet). A native of China and Japan. Foliage long and shining; flowers large, white and fragrant. Valuable for its flowers and foliage.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). The well known variety. Vigorous grower. Deep glossy green leaves; fine for hedges or screening purposes.

L. Regelianum (Regel's Privet). Splendid, dense shrub with spreading branches. A very graceful bush for hedges.

L. vulgaris (English Privet). Foliage narrow. Showy white flowers in June followed by dark fruit.

Lonicera - Bush Honeysuckle

These vigorous tall-growing shrubs are invaluable for screening and massing effect with their dense green foliage and showy red berries appearing in summer and continuing until early fall. They are one of the most desirable shrubs. Fine for tall hedges. Can be kept trimmed.

Lonicera bella albida. White flowers; scarlet fruit.

L. fragrantissima. Foliage remains green until fall. Flowers are fragrant and appear before the leaves.

L. Morrowii. Pure white flowers; bright red fruit. Very dense foliage. One of the best.

L. tatarica var. alba (White Tartarian Honeysuckle). Produces creamy white fragrant flowers in May and June. Forms a high bush.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

L. tatarica var. grandiflora. Produces large, bright red flowers striped with white; blooms in June.

L. tatarica rosea (Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle). Pink flowers that contrast with the foliage. Planted with Grandiflora, the two make a beautiful display.

L. tatarica var. rubra (Red Tartarian Honeysuckle). Blooms early in spring; flowers a beautiful bright red.



California Privet.



Kerria japonica - Globe Flower.



Mahonia - Ashberry

Mahonia aquifolium (Holly-leaved Mahonia). A native shrub; very handsome, with purplish shining prickly leaves and bright yellow flowers in May, followed by bluish berries. Very ornamental.

Philadelphus - Mock Orange or Syringa

This old-fashioned shrub with creamy white flowers borne in clusters is found in many plantings. There are many varieties that offer a wide range of size and blooms. All varieties are strong growers and are suitable for border, screen or specimen planting. We have a few new varieties that are exceptionally fine and you will be highly pleased with them.

Philadelphus Avalanche. A graceful shrub with slender arching branches covered with white flowers. One of the best.

P. coronarius (Garland Syringa). Pure white; very fragrant flowers. One of the first to bloom.

P. coronarius var. aureus (Golden-leaved Syringa). A beautiful shrub with golden-yellow foliage. Keeps its color the entire season. Splendid for grouping with other shrubs in border planting.

P. Gordonianus (Gordon's Syringa). A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. White flowers; fragrant and late.

P. grandiflorus (Large-flowered Syringa). Has large showy flowers, somewhat fragrant. Bark reddish. A rapid grower.

P. Lemoinei (Lemoine's Syringa). A graceful shrub with very rich foliage and large pure white fragrant flowers in June.

P. Mont Blanc. A charming variety; dwarf in habit with very large fragrant flowers produced in great abundance

NEW VARIETIES OF PHILADELPHUS

P. Dame Blanche. Small leaves, erect stems provided with numerous small panicles of semi-double flowers. Creamy white, stamens straw-yellow. Very odoriferous.

P. Manteau d'Hermine. New, double, dwarf grower.

P. Souvenir de Billard. New, single, pure white. Very free bloomer.

P. Virginal. Very vigorous plant, large oval acuminate leaves. Serrate panicles including 5 to 7 large double crested flowers, round petals, pure white, sweet scented. The good habit and the good qualities of flowering ranks the plant as one of the best of its type.

Prunus - Plum

Prunus triloba (Double-flowered Plum). A very desirable addition to the hardy shrubs. Flowers double, delicate pink and thickly set on long slender branches. Blooms in May.



Symphoricarpos racemosus - Snowberry.

Rhamnus

Rhamnus cathartica (Buckthorn). A stiff, twiggy, tall shrub with dark foliage. A profusion of attractive white flowers in June and July, followed by showy dark fruit. Makes a fine hedge or border plant.

Rhodotypos

Rhodotypos kerrioides (White Kerria). Handsome foliage; single white flowers. Blooms late in May, followed by black seeds.

Rhus - Sumac

This variety of shrubs is noted for its brilliant autumn foliage. Flowers yellow in short spikes along branches. Splendid for mass planting.

Rhus Cotinus (Smoke Tree). A valuable ornamental shrub. Has curious fringed or hair-like flowers that cover the whole tree, giving the appearance of smoke or mist. Spreading habit. Requires room to grow.

R. glabra (Smooth Sumac). A shrub 8 feet high with handsome foliage, changing in autumn. Showy spikes of fruit.

R. glabra var. laciniata. A variety of smooth sumac with deeply cut fern-like foliage.

R. typhina (Stag Horn Sumac). Beautiful autumn foliage.

R. typhina laciniata (Cut-leaved Sumac). A showy broad-headed shrub with large, long, deeply cut foliage; light green in color, changing to shades of red and yellow in autumn. The new growth is clothed with a peculiar down, giving an appearance of the growing horn of a deer. The bark below is a rich orange color.



Spirea Anthony Waterer.



Amoor River Privet.

Ribes - Flowering Currants

Ribes aureum (Golden Currant). A native species with beautiful yellow flowers. Very fragrant. Valuable for border planting.

R. Crandalls. Blooms profusely, bright yellow flowers. Fruit of a red black color.

R. Gordonianum (Gordon's Flowering Currant). Very hardy. A profuse bloomer. Flowers a beautiful crimson and yellow. Blooms in May.

Sambucus - Elder

These vigorous tall growing shrubs are adapted for natural landscapes. Showy white flowers and attractive fruit. One of the best shrubs for attracting birds. Fruit black, ripening in August.

Sambucus canadensis (Common Elder).

S. nigra var. aurea (Golden-leaved Elder). The best golden-leaved shrub. A handsome variety with golden yellow foliage.

S. nigra var. laciniata (Cut-leaved Elder). One of the best cut-leaved shrubs. A valuable variety.

Spirea - Meadow Sweet

The spirea is one of the best shrubs grown. Very attractive for garden or shrub border.

Spirea arguta. Of dwarf habit, spreading head, flowers pure white. The best of the very early flowering white varieties. Blooms in May.

S. Anthony Waterer. A fine dwarf spirea with dark crimson flowers.



Rhus Cotinus - Smoke Tree.



Spirea Van Houttei.

S. Billiardii (Billiard's Spirea). Flowers are rose-colored. Blooms nearly all summer.

S. Bumalda. A handsome variety from Japan. Dwarf in habit and vigorous growth. Foliage narrow; flowers rose-colored and borne in great profusion. Blooms a long time.

S. callosa (Fortune's Spirea). Has large panicles of deep rosy blooms. Grows freely and blooms nearly all summer. Excellent.

S. callosa alba. One of the best dwarf white-flowering shrubs. Very symmetrical.

S. Douglasii (Douglas' Spirea). A beautiful variety with spikes of deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

S. opulifolia (Ninebark). One of the most vigorous growers. Foliage light green; flowers white and fragrant, produced in great abundance.

S. opulifolia aurea (Golden-leaved Ninebark). A beautiful variety with golden-yellow tinted foliage and double white flowers in June.

S. prunifolia. Small double white flowers borne close to the branches, making long snow-white garlands. Foliage a dark shining green, changing to autumn tints in the fall. One of the most popular. The true bridal wreath.

S. Reevesiana. Slightly drooping, covered in May with clusters of double white flowers.

S. salicifolia (Willow-leaved Spirea). Long pointed narrow leaves and rose colored flowers in June and July.

S. sorbifolia (Ash-leaf spirea). A vigorous grower with foliage similar to the Mountain Ash and long spikes of beautiful white flowers. Blooms in July.


S. Thunbergii (Thunberg's Spirea). Dwarf in habit and rounded graceful form. Branches slender and drooping. Flowers pure white; foliage narrow and long, turning to orange-scarlet in the fall. Valuable for planting in front of other shrubs.

S. Van Houttei. This is undoubtedly the most charming and beautiful of all the varieties, having pure white flowers in clusters. The branches drooping to the ground. Foliage a rich green. Very profuse in bloom and plants remarkably hardy. An indispensable ornament for lawn or hedges. The variety most commonly planted. Commonly called Bridal Wreath.



Syringa - Chas. X.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued.

Symphoricarpos - Snowberry 

Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry). A slender branched upright growing shrub with small pink flowers, followed by showy pure white berries, which cling to the branches a long time.

S. vulgaris (Coralberry or Indian Currant). Valuable for planting in shady places as the foliage is very persistent. The fruit is a purplish-red and hangs on well into the winter. Flowers small and rose colored.

Syringa - The Lilacs

Besides the common old-fashioned varieties, there are many new ones that should be planted. Below you will find a list of the best ones.

Syringa chinensis syn. *rothomagensis*. Reddish-purple. Blooms in May.

S. chinensis alba syn. *rothomagensis alba*. White flowers in May.

S. Josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). Valued for the lateness of its flowers, which are light violet in color and its dark, shining leaves. Blooms in June.

S. persica (Persian Lilac). Grows 4 to 6 feet high, foliage small, flowers bright purple.

S. persica var. *alba*. Delicate white, fragrant flowers, shaded with purple.

S. persica var. *rubra*. Reddish flowers of great size and very abundant.

S. villosa (Japan Lilac). Flowers light purple in bud, white when open; fragrant. Valuable for its late flowers. Single.

S. vulgaris (Old-fashioned Lilac). Too well known to need description; purple.

S. vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). Flowers white and fragrant.

SYRINGA - NAMED VARIETIES

Are grafted and are far superior to the common Lilac on account of the richness of their coloring and the large size of the panicles of handsome flowers.

S. Abel Carriere. Pale blue; double.

S. Alphonse Lavalle. Flowers bluish-lilac; double.

S. Belle de Nancy. Flowers pink with white center; double.

S. Chas. X. A strong rapid growing variety; large shining leaves. Flowers reddish-purple; single. Fine.

S. Jean Bart. Double claret-rose colored flowers when fully opened.

S. Jean d'Arc. Pure white; double.

S. Madam Abel Chatenay. A very desirable variety with milk-white double flowers. Very compact.

S. Madam Casimir Perier. Double creamy white.

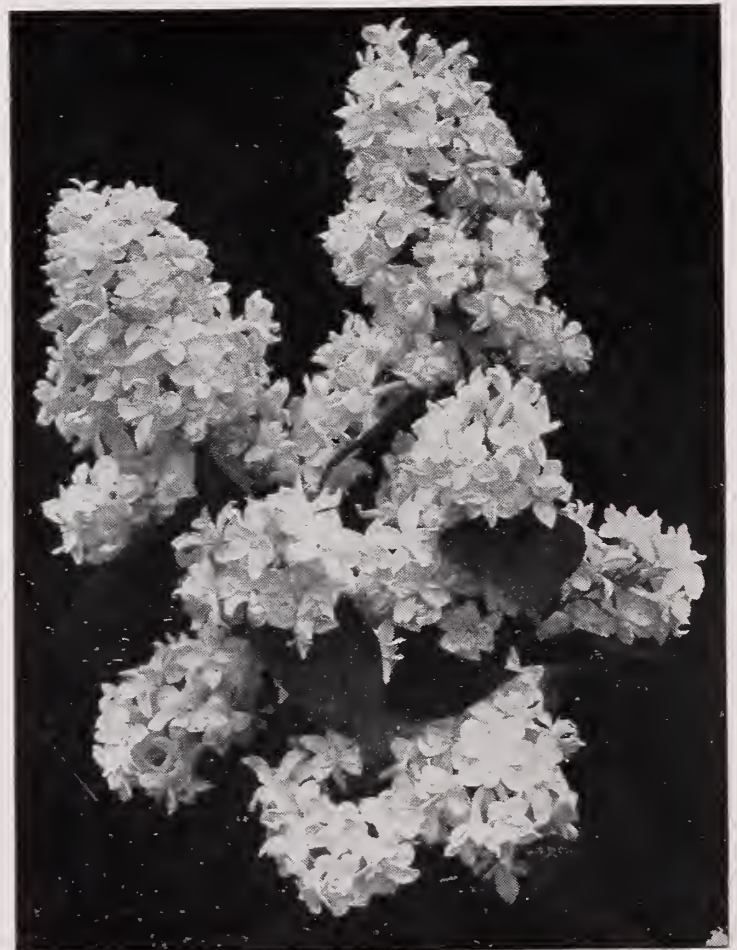
S. Madam Lemoine. Superb white; double; free and showy. One of the finest varieties.

S. Marie Legraye. Large panicles of white flowers. The finest white lilac; single.

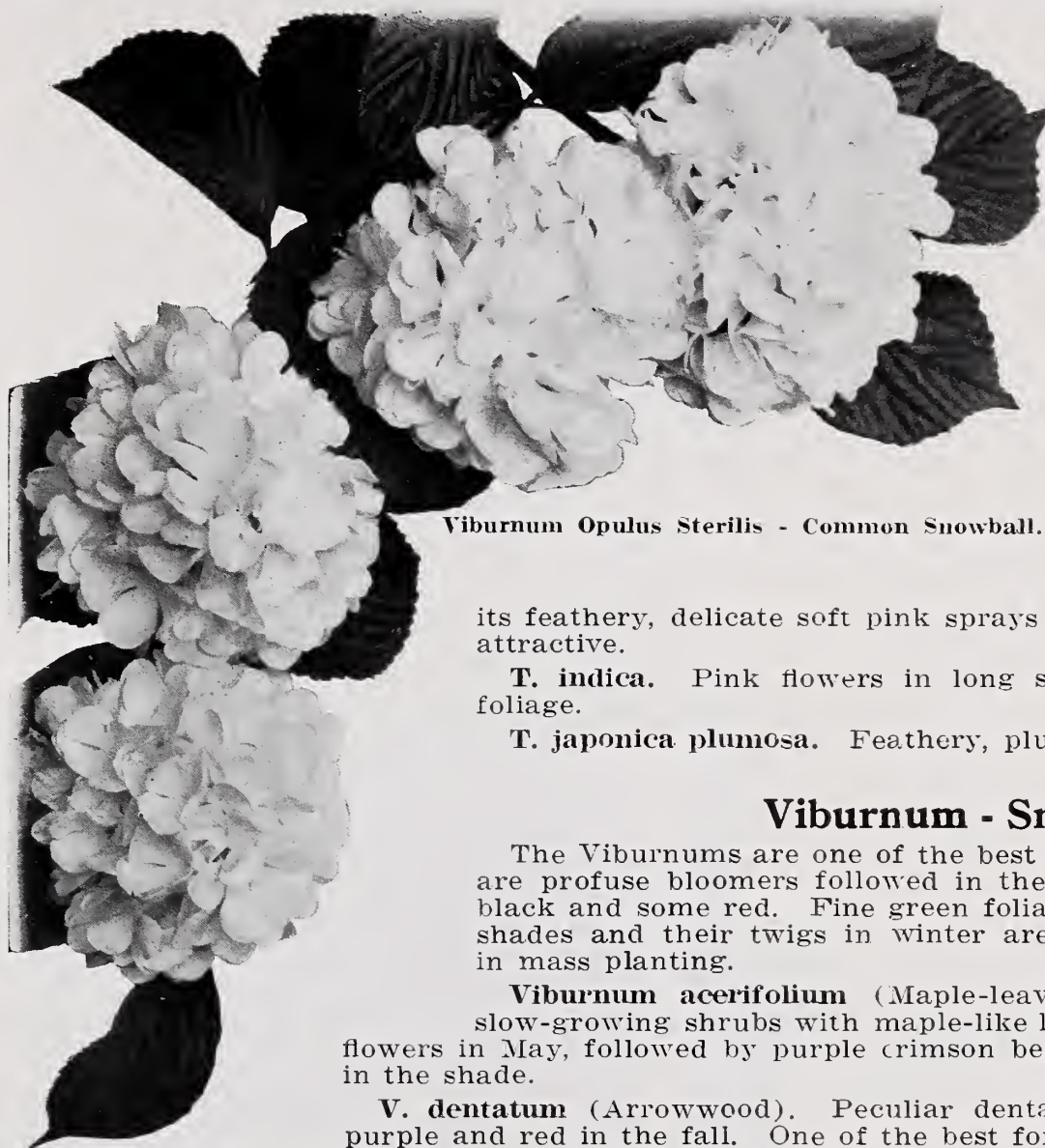
S. Michael Buchner. Very large, erect panicles. Very double, pale lilac.

S. President Grevy. A beautiful blue, individual flower. Very double and very large. The panicle is magnificent. One of the finest.

S. Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. The most distinct and beautiful of the dark varieties. Flowers dark purple, borne in large panicles. Excellent.



Syringa - Madam Lemoine.



Viburnum Opulus Sterilis - Common Snowball.

its feathery, delicate soft pink sprays of blossoms are exceedingly attractive.

T. indica. Pink flowers in long slender racemes; dull green foliage.

T. japonica plumosa. Feathery, plume-like. A little tender.

Tamarix

Tamarix africana. A beautiful shrub with small feathery foliage similar to the juniper. Delicate small pink flowers. Blooms in May.

T. amurensis. Growth is slender and graceful with silvery foliage. Pink flowers are borne on short spikes on the young growth.

T. gallica. Foliage exceedingly fine and feathery branches long and slender. Numerous pink flowers.

T. hispida aestivalis. Blooms when few other shrubs are in bloom and

Viburnum - Snowball

The Viburnums are one of the best all-year-round shrubs. They are profuse bloomers followed in the fall by fruit clusters, some black and some red. Fine green foliage changing to rich autumn shades and their twigs in winter are very pleasing. Very good in mass planting.

Viburnum acerifolium (Maple-leaved Viburnum). A slender slow-growing shrubs with maple-like leaves and flat heads of white flowers in May, followed by purple crimson berries in autumn. Grows well in the shade.

V. dentatum (Arrowwood). Peculiar dentated leaves, turning to rich purple and red in the fall. One of the best for massing flowers. Greenish white. Likes rather moist soil.

V. Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). Large white flowers in clusters. Blooms in May, followed by bright red berries changing to black later. Likes dry places and limestone soil.

V. Lentago (Nannyberry; Sheepberry). Flowers creamy white; fragrant. Light green foliage.

V. Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). This variety has handsome broad foliage of a shining dark green color, changing to rich coppery tints. Flowers are white and very conspicuous. Fruit a brilliant scarlet and hangs in long pendent clusters nearly all winter.

V. Opulus Sterilis (Common Snowball). The old-fashioned snowball with its large globular clusters of snow white flowers in May and June make a very attractive shrub.

V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball). Foliage a handsome olive green. Flowers are larger and purer white than the Common Snowball, borne in dense heads; very ornamental. One of the finest shrubs; moderate in growth and compact in form with its branches at right angles to the main stem.

V. prunifolium. Dark shining foliage; snow white flowers in May and June, followed by dark fruit.

V. tomentosum (Single Japan Snowball). A hardy vigorous and free-blooming variety with pure white flowers in June, succeeded by red berries that later turn black. Has excellent foliage. One of the best.



Viburnum plicatum - Japanese Snowball.



Amygdalus.
(See page 5).



Rhodotypos Kerrioides. (See page 12).



Deutzia Gracilis. (See page 7).



Hydrangea arborescens sterilis—Hills of Snow.
(See page 9).



Acer Platanoides—Norway Maple.



Acer Wieri laciniatum
Wier's Cut-Leaved Weeping Maple.

Deciduous Trees

Acer - The Maples

Acer dasycarpum (White or Silver Maple). A rapid growing tree of large size. Adapts itself to a variety of soils, with the exception of dry ground.

var. *dasycarpum Wieri laciniatum* (Wier's Cut-leaved Weeping Maple). Graceful drooping branches. Especially attractive as a tall-growing lawn specimen.

var. *negundo* (Box Elder or Ash-leaved Maple). Large spreading tree of rapid growth.

var. *platanoides* (Norway Maple). One of the best ornamental trees. Large, handsome, with broad deep green foliage, very compact growth. A valuable tree for parks, lawns or streets. This tree is one of our specialties and no better trees of this variety are produced than here at Bridgeport in Hobbs' nursery.

var. *saccharum* (Sugar or Rock Maple). This is one of the most desirable shade and ornamental trees. It is always erect and neat in appearance, adapting itself to a variety of situations, except boggy ground. A permanent shade tree, taking on vivid tints of autumn color.

var. *Schwedleri* (Purple-leaved Norway Maple). A beautiful variety with very large bronze-red leaves and young shoots of the same color; a vigorous grower and a most effective ornamental tree.

