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A few
Flowers
Worthy of
General
Culture

THE SINGLE OAK NOTE CO. NEW YORK



Penn.



A FEW FLOWERS

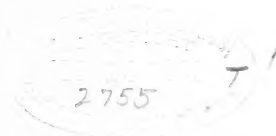
WORTHY OF GENERAL CULTURE.

AN EFFORT TO WIN FOR HARDY PLANTS A RECOGNITION

OF THEIR

GREAT WEALTH OF BEAUTY.

FIFTH EDITION.



PITTSBURGH:

B. A. ELLIOTT CO., PLANTSMEN.

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



CONTENTS.

| | PAGE. | | PAGE. |
|--|-------|--|-------|
| Introduction..... | 7 | Hardy Roses, their cultivation and varieties considered..... | 43 |
| A Talk About Roses..... | 8 | Clematises, their Culture and Uses..... | 48 |
| Hardy Plants, and Modes of Arranging Them..... | 9 | Tropical Effects with Hardy Plants..... | 55 |
| Thoughts About Hardy Plants..... | 18 | The Making of a Hardy Border..... | 58 |
| Lilies Speak for Themselves..... | 21 | A Garden Party..... | 60 |
| Some Beauties in their Native Wilds..... | 27 | The Rock Garden—Alpine Flowers..... | 67 |
| A Few Fine Lawn Trees..... | 31 | About this Book..... | 70 |
| Rhododendrons, Kalmias and Hardy Azaleas..... | 37 | Winter Protection of Musa Ensete..... | 72 |
| Beautiful Climbers and Their Uses..... | 40 | | |

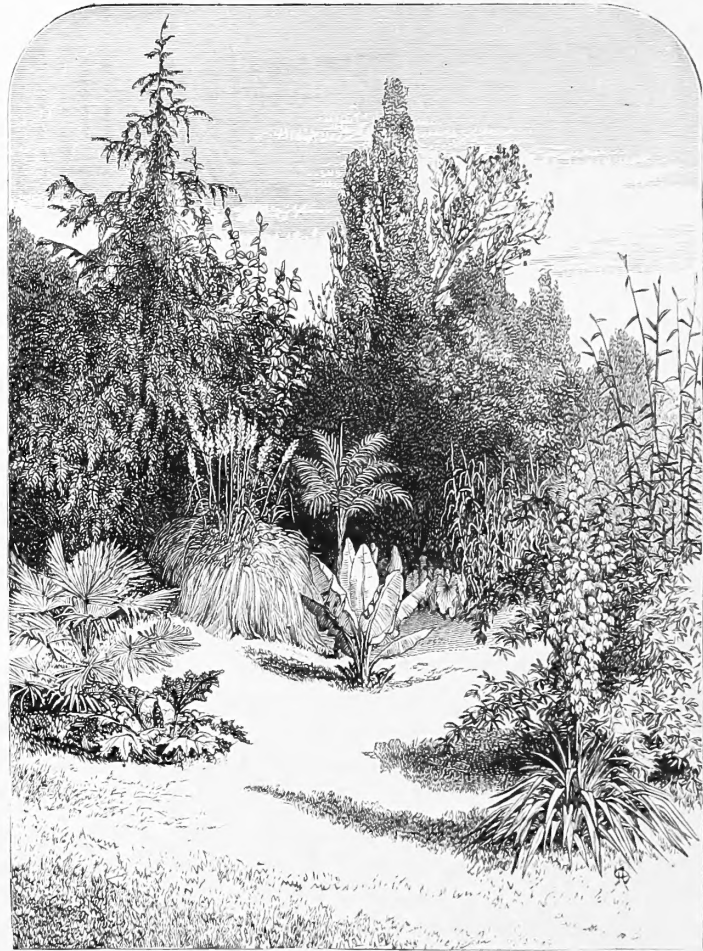
INDEX OF CATALOGUE.

| | PAGE. | | PAGE. |
|--|-------|---|-------|
| A Business Talk with Our Customers..... | 75 | Hardy Phloxes..... | 111 |
| New and Notable Roses of Special Merit..... | 77 | “ Native Orchids..... | 111 |
| The Cream of Hybrid Perpetual Roses..... | 87 | “ “ Ferns..... | 111 |
| Hardy Climbing Roses..... | 89 | “ Climbing Plants..... | 112 |
| Moss Roses..... | 91 | Carnation Pinks..... | 112 |
| Miscellaneous Roses..... | 91 | A Few of the Finer Lawn Trees..... | 113 |
| Hybrid Tea Roses..... | 92 | A Few Fine Shrubs..... | 114 |
| The New Polyantha Roses..... | 93 | Gladioli..... | 115 |
| The Best Everblooming Roses for Outdoor Culture..... | 93 | Tuberous-Rooted Begonias..... | 116 |
| General Collection of Hardy Plants..... | 95 | Viola Blue Bells..... | 117 |
| Native Hardy Plants..... | 103 | Lawn Grass Seed..... | 117 |
| Hardy Bog and Aquatic Plants..... | 104 | Omissions Under Proper Head in Catalogue..... | 117 |
| The Best and Most Easily Grown Lilies..... | 106 | Some Plants Worthy of Special Mention..... | 118 |
| Rhododendrons and Similar Flowering Shrubs..... | 107 | Greenhouse and Bedding Plants..... | 121 |
| Iris—The Superb “Orchid” Fleur de Lis..... | 108 | Selected List of Flower Seeds..... | 122 |
| Clematis—For Climbing or Bedding Purposes..... | 110 | | |

PRICE OF THIS BOOK

The price of This Book is FIFTY CENTS, but this amount will be allowed on the first order sent for plants or seeds amounting to two dollars or more, making it really free to customers. Illustrated Catalogue sent for TEN CENTS in stamps.





Hardy and Tropical Plants on the Lawn.



IN presenting to our growing company of patrons this, the fifth edition of our little work, our dominant feeling is one of extreme pleasure at the generous welcome given our preceding efforts. Our hearty thanks are certainly due to the many friends that, in all parts of the country, have so manifestly appreciated the efforts we have put forth to popularize the growing of hardy plants. And it might be added right here, that the passing of another year has given us no reason for materially changing the ideas set forth in former issues of this work.

On the contrary, after a period of nearly half a century—forty-eight years—expended in the growing and selling of plants and trees, the experience of each year only serves to strengthen our belief that the most beautiful gardens in the world are those in which hardy plants largely predominate.

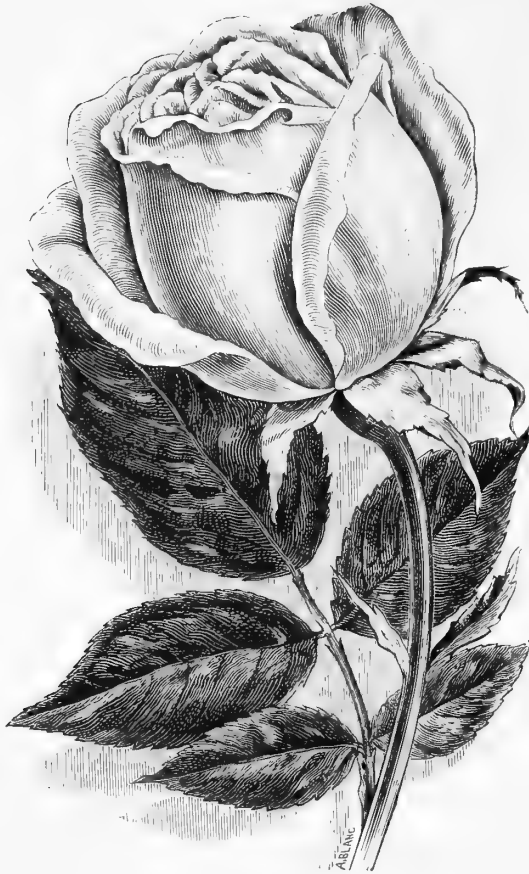
The fifth edition of our book is now presented to our patrons and others, in the belief and hope that it may suggest ideas that may be of use, and that may be practically carried out in the making of gardens that must be a source of delight. In the furtherance of such a result we shall, in the pages of this volume, aim to write something of practical value to all that read, even though many of our readers may find it impossible to enter extensively into the fascinating pursuit of gardening for pleasure. We simply lay before our readers the teachings of a lifetime in respect to the merits of hardy plants.

We are also much encouraged to continue our efforts in behalf of hardy plants by the attention recently given the subject by the horticultural press, as well as some of the leading literary periodicals. In the December number of *Harpers' Monthly Magazine*, Mr. F. W. Burbidge, in an article entitled, "Old Garden Flowers," quotes: "A garden of hardy flowers is pre-eminently a garden for cut flowers; you must carefully count this among its merits, because if a constant and undimmed blaze outside were the one virtue of a flower garden, upholders of the bedding system would now and then have the advantage of us. For my part, I am prepared to say that I want my flowers quite as much for the house as for the garden, and so I suspect do most women.

No doubt this is one of the real points of a good collection of hardy flowers; not only are they beautiful outside, but may be brought to live with us in doors, with the books and pictures, and so nestle nearer to our hearts."

NOTE.—We wish to acknowledge our obligation to Mr. Wm. Robinson, of London, England, who has very kindly allowed us to use many of the beautiful engravings made for his most delightful of books, *The Wild Garden*. We are also indebted to this great champion of hardy flowers for some of the ideas advanced here, culled from his numerous works on gardening, which have done much to make English gardens what they are—the most beautiful in the world.

A Talk About Roses.



Comtesse de Frigneuse.

The sensation in new roses this year is the *Puritan*, a Hybrid Tea, which is a cross between *Mabel Morrison* and *Devoniensis*, and is a pure white, of large size, perfect symmetry, and of most delightful fragrance. One can fancy no prettier picture than this beautiful rose, with its wreath of fine foliage close to the bud. We have planted in one of our rose houses eight hundred plants of this variety, and the show of bloom has been abundant and continuous, so that we are enabled to speak confidently of its free flowering qualities. Another new rose is *Mrs. John Laing*, a Hybrid Perpetual, seedling from *Francois Michelin*, of exquisite pink color, a remarkably strong grower and free bloomer, producing large, well shaped buds on long stems. If this rose proves as valuable in the garden as it is in the forcing house, it will be a desirable acquisition.

Another year's experience with *American Beauty* places it amongst the very best roses for either house or out door culture. As an experiment, we transplanted in June to the open garden a few hundred plants, which had been forced all winter and spring in one of our houses, and they continued to yield abundant crops of

beautiful roses during the entire summer. It seemed that no matter how we handled them, they were always ready to go on blooming, as if inexhaustible. With the *Puritan*, *American Beauty*, *La France* and *Mad. Chas. Wood*, we need never be without an abundant supply of good large roses all summer through. To these, of course, we would add many sorts of beautiful Hybrid roses, with which most lovers of roses are familiar. We will, however, mention a few that are not so well known, which are indispensable in a good collection. *Marshall P. Wilder*, *Alfred Colomb*, *Mad. Gabriel Luizet*, *Dr. de Chalus*, *Queen of Queens*, *Senateur Vaisse*, *Xavier Olibo* and *Charles Dickens*.

Among Tea Roses there are quite a number of new ones, perhaps the best of which are *Princess Beatrice* and *Luciole*. *Papa Gontier* is certainly very handsome, and a most wonderfully free bloomer, destined, we think, to become a general favorite. *Comtesse Frigneuse* is of fine golden color, with a fragrance like *Marechal Niel*. I have with much pleasure to-day spent an hour or two comparing blooms, which I gathered in the houses, for at this late date, October 22d, we do not have many out door blossoms. Each bud examined had some distinctive feature which to me rendered the variety indispensable. I have now before me *The Puritan*, *The Bride*, *Papa Gontier*, *La France*, *Safrano*, *Catherine Mermet*, *Mad. Cusine*, *Marechal Niel*, *Perle des Jardins*, *Sunset*, *Niphotos*, *American Beauty*, *Isabella Sprunt*, *Wm. Francis Bennett*, *Mad. Welch*, *Comtesse Frigneuse*, *Souvenir d'un Ami*, *Viscountess Folkstone* and *Pierre Guillot*, and feel that whether grown for profit or pleasure, not one can be discarded. Considering the great number of new roses introduced each year, there are but few indeed that are not worthy of cultivation, for most roses, like those examined to-day, have some distinctive feature which appeals to the affection of the observer. While we give to particular favorite roses our warmest affections, like love to the human race, it does not prevent a portion from flowing to many friends not immediately connected with our family.

We have noticed in American gardens the scarcity of the *Japanese Rugosa* Roses. They certainly deserve the attention of all lovers of roses, on account of their beautiful buds and foliage; they bloom freely and continuously, and after the flowers have dropped, a most beautiful cluster of scarlet fruit takes their place. Besides being so beautiful, neither flower or foliage is ever attacked by mildew or insect. A hedge or screen of these roses with their abundant foliage of peculiar green, is certainly very attractive.

The entirely new English roses of most prominence, are *Grand Mogul* and *Silver Queen*. The latter is certainly a pretty name, and we believe both will prove decided acquisitions. They are sent out by one of the best growers in England, who next summer will offer a gem in the *Duchess of Albany*, after the color and style of *La France*, but larger and of a deeper color. It will surely rival this old favorite, which is saying a great deal for it indeed.

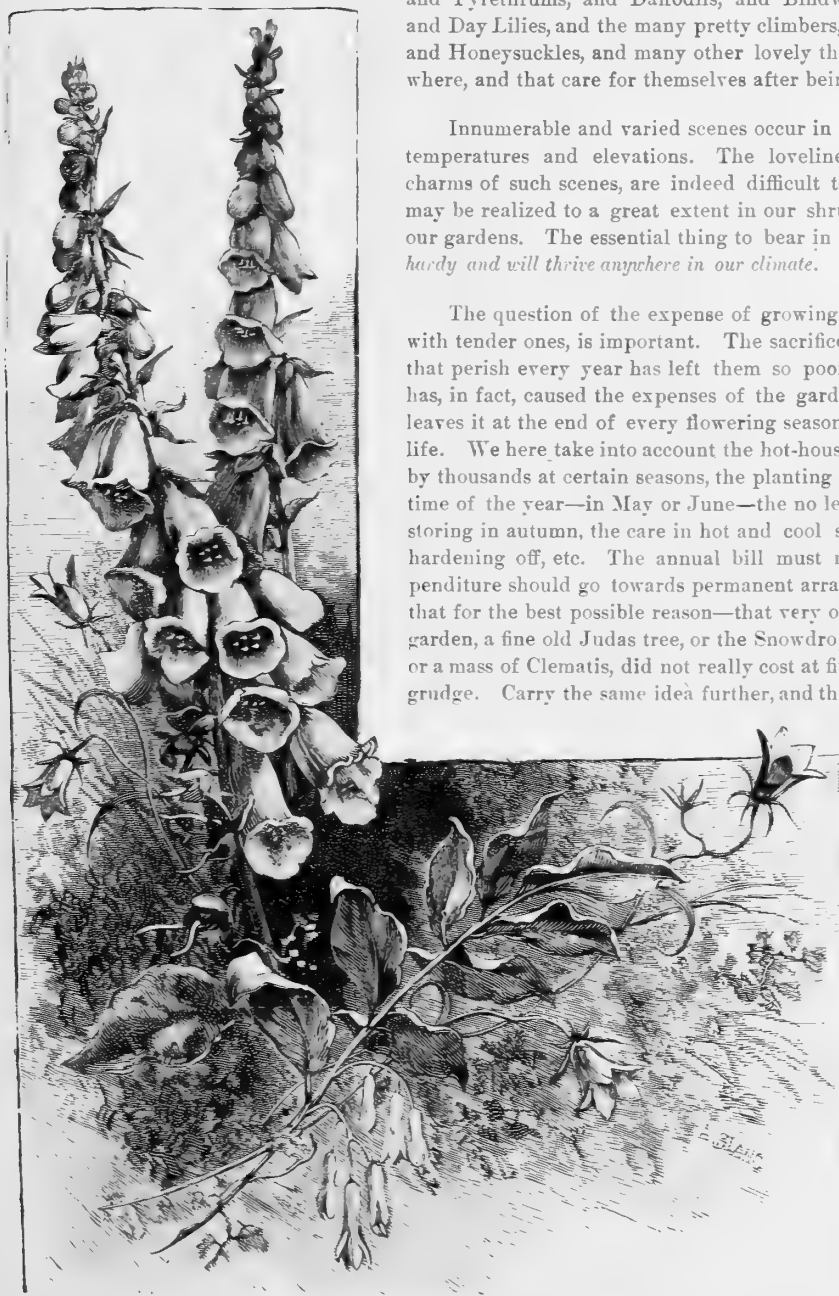
Hardy Plants and Modes of Arranging Them.

But few persons have any conception of the beautiful gardens which may be made by hardy plants gathered from northern and temperate climes. A selection of the wood and brake flora of our country added to some of those that adorn the hoary heads of the mountain chains all over the world, will, when properly arranged, make a garden of rare beauty, beyond the power of pen of ours to portray. The Lilies, and Bluebells, and Foxgloves, and the Irises, and Wind-flowers, and Columbines, and Violets, and Evening Primroses, and countless Pea-flowers, and Pyrethrums, and Daffodils, and Bindweeds, and Forget-me-nots, and Day Lilies, and the many pretty climbers, Passifloras, and Clematises, and Honeysuckles, and many other lovely things that thrive almost anywhere, and that care for themselves after being planted.

Innumerable and varied scenes occur in our native wilds, at various temperatures and elevations. The loveliness and ceaselessly varying charms of such scenes, are indeed difficult to describe or imagine, but may be realized to a great extent in our shrubbery or wood that screens our gardens. The essential thing to bear in mind is, that the plants are *hardy and will thrive anywhere in our climate.*

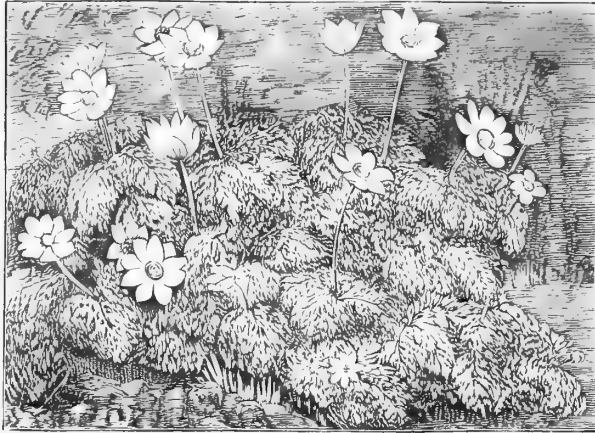
The question of the expense of growing hardy flowers as compared with tender ones, is important. The sacrifice of flower gardens to plants that perish every year has left them so poor of all the nobler plants—has, in fact, caused the expenses of the garden to go to purposes which leaves it at the end of every flowering season almost generally devoid of life. We here take into account the hot-houses, the propagation of plants by thousands at certain seasons, the planting out at the busiest and fairest time of the year—in May or June—the no less necessary digging up and storing in autumn, the care in hot and cool structures in the winter, the hardening off, etc. The annual bill must not be forgotten. Now, expenditure should go towards permanent arrangement and planting, and that for the best possible reason—that very often the best things of our garden, a fine old Judas tree, or the Snowdrop tree, or a group of Thorns, or a mass of Clematis, did not really cost at first a sum that any one would grudge. Carry the same idea further, and think of the enormous number

of lovely flowering shrubs there are, as well as of hardy plants, and of the many tasteful ways in which we can arrange them. From the contemplation we get glimpses which open vistas of delight in our gardens. The best features of many places are those in which such permanent work has been carried out, notwithstanding the fact that all the so-called “floral decoration” for years past has prevented due attention being paid to such permanent artistic work.



Foxgloves. *Digitalis.*

Examples of Arrangements Not Requiring Annual Renewal.—Referring to the idea that, as opposed to the usual way of planting the beds in May or early June, and digging them up in October or Novem-



Anemone Alpina.

ber, there is a much more enduring one, Mr. Thomson says: "The idea, too, that once these hardy plants are planted they will go on satisfactorily for many years without any further cultivation, is one of the greatest delusions possible; for, unless the soil in which they grow is kept in good order, the whole thing is a complete failure, and the vigor and display of bloom ceases to be at its best." This is a statement that admits of proof, and that the idea in question is no "delusion" and one can satisfy himself of. Perhaps the most astonishing effects from individual plants ever seen were Lilies (*auratum*) grown among his Rhododendrons. So far from frequent culture of such plants being necessary, it would be ruinous to them. The plant mentioned is not alone; it represents scores of others equally beautiful which may be grown in the open air in the same simple way; and not Lilies alone, but many other noble flowers. A few years ago we saw nothing but round monotonous masses of Rhododendrons as soon as the flowers were past; now the idea of growing this bright flowered evergreen shrub with the nobler bulbous and other hardy plants has spread throughout the world. It means more room for the individuals, greater and more natural beauty of form in consequence, more light, and shade, and grace; mutual encouragement of shrub and plant; no dotting, but colonies and groups of lovely plants among the shrubs. Good preparation and some knowledge are needed here, but no necessity whatever for any but a system that may be called permanent. Overgrowth or accident will in time cause need for attention here and there, but that would be slight, and could be given autumn, winter or spring. Properly done, such arrangements could be left for at least five years without any radical alter-

ation. In the way above mentioned there are opportunities to grow in many large or medium sized pleasure gardens all the nobler hardy plants introduced; but to show the full security of the position here it may not be amiss to name a few other modes of arranging flowers which do not require annual planting and digging up.

The true way for all who desire to make their gardens yield a return of beauty for the labor and skill bestowed upon them is the permanent one. Choose some beautiful class of plants, and skillfully select a place that will suit them in all ways, not omitting their effect in the garden or the home landscape. Let the garden be as permanently and as well planted as possible, so that beyond the ordinary cleaning there will remain little to be done for years. All plants will not lend themselves to such permanent plan, it is true, but such as do not may be grouped together and treated collectively—for instance, the beautiful beds or masses of Anemones, double and single; the Turban and Persian Ranunculuses, the Clove Carnation, Stocks, Asters, and the finer annuals.

All these, which no really good garden should be entirely without, do not lend themselves to such treatment, but preparation for them can be made to a great extent in the autumn, winter, or spring season, and no gardener will begrudge the attention necessary for such fine things if he has not the care of many thousand bedding plants. But a great many delightful plants can be planted permanently, either allowing them to arrange themselves, to group with others, or to loom among peat-loving shrubs which, in hundreds of places, stand bare and unrelieved. Here and there, carrying out this plan, we might have planted tufts of Tritomas and Lilies, Irises and Gladioli, and many other lovely sorts among them.

Large Beds.—One of the best reforms will be to keep away from the "rug pattern," and adopt large and simple beds, placing singly or in groups, in positions

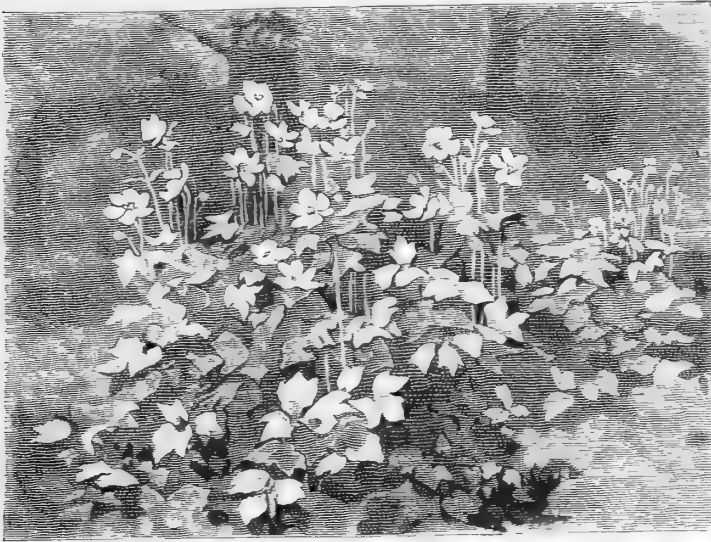


Sedum Spectabile.

suited to the plants they are to contain. Then these can be filled permanently, or partially so, with ease, because the planter is free to deal with them in a bolder and more artistic way, and has not to consider the necessity

beginning of summer, by thinking over the matter and visiting extensive collections, could devise some beautiful new feature, or series of groups, and soon a place might be fairly well furnished with such. Then, by way of relief, a few groups of the more suitable tender plants, such as Cannas and Dahlias, mixed, would add to the beauty and variety of the whole.

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



Group of the White Japan Anemone. (*Japonica Alba*, or *Honorine Jobart*.)

of making them correspond with a number of other things near them. In this way, also, the delight of flowers is much more keenly felt. One sees them relieved, sees them at different times, has to make a little journey to see them when they are not all under his window stereotyped. Roses—favorites with everybody—grouped in their different classes, and not trained as standards, would lend themselves admirably for culture and grouping with other things. For instance, we might have Moss Roses growing out of a carpet of Primroses, Tea Roses with the Japanese Irises, which require warm soils, or Hybrid Perpetuals and the varied kinds of grand German Irises that are now obtainable. Lilies of the newer and finer kinds do not merely thrive in beds of Rhododendrons, but they afford, in certain gardens, the grandest effects I have ever seen, whether in garden, in glasshouse, or in wilderness. Then there are many groupings which could be made by the aid of the finer perennials themselves, such as, say, the splendid Delphiniums and hardy Phloxes, choosing things that would go well together, where the plants permitted it, finishing it with fringes of some other dwarf-like plants to hide the earth and the bare spaces by carpets of beautiful hardy flowers. Other plants, such as Yuccas, of which there are now a good many beautiful kinds, are, perhaps, best by themselves; and noble groups they form, whether in flower or not. The kinds of Yucca that flower very freely, such as *Y. recurva* and *Y. flacida*, lend themselves for grouping with Flame Flowers (*Tritoma*) and the bolder autumn plants. Year by year, the gardener who is not worried to death with excessive planting in the

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

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

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

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



Day Lily (Hemerocallis) by margin of water.

them; but no one who knows what the plants of the northern and temperate world are, can admit that their place is a secondary one, much less that only this poor phase of gardening should be the leading one in America. It is the simple fact that there is nothing among tender things equal to Wind-flowers—Anemones in many kinds, flowering in spring, summer and autumn; Flame-flowers (*Tritoma*), superb in autumn; Columbines; Hairbells, (*Campanula*); Delphiniums—no blue or purple flowers equal to these when well grown—some being eight feet, nine feet and ten feet high; Day Lilies (*Hemerocallis*), fragrant and showy; Everlasting Peas, several handsome kinds; Evening Primroses (*Oenothera*), many bold and showy kinds; Pæonies, many both showy and delicate colors, and some fragrant; Phloxes, tall and dwarf, in many kinds; Potentillas, double; Pyrethrums, double and single; Ranunculus, double and single, and the many fine species; Rudbeckia, and all the noble autumn blooming Compositæ, of which *Helenium Autumnale Grandiceps* may be taken as the type; the large blue Scabious and the smaller kinds; the Larkspurs, charming in color; Spiræas, plummy white and rose colored; the Globe-flowers, fine in form and glowing in color; Lilies in superb variety, some attaining a height of over eight feet in the open air; Polyanthus; colored Primroses; double Primroses; Auriculas; Wall-flowers, double and

single; Meadow Saffrons, double and single, various; Camassias, several fine hardy kinds; Crocuses, many kinds, both of the spring and autumn; Scillas; Gladioli; Snowflakes; Grape Hyacinths; Narcissi in splendid variety, and quite happy in our coldest springs or heaviest rains; Tulips, fine old florists' kinds and seedlings from them for border culture; Yucca, free flowering kinds; Alyssums; Aubrietias; Thrifts, in variety; Carnations and Pinks, Dielytras, Veronicas, Corn-flowers, Foxgloves, Rhodanthes, Lupines, Stocks, Asters; the Great Scarlet and other Poppies, single and double.

Blank in Spring and Summer.—The greatest loss suffered by those who adopt the bedding system is the complete exclusion of the spring and early summer flowers. These, with the exception of a very few, are thoroughly hardy, and so beautiful that the garden may well be allowed to be a little tame later in the year in order to make room for them. I never was more struck with the utter folly of the bedding system, as usually carried out, than when passing through a road of some fifty first-class villas, after a day's ramble amongst the woods and lanes in the neighborhood of Sevenoaks, England, towards the end of March. The cottage gardens were all ablaze with Primroses of half a dozen different colors, Violets, Pansies, Daffodils, Crown Imperials, blue Anemones, purple Aubrietia, and white Arabis, and the woods and lanes were equally bright with Primroses, Violets, Cuckoo-flower, and Wood Anemones, as thick as they could find standing room in many places. The villa gardens, on the contrary, were a blank, and showed no more signs of spring than they did at Christmas. Now, Pansies raised from seeds or cuttings in May, and planted so as to be just coming into bloom in November, will bloom from the moment frost is over until the summer gets too hot for them, and will even, in mild winters, yield a nice little nosegay on Christmas morning. Then, beginning with the Snowdrop, there is a regular procession of floral beauty, of Primroses, Daffodils, and Narcissi, Violets, Anemones, Irises, Pyrethrums, Ranunculus, Fritillaris, Tulips, yielding flowers of every hue, until by the beginning of June we reach the flowering time of the Lilies, the summer flowering Irises, the Campanulas, the Gladioli, the Columbines and Delphiniums. If we turn to autumn, what splendid things are the Japanese Anemones, the Phloxes, Senecio Pulcher, and the Chrysanthemum, the last thriving so well in towns. The choice is, whether will you have your garden occupied during a third of the year by a few families of plants—not particularly distinguished for beauty, which may bloom well or not, and present as little variety as possible—or, will you have your garden a home for a selection of the most varied and beautiful of nature's floral productions, presenting a continual succession of lovely and everchanging forms and colors during three-fourths of the year?

Flower Borders.—The usual way, then, in which people generally attempt the cultivation of hardy flowers is in what is called the “mixed border.” This sort of garden may be made in a variety of ways, and its success to a great extent will depend upon how it is made, and scarcely less on the position in which it is placed. Fre-

quently it is made on the face of a plantation of trees and bushes which rob it. The roots of the trees and shrubs will, of course, occupy the ground, and there is less for the plants. These plants in their turn require deep digging;

the trees and shrubs will be injured by this operation. Therefore, while the effect of a good shrubbery as a background to a mixed border is very good, the result from a cultural point of view is bad, because of the double call on the soil, so to say; yet one of the most charming of mixed borders can be made on the face of a shrub-

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

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

group of shrubs over which we can throw a delicate veil of some pretty creeper that would look stiff and wretched against a wall; here is a shady recess beneath a flowering tree. Instead of following it up in the ordinary



Columbines. (Aquilegia.)

gardening way and making a shrub wall or bank of plants, keep it for the sake of its shade. If any important plants will not grow in it, cover the ground with Ground Ivy, which will form a pretty carpet, and through the Ground Ivy dot a few wild Ferns. In front of this only

tations one might in the back parts have "secret" colonies, so to say, of lovely things which it might not be desirable to show on the front border, or which were the better of the shade and more perfect shelter that the front did not afford.



Group of Narcissus in properly spaced shrubbery.

use low plants, and thus we shall get a pretty little vista, with shade and a pleasant relief. Next we come to a bare spot of six or seven feet or so on the margin, covering it with a strong evergreen Candytuft, and let this form the edge. Then allow a group of Japan Quince to come right into the grass edge and break the margin; next a carpet of broad-leaved Saxifrage, receding under the near bushes and trees; and so proceed, artistically, making groups and colonies, considering every point, never using a plant which you do not know and enjoy the effect, and arranging the place so that with cleaning it may last for years with such slight changes as new additions to your stock may require.

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

portunity of growing the climbing Roses and Clematis, and all the choicer, but not too rampant climbers. Moreover, we can grow them with all their natural grace along the wires or rough branches, or still better, up and across our rustic wooden trellis, and the Rose and Clematis may show their grace uncontrolled. We fix the main branches to the supports, and leave the rest to the winds. Here, then, we have best opportunity for the finest type of mixed border, because we have all the graceful climbing plant life we desire in contrast with the plants in the border. There are opportunities for making borders in front of evergreen hedges. In fact, there is scarcely a place in which sites and situations may not be made available. The true art of gardening is to adorn and make the most of the situations we have; the opposite, and the much commoner way, is to suppose that we cannot make much of what we have, and therefore must go to extraordinary ex-

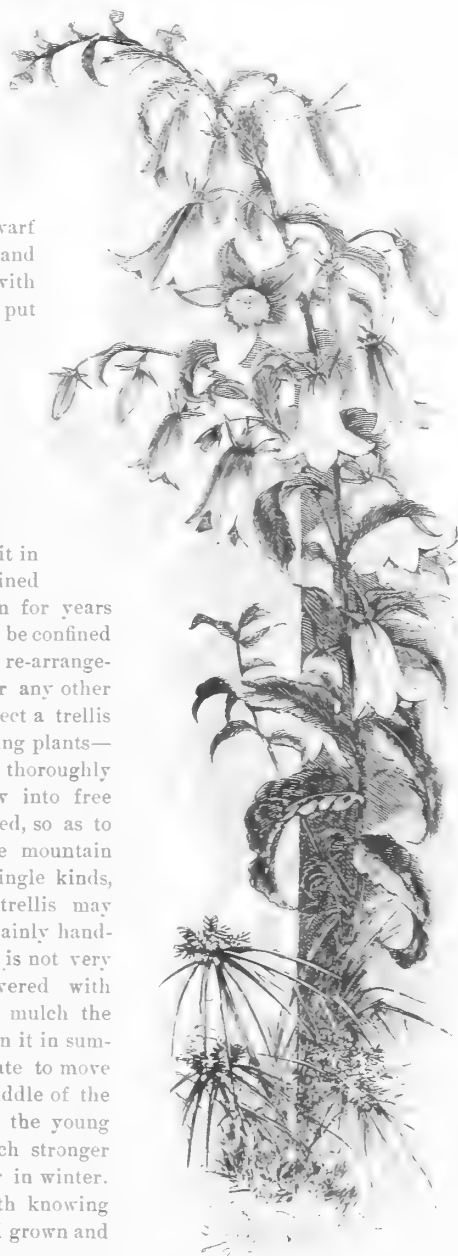
The Flower Border in the Fruit or Kitchen Garden.—In this we have the original and perhaps the commonest form of mixed garden—the borders in the kitchen garden or the fruit garden, as the case may be. This kind of border is very badly made, but it may be made the most delightful thing conceivable. The plan is to secure from six to twelve feet of rich soil on each side of the walk, and cut the borders off from the main garden by a trellis of some kind. The trellis may be strong iron or galvanized wire, or perhaps, better still, of simple, rough wooden branches—uprights topped by other branches of the same kind. Any kind of rough permanent trellis will do, from six feet to nine feet high. On this rough trellis, appropriately used, we have the op-



Bindweed creeping up stem of Iris.

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

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



Campanula, or Bell flower.



Funkias—showing the advantage of grouping as compared with the dotting system of planting.

Natural Grouping.—The mixed border, in which plants are placed in rows, each kept to a small, neat specimen, the tall growing ones having their flower stems tied to neat stakes, rigidly upright, is amongst the worst arrangements possible for hardy flowers; but not so the mixed border, in which spreading plants are allowed to form great patches a yard or two across. Take a mixed lot of Primroses and plant them in a row, and the effect is poor compared with that of the same plants arranged in one irregular clump; the same with Auriculas, Polyanthus, Daffodils, and most other dwarf growing things. All hardy plants will be found to have the best effect planted in some informal manner, as if in a state of nature. This does not mean that the plants are to be planted in any higgledy-piggledy fashion; this is the very reverse of nature's arrangements. Plants, when they seed themselves, come up all around the parent plant, forming clumps and masses; but occasional seeds get blown away, or carried by birds, so that approach to a colony of any particular plant is generally signaled by the appearance of stragglers or outliers away from the principal groups. Let one thing be a feature in the several parts of the garden at one season, and all the rest be subordinate. At a particular time, for instance, a corner of the garden might be conspicuous for its Phloxes, at another, for its Roses, at another, for its Dahlias; again, for its Gladioli, for its Japanese Anemones, and so on, always choosing for the conspicuous plants those which remain in bloom for a considerable time, and keeping those subordinate whose blooming period is short. One advantage of the picturesque style of gardening is the great use that can be made of climbing and twining plants.

Honeysuckles, Everlasting Peas, Clematises, Passion Flowers, and annual climbers can all be placed almost anywhere—running up poles, over trees and fences, trailing over sunny banks, or trained in rustic arches over the walks. Many beautiful climbing Roses are almost lost to our gardens, because with bedding arrangements there was no place for them.

Bulbs in Large Beds.—Not only in beds in the reserve or special culture garden may we have bulbs produce a very fine effect. They are admirable for the lawn, and also for the quiet corners of the pleasure ground. The showy beds of bulbs which are to be seen in our public and other gardens, and which come so largely into our spring gardens, are familiar to all. The kind of beds suggested here are of a higher and more permanent nature, and are to be placed in positions where they may be let alone. In visiting the very interesting gardens at Moulton Grange last year I saw a bed of Tiger Lilies on a piece of quiet grass, with no other flowers near to mar its beauty. The bed was a large oval one, and the color of the finely grown Lilies was brilliant and effective, seen through the trees and glades. In point of color alone, indeed, nothing could be better; the plants were about six feet high, and told well in the garden landscape, while the mass of bloom was profuse. The plants had greatly the advantage in habit and form over the usual dwarf type in point of color, which it is claimed is the strong one in the case of bedding plants. Many hardy flowers of the highest beauty have as good qualities as regards color if we take the same pains with them. Color on a six foot plant must, in all ordinary varied gardens, be more effective than on a plant six inches or twelve inches

high. But this is putting the thing in the lowest way, perhaps, for, after all, flowers will be judged of for other reasons, and however strict our judgment or rigid our selection, the stronger and finer varieties of the Tiger Lily must find a place with us. The bed, it may be remarked, was within a few yards of a walk, and one of those little bits of turf which occur by most shrubberies, so that it could be easily examined near at hand. It is, perhaps, better so placed, because other plants of varying height and character were not brought near to confuse or weary the eye. There, in a large circular or oval bed, it can get exactly the culture good for it, and should the plant become tired of the spot, removing it to another home and replacing it with some plant of wholly different character is easy and simple. Among the most

lovely beds it is possible to imagine are those of the nobler Lilies in quiet, sheltered spots. The plan admits of splendid variety, too—of the great hardy kinds alone; of the varieties of one species, say of the Lancifolium Lily, grouped together; or of the finer species mixed. Then, another series of good combinations arise from intermingling Lilies with finer Irises, surfacing and edging the beds with spring flowers. Among Irises, *I. reticulata* is, I reiterate, one of the loveliest of spring flowers, with its gold and purple violet scented blossoms as brave as Snowdrops.