JAPANESE MAPLES

palmatum var. *atropurpureum* (Blood-leaved Japanese Maple). Splendid for individual and group planting.

Aesculus

var. *hippocastanum* (Horse Chestnut). A handsome flowering tree of regular form especially suited for lawn or avenue tree. Flowers white marked with red.

Ailanthus

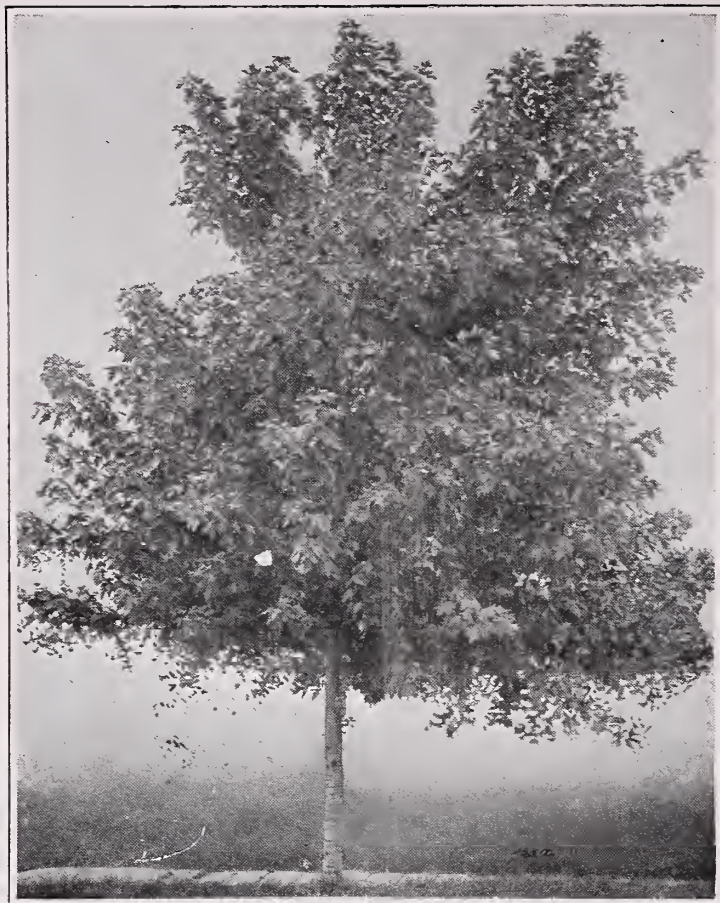
var. *glandulosa* (Chinese Sumac). Tree of Heaven. From Japan. Rapid growing feathery foliage. Free from diseases and insects. One of the most distinct ornamental trees.



Acer saccharum—Rock Maple.



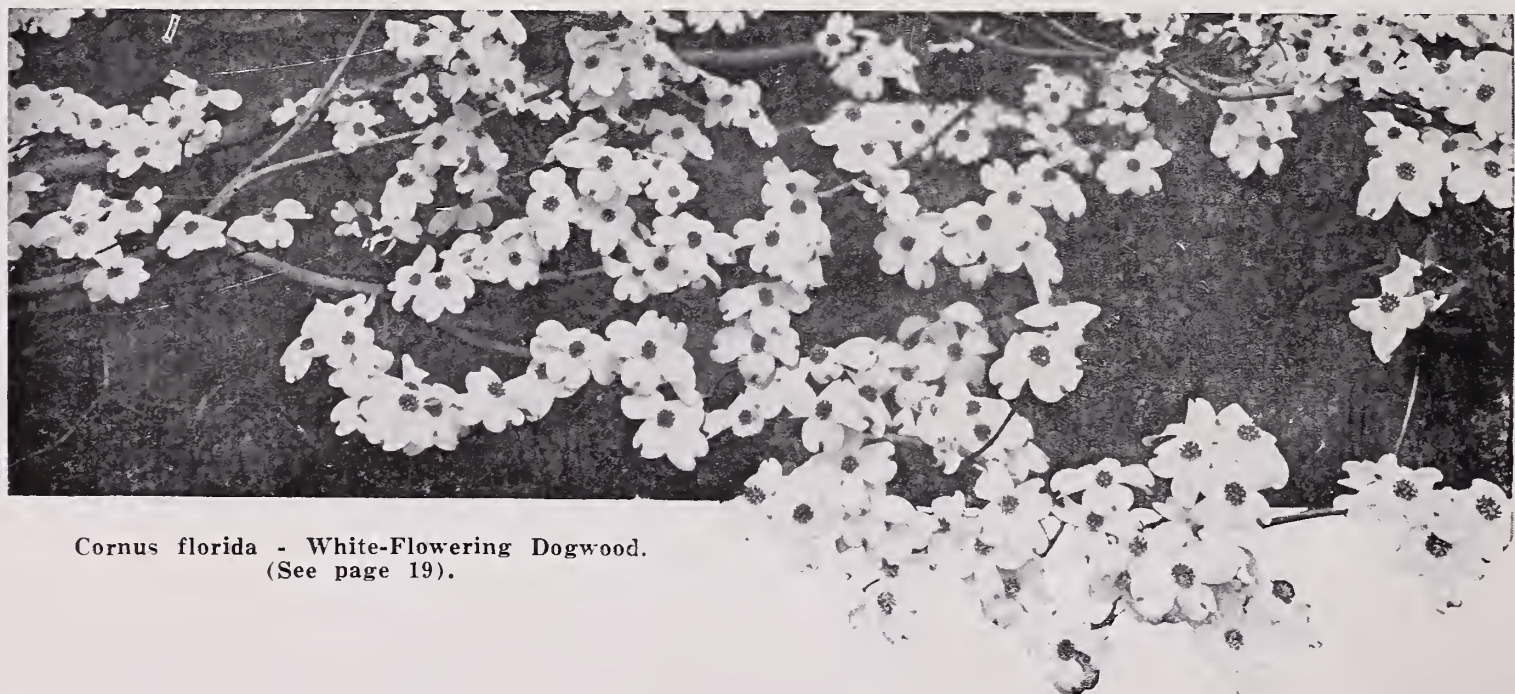
Fraxinus americana - American White Ash. (See page 19).



Acer dasycarpum - Silver Maple. (See page 18)



Liriodendron tulipifera - Tulip Tree. (See page 20).



Cornus florida - White-Flowering Dogwood.
(See page 19).

Betula - The Birches

var. alba (European White Birch). A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches. Very effective when grouped with Evergreens.

var. laciniata pendula (Weeping Cut-leaved White Birch). Undoubtedly one of the most popular of all weeping trees; tall and slender, graceful drooping branches, silvery white bark, delicately cut foliage. A well known favorite of great beauty.

The Catalpas

var. Bungei (Chinese Catalpa). Umbrella-like head only three or four feet high and twice as broad, forming a pretty dome-shaped head of great, soft, leathery leaves. It is very desirable when grafted on stems five to six feet high for border along drive, walk or around a park where you do not desire tall trees.

var. speciosa (Western Catalpa). Very hardy. Rapid grower. White flowers in late spring. Very valuable for poles, posts and railroad ties.

Cercis

(Judas Tree or Red Bud). A medium sized tree with large irregular head. Profusion of reddish-pink blossoms in early spring before foliage appears; one of the finest ornamental trees.



Catalpa Bungei—Chinese Catalpa.



Betula alba laciniata pendula—Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.

Cornus

var. florida (White Flowering Dogwood). Grows from 20 to 25 feet high. Flowers before leaves appear, 3½ inches in diameter. Very durable, lasting two weeks; foliage grayish-green, glossy and handsome, turning to a deep red in the fall. A valuable tree for ornamental planting.

var. rubra (Red or Pink-flowering Dogwood). Same as white flowering, except it has beautiful red or pink flowers.

Fagus - The Beeches

var. sylvatica (European Beech). A compact long-lived tree. Useful for screening out objectionable views, also makes a handsome specimen. Also makes a good hedge.

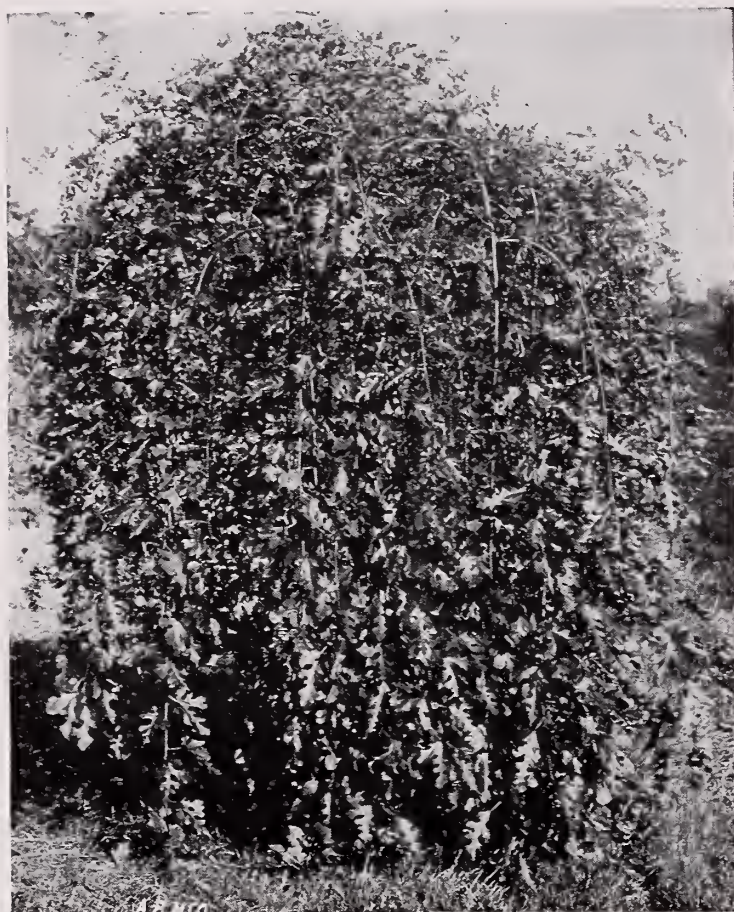
var. Riversii (Rivers' Purple Beech). The best purple-leaved tree for lawn planting. Foliage in spring is a deep purple, changing to crimson in the fall.

Fraxinus - Ash

var. alba (American White Ash). A tall native tree. Very straight, with broad, round head and dense foliage. Almost insect proof. A fine shade or avenue tree.

Koelreuteria

var. paniculata (Japanese Varnish Tree). A hardy round headed tree with large panicles of showy yellow flowers the latter end of July; leaves change in the fall to a fine yellow; grows to 25 to 30 feet high.



Morus alba tatarica pendula—Tea's Weeping Russian Mulberry.

Morus - Mulberry

var. tatarica (Russian Mulberry). A very hardy, rapid growing timber tree. Fruit good size and produced in large quantities.

var. tatarica pendula (Tea's Weeping Mulberry). One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees; forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground; admirably adapted to ornamental lawns. Productive in fruit and beautiful foliage. Wonderfully vigorous and healthy everywhere.

Downing. A new American Mulberry. A beautiful tree for lawn or street. Bears an abundant supply of sweet, refreshing fruit for several weeks.

Platanus - Plane or Buttonwood

var. occidentalis. Our common well known sycamore tree.

var. orientalis (Oriental Sycamore or European Plane). A great tree for street planting, as it grows quickly and endures city environments. Much more desirable than the common American sycamore.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued.

Larix - The Larch

var. europea. A quick growing, conical shaped tree. Leaf buds appear in spring like tiny pink and green blossoms, followed by the soft light green foliage. Plant in well-drained soils.

Liquidambar - Sweet Gum

var. Styraciflua. Always a shape-ly tree of much decorative value, particularly in the autumn, when the large star-shaped leaves are beautifully colored with crimson. Bark very corky. Thrives in moist soil but also does well on high ground.

Liriodendron - Tulip Tree

var. tulipifera. One of the grandest of our native trees. Of tall, pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves, and beautiful tulip-shaped flowers.

Magnolia American Cucumber Tree

var. acuminata. Adaptable to any position where a tall, broad-spreading tree of good size is required. The greenish-yellow flowers are followed by coral-colored seed clusters.



Populus fastigiata—Lombardy Poplar.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued.

Populus - The Poplars

var. deltoides (Carolina Poplar). Pyramidal in form and vigorous in growth. Leaves large. Only recommended where quick shade is desired.

var. fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). Very rapid grower. Hardy. Fine for screening undesirable views.

Prunus - The Plum

Pissardii (Purple-leaved Plum). A handsome, symmetrical small tree of formal appearance, holding the deep, striking purple color of its foliage through the hottest weather.

Pyrus - Flowering Crab Apple

var. Bechteli. Bechtel's double-flowering Crab is one of the most beautiful of the flowering Crabs; tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. Very popular for lawns, as it blooms when quite young.

Quercus - The Oaks

var. alba (White Oak).

var. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). A splendid tree. Leaves changing in the fall to a bright scarlet.

var. palustris (Pin Oak). The choice of the oaks. A magnificent tree for lawn and street planting, with deep green foliage which changes to a rich scarlet and yellow in the fall; a most shapely and beautiful tree.

var. rubra (Red Oak). A beautiful specimen tree for park and street planting.

Salisburia - Ginkgo; Maidenhair

Very hardy and vigorous grower; leaves like a Maidenhair Fern, pale green turning to a rich golden yellow in the fall. A fine tree for lawn or avenue planting if carefully pruned when small.



Quercus palustris—Pin Oak.



Pyrus Bechteli—Bechtel's Flowering Crab.



Tilia Americana—Linden or Basswood.



Salix babylonica—Weeping Willow.

Salix - The Willows

var. babylonica (Weeping Willow). The well-known common weeping willow; makes a large tree with drooping branches. Very fine for planting on the margin of streams and ponds.

var. elegantissima (Thurlow's Weeping Willow). Strong upright, with smaller branches drooping; puts out early and has good foliage through the season; probably the best willow.

var. vitellina (Yellow Barked Willow). Erect in growth. Bark very yellow or golden color.

var. Wisconsin (Wisconsin Willow). A large tree with long, drooping branches, similar to *babylonica*, but much hardier.

Sorbus - European Mountain Ash

var. aucuparia. Hardy tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with clusters of bright berries.

Tilia - Linden or Lime Tree

var. americana (American Linden or Basswood). Grows about 60 feet high, rapid growing, large size, forming a broad round topped head. Leaves broadly oval, dark green above, light green underneath; flowers creamy-white, fragrant. A splendid street or lawn tree.

var. europea (European Linden). A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers; the leaves change in the fall to beautiful tones of yellow and brown.

Taxodium - Deciduous, Bald Cypress

A distinct and handsome tree of slender habit, with soft feathery foliage. The trunk is as straight as an arrow and tapers regularly from base to tip. As stiff and dignified as a church spire.

Ulmus - The Elms

var. americana (American White Elm). A magnificent tree growing 80 to 100 feet high, with gracefully drooping, spreading branches. One of the grandest of our native trees. Makes a beautiful lawn or street tree.

var. pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). This forms one of the most picturesque of the drooping trees; forms a large umbrella-like head, spreading many feet in every direction, rapid grower. Leaves large dark green and glossy.



Ulmus Americana—American Elm.



A Clump of Evergreens of Distinct Varieties.

Coniferous Evergreens

Evergreens are always in favor for landscape work, their different colored foliage making a strong background for the brilliant colors of summer, but it is in the winter, when the Northern landscape is barren of color and foliage, and the beauty of the Southern greatly lessened, that they are most appreciated, the absence of other colors tending to bring out their beauty of form in a most striking manner.

Our Conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. We transplant them several times before allowing them to go out to our customers, insuring a strong fibrous root growth. Trees that have not been several times transplanted and become acclimated to our climate are almost sure to die.

Caution. Do not buy cheap evergreens. Unless they have been treated as above stated you will be disappointed with results.

Do not let the sun or wind strike the roots of Evergreens even for a few minutes: you will kill them if you do. Every Conifer offered in this catalog, unless otherwise stated, is taken from the field with the roots securely closed in a ball of earth and this bound on with a piece of burlap. The roots are never exposed. When you receive the plants, have hole ready, remove burlap (but not dirt), plant immediately, water thoroughly, but do not apply over foliage.

Abies - The Firs

var. balsamea (Balsam Fir). A very erect, regular, pyramidal tree with dull, dark green foliage; rapid growth and very hardy.

var. concolor (White Fir). A very beautiful species with yellow bark on the young branches; leaves green, arranged in double rows; equal in color and beauty to the Colorado Blue Spruce.

var. Nordmanniana. Massive dark green foliage, shiny above; glaucous below. One of the finest of the silver Firs. Every lawn should have it.

var. Veitchii. Resembles the Nordmann's Fir but with a more pronounced silvery tint.

Biota - Chinese Arbor-Vitae

var. aurea nana (Berkman's Golden Arbor-Vitae). A very dwarf, compact plant with golden-yellow foliage, very popular and one of the best evergreens for porch boxes, tubs and vases. Exceedingly fine.

var. orientalis (Chinese Arbor-Vitae). This tree is one of the choicest evergreens for formal effect. When young it is very compact and rather pyramidal in form and as it becomes older assumes the habit of a rather loose-growing Red Cedar. Fine for porch boxes and tubs when young.



Abies concolor—White Fir.



Juniperus hibernica—Irish Juniper

Juniperus - Junipers and Cedars

var. Cannartii (Columnar Tufted Cedar). Of slightly more robust habit than the Red Cedar which it resembles, and of rich deep green color. The tufted arrangement of the twigs produces a delightful play of light and shadow.

var. elegantissima (Lee's Golden Cedar). The new growth is tipped with yellow, changing to a warm bronze-green in winter. Very hardy and useful for planting in exposed locations.

var. excelsa stricta. Of upright columnar habit. Glaucous foliage. Compact grower.

var. glauca (Grey Cedar). Similar to Red Cedar in form and of a soft gray-blue-green color; closely columnar.

var. hibernica (Irish Juniper). Of slender columnar habit with glaucous green foliage. Useful for formal plantings.

var. Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). A graceful, broad, pyramidal evergreen with sweeping fronds of gray-green foliage, making in time a distinctive, beautiful tree.

var. procumbens (Trailing Juniper). One of the most attractive of the low-growing Junipers, with its long trailing branches covered with numerous short branchlets of glaucous green foliage; admirably adapted for rockery planting or edging about foundation of house or corners.

var. Sabina (Savin Juniper). Especially suitable for hillside planting or among rocks; like a prostrate shrub in habit, and useful for all low plantings. The foliage is deep green and unchanging in its color.

JUNIPERUS—Continued.

var. Schottii. A tall pointed column of dark green. Hardy and beautiful.

var. tamariscifolia (Tamarix-leaved Juniper). Its gray-green foliage and prostrate growth are attractive both in summer and winter. Exceedingly good for edging shrub or evergreen borders.

var. virginiana (Red Cedar). A well known native tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage; very attractive in winter when the golden bronze of the young growth contrasts with the dark green of the older.

Picea - The Spruces

var. alba (White Spruce). A tree of medium size and pyramidal form; bark light colored and foliage silvery-gray; very hardy.

var. Engelmannii. Cone shaped. Dull blue foliage. A valuable tree for individual planting.

var. excelsa (Norway Spruce). This tree is a rapid grower, with graceful habit and dark green foliage. It is one of the best conifers to plant for windbreaks.

var. glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). One of the most beautiful and hardy of all the Spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage a rich light bluish-green.

var. polita. Long slender branches growing at awkward angles.

var. pungens (Colorado Spruce). Same as Colorado Blue Spruce, except this variety does not show a pronounced blue.

var. pyramidalis. A quick growing pyramidal tree with dark green needles. Good for screen planting.



Tsuga canadensis—Hemlock Spruce.

Pinus - The Pines

var. austriaca (Austrian Pine). Its growth, even when young, is characteristically stout and sturdy; foliage very dark and massive in effect and when planted in an appropriate location is distinct and unique.

var. Mughus (Mugho Pine). A unique Alpine species, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush. Used for planting on rocky banks, terrace slopes, small lawns and rockeries.

var. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A quick-growing tree particularly suited for screens, wind-breaks or for mass planting.

var. Strobus (White Pine). Tall, stately and most beautiful of all our native Pines; this is also among the quickest-growing, longest-lived and most generally useful. The needles are long, silvery-blue, and plummy in effect; the tree grows naturally into symmetrical specimens and makes a most imposing feature on lawn when grown singly. It is particularly valuable for the formation of fine backgrounds and shelter-belts for large lawns. A valuable timber tree for even the poorest soils.

Retinispora

var. filifera (Thread-branched Retinispora). Of unique and showy habit, always noticeable. The leading shoot grows upright, the branches are nearly horizontal, with long drooping, tasseled ends; pyramidal in outline, bright green.

var. gracilis. A beautiful specimen for formal plantings. Foliage is a dark, rich green.

var. obtusa. The bright green foliage arranged in frond-like filaments presents a rich appearance.

var. pisifera (Pea-fruited Retinispora). Erect branches, pendulous at the tips; foliage feathery, light green, glaucous beneath.

var. plumosa (Green Retinispora). Densely conical, with fern-like leaves of bright green, carried on erect, plummy branches.

var. plumosa aurea (Golden Retinispora). One of the few really golden evergreens. The color of the young growth contrasts strongly with the darker shade of the older foliage. Striking and useful in many ways.



Pinus Austriaca—Austrian Pine.

var. squarrosa veitchii (Silver-tipped Retinispora). The young growth on the tips of the branches is creamy-white, giving the bush a pretty, silver-mottled effect.

Plant Evergreens for winter effect. They retain their foliage and liven up the landscape when other things are dormant.



Evergreen Planting.

We Will Be Glad to Help You Plan Your Plantings.



Colorado Blue Spruce.



Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae.



No. 1, Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae. No. 2, Mugho Pine. No. 3, Colorado Blue Spruce. No. 4, Koster's Blue Spruce. No. 5, American Arbor-Vitae. No. 6, Concolor Fir.

Over Forty Years in One Location—Bridgeport, Indiana. Why?

Taxus - The Yews

var. brevifolia. A dwarf variety with beautiful foliage. Very useful where a low spreading evergreen is wanted.

var. cuspidata (Japanese Yew). Distinctly Japanese in effect; of free growing, open habit, green needles; a tree of highest merit, and of great hardiness, standing our climate in almost any soil or situation.

var. repandens (Spreading English Yew). One of the most attractive low evergreens. Very slow-growing; rich in appearance; almost a black-green. Very hardy.

Thuja - Arbor-Vitae

var. compacta (Compact Arbor-Vitae). A popular tree for low hedges and in front of evergreen beds. Dwarfish.



Globe Shaped Arbor-Vitae.

ARBOR-VITAE—Continued.

var. Douglas golden. A compact conical evergreen. Foliage light yellow.

var. ericoides (Heath-leaved Arbor-Vitae). Dwarf and pyramidal.

var. globosa (Globe Arbor-Vitae). A dense round plant, with pretty light green foliage. Dwarfish.

var. Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arbor-Vitae). This is a distinct, compact hardy tree; dense and conical, with light golden green foliage.

var. occidentalis (American Arbor-Vitae). This variety is especially useful for high hedges and screens as well as for general planting. The habit of growth is pyramidal but not so distinct as the "Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae."

var. pumila. A dwarf evergreen with dark green foliage. Suitable for beds, window boxes and foundation planting.

var. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae). A densely branched variety forming a perfect column; holds its shape without trimming or pruning; hardy; a very ornamental type for many kinds of planting.

var. Vervaencana. A very attractive variety. Green foliage tinted with gold, turning to bronze in winter. A rapid grower and very hardy.

var. Wareana (Siberian Arbor-Vitae). Of dwarf habit and conical outline. Rich, dark green foliage. One of the choicest Arbor-Vitae. Will withstand colder exposures than other sorts.

Tsuga - Hemlock Spruce

One of our best rapid growing native trees which is very hardy and is valuable for hedges, screens and wind-breaks, because of its ability to withstand shearing, which causes it to form a thick heavy growth. As a specimen it forms a graceful, attractive symmetrical tree.



Thuja Balled and Burlapped for Shipment.



Roses

Among all the flowering shrubs that make for beauty, grace and ornamentation, there is none that can compare with the rose. The wide range of color, shape, and size of the blooms and the diversity and character of the foliage give it a wider range for decoration than any other single group of plants. When added to these qualifications are ease of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms, it is not to be wondered at that the rose has been aptly termed the "Queen of Flowers". In nearly all collections of flowering and ornamental shrubs it occupies first place.

Cultural Directions

Roses thrive best in clay loam enriched with well-rotted manure. They should also have an open, airy situation unshaded by trees or buildings wherever possible. A southeastern exposure is an ideal one. To get the best results from Roses, dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches. Soak the beds occasionally with weak manure water. Always plant in solid beds and each class by itself. Hardy roses may be planted in the fall or spring. Dormant plants set in the spring should be planted early, before growth is started. No plant suffers more by being planted late than does the rose.

As roses are raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give that culture to the plant best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of the first importance and it must be made so by thoroughly working into it plenty of old composted stable manure in which leaf mold has been decomposed.

All roses should be cut back closely at the time of planting. For Hybrid Perpetuals remove at least one-half of the previous season's growth annually in the spring. In the everblooming class two-thirds of the previous year's growth. Strong growing varieties require less pruning back than weak ones.

As soon as severe freezing weather sets in the plants should have some protection.

Insects and Diseases. It is very important to keep your plants healthy and vigorous and free from diseases and insects. If troubled with plant lice, spray vigorously, covering thoroughly every part of the foliage with sulpho-tobacco, soap or kerosene emulsion, made by mixing two parts of kerosene with one part of sour milk. Dilute with twenty parts of soft water. Bordeaux Mixture is one of the best preventives from mildew and black spots, which are fungous diseases, usually caused by continuous wet weather. By careful attention the diseases and insects may be kept down and plants will reward you with their beautiful blooms and foliage.



Frau Karl Druschki.

Climbing Roses

American Pillar. Single flowers of a rich rosy pink. A tint of white in the center. Long stamens of a beautiful golden yellow. A rapid grower. One of the best single climbers.

Baltimore Belle. A rapid growing, dark-leaved Prairie Rose; blooms in large clusters of pale blush and white flowers late in the season.

Climbing American Beauty. A seedling from the famous American Beauty Rose, with a strong climbing habit of growth. It has proven hardy and produces an abundance of fragrant rich red bloom.

Crimson Rambler. The best known and most popular of all climbing roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers are borne in clusters of 15 to 25 perfectly shaped blossoms of a rich, glowing crimson; when in full bloom the vine appears to be a perfect mat of rich red flowers; perfectly hardy everywhere.

Dr. Van Fleet. A double flesh-pink climber. Open flowers are four inches in diameter. Fine for cut flowers.

Dorothy Perkins. This is one of the new Rambler types; has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson; flowers are borne in large clusters of 25 to 30 and are a beautiful shell-pink; the individual flower is larger than the Crimson Rambler. A valuable acquisition to the climbing roses.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins). Flowers are large and double. Very thick on the stems. An excellent variety.

Flower of Fairfield. A brilliant-crimson everbloomer. Perfectly hardy with profuse clusters of bloom from early summer until frost.

Hiawatha. A beautiful Rambler with large clusters of small, deep ruby-crimson flowers with white eye. Splendid for training on fences and very showy.

Silver Moon. A beautiful white climbing rose. Flowers very large resembling a white Clematis.

Tausendschoen (Thousand Beauties). An almost thornless climber. Its innumerable soft pink flower clusters, turning to a bright carmine make a grand display during June and July.

Veilchenblau (The Blue Rambler). This splendid Rose has passed the novelty stage and is now accepted as the blue Rose. It produces immense panicles of bloom, reddish-lilac changing to steel-blue, larger than the Crimson Rambler.

White Rambler. Flowers are pure white, very double, remain on vine a long time.

Yellow Rambler. Same as the crimson, excepting flowers are a light yellow, changing to straw-color; very fragrant. Similar to Crimson Rambler in manner of blooming, the flowers being in immense clusters and having the same lasting qualities, remaining in bloom three to four weeks.



Dr. Van Fleet.

Hardy Everblooming Roses

American Beauty. Conceded to be the most grandly beautiful of all Roses in size, form and color. Rich red, passing to crimson, delicately veined and shaded; fragrant.

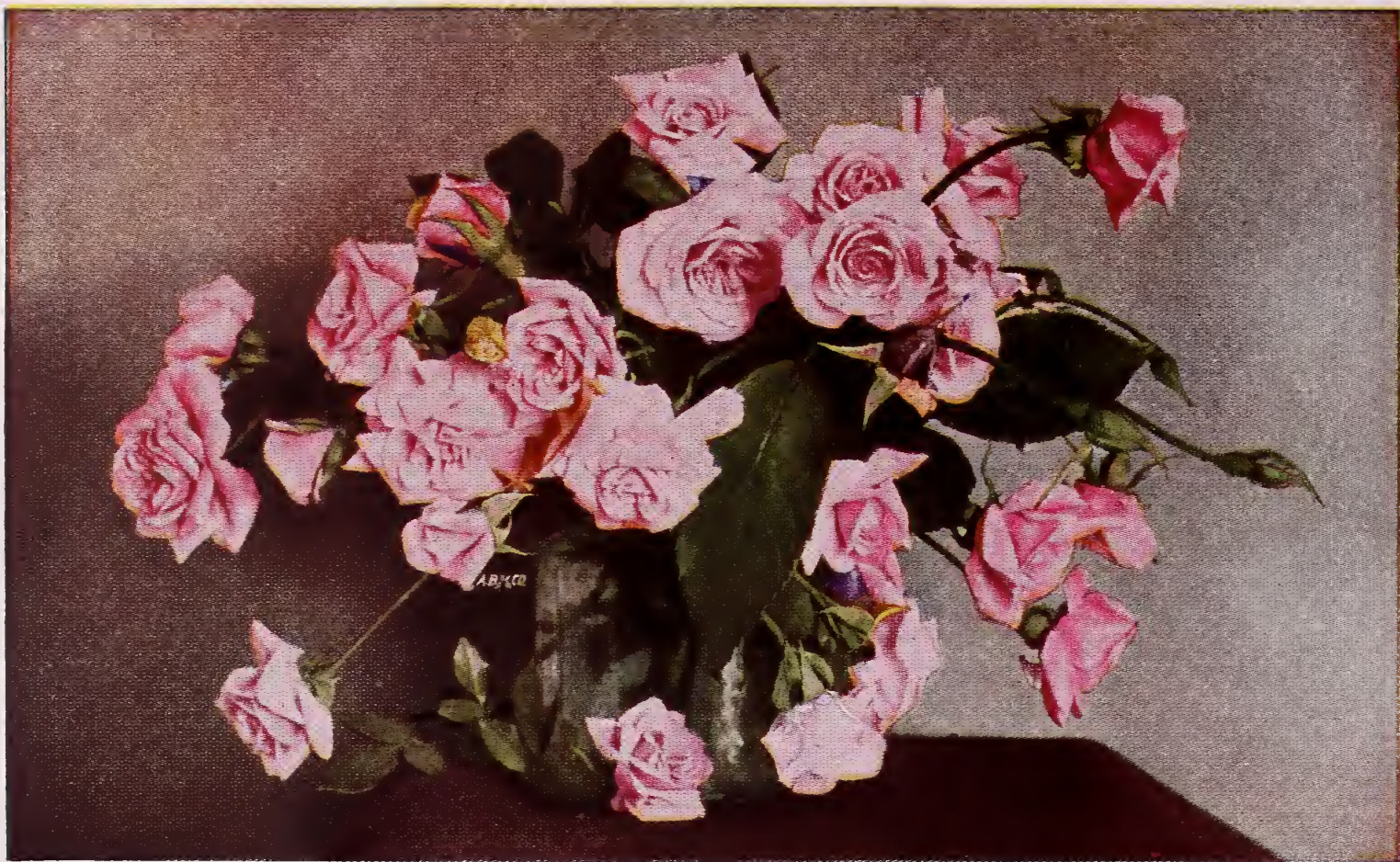
Bridesmaid. Clear, bright pink; a constant bloomer; large, full and globular; one of the finest Teas. Very fragrant.

Columbia. A new rose. A large fully double rose. Pink. Of lasting qualities. Very vigorous grower.

General McArthur. A new everblooming rose, flowers and buds are extra large, bright glowing crimson-scarlet; a vigorous grower, every shoot producing a flower of brilliant color.

Golden Gate. A beautiful yellow rose, very double and full; fragrant; rich cream-white tinged with golden yellow; constant bloomer.

Gruss an Teplitz. Flowers dark, rich crimson, passing to fiery-red as they mature; one of the brightest colored roses, large, full and sweet; vigorous grower and very hardy.



Pink Killarney.

HARDY EVERBLOOMING ROSES—Cont'd.

Hermosa. Popular for many years; cup-shaped, finely formed and full, flowers of soft, deep pink; everblooming, beautiful and hardy.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Pure white, does not pink when planted out; splendid, large buds and superb, full double blooms. A most sturdy grower, blooming steadily from early spring till late frost.

Killarney. One of the most beautiful roses grown; strong, vigorous, perfectly hardy, and in every way a rose that should be more cultivated; flowers are very large, buds long and pointed. Color a brilliant shining pink; one of the best Tea varieties.

La France. Silvery-rose, with pink shades and satin-like petals of unsurpassed beauty; large, symmetrical and deliciously fragrant blooms from June until frost; hardy with protection.

Maman Cochet, Pink. Rich, rosy-pink, shaded silvery-rose on outer petals; exquisite in color and graceful in form from bud to bloom, and delightfully fragrant; beautiful, healthy foliage and long stiff stems.

Maman Cochet, White. Same as preceding except flowers are white.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Indian yellow, shading to lemon-cream at edge of petals. Very large and full, of refined form, cupped and very deep, effectively showing the golden heart.

Ophelia. One of the most beautiful and popular of recent cut-flower favorites. Has perfect flowers of distinct form, lavishly produced, emitting an exquisite perfume. Color, salmon-flesh shaded with rose.

Richmond. Scarlet-crimson of most brilliant hue; buds long and pointed, open flowers beautifully formed; unusual fragrance, foliage attractive.

Sunburst. Orange-copper or golden-orange; all intense shades, giving an extremely brilliant effect. A giant rose, long stems, long, pointed buds; vigorous, free and healthy.

The Bride. One of the very best pure white everblooming roses, extra large, buds and flowers pure cream-white, sometimes tinted with blush. There is no white rose that is more satisfactory than The Bride. Suitable for cut flowers.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and globular shaped; very fragrant and a superb rose.

Anne de Diesbach. Beautiful shade of carmine; very large and fragrant; quite hardy and a good forcing rose.

Clio. One of the best; large, fine, globular form; flesh color, shading to rose in center; very vigorous.

Coquette des Alps. White, tinged with carmine; very fine; a free bloomer.

Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson, shading to a deeper crimson; large, full and good shape; fragrant and beautiful.

Frau Karl Druschki. Very large perfect form and snow white; a vigorous grower and a free bloomer.

General Jacqueminot. One of the most popular of the red roses; brilliant crimson, large and very effective; very fragrant and one of the hardiest.

Jubilee. A splendid large flowering variety of intense color, bright maroon-crimson, often almost a black-red; very showy; fragrance very lasting.

Magna Charta. Extra large and full. Bright rosy-pink; a profuse bloomer and very hardy.

Mme. Charles Wood. Very bright, rich cherry-red; early, profuse bloomer.

Margaret Dickson. Beautiful form, white with pale flesh center; the petals are very large; fragrant.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—Continued.

Marshall P. Wilder. Extra large, full deep red; a free bloomer and very handsome.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink, beautiful form, exceedingly fragrant and very free flowering.

Paul Neyron. Said to be the largest rose in cultivation; bright, clear pink, very fragrant, hardy and a strong grower.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black; large and full; a beautiful sort.

Soleil d' Or (Sun of Gold). A strong, hardy rose; large, full and double; golden orange-yellow tinged with red and rosy-pink; a magnificent rose.

Ulrich Brunner. Rich crimson-scarlet, highly perfumed, vigorous; hardy; very desirable.

Moss Roses

Blanch Moreau. Pure white, large and full; perfect form and well furnished with deep green moss. Very strong grower.

Crested Moss. Deep pink colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; a very fragrant and beautiful variety.

Henry Martin. Medium size. flowers large and rosy-red, well mossed, fragrant.

Luxemburg. Bright crimson, large and beautifully mossed.

Princess Adelaide. Extra large, flowers very double and sweet, color a bright rosy-pink, moss a bright green.

Salet. A bright, light rose, large and full. Sometimes blooms in autumn.

Miscellaneous Roses

Harrison's Yellow. Bright golden-yellow, very hardy; fine for planting in groups; early bloomer.

Madam Plantier. A pure white rose, recommended for lawn and cemetery; plant does not winter-kill and is a strong, vigorous grower and an enormous bloomer.

Persian Yellow. Flowers a deep yellow, rather small, but borne in great profusion. Considered one of the best of the yellow roses.

Polyantha Roses

Anna Mueller (Pink Baby Rambler). Of the same free flowering class as the Crimson Baby Rambler. Blossoms a shade of deep rose, with petals curled and twisted, producing a fluffy effect. Hardy, vigorous grower and foliage is very beautiful.

Clothilde Soupert. Flowers are borne in large clusters all over the bush; large, full and double; very fragrant; beautiful cream white tinged with amber at center and clear, bright pink.



General Jaqueminot.

Erna Teschendorf (Crimson Baby Rambler). Claimed the newest and best of Baby Rambler class; vigorous in growth; flowers of carmine-red borne in clusters of 20 or more to the cluster. Blooms from May to end of October.

George Elger (Yellow Baby Rambler). One of the daintiest, prettiest and most useful of all Baby Roses. Buds are of richest yellow and open up into yellow double flowers of exquisite form.

Madam Cutbush (Pink Baby Rambler). Clear, flesh-pink, with shadings of rose.

White Baby Rambler. Blooms all summer and blossoms are produced in great abundance. Cream-white, passing to snow-white.

Rugosa Roses

These are low-growing bushes, perfectly hardy, and especially adapted for exposed situations. Heavy, dense crinkled foliage; flowers are replaced in late fall by the strikingly handsome fruit.

Alba. A Japanese variety with beautiful, large, white flowers, single and succeeded by large berries of rich rosy-red; a good hedge rose, very ornamental.

Conrad F. Meyer. An early flowering Hybrid combining the beauty of foliage of the Rugosa with the perfume and blossom beauty of the Hybrid Perpetual; flowers large, cup-shaped, double and of a delicate silvery-pink.

Mad. Geo. Bruant. Flowers are borne in clusters, buds are semi-double, long and pointed, pure white.

Rubra. Same as Alba, except flowers are bright rosy-crimson.