Bulbs in the Shrubbery.—Here the opportunities may be large for the use of the hardier and handsomer bulbs. The present overcrowded mode of forming a shrubbery should be given up by all who care for the beauty of shrubs and low

trees. The many fine things among our hardy shrubs, and the good climate we enjoy in which to grow them, should make us care more about these. Grow them better, let each form a specimen, or a group, under the conditions best for it, the plants not mutilated, but well grown and furnished to the ground. Under such conditions they can never touch each other, because, merely to enjoy the beauty of their form, and allow each to assume its natural shape, it would be necessary to have spaces between,

such as do not occur in what I call the “choke-muddle-shrubbery.” Those spaces may be alive with bulbous flowers, carefully chosen, hardy, and beautiful. Any wide belt of shrubbery might be made into the most delightful type of garden, varied, broken, and not dug on the edge; not stiff in any part; full of flowering things as well as beautiful Evergreens; the turf spreading in among them here and there, and shade-loving, or shelter-loving, with many kinds of bulbs happy among them, and all the better for their companionship and mutual occupation of the same soil.

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



Iris and other Hardy Plants, by Brookside.

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

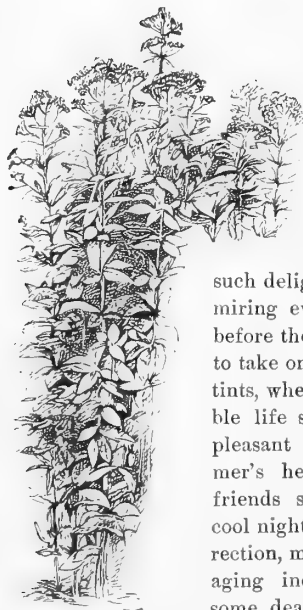
All planting in the grass should be in natural groups or prettily fringed colonies, growing to and fro as they like after planting. Lessons in this grouping are to be had in woods, copses and meadows by those who look about them as they go. At first many will find it difficult to get out of formal masses,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

The brookside offers opportunities to lovers of hardy flowers which few other situations can rival. Hitherto

we have only in or near such places aquatic or bog plants; but the improvements of brookside will be most readily effected by planting the banks with hardy flowers, making it a wild garden in fact. A great number of our finest herbaceous plants, such as Irises, *Canadense* and *Superbum* Lilies thrive in the moist soil found in such positions; numbers of hardy flowers, also, that do not in nature prefer such soil, would exist in perfect health in it. The plants, of course, should be such as would grow freely among grass and take care of themselves. If different types of vegetation were encouraged on each side of the water it would be all the better, and for this purpose we might use Day Lilies, Phloxes, Irises, especially the Germanic form, many of the Lilies, Golden Rods, Bell Flowers, (*Campanula*,) *Tritomas*, *Yuccas*, Hardy Ferns, and a host of other fine things.



Thoughts About Hardy Plants.



such delight in rambling about admiring everything in nature, just before the leaves have commenced to take on their beautiful autumn tints, when all animal and vegetable life seems to enjoy the cool pleasant days after the midsummer's heat, to see their summer friends suddenly cut down by a cool night, without hope of resurrection, must to them be discouraging indeed. How sad when some dear human friend is suddenly taken away, when we had every reason to hope for many years of bright usefulness; but oh, how pleasant to see those we love when adversity strikes them, or as age gradually creeps on, gently fading away, each day developing some new beauty of character that we knew not of. Even in their decay, each varying feature of their splendid decline may be remembered with pleasure years after they

To those who love summer bedding plants, the early autumn must be a season of much sadness. When all nature is yet bright and beautiful, and when most persons in the bright bracing days take

such delight in rambling about admiring everything in nature, just before the leaves have commenced to take on their beautiful autumn tints, when all animal and vegetable life seems to enjoy the cool pleasant days after the midsummer's heat, to see their summer friends suddenly cut down by a cool night, without hope of resurrection, must to them be discouraging indeed. How sad when some dear human friend is sud-

denly taken away. And how like such persons are our hardy plants and trees, that as they lingeringly bid good bye, assume most beautiful tints of color, more fascinating to us, who love them, than their glorious flowers and foliage, as displayed when in vigorous youth. Sad thoughts do not accompany us at such times, for we know they are not lost to us, but they in the coming spring will again take on their beautiful life with renewed attractions.

Pleasant indeed are our recollections of enduring friends and happy are the persons who, in the spring time of life, are so fortunate as to gather such about them. Many of our most loved ones of the human race are acquaintances secured in early life, as are many of the trees and plants to which we are greatly attached; and oh, how we have enjoyed them through their youthful days, through middle life, and greatly now in their age.

On the other hand the summer bedding plants remind us of our fickle friends who gather about us with gaudy show, and remain with us just so long as the sun of our prosperity is bright, but who quickly leave us on the first appearance of adverse clouds. How discouraging to find the plants we loved all gone in a night, after having expended so much time and care in their cultivation. Certainly we cannot think of repeating these experiences year after year, when for a much smaller outlay of time, attention and money, we can secure hardy ones that will always be more beautifully fascinating, and whose attractions will be enhanced each succeeding year.

The great beds of *Coleus* and carpet beds of *Alternanthera*, etc., to those who have never before seen them, are

considered most wonderfully beautiful, but each subsequent visit lessens their admiration of them to a marked degree, until finally they cease to attract at all, and to some even become tiresome.

They strikingly remind us of a pedagogue of our boyhood days, who on the first day of school gathered us about him, and told us wonderful things on so many different subjects, that we were ready to fall



at his feet, considering him the most genial and learned person we had ever met, but sorry to say this feeling did not continue, for we shortly discovered that he had told us all, and a little more than he knew, at the first interview, and ever since we have avoided him, and dread coming in contact with those of his ilk.

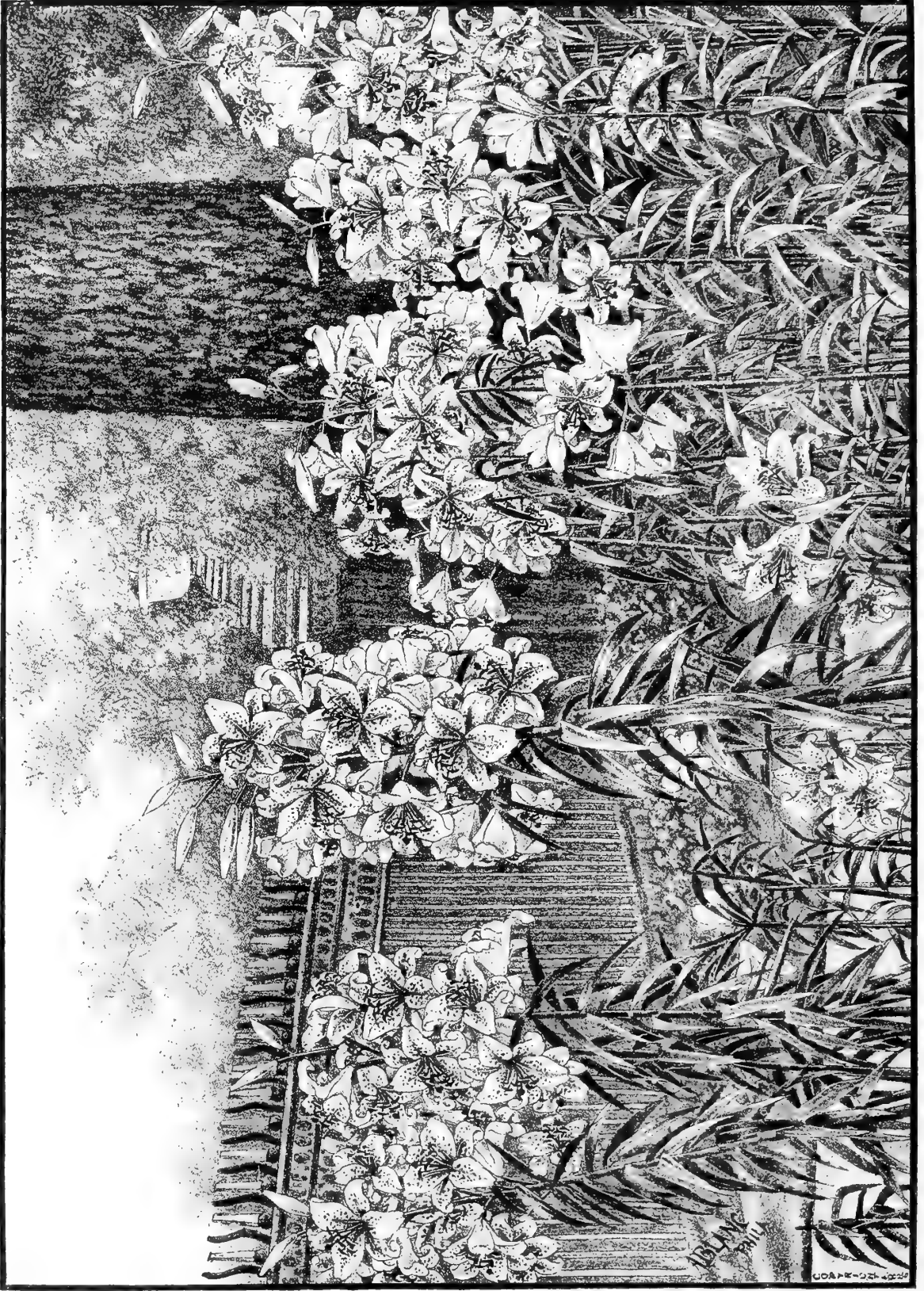
Hardy plants, on the contrary, do not put on all of their attractions at once, but are ever varying, exhibiting some new and impressive feature as days and seasons pass along, to-day a beautiful young shoot, pushing its way up through the crust of mother earth, to-morrow unfolding leaves of pretty shape and color, and anon developing buds and beautiful flowers, and almost before it assumes appearance of decay, a companion of different

species springs up to shelter and hide its decaying form with its masses of luxuriant foliage, to be finally surmounted with sprays of bloom. In a well arranged hardy garden there may be a continuation of new growth which will take the place of the matured foliage of preceding ones, thus keeping our beds and borders attractive from early spring until late autumn, and daily exhibiting some new and fascinating feature.

It would be no easy task in the whole list of summer bedders to find a plant at all to be compared with *Anemone Japonica Alba* and *Anemone Rosea*. They come just at a time when they are most needed to tone down the yellows and purples of our late summer flowers. Beds, groups or borders of these charming Wind-flowers are certainly most effective, and like most hardy plants, each additional year their beauty and effectiveness is augmented, and this without care or expense; and they can be used to great advantage in such a variety of places in the border, on the edge of shrubbery or naturalized in the grass. *Pyrethrum Uliginosom* makes a splendid border plant. It blooms late in the summer, and is covered with a great mass of bloom for several weeks. *Callirhoe Involucrata* yields its beautiful bright flowers all summer, and is a low growing plant very desirable for the hardy border. *Hibiscus Moschatus* is a splendid *Malva* and a continuous bloomer of the easiest culture; a splendid plant to intersperse with shrubbery.

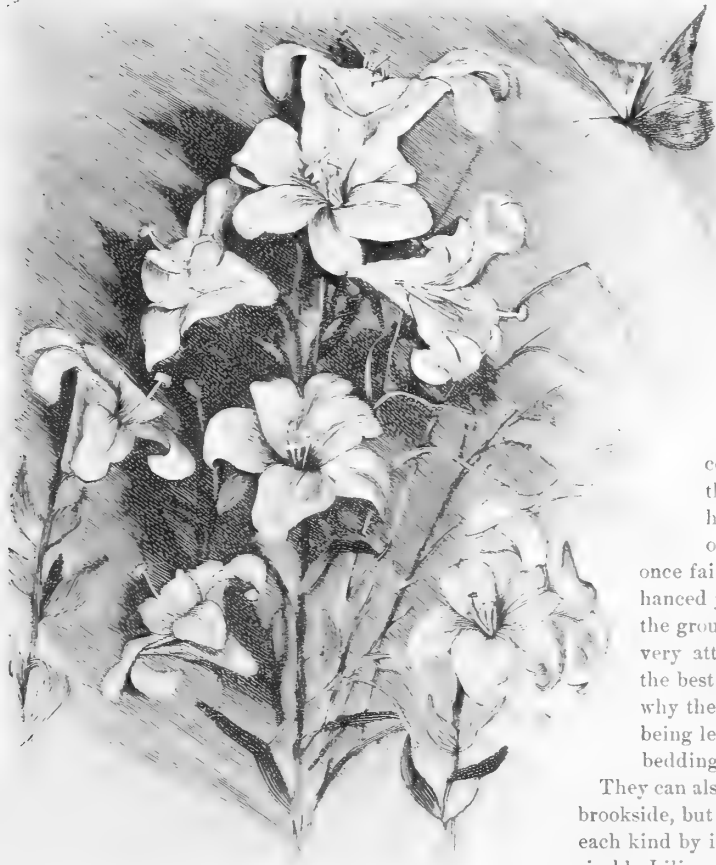
The Oriental Poppy, a gorgeous flower, perfectly hardy, takes naturally to wild places and flourishes in the grass, requiring no care whatever when once established, and often surprises us by suddenly springing up in places where we had forgotten that it ever grew.

Aster Novæ Anglicæ, the Michaelmas Daisy, red and blue, with many other colors and shades, are abundant bloomers, and can be thoroughly recommended for general decoration, for the border, for massing, or in fact, for many positions in the garden; they are quite hardy, easily grown, and useful for cut flowers. The beautiful *Trillium* (Wood Lily) loves shady places, and gives its pretty white flowers just at the time in spring when the trees put forth their buds. It has three leaves, three petals to the flower and three parts to the calyx, well named indeed, and valued so highly in England that they force it for cut flowers. The *Delphiniums* are all beautiful and very desirable for the border; and the *Lychnis Haageana* and *Chalcedonica*, with bright scarlet flowers, is worth a place in any hardy border; and *Lobelia Cardinalis*, which grows wild in so many places, is not often enough transferred to our gardens. They will grow in any location, and often delight us by showing their beautiful scarlet blooms in some wild spot where it would seem impossible that anything so charming could exist.



Group of Auratum Lilies growing in shady location.—(From a Photograph.)

Lilies Speak for Themselves.



It has been said that "even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." It seems almost unnecessary to invite you to consider the great beauty and delicate sweetness of the Lily, for it appears to me that the flower itself appeals to you in a language superior to that of any human being. Certainly no one who is at all familiar with them would contemplate the making of a fine place without an abundant supply of the leading varieties. They can be so advantageously used in such a variety of places that their value in producing great effects is almost beyond compute. Whether planted on the border of the shrubbery, amongst Rhododendrons, to hide an unsightly fence, or in the open bed or border, they are equally valuable, and once fairly established, their effectiveness is enhanced year after year. With Lilies and Gladioli the group of shrubs or Rhododendrons can be kept very attractive all summer through, and now that the best sorts are so low priced, there is no reason why they should not be planted by the hundreds, being less expensive and much better than summer bedding plants which perish with the first frost.

They can also be naturalized in the tall grass and by the brookside, but always they should be planted in groups, each kind by itself. I here give a list of the most desirable Lilies, with some suggestion of their uses :

1. *Awatum*.

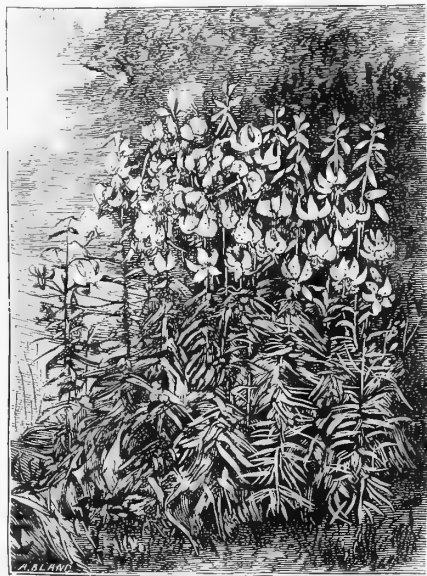
This, undoubtedly, is the Queen of all the Lilies, and for size of flower and magnificence of appearance it has no superior. The colors and markings of this species are variable, and dealers have separated the varieties, giving each a distinctive name. The type, however, I should consider all that was required in an ordinary collection. Unfortunately many fail with it on account of placing it in an unfavorable soil. It is quite hardy, but liable to rot, unless planted in thoroughly well drained soil. It should be planted in a partially shaded location, and is especially suitable for planting among Rhododendrons, or in groups among the shrubbery. If planted in open beds or borders the ground about it should be covered with some low growing annual, such as Petunias, Portulacca, or Phlox Drummondii, or with hardy plants, such as the Moneyworts and Sedum.

2. *Speciosum*.

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

Of this species we should not consider our collection complete unless we had four varieties, viz : *Præcox*, a strong grower, producing, when well established, twelve to fifteen very large, pure white flowers on a single stem ; the petals are regular and much reflexed, often clasping the stem ; in the centre of the flower the petals are studded with delicate little projections, like crystal points. This variety differs materially from the well known *Speciosum Album* ; its flowers are larger, more symmetrical, more freely produced, while the habit of the plant is superior in every respect. *Purpuratum* has the same general habit, with very dark rose-crimson flowers ; the petals are seemingly rugged with rubies and garnets, and bordered with white. *Punctuatum* is a rare variety, differing from the others only by the delicate rose colored spots on their pure white petals. Var. *Roseum* or *Rubrum* : this is the most

common and best known variety. Much confusion exists in regard to its variety name. Some dealers call it Roseum, others Rubrum; many send it out under both names, the result of which is, if you buy one you have



Tiger Lilies isolated on the grass.

both, and if you buy both you have but one, which one it matters but little; as the color is intermediate between Punctatum and Purpuratum, it is an important variety. These four varieties fairly represent the species, and for a general display no more are required, and for a good collection neither could well be omitted.

3. *Candidum.*

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

4. *Elegans.*

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

5. *Tigrinum.*

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

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

6. *Tenuifolium.*

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

7. *Longiflorum.*

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

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

8. *Brownii.*

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

9. *Canadense and Superbum.*

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

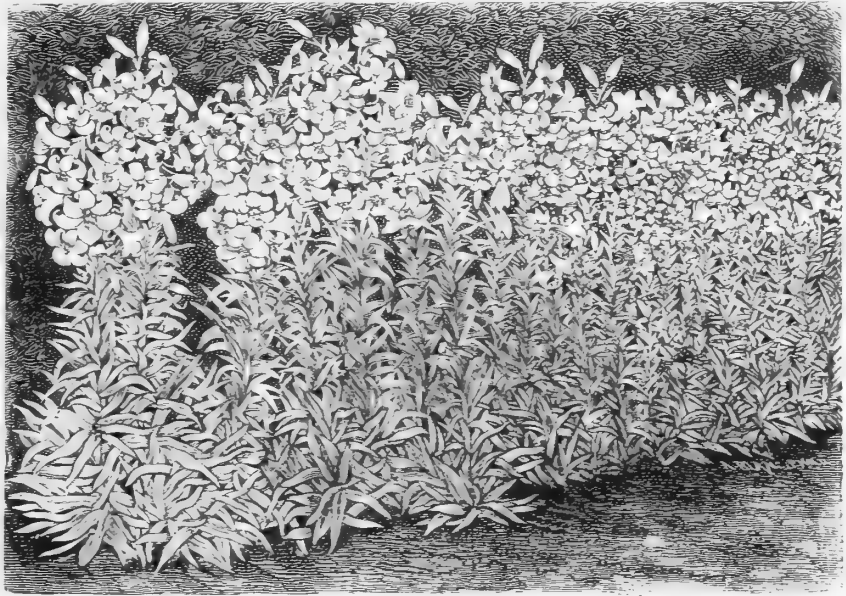
10. *Martagon,*

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

Causes of Failure.

The principal causes of failure in Lily culture lie in over-estimating its hardiness, its power to endure the rigor of our winters. It is the general opinion of those having authority to speak for the Lily that, with but few exceptions, the species are all perfectly hardy. This opinion, supposed correct, finds its way into the seedsmen's catalogues, prominent in the "cultural instructions," and the same is found in all treatises on the Lily. So well established has this opinion become that failure wholly due to this cause is attributed to some unknown one. This opinion is founded on the fact that the species denominated hardy are natives of either cold or temperate climates. A more erroneous opinion, or one fraught with so much danger to the plant, could not be entertained. The species that are truly hardy in this climate, other than those indigenous to the soil, are but few; indeed, they are the exception, not the rule. While it is true that some of the species are found in the coldest parts of the habitable globe, growing most luxuriantly, it is equally true those same species grown here are not hardy to that degree which renders it safe to plant them in our borders without protection. It is but proper to remark at this time, that there is no climate so severe on all bulbous rooted plants, such as are usually considered hardy and left in the open border during the winter, as ours. This is particularly applicable to the coast, from Massachusetts to Virginia, where the thermometer often indicates fifty degrees of frost when there is not a particle of snow on the ground for its protection. Here

the frost penetrates the earth to a great depth one week, and is entirely out the next. These constant changes from freezing to thawing causes the earth to contract and expand to such a degree as to frequently



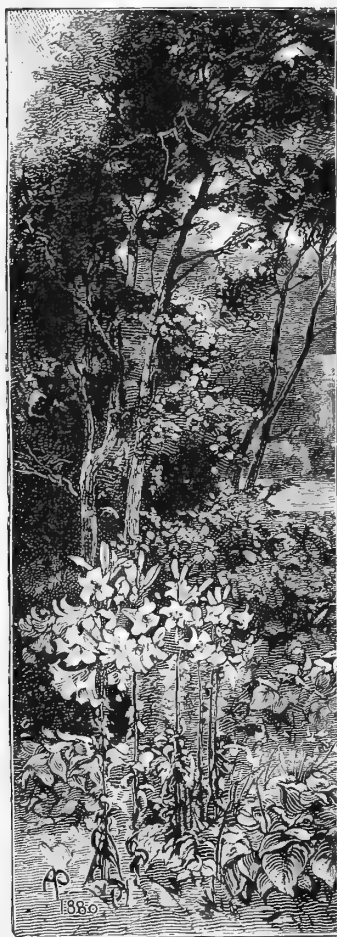
Candidum Lily in the border.

tear the bulbs in pieces. But let us be more specific. Take the beautiful little *Lilium Tenuifolium*, a native of Siberia, and, where it is largely grown as an article of food, in its native habitat it is perfectly hardy; here it is not. Why? Simply because in its Siberian home the first indication of winter is a snow storm that covers the ground so deeply that frost rarely, if ever, penetrates it at all; while here the earth is frozen to a depth entirely unknown there, notwithstanding their climate is much the colder of the two. The same is true of the *Lilium Martagon*, the bulbs of which are largely used by the Cossacks as an article of food. With them, it is perfectly hardy; with us, in a much milder climate, it will rarely survive but a single season, unless protected; and with that precaution it grows with more vigor here than in its native home.

In Vermont, where the ground is nearly always covered with snow during the winter season, all kinds of Lilies grow to the greatest perfection. We have seen finer bulbs of the *Auratum*, *Brownii*, *Chalcidonicum*, *Martagon*, and other species grown in that State, without the slightest artificial protection, than we have ever known produced in any other country. There the *Auratum* is always healthy, and increases as rapidly as any of our native species.

The question may be asked, and it is a pertinent one, "Do not our native Lilies have the same elements to contend against as those not indigenous to our soil, and,

having them, escape uninjured?" Certainly, yes; but nature always protects her own, and in collecting our native species we see how wisely and beautifully it is done. The Superbum is rarely found, excepting in woods or



White Lilies Naturalized.

marshy grounds; the low growing trees or shrubs form a complete net work of roots above and beneath the bulbs, affording the most ample protection against the action of the frost, should it penetrate the heavy mulching of leaves that nature has provided for their protection. The Canadense, or common Lily of our meadows, forms its bulbs very deep, usually beyond the reach of frost, and has for a covering a heavy turf, than which there can be no better protection. This Lily, in our cultivated fields, is by no means hardy.

Protection.

The protection of a bed of Lilies is a simple and

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

Remedy for Wet Soil.—The next cause of failure of any great importance in Lily culture is in planting in wet situations; too much water around the bulbs in winter is about as injurious to the plant as too many degrees of frost. In situations where water covers the ground for any length of time when the bulbs are at rest, they will not be likely to succeed; in fact, they will be very liable to perish. There are many gardens that are noted for their productiveness, which cannot be planted

before the first of May, because of too much moisture; such a one is not the congenial home of the Lily. If such a one you have, your remedy is in a raised bed; this should be at least eighteen inches above the level, and is best made in the following manner: Cover a space of the required size with stone, which should be about a foot high, and placed irregularly, leaving the space between not more than ten inches in any direction. Between the stones, fill in with good, strong, rich soil, even with the tops; on this soil plant the bulbs in the manner I shall soon describe, covering to the depth of six inches. The bulbs should not be placed nearer than one foot of the edge of the bed, which should be nicely sodded and kept neatly trimmed during the summer. This bed will require mulching during the winter the same as if the bulbs were planted in the ordinary border. With these precautions Lilies of all denominations, excepting one or two, can be grown in the greatest perfection, and reward the grower most liberally for all the care and attention given.

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

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

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

Time of Planting.—Our next consideration will be when to plant. This is also an important one, the neglect of which is one of the many causes of failure. The *Lilium Candidum* should be removed in August, and not

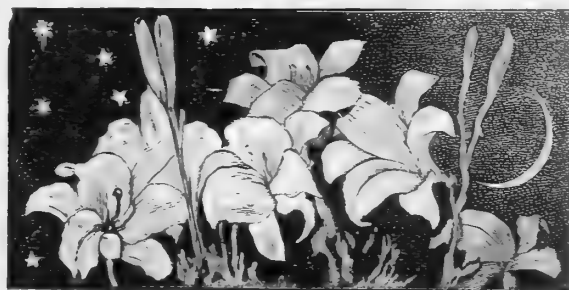


Auratum Lily. (Stock of Flowers.)

kept out of the earth but three or four weeks. The *Excelsum*, which belongs to the same class, does not ripen so early: we find the better time to move the bulb is in September. This rule will also apply to the *Martagon*

and its varieties. All the other species can be taken up in October, replanted at once, or packed away in leaf mold until the ground is in proper condition for planting in spring. Bulbs should not remain dry but for a very short period; every day they are out of the ground materially weakens them, often beyond their power of recuperation. We do not marvel that growers get discouraged in their efforts to get a Lily bed established, when we see them go to a seed store and get bulbs that have been kept in dry saw-dust, or exposed in the dry atmosphere of the seed room from September until May. Such bulbs will not recover until long after the hopes of the amateur were blasted, and he has bestowed his blighted affections on some other plant. When Lilies have become established frequent removals are not desirable, they should remain undisturbed as long as they flower satisfactorily. It is well to remove the small bulbs that form at the base of the stem in early spring, and transfer them to the reserve ground to complete their growth, and be ready for future use.

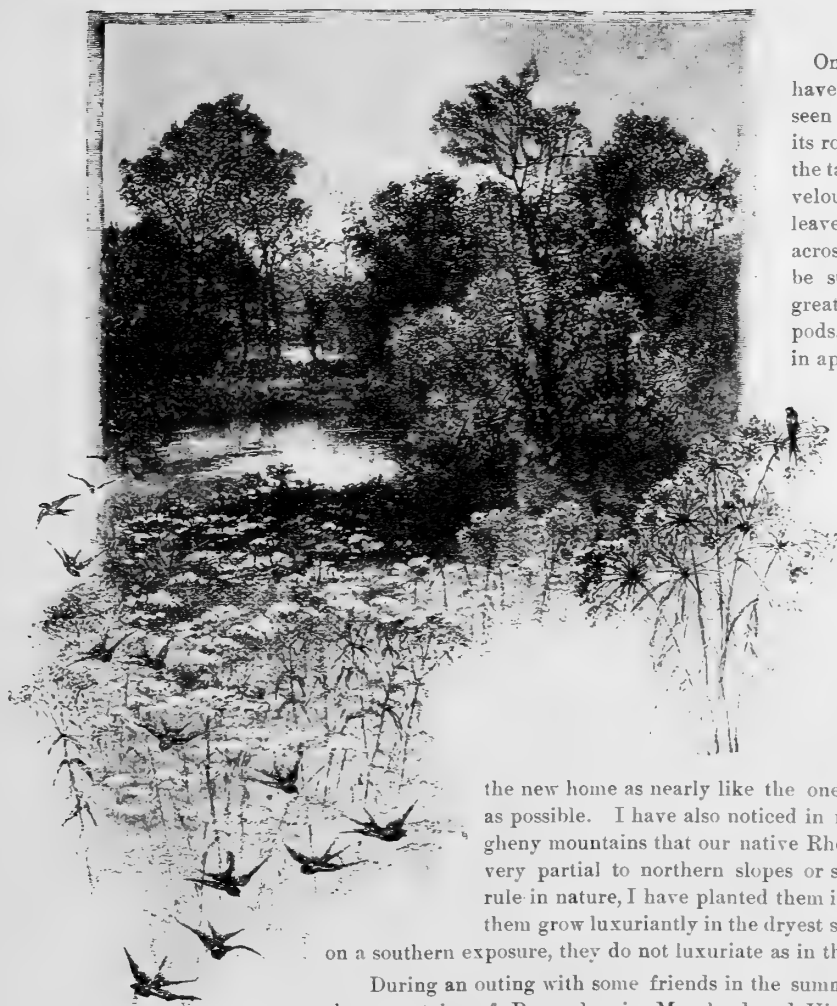
In conclusion let me say, that in making a selection you cannot well go wrong, for there is not a species or variety that is not worthy of a place in the garden. If you are successful in their cultivation, as you will be if you deserve to be, you will be sure to increase the number of varieties annually,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





Hardy Daisies.

Some Beauties in Their Native Wilds.



On a steep mountain side that I have frequently visited, can be seen the *Aristolochia Sypho* with its rope like vines depending from the tallest trees, revealing its marvelously grand foliage, many of the leaves measuring fifteen inches across, and its curious flowers, to be succeeded in the autumn by great bunches of wonderful seed pods. This vine is really tropical in appearance, though only found growing on the north mountain side where it receives but little sun and the coldest blasts of winter. This fact teaches us where it will thrive best when transferred to our grounds—the north side of house, hill or wall. We can have no better guide than that furnished by nature, and in transferring these wild beauties from their loved homes to ours, we should always endeavor to make

the new home as nearly like the one they have been taken from as possible. I have also noticed in my ramblings over the Allegheny mountains that our native *Rhododendrons* and *Kalmias* are very partial to northern slopes or shady places. Following this rule in nature, I have planted them in such locations and have had them grow luxuriantly in the driest summers, and while they thrive on a southern exposure, they do not luxuriate as in the first named localities.

During an outing with some friends in the summer of 1880 we traveled over the mountains of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, camping whenever and wherever fancy directed. Our party included a botanist who took but little interest in anything but plants, a lawyer who loved to fish, a growler who seemed to love nothing, a young dreamer and your writer.

The ever varying mountain scenery, with many beautiful plants and trees, and the bracing atmosphere, rejuvenated all, and even our sufferer with chronic sciatica climbed the most difficult places without a word or gesture of complaint.

I remember one fine morning while we were encamped on the north branch of the Potomac that the growler growled, the botanist rambled after rare specimens, the lawyer fished and I took a gun and followed the north side of the stream in quest of game. Ere long a beautiful gray squirrel showed itself, and I followed the pretty animal along the steep mountain side, with all the ardor of a sportsman. There was no path, so I climbed along, clutching at bushes and briars above me, intent only on watching the game, when something that I had caught hold of for support suddenly gave way, and I fell a distance of fifteen or twenty feet to alight, as I supposed, upon huge boulders which covered the ground. But the beautiful native *Rhododendrons* grew so thickly between the stones that they caught and held me several feet from the earth. The squirrel escaped and so did I, and I have never forgotten how luxuriantly *Rhododendrons* grow on a north mountain side. If you have never seen these plants in their native homes, a sight of them will repay you for a journey of hundreds of miles. All of the named varieties we have to-day are the offspring of these native Americans.

Years ago, prior to our civil war, Dr. J. H. Strothers (Porte Crayon) gave us his inimitable "Virginia Illustrated" in Harper's Magazine, which many of us read with great delight. So many years had elapsed that I did

not remember all that he wrote, but recalled enough to intensify my desire to visit that renowned old English colony. So one summer, (a short time ago,) with my botanical friend, my daughter and a cousin, I visited the



vicinity of Suffolk and the Dismal Swamp with a desire to see the wild beauties of that region. And see them we did. All around that old Virginia town may be found many beautiful plants and trees growing in the wildest luxuriance. We found various pea-shaped flowers growing in the woods and on the roadside in richest profusion, with Asters, Cyripediums, the "Eastern Shore Bean," and a host beside. The graceful Clematis Virginiana, with its feathery sprays, and Passiflora Incarnata, or as the inhabitants call it, "May Pop," covering and completely concealing the old farm fences and exhibiting in their stead a mass of beautiful foliage and flowers. The handsome Magnolia Glauca, called by the natives "Sweet Bay," with its shining glaucous leaves and sweet white flowers; Liquidamber, or Sweet Gum, with its cork like bark, besides hundreds of small plants keeping up a profusion of wild bloom from early spring until autumn. Our botanist insisted that we must visit Lake Drummond, and to get there we were compelled to accept the generous assistance and hospitality of a Mr. Busby, who has built a hotel on the margin of the lake. Of this hotel more anon. Now to reach this secluded place, the only route was by way of "Jericho Canal," which was cut a very long time ago many miles through the swamp. Mr. Busby secured for our use a flat bottomed boat about fifty or sixty feet long, and two Fifteenth Amendment citizens to propel it. When these

preparations were completed, we mentioned the projected visit to the lady owner and manager of our hotel with a request for luncheon for the next day, as we were to start the next morning at four o'clock, and the hotel on the lake supplied nothing but kitchen, dining room and sleeping apartments. The ladies of the hotel seemed surprised that any one should attempt such a trip with ladies at that season of the year. They told us that the tree tops on either side of the canal met, and that snakes had an unpleasant habit of dropping from the boughs of the trees upon the persons in the boat, and after having been there once, they would never place themselves in that position again. Many other fearful things were told of mosquitoes, bears, etc., but our girls were not dismayed and promptly started with us the next morning. After a wagon ride of some distance from the hotel, we went aboard our boat at "Jericho railroad station" and proceeded on our trip up the canal with our two boatmen who were perfect specimens of dusky manhood, each of them being over six feet in height and named respectively William, and Eli, or Chalk, as Eli was commonly called, which name may have been sufficiently appropriate, but entirely different in hue from any chalk with which we had been familiar. What a delightful trip we had! Our girls gathering Nymphaea Odorata and other beautiful aquatics which covered the surface of the amber water and which could be reached while indolently reclining in the boat.

As we floated among these beautiful plants, the quiet air really became fragrant, but not oppressively so, as some writer describes the bayous of "away down south." We were delighted with the sight of the handsome trees. Magnolia Glauca and Deciduous Cypress (Taxodium Distichum), with its knees reaching out of the water, was both curious and pretty. There were many other fine trees margining the stream, forming a lovely canopy of foliage overhead, with luxuriant reeds growing thickly right up to the edge of the canal and attaining a height of six or eight feet; and not a snake to be seen! In fact, we became so anxious to see one that we offered our boatmen a dollar for the first they would show us, dead or alive. Our dollar was not claimed. After enjoying the ride and the beautiful trees, with many pretty and curious vines, some of which were in bloom, among them Bignonia Radicans, climbing over and around the trees, we came to "Paradise Landing" and went ashore, if shore it could be called, for there was not a dry place to set our feet upon, excepting a tramway built by some lumber company. We followed this way for quite a distance across the swamp, when one of our fair companions gave expression to a thought which vividly recalled our loved Longfellow's lines:

"In dark fens of the Dismal Swamp,
The hunted negro lay,
He saw the fire of the midnight camp
And heard at times a horse's tramp
And a bloodhound's distant bay.

Where will-o-the-wisp and glow-worm shine
In bulrush and in brake,

Where waving mosses shroud the pine
 And the cedar grows, and the poisonous vine
 Is spotted like the snake.

Where hardly a human foot could pass,
 Or a human heart would dare.
 On the quaking turf of the green morass
 He crouched in the rank and tangled grass
 Like a wild beast in his lair."

And we felt that to be here alone, or at night, would indeed be gloomy enough without the baying of the terrible bloodhounds. But with lively companions and the knowledge that the men with our boat awaited our pleasure to return to civilization, we were happy indeed.

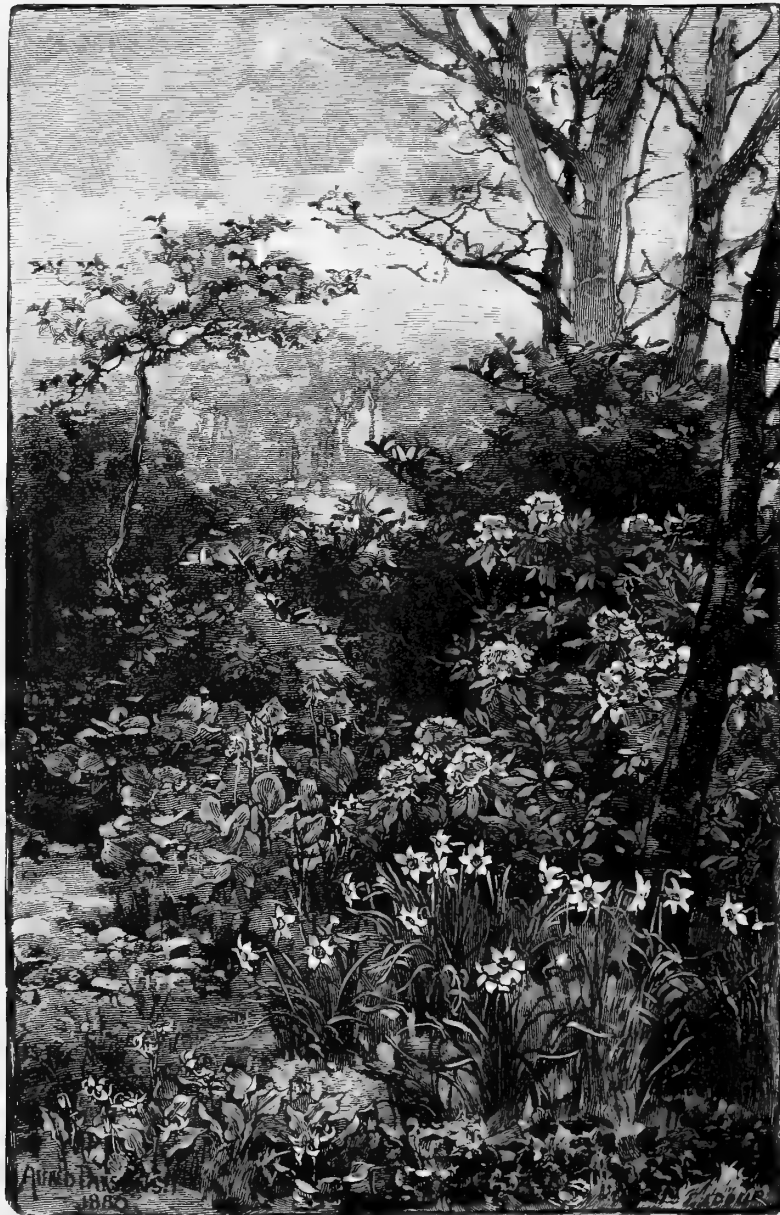
Returning to the boat, our next stop was at Gum Swamp, so named from the number of large gum trees which meet overhead in such a manner that only at rare intervals could we get a glimpse of the sun. As our trusty men poled the boat along, one of them, I believe 'twas Eli, pointed out to us a spot where some time before, when alone boating through this place, he saw a mother bear and her young cub. The bear disappeared in the swamp and the cub climbed a tree on the opposite side of the canal. He decided to secure the cub. Landing his boat, he proceeded to cut down the tree, and just as it, with the cub, came down, the dam, open mouthed, reappeared and plunged into the canal to rescue her young. Eli rapidly retreated to his boat, and as he expressed it: "I tell you, sah, I wasn't loafing round dar long to see what became ob dat young beah." The story

excited my curiosity to see a wild bear, and I admonished the girls to keep very quiet, so that we might get a glimpse of one; but it was of no use, I might just as well have commanded the wind to cease, for it was one exclamation after another all the way through the gum swamp, and, of course, we saw no bear.