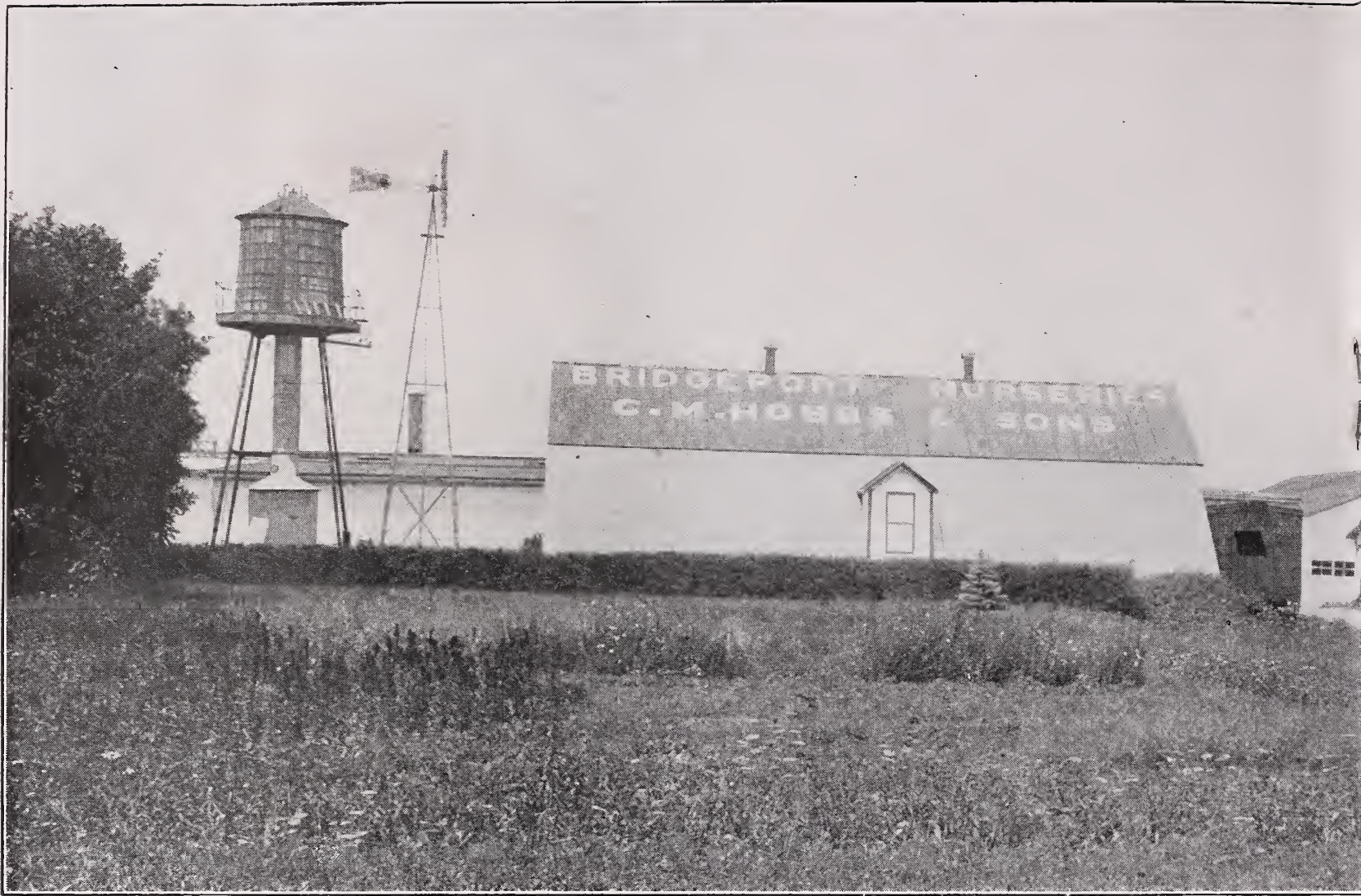


Photo above shows our Office, Packing House and a partial view of our Storage Cellars.

The cellars have a capacity of 100 car loads.

The packing shed can be entirely closed thus protecting the stock from sun and wind. This is an important item to the planter.

The large tank to the left in picture furnishes an ample supply of water for use in office and packing house.





Photo at left shows new colonial residence of Mr. C. M. Hobbs, the senior member of our firm.

The planting of trees, shrubs and evergreens had only been made three months when this photograph was taken. Note the immediate effect and then imagine the beauty that will be added by two or three seasons' growth.

What this planting will do for this home, a like selection of our trees, shrubs and flowering plants will do for your home.

Hardy Vines

The need of vines for home improvement is well known, and there is absolutely nothing that adds more to the beauty of the home than appropriate vines. A porch without a vine is desolate and incomplete. Vines are exceptionally valuable for turning unsightly fences and buildings into things of beauty.

AMPELOPSIS

American Ivy or Virginia Creeper (*A. quinquefolia*). One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas and trunks of trees; foliage green, turning to a rich crimson in autumn; a rapid grower and quickly fastens to anything it touches.

Boston Ivy. Many of the finest homes are covered with this beautiful vine. The leaves form a dense sheet of green as they overlap each other. The foliage changes to dense scarlet in the fall. Valuable for covering gateposts and walls, brick or stone structures.

Engelmann's Ivy or Woodbine (*A. quinquefolia*, var. *Engelmannii*). A type of *quinquefolia* which has long been desired. It has shorter joints and smaller and thicker foliage. It is better equipped with tendrils, by which it will climb walls of stone or brick as closely as the *Veitchii* (Boston Ivy). It should be planted in the Central and Northwestern States in place of the *Veitchii*.

ARISTOLOCHIA

Dutchman's Pipe. A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth; light green, dense foliage, and pipe-shaped yellow-brown flowers.

BIGNONIA - Tecoma

Trumpet Creeper (*B. Radicans*). A hardy climbing plant with large trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers appearing in August. Flourishes everywhere under the most unfavorable conditions, and is always pretty.

CELASTRUS - Bitter Sweet

Climbing Bitter Sweet (*C. Scandens*). A native climber with fine large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of capsuled, orange fruit; a rapid grower.

CLEMATIS - Virgin's Bower

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, many of the varieties have flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter. They are very valuable for training around and over pillars, verandas, fences, rock work, etc.

SMALL FLOWERING VARIETY

Paniculata. Probably the most popular of the small flowering sorts; vine is a rapid grower with glossy, green foliage; in September the flowers appear in a perfect mass of white, giving the appearance of a bank of snow; the fragrance is most delicious and penetrating.

LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES

Henryi. Flowers creamy white and very large. A free bloomer.

Jackmannii. Immense flowers of an intense violet-purple color; blooms continually all summer. The best known and most valued variety of this popular family. A perfect mass of bloom when in full flower.



Boston Ivy

Madam Edouard Andre. Flowers are a beautiful shade of crimson; a free bloomer.

Ramona. A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer; flowers a deep, rich lavender.

HONEYSUCKLE - Lonicera

Chinese Twining. Reddish-green leaves with purple veinings beneath. Holds its foliage late in the winter. Blooms in July and September. Very fragrant.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle (*L. Halleana*). A strong, vigorous vine, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; foliage remains green well into the winter; very fragrant and covered with flowers almost the entire season; one of the best bloomers.

Japan Golden-Leaved Honeysuckle (*L. aurea reticulata*). A handsome variety with foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle (*L. Periclymenum*, var. *Belgica*). Blooms all summer; flowers red and yellow and very fragrant.

IVY - Hedera

English Ivy (*Hedera Helix*). A pretty vine and good for covering walls, rocks or tree-trunks to which it clings. Generally withstands the winters of this latitude but not absolutely hardy.

Matrimony Vine (*Lycium Chinense*). A vigorous hardy climber. Will cover a large space in a short time. Bright purple flowers followed by brilliant scarlet berries. Will thrive in any situation.

WISTARIA

American Purple Wistaria (*W. Magnifica*). Flowers are borne in dense, drooping clusters of a pale blue color; vine vigorous, hardy and a rapid grower.

Chinese Purple Wistaria (*W. Sinensis*). One of the best of the Wistarias; rapid growing and elegant, attaining 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers a pale blue, borne in long pendulous clusters in May and June.

Chinese White Wistaria (*W. Sinensis*, var. *Alba*). Same as the Chinese Purple except the flowers are pure white; very beautiful.



Hardy Perennial Plants

The following collection embraces the most desirable varieties. They are all showy, of easy cultivation, and the flowering season is from May to November. By a careful selection a continuous display of flowers may be had the entire season. If you desire, we can make selection for you. The perennials offered on the following pages are all good varieties, field-grown, and sure to give good results.

ACHILLEA - Yarrow, or Milfoil

Achillea millefolium rubrum. Fern-like foliage, flowers red. July until September. 1 to 1½ feet high.

A. Ptarmica (The Pearl). Has very showy heads of pure white, double flowers, on strong, erect stems; two feet high; blooming constantly. Valuable for borders and gardens.

AGROSTEMMA - Mullein Pink

Coronaria. Crimson flowers, foliage a powdery silvery-gray; 2½ to 3 feet. June to August.

ALYSSUM

Alyssum saxatile compactum (Gold Dust). A fine border plant, not over 12 inches high, which bears numerous clusters of bright yellow flowers in May, similar in shape to the well known Sweet Alyssum.

AMSONIA

Amsonia salicifolia (Willow-leaved). Bush-like plants, with terminal spikes of blue flowers. A fine border plant. 2 feet. May to July.

ANCHUSA

Anchusa italica, "Dropmore" variety. A plant well adapted for grouping; large blue flowers, pyramidal stems. April to July.

ANEMONE

One of the most showy of all our autumn-flowering herbaceous plants. Blooms freely from August till cut down by frost. In somewhat moist, rich soil, the plants make a beautiful, hardy border or bed. A slight covering of leaves or straw is sufficient protection in most severe winters.

Anemone japonica rubra. Medium size, rosy-red petals, bright yellow stamens, 1½ to 2 feet.

A. Queen Charlotte. Very large, semi-double, silvery pink.

A. Whirlwind. Large semi-double, white. Very free flowering.

ANTHEMIS - Marguerite

Anthemis tinctoria Kelwayi. Fine for cutting. Large daisy-like flowers; deep yellow, good foliage. 2 to 3 feet. June to August.

ANTIRRHINUM - Snapdragon, Snout Flower

1 to 3 feet high, leaves oblong and lanceolate entire. Flowers large, long, tubular, with spreading very irregular lobes in a terminal spike. In many colors ranging from red and purple to white. Needs protection in winter.

ARABIS - Rock Cress

Arabis alpina fl. pl. Dwarf, early, free-flowering. Suitable for rock work, border or covering steep bank.



Canterbury Bells.

AQUILEGIA - Columbine

Aquilegia (Columbine). These are plants of elegant habit, distinct in foliage and flowers. The latter form a showy crown well above the clear cut leaves. All the species like partially shaded, well-drained soil. One of the best plants for rock work, or growing under trees.

A. chrysantha. Golden yellow flowers with long thread-like spurs; fragrant. 2½ to 3 feet. May to July.

A. caerulea (True Rocky Mt. Columbine). White flowers, tinted blue. 2 inches across. 1 to 1½ feet. May to July.

A. Mixed. A fine assortment of mixed colors.

ARMERIA - Thrift, or Sea Pink

Handsome, dwarf, forming tufts of bright green foliage; pink flowers all summer.

ARTEMISIA - Wormwood

Artemisia Stelleriana. Deeply cut silvery foliage of easy culture, thriving under any condition.

ASCLEPIAS - Silkweed

Asclepias tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). Large orange-colored flowers in July and August.

ASTERS - Daisies, or Starwort

These are very handsome and should be more widely planted. They flower when few hardy plants are in bloom. Colors blue, pink and white.

Aster Climax. A fine tall growing variety. Flowers very large, semi-double, pale lilac blue. August and September. New.

A. Novae-Anglae (New England Aster). Large deep violet. 3 to 5 feet. September and October.

A. Perry. Large rose, dwarf, compact. 2 feet. September and October.

A. ptarmicoides major. Large, white, fine for cutting.

A. Robert Parker. Large lavender-blue flowers, yellow center, tall growing. September and October.

ASTILBE

Astilbe Davidii (David's False Goat Beard). Handsomely cut foliage and deep rosy-violet flowers; 3 to 4 feet. June and July.

BAPTISIA

Baptisia australis (False Indigo). A strong-growing plant about 2 feet high, deep blue flowers in racemes. June.

BOCCONIA - Plume Poppy

Creamy-white, terminal panicles. July and August. Very ornamental; tall.

BOLTONIA - False Chamomile

Large heads of flowers in late summer.

Boltonia asteroides. Pure white, starry flowers. August and September. Tall.

CAMPANULA - Bellflower—Harebell

Fine for border plants. The dwarf varieties are suitable for rock gardens.

Campanula carpatica. Deep blue flowers all summer; free bloomer; 8 to 10 inches high.

C. carpatica alba. Same as preceding, except white flowers.

C. grandis. Large blue flowers, 2 to 3 feet high.

C. Medium (Canterbury Bell). Various colors. Blooms during June and July.

C. persicifolia alba. Large white flowers. July and August. 1 to 1½ feet high.

CASSIA - Wild Senna

Cassia marylandica. Bright yellow flowers. July and August. Handsome foliage 3 to 4 feet high.

CENTAUREA - Cornflower, Bachelor's Button

Centaurea montana alba. Large white flowers; fine for cutting.

C. coerulea. Large blue flowers.

CERASTIUM - Snow-in-Summer, Chick Weed

Cerastium tomentosum. Fine for rocky places, edging or bedding; low growing with silvery foliage.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS - Hardy Pompon

This class of beautiful plants is now universally popular for outdoor bedding, and justly so. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giving color, life and beauty to the garden at a time when other plants have been nipped by frost. They are quite hardy, but it is well to give a slight covering of leaves or manure during winter. Grow from two to three feet high.

Chrysanthemum Autumn Glow. Rose crimson.

C. Canary Bird. Yellow.

C. Golden Queen. A fine yellow.

C. La Parisienne. A fine white.

C. Old Homestead. Very large light pink.

C. Red Indian. Large Indian red.

C. Victory. Fine large pink.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM**Daisies**

Chrysanthemum Alaska. The flowers are large, glistening white, borne on long stems.

C. maximum Shasta. Large pure white, very free blooming. Blooms all summer.

CONVALLARIA**Lily-of-the-Valley**

An excellent little perennial planted everywhere for its pure white bell-shaped flowers and their delightful fragrance. Blooms early in the spring.

COREOPSIS - Tickseed

One of the most continuous blooming perennials. Easily grown, showy and valuable when cut flowers are needed.

Coreopsis grandiflora. Large deep yellow cup-shaped flowers. Bloom all summer.

C. lanceolata. 1 to 2 feet high. Fine for cut flowers.

DELPHINIUM - Larkspur

These perennials are in bloom from June to September. Very hardy and of easy culture. Excellent for border plants and valuable as cut flowers. Every garden should have them.

Delphinium Belladonna (Ever-blooming Hardy Larkspur). The most beautiful sky-blue flowers. Blooms all summer till frost. 3 to 4 feet high.

D. chinensis. Clear blue; elegant dwarf species. 2 feet. June to August.

D. chinensis alba. White form of above variety.

D. formosum. Probably the best one known; rich deep blue flowers with white eyes. June until frost.

D. Gold Medal Hybrid. One of the finest strains of mixed hybrids, consisting of the best named varieties with large flowers in various blue shades.

DIANTHUS - Hardy Garden Pink

A very popular class of hardy perennials; excellent for bedding or edging purposes.

Dianthus Barbatas. The old-fashioned Sweet William. Assorted colors. 1½ to 2 feet high. June and July.

D. Plumarius. Flowers fragrant. Medium size, assorted colors.

D. Newport Pinks. Flower clusters of clear light salmon pink.

DICENTRA - Bleeding Heart

A hardy perennial with heart-shaped, rose colored flowers in drooping spikes. One of the best border plants; perfectly hardy and easily cultivated. Flowers in April or May.

Dicentra eximia. With beautiful fern-like foliage.

D. spectabilis. The old-fashioned bleeding heart.

DIGITALIS - Foxglove

Long, bell-shaped flowers, on stems 3 to 4 feet high; very showy. Among the most satisfactory of summer-flowering perennials. Succeeds well on most soils with little care. July to September. We can furnish them in white, pink, yellow or rose colors.

Digitalis ambigua grandiflora. Very showy pale yellow flowers.



A.B.M.CO.

Dianthus Barbatas - Sweet William.

DICTAMNUS - Gas Plant

A very peculiar plant with rosy-pink flowers in June, which give forth an unusual fragrance. Very showy.

EUPATORIUM - Thoroughwort

Eupatorium purpurea. Blooms in August and September. Has very large heads of purple flowers.

EUPHORBIA - Milkwort

Euphorbia Corollata. In bloom from June to August. Flowers are pure white with small green eyes. Valuable for cut flowers.

FUNKIA - Plantain Lily

A superb autumn flower, having broad, light green leaves, prettily veined, and long, trumpet-shaped flowers, that possess a delightful, though delicate, fragrance.

Funkia aurea variegata. Flowers are lilac color, yellow and green leaves.

F. coerulea. Blue flowers, dark green leaves.

F. lancifolia. Narrow lance-like leaves with spikes of lavender flowers.

F. subcordata grandiflora. Pure white lily-like shaped flowers. Profuse bloomer.

GAILLARDIA - Blanket Flower

A showy plant with dense tufts of drooping leaves and flower stems, producing daisy-like blossoms two to three inches across, of gorgeous color; blooms in the most wonderful profusion from June to November.

Gaillardia grandiflora.



Delphinium.

GYPSOPHILA - Baby's Breath

Two to three feet in height and most graceful in effect, with mist-like white flowers that are popular for cutting, as they give an air of grace and harmony to any arrangement. Blooms July to September.

Gypsophila paniculata. Handsome old-fashioned flower. Very small, pure white gauze-like flowers.

G. paniculata fl. pl. One of the most beautiful perennials introduced; double pure white flowers, presenting a gauze-like appearance.

HELENIUM - Sneezewort

Perfectly hardy ornamental plants.

Helium autumnale rubrum. Bright red, excellent. 3 to 4 feet. August and September.

HELIANTHUS - Sunflower

One of the showiest of the hardy perennials. Flowers are large and vary in color from light to deep orange yellow; stalks are tall and graceful.

Helianthus Maximus. Yellow flowers. August and September.

HEMEROCALLIS - Yellow Day Lily

An abundance of yellow lily-like flowers during July and August. Leaves narrow and dark green.

Hemerocallis flava (Lemon Lily). Large lemon-yellow fragrant flowers in profusion during May and June.

H. fulva. Single bronze blooms during June and July.

H. fulva flore pleno. Double orange lily. Very desirable. Blooms a greater part of the summer.

H. Thunbergii. Very similar to *H. fulva*, except that it blooms later.

HIBISCUS - Mallow

A beautiful perennial of the hollyhock family. Attractive on account of its foliage and brilliant flowers. Blooms very profusely.

Hibiscus Mallow Marvels. Individual flowers are very large. Blooms in midsummer and continues a long time. Colors, shades of crimson, pink and white.

H. Moscheutos (Crimson Eye). Flowers pure white with a spike of deep velvet-crimson in the center.

HOLLYHOCKS

Few hardy plants combine as many good qualities as the hollyhock. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or for interspersing among shrubbery, they are invaluable. The flowers form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of yellow, crimson, rose, pink, orange, white, black, etc. The hollyhock requires a rich, deep soil, well drained, and will repay in quality and elegance of bloom any extra care. A slight protection in the winter will be beneficial.

HYPERICUM - St. John's Wort

Hypericum calycinum. About 1 foot high, leathery dark green leaves. Flowers golden yellow.

H. densiflorum. About 2 feet high, feathery foliage, flowers yellow.

H. Moserianum. Branching, bushy, fern foliage; golden-yellow flowers. 1½ to 2 feet. June to September.

IBERIS - Candytuft

Iberis sempervirens. Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, covering the plant with bloom. One of the finest border plants, beautiful with flowers very early in the spring; good for cutting.

I. gibraltarica. Largest and showiest of white flowers. Slightly tinged with rose. 1 to 2 feet.



Hardy Garden Pinks.

Iris

The grand and royal colors of the flowers of these superb hardy plants, so often softly blended or else intensified in various lines or marks, are not surpassed by those of any other garden subject. They are invaluable in the herbaceous border, both on account of their hardiness and easy culture, and for the lavish wealth of blossoms that cover their numerous stems. A sunny situation in moist, rich loam is best adapted to their requirements, and as the clumps increase in size, liberal enriching of the ground, or even re-planting is attended by a great gain in the size and number of the flowers.

IRIS GERMANICA - German Iris

This group blooms in May with wonderful combinations of coloring; leaves broad, sword-like. We have an assortment of the best varieties.

Iris Black Prince. A rare and new variety, standards mature deep violet-blue. Falls velvety purple, very rich. Excellent.

I. Canary Bird. Bright yellow, low growing.

I. Candida. Creamy white.

I. Celeste. Tall bright blue, fine.

I. Dalmatica. Soft lavender tinged purple. 40 inches high.

I. Darius. Fine yellow. Excellent.

I. Fantasy. Light blue.

I. Florentina. White, tinged with blue and yellow.

I. Her Majesty. Standards lovely rose pink; falls bright crimson, tinged a darker shade.

I. Honorabilis. Standards golden-yellow; falls rich mahogany brown.

I. La Tendre. Pearly white, falls blue.

I. Mme. Chereau. White-feathered edges, sky blue. Fine.

I. Mrs. H. Darwin. Large white with violet veins.

I. Pallida speciosa. Violet with light lavender-blue center. Tall.

I. Queen of May. Soft rosy-lilac, nearly pink. Very good.

I. Spectabilis. Light and deep violet purple.

IRIS KAEMPFERI - Japan Iris

The Japanese Iris should be planted in a somewhat cool, moist situation, and in rich soil. Its flowers, in late June and July, are quite distinct from those of all other varieties, and will compare favorably with some of the exotic orchids. We have a good assortment of the best varieties.