Two or three miles from this point we reached the summit of the swamp, and suddenly the water flowed toward Lake Drummond, which we reached in a very few minutes, and immediately took possession of the hotel, for no other soul was there. Quiet and solitary it certainly was, without an article of furniture or household goods excepting the bedsteads, which were permanent fixtures. Even the usual register was missing, but we noticed that some former guests had used the white painted door whereon to print their names and homes. We took the hint and did the same. After lunching in the hotel and admiring the beautiful lake surrounded on all sides by the seemingly interminable swamp, we returned to our boat and reached Suffolk a little after sundown, feeling that we had enjoyed the most delightful trip of our recollection.

"The beauties which old Greece or Rome
 Sung, painted, wrought, lie close at home.
 We need but eye and ear
 In all our daily walks to trace
 The outlines of incarnate grace.
 The hymns of gods to hear."





Colony of Narcissus Poticus in the Wild Garden.

A Few Fine Lawn Trees.



Cut-leaf Weeping Birch.

All men are not landscape gardeners, in fact good ones are not always convenient, as are the itinerant gardeners whose knowledge of trees and shrubs is limited to the commonest sorts and who are utterly incompetent to do the work they undertake. If possible, secure the services of a competent man who will select and plant for you in such manner that in the coming years your home will be a delight to yourself and friends.

If you do not secure such a gardener, I would advise that you do your own selecting, planning and planting. There are no rigid rules governing this feature of gardening, it is simply a matter requiring good taste, some knowledge of trees and shrubs and the appearance they will present after the lapse of a few years. If your knowledge is quite limited, I recommend the visiting of as many finely planted places as possible, also some wild places of nature's planting, and perhaps you will be inclined to combine some of the features of all, and no doubt you will succeed in making a beautiful place, much prettier than if the work had been entrusted to one who knows no more of trees than yourself and who is utterly void of good taste.

The author of "Beautiful Homes" says: When one reflects that among all the millions of human beings that have existed no two have been alike, and that all their illimitable varieties of expression are produced by the varied combinations of only half a dozen features, within a space of six inches by eight, it ought not to be difficult to

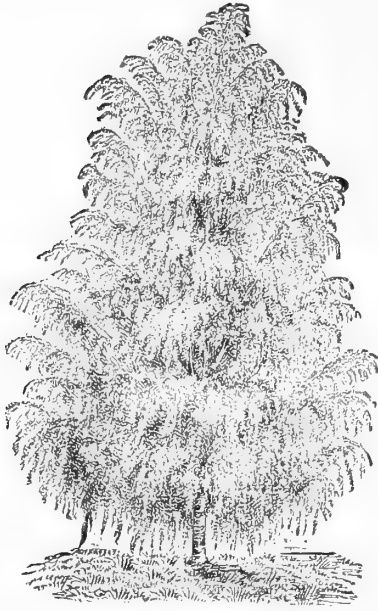
No part of the decoration of our homes requires more care and thought than the proper selection, arranging and planting of trees on the lawn. It is often improperly done by selecting unsuitable trees and by placing them in positions where their charms, if they have any, will be unnoticed. It is also quite frequently the case that too many are planted, as if the owner or planter was unaware that the trees would ever grow to be much larger than at the time of planting.

After a proper selection has been made, the planter should foresee the appearance the whole will present after a lapse of a few years, for without this foresight he will be liable to plant too many, or so that one tree will destroy the grace and beauty of others surrounding it.

In making homes for ourselves, we should, for the decoration of our grounds, select a few of the finer trees rather than a great number of inferior ones, for the cost of the finer would be no greater, perhaps less, and instead of proving an annoyance as time passed, would add to the beauty of our place year by year.

Most cultivated persons are delighted by the sight of beautiful places, whether naturally so or made so by art of man, and we can almost measure the degree of refinement by noting the lighting up of their countenances or exclamations of delight when such places are presented to their view. Allow me therefore to urge the importance of giving close attention to the planting of your grounds.

conceive the endless diversity of character that may be exhibited among trees, with their multitude of features and forms, their oddities of bark, limb and twig, their infinitude of leaves and blossoms of all sizes, forms and shades of



Lady of the Woods.

color, their towering sky outlines and their ever varying lights and shadows. There are subtle expressions in trees, as in the human face, that it is difficult to analyze or account for. A face, no one feature of which is pleasing, often charms us by the expression of an inward spirit which lights it. Sunny cheerfulness, gayety, gloom, sprightliness, rudeness, sweetness, gracefulness, awkwardness, ugliness and eccentricities are all attributes of trees as well as of human beings. How do trees convey these impressions without suggesting those attributes which we call soul? Some trees look sulky and repel sympathy—the black oak or an old balsam fir, for instance. People never become greatly attached to such trees. Others are warm and sunny and deep bosomed, like the sugar maple; or voluptuous, like magnolias; or wide-winged, like the oak and the apple tree—bending down to shade and cover, as mother-birds their nests,—conveying at once a sense of domestic expression. These are the trees we love. The children will not cry when an old Lombardy poplar or balsam fir is cut down, but cut away an old apple tree, or oak, or hickory, that they have played under, and their hearts will be quick to feel the difference between trees. Some trees look motherly in their domestic expression. The white birch is a type, on the other hand, of delicate elegance, and is styled by one of our poets: * * * “the lady of the woods.”

There are trees (like those women who, though brilliant in the drawing room, are never less than ladies when busy in domestic labors) which are useful and profitable in the orchard and forest, but are doubly beautiful in robes of greater luxuriance upon the carpet of a rich lawn. There are others which no culture will make ornaments in “the best society.”

Whoever studies the varied beauties of trees will find they possess almost a human interest, and their features

will reveal varieties of expression and charms of character that dull observers cannot imagine.

It is passing strange that we see so many places with expensive and imposing buildings surrounded by lawns which are planted with numbers of the most common trees, with most of the finer ones left out entirely. As if the owner were unaware of the many rare and beautiful plants and trees, native and foreign, which may be procured with so little trouble and expense, and which would add so much to the appearance of the expensive house.

On a quite large place I think there is nothing more attractive than a wild grove, especially if the ground where it is planted be somewhat broken.

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

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

“By all that love has whispered there,
Or beauty heard with ravished ear;
As love's own altar, honor me,
Spare, woodman, spare the beechen tree!”

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

The *Weeping Elm* (*Ulmus Camperdownii*) is certainly a very fine tree for the lawn. I have growing in our play ground a most handsome specimen, planted only about four or five years ago, which has completely sheltered ten children from both sun and rain, under whose gracefully drooping branches they have held their little parties upon many a warm summer's day. It is grafted upon the common Elm, six or eight feet from the ground, and forms a perfect umbrella, the branches reaching down to within three feet of the ground. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxurious mass of verdure.

Among the large growing trees the *Norway Maple* (*Acer Plantanoides*) should occupy a prominent place—a native of Europe. Its large compact habit, broad, deep shining foliage and its vigorous growth render it one of the most desirable where shade is an object. Another tree suitable for a place where much space can be given it is the *American Elm*, a noble spreading, drooping tree of our

own woods. The *European Horse Chestnut*, both white and red flowered, are handsome trees of rather slow growth, but eventually attaining a large size. *Acer Platanoides Aurea Marginata*, a healthy variety, with some of

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



Weeping Beech.

its leaves of a pure light yellow. It makes a charming contrast with the purple leaved trees. *Acer Platanus Leopoldi*, a beautiful maple, with conspicuously variegated red foliage, in striking contrast with the golden foliage of the last named.

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

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

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

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

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

Purple Beech (*Fagus Purpurea*).—This beautifully tinted tree is a sport from the common beech, found in a German

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

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

Young's Weeping Birch is naturally a trailer, but when grafted on a stem five or six feet high it forms a beautiful pendulous head and its slender shoots droop gracefully to

the ground. A striking contrast to the neat habit of this weeping tree is the *Weeping Larch*, the most picturesque and grotesque tree I know of, which our illustration (p. 35) shows better than any description.

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

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

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

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

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

The *Japanese Maples*, on account of their slow growth, might more properly be considered shrubs than trees, the taller varieties rarely ever attaining a height of over eight or ten feet, while some of the dwarfer sorts do not



Japanese Maple.

become more than two or three feet high in twenty years. They are remarkable for the beauty and the great diversity in shape and color of their leaves. No description can give any conception of the beauty of their lace-like foliage, of many lovely colors—purples, pinks, and even whites, delicately and richly combined with green. The heat of midsummer dulls the lovely tints, but the young growth in June and the decaying leaves in October show wonderful and lovely variations of color.

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

Aralia Spinosa is a wonderfully attractive low growing tree, seldom attaining a height of more than twenty feet; its trunk is thickly covered with strong spines; the foliage is extremely handsome; it produces immense panicles of white flowers in August, and is really tropical in appearance. In England it is much used as a sub-tropical plant for the centre of beds, where they cut it down to the ground annually, when in one season it throws up a strong shoot from the base which attains a height of ten

or twelve feet—is valuable for the centre of canna or other sub-tropical beds, also very conspicuous in the shrubbery.

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

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

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

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

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

Cornus Floridus Rubra, the *Red Flowered Dog Wood*, is a beautiful novelty and should not be omitted in a selection of fine trees. The tree is very similar to the preceding, excepting that the flowers are bright pink.

The *Hawthorns* are beautiful low growing trees with pretty foliage, and producing myriads of flowers which, with their bright foliage, forms a handsome picture. There are a number of sorts double and single flowered, white, red and pink.

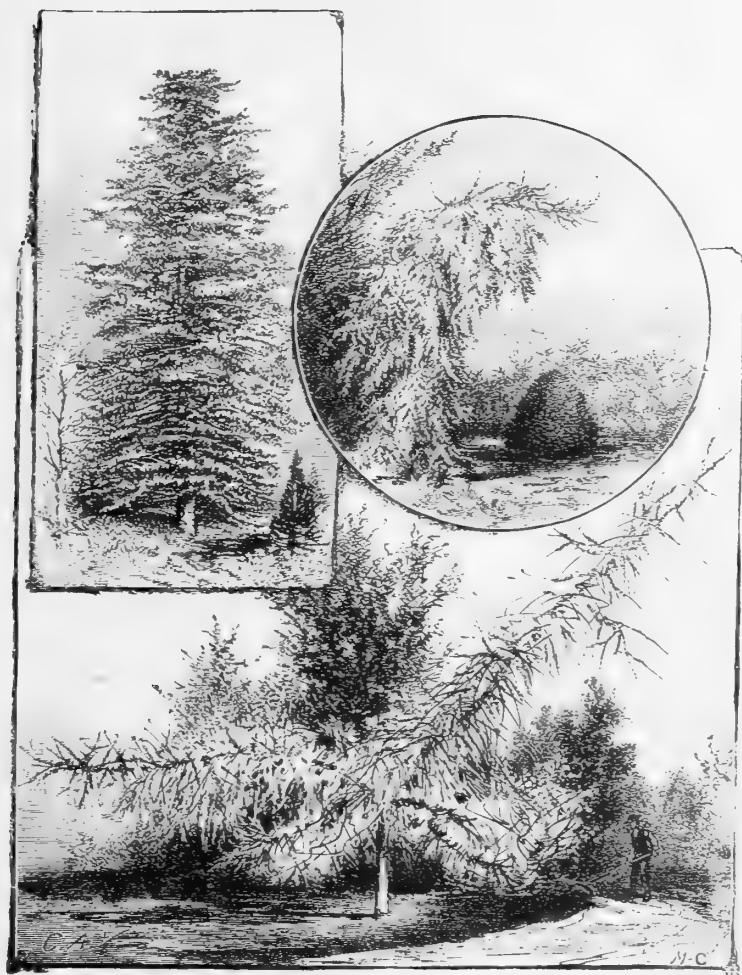
And if but little is known of the rarer deciduous trees, what shall we say of the *Conifers*, or *Evergreens*? One can count on the fingers of one hand the varieties that are commonly used, although there is here the greatest wealth of variety, and some of such fine form and beautiful foliage as to be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

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

Or how many have seen the *Weeping Hemlock*, which is the choicest of evergreens, and makes a beautiful evergreen fountain? And, indeed, the common *Wild Hemlock* is rarely seen in a cultivated collection, although it makes a distinct and most lovely lawn tree, that its wild state gives but little suggestion of.

Now, there are two grand evergreens that no collection should be without. One of these, *Parson's Silver Fir*, is shown in our illustrations. Everything about its appearance is solid, rich and picturesque, the masses being peculiarly interesting and attractive. The other is *Northern's Fir*, and there is no finer evergreen than this, with its dark green, massive foliage, silvery underneath, broad and compact. The contrast of its old and new growth is most charming. One of the most symmetrical, as well as effective, of evergreens.

And now, in conclusion, let me say that I have only given a slight hint of the wealth of rare and beautiful trees; but slight as the suggestion is, if acted upon it will increase the beauty of suburban homes many fold.



Parson's Silver Fir, Weeping Norway Spruce and Weeping Larch.



Truss of Flowers of Rhododendrons.

Rhododendrons, Kalmias and Hardy Azaleas.

Another year's experience with these desirable plants adds increased force to our convictions of the great utility of them in beautifying our grounds. There are no plants that add so much to the beauty of our homes, at all seasons of the year, as the Rhododendrons and Kalmias, and when in bloom, a bed or border of them, presenting



Rhododendrons.

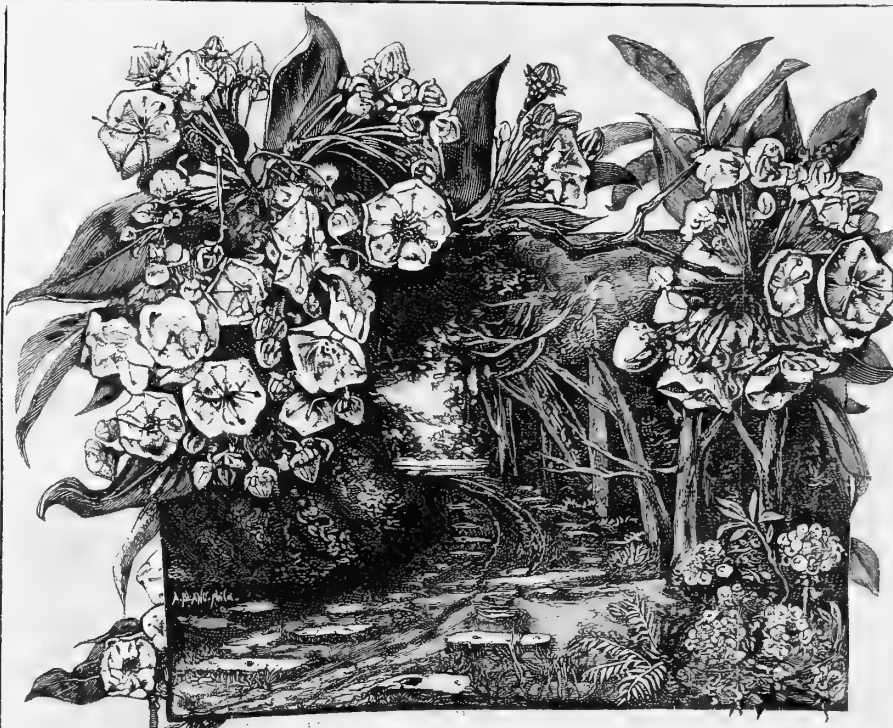
great masses of their beautiful flowers, is a gorgeous sight indeed. This great mass of bloom is immediately succeeded by a growth of bright, soft young foliage, contrasting prettily with the dark glossy green of the older leaves. Upon the ends of these young shoots the bloom buds for the following season are formed, so that by September we may count how many

blooms we are likely to have the following summer. And when the deciduous trees assume their autumn tints, the bright green of these beautiful plants still suggest that spring and summer is not ended, and relieve, to a great extent, the sad impressions produced by the falling of the leaves; and now, at this writing, when the thermometer shows but little above zero, and all deciduous trees are bare, these beautiful plants stand conspicuous with their bright green foliage in pleasant contrast with the snow covered earth.

The attention they deserve is only lately being given them in this country, and they will be much more freely used as the people learn that they are more easily managed than they formerly thought, in fact they are as easy to cultivate as any of the plants in our gardens. The impression has prevailed that they are unsuited to our soil and climate. This impression was produced, no doubt, by the remarks of gardeners lately from Europe, who have not tested them here, and who are unaware that they are natives of this country, but say they require the more humid atmosphere and peaty soil of Europe; but our experience teaches us that these assertions are entirely erroneous.

Just in sight of where we now write, stand some noble plants, which we planted twenty years ago. They were planted on a sunny, dry border, where the soil was of poor quality for plants of any description, and every plant is there to-day, each a perfect specimen, greatly admired, and refuting the oft repeated story. They are, however, often

killed by too much care, the owner supposing that it is necessary to cover them up in winter. Just here, we remember the fact that a neighbor, a most estimable gentleman, purchased a few plants of us, and the same season they grew and bloomed finely. In the fall, he inquired how he should protect them, when we answered that they required none, but that a few evergreen branches placed over and about them, might be a benefit.



Kalmia Latifolia.

his place a week or two after this conversation, we noticed the plants in his entire bed neatly done up in straw, when we remonstrated with him but it was of no use, for some wise man from abroad had told him that it was the proper thing to do. Of course, when spring came, his plants were all dead, the victims of misdirected care. This year the gentleman visited Europe, and brought home some fine young plants, and we notice, with some sadness, that they are not strawed up, for as they will probably live, he may think that imported plants are better than those grown at home. But

we should not be mercenary, and will endeavor to wish that they may live to embellish his beautiful home long years after we have ceased to cultivate or sell the handsome Rhododendrons.

It is surprising, indeed, how little most persons in this country know about them. Occasionally we have exhibited blooming plants in pots in front of our place of business, and could not help but be amused at the attention they attracted and remarks made, apparently not one in a hundred having the slightest idea what they were. The large size and beauty of their flowers, embracing in colors, whites, pinks, purples and scarlets, with the greatest range of shades and markings, their profuse flowering, making a group of them in June a perfect mass of bloom, and their hardiness and ease of culture, make them unrivaled for planting as a single specimen or group in the smallest lawn or city garden, or by the hundred in parks or large private places. Having large, fine foliage, and being evergreen, they are effective when not in bloom and add considerable variety to the winter landscape, as they are quite different in appearance from the Conifers. Then there are so many fine hardy flowers that can be grown with them, and that come into flower after their blooming season is past, and whose beauty is greatly enhanced by the association with the fine green foliage of the Rhododendrons. For this purpose there can be used many varieties of Lilies, especially the Auratum, Japan Irises, (Kämpferii), Gladioli, and many other beautiful things that a little thought will discover.

It is important that a proper selection of varieties be made, for some of the English hybrids are not entirely hardy in this country, north of Washington, D. C., and we have so many sorts which are entirely hardy, that there is no necessity for planting tender ones, in fact, the very best varieties are entirely hardy in any of the States.

The following varieties are entirely hardy in the vicinity of Boston, and probably would be any place in the United States. This list was given to me by Mr. H. H. Hunnewell and Mr. H. W. Sargent, of Boston, whose collections are probably the largest in America, and who have tested almost all of the English varieties, tender as well

as hardy, and both gentlemen agree in saying the following are perfectly hardy: Album Elegans, Album Grandiflorum, Album Magnum, Album Triumphans, Alexander Dancer, Atrosanguineum, Caractacus, Catawbiense, Chancellor, Charles Bagley, Charles Dickens, Dauricum, Delicatissimum, Everestianum, Gloriosum, H. W. Sargent, Lady Armstrong, Mrs. John Clutton, Mrs. Milner, Odoratum, Pictum, Purpureum Elegans, Purpureum Grandiflorum, Roseum Elegans, Roseum Grandiflorum, Roseum Pictum, Roseum Superbum, William Downing.

All the varieties offered in our catalogue are hardy in the latitude of Philadelphia, and probably all of the English sorts are hardy south of Washington, D. C. It is probable that Rhododendrons are more apt to be injured in this climate by the hot sun than by frosts. In planting young plants they should be set very thickly, so that foliage almost touches; they will thrive better and make a handsomer appearance than if planted thinly; but eventually four feet apart will be close enough for the plants to stand, so that the plants that are to remain permanently in the bed should be planted first, and then the bed filled with others. These can be transplanted to other parts of the grounds from year to year, as the plants grow larger and become too thick. A very important thing in the culture of Rhododendrons is to remove the seed capsules immediately after they are done flowering, as nothing injures them so much as to allow them to ripen seed. As far as I know the Rhododendron is entirely free from disease of any kind or attacks of insects, and after the first season requires no attention at all except the removing of the seed vessels. If desirable, they may be freely pruned, but as a rule they are most beautiful when allowed to grow uncontrolled.

It was formerly supposed that they would not thrive unless planted in partially shaded places, but we find that it is not so much shade that is needed as a cool soil; this they enjoy, as the little hair-like roots fancy feeding in cool places, near the surface. This we can give them by mulching with some coarse open material or thoroughly decomposed cow manure, and we must be careful to see

that it is thoroughly rotten and porous, for fresh manure would be very injurious. The mulching we consider indispensable in sandy soil, for such soils become dry and hot when fully exposed to the sun, and the young roots of these plants would soon perish.

We have for many years been planting whenever fancy or circumstances dictated, and whilst we prefer certain soils or situations, we feel warranted in saying that a peaty soil is not necessary to their successful cultivation, and the imported plants with a ball of English peat about the roots, when planted in our Pennsylvania farm ground without any special preparation, have made more growth in one season than they seemed to have done in their peaty soil in two years.

Another American plant that has gone abroad and achieved great popularity, but, unlike the Rhododendrons, has not been improved, is the *Kalmia Latifolia*, which is very plentiful in our mountains, and is known as the small leaved Laurel. This beautiful evergreen shrub has all the good qualities of the Rhododendrons except variety, and perhaps this is not to be regretted, for the delicate loveliness of its flowers leaves little to desire.

Second only to the Rhododendrons for the decoration of lawns, pleasure grounds or shrubberies are the Ghent or Hardy Azaleas; and although not possessing the vigorous growth or grand appearance of the former, they can nevertheless claim equal attention from the brilliancy of their flowers, which combine nearly all colors, from scarlet to rose-pink, white, orange, yellow and striped, and they possess the additional charm of delightful fragrance. Their blooming season continues through the months of May and June, thereby rendering them most desirable plants for admixture in clumps of Rhododendrons or other shrubs.

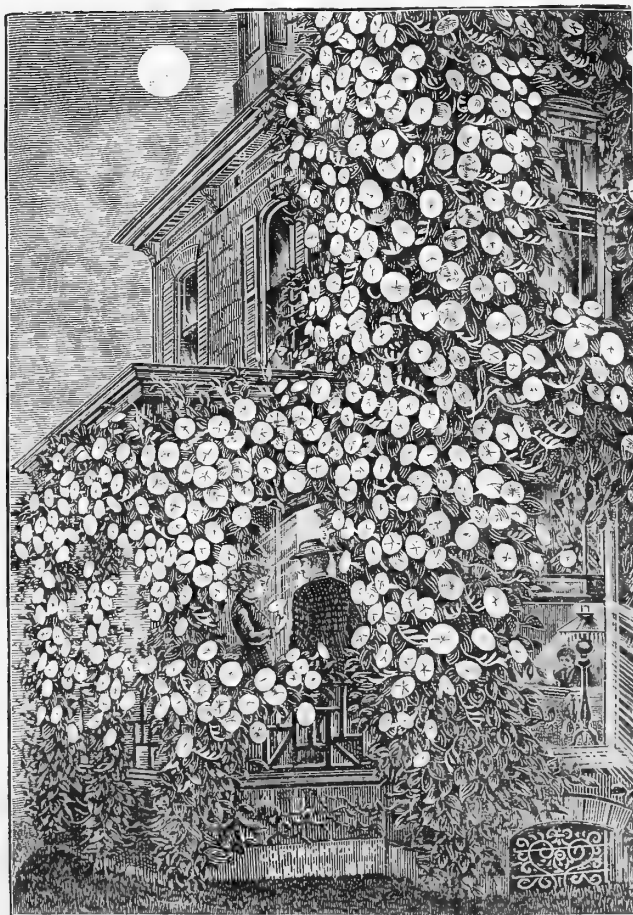
The *Azalea Mollis* is a new species from Japan, with large and abundant beautiful flowers, that cannot fail to gain in popularity every year. Formerly, as we had not sufficiently tested them, we supposed they required protection in winter, but they have withstood the severity of the last two winters uninjured.



Columbines in tall grass.



Beautiful Climbers and Their Uses.



Ipomea Noctiflora. (Moon Flower.)

Perhaps there is no class of plants that is more necessary for the beautifying of our homes and gardens than climbers. Equally pretty and effective are the varieties which cling closely to our brick or stone work, and the graceful trailing sorts that love to ramble over trees, fences, or the bushes in the grass. What, indeed, is more pretty and attractive than the hardy *Convolvulus*, *Clematis*, variegated *Honeysuckles*, or many other vines which may be suggested, gracefully rambling over bushes and grass or evergreen trees, and showing their bright flowers over and among and peeping out between the branches and foliage of their support? The effect is certainly charming.

How beautiful our unsightly fences when covered with *Passiflora*, *Clematis Virginiana* and vines of similar growth which will require no attention whatever after being planted, for they will naturally assume more graceful positions and be much more effective than by any training they can receive at our hands. For planting near trees there is nothing better than the *Wisterias* and *Aristolochia Sypho*—the last named, with tropical like foliage intermingling with the foliage of the tree, is extremely handsome, and the *Wisteria*, with its large racemes of pretty flowers depending from the branches of the tree and contrasting with the foliage, is pleasing indeed.

One of the prettiest sights I have ever seen, was a group of climbing roses planted without support of any sort; they grew through and over each other, forming a most beautiful irregular mound, exhibiting masses of foliage and flowers,



A city residence covered with Ampelopsis Veitchii. (From a photograph.)

and each succeeding year it became more pretty and attractive than before—more beautiful to me than the most elaborate carpet bed or hundreds of bedding plants as they usually are planted.

There is, perhaps, nothing in the world of plant life more lovely than the delicate tracery of low climbing things wedded to the bushes in all northern and temperate regions of the earth. Perishing like the grass, they are contented and safe in the earth in winter. In spring they come up as the buds swell, and finding the bushes once more enjoyable, rush on them as joyously as children from school over a meadow of cowslips; over bush, over brake, on mountain or lowland copse, holding on with delicate but unyielding grasp, they engrave themselves on the mind as the type of grace. In addition to the climbing Pea-flowers, Convolvuluses, etc., of which the stems die in winter, we have the wild Grape vines, noble in foliage and often in fruit, the numerous Honeysuckles, from coral red to pale yellow, all beautiful, and the Clematis, rich and varied beyond description, from those of which each petal reminds one of the wing of some huge butterfly to those with small flowers, borne in showers, like drops from a fountain-jet, and often sweet as Hawthorn blossoms.

All to be done is to put in a few plants of any desired kind and leave them alone, adapting the kind to the posi-

tion. The large, flesh-colored Bindweed, for example, would be best in rough places or in the grass, so that its roots would not be where they could harm, while a delicate, large flowered Clematis might be placed beneath the choicest specimen Conifer and allowed to paint its rich green with fair flowers.

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

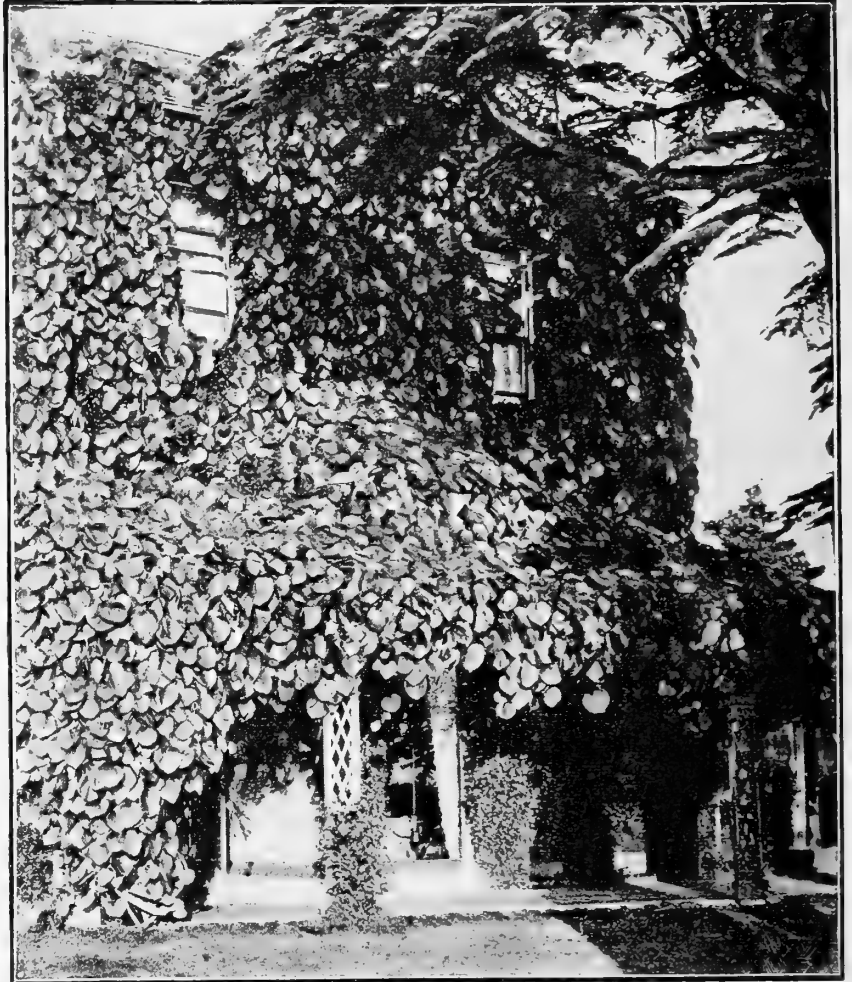
One of the happiest of all ways of using hardy climbers is that of training them in a free manner over trees. In this way many beautiful effects may be had. In some low trees the graceful companion may garland their heads; in tall ones the stem only may at first be adorned. But some vigorous climbers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

Some time ago I saw a Weeping Willow on the margin of a lake that had its trunk clothed with Virginia Creeper, and the sun shining through the drooping branches of the

willow—whose leaves were just becoming tinged with gold—upon the crimson of the creeper-covered trunk was very fine. The Hop is a very effective plant for draping a thin specimen Arbor-vite or Yew tree, but its shoots should be thinned out in spring, and not more than three or four allowed to climb up to the tree. When the leader emerges from the top of the bush and throws its long, graceful wreaths of Hops over the dark green foliage, the contrast is most effective. The Wisteria, if planted before its support has become old, will combine with excellent effect with any single specimen of not too dense a habit. The *Aristolochia Sypho* (Dutchman's Pipe) is another excellent vine for tree drapery, and there is no tree too tall for it, and we need not urge the beauty of the climbing Roses or how greatly their effects will be enhanced if scrambled over low trees. Another use for hardy climbers is covering the walls of dwelling houses, and if the building be a small cottage or low, old-fashioned house, then almost all the climbers are

appropriate, but on the modern brick or frame building there are but few that should be used, and the very best of these is the *Ampelopsis Veitchii*. It is so good that we think it useless to name any other, as it will quickly cover any surface, brick, stone or wood, with a thick and lovely covering of green, which in the fall turns to innumerable shades of crimson, gold and bronzes of indescribable beauty. It holds its foliage until very late in the fall. Last season it was still beautiful in December.

The *Aristolochia Sypho* is worthy of special mention; very useful for training on a porch, covering an outbuilding, or for any purpose where a dense screen is desired. Its vigorous growth and the graceful habit of its large heart-shaped leaves (often twelve inches across,) lapping one over the other, make it, to my mind, the noblest of all hardy climbers. Among climbers there is none more hardy than *Akebia Quinata*. It is abundantly clothed with dark green leaves, divided into five lobes. The quaintly characteristic tri-lobed flowers are purplish maroon in color, and very fragrant. It is not a rooted



Aristolochia Sypho, covering Porch and House.

climber like ivy, so will not cling to a wall unaided; but, given a trellis or a support as a base of operation, it will twine and wreath itself in every conceivable position. One of the handsomest *Akebia* plants I have seen was twisted into a compact mass some four feet in diameter, and extended to a height of twenty feet, making a perfect pillar of leaves and blossoms.

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

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

Hardy Roses.



THEIR CULTIVATION AND VARIETIES CONSIDERED.

The rose was the popular flower many centuries before we undertook to cultivate them, and there have been so many and such able articles written about them that it may to some of our readers seem presumptuous in us to endeavor to say anything in their praise; but, like most persons, we are apt to talk much about those we love, and perhaps we may be able to express our thoughts in such manner that they will suggest ideas to our readers which may enable them to cultivate more successfully this favorite flower.

When we consider their great beauty, it is not greatly surprising that the old Romans expended such immense sums of money on them at their banquets, for they fill the eye with their beauty and the air with their exquisite fragrance. To come nearer home, it was the favorite flower of our grandmothers, and was more successfully cultivated by them in their gardens than by us to-day, except when grown in glass structures by the commercial florist.

In England roses are grown by all classes to the highest degree of perfection, by the cottager as well as the titled gentleman, and the competition for prizes is not degenerated to a mere strife for premiums, but is an honorable emulation in which the credit of success is the winner's best and most prized reward. And well may the success-

ful one be proud and happy, when it is remembered that his incessant care and attention has produced for him the best in a collection containing no poor ones, and where the worst would by novices be considered perfect.

There is no reason why we should not take as much interest in them here, for their culture and development is a fascinating pursuit, and one that will afford a much greater amount of pleasure for time and money expended than many things we enter into with much enthusiasm and which end in disappointment.

The first step towards securing healthy plants and fine blooms is to select the most sunny and airy spot the garden affords. The location selected, the next in order is the form of the beds and their arrangement. For a small collection we would advise a good sized bed in circular form, with the four sides scalloped towards the centre. By this arrangement the cultivator has all of the plants within his reach without having to step on the bed. When planted in this form and they are in full bloom they will present a sight that will be remembered with pleasure. Such a well kept bed is attractive at all times in the summer, and in the early morning when in bloom, and leaf and flower is covered with sparkling dew, they will impart a delight which may be long felt, but never expressed in words.

We will now consider the varieties of this royal family and endeavor to select the most beautiful and prolific from the immense list of sorts in cultivation. They are all beautiful and attractive, from the "fickle wild rose" with its pretty single flowers of but a day's duration, to the most beautifully formed hybrid perpetual. The following we class among the best, if not the very best in cultivation :

Mrs. John Laing.—A new pink hybrid perpetual rose; a seedling from *Francois Michelin*. The flowers are very large and finely shaped and exceedingly fragrant; the growth is very vigorous and is a remarkably profuse and continuous bloomer.

Charles Dickens.—Rose color; large and full. One of the most satisfactory bedding roses, producing immense masses of fine flowers. A vigorous and clean grower.

Queen of Queens.—Pink, with blush edges; large and full, and of perfect form. A true perpetual flowering rose, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud. Decidedly one of the finest roses of its color.

Lord Bacon.—Deep crimson, illuminated with scarlet and shaded with velvety black. A very fine and showy rose, blooming abundantly till late in the season.

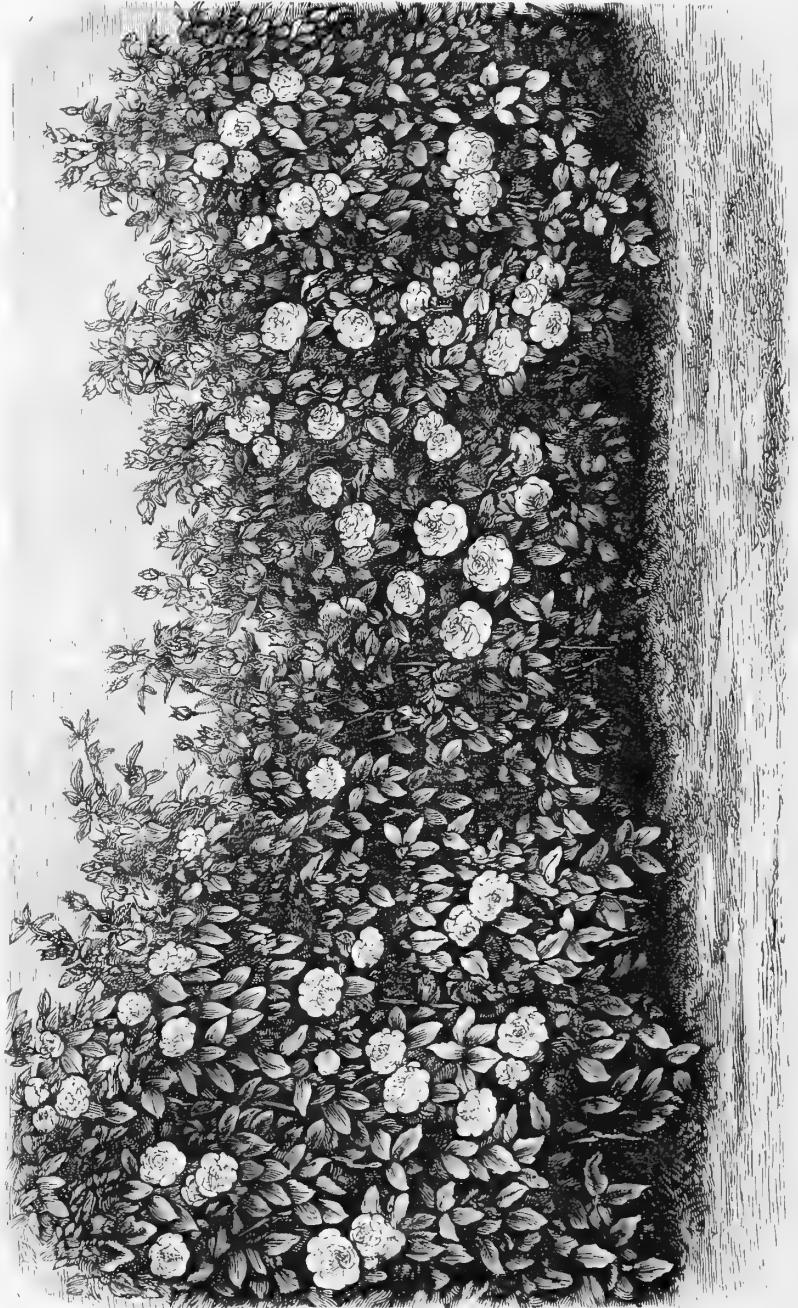
American Beauty.—One of the most popular roses; a rich, rosy carmine, exquisitely shaded. It is truly an ever blooming and delightfully sweet scented and vigorous rose.

Beauty of Waltham.—Cherry color, changing to rosy carmine. One of the loveliest and sweetest, blooming abundantly and late.

Charles Lamb.—Bright red; very beautiful in the bud; foliage handsome and habit vigorous; flowering continuously throughout the summer and autumn.

Crown Prince.—Purple, shaded with lurid crimson; very large and double, of excellent growth and habit, yielding large quantities of fine flowers.

Magna Charta.—Bright pink, suffused with carmine;



Fence covered with Roses.

very large and full; magnificent foliage; flowers produced in more than usual abundance for so fine a variety.

Duchess of Bedford.—Dazzling light scarlet crimson; surpassing in brilliancy any known rose of its color;

large and full, and of perfect shape, with fine large foliage.

Inigo Jones.—Dark rose, shaded with purple; large, full and globular. A splendid dark rose and good autumnal bloomer.

excels that famous variety in vigor, hardiness and freedom of bloom. It is a continuous and profuse bloomer; one of the very best.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet.—Delicate silvery pink; large, full and very sweet. To my mind this is one of the loveliest

roses, and its peculiarly graceful form makes it distinct from all other sorts.

Jean Liébaut.—Crimson, shaded with black, centre illuminated with scarlet. The most brilliant of all hybrid perpetuals.

Gloire Lyonnaise.—White, tinted with yellow; in form, flower and fragrance resembling a tea rose. This is a very lovely rose.

Anne de Diesbach.—Lovely shade of carmine. This rose is also known as *Gloire de Paris*. The blooms are extremely large and freely produced.

Countess of Orford.—Carmine red, shaded with crimson. This is one of the most satisfactory roses; it bears an immense crop of bloom, every one of which is perfect in form and color.

Baroness Rothschild.—Silvery pink, very large flowers of exquisite form and magnificent foliage.

Lord Macaulay.—Rich scarlet crimson. This is one of the best of the high colored roses, and is a great favorite; a good habit and handsome foliage.

Centifolia Rosea.—Bright pink, large, of beautiful cup form. A magnificent garden rose.

Francois Michelin.—Deep rose, reverse of petals silvery. A splendid rose, easy of culture and of good size and form.

Senator Vaisse.—Dazzling red, very large and double; is a great favorite in England; finely shaped flowers, handsome foliage, free blooming and vigorous grower.

Captain Christy.—Color, pale peach, deepening at the centre to rosy crimson; flowers are extra large and finely formed.



Coquette des Alps.—One of the finest white hybrid perpetuals; a profuse bloomer; flowers pure white, sometimes shaded with blush; large, very full and fragrant.

Madame Chas. Wood.—Bright scarlet, changing to rosy crimson; elegantly shaded. One of the best roses ever introduced for general planting; a true perpetual bloomer; the flowers are extra large and very double.

La France.—Shaded pink and silvery rose. A most beautiful and ever blooming hardy rose, with large flowers, perfect in form and color, and its delightful odor make it second to none.

Marshall P. Wilder.—Cherry carmine; in wood, foliage and form of flowers it resembles *Alfred Colomb*, but it

General Jacqueminot.—Brilliant crimson. One of the oldest and best roses, very popular and a favorite with every one.

Varier Olibo.—Dark velvety purple, shaded with ama-

their large clusters of fragrant flowers throughout the entire summer, rendering them one of the most desirable plants for the embellishment of the lawn, flower garden or shrubbery.



White Climbing Rose scrambling over Catalpa Tree.

ranth; large and well formed. To see a few of these roses in bloom is to see a vision of splendor. One of the grandest dark roses known.

And now I would say to all who love the rose that if there be any in the above list that does not already adorn your garden, I would earnestly advise you to repair the omission.

We desire to call especial attention to the *Japanese Rugosa* roses, which are of the easiest culture and cannot be too highly recommended. They are almost strangers in this country, but, when known, are very popular on account of their beautiful large single white and crimson flowers and their showy scarlet fruit which contrasts beautifully with the handsome glossy green of their luxuriant and abundant foliage. They have many good qualities to recommend them, being of the hardiest constitution. They are entirely free from mildew, disease or the attacks of insects, and will do well in any part of the country and in almost any soil, continuing to produce

The *Climbing* or *Pillar* roses must not be neglected, for they add much to the beauty of our gardens and homes; when properly placed they are extremely beautiful. They may be trained to pillars, arches, or on a trellis, at the back of well arranged masses of hardy plants or low growing shrubs where they will produce a most charming and picturesque effect. They may also be used for covering and transforming an unsightly fence into an object of beauty, or may be planted in groups in some neglected spot where the grass is not mowed, where they will scramble through and over each other, forming mounds that at certain seasons will be a mass of bloom and a pretty object at all times. For these purposes we recommend *Ayrshire*, *Prairie* and *Multiflora* roses. Those best suited for making screens or hedges are *Multiflora Rosa*, a clean strong grower and profuse bloomer; *Mad. Plantier*, with her abundant clusters of pure white flowers, is one of the prettiest hedge roses, and the sweet brier and rose *Multiflora Alba* with their single pink and white blossoms produced in corymbs, are very attractive and beautiful.

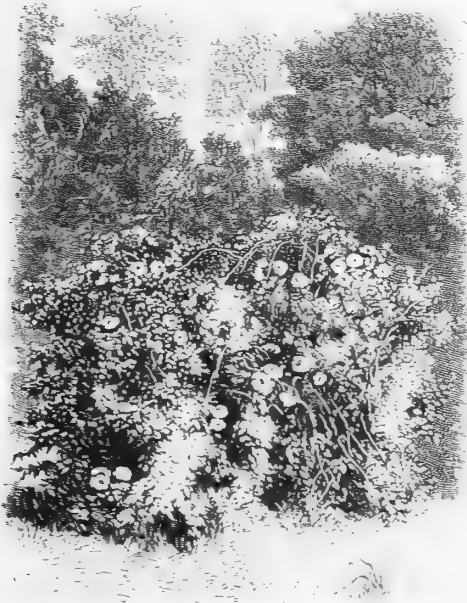
There are others which are old favorites—the *Moss* roses of all colors, with their beautiful buds covered with small spines which we call moss, and the poet happily expresses it “a veil of moss,” granted by the angel of the flowers in answer to the petition of the rose for the bestowal of an additional grace.

The *French Damask*, *Hybrid Chinês*, *Austrian* and *Dog* roses are highly effective in the garden landscape, and where space will admit of, their use should not be neglected.

Preparation of the Soil.—One of the essential conditions to success with roses is the proper preparation of the soil. If the soil is a good loamy one and the bed or border is naturally drained, there will be very little preparing to do more than digging in some thoroughly well rotted manure, giving preference to that from the cow stable, or if the soil is light and sandy, some clay should be added and an increased quantity of manure dug in and well mixed. When the soil is very heavy and wet, draining will be necessary. This can be accomplished by digging the earth out of the bed to a depth of two feet and spreading over the bottom broken bricks or stone to a depth of ten inches, and spreading over this some coarse sand, gravel or charcoal. Some well rotted manure should be mixed with the soil taken out, and sufficient

of this mixture replaced to bring the soil of the bed two or three inches above the surrounding surface, to allow for settling.

In selecting a spot for roses, care should be taken to keep them far enough from trees, so that the roots of the latter will not reach the soil of the rose bed, for it must



Climbing Rose isolated on grass.

be understood that roses require all the nourishment the soil affords. In planting, they should be placed about two feet apart, and those marked vigorous should be planted in the centre of the bed, the others distributed around them, thus forming a compact and regular outline at once symmetrical and beautiful.

Plant dormant plants in November, or pot grown ones in the spring; the latter, I think, are more preferable, and in the following summer promote all possible growth by thorough cultivation.

Pruning should be done early in the spring; the exact time depends very much on the season, whether it be late or early. The object of pruning is to invigorate the growth of the plants. The strong and robust kinds require but little pruning, while the less vigorous should be cut back severely, leaving only the strongest shoots, which will induce them to make a clean healthy growth. Some of the hybrid perpetuals, when pruned a little after the June blooming, induce a succession of bloom in the autumn.

This pruning should consist in cutting out weak old shoots and shortening the stronger ones, leaving plenty of strong buds.

Every autumn a mulching of five or six inches of cow manure should be placed on the beds; this will serve to protect the roses from injury in the winter and will materially enrich the soil. In the spring, as much of this manure as possible should be dug into the ground. Any rough residue can be raked up and carried away. For the winter protection of teas, hybrid teas and other half hardy roses, they should be bent down to the ground and nicely covered with forest leaves and some evergreen branches thrown over them, so that the leaves may not be blown away.

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

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

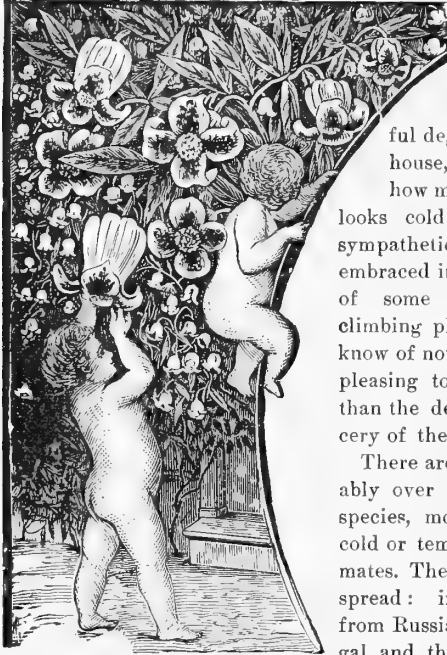
The *Slug* is another insect that injures our roses to a serious extent. It is not more than from one-half to three-fourths of an inch long, but can do more mischief in a given time than any other pest that infests them. It is almost transparent and covered with a mucous, or slime, as snails are, and may be instantly destroyed by dusting any fine dry dust over the leaves of the plants. We have always used road dust, it being the most convenient, and in five minutes after the dust covered the insect it was dead. The first rain removes the dust from the plants, or it may be washed off by a copious sprinkling of water.

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



Clematises, their Culture and Uses.

It is greatly to be regretted that the many uses to which this hardy climber can be put to, for the beautifying our gardens, are not more generally understood, for we may safely say, that the judicious use of them would



Clematis Crispa.

enhance the beauty of our homes to a most wonderful degree. Any house, no matter how magnificent, looks cold and unsympathetic, unless embraced in the folds of some charming climbing plant, and I know of nothing more pleasing to the eye, than the delicate tracery of the Clematis. There are considerably over a hundred species, mostly from cold or temperate climates. They are widespread: in Europe from Russia to Portugal and the Balearic Isles, in Asia from the Ural range, in Siberia, to India and Java, and even to China and Japan. They show themselves in both Americas, in several Polynesian Islands, and even in New Zealand. Thus they extend from pole to pole, from the sea shores to the slope of highest mountains. Scarcely a species can be said to be without beauty, so graceful is their habit, or so bold and showy their flowers. The earliest flowering hardy species commence unfolding their blossoms in April, and these are succeeded by other species and varieties throughout the summer and autumn, some of them continuing in bloom up to November. In color they present almost every shade and combination of red and blue, and pure scarlets and crimsons are not wanting. The lilac, pale blue, purple, mauve, claret, violet-purple varieties are connected by every intermediate shade. There are also yellow and many pure white-flowered species and varieties, the flowers varying from less than one inch to eight or nine inches in diameter. It is not only as climbers on trees, or for covering walls, trellises, etc., that Clematises are useful. They trail or creep equally as well as they climb, and are also admirably suited for bedding, festooning, and other

garden purposes. With all the wealth of variety in wild species, and the Japanese varieties in our gardens in 1863, Clematises were not extensively planted; but about that time Mr. Jackman, of Woking, England, commenced hybridizing, employing *C. viticella* and the large flowered Japanese sorts. Among the earliest acquisitions were the beautiful *C. Jackmani* and *rubro-violacea*, and since then other raisers have reared an almost endless variety. Special descriptive catalogues of varieties are now issued, so that it is unnecessary to say more on this point than that every year new varieties are sent out, and intending purchasers should contrive, if possible, to see and make their own choice. The original large flowered Japanese kinds are more or less tender, and in severe winters are often cut to the ground; but many of the hybrids—*Jackmani*, for example—will bear without injury the severest frosts. However, whether cut down by frost or knife, they will throw up again in the spring and flower perhaps even more profusely. They never form very thick stems, and are not so suitable for permanently covering large spaces, particularly where the height is considerable; to obtain their flowers in perfection the plants must be freely pruned. On the other hand, such species as *C. flammula*, *Montana* and *Vitalba* grow quickly to a great height or length, especially the two last. A few species, such as *C. erecta*, *tubulosa*, and *integrifolia*, are herbaceous.

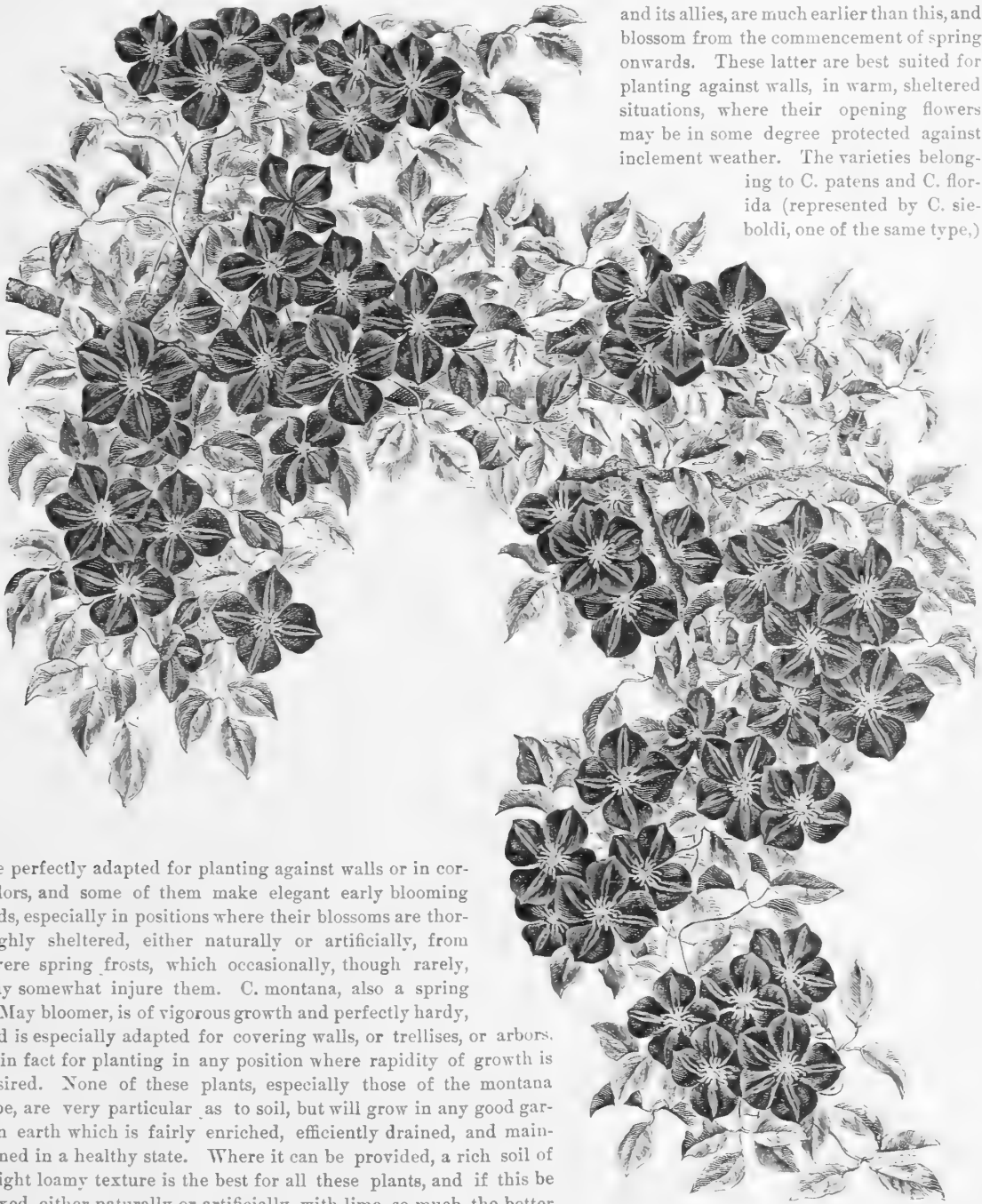


Types of Flowers.

The sections into which this family may be grouped for garden use are well treated of in Moore and Jackman's "Clematis as a Garden Flower," which we quote.

The Montana, Patens and Florida Types.—These sections include the earliest or spring flowering divisions of the family. The majority of the species and varieties of which they consist come into blossom about May ;

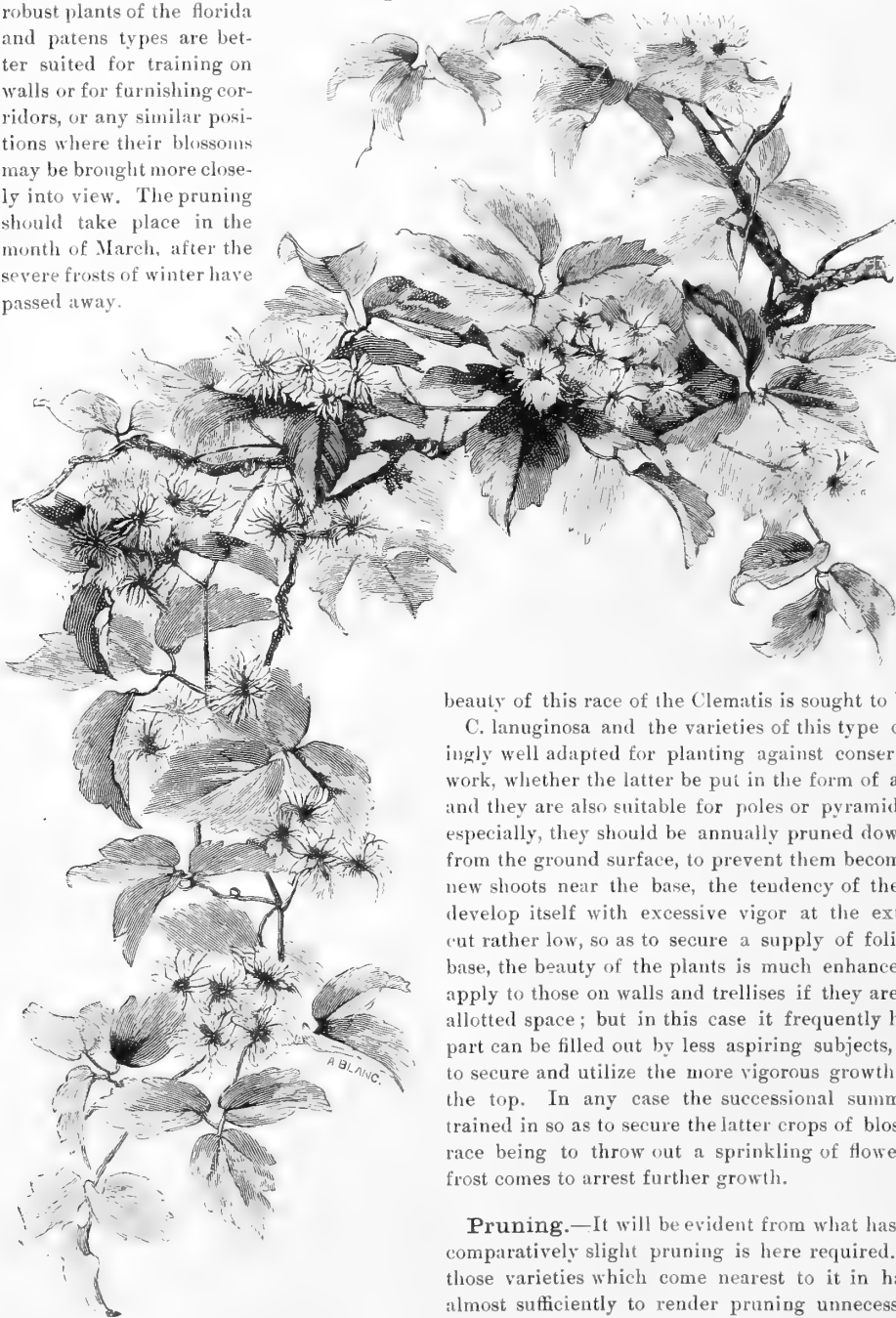
but some few of them, such as *C. calycina* and its allies, are much earlier than this, and blossom from the commencement of spring onwards. These latter are best suited for planting against walls, in warm, sheltered situations, where their opening flowers may be in some degree protected against inclement weather. The varieties belonging to *C. patens* and *C. florida* (represented by *C. sieboldi*, one of the same type.)



are perfectly adapted for planting against walls or in corridors, and some of them make elegant early blooming beds, especially in positions where their blossoms are thoroughly sheltered, either naturally or artificially, from severe spring frosts, which occasionally, though rarely, may somewhat injure them. *C. montana*, also a spring or May bloomer, is of vigorous growth and perfectly hardy, and is especially adapted for covering walls, or trellises, or arbors. or in fact for planting in any position where rapidity of growth is desired. None of these plants, especially those of the montana type, are very particular as to soil, but will grow in any good garden earth which is fairly enriched, efficiently drained, and maintained in a healthy state. Where it can be provided, a rich soil of a light loamy texture is the best for all these plants, and if this be mixed, either naturally or artificially, with lime, so much the better for the Clematises. Mulching, which consists in covering the surface of the soils for some little distance round about the plants with half rotten manure, is a way of manuring from which the plants derive much benefit. When growth commences in the spring time the young shoots must be attended to, and trained around or against the supports provided for them, whatever these may be. The weaker shoots may, if necessary to prevent entanglement, be cut away during the

Large Flowered Clematis.

summer; but all the vigorous shoots for which there is space should be trained in, since it is these, when thoroughly developed and matured, which furnish the flowers for the ensuing year. The strong growing montana is a good veranda plant, and suited for rapidly covering any bare spaces which require clothing; but the less robust plants of the florida and patens types are better suited for training on walls or for furnishing corridors, or any similar positions where their blossoms may be brought more closely into view. The pruning should take place in the month of March, after the severe frosts of winter have passed away.



Clematis Vitalba, Traveler's Joy, a type of vigorous growing Clematis, not remarkable for its flowers, extremely decorative.

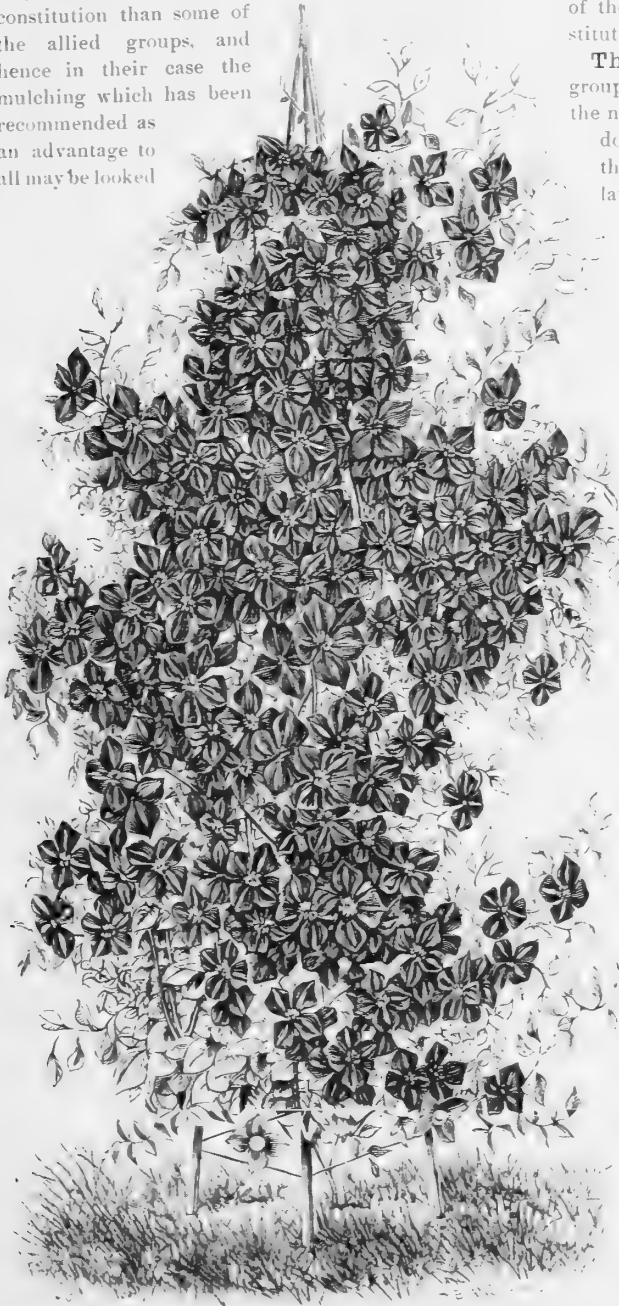
The Lanuginosa Type.—These plants are hardy, and of a tolerably vigorous habit of growth, and they produce blossoms of enormous size, so that liberal cultivation is for them an absolute necessity. They will, indeed, succeed in any good, sound, well drained garden soil which is freely and annually manured, but they would no doubt prefer a light mellow loam to any other basis, and therefore in the case of very light soils it would be a material benefit to them to resort to the admixture of the best loam that may be available in trenching up and preparing the ground before setting out the plants. The more fertile the natural soil the less manuring will be necessary, and *vice versa*; but it should be understood that in any case a really well enriched soil, either natural or artificial, should be secured if the full

beauty of this race of the Clematis is sought to be developed.

C. lanuginosa and the varieties of this type of growth are exceedingly well adapted for planting against conservatory walls or trellis work, whether the latter be put in the form of a screen or a veranda, and they are also suitable for poles or pyramids. In the latter case, especially, they should be annually pruned down to about three feet from the ground surface, to prevent them becoming lanky and bare of new shoots near the base, the tendency of the new growth being to develop itself with excessive vigor at the extremities. When thus cut rather low, so as to secure a supply of foliage at or near to the base, the beauty of the plants is much enhanced. The same remarks apply to those on walls and trellises if they are required to cover an allotted space; but in this case it frequently happens that the lower part can be filled out by less aspiring subjects, and then it is as well to secure and utilize the more vigorous growth of the plants towards the top. In any case the successional summer growths should be trained in so as to secure the latter crops of blossoms, the habit in this race being to throw out a sprinkling of flowers at intervals till the frost comes to arrest further growth.

Pruning.—It will be evident from what has already been said that comparatively slight pruning is here required. The type itself, and those varieties which come nearest to it in habit, indeed, die back almost sufficiently to render pruning unnecessary; but in those instances where a mixture of blood has led to a more extended growth it will be necessary to cut so as to remove the weakly and ill-ripened portions of the year-old wood. Under favorable conditions the plants

will make an annual growth of from eight to ten feet in length, and of this the unripened extremities, together with the weak or superfluous shoots and the dead wood, are the only parts which ought to be removed. This pruning is best done in March, after the severe winter frosts are past, and before the plants burst out into new growth. We have said that these plants are hardy, and for all practical purposes they may be so regarded. They are, however, less robust in constitution than some of the allied groups, and hence in their case the mulching which has been recommended as an advantage to all may be looked



Clematis Jackmani on trellis.

upon as being rather more of necessity, provided the plants occupy positions where such an application would be at all admissible. The annual feeding, by working in some half decayed manure during the early spring, should on no account be omitted, as the size and succession of the blossoms depend entirely upon the vigor which is kept up in the plants; but where the mulching of manure would be objectionable because unsightly, a surface covering of some other protective material, such as the refuse of the fibre of the Coconut, would be a desirable substitute for it.

The Viticella and Japanese Types.—These groups represent some of the hardiest as well as some of the noblest of the whole family. The severest winters do not injure them in any material degree, and from their wonderful fertility of flowers the plants in the late summer and autumn months literally become masses of blossoms, successively and continuously renewed. In regard to soil, the same free, well drained, deep and well enriched staple which has been noted as suitable for the preceding groups, will be found equally adapted for these. A friable loam is the best soil they can have; if it is not so suitable as this in quality, it should at least be deep that the roots may penetrate freely. A loamy soil is the best, because the plants must have manure liberally supplied to them in order to keep up their strength; and in a loamy staple the fertilizing properties of the manure are not liable to be dissipated, as they are in one which is poor and porous. When, however, the soil approaches this latter description, it is all the more necessary for the plants that manure should be abundantly applied, to make good the natural deficiency in fertility. In the case of light soils, a good proportion of loam—made friable by frosts, if at all of a heavy or clayey character—should be incorporated, since this will render it the more holding; deep trenching should also be resorted to for the same purpose. In the case of heavy soils they should be ameliorated by the free intermixture of friable soil or of any sharp, gritty material which may be available, the drainage being made efficient, and the soil well aerated before planting.

Planting.—When the ground has been prepared the plants may be put out during April, May or June.

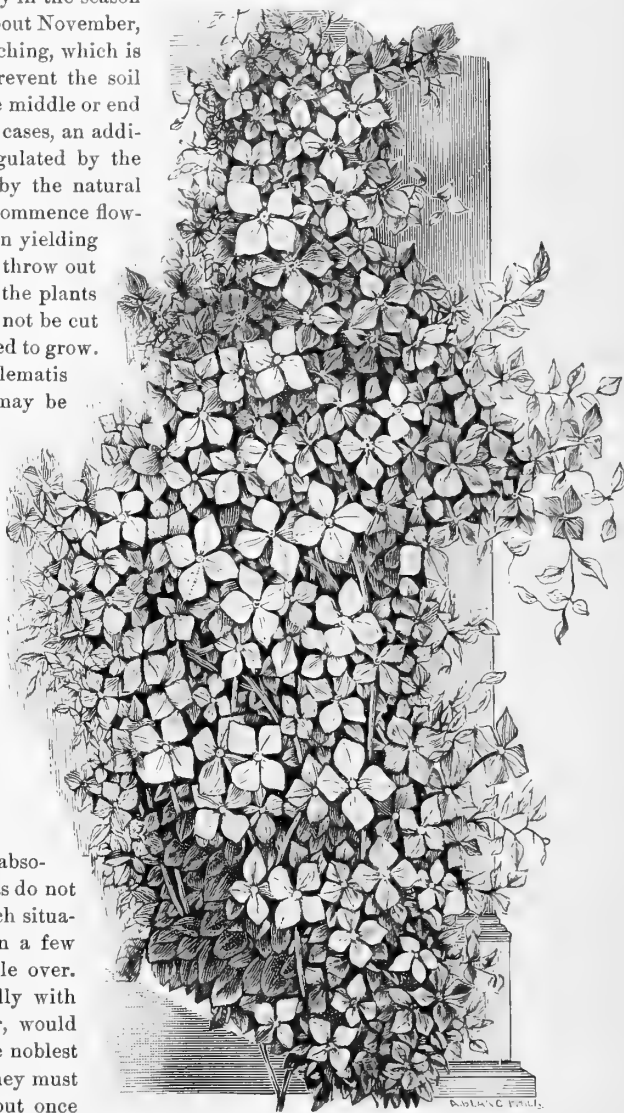
After planting it is beneficial, though not absolutely necessary, to apply a mulching of a few inches of partially rotten manure on the surface: this will both serve to protect the newly disturbed roots and also tend to fertilize the ground. The varieties of these types of Clematis are essentially out-door or border plants, since they require abundance of root space; they may, indeed, be grown into exhibition specimens, as will hereafter be explained, but even then they require a liberal supply of root accommodation and high feeding.

To sum up this branch of our subject, the *Viticella* and *Jackmani* types of *Clematis* require to be grown in rich, deep soil, to be manured freely every season, and to be planted out in the open ground, that their roots may have free pasturage.

These forms of *Clematis* flower on the vigorous summer shoots, forming dense masses of blossoms. The object, therefore, in pruning should be that of favoring to the utmost the development of these vigorous young shoots, and this is done by cutting the summer growth back early in the season as soon as the frosts have disfigured the plants, say about November, to within about six inches of the soil. The mulching, which is then to be applied with a liberal hand, serves to prevent the soil becoming severely frost-bound, and should, about the middle or end of March, be neatly forked in along with, in some cases, an additional supply of rotten manure, the latter being regulated by the manurial qualities of the original mulching and by the natural strength of the land. Thus treated the plants will commence flowering about the first week in July, and they will go on yielding flowers as long as their strength will enable them to throw out lateral growths. To obtain a later bloom a portion of the plants should be left over at the November pruning, and not be cut back till the end of April, after they have commenced to grow.

Position.—The use to which these types of *Clematis* may be applied are exceedingly various. They may be trained up snaggy poles, either singly or several together, to form pillar plants, or they may be allowed to scramble over masses of rock-work or root-work. They may be festooned, or they may be trained over verandas, or fastened to walls or trellis-work, or led over ornamental iron supports as single standard specimens for lawns. In either way and in every way they are found to be thoroughly effective as flowering plants, many of them indeed, and especially those of the true *Jackmani* type, being capable of producing a startling impression in consequence of the gorgeous masses in which their rich Tyrian hues are displayed. One of the most useful purposes to which these varieties of *Clematis* could be put would be to drape a mural ruin or to cover an unsightly bank or slope. They will grow in almost any situation if the soil is not absolutely deficient of food, or if the roots of other plants do not rob them of a fair supply of nutriment; and in such situation nothing would be required but to throw down a few tree roots or rough branches for them to scramble over. Thus planted, a layer of manure worked in annually with the fork, and a supply of water in very dry weather, would secure a good result. Again, they rank amongst the noblest of ornaments for low walls, trellises, etc., to which they must necessarily in the first instance be nailed or tied; but once firmly fixed they should be allowed to fall down in rich, picturesque masses. Probably, however, the simplest and grandest use that could be made of them would be to plant them on large masses of rock-work, giving them a good depth of rich, light and sandy earth, and allowing their shoots to fall over the face of the rocks without any training or pruning. We shall here find amongst the varieties of the *Viticella* and *Jackmani* types those kinds of *Clematis* which are especially adapted for bedding out for summer and autumn flowering.

The *Clematis* as a Bedding Plant.—When employed as a bedding plant the *Clematis* should be permanently planted out, so that the roots may not again be disturbed. The soil should be rich, open and deep, and of a calcareous loamy character, if possible. If it be of a heavy texture it must be well drained and ameliorated by admixture of gritty matter, such as road scrapings, the sand washed up by the roadside, burnt clay, or even ashes, in moderate quantities; an admixture of half rotten leaf-mould would also be beneficial. If, on the contrary, it be light and dry, the soil should be strengthened by the admixture of good and rather heavy loam. Deep trenching and a liberal manuring should be resorted to before planting; and a thorough dressing of good sound manure



White Flowering Clematis on porch.

should be forked in annually in November, when, in ordinary cases, the summer growth may be cut back. The young plants of Clematis, when planted out, should be set about two feet apart, so that they may cover the surface



Large Flowering Clematis on Yew Tree.

quickly. When they become strong and well established, a portion of them may be removed if desired, as from the more vigorous growth of established plants they will branch more freely and cover more quickly. The growing shoots should be looked to at least once a week, and pegged down or trained where most required to cover the surface. They cling together so firmly by their clasping leaf-stalks that this should always be done before they get at all entangled, for the young shoots would be certain to suffer

injury in the process of disentanglement. The plants should be raised by some means so as to give a convex surface to the bed, and thus the better to display their flowers. This may be done in a variety of ways, either by raising the surface of the bed itself to the desired shape, by pegging down a layer of twiggy branches, such as pea sticks, for the plants to grow over, by fixing a common hooped trellis of rods to which the shoots should at the first be tied, or, what in many situations would be the best plan of all, but which would be scarcely admissible in a dressed parterre, by arranging root-masses of suitable bulk on the surface of the beds for the plants to scramble over and amongst. Whatever plan may be adopted the plants must be trained, as already recommended, till they have furnished the space to be covered, when they may be allowed to grow more at random. As the plants do not throw up flowers from the lower portion of their stems, it is desirable in training them to cover the beds, that the points of one series of plants should be so arranged that they may overlap those portions of the adjoining ones which remain bare. This point should be borne in mind from the first and until the whole surface is evenly covered with flowering wood.

Continuity of flowering is dependent upon continuity of growth. Now this at once suggests summer feeding. Thus in dry weather manure water should be given alternately with pure water, the water not being applied over the leaves and flowers, but beneath them. It is also recommended, if the summer is at all a dry one, to have the beds thoroughly saturated with pure water just as the buds are being developed and begin to acquire size; if this is done thoroughly it will increase the size of the flowers, and will carry the plants on for a considerable period. One or two such thorough waterings may be given subsequently, if the season is such as to require it, applying at least one dose of liquid manure when the plants have been flowering for a considerable period. No other attention is required till the frosts of November come, after which the plants may be pruned hard back.





Arundo Donax. (From a photograph taken on our grounds October 3d, 1887.)