I. Blue Danube. Rich blue, golden center.

I. Exquisite. Light lavender, purple veins.

I. Galatea. Light blue, white veins.

I. Gold Bound. Large, white; golden center.

I. Helen von Siebold. White center, bordered violet-red.

I. Ho-O-Jo. Large lavender-blue, white veins. Fine.



Iris.

I. Iso-No-Nami. Lavender on white ground. Deep lavender veins.

I. Mahogany. Dark red.

I. Royal Yellow. Very good foliage. Tall, deep golden yellow.

IRIS - Siberian

I. sibirica. Purplish-blue. 2 to 3 feet. May and June.

I. sibirica alba. White-veined lilac. 2 feet. May and June.

I. sibirica orientalis. Violet-blue. 2 to 3 feet. May and June.

IRIS - Dwarf

I. Cyanne. Rich royal purple, blackest shadings.

I. Pumile. Deep blue. 6 to 8 inches. Fine for border.



Gypsophila paniculata.

Lilium - Lily

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out-of-doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all the other hardy plants. Lilies thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in the winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years. Established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually. Plant in groups of five or six, or in large beds.

Lilium candidum. Flowers pure white; fragrant. One of the old favorites.

L. tigrinum (Double Tiger Lily). Orange scarlet, with dark spots.

LATHYRUS - Everlasting Pea

Everblooming hardy climbers. Profusion of flowers in summer, fine for covering walls or the trellis.

Lathyrus latifolius (Pink Beauty). Clusters of pink flowers.

L. latifolius albiflorus. Pure white flowers.

LAVANDULA - Lavender

Lavandula vera (True Sweet Lavender). Easily grown, needs winter protection. Silvery-gray foliage, fragrant lavender flowers in July and August.

LIATRIS - Blazing Star

Fine border plants; flowers are produced on spikes in August and September.

Liatris pycnostachya (Kansas Gay Feather). Dense spikes of rosy-purple flowers. 3 to 5 ft.

L. spicata. Deep purple flowers in spikes 2 to 3 feet high.

LINUM - Flax

Linum perenne. Flowers pale blue on erect terminal racemes. June to September.

LOBELIA - Cardinal Flower

Handsome border plants. One of the most showy. Fine rich color.

Lobelia cardinalis. Rich cardinal flowers. Strong plants, often producing 10 to 15 spikes.

LUPINUS - Lupine

Blooms latter part of May and early June. Grows about 3 feet high, large spikes of blue flowers. Very effective in border plantings.

Lupinus albus. Pure white flowers, 4 feet.

L. polyphyllus. Blue flowers; 3 to 4 feet high.

LYCHNIS - Campion

Very easy of culture and all gardens should have this perennial.

Lychnis chalcedonica (Maltese Cross). One of the best; dense heads of brilliant orange-scarlet flowers through the summer.

L. Viscaria splendens fl. pl. In June it sends up tall spikes. Handsome double deep red flowers, 12 to 15 inches high.

LYTHRUM - Purple Loose Strife

Lythrum Monarda (Mint). One of the showiest and most brilliant of perennials. Large heads of fragrant scarlet flowers. 1½ to 2½ feet high.

L. roseum superbum. Rosy purple flowers; 3 to 4 feet high. July and August.

MYOSOTIS - Forget-Me-Not

Myosotis palustris (True Forget-Me-Not). Excellent for border front or bedding. Light blue flowers. When planted in shady location will bloom all season.

PACHYSANDRA

Pachysandra terminalis. A trailing plant; flowers white in terminal spikes, evergreen foliage.

PAPAVER - Poppy

Nothing can equal these in gorgeous effect, and whether planted singly or in masses, their large flowers, rich brilliant colors, and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position.

Papaver Goliath. Fiery-scarlet; largest Oriental poppy.

P. Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). A fine dwarf variety, cup-shape flowers of white, yellow and orange.

P. Orientale. Flowers large, rich, brilliant colors.

P. Orientale Princess Victoria Louise. Salmon-red. July and August.

P. Orientale Trilby. Cerise scarlet.



A Fine Border Planting of Peonies.

Paeonia - Peony

The old-fashioned Peony officinalis in our grandmother's garden, while still popular because of their early flowering, have been eclipsed by the wonderfully improved sorts introduced in recent years. They are the "Queen of Spring Flowers," and are well adapted for massing in beds, and particularly valuable for planting in groups throughout the perennial or shrubbery border, where their brilliant hues add attraction to all around. Their requirements are so simple—a good, rich deep soil, and an open, sunny position; which, however, is not absolutely necessary, as they thrive almost equally as well in a partly shaded position, and a liberal supply of water during their growing season being sufficient to give an abundance and wealth of flowers, which rival the finest Roses in coloring and fragrance, and produce during their flowering season a gorgeous effect not equalled by any other flower. They are perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever, even in the most severe climate, and once planted increase in beauty each year.

An important point to observe in the planting of Herbaceous Peonies is not to plant too deep. The roots should be placed so that the crowns are covered with 2 inches of soil. Too deep planting is a frequent cause of shy flowering.

Adolphe Rousseau. Very large, dark purple-red, with metallic reflex; very brilliant; tall stiff stems.

Albatre. Very large, compact, globular rose type. Milk white, shaded ivory; wide center petals, tinged lilac.

Albert Crousse. Pure shell pink, edged creamy white. Large.

Andre Lauries. Bright deep rose. Late, fragrant, fine cut flower. Excellent keeper in cold storage.

Augustin d'Hour. Very deep, rich, brilliant red with silvery reflex. The largest of all red peonies.

Auguste Villaume. Extra large, dark violet, tall; good grower.

Avalanche. Pure snow white, with a few delicate pencilings of carmine on edge of central petals. Fragrant. One of the best.

Baroness Schroeder. Very large globular rose type. Flesh white, fading to milk white; fragrant. Tall, strong grower; free bloomer. One of the finest Peonies.

Benjamin Franklin. A brilliant crimson with darker shadings at base of petals. Medium early. One of the best dark varieties.

Boule de Neige. Semi-rose type. Very large, milk white, flecked crimson. Good for cut flowers or landscape.

Brutus. Dark rose. A strong grower.

Cameron. Brilliant purple-violet, shaded with velvety tints, fine large bloom, late; extra.

Charlemagne. Immense bloom, lilac flesh center, shaded chamois, exceptionally fine, late.

Claire Dubois. Violet-rose color. Tall long stems. Late bloomer.

Comte de Diesbach. Dark red; early.

Comte de Niepperg. Dark rose pink; large bloom.

Couronne d'Or (Cal.) (Crown of Gold). Large, imbricated petals, white reflected yellow, central petals bordered carmine, golden stamens; one of the finest white varieties.

Darkness. Single. Very dark maroon with darker markings in lower half of petals.

Delachei. Very large cup-shaped bloom, dark velvety crimson-purple, extra fine late variety.

Duke of Wellington. Very large well formed blooms on long firm stems, color sulphur-white, very fragrant, good grower and free bloomer; extra fine.

Duchesse de Nemours. Sulphur white with greenish reflex. One of the finest for cut flowers.

Edouard Andre. Globular bloom, deep crimson red with black shading, metallic reflex; stamens golden yellow; magnificent coloring.

Edulis Superba. Very large bloom of perfect shape, fine brilliant pink shaded violet, intermixed with narrow whitish petals, silvery reflex, one of the best early cut flower varieties.

Eugene Verdier. Large, very full cup-shaped flower, flesh-pink, shaded yellow and salmon; extra fine.

Etta. Bright dark rose, strong grower and free bloomer; one of Terry's best, very late.



Festiva Maxima.

PEONIES—Continued.

Fanny Crosby. Guard petals of the most lovely shade of soft pink surmounted by canary-yellow. One of the best yellow peonies.

Faust. Anemone shape, soft lilac guard, narrow center petals; flesh shaded chamois.

Felix Crousse. Large anemone ball-shaped bloom, very brilliant red, ruby flame colored center, one of the best reds.

Festiva. Pure white with a few marks of carmine in the center.

Festiva Maxima. Paper white with crimson markings in center. Very large and full rose type; very tall, strong growth. Early.

Floral Treasure. Color bright pink; very large and double, exquisitely fragrant; a splendid bloomer.

Fragrans. Rose type; late bloomer. Pink.

Francois Ortegale. A large deep red variety.

Frances E. Willard. Very large rose type. Raised cup-shaped center. Golden stamens. White, delicately shaded pink. Fragrant.

Gen. Miles. Brilliant light crimson, full globular flower, tall and robust, free bloomer; one of the best.

Gen. Sheridan. Bright crimson, tipped white; full double, fine grower.

Gloire de Chas. Gombault. Extra full globular flowers, deep fleshy pink collar, surrounding narrow petals of clear salmon flesh, shaded apricot, with a tuft of very large petals in the center, pink touched carmine, a many colored variety of great beauty.

Golden Harvest. Soft pink guard, clear yellow collar, with a tuft of creamy blush petals tipped red in the center. A very beautiful variety, very free bloomer, medium early.

Grandiflora. Very large flat rose type; fragrant. Rose white. Very late. One of the best late peonies.

Grover Cleveland. Very large, compact rose type; strong vigorous grower, late. One of the best. Dark crimson.

James Kelway. Semi-rose; very large rose white, flecked with crimson. Good bloomer.

Jenny Lind. Very large, bright pink.

Karl Rosenfield. Dark crimson, very strong. Tall, compact grower and free bloomer. Midseason. A very brilliant and striking variety.

Lady Duff. Lovely French white. Very free bloomer. Fragrant; scarce. Desirable.

Laverne. A deep sea-shell pink in center gradually shading lighter toward the outer edge. When flower is fully opened is almost pure white. Strong grower.

L'Eclatante. Flowers very double. Deep velvety-crimson.

Lamartine. Rosy carmine bordered silvery white. Extra good. Very striking.

La Sublime. Crimson; fine, full, fragrant.

La Tulipe. Very large globular flower, flesh pink, shading to ivory-white, center petals tipped carmine; outside of guard petals striped carmine, tall, vigorous grower and free bloomer; one of the best.

Livingstone. Soft rosy pink, silvery reflex; strong, long stems; best late pink.

Lottie Collins. Medium size semi-rose. Dark crimson, black reflex, tall; late.

Louis Van Houtte. Velvety purple. Very dark color.

Madam Calot. Lilac white. Early. Strong. Tall fine bloomer. Very fragrant.

Madam Crousse. Large bloom, pure white, center edged with bright carmine, fine bud, strong stems, one of the very best white varieties for cut flowers.

Madam Ducl. Large globular light mauve-rose with silvery reflex; fragrant. Strong grower, free bloomer.

Madam Emile Galle. Large cup-shaped, imbricated flower, soft lilac, center shaded soft flesh coloring.

Madam Geissler. Very large imbricated bloom, glossy silvery pink, edged white, deliciously fragrant with the odor of the American Beauty rose; a superb variety.

Marechal Vaillant. One of the largest red varieties. Late bloomer.

Madam de Verneville. Beautiful formed flower, very broad sulphur white guard petals, very compact center, delicate rosy white, touched carmine; a grand variety.

Marie Crousse. Large, very full, globular flower, soft salmon-pink. Extra good.

Mary Brand. A vivid crimson with silky sheen that gives it a wonderful brilliance. Fragrant and excellent flowers.

Mile. Renee Dessert. Very large blooms in clusters, fine lilac, silvery-violet reflex; extra.

Model de Perfection. Large bloom, fresh pink, marbled rose; fine.

Mons. Dupont. Very large ivory-white. Center petals splashed with huge drops of lively carmine.

Mons. Martin Cahuzac. Globular semi-rose, medium, large. Very dark purple garnet; midseason. The darkest variety, free bloomer, very dark green foliage with red stems. A very distinct and handsome variety.

PEONIES—Continued.

Mons. Jules Elie. Very large and full globular flower, finest glossy fresh pink, deepening at the base of the petals; reflex silvery pink. broad overlapping petals, strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer; probably the finest and most perfectly formed pink peony.

Mons. de Villaume. Medium violet red; free bloomer.

Nobilissima. Very large, full bloom, bright deep pink, silvery border.

Officinalis rosea superba. Shining satiny rose; magnificent flower.

Officinalis rubra. Double crimson, of large size; fragrant; the old-fashioned red peony.

Officinalis Tenuifolia. Single; dark crimson, very rich, fern-like foliage; flowers distinct; earliest flowering.

Papaveriflora. Crown type, medium size, white central petals flecked crimson; odor pleasant.

President Taft. Delicate hydrangea-pink. Fragrance delicious. Very large and double.

Prince Imperial. Semi-rose type, very large amaranth-red to tyrian rose. Late; good.

Prince of Darkness. A rich dark maroon peony of a typical semi-rose type. One of the very darkest peonies in cultivation.

Prolifera Tricolor. Broad, soft flesh guard petals, center golden yellow with a red tuft.

Rhoda. Medium size, globular, rosy magenta, fragrant, midseason. Erect, compact.

Richard Carvel. Bright crimson. Very early. Plant strong profuse bloomer. Fragrant. A favorite among the red varieties.

Rubra Superba. Very large and full, dark velvety crimson, the best late dark crimson.

Ruth Brand. Soft lavender pink. Tall strong stems. Very fragrant. When open the petals show a waxy quality and a delicacy of color shading that is wonderful.

Sarah Bernhardt. Pink guards with salmoned center, very large, and the earliest Chinese peony to bloom. Extra good for cutting and landscape.

The Bride. Creamy white, medium size. Strong grower, free bloomer.

Therese. Very large, medium, compact rose type, developing later a high crown; violet rose, changing to lilac white in the center. Strong, erect, medium, tall, free bloomer; midseason. One of the most desirable.

Triomphe de L'Exposition. Large, imbricated bloom of perfect shape, soft fleshy pink with white reflex, carmined center.

Virgine. Large semi-rose type, outer petals lilac rose, much lighter collar; fragrant. Very tall, vigorous; free bloomer.

Victor Hugo. Brilliant carmine-red. Late, good. Similar to Felix Crousse.

Whitley or Queen Victoria. Medium size. milk white. Guards slightly flecked crimson and tinted pale lilac; fragrant. Very free bloomer. One of the oldest varieties.

Wm. Penn. Light rose color changing to a more delicate rose at the edge of petals. Edge of petals notched. Strong grower. Lavish bloomer. Blooms of gigantic size.

UNNAMED PEONIES.

We have an assortment of unnamed varieties in various colors.

PHYSOSTEGIA - False Dragon Head

Especially fine for cut flowers; requires rather rich moist soil. One of the most beautiful of midsummer flowers.

Physostegia speciosa. Tall growing with dense spikes of delicate pink flowers; 4 feet. June and July.

P. virginica alba. Pure white; very fine.

PENTSTEMON - Beard Tongue

Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi. Flowers deep scarlet-red in spikes. Throat corolla, very slightly bearded tips; quite long. Excellent. 3 feet. Fine for border or garden.

PLATYCODON - Japanese Bellflower, or Balloon Flower

Large handsome bell-shaped flowers. Erect growth. A fine border plant.

Platycodon grandiflorum. Large deep blue cupped star-shaped flowers. July to September.

P. grandiflorum album. Same as above, except white flowers.

POLEMONIUM - Jacob's Ladder

Polemonium coeruleum. A plant of easiest culture. Pretty blue bell-shaped flowers with golden anthers. 2 feet. May and June.

PLUMBAGO - Leadwort

Plumbago Larpentae. Of dwarf-spreading habit; grows 4 to 6 inches high. Useful as an edging plant or rockery. Covered with beautiful blue flowers all summer.

PRIMULA - Hardy Primrose

Primula vulgaris (English Primrose). Popular favorites in the old garden. One of the earliest spring flowers. Bright canary yellow; very fragrant.

PYRETHRUM - Feverfew

The brilliant and fresh colors of the Single Pyrethrum render it a desirable plant for cut flowers for market. For home decoration, there is almost nothing so artistic and attractive as a vase of these flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

Pyrethrum roseum hybridum grandiflorum. Single flowers in shades of pink, lavender, red and yellow.

P. uliginosum (Ox Eye Daisy). Daisy-like blooms. Perfectly hardy, fern-like foliage.



Platycodon—Bellflower or Balloon Flower.



Oriental Poppies.

Phlox Paniculata - Hardy Phlox

The perennial phloxes are among the most useful of the hardy plants and should be planted more. They are excellent bloomers. Various colors. One of the most showy perennials.

Aetna. A fine crimson; cherry-red eye.

Albion. Very large panicles of pure white flowers with a faint red eye.

Athis. Light salmon-pink; large flowers. Very desirable.

Antoine Mercie. Light ground color; upper half of petals deeply suffused bluish-lilac. Large white halo.

Beranger. White, delicately suffused with pink, red eye. Fine.

Bridesmaid. Tall pure white with large rich crimson eye.

Brilliant. Clear blood-red. Medium; dwarf.

Carau de Ache. Rosy carmine color; center violet, tinged with rose. Free bloomer. One of the best.

Champs Elysee. Fine rich purplish-crimson. Excellent for massing.

Coquelicot. Large handsome heads of orange-scarlet flowers.

Daybreak. A delicate rose shade.

Eclaireur. Flowers large bright purple; carmine with lighter center.

Eiffel Tower. Very tall flowers, lavender with a pink eye.

Elizabeth Campbell. Salmon-pink, dark crimson eye.

Europea. A beautiful variety. Pure white flower with bright crimson eye.

Geo. A. Stroheim. Bright scarlet with crimson-red eye.

Henry Murger. A beautiful variety. White, crimson carmine center.

Heroine. Bluish-purple.

Independence. Pure white. Large flowers.

L'Esperance. Light lavender-pink with large white eye. Flowers large. One of the finest.

La Vauge. Pure mauve with aniline-red eye.

Lothair. Rich salmon, crimson eye. Choice variety.

Madame P. Langier. Bright geranium-red; vermilion center.

Miss Lingard. Pearly white flower, invisible pink eye. A very remarkable bloomer, producing two or three crops of flowers during season.

Pantheon. Bright carmine rose; extra large. Fine.

Queen. Pure white. A free flower.

Richard Wallace. Large heads of white flowers with maroon center. Very large.

R. P. Struthers. Light crimson-pink, dark center. Very fine.

Rynstrom. Of a lively shade of rose pink; much like Paul Neyron rose; flowers large; excellent.

Siebold. Bright vermilion-red overlaid with orange scarlet, crimson red eye.

Thor. A deep salmon-pink overlaid with a glow of scarlet. Eye of aniline-red. Very attractive.

Vesuvius. Pure red with bright purple eye.

Von Hochberg. Tall; dark crimson.

Von Lassburg. The purest white in cultivation. Flowers very large.

Wm. Ramsey. Deep purple magenta; darker center.

subulata (Moss Pinks). Creeping plants with handsome moss-like evergreen foliage. Completely covered with flowers in early spring.

subulata alba. Pure white; flowers in abundance.

subulata hiacina. Clear lilac.

subulata rosea. Clear rose color.

RANUNCULUS - Buttercup

A well grown mass of these charming old favorites, when in full bloom is a sight not soon forgotten. They need a position in the herbaceous border where they will receive some shade during the warmer parts of the day, or a level place in a rock garden with a northern aspect, to show to best advantage their attractive flowers.

HARDY PERENNIALS—Continued.

Ranunculus aconitifolius fl. pl. (White Bachelor's Button; Fair Maids of France). Very ornamental double white globose flowers. 6 inches to 2 feet.

R. repens fl. pl. (Bachelor's Buttons). Very pretty, double-flowering yellow globes on creeping stems. 6 to 12 inches.

RUDBECKIA - Coneflower

Rudbeckia Golden Glow. One of the finest of all perennials; strong, vigorous grower, producing beautiful double golden-yellow flowers in greatest profusion. 5 to 6 feet.

R. Newmannii (Speciosa). (Dwarf Black Eyed Susan). Handsome, rich orange-yellow flowers with black disc; valuable for cutting. For massing in borders or for half-shady positions under trees.

R. purpurea (Giant Purple Cone Flower). Fine showy, strong growing variety with large, reddish-purple flowers, drooping rays, and large, brown, cone-shaped disc.

SALVIA - Sage

A handsome species of the well known Sage with a profusion of crimson flowers in August and September.

Salvia azurea grandiflora. Sky-blue flowers in great profusion, 3 to 4 feet high. Very good.

SCABIOSA - Mourning Bride

Fine for cut flowers. Excellent for border planting.

Scabiosa japonica. A handsome Japanese variety. Beautiful blue flowers in profusion.

SEDUM - Stonecrop

Sedum Brilliant. A new form of the above variety with dark crimson flowers.

S. spectabile. One of the prettiest erect-growing species, about 18 inches high with broad, oval, light green foliage and immense showy heads of handsome rose-colored flowers. One of the best of the late-flowering perennials.

STATICE - Sea Lavender

Very ornamental genus of easy culture, but prefer a rather deep, loose soil. From the delicate nature of the flower panicles, the species are better suited to rockwork and isolated positions, than for mixing in a crowded border. Useful for cut blooms, especially for mixing with other flowers.

Statice latifolia (Great Sea Lavender). Handsome plants with heads of dark blue flowers, invaluable for cutting, the flowers, when dried, lasting for months. 1 to 2 feet.

STOKESIA - Stokes' Aster, or Cornflower

Stokesia cyanea. A grand large flowered hardy perennial, growing 18 to 24 inches high, and covered with centaurea-like flowers of a beautiful lavender-blue shade, and often 4 to 5 inches across. Of easiest possible culture, flourishing wherever given an open, sunny exposure. As a single specimen plant, used in mixed borders or in large masses by itself, it is equally valuable, and by its use some very effective plantings may be worked out. Blooms from July to October continuously.

S. cyanea alba. Same as preceding variety, only flowers are pure white.

STACHYS - Head Nettle; Woundwort

Fine border plants, thriving in any ordinary garden soil, with showy spikes of flowers, often grown as a bedding plant, where it is prized for the foliage.

Stachys lanata (Woolly Woundwort). Bright silvery-white foliage, soft and wooly; light purple flowers in many-flowered whorls. 1 foot to 18 inches.

TRITOMA - Red Hot Poker

These are tall and striking plants of much beauty when well placed and properly grown. The great spikes of flowers sent up from the center of a broad circle of green leaves, have quite a rich and tropical appearance. Give some protection in cold climates. Bloom from July to September.

TUNICA - Coat Flower

From Latin, tunica—coat; in reference to the overlapping of the floral envelopes.

Tufted, spreading, hardy species, suitable for rockwork, and blooming in summer and fall. Lovely, too, as an edging plant for the border.

Tunica Saxifraga. Small flowers in great profusion, with rosy-white, lilac or pale purple notched petals. 6 to 10 inches.

VALERIANA - Valerian

Valeriana officinalis. One of the perennials found in the old gardens, prized for the spicy fragrance of its numerous flowers. Very hardy.

VERONICA - Speedwell

Very desirable hardy plants, both tall growing and dwarf variety excellent for border or rock planting.

Veronica incana. White woolly plant with pale blue flowers.

V. longifolia subsessilis. A handsome blue flowered plant. 2 feet high. Spikes of blue flowers.

V. spicata. One of the better border plants. Clear blue flowers; purple stamens.

YUCCA - Adam's Needle

Yucca filamentosa. Among hardy ornamental foliage and flowering plants this can be classed at the head of the list. Its broad, sword-like foliage and tall branched spikes of large, fragrant, drooping, creamy-white flowers make it an effective plant for all positions; 5 to 6 feet high.



Sedum Brilliant.



Ornamental Grasses - Eulalia Japonica.

Hardy Ornamental Grasses

Few people are aware of the many valuable ornamental grasses there are and the extremely beautiful effects to be derived from them. They are invaluable for intermingling in the herbaceous border, where they impart a light and graceful effect. They will thrive under the shade of large trees, and make handsome specimens on the lawn. Being moisture loving also, they are excellent subjects for waterside planting, and for all other purposes which their graceful forms suggest.

ERIANTHUS

Ravennae (Ravenna Grass). Very ornamental; leaves very long, sometimes violet with a strong white rib in the center. Handsome plumes, fine for winter use when dried. 4 to 7 feet.

EULALIA

Gracillima univittata. Of compact habit, with very narrow foliage of a bright green color, with a silvery mid-rib; 4 to 6 feet high.

Japonica zebrina (Zebra Grass). The long blades of this variety are marked with broad, yellow bands across the leaf. It makes a very

attractive specimen plant for the lawn; 4 to 6 feet high.

Japonica variegata. A very graceful, tall variety from Japan. Its long, narrow leaf blades are striped green, white and often pink or yellow. It throws up stalks from 4 to 6 feet high, terminated with clusters of flower spikes.

PENNISETUM

Japonicum (Fountain Grass). A very ornamental fountain-like grass, with long, narrow leaves thrown up from central spike and falling gracefully.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

Plants Suitable for Ground Cover

Anemone.
Cerastium tomentosum.
Myosotis palustris.
Pachysandra terminalis.
Phlox subulata in Variety—
Purple, Rose and White.
Tunica Saxifraga.

Plants Suitable for Rock Garden

Alyssum saxatile compactum.
Aquilegia in Variety.
Arabis alpina (Rock Cress).
Armeria maritima or formosum.
Campanula carpatica.
Cerastium tomentosum.
Dicentra (Bleeding Hearts).
Gypsophila paniculata.
Iberis Sempervirens.
Lychnis Viscaria splendens.
Pachysandra terminalis.
Sedums in Variety.
Statice latifolia.
Stokesia cyanea (Stokes' Asters).

Plants Suitable for Dry Locations

Achillea tomentosa.
Aquilegia in Variety.
Arabis alpina.
Asclepias tuberosa.
Cerastium tomentosum.
Lavandula vera.
Liatris (Kansas Gay Feather).
Lychnis chalcedonica.
Phlox subulata.
Sedum spectabile.

Plants for Shaded Positions

Achillea millefolium.
Anemone.
Aquilegia in Variety.
Convallaria (Lily-of-the-Valley).
Digitalis (Foxglove) in Variety.
Funkia in Variety.
Hemerocallis fulva.
Lobelia cardinalis.
Lychnis chalcedonica.
Platycodon Blue and White.
Sedum spectabile.
Stachys lanata.

Desirable Perennials for Cut Flowers

Achillea The Pearl.
Anemone japonica in Variety.
Anthemis tinctoria.
Asters in Variety.
Boltonia asteroides.
Chrysanthemum.
Coreopsis grandiflora.
Delphinium.
Dianthus barbatus—Mixed Colors.
Gaillardia grandiflora.
Gypsophila paniculata.
Helianthus multiflorus.
Iris germanica—All Colors.
Iris, Japanese—Many Colors.
Lychnis Viscaria splendens, fl. pl.
Peonies in Many Colors.
Phlox in Many Colors.
Pyrethrum—Mixed Colors.
Shasta Daisy.
Veronica spicata and subsessilis.

Directions for Transplanting Trees, Etc.

Preparation of the Soil. For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by plowing, using the subsoil plow after the common one. On new, fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of the Trees. This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is two-fold: First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit; and second, to prepare the natural balance between the roots and branches of the trees, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the nursery often roots are broken or bruised, as will be the case, however carefully the digging, packing and transportation may be performed; it then becomes very necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches.

In both standard and dwarf trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back, in pruning at transplanting, one-half the growth of the previous season. The ends of the large roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife where they have been roughly cut by the spade in digging, always cut from the bottom of the root with an outward cut. New roots will form and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

Planting. The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the trees without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. Or when the roots are well covered with earth the earth may be tramped or tamped hard to the roots and filled up with loose earth on top. When the hole has been half filled, pour in a pail or two of water, let this settle well, then finish the planting by placing soil enough about the tree to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree it should stand about the same height as when in the nursery. An inch or two deeper will not hurt. When set in autumn, it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting dwarf trees, the stock on which they are budded should be under ground.

Staking. If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury by the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position without chafing until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil.

The bodies of fruit and shade trees should be wrapped to protect against sun-scald.

Mulching. This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep about the tree, taking pains that it does not come in contact with the body of same, extending one or two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and of equal temperature, rendering watering unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

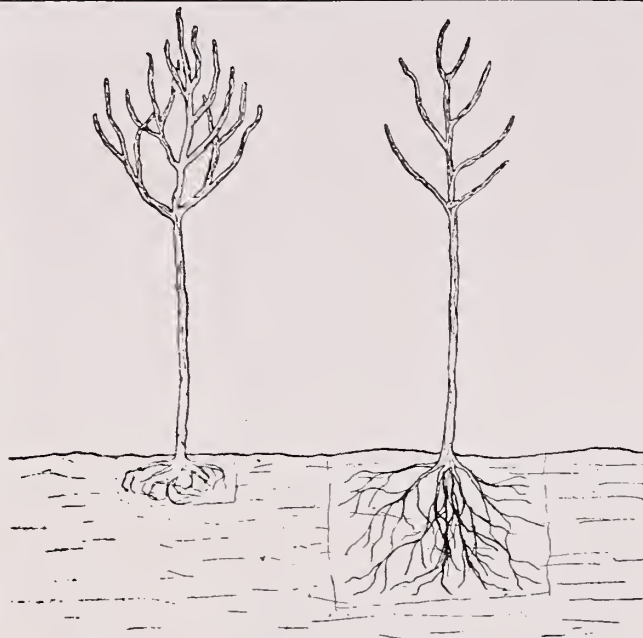
Cultivation after Planting. Here is the opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit grower. It is not enough for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaption to the uses for which they are designed, that they are properly pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception, protected from the winds by proper staking, and that they are perfect in shape and thriftiness. He knows very well that all this may be properly and well done, at great expense, and without further care be followed by an entire failure. So he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies, that the cankerworm and caterpillar and other insects and diseases do not find safe lodgment among their branches, or the cattle obtain access to them by neglected gates or fences. He is well repaid, for they thrive and grow rapidly, the shoots are vigorous, the bark clean and smooth and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care. His neighbor, perhaps with better soil and with equal care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial but really important matters, sees instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, the wreck of his hopes in a few mossy, scraggy, mis-shaped specimens of what he considers his ill-fortune, and hastens to remove. He, too, is justly rewarded for his neglect, as his more prosperous neighbor for his care.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in a field of grain or grass, should see that all such are carefully mulched with rough manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the trees. A hoed crop is greatly preferable in such plantation for the first five years. After a growth for this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. Dwarf trees and peaches should be well mulched every year with loose manure, and the ground thoroughly cultivated. They will amply repay for this attention in the increased quantity and improved quality of the fruit.

Treatment of Trees that have been Frozen in the Packages, or received during Frosty Weather or after Long Exposure. Place the package, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, soaking well, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours, and prune more closely than ordinarily.

Pruning. Pruning often the first year should be varied according to the purposes of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of large limbs may not in future be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases whenever it is possible to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation and extend into the

trunk; and whenever it is done, the wound should be carefully pared smooth and a coating of paint or grafting wax applied to protect it from the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing or interfering with each other; and to keep the head in symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year while they are young, and very little pruning will be needed afterward. When trees are to be pruned and trained for specific purposes and in a special manner, the orchardist will find full directions in the standard works on horticulture, which may be read with great benefit and followed with success, but are beyond the scope of an ordinary catalog.



Improperly planted, sure to die. Top left without pruning and roots crowded together.

Properly planted, sure to live. Top properly pruned and cut back, and roots spread out.

them in the fall, covering them with earth during the winter and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular, as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall Nurserymen are not hurried in their own planting; the season for shipping them is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the spring. Railways are not so much hurried, and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

Some have an impression that trees dug in the fall and trenched in over winter are worthless. This is a great mistake. Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during their first winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost. While, if dug in the fall and treated as below described, they come through bright and uninjured.

Grape Vines require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting give the roots plenty of room and settle the soil firmly about them. A strong vine may be allowed to grow the first season without pruning; in November or December, following, the growth should be cut back to three or four buds; the next season allow but two buds to grow, which should make canes seven to ten feet long and be cut back to four or five feet the following winter, ready for fastening to the trellis. For subsequent pruning of vines as well as trees planters would do well to consult some practical work on the subject.

Berries should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberries should have old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover crown early in spring; remove mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure.

Currants and Gooseberries need heavy mulching and pruning, so that new wood will have room to grow.

Roses should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil, and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back all the last growth to three or four buds, except Climbing Roses, which may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every autumn compost should be placed around stems of plants, and spaded into the ground in the following spring.

Wintering Nursery Stock Procured in the Fall

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring

To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground. Having placed one layer of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies, and see that this is firmly packed. Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs or corn stalks that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.

Table Showing the Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre

Distance	No. of trees
1 foot apart each way	43,560
2 feet apart each way	10,890
3 feet apart each way	4,840
4 feet apart each way	2,702
5 feet apart each way	1,742
6 feet apart each way	1,210
7 feet apart each way	888
8 feet apart each way	680
9 feet apart each way	537
10 feet apart each way	434
11 feet apart each way	366
12 feet apart each way	302
13 feet apart each way	257
14 feet apart each way	222
15 feet apart each way	193
16 feet apart each way	170
17 feet apart each way	150
18 feet apart each way	134
19 feet apart each way	120
20 feet apart each way	108
25 feet apart each way	69
30 feet apart each way	48

Rule. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Distances for Planting

Standard Apples	40 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries	20 feet apart each way
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 feet apart each way
Standard Apricots, Peaches and Plums	18 to 20 feet apart each way
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Quinces	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Grapes	rows of 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 16 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries	4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries, for Field Culture	1½ by 3 to 3½ feet
Strawberries, for Garden Culture	1 to 2 feet apart

Fruit Department



A Good Apple Orchard is a Paying Investment.

Apples

The apple is the first in importance of all fruits. It will thrive on nearly any well-drained soil. Its period of ripening, unlike other fruits, extends nearly through the entire year. By making a careful selection, a constant succession can be obtained. For family use there is no fruit that is more indispensable. No fruit is so healthful and many physicians say that if a person would eat an apple a day they could dispense with doctor bills. Besides this, and just as important, is the fact that the average price on the market is steadily increasing and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning and evaporating assures high prices. The apple if given the same care and attention as other farm crops, will yield greater returns per acre. The following list we consider the best for general planting.

Summer Apples

Benoni. An excellent early apple. Tree vigorous and upright, hardy and productive. A valuable variety for home or market. Flesh yellow, tender, pleasant, sub-acid; good, core small. Last of July and first of August. We consider this one of our most desirable summer apples, ripens over 3 or 4 weeks time.

CARSON. Fruit medium to large, from one-third to one-half larger than Yellow Transparent; roundish-oval; creamy-white skin overlaid with streaks and splotches of fiery pinkish-carmine; flesh white, crisp, juicy, tart, aromatic; ripens one week to ten days before Yellow Transparent. Tree a splendid, straight, thrifty grower; so far has shown no tendency to blight; an early and heavy, annual bearer.

Caroline Red June. Small or medium; deep red; flesh very white, tender, juicy, with a brisk, sub-acid flavor; very good. Tree very vigorous, upright, an early and abundant bearer. Season, latter part of July or first of August.

Duchess (Duchess of Oldenburg). Season, July and August. Tree upright, vigorous, and extremely hardy. An early and annual bearer of uniformly large crops. Fruit large, greenish-yellow with red stripes. Flesh light yellow, medium fine grained, firm; flavor a pleasant acid; a great cooking favorite and prime market sort. A good shipper for an early apple and commands good prices.

Early Harvest. Size medium, shape roundish, usually more or less oblate, smooth, bright straw color when ripe; flesh nearly white; flavor rather acid, fine. Season, July. Productive. Needs rich cultivation to be fine. Good throughout the North and Southwest.

Golden Sweet. Medium or rather large, roundish, slightly flattened; greenish, becoming pale yellow; flesh very sweet, good, of moderate quality. The fruit is always fair, the tree a free grower, and very productive. Tender for West. August.

Red Astrachan. Season, July. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous growth; an early and abundant bearer. Fruit above medium; greenish-yellow, almost covered with mottled and striped crimson; flesh white, crisp, juicy, brisk acid; good.



Carson.

Don't Fail to Order Some Carson and Big Red.



Wealthy.

SUMMER APPLES - Continued

Summer Rambo. Medium, pale greenish yellow, stained and streaked with red on the sunny side. Tender, sub-acid, good. August.

Yellow Transparent (White Transparent, Thaler, etc.). Season, July. One of the most valuable early apples. Fruit medium, smooth, transparent skin; clear white, becoming pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, fine grained, of splendid quality. Tree is moderately vigorous, good annual bearer.

Autumn Apples

Chenango Strawberry. Rather large, oblong-conic, angular; striped and splashed with light crimson in whitish-yellow ground; cavity narrow and deep; basin narrow; flesh white, very tender, with a pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor September and October.

DR. MATTHEWS (Joe A. Burton's Favorite). Fruit, medium to large, roundish, oblate; yellowish-green, bronzed on sunny side; flesh fine grained, melting, no pulp, aromatic, very mild sub-acid; splendid keeper. September to April.

Tree, origin in doubt; hardy, thrifty; making at maturity a large spreading tree with plenty of space for hanging fruit which it bears in great abundance in alternate years with a lighter crop in the "off" years.

We believe a toothless person can come nearer eating a Dr. Matthews than any other apple grown. It melts in your mouth.

Maiden Blush. Of uniformly good size, smooth, round, beautifully blushed with red on creamy-yellow ground; flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. A good market sort because of its attractiveness and the tree's heavy crops. Season, September and October.

Rambo. Size medium, oblate, smooth; streaked and marbled with dull yellowish-red on pale yellowish ground; dots large, whitish; flesh tender, rich, mild sub-acid, fine-flavored, excellent. October to January.

Wealthy. Tree vigorous, hardy, an early and abundant bearer; fruit medium to large; greenish-yellow, striped with bright red; showy. Flesh white, often stained with red; tender, juicy, vinous; a splendid variety, fine for market. October to January.

Winter Apples

Bailey Sweet. Season, October to November. Fruit large, conical, irregular; greenish-yellow with dull red stripes and russet dots; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, firm, sweet and very good.

Baldwin. Season, December to March. The great commercial late winter keeper of the Eastern States. Tree a vigorous, open grower, upright in tendency and very productive where hardy. Fruit large, rounded, deep red; flesh rich, crisp and juicy.

Banana. Fine, vigorous grower, large, healthy foliage; early bearer. Fruit medium to large, smooth and handsome, golden-yellow usually shaded with red blush; flesh fine grained, rich, sub-acid, aromatic; highest quality. One of the best dessert apples. A valuable market variety in some sections. Originated in Indiana. November to March.

Ben Davis. Season, January to April. Vies with Baldwin as a profitable commercial variety in many sections; quality not so good, but a better bearer and keeper. Tree very vigorous and hardy in Central States. Fruit large, handsome, brightly striped with red; flesh medium quality.

Delicious. Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red, flesh fine-grained, crisp and melting, juicy with a delightful aroma; of very highest quality. Season, November to February.

Gano. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. It has all the good qualities in a higher degree, more brilliant coloring, runs more even in size, and keeps fully as late. The tree is vigorous and hardy; is a rapid grower; bears while young. Color bright red without stripes or blotches, and large and even in size. Season, February to March.

Grimes Golden. Season, November to January. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading, a good early annual bearer. Fruit above medium, regular; surface rich golden-yellow, sometimes with net veining of russet; flesh yellow, firm, compact, crisp, aromatic, rich, spicy, sub-acid; quality the best. A valuable early winter apple and particularly desirable for its late blooming.



Grimes Golden.



Jonathan Apples.

WINTER APPLES—Continued.

GRIMES GOLDEN. Top worked. Twenty years or more ago Joe A. Burton (probably the best known apple grower in Indiana), grafted Grimes on Walbridge in his orchard as the Walbridge were undesirable for commercial purposes. He found that the Grimes so top-worked were not affected by root rot and body blight as were the Grimes worked in the usual way. When the Burton Fruit Co., was organized 24 years ago we decided to plant only top-worked Grimes. These were worked on Northwestern Greening and Northern Spy. These trees are bearing and showing no signs of root rot or body blight to date. We were the first Nurserymen to take up the practice of double working Grimes and still graft and bud Grimes on Northern Spy and other congenial stocks. The orchardist cannot afford to plant Grimes Golden trees unless he plants the top-worked kind. Buy Hobbs' top worked trees, the kind that give results.