Tropical Effects with Hardy Plants.

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

This abuse of really good plants is specially noticeable in nearly all our parks and public grounds where huge “pudding like heaps” of *Cannas* are planted in endless repetition—in most cases utterly destroying the effect intended to be made. If the want of variety in vigorous tropical like plants were real, there might be some excuse for the lumpish and unsatisfactory result so often attained; but the impression that there is a paucity of material is not true, for among the hardy herbaceous plants we have many majestic and massive leaved plants, such as the *Rheum*, the *Acanthus*, the *Giant Parsnip* and the *Gunneras*, and the many tall, graceful, bamboo like plants, as the great *Arundo*, the *Eulalias*, *Erianthus* and other fine things, with which magnificent and permanent groupings can be made.

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

This idea—so beautifully illustrated in the frontispiece to this book—possesses also other advantages. There is practically no limit to the number of fine hardy plants that may be used, or to the varied character of the pict-



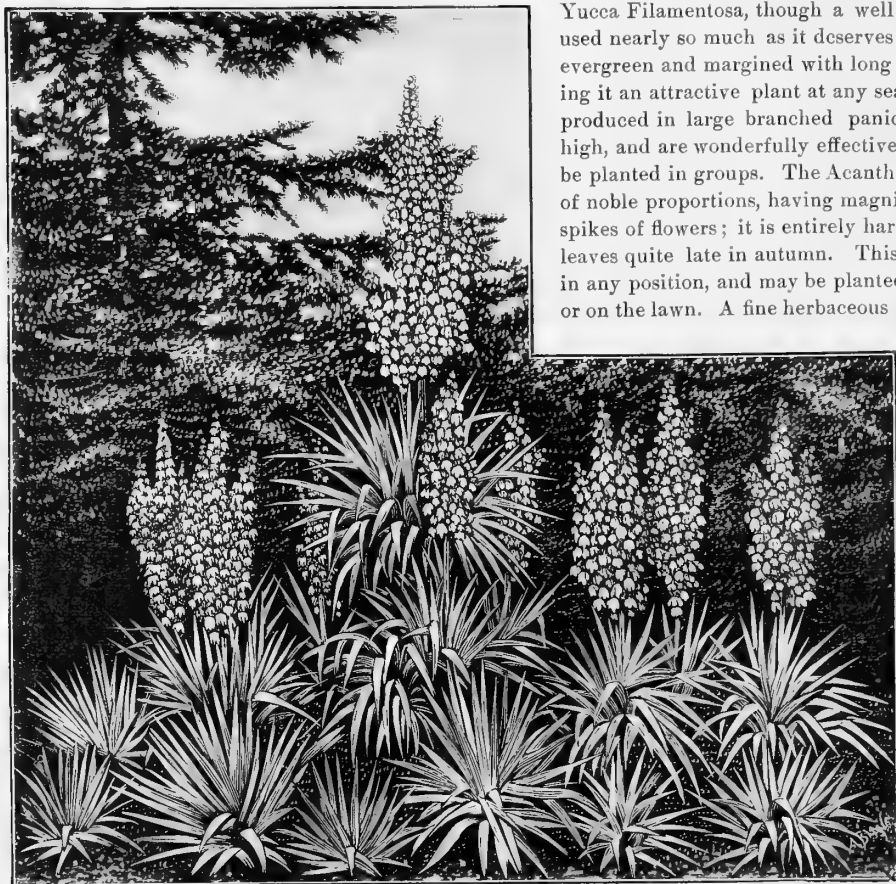
Heracleum Giganteum—Giant Parsnip.

uresque groupings that can be made. Some of the hardy plants do not grow to large proportions the first season, therefore great care and judgment should be exercised in grouping and arranging them, as much time will be gained if they are well planted at first; indeed, success depends wholly on this. Vigorous growing plants are always gross feeders and should have deep and very rich soil.

The limits of this article will not admit an extended description of the many fine plants suitable for tropical groups, or for single specimens. We will, however,

mention a few of the most important, with some suggestions as to their uses :

Of the bamboo like plants none are more hardy or useful than the *Arundo Donax*. Nothing can be finer



Group of *Yucca Filamentosa*.

than this great reed when allowed to spread out into masses on the turf. The canes grow twelve to sixteen feet high and have a very distinct and striking aspect. It should be planted in deep rich soil, and not afterward disturbed. A *Donax Versicolor* is a variegated form of dwarfer growth, and is perhaps the finest variegated hardy plant in cultivation. In describing this elegant plant, a well known English authority says : "This is as well suited for close association with the choicest bedding flowers as an *Adiantum frond* is with a bouquet." The *Eulalias* are graceful and elegant grasses, growing about six feet high, producing in autumn beautiful ostrich like plumes. The leaves of *E. japonica variegata* are broadly margined with white. *E. zebrina* is more erect in habit and is specially interesting for the peculiar form of its variegation, which is in yellow stripes or blotches across the leaf ; they are very hardy, and should be planted as single specimens, or in small groups.

Ferula Communis is a beautiful plant, growing six to eight feet high, with shining green, much divided leaves, and when well established in good soil is equal to the most exquisite Fern. It is well adapted for isolating on the grass or planting near the margins of shrubbery. *Yucca Filamentosa*, though a well known plant, is not used nearly so much as it deserves to be ; the foliage is evergreen and margined with long white filaments, making it an attractive plant at any season ; the flowers are produced in large branched panicles, four to five feet high, and are wonderfully effective. They should always be planted in groups. The *Acanthus Latifolius* is a plant of noble proportions, having magnificent leaves and tall spikes of flowers ; it is entirely hardy and retains its fine leaves quite late in autumn. This is an excellent plant in any position, and may be planted in the flower border or on the lawn. A fine herbaceous plant is *Bocconia Cor-*

data. It forms handsome erect tufts, six to eight feet, or more, in height ; the leaves are large, deeply veined and somewhat lobed or sinuated ; the very numerous rosy white flowers are borne in large terminal panicles. This plant is seen to best effect when isolated or when associated with other fine hardy plants in bold groups. *Gunnera Scabra* is a grand plant for moist and

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

The *Rheum Officinale* (Chinese Rhubarb) is a majestic plant, growing six to eight feet, or more, high, having leaves a yard, or more, in diameter ; the tall flower stems are covered with immense numbers of small white flowers. An exceedingly effective plant for the margins of shrubberies, or for planting singly on the grass. The *Heracleum Giganteum*, or Giant Parsnip, is a wonderfully effective perennial in spring and early summer. Few herbaceous plants rival this in size and distinctness of appearance. The flower stems grow to a height of ten

feet, or more, and old established plants will produce a tuft of leaves three or four yards in diameter. An excellent plant for naturalizing on banks or in rough places. Care should be taken to plant this in a position where it



Rheum Officinale—Chinese Rhubarb.

will not leave a blank, as after seeding—in August usually—the plant becomes very ragged and the great leaves soon fade away. Entirely different in character to any yet mentioned is *Baptisia Australis*, a native plant, growing about five feet high and from three to six feet across; the leaves are small, trifoliate and a beautiful sea green, reflecting a metallic lustre; the flowers are a delicate blue, with wings of a whitish color, and are borne in long, erect spikes. A good plant to group with some of the finer foliage plants.

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

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

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

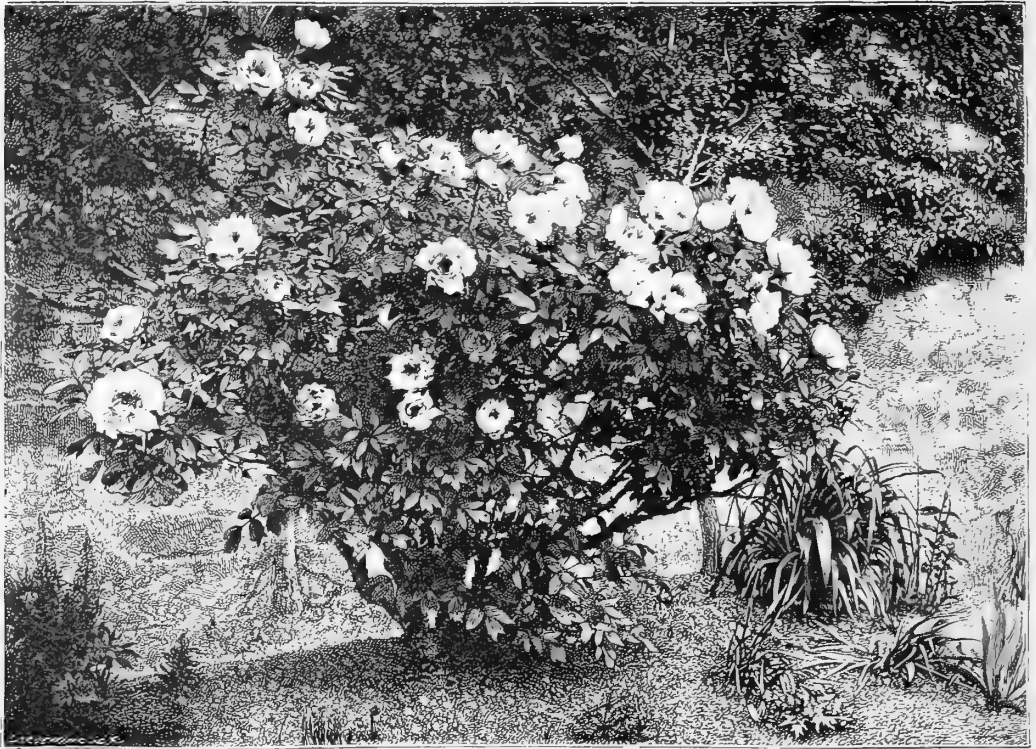
The Cannas are popular, and deservedly so; no other tribe of foliage plants supplies a greater diversity of form and color in both flower and foliage. Some of the newer kinds are remarkable for the size and color of their flowers. *C. ehemanii* has large, pendulous, rosy carmine flowers, nearly as large as a *Gladiolus*. This variety is specially valuable for planting with groups of other sorts, or as a single specimen on the grass or in the flower border. *C. gladioliflora* has beautiful pointed, blueish green leaves; the flowers are a rich light orange and borne in great profusion.

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



Acanthus Latifolius.

The Making of a Hardy Border.



Tree Peony in Bloom.

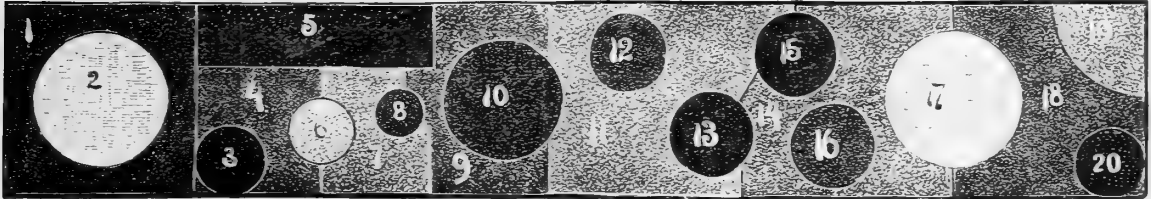
As the hardy border is to be permanent, and to be disturbed as little as possible in the future, it should be thoroughly prepared at the beginning. If the soil is well drained, deep digging will be all that is necessary. I mean by deep digging, the surface soil should be dug a spade's depth and laid to one side, then dig the sub-soil as deeply as it can be done with the spade; replace the surface soil and apply a liberal dressing of well rotted manure, preferably cow manure. This thoroughly dig into the soil, pulverizing it and the soil as finely as possible. The border is now ready for planting. With the exception of the Candidum Lily, which should be planted as soon after the 1st of September as possible, the Lilies should all be planted in October or early spring. In the fall mulch the border with three or four inches of stable manure, which should be removed in early spring. Remember always, no matter how hardy the bulb or plant may be, its bloom will be improved by the winter covering of manure or other mulching. If the soil is poorly drained, the preparation of the border would be the same, except the soil should be entirely removed to the depth of two and one-half feet, and six or eight inches of broken stone placed in the bottom of the border.

The size and location of the border depends upon the taste and opportunities of the individual. Along the face of a vegetable garden, or on both sides of a walk running through it, are desirable locations, and the high culture necessary to raise good vegetables will be of benefit to the plants. If back of such a border a rustic trellis is made and covered with flowering climbers, such as Clematis, Honeysuckles and Everlasting Peas, the effect will be greatly enhanced. Along a fence is another good location for a hardy border, and the fence will serve the purpose of trellis for hardy vines. Along the face of a shrubbery is a most effective place for hardy border, and among the shrubs may be planted the taller growing Lilies and perennials with beautiful effect, and when it is not possible or desirable to make a border on the face of a shrubbery the recesses usually there could be most charmingly filled with Narcissus and many beautiful low growing perennials. We give a plan for a hardy border which will give a general idea of the proper mode of planting. The width of this border is six feet, but often it may be made much wider or even narrower with good effect. From an examination of the plan it might be thought the border would have a stiff and formal appearance, but it would not, as it is impossible to preserve rigid lines with material indicated but, on the contrary, the lines will break into each other and the effect will be most natural and pleasing.

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

- 1st. Group each variety of flowers by itself.
- 2d. Surround all tall growing plants by low ones, that they may stand out boldly and effectively.
- 3d. Plant to obtain as long and as continuous a season of bloom as possible, extending from early spring until late fall.
- 4th. Use the spring flowering bulbs very freely, as they bloom at a time when flowers have their greatest charm, and the same soil can be occupied with plants that bloom at a different season.
- 5th. Plant so as to leave no bare ground, and keep thoroughly well weeded.

Plan for Hardy Border.



SCALE— $\frac{1}{16}$ inch=1 foot.

- Space 1. Plant with *Narcissus Poeticus* in the fall, and carpet with *Moneywort* in the spring.
- Space 2. Plant in the spring with *Double Hollyhocks*, (one color or several,) and plant *Gladioli* among them July 1st.
- Space 3. Plant in spring with *Eulalia Japonica*, (1 plant.)
- Space 4. Plant in fall with *Tulip Gesnerianum*, and carpet in spring with *Phlox Subulata Alba*.
- Space 5. Plant with *Candidum Lily* early in the fall as possible, and plant *Gladioli* among them June 1st, (all *Gladiolus* bulbs to be taken up in the fall.)
- Space 6. Plant with *Iris Kämpferi* in the fall or spring.
- Space 7. Plant in fall with *Trumpet Major Narcissus*, and carpet in spring with *Thymus Montanus Albus*.
- Space 8. Plant in spring with tall perennial *Larkspur*.
- Space 9. Plant in fall with *Snowdrops* and *Crocus*, and carpet in spring with *Moneywort*.
- Space 10. Plant in fall or spring with *Herbaceous Phlox*.
- Space 11. Plant in fall with *Proserpine Tulips*, and carpet in spring with *Campanula Garganica*.
- Space 12. Plant in fall or spring with single *Tiger Lilies*.
- Space 13. Plant in fall or spring with *German Iris*.
- Space 14. Plant in fall with *Chionodoxa Lucilliaë*, and carpet in spring with *Moneywort*.
- Space 15. Plant in spring with single *Hollyhocks*, and plant *Gladioli* among them July 1st.
- Space 16. Plant in spring with *Tritoma Uvaria*, which, in the North, must be well protected in winter or taken up in the fall and cared for, the same as *Cannas*, etc.
- Space 17. Plant in spring with hardy yellow *Chrysanthemums*.
- Space 18. Plant in fall with mixed single *Tulips*, and carpet in spring with *Sedum Lydeum*.
- Space 19. Plant in fall or spring with *Herbaceous Pæonies*.
- Space 20. Plant in spring with *Hyacinthus Candicans*.

NOTE.—When spring flowering bulbs are indicated to be planted in the fall and carpeted in the spring, the carpeting, if desirable, may be planted in the spring, and the bulbs afterwards may be planted among it in the fall.



Tritomas in the Grass.

A Garden Party.

We have decided to give a party, and wish to gather into our rooms our hardy friends, the best and loveliest on earth. Many of them having in days past graced the halls of lords and ladies, and of kings and queens, and



have also been the intimate associates of Bacon, Shakespeare and the most talented poets of all ages. Their credentials admit them to the homes of the *creme de la creme* of society, and requests for the attendance of these celebrities should be couched in most elegant form and language, for they are of very aristocratic blood and connec-

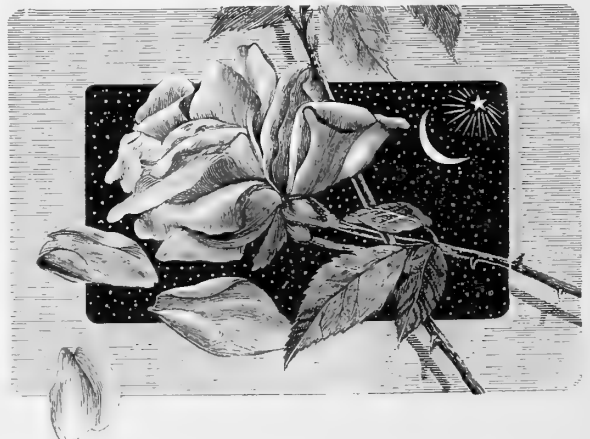
tions, and should be approached in proper manner. Although not vain, they deserve the best we can offer them, and when thus treated will honor the homes of private persons as well as the palaces of kings and emperors.

We know that we have taken upon ourselves quite a task, but feel that you who have been similarly situated will bear with us in all charity and sympathy. We do not wish it to be a political party, of which but little is understood by most persons, nor an ultra fashionable one, but a gathering together of those we love, that we may enjoy a delightful season with them, and we hope the time will soon arrive when such parties will be extremely fashionable. We want it to be composed of the best and brightest of our acquaintances, and just whom to invite and whom to pass by is quite a difficult problem that cannot be solved without serious thought, for we have many friends and acquaintances, and our room is limited; but, leaving space out of the question, we desire to invite those only whom we feel will harmonize, and perhaps some old and valued friends may be left out, and should anything so extremely unpleasant

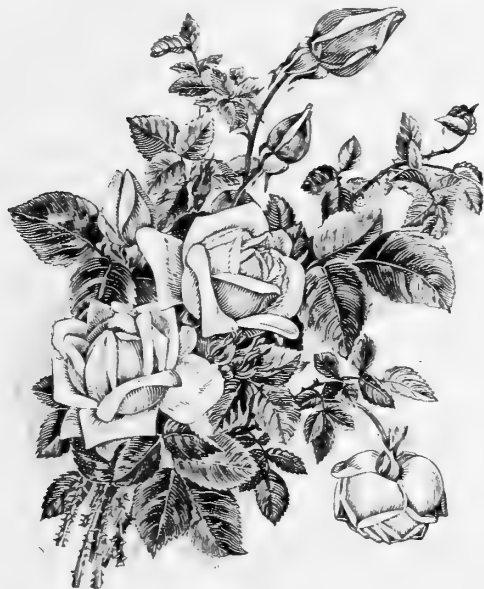
occur, we hope they may not take it to heart, but remember that it was merely an oversight, and that a letter of apology will be sent them together with an open invitation to present themselves to our home on all joyous occasions.

Again, when the favored ones are invited, another difficulty presents itself: "Who shall be assigned to the most honorable or conspicuous places?" or "who shall escort or sit with whom?" We will commence, however, by inviting the best of the whole Rose family, excepting perhaps a few younger members who have not yet participated in the pleasures of society. It will be most proper to address the card to General Jacqueminot, for, if not the oldest, he is very well known, exceedingly popular, and deservedly so, for the gallant old gentleman is indispensable to a select gathering and does honor to the most noble; and with him we will have a number of his immediate family, sons and daughters, nieces and nephews, and relatives down to forty-second cousins, together with the best of the Hybrid Perpetual family; and with this sturdy family we must not neglect their more delicate relatives, for the old general will be most happy and his glory greatly enhanced when on this dress parade he is accompanied by the glorions Marshal Niel, supported by La France, with chaste Miss Puritan and the lovely Bride, Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, and sweet Bon Silene in front rank; Papa Gontier and Miss American Beauty acting as ever ready aids. Nor would we forget Madam Cusin and her associates, Countess de la Barth, the Scarlet Queen and Souvenir de la Malmaison, whose age has not diminished the charms of youth.

And now, with great cheerfulness, we address an invitation to our loved foreign beauty, Souvenir d'Elise Vardon, whose loveliness and constancy will grace the most select party. She should come in among the first, for she will always occupy a prominent place after becoming better known.



"Dear flower of heaven and love, thou glorious thing,
That lookest out the garden nooks among,
Rose that art ever fair and ever young!
Was it some angel or invisible wing,
Hovered around thy fragrant sleep, to fling
His glorious mantle of sunset hues
O'er thy unfolding petals wet with dews,
Such as the flower-fays to Titania bring!"



Mrs. Japan Lily, with her family and connections, will rival the Roses in grace, beauty and sweetness, and must be assigned a conspicuous place. For this family is effective when grouped by themselves or mingled with the Rhododendrons, who are already invited.

"Queen of the field, in a milk white mantle dressed,
The lovely Lily waved her curling crest."

We now call Mrs. Pæonia, who is a beauty, notwithstanding her varying moods from white to the deepest crimson. We see her now all flushed up at the slight of this late mention of her name; but gently, dear madam, all cannot be first, and some ladies fully your equal are yet to be called.

Mr. Hollyhock will now please come and take position just back of Mrs. Chrysanthemum, who will graciously incline her head to Mrs. White Lady Phlox, who will remain with her until the evening grows so cold that all will wish to retire.

And now, dear Fleur de lis, with all of your connections from Japan, England and Siberia, please take places to suit yourselves, remembering that you will appear to better advantage if not always huddled together. We like to see you in many different positions; at times you may stand singly or in groups on the margin of the lake or brook, or you from Japan may place yourself prominently on the lawn and be greatly admired.

"O Flower de luce, bloom on, and let the river
Linger to kiss thy feet;
O flower of song, bloom on, and make forever
The world more fair and sweet."

Sweet Mrs. Pea and Chaste Constance Elliott, supported by Mr. Hawthorn, will gracefully place themselves in the rear of dear Anemone and pretty Miss Columbine who affects high places and at times assumes airs and must be called Aquilegia.

"The Columbine, by lonely wanderers taken,
Is then ascribed to such as are forsaken."

We must now send a card to the Clematis family. You, Lady Neville and Duchess of Teck, with Mr. Jackman and his family, also Traveler's Joy and sweet Virgin's Bower, place yourselves freely about the veranda and over the tree tops, for you are handsome and graceful in any position, and we wish you to be noticed by all of our guests.

"And her fresh leaves only shade
That which is within her bower.
Like a curtain, lightly made,
Half to hide her virgin flower."

And as we have a small lake, concealed by many attractive trees and shrubs, we invite the best and prettiest of our aquatic beauties to favor us with their presence. They can bathe here at their sweet will, without fear of intrusion from the rough elements beyond. The Nymphæas, Nelumbias and their associates, while all about the margin of our lake, we want the Eulalias, Erianthus and great Arundo Donax with his spouse Arundo Variegata, and their friends, Iris Kæmpferi with Saracena Purpurea at their feet, to come and stand guard and watch the opening of the Lilies, who will exhale for their delectation sweet odors all day long.



Perennial Sweet Pea.



The Wood Lily—(Trillium Grandiflorum.)

“Misty moonlight, faintly falling
O'er the lake at eventide,
Shows a thousand gleaming Lilies
On the rippling waters wide.”

Please, Mr. Sunflower, remain in the background, for while we admire you greatly, you appear at your best when standing in the rear of and towering above Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. Eschscholtzia and Mrs. Spiræa Filapendula, who are invited to attend you.

And just here I must pause, being puzzled to know what to do with pretty Coleus and her companions. I had thought of inviting them, but they have behaved so badly on former occasions, appropriating so much space and so many conspicuous places to themselves, to the annoyance and exclusion of their superiors, and by retiring long before the other guests thought of doing so, thereby disturbing the joyousness of all, that we feel like humiliating them on this occasion. And now we have decided to omit them in sending out our cards, and perhaps they may learn that they are not the only ones in this world of flowers, and that others have claims as well as they.

We are not vengeful, but still rejoice that we have left out Mrs. Coleus and her associates, for it

leaves so much room for those we love more. So we send cards to Mrs. Gaillardia, Mr. Hibiscus, Mr. Liatris Pchnostachia, Mrs. Lobelia Cardinalis, Mrs. Lychnis Chalcedonica, Mrs. Evening Primrose, Mr. Oriental Poppy with his sweetheart, Miss P. Umbrosium, Mr. Pyrethrum Uliginosum and his lovely sisters, Mr. Spiræa Aruncus, you with a goat's beard, Mrs. Tritoma and Mrs. Veronica Spicata; please fill up all those long borders and beautiful places vacated by Mrs. Coleus and her friends, and if there is more space than you can occupy, go bring the best and truest of your hardy friends, so that our entire space may be filled with the loveliest on earth. And about your feet you may gather Lysimachias and Sedum Lydeum, who will cover the entire surface of your earth without in the least interfering with your comfort, but will afford a pretty and soft green cushion upon which to rest your feet.



Tall Perennial Larkspurs.

Mr. Yucca Filamentosa, and you, Mr. Rheum, whose name is suggestive of a sorry disease, (and did we not know that you have nothing to do with this woeful complaint, we would leave you out,) will please occupy some nice places on the grass, while Mr. Heracleum Giganteum will please place himself on the border of you great shrubbery or on the edge of the grove, for we know that either place will suit him well.

We will now send cards to our shade-loving friends, for we have



Digitalis—Foxgloves.

a nice moist, shady place, and will be much pleased to have Miss Wood Lily (*Trillium Grandiflorum*), Mrs. Pansy Heartsease, Miss Viola Blue Bells, Mrs. Lily-of-the-Valley and Mr. *Cypripedium Spectabile* to come and occupy this pretty spot, where they will need no other veil than that of the over-arching tree tops.

And you, Mrs. *Delphinium*, and your family, we had almost forgotten that you existed; please excuse the delay and come at once, for we can always find room for you, even when our party is small.

After reviewing the invitations sent out, we find we yet have some room left, and feel glad that we can send cards to Mr. *Aletris Aurea*, Mrs. *Asclepias Tuberosa*, Mr. *Baptisia Australis*, Mrs. *Campanula*, Mr.

Hibiscus Moschatus, Mrs. *Potentilla*, Mr. *Rudbeckia*, Mr. *Acanthus*, Mr. Snap Dragon, Mrs. *Yucca Pendula* and Mrs. *Digitalis*, with her fox-like gloves. Come all of you, and we will assign you to positions where you will be most comfortable and happy.

And now for the lion of our party we select you, Mr. *Musa Ensete*, from Abyssinia; you are a stately and exclusive gentleman, who loves rich food and drink. So,

my dear sir, please place yourself prominently upon the lawn, selecting a position where you may be seen and admired of all, even should it be necessary to get partially in the shade of the house or trees, for we have discovered that shade for part of the day will to you be a benefit rather than an injury.



Campanulas in the Shrubbery.



Musa Ensete—The Lion of our Party.

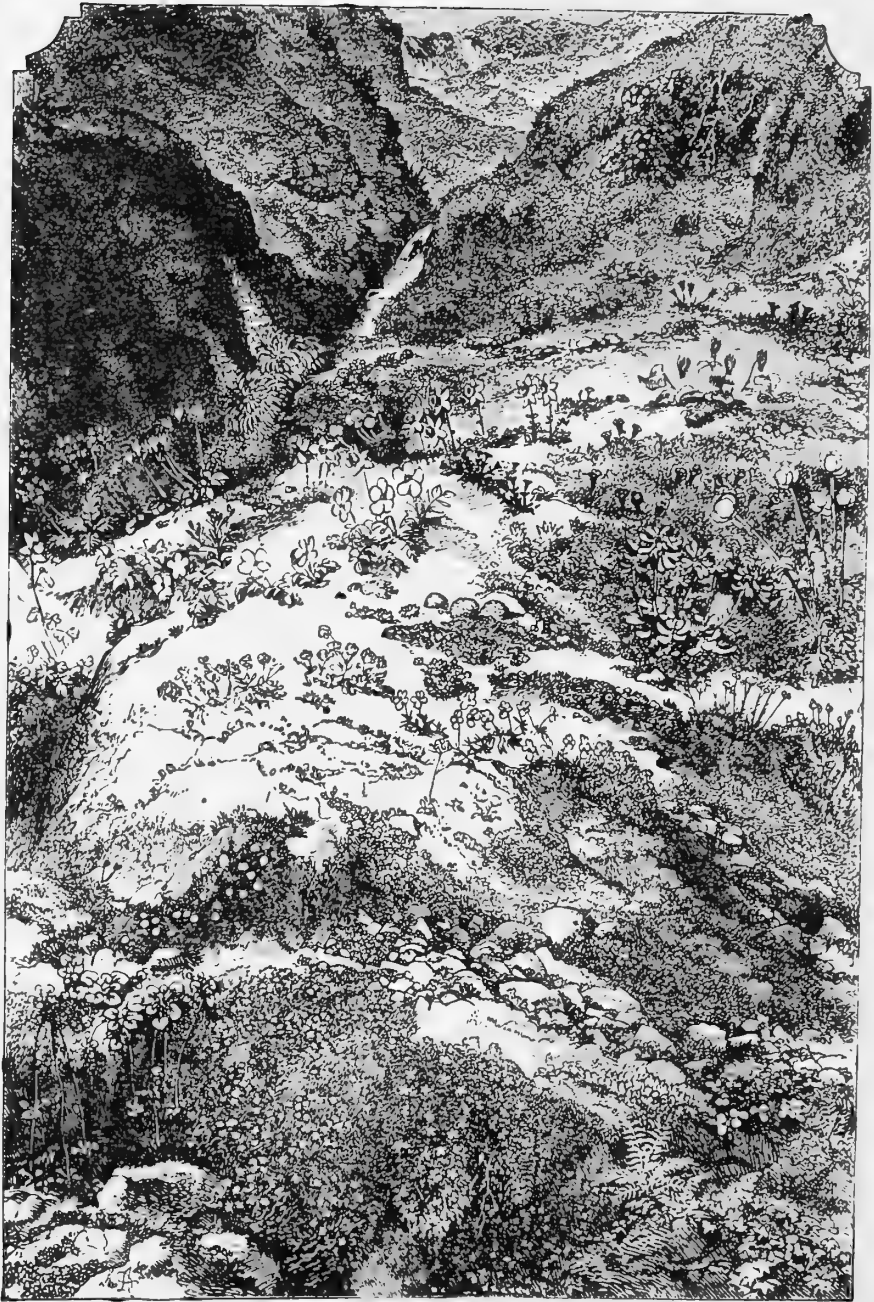
And now, we wish you all a bright and happy day, knowing that as the cool night draws on you will all quietly retire in order to secure a much needed rest. Remembering that after a refreshing sleep of a few short months you will again be called upon to reappear more bright and beautiful than ever before.

“For nature soon in spring’s best charms
Shall be revived from winter’s grave,
Expand the bursting buds again
And bid the flowers re-bloom.”





Grand Mogul. (The New English Hybrid.)



Alpine Flowers at Home.

The Rock Garden--Alpine Flowers.

"The word 'Alpine' is used in an arbitrary sense, to denote the vegetation that grows naturally on the most elevated regions of the earth—on all very high mountain chains, whether they spring from the hot tropical



plains or green northern pastures. Above the cultivated land these flowers begin to occur on the fringes of the stately woods; they are seen in multitudes in the vast and delightful pastures with which many great mountain chains are robed, enameling their soft verdure with innumerable dyes; and where neither grass nor loose herbage can exist; where feeble world-heat is quenched by mightier powers; where mountains are crumbled into

ghastly slopes of shattered rock by the contending forces of heat and cold; even there, amidst the glaciers, they brilliantly spring from nature's ruined battle ground, as if the mother of earth-life had sent up her sweetest and loveliest children to plead with the spirits of destruction."

Most persons have heard of the wonderful beauty and great variety of the Alpine flowers. Tourists frequently tell us of their astonishment and delight at finding patches of diminutive plants with flowers of the most vivid colors growing so close to the line of perpetual snow, that they scarcely have time to blossom and mature their seed before the short summer is past. Everyone has heard of the curious and remarkable "Edelweiss" (*Leontopodium Alpinum*) with its downy star shaped flowers, a spray of which, all Alpine tourists are expected to bring home as a souvenir.

So many unsuccessful efforts were made to cultivate Alpine plants in the flower gardens of Europe that it was for a time believed they could not exist in a warmer and less humid atmosphere than that of their native mountains. The Rockery or Rock Garden has, however, dispelled this illusion, and Alpine plants are now a prominent feature in many of the most noted gardens of England and the continent.

No attempt, we believe, has ever been made in this country to form an extensive collection of Alpine plants, and it is probable that some of the species could not be successfully cultivated in our climate, except under the most favorable conditions; but we can well afford to leave these for future experiment, and confine ourselves

to the many beautiful kinds known to grow luxuriantly in our hottest summers; some of which are splendid border, as well as rock garden plants.

Where the dimensions of the rock garden will admit, hardy shrubs, such as Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Hardy Azaleas, Mahonias, Andromedas, and other low growing bushes may be used with the best results; indeed, most of these occur naturally on the rocky banks that margin our mountain streams. Among hardy perennials nearly all of the trailing plants are well adapted for planting among rocks, and if the rock garden is large the tall reed-like grasses and other bold growing hardy plants may be very effectively used. Many of the loveliest of our native flowers would find a natural home in the rock garden. Moist and shady nooks could be devoted to the Ferns, the Trailing Arbutus, the Wood Lily, the elegant and curious Lady Slippers (*Cypripediums*), and many more shade-loving plants; while in the more exposed and sunny places, Stonecrop, Cardinal-flowers, Phloxes, Violets, Euphorbia, Asclepias, wild Convolvulus, and hosts of other fine things could be planted. In fact, if no other rock plants were procurable, a rock garden infinitely more interesting than any yet seen in America could be made with native plants alone.

The Making of a Rock Garden seems to be very generally misunderstood. Certainly, the so-called Rockeries we so often see are notable examples of how *not* to do it. Perhaps one of the commonest and worst forms of all, is the pyramidal or conical heaps of stone arranged with the regularity of masonry, and containing a mere handful of soil in some of the crevices, while the air has a free circulation underneath and on all sides, completely drying up the soil in a few hours. The fault with this kind of rock garden is the same, only in a less degree, with many others. Now the principal requirements of Alpine and other rock-loving plants, are a cool, moist, well drained and deep soil; and it is the primary object of the rock garden to furnish these conditions.



Small Bed of Alpine Flowers.

No class of plants root so deeply as the Alpines, even the most diminutive kinds penetrate the soil to a great depth. Many of our readers have no doubt been surprised by the luxuriant growth often made by plants in the almost perpendicular face of a mass of rocks, even though fully exposed to the sun, and in crevices so small that it is impossible to remove a plant without destroying

it; yet a careful examination would show that the roots extend into the narrow crevice a yard or more, finding abundant moisture even in the hottest weather.

If possible the rock garden should be made at some distance from the house, and away from all formal sur-



Rock Garden on Margin of Shrubbery.

roundings; a partly shaded, sloping bank, or a rough, uneven piece of ground is the best possible foundation; much shade is not essential, as the rocks and taller growing plants may be so arranged that they will naturally form many sheltered and moist nooks for the shade-loving subjects. Where a stream of water or a small lake exists, a very effective rock garden can be made on the banks, with bog and aquatic plants at the base. This combined rock and aquatic garden would admit the use of a large variety of plants of the noblest type. In this, as in all other forms of rock garden, no formal walks or any appearance of masonry should be permitted; the stones or rocks should be arranged in a careless and natural manner; all large stones should be partly embedded in the soil, and if the extent of the garden renders a walk necessary, it should be made with flat stones, firmly placed and without formal edges; Sedums and other creeping plants should be allowed to grow into and over the walk at will.

The irregular margin of a shrubbery frequently affords an excellent position for the rock garden, and is often the only available spot.

In constructing the rock garden, the first step should be to consider the character of the soil; if it is naturally moist and porous, it need only be spaded up and the rocks placed in position; but if the soil is hard and dry, it should be trenched to a depth of two feet, and broken stone, sand, lime rubbish or other gritty substances added. In placing the rocks or stones in position, all fissures and crevices should be open down to the surface of

the soil, so that when they are filled with compost, the moisture from below can freely work up through it.

It must always be remembered that the principal object to be attained in placing the stones is to secure perfect drainage in winter and spring, and to retain moisture and keep the soil cool in summer. All fissures, crevices and open places should be made to catch all the rain that falls upon them. If carefully constructed in this particular, very little artificial watering will be needed in dry weather. A serious mistake, and one commonly made, is that of piling the stones too high; as a rule no stone should stand more than two or three feet above the surface, even in a large garden. When the rocks are all placed in position, a compost made of good loam, leaf-mould, sand and small stones should be thoroughly mixed and all the crevices and open spaces among the rocks filled with it; in the absence of leaf-mould, peaty soil or very old stable manure will do as well. The kinds of stone to be used is of little real importance, though where a choice can be made, sand stone is no doubt the best, being porous and therefore capable of absorbing water more rapidly than other kinds.

What to Plant.—One would think that even the most ardent admirer of bedding plants would have sufficient respect for the "eternal fitness of things" to keep his gaudy pets out of the rock garden; but not so, the usual way is to plant an incongruous jumble of Coleus, Geraniums and rampant growing Nasturtiums, plants totally out of harmony with their position, and which leaves the rock garden bare and devoid of interest in the spring and early summer, when it should be at its best. Surely no argument is needed to show that a more beautiful and natural rock garden can be made with genuine rock plants, many of which are evergreen and interesting at all seasons. The plants should be arranged in irregular groups or colonies—that is, each open space in the rock-work should be planted with a different species. Trailing and creeping plants should be largely used and allowed to cover the whole surface of the ground and to hang carelessly over the ledges of rock. Large rocks in sunny positions should be clothed with the Miniature Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*); no rampant growing climbers of any sort should be used, as they would soon take possession of the garden.