Indiana Favorite. Medium size, roundish oblate, covered with light and dark red, flesh yellow, tender, fine-grained, juicy, mild sub-acid, good. Tree hardy, good grower, spreading; a reliable bearer and very productive. Originated in Eastern Indiana. Season, November to March.

Jonathan. Season, November to January. A seedling of Spitzenburg, which it resembles in fruit, but is a much better tree. A delicious and strictly dessert apple that always commands highest market prices. Fruit good size, roundish; surface is very smooth, clear light yellow, almost covered with rich dark red on sunny side; flesh white, tender, juicy, spicy, aromatic.

McIntosh Red. Season, December and January. Tree vigorous with spreading head; a good annual bearer. Fruit above medium to large, highly perfumed; smooth polished yellow, almost covered with brilliant solid crimson, a beautiful fruit; flesh snow white, crisp, very tender, sprightly, aromatic, sub-acid; very good quality.

Mammoth Black Twig. Excels Winesap in nearly every important point; better grower, hardier and the fruit much larger; color even a darker red; flesh firmer; flavor milder, but fully equal. December to April.

Northern Spy. Large, roundish-conical, often flattened, slightly ribbed; handsomely striped with red; flavor rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, fine. To afford fine fruit, tree must be kept thrifty by good cultivation. A fruit of the highest quality, and profitable for market. December to April.

Northwestern Greening. Season, December to March. Tree vigorous grower, hardy. Fruit large; green, becoming yellowish green when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained and firm; flavor a good sub-acid; very smooth and attractive. One of the best growers we have in the nursery, and in the orchard is very prolific and regular when mature.

Ragan's Red or Black Ben Davis. Very much the same as Gano in every way.



Stayman's Winesap.



Turley.

WINTER APPLES—Continued.

Rhode Island Greening. Season, December to March. Fruit large and handsome, smooth, dark green over-spread with yellow. Flesh tender, rich, rather acid, but highly flavored and excellent. Tree vigorous and spreading; a heavy and constant bearer.

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish, very slightly conical; mostly covered with bright red on pale yellow ground; flesh tender, not fine-grained, juicy, of good quality. The large size and beautiful appearance of this Ohio apple render it popular as an orchard variety. Will keep all winter in ordinary cool cellar. November to April.

Stark. Large, roundish; golden-green, with crimson shadings; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild sub-acid. The tree makes a strong growth, bears early and abundant regular crops. One of our best apples. Jan. to May.

Stayman's Winesap. It is now attracting attention everywhere as a profitable market variety. It has large size, dull red color, great productiveness and best quality. The tree is a vigorous grower and like its parent, is irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. Season, November to February.

Talman Sweet. Season, December to March. Tree of vigorous growth, upright, spreading and very productive. Fruit above medium; whitish-yellow, often with faint blush on sunny side; flesh white, firm, moderately juicy, fine grained, rich and sweet; quality excellent.

Turley. A seedling of the Winesap which it resembles except that it is much larger, smoother and deeper in color. It came into heavy bearing when six years old. Tree resembles the Winesap.

White Pippin. Tree strong grower, hardy, fruit large, often angular, greenish-white or pale yellow; flesh yellowish-white, granular, juicy, sub-acid, good. November to March.

Wolf River. Season, October to January. One of the largest apples grown. Color yellowish-green with stripes and splashes of carmine; flesh nearly white, firm and rather coarse grained; flavor sub-acid, fair to good. Tree vigorous and fairly productive.

Winesap. Medium, conical, dark red; very smooth. Acid to sub-acid, juicy and rich, very valuable for both family and market. Tree very hardy and an early and constant bearer. December to April.

Yellow Bellflower. Large, often quite large, surface pale yellow, often with a blush; very tender when ripe, fine grained, crisp, juicy, acid, becoming sub-acid, excellent. Growth of tree rather upright; succeeds best on rather light soils. December to April.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium, oblong, angular, oblique, smooth; yellow shaded red, indistinct red stripes; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sub-acid, good. An excellent shipping apple, always brings high prices. January to April.

Crab Apples

Within the past few years a good many people have given much attention to improving this class of fruit. Their efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections and are valuable for cider, preserving and jellies, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Every orchard should contain a few, as the trees are handsome, annual bearers, and usually fruit the second year.

Hyslop. Season, September to October. Tree vigorous where hardy. Blights in some localities. Fruit medium; yellow grounded with heavy shadings of deep crimson and splashes of maroon with heavy blue bloom; flesh fine, firm, yellow, astringent; bears abundantly in clusters, which make tree exceedingly ornamental. One of the most desirable crabs for culinary purposes.

Kentucky Red Cider Crab. Season, October. Tree a vigorous grower and very free from blight. Fruit large, yellow with heavy blush of light red; flesh fine grained, firm; flavor sub-acid, very juicy and exceptionally fine for cider.

Transcendent. Season, September. Fruit medium to large; color brownish-yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid. Tree is a vigorous grower. Hardy. Subject to blight and should not be planted near other orchard trees.

Whitney. Season, August. Fruit large to very large for a hybrid; yellow, striped with red and mostly covered with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, very juicy and fine grained; flavor rich and almost sweet. The fruit in size and quality is fully equal to many apples.



Rome Beauty.

Peaches

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be well drained and kept clean and mellow. Peach trees are easily cultivated and their freedom from disease, the short time it takes to come into bearing and the immense demand for the fruit, make them extremely profitable. Peaches are borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and this makes it absolutely essential to prune the trees yearly, remove dead branches and let in light and air. Keep the trees in good shape and you will have splendid returns.

Early Ripening

Admiral Dewey (Free). A perfect freestone, of fine size, form and color, with delicious yellow flesh that is yet firm enough to ship well. The tree is a strong, hardy, symmetrical grower and produces well. We consider this peach the very best early yellow freestone. July.

Belle of Georgia (Free). Very large, skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. July.

Greensboro (Semi-Cling). Large, rather roundish; yellow with splashes of bright red; highly colored in the sun; flesh white, very juicy and of good quality. July.

Lewis. The earliest white-fleshed freestone; attractively colored; a good shipper. Of vigorous growth, very hardy, immensely productive. Early July.

Mayflower (Semi-Cling). It is a red peach, absolutely red all over, even before it gets ripe enough to ship. Carries to market in fine shape and sells well, as it is the only early peach that is well colored. A strong, thrifty grower, inclined to overbear, should always be thinned. Early July.

Yellow St. John. A superfine early yellow freestone, nearly as large as Crawford, as finely colored and of even better flavor. Its round, showy fruits always attract attention and sell well. A fine dessert peach. The tree bears while still small, and abundantly afterward. August.

Mid-Season

Arp Beauty (Free). Large, yellow, blushed and mottled, bright crimson; strong grower; hardy. Same size, color and character as Elberta. Has great value as a market or family peach. September first.



Big Red.

BIG RED (Shipper's Late Red). Without a doubt the best Commercial Peach on the market today.

Fruit is a perfect freestone, oblong, large to very large, averaging one-third or more above the best Elbertas; skin is a fine golden yellow, almost completely covered with a splendid rich red making the well ripened fruit on the tree appear as if it were a solid red all over and texture of skin is such as to give the peach the highest shipping quality; flesh rich yellow, moderately fine grained (no fiber), juicy and of good quality; ripens about one week to ten days after Elberta; that is, it ripens in this section about the second week in September.

Tree is the best grower we ever had in the nursery, also, to date we have gotten a better stand of buds in this variety than in any other. In the orchard it makes a large, spreading healthy tree—thus affording ample room for hanging the abundant crops it bears annually. Should never be planted closer than 25 feet for best results. The original tree, located in Morgan County, is now more than 20 years old and has only missed two crops since it began fruiting and, to the best of our knowledge, is still in good fruiting condition.

We recommend this variety above all others.

Carman (Free). Large; resembles Elberta in shape; creamy white with deep blush; skin tough, making it a good market variety; the flesh is tender, juicy and of fine flavor; a prolific bearer. August.

Champion (Free). Large, round, quite regular; yellowish-white, mottled with red on sunny side; flesh white with red at the pit; one of the best in quality. While Champion is a little too tender skinned to make it a good shipper, yet for near-by market and home use it is the best variety we know of. Tree is a good healthy grower and one of the hardiest in fruit bud. Fruit ripens from 20th of August to 1st of September.

Crosby (Free). Medium to large, orange-yellow splashed with red; flesh yellow, red at pit, juicy and rich; tree hardy and prolific; fruit should be thinned in order to make good sized peaches; a popular market sort; middle of September.

Crawford's Early (Free). Large, roundish, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; quality good. August and September.

Early Elberta (Free). Larger than Elberta, though identical in form; bright yellow with red blush, flesh yellow, finer grained and sweeter than Elberta; ripens a week to ten days before Elberta; good shipper. Tree strong grower, hardy, good bearer. Last of August.

Elberta (Free). The great market peach of the Southwest; perfectly hardy in the North and is believed by many growers to be the best all around peach; color lemon-yellow with blush on sunny side; flesh pale yellow, tender and juicy; tree vigorous; a good shipping peach. Early September.

Engles Mammoth (Free). A very fine large market sort, resembling Late Crawford, but more productive. Very profitable wherever grown. September.

Fitzgerald (Free). An improved Early Crawford, fully equal to it in size, quality and color; tree bears quite young, is productive and very hardy; bright yellow splashed with red; flesh deep yellow and of the best quality; early September.

Hcosier Cling. Originated in Southern Indiana. A good hardy tree, prolific bearer, fruit large, yellowish-white with blush on sunny side; quality good, keeps well after picked; a good shipper. September.

Indian or Blood (Cling). Large dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red; very juicy, vinous and refreshing. Middle of August.

J. H. Hale (Free). Fruit averages one-third to one-half larger than Elberta; ripens about five days earlier and is much superior in flavor. Color a beautiful golden yellow with deep carmine blush. Seems to do well over a wide range of territory. It is well worth planting. September first.

Kalamazoo (Free). Medium to large, oval; yellow striped with red and a thin bloom; flesh yellow, red at the pit, rich, vinous and of good quality. A valuable sort. Sept. 1st.

Lemon Free (Free). Large, roundish, often with pointed apex; light yellow with greenish-white tinge and thick bloom; flesh yellow, tender and good; a good canning sort. Sept.

Mountain Rose (Free). Large, handsome; yellow with red cheek; flesh white and juicy; one of the best. August.

Niagara (Free). The fruit is uniformly large, oval, yellow with brilliant red cheek. An excellent shipper. Tree is very hardy and resistant to diseases, bearing annually very heavy crops. Middle of September.

Prolific (Free). A choice large yellow peach, valuable for succession to Early Crawford, for its fine shipping qualities, its beauty and its good quality. Of strong, thrifty growth, hardy and productive. September.

Rochester (Free). Early midseason. Color lemon-yellow changing to orange-yellow blushed with deep, dark red. Skin thick, tough. Flesh yellow stained with red near the pit. Very juicy, tender and melting. Sweet. Highly flavored. Very good in quality.

Wonderful (Free). Large, round, somewhat oval; yellow with carmine blush; flesh yellow, tender and high flavored; a good peach for home garden or shipping. September.

Late Ripening

Banner (Free). Large, yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh firm, yellow, rich, excellent; keeps and ships as well as any peach on the market. In growth, early-bearing habit, productiveness and unusual hardiness of wood and bud, the variety is all that could be desired. The very best late market variety. October.

Crawford's Late (Free). Large, roundish-oval, yellow with broad red cheeks, flesh yellow with red at the pit; melting, vinous and very good. Late September.

Fleenor Cling. Originated in Washington Co., Indiana. Tree hardy and productive. Fruit large, oblong, yellowish-white; flesh firm, fine grained, juicy, good; the finest of late clings for canning or market. Middle to last of September.

Gold Drop (Free). The almost translucent golden colored flesh of this peach renders it exceedingly attractive in market, where it sells at highest prices. The tree is hardy, bears early and profitable. Late September.

Heath Cling. Very large; flesh white, juicy and melting. Good keeper and shipper. Ripens in October.

Old Mixon Cling. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored. One of the best clingstone peaches. Last of September.

Old Mixon Free (Free). Large, roundish, slightly oval; pale yellow with a deep red cheek; flesh tender, rich and good quality; succeeds well in all localities. Late September.

Salway (Free). Large, roundish, deep yellow with rich red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and juicy; sugary, a valuable late market sort. First of October.

Smock (Free). Large, roundish, somewhat oval; yellow with some blush and thick bloom; flesh yellow, tender and sprightly, quality good; a good peach for commercial purposes. Last of September.

Stearns. A perfectly free stone, with yellow flesh and brilliant red skin. As a shipper it cannot be surpassed. Tree is a strong, upright grower, extremely hardy and free from disease. Considered by the introducer as the best market peach grown. September.

Stump (Free). Medium to large, roundish oval; creamy-white with bright red cheek and abundant bloom; flesh white, very good. Late September.



A Fine Branch of Kieffer Pears.

Pears

The cultivation of this fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated and the demand is increasing every year, making it one of the most profitable to plant. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the pear give it rank above all other fruits, excepting the grape. One of the most important points about the management of pears is the gathering at the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn pears at least two weeks. Winter varieties may hang on until the leaves begin to fall, then place in a cool, dry cellar.

In the East and South, the Kieffer is easier grown than any other fruit crop. The trees thrive where the apple or peach would starve, and will yield excellent fruit even without care or cultivation. The pear is no different than other fruits in the matter of yielding large crops in return for careful cultivation.

Summer Pears

Bartlett. Large size, with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; tree a strong grower, bears early and abundantly; very popular. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite. A large, fine pear resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon-yellow with brown dots, and fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a delicate flavor. August.

Summer Tyson. Tree hardy, upright grower, a little tardy in coming into bearing. We have fruited this variety for 30 years and have never lost a tree from blight; have never seen more than a slight twig blight; freest from blight of any pear we know. Fruit medium; yellow, russeted slightly; flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, sugary—good to best. August.

Wilder. Medium to small; greenish-yellow with a brownish, red cheek; melting, sweet and very pleasant; tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. Early August.

Autumn Pears

Buerre d'Anjou. A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly flavor; tree a fine grower and very productive; one of the best. October to January.

Duchess d'Angouleme. Very large, greenish-yellow, sometimes russeted; makes a beautiful tree and heavy bearer; buttery, melting and sweet. October and November.

Flemish Beauty. Medium to large, obtuse pyriform; pale yellow, covered with reddish-brown on sunny side; flesh is fine grained, juicy, rich, and very good. September and October.

Kieffer. This is the most popular pear grown; fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality; tree very vigorous and seldom blights; should be picked at maturity and ripened indoors. October and November.

Seckel. Small, rich, yellowish-brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; very productive. September and October.

Sheldon. Large, yellow or greenish-russet with fine red cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy and crisp, highly perfumed, tree vigorous and productive. October.

Winter Pear

Lawrence. Medium to large; lemon-yellow with small brown dots; flesh white, juicy and melting and of good quality; one of the best winter pears known. Season, November to January.



Montmorency Cherries.

Cherries

There are few more desirable fruits than the Cherry. They are being planted more and more each year and there is always a brisk demand on the market for good fruit. Aside from their fruit value, they make very ornamental trees for the lawn, especially the Heart and Bigarreau varieties, which are strong, vigorous growers, with large, glossy leaves, and open, spreading heads. Cherries thrive in most any dry or well drained soil; the fruit is delicious whether eaten out of hand or preserved. No home garden is complete without a few cherry trees.

Black Tartarian (Sweet). Very large, bright purplish-black; half tender, juicy, rich and flavor excellent; vigorous grower and producer. June.

Dyehouse. Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week earlier than Early Richmond. Early June.

Early Richmond. Medium size, dark red, melting and juicy; acid flavor; one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking; tree slender grower, exceedingly productive and very hardy; will stand the most severe weather without injury. Middle of June.

English Morello. Medium to large, roundish; dark red, nearly black when ripe; flesh purplish-red, meaty, juicy, slightly astringent and good; very productive. August.

Governor Wood (Sweet). Large, rich, light yellow, red cheek; juicy and sweet; late June.

Large Montmorency. Large, roundish, red; flesh tender, mildly acid, good quality. Fruit larger and firmer than Early Richmond and about ten days later; late June.

May Duke. Large, dark red, juicy, rich; a superior and productive old sort that holds its own against all newcomers. June.

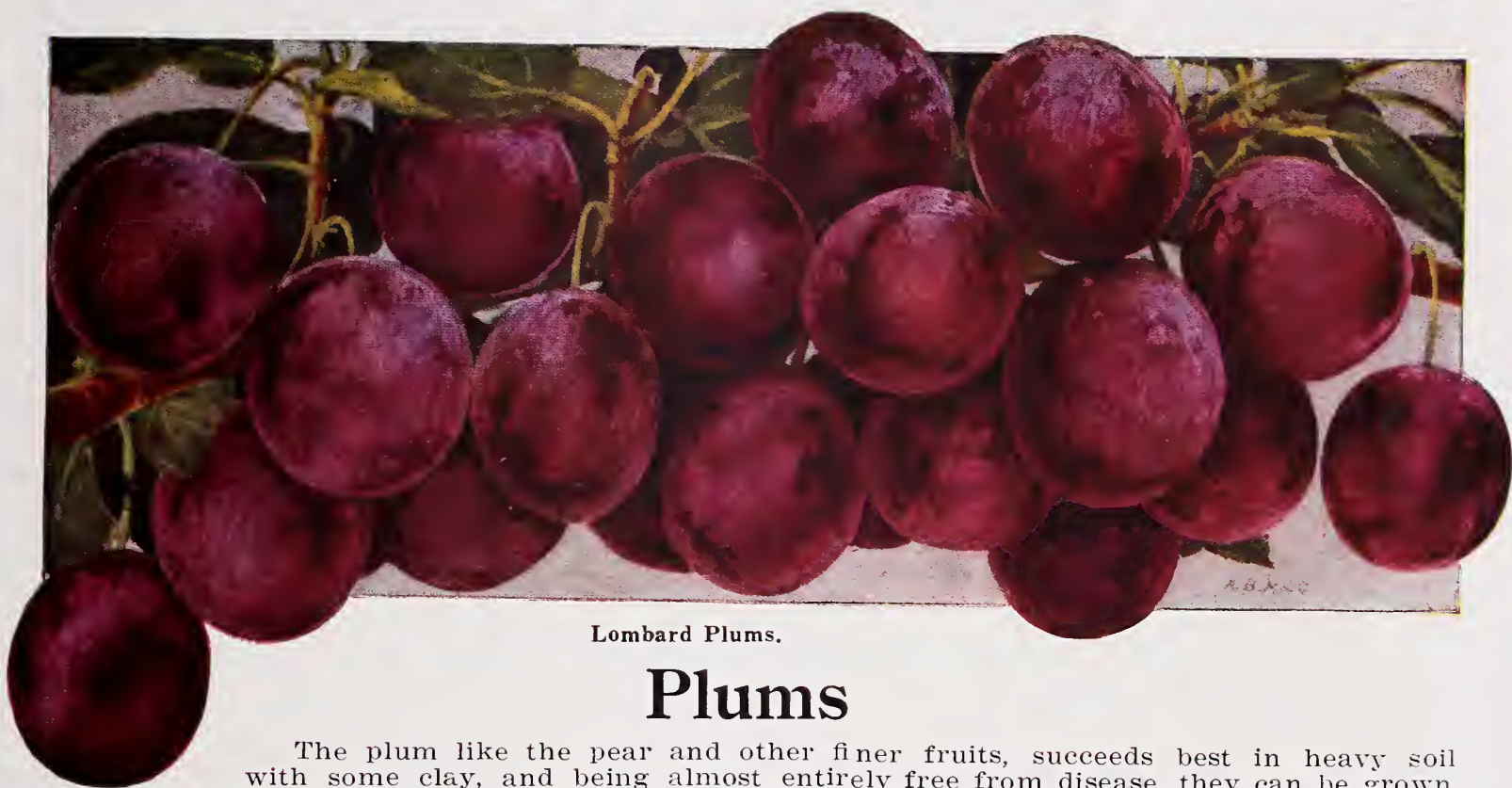
Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Anne, Sweet). A beautiful cherry of large size; pale yellow with bright red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and sweet; one of the best varieties for market and canning. July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau (Sweet). Heavily clustered fruits of largest size, deep crimson-black; tender, juicy, well-flavored. A splendid market cherry because of its attractiveness and general good qualities. July.