We will now describe some of the best known and most important Alpine and other rock plants, with a few of the Hardy Perennials that may be associated with them:

A very pretty plant, even when not in flower, is the Adonis Vernalis; it is allied to the Buttercups and is a native of the higher Alps of Europe; the flowers are two to three inches across and of a glossy yellow color; the



Corner of a ledge of natural rock covered with Alpine plants.

leaves are much divided; it grows one foot high, and is an excellent border plant in light soils. *Alyssum Saxatile* is one of the earliest and most profuse blooming of spring plants; it comes from Russia, and is hardy every-

blooming plant, completely carpeting the earth with dense tufts of small leaves; no plant is more easily established than this, and on all fine days in spring it is literally covered with its bright blue flowers. All of the dwarf



Paeonies in the grass near a Rock Garden.

where, and should be planted in places fully exposed to the sun. All of the *Anemones* are excellent rock plants, though all are not Alpines. *Anemone Alpina* is distinct from all others, and is found growing high on nearly all great northern mountain ranges; in our gardens and on the lower terraces of the mountains it grows nearly two feet high, in the more elevated regions it attains only a few inches; the leaves are large and finely cut; the interior of the flower is white and the downy exterior tinted with blue; it should be planted in a partly shaded place in the rock garden, or may be grown in the border if the soil is light and good. Several of the most beautiful of the *Aquilegias* are true rock plants. *Aquilegia Alpina* is widely distributed over the Alps of Europe and is indispensable in any collection of *Columbines*; the flowers are blue and very showy. The Rocky Mountain *Columbine* (*Aquilegia Cerulea*) is perhaps the most distinct and striking of all the *Columbines*; the slender twisted spurs are very long and tipped with green; the beautiful blue and white flowers stand erect instead of drooping, as do the other sorts; it commences blooming early in summer and continues in flower a long time. *Aquilegia Glandulosa* is a very handsome species from the Altai mountains; the flowers are white and dark blue, with creamy white tips to the petals, and the spurs curved backwards towards the stalk. All of these are free growing plants, and will flourish in almost any soil or situation. *Arenaria Balearica* is a splendid little rock plant for damp and shady places; it is a low growing, compact, moss-like plant, and is covered all summer with myriads of little starry flowers on stems less than an inch long; it should be planted in the soil at the base of a sheltered rock, and it will soon form a carpet of green on all the moist rocks or stones within its reach. A valuable plant for almost any position in the rock garden is *Aubrietia Deltoidea*; it is an early spring

Harebells (*Campanulas*) are excellent rock plants. *Campanula Turbinata* is one of the best; it forms a tuft of greyish green, heart-shaped leaves three inches high; the flowers are cup shaped, nearly two inches across, deep purple and are borne on slender stems six inches or more above the foliage; it comes from the mountains of Transylvania, is perfectly hardy and will thrive in the border as well as in rock work. The *Helianthemums*, or sunroses, are adapted for planting on the more exposed and dry parts of the rock garden; they are low growing, trailing shrubs, producing flowers in great profusion, when well established. The evergreen *Candytuft* (*Iberis Sempervirens*) is a very effective plant in the rock garden, or in the flower border, as it will flourish in any soil or situation; it is a dwarf,

shrubby, spreading evergreen; and in April and May its dark green tufts are transformed into wreaths of snowy white flowers. *Lychnis Viscaria Splendens* is a native of the Welsh mountains; it produces panicles of rosy-red flowers in June, and is very showy; it is also an excellent border plant. The *Moneywort* (*Lysimachia Nummularia*) is an indispensable rock plant; it is so well known that it would be superfluous to describe it here; few creepers or trailers are more useful than this, and few produce flowers more abundantly. The *Alpine Forget-me-not* (*Myosotis Dissitiflora*) is one of the prettiest of sky-blue flowers, and is also one of the earliest; it should be planted in moist shady places, as it is very liable to suffer in dry soils in the hot

summer months. *Plumbago Larpentæ* is a fine herbaceous plant; it forms low-spreading tufts, and in August is covered with trusses of beautiful cobalt blue flowers; it continues in bloom till very late in autumn. *Saponaria Ocymoides* is a very pretty trailing rock plant, with prostrate stems and a profusion of rosy flowers. The *Sedums* (*Stonecrop*) are indis-



Well formed sloping ledges.

pensable rock garden plants, and are handsome, even when not in bloom. *Sedum Seiboldii* is a well known species, frequently used as a basket or vase plant; the leaves are round and greyish in color; in autumn each shoot produces a truss of

soft rosy flowers. *Sedum Spectabile* is a very fine plant; it grows about eighteen inches high, and in autumn produces very large heads of delicate, rose-colored flowers. *Sedum Aizoon* is dwarfier, and the heads of flowers are yellow. *Sedum Lydeum* is exceedingly dwarf, not more than one or two inches in height and quickly forms a dense carpet of beautiful green. *Silene Alpestris* is an elegant little Alpine plant, is very hardy and will grow in any soil; it is very dwarf and compact in habit, and its polished white flowers appear in May; it occurs naturally on the more elevated parts of the Alps, and should be fully exposed to the sun. *Silene Shafta* comes from the Caucasus, and is covered with large purplish-rose flowers from July to September.

Among our native plants none are more interesting or more worthy of culture in the rock garden than the Hardy Orchids. One of the best and most remarkable of these is *Cypripedium Spectabile*; it is quite abundant in many places in moist woods and on the mountains throughout the Northern and Southern States, and is easily distinguished from other kinds by its large inflated rosy lip. *Cypripedium Acaule* is entirely distinct from this, both in habit of growth and in the form of its flowers; it produces large, solitary, purplish-rose flowers nearly two inches long, with a deep fold or fissure down the front of

the lip. Both kinds should be planted in a shady moist spot, in deep soil composed largely of leaf mould and sand or small stones. *Dielytra Eximea* is a beautiful little native plant, forming graceful tufts of fern-like leaves, freely and continuously bearing handsome racemes of reddish-purple flowers. The Dog's Tooth Violet (*Erythronium Deus Canis*), seldom seen in cultivation, is a remarkably handsome plant; the leaves are so finely marked with patches of reddish-brown that it would be well worth growing for its foliage alone; the flowers are lilac or rosy-purple and borne on stems six inches high. *Enothera Taraxacifolia* is a splendid dwarf Evening Primrose, with leaves much resembling those of the Dandelion; the flowers are about three inches across, pure white, changing to delicate rose as they become older. *Enothera Missouriensis* is a trailing sort, with large, clear, golden-yellow flowers. One of the finest plants for forming a carpet under the larger things, or for trailing over rocks, is the Moss Pink (*Phlox Subulata*); when long established it forms spreading tufts, a yard in diameter; in spring the purple or rose colored flowers, with a dark centre, are so freely produced that the plants are completely hidden by them. *Phlox Subulata Alba* is a pure white variety.



About This Book.




nominal charge to protect ourselves from those who send for it out of idle curiosity. Then there are many books,

This book is not a floral guide, nor do we wish it to be. Its object is better, we think, than the giving of cultural directions for growing a great variety of plants, and to do this would increase the cost so greatly as to defeat our object of obtaining for it general circulation, as practically it is published for free distribution, although we make a

which a little inquiry will discover, devoted to the special culture of plants which all who are desirous of having a fine garden should have. Our object is to show how the most beautiful garden can be made, and indicate the material to be used and the manner of arranging it, giving incidentally such cultural directions as our space will admit of. In arranging gardens our illustrations cannot fail to be of the greatest value, as they are made by the best artists, and are actual garden pictures and not fancy sketches of the artists. In response to many inquiries, we wish to say that a copy of this book may be obtained for fifty cents, and this amount will be allowed on the first order sent, making it free to plant buyers. A copy of our catalogue can be had for ten cents in postage stamps.



 OUR readers will notice that we have republished the article on Hardy Border Plants and Modes of Arranging Them, and we wish to say that it was done for the benefit of our new readers, and to our old friends, we do not think an apology is necessary, for we have added sixteen pages to the book, which more than compensates for the loss of the space occupied by the article mentioned.

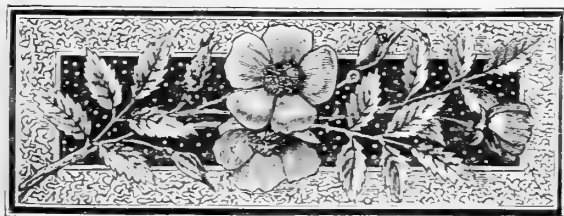
Our main object is to suggest ideas which may tend to the production of beautiful gardens made with hardy plants, and we believe that the persons who become interested in such plants will derive tenfold more pleasure in them than they possibly can in the cultivation of tender ones. Mr. Robinson says there is not a garden of any kind, even in the suburbs of our large cities, in which the flowers of Alpine lands may not be grown and enjoyed. And every person who makes himself a garden of them may be assured that, more than of any garden he has ever seen, he will say of it: "A garden is a beautiful book, writ by the finger of God; every flower and every leaf is a letter; you have only to learn them and join them, and then go on reading and reading. And you will find yourself carried away from the earth by the beautiful story you are going through; you do not know what beautiful thoughts grow out of the ground, and seem to talk to a man. And then there are some flowers that seem to me like dutiful children; tend them but ever so little, and they come up and flourish, and show, as I may say, their bright and happy faces to you."

We know that the writer has expressed in words what many of us who are interested in plants have experienced, and all who will give attention to the cultiva-

tion of hardy plants may enjoy sensations of pleasure never realized in the cultivation of the few sorts of tender plants that are usually planted by the thousands.



Night effect of large Evening Primrose.



Winter Protection of Musa Ensete.

We have received many inquiries with regard to the winter treatment of this grand tropical plant. Those who have a greenhouse or conservatory should lift the plants carefully before the leaves are injured by frost or by the late autumn storms, and place them in large pots, or if necessary in tubs. They should then be thoroughly watered and shaded for a few days, when they may be placed in the greenhouse, where they will continue to grow. For a large greenhouse, few plants are more

decorative. Where the advantage of a greenhouse cannot be had, the plants may be lifted and placed in tubs or boxes, well watered, and placed in some sheltered place until the approach of cold weather, when they should be placed for the winter in a light and moderately warm cellar. No water should be applied during the winter, as the object should be, to keep them in a dormant condition until time to plant out in the open ground.



*Engraved by
T. Blane, Phila.*

General Jacqueminot (Jack).

ESTABLISHED 1840.

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A BUSINESS TALK WITH OUR CUSTOMERS

SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE SENDING AN ORDER.

IN presenting this forty-first edition of our Annual Catalogue, we wish to say a few words about our business policy. Our business has been established for almost half a century, and the majority of our customers are constant and regular patrons—some of them for twenty-five years—and we flatter ourselves that the merit of our production has caused the continued and steady growth of our business. We have endeavored always, by experimenting and traveling, to discover those plants which have the greatest gardening value, and to offer them to our customers; for of the many thousand varieties of plants offered for sale it is only possible for the private garden to have comparatively few, and it seems to us important that these few should be

the very best. We have endeavored also to have the quality of our plants the highest, and our prices as low as consistent with this; and we must point out here that the extremely low prices made by some plantmen in their "great inducements" and "amazing offers" preclude all possibility of their furnishing plants of the best quality. If you have not already favored us with your orders, we earnestly solicit your patronage, and assure you we will make every effort to fill your orders entirely to your satisfaction, and endeavor to make you one of our regular patrons.

Our Book.—"A FEW FLOWERS WORTHY OF GENERAL CULTURE," was published (at first for free distribution) to call serious attention to the great advantage of gardening with hardy flowers; but its attractiveness created such a great demand for it, and from many who were not plant buyers, that it was a serious tax on us, and we are compelled to make a nominal charge for it. We think it only fair that those who desire the book, but do not favor us with an order, should at least pay us the actual cost of it. The fifth and enlarged edition, now ready, is certainly the most beautiful book on flowers yet published—can be had, bound in a handsome durable cover, for 50 cents, or in leather, for 75 cents, and FIFTY CENTS will be ALLOWED ON THE FIRST ORDER SENT amounting to two dollars or more; or, an order for two dollars or more, will secure a copy free, but not a second copy, if one has already been received.

Our Catalogue.—It will be noticed that our catalogue is very small; but we believe it contains more that is really valuable for gardening purposes than any published in this country; in fact, we have endeavored to make it truly *a few flowers worthy of general culture.*

How to Send Money.—We will be responsible for money sent by Express, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Draft. *If sent in any other way, we disclaim all responsibility.* Individual checks for amounts less than ten dollars will not be accepted, as we must pay for the collection of them.

A Present.—We are going to give each of our customers who purchase from us twenty-five dollars' worth or more of plants this season, a copy of Reynolds Hole's *Book About Roses.* We do not offer this as an inducement to buy, for the price of the book would be no inducement to buy twenty-five dollars' worth, but the book is such a delightful one, that we wish to share the pleasure we have in it with as many as possible, and could we afford it, we would give a copy to every one of our customers without discrimination. We are inclined to think that liberal premiums for buying means liberal profits, and perhaps buyers would prefer to get the value of their money in the plants they order rather than in premiums.

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

Bedding Plants.—It will be noticed that we say but little of bedding plants, and why should we? All know of their uses, and we are sorry to say, abuses; not but what bedding plants have merit: their place is a secondary one, however, and they should not exclude the great wealth of hardy plants from our gardens. To supply our trade we grow an immense stock of the best varieties of Coleus, Geraniums, Alternantheras, Echeverias, Sedums, etc., and sell them at the lowest prices.

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

A Dollar's Worth for a Dollar.—We claim to give a dollar in real value of plants for a dollar—no more; and have often noticed that when any one promises to give very much more than a dollar's worth for a dollar, they are very apt to give very much less.

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

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

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

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

Six New and Notable Roses.

THE PURITAN.—This is the famous Rose that we purchased last spring from Mr. Chas. F. Evans for \$7,000; a few of the cut blooms were shipped to England, and on their arrival there were exhibited by Mr. Paul, when they received a first-class certificate, and 15,000 of the plants were sold to nurserymen and florists in this country in less than three months from the time we first offered it. It is a magnificent, pure white Rose, a cross between Mabel Morrison and Devoniensis, is one of the grandest white Roses ever introduced; it is really an ever-blooming Hybrid Perpetual. Among our many new Roses, there is not one that has received so much admiration; the foliage is more beautiful than that of any other Rose, and comes up about the bloom in the manner of its parent, Mabel Morrison; its blooming qualities are wonderful, and its perfume delicious; a strong, vigorous grower, free from mildew, and perfectly healthy in every respect. 50 cents, 75 cents, and \$1 each.

SOUVENIR D'ELISE VARDON.—This is one of the most lovely of Tea Roses, with extra large creamy white flowers, and one of the most popular English exhibition Roses; a vigorous grower, with large, handsome foliage. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.

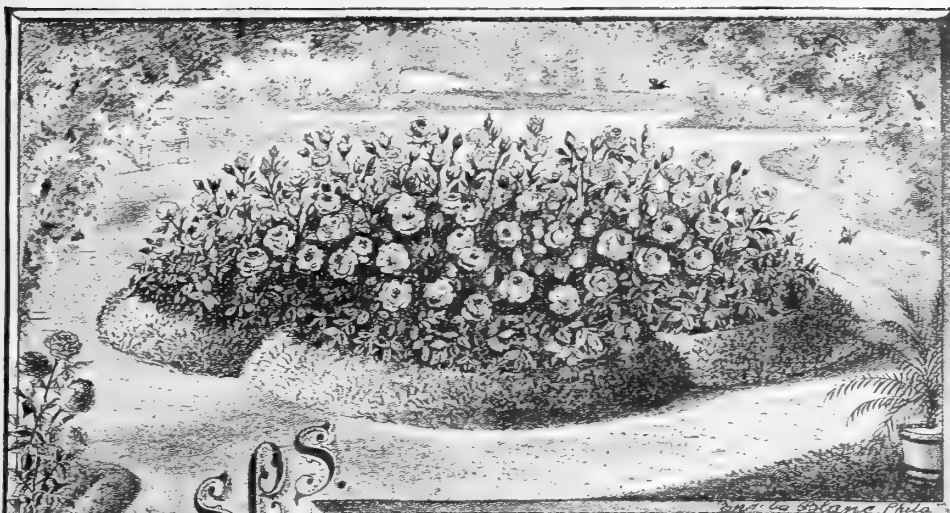
THE METEOR.—A Rose of superior merit, producing quantities of finely formed and remarkably rich velvety crimson flowers; very vigorous and healthy grower; a good forcing or summer bedding Rose. 50 cents and \$1 each.

COMTESSE DE FRIGNEUSE.—A splendid deep yellow Tea Rose; flowers are large and full, with long pointed bud, exceedingly fragrant; a strong and healthy grower, and profuse bloomer; a superb bedding Rose. 50 cents and \$1 each.

QUEEN OF QUEENS.—Pink with blush edges; decidedly the finest Rose of its color, robust habit; flowers full and of perfect form; a true Perpetual Flowering Rose, one of the very best for general culture. We recommend it as one of the most satisfactory Roses. 75 cents and \$1 each.

VISCOUNTESS FOLKESTONE.—The largest and most beautiful Hybrid Tea we know of; color white, shaded with salmon and pink; deliciously fragrant, and of soft satiny texture, similar to La France; unsurpassed in freedom of bloom, and very remarkable for its keeping qualities. It is of luxuriant growth and handsome foliage, and of good habit. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.

One each, of the six varieties, strongest plants, for \$5.



Roses

“HE who would have beautiful Roses in his garden must have beautiful Roses in his heart. He must love them well and always. He must have not only the glowing admiration, the enthusiasm, and the passion, but the tender-

ness, the thoughtfulness, the reverence, the watchfulness of love.” To the oft-repeated request, “Tell me how to grow Roses?” perhaps the best answer we could make would be the above quotation from Canon Hole’s “Book About Roses.” We cannot tell how to grow Roses, but we can give some hints which will lead to success, the degree of which will depend altogether upon the efforts of the growers. Grand results have been accomplished by amateurs, and for these we need not write, but there are thousands of people who have a great love for Roses, but do not have sufficient knowledge of them to make even a successful beginning. The great mistake most all buyers make is in the selection of varieties. They either select their Roses when in bloom at the florists, or from the catalogue of the Rose grower; in either case, Roses are selected on account of the beauty of their flowers, without the slightest regard to their hardiness, habit of growth, or blooming qualities. For instance, the Niphetos is a

very beautiful white Rose, and one that is quite well known and popular on account of its being largely used by florists for cut flowers, but it is quite useless for out-door culture.

The Roses we wish to call particular attention to are the “Hybrid Perpetuals,” the grandest of all Roses, and the easiest to grow. They are perfectly hardy—that is, they may be planted out in the open ground and left all winter without the slightest protection. They bring an immense crop of flowers in June, and will again bloom fairly well in the fall. A great many buyers reject these Roses on account of their not being ever-blooming, buying tender Tea Roses instead, which, in almost every case, do no good at all, and if these Hybrid Perpetuals bloomed only once in two years, instead of bringing such a glorious show of flowers every June, we should give them preference to ever-blooming Roses, just as we should choose an occasional opera in preference to hearing an air played indifferently on a piano every day. And what can be more beautiful than a well selected bed of Hybrid Perpetual Roses in full bloom in June, of such varieties as Baroness Rothschild, General Jacqueminot, Mabel Morrison, Eugenie Verdier, Gloire de Paris, Paul Neyron, and Alfred Colomb? Why, the florists sell the cut flowers of these Roses during the winter and spring months at prices ranging from fifty cents to a dollar each, and it is in the power of suburban residents to have these Roses by the bushel in June, and at no very great expense either; in fact, the expense may be considered trifling in comparison with money spent in other directions in beautifying homes.

Now, while we say so much in praise of Hybrid Perpetuals, it must not be thought that we consider ever-blooming Roses useless for out-door culture. Such varieties as Queen’s Scarlet, Hermosa, Perles des Jardins, Bon Silene, Safrano, and many others, will, with fair treatment, bloom all summer through, and can, with careful protection, be kept safely through the winter.

New and Notable Roses of Special Merit.

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

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

**GRAND MOGUL.**

This splendid rose is a seedling from A. K. Williams, producing flowers of a deep and brilliant crimson, shaded with scarlet and black: they are large and full, of perfect symmetrical shape, and produced in great profusion; the growth is vigorous and the foliage large and massive. It has been universally admired at all exhibitions in England, where it has been shown, and it is destined, without doubt, to take a place in the first rank of varieties, as it is a grand decorative rose, and produces blooms of the highest excellence. \$2 each. (See cut, page 65.)

SILVER QUEEN.

The flowers of this variety are silvery blush in color, shaded in the centre with very delicate rosy pink; very distinct and lovely. They are large and full, of beautifully cupped form, and produced in great abundance, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud; the growth is vigorous, foliage handsome, and the habit is unusually good, the flowers standing well above the foliage. This rose will be equally valuable both for forcing and garden purposes. We recommend it as one of the best light colored roses. \$2 each; smaller plants, \$1.50 each.

MRS. JOHN LAING.

A new Pink Hybrid Perpetual Rose, a seedling from Francois Michelon. The flowers are large, finely shaped and exceedingly fragrant, the growth is very vigorous, free from mildew, perfectly healthy in every respect. It commences to flower early, is remarkably profuse, and continues in bloom till late in autumn. \$1.

*Mrs. John Laing.***PRIDE OF WALTHAM.**

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

DUKE OF ALBANY.

Vivid crimson when first opening, changing darker as the flowers expand, developing a beautiful shading of velvety black; very large and full, of magnificent petal and grand effect; a vigorous grower and free autumnal bloomer. \$1 and \$1.50 each.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD.

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

CHARLES DICKENS.

A most perfect Hybrid Perpetual; flowers rose color, large and full; a most profuse bloomer, very hardy and free. A grand garden and bedding rose, and a very vigorous grower. \$1.50 each; smaller plants, \$1. (See cut, page 81)

FLORENCE PAUL.

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

AMERICAN BEAUTY.

This popular rose has become a great favorite with all who have seen its lovely rich rosy crimson and deliciously sweet scented flowers; it has proved itself to be the most valuable rose for outdoor culture yet introduced. It is truly ever blooming, and of robust habit. We consider it one of the most profitable cut flower roses we have. 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each.

INIGO JONES.

Dark rose shaded with purple; large, full and globular, of perfect form, free and hardy constitution; a good autumnal bloomer. \$1 and \$1.50 each.

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



New Tea Rose Princess Beatrice.

PRINCESS BEATRICE.

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

A FEW FLOWERS

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



Queen of Queens.

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



Charles Dickens.

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



SUNSET.

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

PIERRE GUILLOT.

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

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

PRIDE OF REIGATE.

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

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET.

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

GLOIRE LYONNAISE.

This new French rose is the nearest approach to yellow yet obtained in the Hybrid Perpetual class, and created quite a sensation among rosarians. Color, white, tinted with yellow; full and of good shape; habit, good; in form of flower and fragrance resembling a Tea Rose; quite distinct and entirely hardy. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 each.

BRILLIANT.

This new Hybrid Perpetual is of but moderate size, but extremely brilliant in color; flower bright scarlet crimson; full petals; a vigorous and healthy grower. \$1 and \$1.50 each.

LADY OF THE LAKE.

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

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

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

LADY SHEFFIELD.

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

ROSY MORN.

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

LADY MARY FITZWILLIAM.

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

MADAME ETIENNE.

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

SUSANNA BLANCHET.

Color, flesh-salmon, shaded rose and white; long pointed buds. A free blooming and beautiful rose; a superb bedding variety. 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each.



Hybrid Perpetual—Francois Michelin.

PAPA GONTIER.

Rich brilliant scarlet. A most distinct and lovely rose, resembling somewhat the old Bonsilene, but it is double the size; very beautiful when in the bud, and the flowers retain their fine color when fully expanded. It is an excellent summer bedding rose; very handsome dark foliage; an exceedingly strong grower and profuse bloomer. 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents each.

QUEEN OF QUEENS.

Hybrid Perpetual; vigorous; pink, with blush edges, large and full, of perfect form, and a true perpetual flowering rose, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud. A new style of flower among Hybrid Perpetual Roses, being a cross between a Hybrid Perpetual and the Maiden's Blush, distinct, equally good as a garden and exhibition rose, and decidedly the finest rose of its color. First-Class Certificate from the Royal Botanic Society. Figured in the *Florist*, September, 1883. (See cut, page 80.)

THE BRIDE.

A pure white rose of large size and most perfect form. The buds are pointed and the ends of the petals are slightly curved back, giving it a most chaste and elegant appearance. This variety has the most delicious tea fragrance, and is a strong growing, free blooming rose, either for summer or winter flowering. 25 cents and 50 cents each. (See cut, page 86.)

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

*Ana de Diesbach. (Glory of Paris.)***MARECHAL NIEL.**

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

WM. ALLEN RICHARDSON.

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

New and Notable Roses of Special Merit.—Continued.



La France.

LA FRANCE.

This is a Hybrid Tea Rose, of which we cannot say enough in praise. It is a constant bloomer; color peach blossom, shaded pink and silvery rose. The most delightfully fragrant Rose grown. It is not quite hardy, and needs protection in winter. Price, 20, 30, 50 cents and \$1 each, according to size. \$2, \$3, \$5 and \$9 per dozen.

A FEW FLOWERS

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



The Cream of Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

There is probably about five hundred varieties of Hybrid Perpetual Roses current in the trade; of these we have selected the following list as the very best, and we think it large enough to supply the wants of any Rose garden, and the inexperienced can select from it with the certainty of not getting a poor variety. The prices given here are for strong plants grown in pots, so that they can be transported any time during the spring and summer months, and we can supply them all the year. In the month of November we can supply dormant Roses from the open ground at much lower prices. Our experience has been that a large proportion of dormant Roses planted in the spring die, and consequently do not offer them at that season. These Roses are perfectly hardy, and may be left out during the winter without the slightest danger of injury. We can supply any of these Roses, purchasers' selection of varieties, at \$4, \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen; \$20 to \$70 per 100; according to size. We can also supply smaller plants, if desired, of a majority of the varieties at \$2 and \$3 per dozen, \$15 and \$20 per 100; but do not recommend them, except to experienced growers.

- Abel Grand.** Clear silvery rose; glossy, large and full. 50 and 75 cents each; \$5 and \$8 per dozen.
- Abel Carriere.** Velvety crimson, with fiery centre. Of better form and finish than most of the dark sorts. Shy in autumn. 50 and 75 cents each.
- A. K. Williams.** Carmine red, changing to magenta; large, full and imbricated; a free autumnal bloomer; one of the best. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.
- Alfred Colomb.** Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form; extremely fragrant, and in every respect a superb sort. Green wood, with occasional pale greenish thorns; foliage large and handsome. The finest rose of its color, and, perhaps, excepting *La France*, the most beautiful of all sorts for general cultivation. 50 cents to \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.
- Alphonse Soupert.** Bright rose color, large and very showy; a fine new rose. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- American Beauty.** The most popular and satisfactory rose ever introduced for out-door culture. Color a lovely rich rosy crimson, deliciously fragrant, a vigorous grower and constant bloomer. 25, 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Anna Alexieff.** Superb rosy pink; large and finely shaded; free bloomer; excellent for exhibition; vigorous. 50 cents to \$1 each.
- Anna de Diesbach.** Brilliant rosy pink; flowers very large; a very showy, fine rose; vigorous. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Annie Laxton.** Rose shaded with crimson; very double. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Auguste Mie.** A beautiful clear rose, extra large, double and of good shape; a vigorous grower. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Baron de Bonstetten.** Syn. Baron Chaurand. Rich, velvety maroon; large, full. A splendid sort, though a shy bloomer in autumn. 50 and 75 cents each; \$5 and \$8 per dozen.
- Baroness Rothschild.** Beautiful light rose, shaded with white; very large; vigorous. One of the most beautiful roses in cultivation. 50, 75 cents, \$1 and some extra large plants at \$1 50 each; \$5, \$8, \$10 and \$15 per dozen.
- Baron Hausman.** Scarlet crimson; large and full; very vigorous. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Beauty of Waltham.** Cherry color to bright rosy carmine; large and full; form cupped; very hardy. One of the loveliest and sweetest, blooming abundantly and late. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.
- Belle of Normandy.** Silvery rose; large, full and globular; of good form and robust habit. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Bertha Baron.** Delicate rose, shaded with white; of medium size, good form and habit. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Black Prince.** Dark crimson, shaded black; cupped; large, full, fine shape, very hardy and fine habit. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Boule de Neige.** Pure white, medium size, full and of good form. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Brilliant.** Bright scarlet crimson, of medium size, full petals of great substance. A splendid garden rose. \$1 and \$1.50 each.
- Captain Christy.** A magnificent rose; extra large flowers, very double and full; color a lovely shade of pale peach, deepening at the centre to rosy crimson; very beautiful. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.
- Caroline de Sansal.** Flesh color, large and full; vigorous grower and very hardy. One of the very best of the old sorts. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Catherine Soupert.** White, shaded with rose; large and full; form and habit perfect. A beautiful rose. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Centifolia Rosea.** Bright pink, large, of beautiful cupped form. A magnificent garden rose. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.
- Charles Darwin.** Deep crimson, large and full; vigorous. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Charles Dickens.** Rose color. A grand garden and bedding rose, producing immense masses of fine flowers. Vigorous and very hardy. \$1 and \$1.50 each.
- Charles Lamb.** Bright red, lovely clear color; very beautiful in the bud, foliage handsome, habit vigorous. This variety flowers continually throughout the summer and autumn, and is invaluable for garden decoration and cut flowers. \$1 and \$1.50 each.
- Charles Lefebvre.** Bright velvety scarlet, petals smooth and thick, beautifully formed. A most superb rose. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Clara Cochet.** Color fine clear rose; flowers extra large, globular and full; very vigorous, and one of the most beautiful of its color. \$1.50 each.
- Climbing Bessie Johnson.** Blush, highly scented. A very excellent pillar rose. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Climbing Edward Morren.** The flowers are somewhat smaller than those of the old variety, and they seem to open better. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Climbing Jules Margottin.** Carmine rose, fine in open flower and in bud. The best of all the climbing sorts. It may be grown either as a pillar rose or, by pruning, kept in bush form. It should be in every collection. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Climbing Victor Verdier.** Identical with *Victor Verdier*, except it is of a climbing habit. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Comte Bismark.** Carmine crimson, handsome foliage, large and full; a clean and healthy grower. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Comtesse de Chabriliant.** Beautiful satin rose; flowers compact and exquisitely formed. A most superb rose. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Comtesse de Serenye.** Flesh color, large, full and finely shaped; quite distinct. One of the best newer sorts; a good autumn bloomer. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Constantin Tretiakoff.** Very bright rosy crimson, shaded with violet; a new and brilliant color; large, full and very sweet. 75 cents and \$1 each.

[The Cream of Hybrid Perpetual Roses.—Continued.]

- Coquette des Alps.** One of the finest white Hybrid Perpetuals; a profuse bloomer; flowers pure white, sometimes shaded with blush; large, very full and fragrant. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.
- Coquette des Blanches.** Pure white, globular, large; one of the best. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Countess of Oxford.** A magnificent rose, noted for its immense size, fine full form and delicious fragrance; color soft rosy carmine, changing to salmon and silver rose. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.
- Countess of Roseberry.** Brilliant carmine rose, large and full, finely cupped form, foliage handsome and very good habit. One of the best. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Crown Prince.** Bright purple centre, shaded with lurid crimson; very large and double; very fine flowering, and of excellent growth and habit. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Duchess de Caylus.** Brilliant carmine, large, full and of perfect form; foliage very rich and fine. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Duchess de Vallambrosa.** Delicate rose, pink centre; large, full, fine form; vigorous. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Duchess of Bedford.** Dazzling light scarlet crimson, surpassing in brilliancy any rose of its color; large, full and of perfect globular shape. One of the best. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Duke of Albany.** Vivid crimson when first opening, changing darker as the flowers expand, and developing a beautiful shading of velvety black; very large and full; free bloomer and a magnificent rose in every respect.
- Duke of Edinburgh.** Vermillion, large and full; good form. 50 cents to \$1 each.
- Duke of Teck.** Vivid scarlet crimson, the nearest approach to scarlet yet; extra fine. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Duke of Wellington.** Bright velvety red, shaded with blackish maroon, centre fiery red; large and very effective. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Edward Morren.** In the way of *Jules Margottin*, but larger and more double. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Eli Morel.** Rosy lilac, edged with white; large, full and finely formed; very vigorous. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Elise Boelle.** White, slightly tinged with rose, changing to pure white; medium size and fine form; blooms all summer. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Empress of India.** Dark brownish crimson; very double. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Etienne Levet.** Carmine, large, full and of fine form; produces freely. One of the best. 50 and 75 cents each.
- E. Y. Teas.** Deep cerise red, large, full, of perfect globular form and very sweet. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Firebrand.** Rich vivid crimson, shaded occasionally with blackish maroon; very large, full and of circular outline; very sweet. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Fisher Holmes.** Rich velvety crimson; large, double and of fine form. A splendid rose. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$7 and \$9 per dozen.
- Florence Paul.** Scarlet crimson, shaded with rose; very bright, full and compact; petals evenly arranged and beautifully recurved. A vigorous grower and of the best habit. \$1 and \$1.50 each.
- Francois Michelin.** Deep rose, reverse of petals silvery; large, full and finely formed. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- General Appert.** Velvety reddish purple, shaded with black; large and full; blooms freely. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- General Jacqueminot.** Brilliant scarlet crimson, a most superb and glowing color; large and very beautiful; perhaps the most popular rose in this country. 25, 50 cents, \$1 and \$1.50 each; \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$8, \$10 and \$15 per dozen.
- General Washington.** Fine crimson, very full and double. A moderate grower, profuse bloomer and one of the best roses for general garden culture. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Gloire de Lyonnaise.** The nearest approach to yellow yet obtained in the Hybrid Perpetual class; flower large and full and of good shape; in form and fragrance resembling a Tea Rose; quite distinct, and a vigorous grower. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Her Majesty.** A very strong grower, with very large flowers; in color, a beautiful shade of pale rosy salmon. 50, 75 cents and \$1.
- Horace Vernet.** Beautiful velvety purplish red, shaded with dark crimson; very large and full; very effective. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Inigo Jones.** Dark rose, shaded with purple. A fine dark rose and good autumnal bloomer. \$1 and \$1.50 each.
- Jean Liabaud.** Said to be a seedling from *Baron de Bonstetten*. Velvety crimson, shaded with black, centre illuminated with scarlet; very large, full, of fine form. The richest and most brilliant rose grown. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- John Hopper.** Rose, with crimson centre; flowers cupped, full and well formed; a fine rose; robust habit. 50 and 75 cents each; \$5 and \$8 per dozen.
- Jules Margottin.** Bright cherry red; large, well formed, fragrant flowers; a splendid old variety; very double and free. 35, 50 and 75 cents each.
- La Duchesse de Morny.** Bright, but delicate rose color, the reverse of the petals silvery; very large and full. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Lady of the Lake.** Peach color, large, full and of very fine globular form; vigorous and hardy constitution. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Lady Sheffield.** Brilliant rosy cerise, becoming lighter as the flowers open; beautiful and distinct shade of color; flower large and full, and of perfect form; foliage very handsome. \$1 each.
- Le Havre.** Brilliant vermilion; flowers smooth and well formed. A fine rose. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Lord Bacon.** Deep crimson, illuminated with scarlet and shaded with velvety black. A very fine and showy rose, blooming abundantly till late in the season. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Lord Macaulay.** Rich scarlet crimson, very brilliant; large, full, petals of good substance, fine habit and handsome foliage. One of the best dark roses. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Louis van Houtte.** Reddish scarlet, shaded with purple; very large, full and finely shaped. Decidedly one of the finest roses grown. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Mabel Morrison.** Flesh white, changing to pure white; double, cup shaped flowers, freely produced. The most beautiful white Hybrid Perpetual known. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Madame Charles Wood.** One of the very best; flowers very large and double, and are produced in great profusion; color intense deep crimson, shaded scarlet. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$7 and \$9 per dozen.
- Madame Eugene Verdier.** Silvery rose, large, full and globular. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Madame Ferdinand Jamain.** Deep, even, rosy carmine; with very fine petals; large, full and cupped; very sweet. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Madame Gabriel Luizet.** A lovely shade of delicate silvery pink. One of the most beautiful roses in our list; vigorous and healthy grower. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Madame Lacharme.** White centre, shaded with light rose, passing to pure white; very large and full; vigorous. A lovely rose. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Mlle. Eugenie Verdier.** Fine light rose, reflexed with silvery white; very fine; vigorous. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Madame Trotter.** A strong, vigorous grower; very hardy; flowers bright brilliant red, full and sweet. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Madame Victor Verdier.** Rich cherry red, large, full, of fine form. A splendid rose. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Magna Charta.** Rich dark pink, very large and fragrant; very strong grower. There is scarcely any hardy rose that gives such universal satisfaction as this. It does well under all circumstances, and is unexcelled for size, color, fragrance and profusion of bloom. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$9 per dozen.
- Marechal Vaillant.** Bright purplish crimson, reverse of petals glaucous red; flowers full and well formed. 35 to 75 cents each.

[The Cream of Hybrid Perpetual Roses.—Continued.]

- Marguerite de St. Amand.** Flesh carmine rose, large and full; very splendid. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Marie Bauman.** Brilliant carmine crimson, large, full, of exquisite color and form; very fragrant; wood freely covered with rather small, light red thorns; extra fine. 50 cents to \$1 each.
- Marie Rady.** Bright red, very large and full. A splendid rose. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Marquise de Castellane.** Beautiful bright rose, very large and full; form perfect, blooms fully. One of the best. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Merveille de Lyon.** Pure white, shaded and washed with satiny rose; flowers very large, four to five inches in diameter, double and of a beautiful cup shape; growth vigorous. A superb variety. 75 cents, \$1 and \$1.50 each.
- Mrs. Baker.** Beautiful shaded crimson, large, full and well formed; very beautiful. 50 cents to \$1 each.
- Paul Neyron.** Deep rose color, good tough foliage, wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation; a free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose. 25, 50 and 75 cents each; \$2, \$4 and \$7 per dozen.
- Peach Blossom.** Delicate peach blossom, a new and most desirable color amongst roses; large, full and of fine shape; of good habit, free and vigorous. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Pierre Notting.** Dark red, tinged with violet; large and full. A splendid show rose. 50 and 75 cents each.
- President Lincoln.** Dark red, shaded with crimson; large and double; robust and healthy grower. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Pride of Waltham.** Has the habit of *Countess of Oxford*, producing flowers of a delicate flesh color, richly shaded with bright rose; very clear and distinct. A splendid sort. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Prince Camille de Rohan.** Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full. A splendid rose. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Prince Humbert.** Beautiful bright velvety violet red; form and habit perfect; large and full; blooming in clusters. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Princess Beatrice.** Deep pink, with clear blush margin; large, full and globular. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Prof. Koch.** Bright cherry crimson, a brilliant color; large, double and well formed; vigorous and hardy constitution. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Queen of Queens.** Pink, with blush edges; large and full, and of perfect form. A true perpetual flowering rose, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud. Decidedly one of the very best Hybrid Perpetual Roses for all purposes. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Queen Victoria.** Flesh color, shaded with pink; rosy, large, full and beautiful. 35 to 75 cents each.
- Rev. J. B. M. Camm.** Carmine rose, a fine enduring shade. One of the most fragrant and free blooming sorts; superb. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Reynolds Hole.** Deep maroon, flushed with scarlet; fine globular form, free habit, very distinct. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Senator Vaisse.** Fine dazzling red, very large and double, finely shaped, free blooming and vigorous grower. One of the best. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Sir Garnet Wolseley.** Vermillion, shaded with bright carmine; very large, full and of fine form. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Star of Waltham.** Rich, deep crimson; very large and double; fine form. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Sultan of Zanzibar.** Blackish maroon, each petal edged scarlet; fine form. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Ulrich Brunner Filz.** A new rose. Bright cerise red; flowers very large and full; a seedling from *Paul Neyron*; of magnificent petals, and in all respects a very fine rose. Strong plants, \$1 each.
- Violette Bouyer.** White, shaded with delicate flesh color; large, full and finely formed; a seedling from *Jules Margottin*, and a fine rose. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Victor Verdier.** Deep rose, shaded with vivid carmine; flowers large and double. A superb rose. 35 to 75 cents each.
- White Baroness.** A white sport from *Baroness Rothschild*; flowers large and full. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Xavier Olibo.** Dark, velvety purple, shaded with amaranth; large and well formed. One of the most splendid dark roses known; very distinct. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Hardy Climbing Roses.

- Baltimore Belle.** (*Prairie*.) Pale blush, nearly white; double; best white climbing rose. 25, 50 and 75 cents each, according to size.
- Greville, or Seven Sisters.** (*Multi-flora*.) Crimson, changes to blush; flowers in large clusters. 25, 50 and 75 cents each.
- Reine Marie Henriette.** Large, finely formed flower. Very full and double; borne in clusters, and tea scented. Color, rich crimson, elegantly shaded. New and fine. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Bennett's Seedling.** (*Ayrshire*.) Pure white; double flowers; of medium size. 25, 50 and 75 cents each.
- Gem of the Prairie.** (*Prairie*.) Carmine crimson, occasionally blotched with white; a cross hybrid between *Madam Laffay* and *Queen of the Prairie*. 25, 50 and 75 cents each.
- Queen of the Prairie.** (*Prairie*.) Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular. 25, 50 and 75 cents each, according to size.



Little Gem Moss Rose.

LITTLE GEM MOSS ROSE.

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

Moss Roses.

(HARDY.)



Moss Rose.

Madame Edouard Ory.

A moderate grower of medium to large size; full.

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

Perpetual White. Pure white; flowers in clusters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Luxembourg. Deep crimson; fine grower.

Madame Alboni. Blush; pink centre.

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

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

Mad. Wm. Paul. Very bright rose; large, full and of finely cupped form; flowers freely; one of the best Perpetual Moss Roses yet introduced.

Prices—50, 75 cents and \$1 each; \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen, according to size. Large, strong plants, cannot be sent by mail.

Miscellaneous Roses.

Aimee Vibert. (*Noisette*.) Pure white; small, double flowers. 50 cents each.

Austrian Copper. Single flowers; coppery. 50 and 75 cents each.

Blairii, No. 2. (*Hybrid China*.) Pink; large, double; much esteemed in England as a pillar rose. 50 cents to \$1 each.

Centifolia, Cabbage or Common Provence. (*Provence*.) Rose color; large size; globular form; very fragrant; a superb variety. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gloire de Dijon. (*Climbing Tea*.) Color, a combination of orange, salmon and buff; flowers very large, of good globular form; fine for training on greenhouse rafters; can be grown outdoors if protected in winter. 25, 50 and 75 cents each; some extra large pot-grown specimens, \$2 and \$3 each.

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

[Miscellaneous Roses.—Continued.]

- James Sprunt.** (*Climbing Tea.*) Deep cherry red; flowers medium size, full and regular, very fragrant; a strong grower and free bloomer; a splendid variety for the South and California. 25, 50 and 75 cents each; \$2, \$5 and \$7 per dozen.
- Lamarque.** (*Noisette.*) White, with sulphur centre; flowers in cluster; a splendid climbing rose for the greenhouse. 25, 50 and 75 cents each.
- Madame Hardy.** (*Damask.*) White; very large; highly fragrant. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Madame Plantier.** (*Hybrid China.*) Pure white; above medium size; full; produces in great abundance early in the season; one of the best hardy white roses. 25, 50, 75 cents and \$1 each. \$2.50, \$5, \$8 and \$10 per dozen.
- Madame Zoetman.** (*Damask.*) Delicate flesh; large and very full. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Multiflora Alba.** (*Multiflora.*) Single white flowers, produced in corymbs; very attractive. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Multiflora Rosea.** (*Multiflora.*) Medium size; rose colored flowers produced in the greatest abundance; fine for making a hedge. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen; \$25 per 100.
- Paul's Single Hybrid Perpetual.** These roses, although single, are of great interest and beauty, and they should be added to every collection. The colors are pure white and bright scarlet. Strong plants, \$1 each.
- Perle des Panchus.** (*Gallica.*) White, striped with rose. The flowers are remarkable for their regularity in the disposition of the petals; a moderate grower, of most delicious fragrance. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Persian Yellow.** (*Austrian.*) Deep bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer, and much the finest hardy yellow rose. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Polyantha Simplex.** (*Polyantha.*) A single rose of climbing habit. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Pomifera, or Apple Bearing Rose.** The flowers are single, bluish in color, and succeeded by handsome scarlet fruit; the ornamental character of which renders them very attractive in the garden. 75 cents each.
- Rose du Roi.** Bright crimson, sometimes purplish; large, full and cupped, of good habit and moderate growth. 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Rugosa Alba.** (*Rugosa.*) A species from Japan. Single, pure white; highly scented; very beautiful. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Rugosa Rubra.** Same as above, except the flowers are a beautiful bright rosy crimson, succeeded by large berries of a rich red color that are very attractive. 50, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- Scotch Rose.** In variety. 50 cents each.
- Vivid.** (*Hybrid China.*) Vivid crimson; very showy; a fine pillar or climbing rose. 75 cents each.
- Waltham Climbers.** Seedlings from Gloire de Dijon, possessing all the good qualities of that well known variety. They flower abundantly and until late in the autumn, and are recommended as supplying a long felt want in the garden, namely, good, hardy, crimson, autumn-flowering climbing roses with fine foliage. They are all red roses, but of distinct shades of color, No. 1 being the brightest, and No. 3 the darkest. No. 1 has received a first-class certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society; No. 2 is one of the sweetest roses in existence; No. 3 is a fine show rose. Not entirely hardy north of Washington, D. C. Strong plants, \$1 each.
- White Banksia.** (*Banksian.*) Pure white; small, full flower; violet scented. 50 and 75 cents each.
- White Cabbage.** (*Provence.*) White; very large; a beautiful old variety. 35, 50 and 75 cents each.
- Wm. Allen Richardson.** (*Noisette.*) Fine orange yellow, medium size, full, very showy and distinct. 25, 50 and 75 cents each.
- Yellow Banksia.** (*Banksian.*) Clear yellow; small, double flowers. 35, 50 and 75 cents each.
- York and Lancaster.** The famous old English striped rose, red and white striped, large and full. 50 and 75 cents each.

Hybrid Tea Roses.

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

- Antoine Mermet.** Very large, full and of fine shape; color a rich dark carmine; of good growth, with nice, bright foliage. Another rose of *La France* type, and from same noted raiser. 25 and 50 cents each.
- Antoine Verdier.** Large and beautiful flowers; bright glowing pink, beautifully shaded with rich crimson; large and globular; very full and sweet; a constant and profuse bloomer. 50 cents each.
- Beauty of Stapleford.** Flowers very large and perfect form; deliciously scented tea fragrance; color clear bright pink, shading to bright rosy crimson; makes large and beautiful buds, and is a constant and profuse bloomer. 25 and 50 cents each.
- Countess of Pembroke.** A splendid new English Hybrid Tea; a vigorous grower and free bloomer; flowers large and of exquisite form, very full and highly scented; color soft satiny pink, elegantly shaded with rosy peach; very sweet and distinct. 25 and 50 cents each.
- Duchess of Westminster.** A grand rose, exceedingly large and finely formed; very full and fragrant; color clear bright red; very rich and fine. 35 and 50 cents each.
- Duke of Connaught.** Flowers are extra large, very full and fragrant; the buds are long and finely formed; color intense glowing crimson; very brilliant and exquisitely beautiful. 25 and 50 cents each.
- Lady Mary Fitzwilliam.** The new English Hybrid Tea; flowers extra large and globular; quite full and regular; very fragrant and beautiful; color delicate flesh, elegantly tinged with amber and pale carnation; highly recommended. 50 and 75 cents each.
- Pierre Guillot.** This variety is probably the strongest growing of all the Hybrid Tea Roses, and for summer blooming is the best of all. It is a brilliant crimson color, with delicious Hybrid fragrance, equaling in these respects the well known "Jack" Rose. It is very double, producing beautiful flowers all summer long, even in the hottest weather. With a little protection of hay or leaves about the roots it will live out over winter in the Northern States. 1st size, 50 cents each, \$4.50 per dozen; 2d size, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.
- Viscountess Folkestone.** (See special description, page 76.)

The New Polyantha Roses.—“Fairy Roses.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Best Everblooming Roses for Out-door Culture.

The following Roses are not hardy, but can be left out over winter if well protected. Price, except where noted 15, 25, 35 and 50 cents each; \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5 per dozen; \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25 per 100; according to size. We can supply them by the 100 or 1,000 at any season, and will give price in quantity on application. They can be sent by mail, but always at the purchaser's risk.

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

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

Andrea Schwartz. Bright crimson.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[The Best Everblooming Roses for Out-door Culture.—Continued.]

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



Papa Gontier.

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

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

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

Perle des Jardins. No rose ever cultivated for cut-flowers up to the present time is now so valuable as this; tens of thousands of it, covering many acres in glass, are now grown in the vicinity of New York for winter flowering; it is equally valuable for summer, as it flowers continuously. Its color is a rich shade of yellow; large size and perfect form; tea fragrance; a healthy free grower, and unequaled in profusion of bloom, either in greenhouse or in the open ground in summer. This rose is supposed to be *Marchal Niel* by most cut-flower buyers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

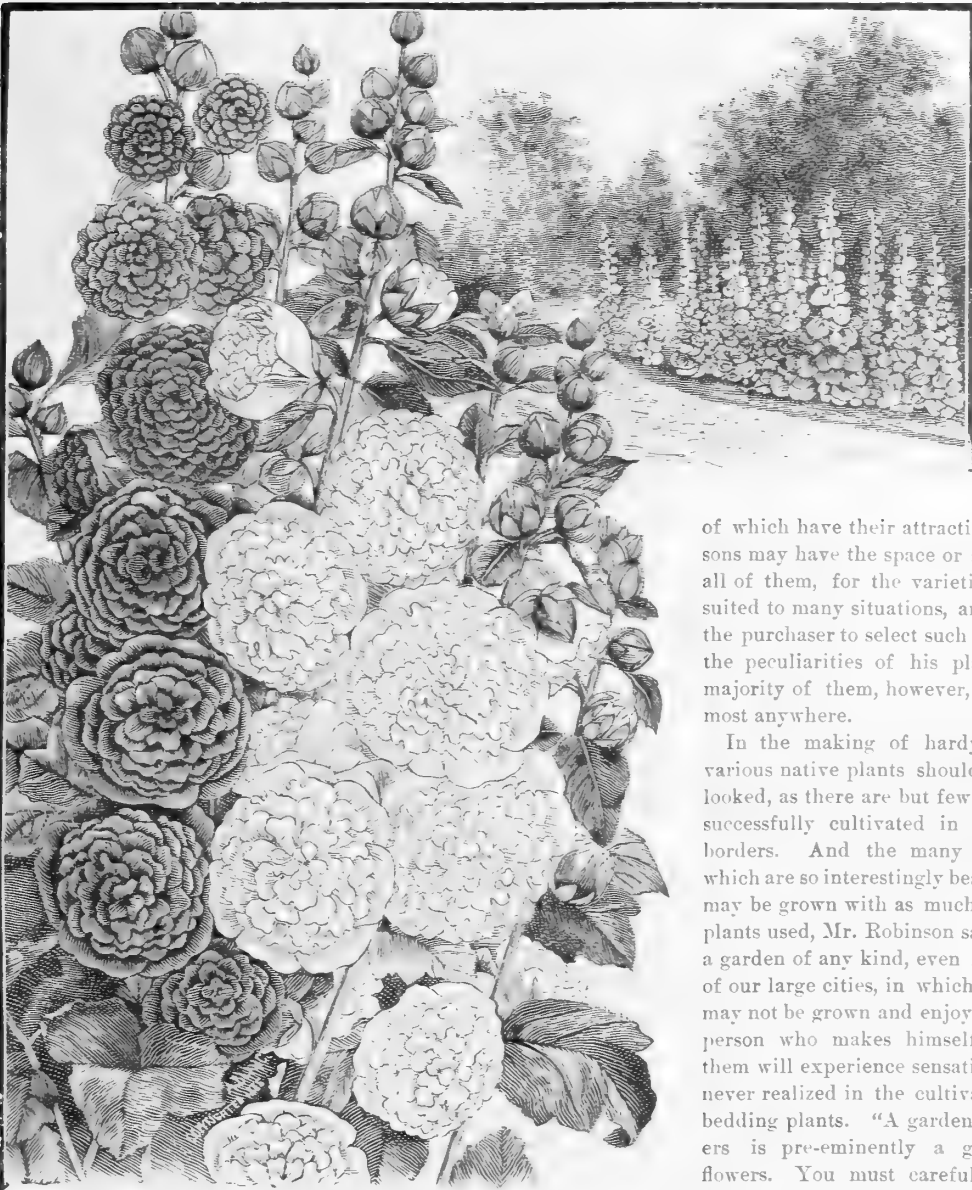
The Bride. A pure white, of extra large size and most perfect form; the buds are pointed and the petals beautifully recurved. A most chaste and elegant rose; a strong grower, free bloomer and has a most delicious tea fragrance.

White Bon Silene. Pure pearly white.

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



General Collection of Hardy Plants.

*Double Hollyhocks.*

The following is a list of the very best hardy plants (native and foreign) that we have selected with great care, and we feel sure that all are indispensable to the making of the various hardy gardens, all

of which have their attractions. Few persons may have the space or situation to use all of them, for the varieties offered are suited to many situations, and will enable the purchaser to select such as will best suit the peculiarities of his place; the great majority of them, however, will thrive almost anywhere.

In the making of hardy gardens, the various native plants should not be overlooked, as there are but few that cannot be successfully cultivated in our beds and borders. And the many Alpine plants, which are so interestingly beautiful and that may be grown with as much ease as most plants used, Mr. Robinson says there is not a garden of any kind, even in the suburbs of our large cities, in which these flowers may not be grown and enjoyed. And every person who makes himself a garden of them will experience sensations of delight never realized in the cultivation of tender bedding plants. "A garden of hardy flowers is pre-eminently a garden for cut flowers. You must carefully count this among its merits, because if a constant and undimmed blaze outside were the one virtue of a flower garden, upholders of the

bedding out system would now and then have the advantage of us. For my part I am prepared to say that I want my flowers quite as much for the house as for the garden." This is an important consideration in the making of gardens of hardy flowers, for beside their out door attractions, they can be enjoyed inside, and will greatly enhance the pleasure of hours spent in the house.

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

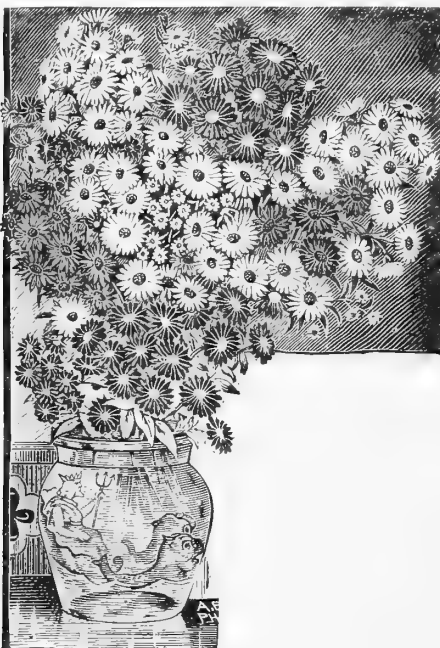
[General Collection of Hardy Plants.—Continued.]

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

Acanthus Candelabrum. Flowers pink. 40 cents each.

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

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



Hardy Asters.

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

Anemone Japonica Alba. (*Honorine Jobert.*) Few are more lovely than this white wind-flower, so beautiful in the garden, and perfectly charming in the shrubbery, the wild garden, naturalized in the grass, or half shady places; height two feet; white, and bloom in late summer and autumn. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Anemone Canadense. A native wind-flower with white flowers; succeeds well any where. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

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

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

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

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

Aquilegia Alpina. Blue flowers. 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aletris Aurea. (*American Star Grass.*) This beautiful grass like plant grows one and a half to two feet high, terminating a spiked raceme of cream ywhite bell shaped flowers; the whole plant presents the appearance of a miniature Yucca Filamentosa. 25 cents each.

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

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

[General Collection of Hardy Plants.—Continued.]

Aster Novæ Angliæ Rubra. A fine variety; flowers bright magenta; later flowering than the preceding; five feet high. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

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

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

Adonis Vernalis. One of the finest early spring flowering plants, with finely divided leaves, and growing about six inches high, with bright yellow flowers two inches across. 50 cents each.

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

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

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

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

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

Aubretia Deltoides. A very dwarf plant, with purple flowers, produced very freely in April and May. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

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

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

Bocconia Cordata. This is one of the finest of our hardy foliage plants, admirably adapted for planting among shrubs, or in isolated positions on the lawn. It is perfectly hardy, growing from six to eight feet, having terminal panicles of peculiar brownish flowers, and is sometimes called the Plumbed Poppy. 25 cents each.

Baptissa Australis. A strong growing perennial, forming bushy tufts from three to five feet high with sea green trifoliate leaves; the flowers are delicate blue and brown, in long, erect spikes. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

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

Calystegia Pubescens. A double variety of the above. 20 cents each.

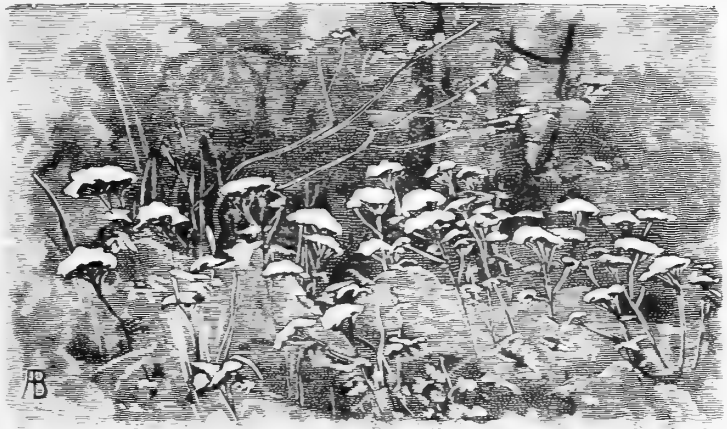
Campanula Media. (*Canterbury Bell*.) Double and single varieties. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

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

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

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

Campanula Attica. Reddish purple; new; miniature of Venus' Looking Glass. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.



Achillea.

Campanula Attica Alba. Pretty, new, pure white variety. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

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

Campanula Loreyi. The blossoms are of a blue violet color, and are produced in sufficient quantity to render it a pretty border plant; fine for massing; height nine to twelve inches. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Campanula Loreyi Alba. With blossoms of silver gray, is also very attractive. Height and price same as the above.

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

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

Campanula Barbata Alba. One of the sweet white flowers that abound in the rich green meadows of Alpine France and Switzerland, and readily known by the long beard at the mouth of its pretty flowers, which are nearly one and a quarter inches long; height eighteen inches. 30 cents each.

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

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

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

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

Convolvulus Mauritanicus. A beautiful creeping variety, with small blue flowers; fine for carpeting. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

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

[General Collection of Hardy Plants.—Continued.]

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

Delphiniums can be made to bloom for several months by continually cutting off the spikes immediately they have done flowering. If the central spike be removed the side shoots will flower, and by thus cutting off the old flowers before they have formed seed, fresh shoots will issue from the base and keep up a succession of bloom.

Delphinium Formosum. (*Perennial Larkspur.*) Bright intense blue; blooms all summer; one of the handsomest hardy plants in cultivation. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Delphinium Formosum Caelestinum. A fine variety, with light blue flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Delphinium "Cantab." Magnificent pale blue, with black and brown centre; the flowers are very large. This and the following varieties of Delphiniums were selected by us in Europe last summer; they are beautiful beyond description. They are all tall growing, and are most striking and effective in the garden. \$1 each.

Delphinium "Conspicua." Fine bright blue, white and orange eye; free flowering. \$1 each.

Delphinium "Ceres." Lavender blue, semi-double. \$1 each.

Delphinium "Copernie." A fine and showy variety. \$1 each.

Delphinium "Mad. Henri Jacotot." Bright sky blue, tinted rose pink; very fine. \$1 each.

Delphinium "Life Guardsman." Very fine blue, large and showy. \$1 each.

One plant each of the above six varieties for \$5.

Delphinium Seedlings. We have a few seedlings raised from the above six varieties, which we think will be fully equal to their parents. 35 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Delphinium Chinensis. Is distinct from other Larkspurs, and neat and rather dwarf in growth, having fine feathery cut foliage, and producing freely spikes of large blossoms, usually a rich blue purple, but sometimes white. It is a good perennial and continues to flower throughout the summer, until late in autumn. 50 cents each.

Delphinium Nudicaule. The flowers are produced in loose spikes, each blossom being about one inch in length; the color varies from light scarlet to a color verging closely on crimson, and when seen in the open air dazzles the eye by its brilliancy; perfectly hardy. 35 cents each.

Dianthus. New white Pink, "Snow;" very free flowering and beautiful. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Dianthus Alba Fimbriata. (*White Fringed Pink.*) 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

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

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

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

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

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



Eulalia Zebrina.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Funkia Fortunei Maculata. (*Day Lily.*) A superb and rare plant from Japan; foliage broadly marked with golden yellow. 60 cents each.

Funkia Japonica Gigantea. The largest and finest white flowered Day Lily. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

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

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

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

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

Galega Officinalis. A very handsome and free blossoming perennial, with pink flowers; grows three to four feet high. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Galega Alba. Same as above, with white flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

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

Geranium Pratense. A tall growing kind with large purple flowers. 25 cents each.

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

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

[General Collection of Hardy Plants.—Continued.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hyacinthus Candicans. A species of a Hyacinth which blooms during August and September, growing three to five feet high, with long spikes of pure white flowers. It is perfectly hardy and can be left in the ground over winter. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

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

Hollyhocks. Among all hardy plants there are none more effective in the garden than the Hollyhocks. Our collection is grown from seed of the finest strain in Europe, and cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction. We offer them in separate colors—red, crimson, pink, white, yellow, brown or black, rose and purple, at 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$14 per 100. Mixed colors, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

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

Heuchera Sanguinea. This new plant is one of the most beautiful hardy border plants yet introduced. It forms a neat, compact tuft of deep cordate leaves of a light green color, and slightly hairy. The flower stems are slender, from twelve to fifteen inches high, covered with bright crimson flowers,

which last a long time in good condition. On a strong plant I have seen eighteen spikes, and when seen in masses like this, it has a most charming effect. 75 cents each.

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



Viola Blue Bells.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Iris. (*Fleur de Lis.*) See special description, page 108.

Lathyrus Latifolius. (*Perennial Pea.*) The perennial Peas are among the most desirable climbing plants, for a low screen, or for running over rocks or stumps, producing bright red flowers in great abundance. 25 cents each; \$2.25 per dozen.

Lathyrus Latifolius Albus. One of the most hardy useful plants for cutting purposes in cultivation; flowers large pure white, and produced in great abundance. 40 cents each.

[General Collection of Hardy Plants.—Continued.]

- Lathyrus Rotundifolius.** Red; early and free flowering species. 25 cents; \$2.25 per dozen.
- Linum Lewisii.** A hardy Flax, with numerous blue flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Lobelia Cardinalis.** (*Native Cardinal Flower.*) This is one of the handsomest of all hardy plants; its bold, erect habit and strikingly brilliant flowers adapt it for situations where bright colors are desirable. When planted near evergreens its bright scarlet flowers contrast most beautifully with the foliage of the evergreens. It is very desirable in any location. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- Lychnis Chalcedonica.** One of the grand old hardy plants, with brilliant scarlet flowers all summer. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Lychnis Alpina.** Reddish purple, very dwarf and neat. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Lychnis Haageana.** A very showy perennial, about one foot in height; remarkable for its striking flowers, nearly two inches across, of every shade of color, from brilliant scarlet to pure white. Mixed varieties, 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Lychnis Haageana Gigantea.** A taller growing variety of the above. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- Lychnis Sieboldii.** A Japanese species, with large cream colored flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- Lychnis Viscaria Splendens.** Flowers fiery red; a neat, early flowering border plant. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Lythrum Roseum Superbum.** A vigorous growing perennial, about three feet high, with branching spikes of bright rose colored flowers. It thrives best in a damp situation. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Lythrum Virgatum.** A very showy variety, with rosy purple flowers, about two feet high. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Liatris Pycnostachya.** (*Blazing Star.*) These plants produce heads of pale purple flowers, eighteen inches long. A very desirable plant and one of the most useful for growing on dry soils. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Liatris Spicata.** Produces rigid spikes of purple flowers, about a foot high. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.
- Lupinus Grandiflorus.** A showy and useful hardy plant. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Lysimachia Nummularia.** (*Moneywort.*) A creeping plant with numerous yellow flowers in summer; splendid for carpeting the hardy border or under shrubs. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100.
- Myosotis Dissitiflora.** This is the best of the Forget-Me-Nots. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Malva Moschata Alba.** Flowers pure white, two inches across, and very fragrant. A charming border plant. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- Montbretia Crocosmœflora.** Bulbous rooted plants from the Cape of Good Hope, growing about two feet high, producing an abundance of bright green leaves, which resemble those of the Gladiolus: the flowers are three inches in diameter and are borne on branching stems, each stem bearing about three dozen flowers, closely arranged, bright orange red, with spots of a darker hue. The bulbs can be treated as Gladiolus, or can be left in the ground with protection. 25 cents each.
- Oenothera Biennis.** (*Evening Primrose.*) A handsome tall growing plant, with large bright yellow flowers, three to five feet high. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Oenothera Drummondiana.** Large yellow flowers; dwarf; desirable. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Oenothera Rosea.** Small rosy purple flowers; erect habit. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Oenothera Lamarckiana.** Large yellow flowers, in long spikes; habit of Biennis. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Oenothera Missouriensis.** Fine trailing species; large yellow, long tubed flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Oenothera Taraxacifolia.** Forms a prostrate mass of deep divided foliage and immense large white flowers, changing to deep pink. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Orobis Lathyroides.** This is a lovely border plant, growing from eighteen to twenty-four inches high; its flowers are bright blue, produced in dense racemes, and is a capital wild garden plant, flourishing in any soil. 35 cents each.
- Pœonia.** (*Peony.*) Common herbaceous varieties. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Pœonia.** Selected named herbaceous varieties. 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.
- Pœonia.** New named herbaceous varieties. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.
- Pœonia Tenuifolia.** Beautiful fern leaved Peony, with single flowers. 25 cents each.
- Pœonia Tenuifolia Flore Pleno.** A splendid variety of the preceding, with double blood red flowers. 75 cents each.
- Pœonia Moutan.** (*Tree Peonia.*) These are a magnificent class of plants, differing from the herbaceous type in making woody stems: in time forming a bush several feet in diameter, producing hundreds of gorgeous flowers, enormous in size, often measuring six to nine inches across. We offer a splendid assortment of named kinds at \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3 each.
- Papaver Orientale Grandiflorum.** (*Monarch Poppy.*) This is the largest, showiest and most striking hardy flower grown. Planted in groups they present a most splendid effect, with a profusion of large scarlet flowers in June. The flowers are often six to nine inches across. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- Papaver Bracteatum.** Resembling the variety above. Flowers somewhat smaller, of an orange scarlet color. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Papaver Alpinum Album.** Large and beautiful white flowers, spotted at the base; the plant has smooth or hairy dissected leaves, cut into acute lobes; the foliage is very handsome. A native of the higher Alps. 25 cents each.
- Papaver Umbrosum.** This is a strikingly beautiful hardy biennial, about two feet, and renews itself from seed; the color of the flower is a dazzling scarlet, with a jet black blotch on the inner base of each petal, which is sometimes margined with ashy gray. A fine plant for massing. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- Pyrethrum Uliginosum.** A pure white, daisy like flower, three inches in diameter, with bronze centre; it forms a bushy plant, about two feet high and as wide as high; it blooms during July and August, and is covered with a mass of its pretty flowers in September. No border should be without it. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- Pyrethrum Petchihatchewi.** (*Turfing Daisy.*) A Caucasian composite; chiefly remarkable for its power of resisting drouth, its foliage retaining its verdure even in dry weather, when planted on banks or slopes; the flower heads closely resemble those of the common Ox Eye Daisy. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.
- Pardanthus Sinensis.** A very pretty plant, with long lanceolate leaves, and panicles two to three feet long, of pretty crimson, tigridia like flowers. Its black seeds, in the form of blackberry, remaining all the winter on the plant, has caused it to be called the Blackberry Lily. 35 cents each; \$3 per dozen.
- Pyrethrums.** Double and single, named varieties; a most valuable class of hardy plants; flowers of good size and double, like an Aster; very useful for bouquets or cut flowers. The plants make showy specimens in the garden. We offer a choice collection of new English varieties. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.
- Penstemon—New Varieties.** We believe the following set of new Penstemons to be most valuable novelties. It has been generally conceded that Penstemons would not do well in this country, which is a great mistake. These varieties have been in bloom the entire season, planted out of doors, and to say they are perfectly magnificent would not be out of the way. We highly recommend them, and no one can afford to be without them. Not entirely hardy here, but need protection in the winter.

[General Collection of Hardy Plants.—Continued.]

Parliament. Very large spikes of violet red flowers; white throats, penciled with purple.

Erckmann-Chatrion. Perfect formed flowers, of a beautiful carmine lake color, with a pure white throat.

E. Legouve. Enormous sized, perfect formed flowers; lobes beautiful mauve, bordered white; pure white throat.

Jules Claretie. Very large, orange scarlet flowers; throat pure white; penciled with carmine.

Carthage. Very large spikes of flowers; exterior and lobes red wine color; white throat, penciled with dark purple.

Glaber. A lovely species, about one foot in height, producing in early summer long terminal racemes of large open flowers, varying in shades from light to dark blue; perfectly hardy. 40 cents each; \$4 per dozen. \$2 for the set of six varieties.

Phlox. Hybrid named varieties. (See special list)

Phlox Procumbens. One of the most distinct of the Alpine section, forming creeping tufts of small green foliage, with clusters of lilac colored flowers: exceedingly free blooming, and one of the most effective for spring bedding. Flowers in May. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Phlox Setacia. (*The Bride.*) This forms a dwarf, compact mass of evergreen foliage covered in early spring with numerous pure white flowers, with a red centre: very conspicuous. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Phlox Subulata. (*Moss Pink.*) Spreading stems and narrow moss like foliage; flowers pinkish purple with darker centre, produced in great profusion in April or May. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Phlox Subulata Alba. A white flowered variety of the above; very showy when in bloom. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

These Phloxes are especially adapted for covering the ground under shrubbery or under the larger plants in the hardy border, or for rock-work. Special prices given for large numbers.

Polemonium Cœruleum. (*Valerian or Jacob's Ladder.*) A blue flowered hardy plant, blooming in July. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Polemonium Alba. A white variety of the above. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Plumbago Larpentæ. A beautiful perennial, six inches in height; flowers of the finest indigo blue. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

The *Potentillas* are strawberry like plants, of vigorous growth and very hardy, producing most beautiful flowers of various shades.

Potentilla Atrosanguinea. This is the progenitor of the fine hybrid sorts, and is very desirable. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Potentilla Formosa. A fine cherry red flower. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Potentilla. Fine double mixed colors. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Potentilla. Double named varieties; very beautiful, hardy plants, with double flowers, that vary from yellow through every shade of crimson and scarlet. 75 cents each.

Pinks. (See *Dianthus*.)

Primrose. (Hardy English varieties.) Finest gold laced varieties. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Polyanthus. In assorted varieties. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Physalis Alkekengi. This is a singularly handsome plant, bearing in autumn and winter bright orange red, bladder like calyxes, which enclose the cherry like fruits. It grows from one to one and a half feet high. 25 cents each.

Rheum Officinale. A Chinese variety of *Rhubarb* of majestic size. Fine for tropical effect. 50 cents each.

Rheum Emodi. A Himalayan species, with reddish flowers. 75 cents each.

Rudbeckia Newmani. One of the best of our hardy border plants, producing its showy golden yellow and black flowers in the greatest profusion during the autumn. 25 cents each.

Rudbeckia Californica. Large yellow flower heads. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Saponaria Ocymoides. (*Soapwort.*) A beautiful dwarf creeping plant, completely covered in summer with rosy pink flowers. Fine for carpeting. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

Salvia Argentea. A fine silver foliage plant, producing leaves six to twelve inches, which are really effective; the flower is of little consequence and should be pinched out, as the leaves are larger and finer when the plant is not allowed to bloom. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Salvia Officinalis Variegata. A beautiful variegated variety of sage. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Sedum Sieboldii. Trailing; flowers rose purple: late in autumn. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Sedum Aizoon. Grows one foot or more in height and has erect stems, terminated by dense clusters of yellow flowers; it is perfectly hardy and is an old garden plant, suitable for the border or rock garden. A native of Siberia and Japan. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Sedum Lydium. (*Anglicum.*) A pretty little plant, with crowded greenish leaves, red-tipped. Of plants adapted for edgings or covering slopes, bordering foot paths, none excel this sedum. Very small pieces put in the soil in spring soon form a perfect mass of green scarcely exceeding an inch in height, and as level as a piece of turf. In spots where turf will not thrive this plant will do well. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Sedum Spectabile. This is the handsomest of the tall growing species; it is an erect growing plant, with stout stems from one foot to eighteen inches high, furnished with broad glaucous leaves; the rosy purple flowers are produced in dense broad corymbs. Its fine heads of rosy purple flowers expand about the first of August and last for two months or longer in perfection. It grows and flowers well in any position, even in shade, where most other plants fail. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Sedum Spurium. (*Purple Stone Crop.*) With large flat crenate leaves and rosy purple corymbs of flowers; well suited for forming edgings; blooms late in summer and through the autumn, making a bright display. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.



Delphinium.

[General Collection of Hardy Plants.—Continued.]

Spiræa Palmata. One of the handsomest of our herbaceous plants and very hardy; flowers of the most beautiful red. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiræa Palmata Alba. A new and most lovely pure white variety of the above; similar in habit, adaptabilities, etc. A really beautiful decorative plant; has been awarded two first-class certificates, \$1.00 each.

Spiræa Astilboides. A most beautiful new Japanese species growing about two feet high, producing numerous dense plumes of most lovely feathery white flowers, distinct from any of this family; hardy and easily grown in pots or borders; a choice and rare plant. Scarce. \$2.50 each.

Spiræa Aruncus. A lovely border perennial, growing three feet high, producing long feathery panicles, composed of innumerable small white flowers, forming a gigantic plume; very graceful. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiræa Filapendula Flore Pleno. Numerous corymbs of double white flowers, and pretty fern-like foliage; one of the best, most useful, and showy perennials in our collection. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiræa Filapendula. Similar to the above, with single flowers, sometimes tipped with red; it makes a fine edging plant. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiræa Japonica Atropurpurea. A new variety recently received from Japan, and now offered for the first time. It has purple instead of green foliage, forming a remarkable contrast with its pure white flowers. \$2 each.

Spiræa Venusta. Deep rosy carmine flowers, on stems three feet in height, forming large cymes six to twelve inches across. One of the best of our hardy perennials for a shady, moist situation. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

Sidalcea Candida. A pretty malvaceous plant from Colorado, having pure white flowers about an inch across. It prefers a moist, loamy soil; grows about two feet high, and can be recommended for the border. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Scabiosa Caucasica. Pale blue flowers; one of the most desirable of hardy plants, and one we can highly recommend for general culture. It should be grown by every one, if only for the sake of its flowers for cutting. It is a vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, very free blooming, and fine for massing. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Silene Alpestrus. A charming evergreen border plant, forming tufts of dark green foliage, covered with panicles of glistening white flowers; fine for massing. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Silene Schaftæ. A neat trailing autumn flowering species, with rosy purple flowers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Statice Gmelini. The leaves of this straw flower lie close to the earth, flowers violet blue, in large branched panicles, which may be cut and preserved like other straw flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Stenactis Speciosa. A vigorous growing species with erect stems, it grows about two and a half feet high, and bears in



Yucca Filamentosa.

profusion; during June and July large purplish lilac Aster like flowers, with conspicuous orange centres; fine for borders or massing. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Stellaria Graminia Aurea. The golden leaf form of the grass leaved Chick-weed; it is an excellent plant for carpeting. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Solanum. (See hardy climbers.)

Stipa Pennata. (*Feather Grass.*) This grass forms a strong, stiff tuft, about two feet high, gracefully arching, and densely covered with long twisted feathery spikes; when gathered and dried in bunches, are almost equal in beauty to the tail feathers of the Bird of Paradise. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Thalictrum Glaucium. These plants are grown principally for the foliage, which much resembles the Maiden Hair Fern. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Thalictrum Purpurescens. Similar to the above, with purplish stems and stamens. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Tritoma MacOwani. Superb spike of compact flowers, of an orange red color; superior to all other Tritomas. 75 cents each.

Tritoma Nobilis. One of the grandest of the group, with immense spikes of orange red flowers, on stems six to seven feet high, blooming from August to November. 75 cents each.

Tritoma Uvaria Grandiflora. (*Flame Flowers.*) Splendid, late blooming plants; flower stems three to five feet in height, with racemes of rich, pendant orange red and scarlet flowers, a foot or more in length; needs a slight covering in winter. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Tricyrtis Grandiflora. Flowers resemble those of an orchid; are quite fragrant and very interesting and beautiful. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Teucrium Chamædrys. A compact perennial, six to ten inches high, with shining foliage; the flowers are reddish purple and borne profusely in summer. A good plant for edging and naturalizing on stony banks. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Veronica Longifolia. (*Var. Sub-sessillia.*) This is not only the best of this family, but one of the finest hardy perennials yet introduced; flowers in dense erect spikes, a foot in length, and from four to five inches in circumference, of a deep rich blue. It grows about two feet high, is perfectly hardy and can be highly recommended. 75 cents each.