Windsor (Sweet). A splendid large, liver-colored cherry that hangs on a long time and rots but little. The flesh is remarkably firm and good, the tree very hardy and fruitful. Exceedingly valuable for late market and home use. July.

Wragg. Large, roundish, heart-shaped; dark crimson and when fully ripe, black or nearly so; flesh and juice light crimson, firm and good; very productive; one of the hardiest and is usually a sure cropper. Last of July.

Yellow Spanish (Sweet). Large, pale yellow with red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light-colored cherries; vigorous and productive. Late June.



Lombard Plums.

Plums

The plum like the pear and other finer fruits, succeeds best in heavy soil with some clay, and being almost entirely free from disease, they can be grown very profitably. Of late years the demand has been growing very rapidly. The finer kinds are excellent dessert fruits of rich and luscious flavor; for cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. For home consumption they should be allowed to remain on the trees until fully ripe, but for shipping they should be gathered a few days earlier. Some of the varieties are inclined to overbear and should be thinned in order to produce perfect fruit. Most all the varieties, especially the native sorts, are extremely hardy and will withstand the most severe weather.

European Plums

Bradshaw. Very large, dark violet-red; flesh yellowish-green, juicy and pleasant, tree vigorous, erect and productive. August.

German Prune. Medium oval, purplish-blue; rich, juicy and of high flavor; tree vigorous and very productive. September.

Imperial Gage (Free). Large, oval, yellowish-green with marbled green stripes, heavy, white bloom; flesh greenish, juicy, melting, rich, best quality; tree upright, vigorous. September.

Lombard. Medium, roundish-oval, violet-red, juicy and pleasant; adheres to stone; a valuable market sort, hardy and adapted to light soils; nearly always produces a crop. August.

Moore's Arctic (Free). Grows in large clusters; large, dark purple; flesh very fine; splendid for preserving and dessert; tree vigorous and prolific; fruit is a long keeper. September.

Reine Claude (Green Gage, Free). Small, yellowish-green when mature; flesh pale green, melting, luscious and best quality; considered the standard of excellence; tree a moderate grower. Mid-August.

Shipper's Pride (Free). Large, nearly round, dark purple, juicy and sweet; a splendid shipper and good market variety; tree moderate grower, but productive. September.

Shropshire Damson (Free). One of the best for preserving; flesh amber colored; juicy and spicy; tree vigorous, hardy and an abundant bearer. September.

Yellow Egg (Free). A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking; tree a free grower and very productive. Late August.

Japanese Plums

Abundance. One of the best Japan Plums. Tree is a very rapid grower, healthy and comes into bearing quite young and yields abundantly; medium size, rich, bright cherry-red with distinct bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, juicy and tender, and excellent quality; tree vigorous and hardy. Last of July.



Shropshire Damsons.



Burbank Plums.

JAPANESE PLUMS—Continued.

Burbank. Medium to large, orange-yellow, dotted and marbled with red; flesh meaty, yellow, sweet and good; valuable for canning and a good market plum. Hardest and most prolific of the Japan varieties. Late July.

CLIMAX. Extremely vigorous, upright grower. Productive as Burbank, four times as large, two weeks earlier and higher color. Fruit large as an ordinary peach, deep dark red; skin firm; flesh yellow, sweet, rich, fruity, of fine quality. One of the earliest to ripen. Middle of July.

Ogon (Free). Fruit large, round, bright golden-yellow, with faint bloom and some red on the sunny side; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy. August.

Red June. Recommended as "by all odds the best Japanese plum, ripening before Abundance." One of the vigorous, upright growers; productive; fair size; vermilion-red; pleasant quality. Last of July.

Satsuma. Large, roundish-oval with a short, blunt point; dark red, speckled with greenish dots; flesh very firm, blood-red, rather coarse but good. A good canning plum. August.

Wickson. Large, heart-shaped, deep maroon-red; flesh very firm, yellow, sub-acid, rich and good; a good shipping plum; tree upright, but in some localities this variety is a shy bearer. Early September.

NATIVE PLUMS.

Surprise. Fruit large to very large; skin medium thick, tender; bright red; flesh pale yellow, meaty and of fine flavor; quality extra good. Tree an upright, vigorous, healthy grower. Splendid variety for either home or commercial culture. Last of August.

Wild Goose. Fruit medium, red with blue bloom; flesh juicy and sweet. July.

Apricots

A beautiful and delicious fruit; a close relative of the plum and peach, combining the qualities of both.

Talbert (Russian). Fruit medium, smooth, oval, slightly flattened, solid golden-yellow, perfect freestone; flesh orange-yellow, moderately juicy, very sweet when fully ripe; ripens from 10th to 20th of July. The original tree is located within ten miles of our Nursery and in the past 22 years has only failed to bear two seasons. This is, by all odds, the most dependable apricot for Indiana and other states of same latitude. **We highly recommend** the Talbert on account of its regular bearing habit.



Talbert Apricots.

Quinces

The Quince is attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth and requires little space; is productive, gives regular crops and comes into bearing early; the fruit is much sought for canning. When put up in the proportion of one quart of quinces to about four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor. It will grow in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Fruit should be thinned out if it bears too freely.

Champion. Very large and handsome; flesh cooks as tender as an apple without hard spots; flavor delicate; tree very handsome and bears abundantly; one of the most valuable sorts; color greenish-yellow. October.

Orange. Large, roundish, somewhat irregular with a small and short neck at the base; fine golden-yellow flesh and of excellent flavor. October.

Native Persimmons

The Persimmon makes a handsome ornamental tree, as well as being valuable for its fruit, which, though pungent when green, is sweet and palatable after the early frosts.

American Seedling. Fruit medium in size and of good, rich flavor.

GRAFTED SORTS

Glidewell. Large, oblong, good quality, no astringency; one of the best native persimmons.

Ruby. This variety is one of the newer sorts and is reported to be one of the best.

Nut Trees

There has been more attention paid to the planting of nut trees the last few years than ever before. Few farms but contain land, that if planted to nut bearing trees, would pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted. Besides the value of the wood for commercial purposes, the crop of nuts of nearly all kinds command a high price in the market.



American Sweet Chestnuts.



Champion Quince.

CHESTNUTS

American Sweet. A valuable native tree both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable, and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce.

Paragon. A magnificent variety, nuts large, three or more in a burr, of very good quality. Vigorous grower, early and abundant bearer.

Ridgely. A strong grower, bearing young, usually producing nuts on two-year grafts in nursery row. Nuts large, smooth, of uniform size and beautiful color. Quality good.

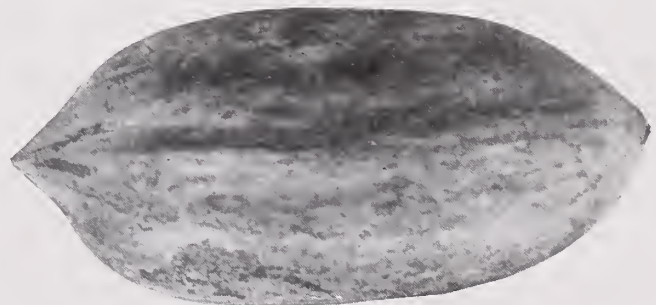
PECANS

Native hardy varieties can be grown in the central and northern part of the state where conditions are favorable. Makes a very large tall tree producing nuts in profusion. Trees grown from nuts gathered from best native trees found in Wabash River valley.

WALNUTS

English Walnut (French Nut, Madeira Nut). These are the Hardy Lockport strain and are grafted on the native Black Walnut; a fine, lofty-growing tree with handsome spreading head; bears crop of thin-shelled, delicious nuts.

Japan Walnut (Sieboldiana). If it produced no nuts, it would be well worth cultivating as an ornamental tree; is a vigorous grower and produces nuts borne in clusters of 12 to 15 each; has a smooth shell, thicker than the English, much resembling Pecans; meat is sweet and good flavor. Hardy.



Grapes

If the proper selection of varieties is made, one may have grapes on the table for several months in the year. They should in all cases have a free exposure to the sun and air. Make the soil mellow, and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about 8 feet apart by the fence or building. For vineyards, make rows 8 feet apart, 6 to 10 feet in rows. A stake should be placed with each vine at the time of setting, six to seven feet high. The first year train one shoot only up to the stake; pinch off all others and also all laterals or side shoots that appear during the first season; cut the vine down to within three or four buds of the ground. The following season train up two shoots in the same manner.

Agawam (Red). Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, dark red or nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, vinous and good quality; later than Concord.

Brighton (Red). Bunch medium to large, quite compact; flesh rich, sweet and best quality; color dark crimson or brownish-red; vine vigorous and hardy.

Campbell's Early (Black). A strong vigorous and hardy sort; ripens early and bears abundantly; berry large, black with blue bloom; tender, sweet and rich; good market berry; it is a good shipper and long keeper.

Catawba (Red). Bunches medium, shouldered; berries large, deep coppery-red, becoming purple when ripe; flesh somewhat pulpy, juicy, sweet, aromatic and rich; one of the latest, does not ripen well in the North.

Clinton (Black). Bunches medium, compact; berries round, small with thin blue bloom, pulpy and juicy; hardy and late; good keeper and valuable as a wine grape.

Concord (Black). Too well known to need much description; is considered by many to be the best all around grape grown; is extremely hardy, vigorous and productive; bunches large, compact; berries large, juicy, buttery and sweet; will succeed almost anywhere.

Delaware (Red). One of the best red grapes; bunch small and compact, berry small, round, beautiful light red; flesh rich, vinous, sweet, and delicious; best quality; a good market grape.

Eaton (Black). Bunch and berry of the largest size; not quite so early or sweet as its parent, the Concord, but less foxy, pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp; vine very vigorous, healthy and productive.

Green Mountain (White). The earliest white grape; bunch medium to large, shouldered; berries medium, greenish-white, tender, sweet and excellent quality; combines hardiness, fruitfulness, vigor and health. A valuable sort.

Moore's Diamond (White). A vigorous grower, entirely free from mildew and a prolific bearer; bunches large and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate greenish-white with yellow tinge when ripe; berries tender, juicy and nearly transparent, sweet and rich; ripens about two weeks before Concord.



Concord Grapes.

Moore's Early (Black). Bunch large, berry round with a heavy blue bloom, quality said to be better than Concord; hardy and prolific; good market berry; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

Niagara (White). One of the leading white sorts; bunch large, shouldered, compact; berry large, yellowish white, juicy, vinous and sprightly, quality good; skin tough, making it a good shipper and market berry.

Pocklington (White). The great vigor and hardiness of the vine with the beauty and size of the clusters, place this in the front rank of white grapes; berry a light lemon-yellow, tender, sweet and fine flavor; very productive.

Salem (Red). Bunch medium, shouldered and compact; vine strong and vigorous; berry large, coppery red, thin skin, sweet and sprightly; a good market berry.

Worden (Black). A seedling of the Concord; bunch large and compact, berry round, black with blue bloom, pulpy, juicy and very pleasant; ripens several days earlier than Concord.



Raspberries

The Raspberry is one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown. They are always in demand in season and command good prices on the market. For canning purposes they are unexcelled. They are easily cultivated and require little care. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year; plant in good soil in hills about four feet apart. With a little care and attention they will produce large crops of berries. For winter protection, bend canes over, cover with straw or leaves, remove early in spring.

It pays to plant the standard varieties of Raspberries in good, reliable stock. These varieties produce more fruit, of better quality with less trouble than inferior plants.

Columbian (Purple). The berry is firm, purple, and adheres to the bushes well; a strong grower, attaining large size; one of the hardiest and most productive and stands at the head for canning, jams, etc.

Cumberland (Black). The largest of all black caps; a healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well branched canes, that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm, quality about the same as Gregg; keeps and ships as well as any of the blacks.

Cuthbert (Red). Large, bright scarlet-crimson, excellent quality, firm, juicy and refreshing; vigorous grower, hardy and productive; very popular as a home garden and market berry.

Golden Queen. Seedling from Cuthbert; beautiful yellow; good quality.

Gregg (Black). Of good size, fine quality, productive and hardy, firm, sweet and rich; strong grower and good bearer; ripens late and evenly; good market berry.

Kansas (Black). Large, round, firm, moderately juicy; strong grower and very productive; ripens early; one of the best market berries on account of its handsome appearance.

Plum Farmer (Black). Fine grower. It ripens very early and most of the fruit is very large, thick meated and very firm, making a good berry to evaporate or ship to distant markets.

QUILLEN (Black). This variety originated a few miles south of our Nursery and has proven to be more disease proof than other varieties of Black Caps. The largest and most prolific of all Black Cap varieties; a cross between Cumberland and Hopkins. Ripens a little later than Cumberland, Kansas and Gregg. We highly recommend this variety.

St. Regis (Red). Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continues on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary, with full raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully prolific, the first or main crop equaling any red variety known. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundance of dark green feathery foliage.

Blackberries

Blackberries are among the best known and most valued of our berries. No fruit of any kind is more wholesome. A liberal use of berries and other good fruit will save doctors' bills. Blackberries should be planted in rows six or seven feet apart, three to four feet in the row. Keep the ground light, rich and clean, and pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height.

In many parts of the country winter protection is absolutely essential, and often adds greatly to the yield when not considered a necessity. The Blackberry, as a rule, out-yields all other members of this family, and is usually one of the most profitable to grow when properly managed—providing the climatic conditions are favorable. Cultivation should be frequent but shallow; deep cultivation disturbs the roots and induces increased suckering.

The demand for blackberries is always good.

Early Harvest. One of the earliest, berry medium sized, good quality and very prolific; firm and attractive in appearance. A good market sort.

Eldorado. Vine is vigorous and hardy; berries are very large, black, borne in clusters; ripen well together; sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste.

Mersereau. Large, oval, sparkling black, sweet, rich and melting, hardy and productive.

Snyder. The hardiest blackberry known; fruit medium sized and of a good quality; a standard market variety.

Dewberries

The Dewberry is a dwarf and trailing form of the Blackberry. The fruit is highly prized as a market fruit owing to its large size and fine quality. Set the plants two feet apart in the row and cover in winter with coarse litter. Should be mulched in the spring to keep them off the ground.

Lucretia. Perfectly hardy and remarkably productive; said to be the best of this class of fruit; ripens early; is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter, sweet, luscious and melting; this variety is recommended most highly.



Senator Dunlap.

Strawberries

Strawberries are easily placed in the front rank among small fruits, and owing to the wide range in which they can be grown, there is always a good market for several weeks of the year. No fruit lends itself so readily to the varied uses of the table or for canning purposes or preserving. They can be successfully grown in any good garden soil. For field culture one should make rows three and one-half feet apart and set plants eighteen inches apart in the rows. Set in this manner it requires 8,300 plants to set one acre of ground. Keep in rows and cultivate. A new bed should be planted every two or three years. In the early winter, when the ground is frozen, cover the whole with long straw, which should be partially removed from the row in the spring, but enough allowed to remain on the ground as mulch to keep the berries clean the following summer. The varieties that we list are all standard and the best. Strawberries with imperfect flowers must be planted in connection with perfect flowering sorts in order to insure good crops.

Aroma (Perfect). This is our best and most profitable late strawberry. It cannot be beaten for quantity of fruit produced, or in quality of fruit. Plants show no weakness of any kind. Fruit very large, roundish-conical, rarely misshapen, glossy-red, of excellent quality, produced in abundance. Late.

Gandy (Perfect). Large, regular and conical; bright glossy crimson, firm, fine flavor, vigorous and prolific; a fine late sort and a good shipper. Late.

Haverland (Imperfect). Berries are large, long and light red, quality very good; a prolific bearer and plants are strong and healthy. Midseason.

Senator Dunlap (Perfect). The great market berry; fruit medium to large, regular, bright glossy red; sweet and good quality; exceptionally firm, making it a good keeper and shipper; ripens early and continues a long time; immensely prolific. Midseason.

FALL or EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Of late we have had considerable inquiries for the Fall or Everbearing strawberries.

Set same as other strawberries. Remove fruit stems as they appear up to about August 1st, then let them mature. Blossoms should be removed from all new set strawberries for best results, but more particularly fall bearing varieties. Fertilize your ground and cultivate well. The better the soil and care, the better the fruit and the more fruit you will obtain.

These two varieties we can highly recommend.

Progressive (Perfect). The berries are not as large as Superb but of equally good quality, and they yield well and, we think, will be one of the best known varieties of fall bearers in a few years. Fruit of Progressive is of good size, smooth, of good color and appearance.

Superb (Perfect). Plants are strong and stand the winter well after producing a heavy crop from about August 15th to November, according to season. The fruit of Superb is very large, round, rich, dark colored, glossy, attractive and smooth. Each berry is of good shape and ripens all over at once.

Gooseberries

This fruit is very useful for cooking either green or ripe, and is used for canning extensively. Requires the same cultivation and treatment as currants. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows and mulch deeply, six or more inches, with straw, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened.

Downing. Fruit large, round, light green with distinct veins, soft, juicy and fine flavored; vigorous and productive; smooth skin; one of the best.

Houghton. Medium size, pale red, sweet and juicy; vigorous grower, abundant bearer and free from mildew.

Industry. One of the best English varieties yet introduced: berries very large, dark red, hairy, rich and agreeable; bush vigorous and a great producer.

Josselyn (Red Jacket). Large size, smooth and excellent quality; very hardy and a wonderful cropper.



Downing Gooseberries.



Pomona Currants.

Currants

The currant is one of the most valued of the small fruits. Being very hardy, they do not winter-kill and are easy of cultivation, requiring little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil. Plant in a deep, rich soil, and give good cultivation and plenty of well-rotted manure. Thin out in the center, and do not have more than four or five bearing canes at a time. After the bush is four or five years old, remove one of the old canes each year and leave one of the strongest new sprouts. Plant either in the fall or spring 5 by 6 feet.

Black Naples. Large, black, rich, tender; excellent for jellies and wine; very productive.

Cherry. Large, deep red, rather acid, branches short; very productive.

Fay's Prolific. A cross between the Cherry and Victoria; a most popular red currant, prolific.

Perfection. Beautiful bright red, larger than Fay's Prolific. Said to be superior to anything in the market; rich, mild, sub-acid flavor, plenty of pulp and few seeds. clusters are long and size of berry is maintained to the end.

Pomona. Fruit of good size and flavor, bright red, has long stems and hangs in fine condition after ripening; is a good shipper; bush bears early and is wonderfully prolific; a good market sort.

White Grape. Bush vigorous and productive; clusters long; berries large; very attractive; mild flavor and good quality; a good table variety.

Wilder. Clusters above medium length and berries large, bright red, of excellent quality, with mild, sub-acid flavor; ripens early and is a good keeper.

Asparagus

This delicious and healthful vegetable should be found in every garden. Nothing can be more easily grown and no plant gives such a healthful food for such little outlay.

Prepare the ground by trenching to the depth of two feet, mixing each layer of soil as turned over with two or three inches of well-rotted manure. For private use or for marketing on a small scale, beds should be formed five feet 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 inches; the alleys between the beds should be two feet wide. In planting, a line is set and a cut made, a little slanting, to the depth of 6 or 8 inches, according to the size of the plant. The plants are then laid against the side of the trench, at the distance already stated, care being taken to properly spread the roots. The crown or top of the plant should be covered about two inches.

Conover's Colossal (White). A standard kind of first-class quality. Tender and high flavored; valuable market and garden sort.

Palmetto (Green). Extensively grown for market on account of earliness, large size and fine appearance.

Rhubarb or Pieplant

This very desirable vegetable comes early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie-making and stewing. It is also valuable for medicinal purposes. A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large, heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about one inch below the surface. Top dress in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring.

Linneaus. This variety produces a small stem of fine quality; early; excellent for cooking.



Conover's Colossal Asparagus.

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A partial view of the six-year old Peach Orchard of the Hobbs-Johnson Orchard Company, Mooresville, Indiana. These are Hobbs' Trees.



The above view shows what a few well selected trees, shrubs and perennials will do toward beautifying any home ground. If you will supply the grounds we will furnish the trees and plants.