Veronica Spicata. Flowers violet blue, in long spikes; dwarf habit. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Veronica Gentianoides. White flowers and bright glossy leaves. Flowers in May. 25 cents each.

Veronica Repens. A dense, close growing creeper, covering the soil as it proceeds, with a perfect soft carpet of bright green foliage; it flowers very profusely in early spring, almost concealing the foliage. A strikingly pretty plant. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

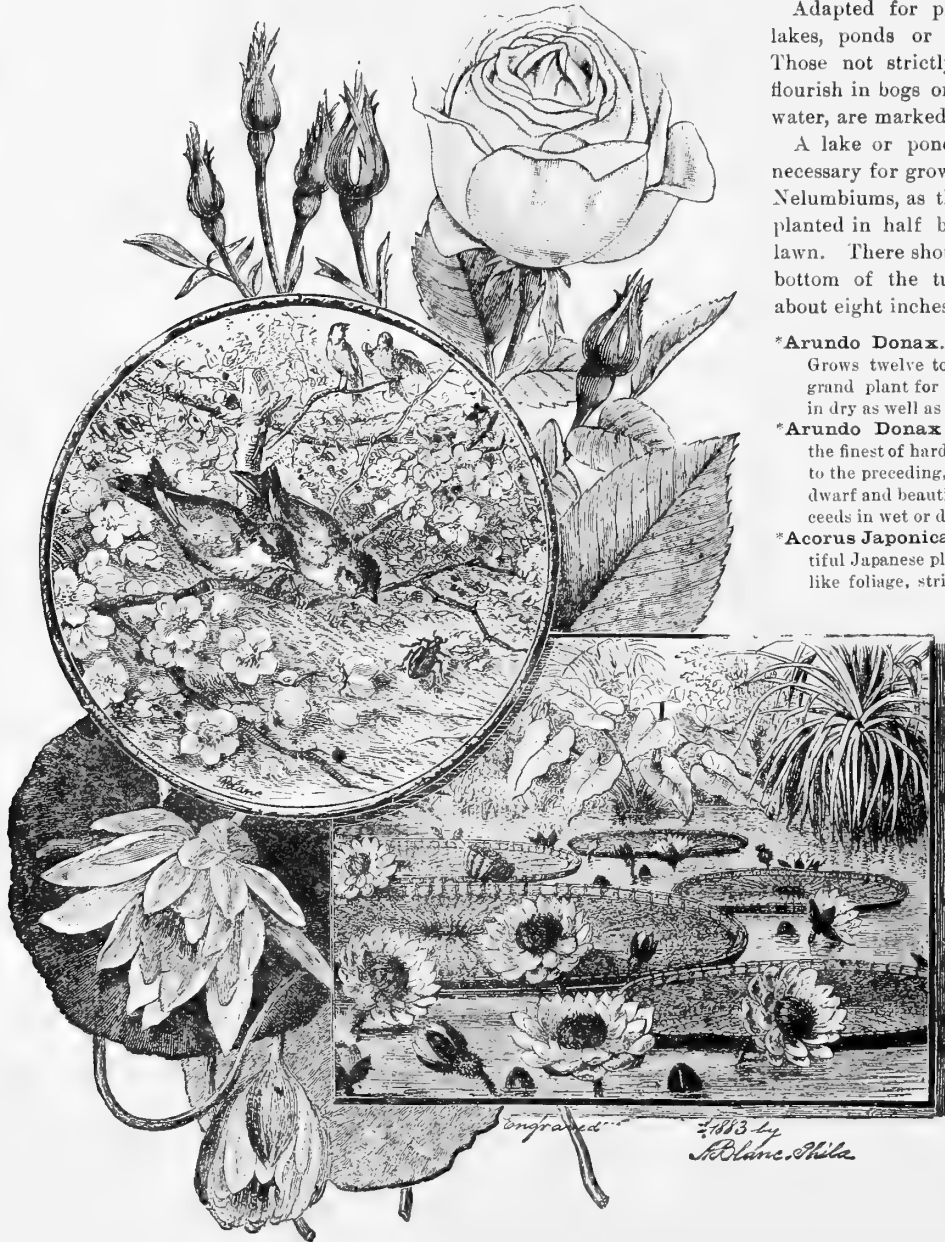
Veronica Syriaca. This is a double variety. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Viola Blue Bells. This Alpine and Pyrenean violet should be in every garden; its pale blue or mauve colored sweet scented flowers, abundantly produced, makes it very valuable in borders, lines and mixtures. So far as we know, it has never been offered in this country, although used in England and on the Continent freely as a bedding plant, and is hardy here. The flowers are nearly as large as Pansies and much more effective. It blooms all summer, during hot and dry weather, when other plants of this class are burned up. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Vinca Coerulia Minor. (*Periwinkle or Myrtle*) Blue flowering, trailing evergreen. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Vinca Aurea Variegata. (*Variegated Myrtle.*) A beautiful variegated variety of the above. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Hardy Bog and Aquatic Plants.



Adapted for planting in streams, lakes, ponds or in stagnant water. Those not strictly aquatic, that will flourish in bogs or on the margin of water, are marked thus *.

A lake or pond is not absolutely necessary for growing *Nymphaeas* and *Nelumbiums*, as they will succeed if planted in half barrels sunk in the lawn. There should be placed in the bottom of the tub, before planting, about eight inches of rich mud.

**Arundo Donax*. (*The Great Bamboo*.)

Grows twelve to eighteen feet high; a grand plant for a moist spot. Succeeds in dry as well as wet soil. 50 cents each.

**Arundo Donax Variegata*. This is the finest of hardy foliage plants, similar to the preceding, except in being more dwarf and beautifully variegated. Succeeds in wet or dry soil. 75 cents each.

**Acorus Japonica Variegata*. A beautiful Japanese plant, having long sword like foliage, striped green and yellow, height two to three feet; a really beautiful plant; wet or dry soil. 50 cents each.

Calla Palustris.

This is the Bog Arum, and flowers like a miniature *Calla*. 20 cts. each.

Caltha Palustris.

(*Marsh Marigold*.) Flowers rich golden yellow in early spring. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Caltha Leptosepala.

Grows six to twelve inches high, the flowers purple and white. A very beautiful North American species. 25 cents each.

**Gunnera Scabra*.

Immense foliage; an imposing subject for the margin of streams. \$1.50 each.

**Iris Kämpferi*. (*Japan Iris*.) Form grand subjects on the margin of water. Mixed sorts, 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

**Myosotis Palustris Semperflorens*. Flowers light blue, and in bloom the whole summer. 25 cents each.

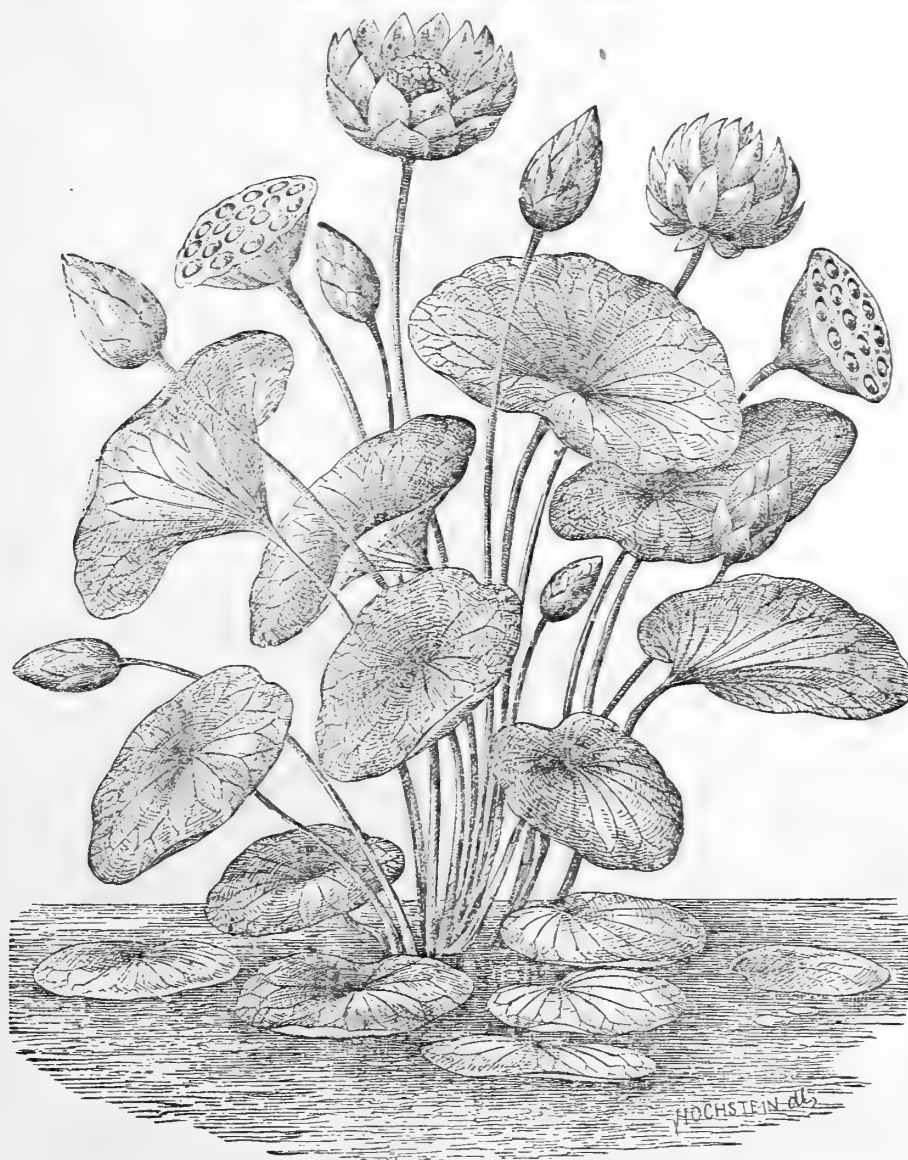
Nymphaea Flava. Leaves variegated with brown; flowers bright golden yellow and delightfully scented. 50 cents and \$1 each.

Nymphaea Odorata. The praises of our fragrant native water lily can never be too highly sung. Its lovely white flow-

ers are worthy of a place beside the most costly exotics. Should be planted in rich mud, and the best way to plant it, is by tying a small stone to it and simply throw it in the water. 40 cents each for very strong plants, \$4 per dozen; medium sized plants, 25 cents each; \$2 50 per dozen.

Pontederia Cordata. A charming free flowering plant, growing from two to five feet high, producing spikes of closely set blue flowers; blooming all summer in shallow water. 25 cents each.

[Hardy Bog and Aquatic Plants.—Continued.]



Nelumbium Speciosum. (Egyptian Lotus.)

Nelumbium Speciosum. (*Egyptian Lotus.*) This was cultivated in Egypt in most ancient times, where its seed was known as the "Sacred Bean." It is the sacred lotus of India and China, and is also cultivated in Japan. This wonderful plant, though coming from such tropical and semi-tropical regions, has proved to be entirely hardy in this country. No aquatic plants have a more tropical aspect than Nelumbiums. It will flower the first season it is planted, and is constantly in bloom from July until late in October. It produces some leaves thirty inches across, on foot stalks five and six feet in height, and flower stalks of a total length of five to seven feet. On their first appearance the flowers look like gigantic Tea Rose buds, of a bright rose color, next in form like a tulip, the base of the petals being creamy white, most beautifully and delicately shaded off toward the end of the petals into bright pink, and when fully expanded they measure from ten

to thirteen inches. The plant is of a rambling nature, and when placed in the water spreads rapidly. It should not be planted until the weather becomes quite warm. Strong tubers, \$4, and second size, \$2 50 each.

***Sarracenia Purpurea.** (*Native Pitcher Plant.*) This pretty, curious little plant flourishes in the margin of shallow water. It is a prostrate species, having broad winged pitchers veined and striped with crimson. 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

***Spiræa Aruncus.** A beautiful plant, producing long feathery panicles of innumerable small white flowers, forming a gigantic plume; very graceful. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

***Spiræa Palmata.** The crimson Japanese meadow plant. Very handsome. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Typha Latifolia. (*Cat Tail.*) The well known aquatic, common to all marshy places; increases rapidly. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

The Best and Most Easily Grown Lilies.



- Elegans** (*Thumbergianum*) **Atrosanguineum**. Rich blood crimson, spotted with black. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.
- Elegans Citrinum**. Dwarf, with beautiful yellow flowers. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- Elegans Grandiflorum**. One of the finest of this species. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Excelsum**. A beautiful lily, of a delicate light buff color. 60 cents each.
- Harrisii**. (*Bermuda Easter Lily*.) This lily is remarkable for its free flowering qualities, as well as for its great beauty. Not hardy, unless well protected. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- Japonicum Longiflorum**. White, trumpet shaped, five inches long. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Martagon**. (*Turk's Cap Lily*.) Various colors, mixed. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per dozen.
- Pomponium Verum**. A new variety, totally distinct from the lily usually so'd under this name. Fiery scarlet flowers, not unlike the old scarlet Martagon, but far more graceful. A most beautiful lily. 75 cents each; \$8 per dozen.
- Pulchellum**. A distinct and very fine lily, of easy culture. 40 cents each.

The Lily has long been celebrated for its rare and chaste beauty. No plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possess so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety and of delightful fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants, and no herbaceous border, however select, should be without a few of its best sorts. With a well selected collection *Liliums* may be had in bloom from June to October. They should be planted in the fall, from October 1st, as long as the soil can be worked; and in spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, until the 15th of May; the earlier the better. If Lilies are to be sent by mail, add 50 cents per dozen for postage.

- Auratum**. The magnificent Japan Lily. We have secured a few extra large specimen bulbs. 75 cents each; \$8 per dozen.
- Auratum**. Extra quality, 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen; \$20 per 100.
- Auratum**. Regular size, 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$15 per 100.
- Brownii**. A magnificent variety, with fine, large foliage; flowers very large, fine white inside, purple outside; the stamens a rich chocolate, and form a distinct feature in this species. \$1.50 each.
- Canadense**. Our bell shaped native Lily. We can furnish two varieties, a red and a yellow. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per dozen.
- Candidum**. Pure white. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per dozen. Can furnish in August and September at \$6 per 100.
- Chalcedonicum**. (*Turk's Cap*.) Intensely bright scarlet flowers. 60 cents each.
- Dalmaticum**. (*Turk's Cap*.) Dark purple, nearly black, flowers. A remarkable lily. \$1 each.
- Speciosum Album**. Pure white and very fragrant. 40 cents each; \$4 per dozen.
- Speciosum Album Præcox**. Color pure white, with a slight rose tint on end of petals. Very lovely. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.
- Speciosum Melpomene**. A magnificent variety; deep crimson, with blood colored spots. 75 cents each.
- Speciosum Roseum or Rubrum**. White and rose. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$15 per 100.
- Superbum**. The finest native lily, often bearing at one time from twenty-five to fifty of its beautiful yellowish red flowers. 15 cents each; \$1.25 per dozen.
- Tenuifolium**. We cannot speak too highly in praise of this most graceful, brilliant, scarlet lily. It should be planted largely in every collection. 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.
- Tigrinum**. The well known single Tiger Lily. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.
- Tigrinum Flore Pleno**. The double Tiger Lily. A splendid sort. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- Tigrinum Splendens**. A splendid sort, of vigorous growth, giving a quantity of large, shining, pointed, scarlet blooms. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

NOTE.—The best of our Lilies are not grown in sufficient numbers in this country to supply the demand, and we are compelled to import them largely from Japan. This accounts for the delay purchasers at times experience when ordering them. An order for them sent to Japan in June last, for the bulbs to be delivered to us October first, was not filled, or the bulbs did not reach us, until November twentieth.

Rhododendrons and Similar Flowering Shrubs.

The Rhododendron is one of the most valuable of our hardy decorative plants. The leaves are broad, green and glossy, and when planted in groups, or belts, or alone, have a cheerful appearance in the midst of winter. In June the masses of rich and glossy green are surmounted by scarlet, purple and white clusters, each cluster large enough for a bouquet. The finest varieties are the Hybrids of Catawbiense, from which our stock is especially selected with reference to hardiness.

A year ago we imported ten thousand of them, selecting those that we considered best and hardiest, and planted them in our nursery in ordinary clayey soil, fully exposed to the sun, where they grew finely, and produced fine bloom buds in profusion. They have witnessed the winter without the slightest protection, and are now perfect in bud and foliage, so that we can confidently offer them, feeling that they will give satisfaction wherever planted. We are now prepared to give special prices to all who may wish to make large plantations of these splendid flowering shrubs.

PRICES OF RHODODENDRONS.

Named Varieties, with Bloom Buds. Purchaser's selection, in good bushy plants. \$1.50 each, \$15 per dozen; \$2 each, \$20 per dozen; \$2.50 each, \$25 per dozen, according to size.

Named Varieties, without Bloom Buds. The best varieties, but our selection. \$1 each; \$10 per dozen; and \$1.25 each, \$12 per dozen, according to size.

Catawbiense and Catawbiense Seedlings. These we offer in nice bushy plants. Well set with bloom buds, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen. Without bloom buds, 75 cents each, \$8 per dozen.

Album Elegans. A very good white; fine shape.

Album Grandiflorum. A fine white.

Album Magnum. A good white.

Album Triumphans. A very fine white; large flower.

Alexander Dancer. Scarlet.

Atrosanguineum. Intense blood red.

Blandyanum. Beautiful rosy crimson; fine form, excellent foliage and very abundant bloomer.

B. A. Elliott. Brilliant scarlet crimson, fine flower and large truss. This new variety, which Mr. Watterer has named for us, he says is one of the hardiest he has ever grown. \$2 each.

Charles Bagley. Bright red.

Candidum. Good blush.

Caractacus. Purplish crimson; fine flower.

Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet, fine habit and foliage.

Chancellor. Light purple, very spotted; large, bold truss of blooms.

Cyaneum. Purple; blooming in large trusses.

Delicatissimum. Clear white, delicately tinted with pink.

Erectum. Good rose; fine grower.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac; large truss of blooms, most abundant bloomer, fine foliage.

Giganteum. Bright rose, large truss.

Gloriosum. White; large, bold flowers.

Gretry. Fine crimson, beautifully marked.

H. W. Sargent. Crimson, with enormous trusses.

James Mason. Light centre, bright scarlet edging; fine truss.

John Walter. Rich crimson; fine form and very fine habit.

Lady Armstrong. Pale rose, very much spotted; beautiful.

Luciferum. Good, clear white.

Michael Watterer. Bright scarlet crimson; extra fine form and habit.

Minnie. Bluish white, with a very large blotch of orange spots; very fine.

Mrs. John Clutton. Fine, clear white; good form.

Nivaticum. Clear white, with yellow spots.

Oculatum. Clear white, with fine cluster of orange spots.

Oculatum Nigrum. Pale lilac, with a large dark eye.

Papilionaceum. Nearly white, with cluster of orange spots.

Purpureum Elegans. Fine purple.

Purpureum Grandiflorum. Fine purple.

Pelopidas. Very fine crimson, large truss.

Perspicuum. Good white, fine shaped bloom.

Pictum. Clear white, with a fine cluster of orange spots.

Queen. Fine white.

Roseum Elegans. Good rose.

Roseum Grandiflorum. Fine rose.

Sherwoodianum. Light rose, with dark spots.

Sir Henry Mildmay. Very bright rosy crimson.

Victoria. Claret crimson.

William Downing. Dark puce.

Ghent Azaleas.

This lovely class of plants is entirely hardy, and will thrive in any good garden. Our collection contains the finest varieties grown, and cannot be surpassed for the varied richness of their colors. Their finest effect is obtained by planting in groups. \$1.25 each; \$12 per dozen.

Andromeda Floribunda.

Low rounded bush; abundant white cluster spikes or one-sided racemes of flowers in spring; choice and very beautiful. \$1.25 each.

Azalea Mollis.

This splendid species from Japan bring an abundance of very large and beautiful flowers very early in the spring. Although considered hardy here, we recommend that they be protected in the winter. \$1.50 each; \$15 per dozen.

Kalmia Latifolia.

Of this well known native evergreen shrub we offer a fine lot of nursery grown plants. The flowers are very abundant, white or pinkish, and of great delicacy and beauty. 50 cents each; \$6 per dozen.

Iris—The Superb “Orchid” Fleur de Lis.

“Every one admires the common Iris, but it is not every one who is aware of the beauty and the delight that may be found in the many members of the family now in cultivation. Taking them all through, no other class of hardy flowers possesses that union of grace of outline with delicacy of coloring, which is the charm of the Irises. By some they have been compared to Orchids, and those who delight in beautiful combinations of color, and to whom the pleasures of greenhouses and hothouses are denied, will find a good substitute in the cultivation of a selection of these beautiful plants. They have all the beauty of the finest tropical flowers without their cost, and will repay the trouble of first arranging and planting them, so that their beauty may be seen to the best advantage.”

“Plutarch says the word Iris is from the Egyptian and means ‘The Eye of Heaven.’ The Greeks named this plant from the rainbow, which they called ‘Iris,’ in allusion to the mingling of brilliant colors in its blossom. Iris was also the goddess of the rainbow and the fair messenger of Juno; the latter being the goddess of the sky and clouds and of the powers and phenomena of the air. Iris was sent to earth, bearing messages of peace to the children of men; she filled the clouds with water from the lakes and sea, and poured in gentle showers again upon the fertile ground, and she it was who bordered every retreating storm cloud with the gorgeous fringe of the rainbow, a symbol of peace and plenty.”

“The historical importance of the Iris,” says Mr. Thomas Mehan, “is due to the fact that it became the national flower of France. As such it has acquired a world wide reputation under the name of Fleur de Lis, which is nothing but a corruption of Fleur de Louis. The Iris was adopted as the national emblem by King Louis VII.”

Its praises have been sung by the poets in all ages, and we cannot resist the impulse to quote a few of Longfellow’s lines:

“Thou art the Iris fair among the fairest,
Who, armed with golden rod
And winged with the celestial azure,
Bearest the message of some god.”

IRIS KÆMPFERI.

A new group of Japan Iris, totally distinct in flower from all others of this genus. They form strong tufts of lovely bright green foliage, from three to four feet in height, surmounted by large clematis like flowers, both single and double; some of immense size, from six to ten inches across; of almost every shade of color, red, white, blue, rose, crimson and purple; striped, splashed and veined in the most exquisite manner.

NEW VARIETIES FROM EUROPE.

- Alexander von Humboldt.** White, with a yellow ribbon in the middle of each division. 50 cents each.
- Benjamin Davies.** Handsome and large flower; pale rose with violet reflex, a yellow band in the middle of each division, light blue centre. \$1 each.
- Dos Santos Viana.** A charming flower, of a fine, dark, velvety purple, centre creamy white, mixed with sky blue. \$1 each.
- Edward Mucklow.** Lilac blue, lined with fine dark blue, a yellow band upon each division. 75 cents each.
- Gabrielle de Nocker.** Amaranth, lined with white and purple, a narrow canary yellow band on each division. 40 cents each.
- Grand Mogul.** Very large and very fine flower; dark lilac rose, lined with yellow in the middle of each division, indigo blue centre. A splendid variety. \$1 each.
- Gloriosa.** Double, large, purplish blue, very fine and extra large. 50 cents each.
- James Eckersley.** Fine lilac rose, sky blue centre, a dark yellow line in the middle of each division. 75 cents each.
- Jean Andries.** White, passing into grayish blue, lined with dark blue. 75 cents each.
- Jersey Belle.** Pure, double, white flowers of immense size; best double white. Very useful for cutting. 50 cents each.
- Paul de Nocker.** Very large flower; indigo blue, passing into lilac, a lively yellow line in the middle of each division, sky blue centre. \$1.50 each.
- Pendula Flore Pleno.** A novelty, with drooping flowers, very double, of a fine tender lilac. 75 cents each.
- T. B. Masson.** Fine flower, grayish, washed with sky blue, striped with dark blue. 40 cents each.

Valentine de Nocker. Rosy white, with amaranth reflex. \$1 each.

Named Varieties. In the following sorts: Mineola, Arthur Silberrard, Delicata and Sea Gull. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Mixed Varieties. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$15 per 100.

Mixed White Varieties. 20 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

IRIS GERMANICA.

This group includes all the broad leaved Iris; every shade of colors may be found among them, and as they will thrive in almost any soil or situation without any care whatever, they must be considered necessary in every garden. Neither care or expense has been spared to choose this selection from the finest in Europe.

- Antiope.** Fine metallic blue, lower divisions light purple, netted with pale straw yellow. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- Arlequin.** Sky blue, striped with purple, lower divisions deep violet, reticulated white. 35 cents each.
- Belissarie.** Pure white, lower divisions deep violet purple, reticulated with white. 35 cents each.
- Celeste.** Fine satiny blue. 25 cents each.
- Cerliere.** Straw yellow, lower divisions purplish amaranth, shaded with black and netted with creamy white. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.
- Cleopatra.** Chamois yellow, lower divisions deep velvety crimson, almost black, and reticulated with white. 35 cents each.
- Fenelon.** Copper red, marbled with bronze on the tips, lower divisions purple, netted with golden yellow. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- Florentine.** Pure white, lower divisions milky white, yellow in the middle. 25 cents each.
- Juliette.** Satiny white, shaded with lilac, lower divisions indigo blue with white margin. 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.
- Julius Cæsar.** Bright yellow, lower divisions blackish purple. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- Orphee.** Pure yellow, lower divisions striped brownish red on a white ground. 25 cents each.
- Sappho.** Azure blue, lower divisions deep velvety purple, netted with yellow. 35 cents each.

[Iris—The Superb "Orchid" Fleur de Lis.—Continued.]

Sultan. Nankeen yellow, lower divisions crimson, broadly veined with white. 30 cents each.

The set of thirteen varieties, \$3.

Twenty varieties, unnamed sorts, 15 cents each; \$1 50 per dozen.

IRIS SIBERICA.

This is a very distinct group of Iris, distinguishable at a glance by their long grass like foliage, two or three feet in length, forming dense erect tufts and numerous slender hollow stems, bearing an abundance of flowers of various shades. They are all quite hardy and very free growing in any ordinary soil. Invaluable for cut flowers.

Siberica. (*Type.*) Light blue, beautifully netted with dark lines. 25 cents each.

Siberica Maxima. Claret, lower divisions light blue, veined white. The largest and most effective of this group. 50 cents each.

Siberica Orientalis. A lovely plant; the flowers are larger than any of the forms of Siberica, and of a rich velvety blue. It is one of the most beautiful of this group and produces an abundance of flowers. 35 cents each.

Siberica Acuta. Foliage very erect and pointed, flowers deep blue. A very dwarf variety. 25 cents each.

ENGLISH IRIS.

A lovely group, rivaling some of the grandest of the Orchids; the flowers are very large, ranging through every shade of white, lilac, lavender, rose, blue and purple; some are self colored, while others are marbled and striped in the most fantastic manner. They require light soil. We offer a fine collection of unnamed varieties at 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

English Iris "Mont Blanc." This is a pure white variety, as lovely as the finest Orchid. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.

IRIS HISPANICA.

A group of bulb Iris, different from the preceding by their smaller flowers, earlier in bloom, dwarfer in habit and the colors

All of the Irises in the foregoing lists are perfectly hardy.

ranging through blue, yellow and bronze; the flowers are invariably splashed and marbled, and in some a most grotesque combination of color. All are fine for cut flowers. We offer a fine unnamed collection at 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

MISCELLANEOUS IRIS.

Cuprea. Curious copper colored flowers, on stems two feet high. Requires a damp situation. 50 cents each.

Fœtidissima Variegata. A British species. Its flowers are lead colored or blueish, rarely yellow; an effective foliage plant; leaves beautifully striped with white. It also makes a fine house plant. 35 cents each.

Iberica. Monstrous flowers on stems four inches high, glistening satiny white, veined with dark purple; lower divisions rich purple, beautifully veined and spotted, with a conspicuous black blotch on each petal. Flowers early in the spring. 30 cents each.

Iris Cengeaulti. A dwarf, early and free flowering species, with purplish blue flowers. Very remarkable on account of its flowering two or three times during the season. 75 cents each.

Ochrolenca. A noble species, growing from three to four feet in height, with large white and yellow flowers. 75 cents each.

Pavonia Major. (*The Peacock Iris.*) A marvel of beauty; slender stems, one foot in height, supporting erect white flowers, with an intense blue spot on each petal. \$1 each.

Robinsoniana. A grand species, introduced from Lord Howe's Island. It attains a height of six to seven feet, having large, pure white flowers, with a beautiful butterfly like blotch on the lower divisions. 75 cents each.

Susianna. A tuberous rooted species, producing enormous blush flowers, tinted with brown and closely netted with dark lines. One of the most remarkable of this genus. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Tuberosa. (*Snake's Head Iris.*) A very curious plant, having rich velvety black and green flowers early in spring. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.



Clematis.—For Climbing or Bedding Purposes.

We will furnish the very best varieties of large flowered Clematis—our selection of varieties—for \$5, \$6 and \$7.50 per dozen, according to the varieties and size of plants. The prices given below, are for strong two year old grafted plants.

NEW VARIETIES.

Beauty of Worcester. We saw this splendid Clematis growing in the grounds of the originator in England, and were so much impressed with its great value, that we made arrangements for securing a large stock. It possesses the singular merit of producing both single and double flowers on the same plant. It is a large and handsome six to eight petalled flower of a lovely bluish violet shade, with prominent pure white stamens which greatly add to its beauty. It is of very vigorous growth and a remarkably free and continuous bloomer, producing flowers at almost every joint, measuring as much as five inches in diameter. \$2 each.

Jackmani Alba. All who know the merits of the popular *Clematis Jackmani*, will hail this variety with delight, as it has the same free flowering qualities and the hardness of constitution, but instead of being purple, is a lovely white. \$1.50 each.

Duchess of Teck. This, although not a strictly new variety, is so beautiful we wish to call special attention to it. Pure white, mauve bar down the centre of each petal. \$1 each.

JACKMANI SECTION.

Alexandra. Pale, reddish violet; free blooming. 75 cents each.
Flammula. Small white flowers; very sweet. 25 to 50 cents each.

Gipsy Queen. Rich, bright, dark velvety purple; a very attractive variety. 75 cents each.

Jackmani. Deep violet purple; flowers produced in masses; one of the best, especially for bedding. 50, 75 cents, \$1 and \$1.50 each, according to size.

La Mauve. Light mauve, shaded with violet. 50 cents each.

Magnifica. Reddish purple, with red bars and very large flowers. 75 cents each.

Prince of Wales. Deep puce purple; free blooming. 50 cents each.

Rubella. Velvety claret purple; distinct, and very free blooming. 50 cents each.

Rubro Violacea. Maroon, shaded violet. 50 cents each.

Star of India. Reddish violet purple, with red bars; distinct and effective. 75 cents each.

Victoria. A distinct and free blooming variety; flowers large, composed of five or six petals, well formed; deep reddish mauve. 75 cents each.

LANUGINOSA SECTION.

Alba Magna. Pure white: six to eight petals, with purplish brown anthers; one of the finest varieties in this section. 75 cents each.

Anderson Henryi. Creamy white, large flowers. 50 cents each.
Blue Gem. Pale cerulean blue, changing to a deep satiny mauve. 75 cents each.

Excelsior. Large, finely shaped and occasionally double; color rich, deep mauve. 50 cents each.

Fairy Queen. A very attractive variety; flowers very large, sometimes measuring nine inches across; pale flesh, with a pink bar in the centre of each sepal, shaded purple at base. 75 cents each.

Gem. Rich lavender blue; very striking. 50 cents each.

Lawsoniana. Rosy purple, with darker veins; distinct and very large. 75 cents each.

Madame Van Houtte. White; extra fine; one of the best of the whites. 50 cents each.

Otto Froebel. Grayish white; very large flowers. 75 cents each.

Princess Beatrice. A magnificent variety, with broad overlapping petals of great substance; flowers six to eight inches across and nicely frilled; color, silvery lilac, with pale stamens; close, well formed and quite distinct. \$1.50 each.

Princess of Wales. Deep bluish mauve, with a satiny surface; an exceedingly fine Clematis. \$1 each.

Samuel Maulson. Mauve, red tint on the bars. 75 cents each.

Symeana. Pale mauve. 50 to 75 cents each.

FLORIDA SECTION.

Countess of Lovelace. A fine, distinct, double variety; bright bluish lilac, the centre being ornamented with white filaments and yellow anthers; a great improvement on *C. John Gould Veitch* in habit, color and form. 75 cents each.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Fine double white; of vigorous habit and free bloomer; very fragrant; 75 cents each.

Fortunei. Double white, sweet scented and very free flowering. 75 cents each.

Lucy Lemoine. Fine, double white. \$1 each.

Mrs. G. M. Innes. Pale lavender blue. 75 cents each.

MONTANA SECTION.

Montana. White, anemone like; very hardy. 75 cents each.

PATENS SECTION.

Fair Rosamond. Bluish white, with a wine red bar up the centre of each petal. 75 cents each.

Lady Londesboro. Satiny gray, with pale bars. 75 cents each.

Lord Londesboro. Deep mauve, large flowers; an attractive variety. 50 cents each.

Miss Bateman. White, with chocolate anthers; petals of great substance. 50 cents each.

Mrs. Quilter. Fine white. 50 cents each.

Standishii. Light lavender blue; good form; very free. 50 cents each.

The Queen. Delicate lavender or mauve lilac tint; the flowers consist of eight sepals, of good shape, measuring about six inches across. 75 cents each.

Venus Victoria. Delicate lavender, finely formed; double. \$1 each.

VITICELLA SECTION.

Crispa. Flowers single, one and a half inches in length; bell shaped; the flower is blue with a pure white star, the edges of the petals twisted; very fragrant. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.

Earl of Beaconsfield. Very rich violet; a splendid variety. 75 cents each.

Lady Bovill. Grayish blue, cupped and large flowers. 50 cents each.

Madame Grange. Crimson violet, tinted with red in the centre; most distinct and beautiful. 75 cents each.

Madame Thebaut. Fine lilac, with a distinct bar of rose in centre of each petal. 75 cents each.

Mrs. James Bateman. Pale lavender, with darker veins. 75 cents each.

Othello. Dark velvety purple; flowers medium size; a finely shaped variety, having six petals. 75 cents each.

Thomas Moore. Rich puce violet, with white stamens. 75 cents each.

VARIOUS SPECIES.

Coccinea. A distinct variety, with small, bright orange scarlet flowers. 50 cents each; 3 for \$1.

Viticelli. (*Blue Bells*.) A strong hardy grower, with pretty green leaves, and a profusion of dark blue and purple flowers; suitable for trellis. 25 cents each.

Virginiana—Virginia Clematis. A hardy, rapid growing vine that will cover unsightly objects nearly as effectually as if buried in the earth; mist-like, pure white, fragrant flowers; very dense dark green foliage, and highly curious and ornamental seed vessels. 25 and 50 cents each.

Vitalba. (*Traveler's Joy*.) Greenish white flowers in summer, like Virginiana. 35 cents each.

Hardy Phloxes.

There has been no greater improvement in a species of plants than in the *Perennial Phloxes*. A few years ago they were tall, spare looking plants, with very thin flowers, easily disturbed and broken. In contrast—what of the varieties to-day? They are dwarf, stout growing plants, bearing very large pyramidal trusses of thick textured flowers. As to the coloring, we have pure white with various rose and red centres, red and deep salmon with darker centres, red various deeply marked striped flowers. They are perfectly hardy in all localities, they are certain to flower, and they are grateful if cared for, and delight in sunshine and rich soil. Price, except where noted, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

Adolph Weick. Deep violet red. Very good.
August Riviere. This is the finest of all the tall growing sorts, producing large trusses of bright flowers, fiery red, shaded violet. Very fine for massing among shrubbery.
Bouquet. Flowers perfect, rosy purple, centre pale rose, cherry eye; semi-dwarf.
Clouded Gem. Rose and white, curiously blended; early flowering.
Coquette. Fine flowers, pure white, with distinct, soft, rosy crimson eye; fine.
Cross of Honor. Beautifully striped, lilac and white, forming a cross on each flower. It produces large heads and is very effective.
Edgar Quinet. Beautifully formed flowers, borne in large panicles; rosy amaranth; centre white, shaded rose.
Esais Tegner. Beautiful lively rose, with neat purple eye.
Heroine. Very large panicles of flowers of a most distinct new color in Phloxes, being a violet pansy color.
Jules Dupre. Very pure white flowers, large and of beautiful form.
La Candeur. Extra fine; pure white.
Marechal Vaillant. Deep crimson, dark and fine.
Marie Marimont. White, with crimson eye.
M. Bezanson. Perfect formed flowers, fiery crimson, with velvety purple eye.
Princess Louise. White, with a very delicate pink eye.
Saison Lierval. Grand formed flowers of the purest white, with deep crimson eye.
Telephone. Clear violet, with paler centre.

Tissandier. Compact trusses of large perfect formed flowers, very dark red velvet purple.
White Perfection. This variety was sent to us by Rev. C. Wolley Dod, of Malpas, England, and is decidedly the finest Phlox we have ever seen. The flowers, produced in immense heads, are of the greatest size and substance, and a lovely pearly white in color. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
White Queen. White; especially pure and good.
Wm. Tait. Pure white eye, with rosy pink flowers; grand spikes.

VARIETIES OF VERY DWARF HABIT.

20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Comtesse de Castries. White; scarlet eye.
Darwin. Light purple self, large and distinct.
Defiance. Fine bright rose lake.
Dr. La Croix. Rosy purple self; very fine.
Lilliput. Very dwarf, with large heads of flowers, soft rose with white eye. A very pretty and peculiar sort.
Louis Schwartz. Pure white, of good form.
Lucy Lemoine. Very fine, white, large truss.
Mlle. Cuppenheim. Very dwarf, with immense heads of pure white flowers.
Mdme. Devart. Delicate pink, carmine eye; effective.
M. Saison. Bright magenta, extra large truss; good.
Rosinante. Salmon red, crimson eye.
Souvenir de Van Houtte. Soft pink, magenta eye.

We also have many other varieties of both the tall and dwarf sorts, fine in color and markings, not necessary to enumerate.

Hardy Native Orchids.

No class of greenhouse plants has attracted so much attention the last two or three years as the tropical Orchids. While but little notice has been taken of the hardy sorts in this country, some of them are not surpassed in beauty of color and form by those of the tropics. For their successful cultivation a shady, moist place is necessary, with light porous soil, leaf mould and stones or sandy gravel.

Cypripedium Spectabile. Of all the known terrestrial Orchids there is none to equal this glorious plant. The flowers are produced on leafy stems from one and a half to two and a half feet in height; the labellum is much inflated, and is of a delicate rose color, while the sepals and petals are white; blooms during June and July. 30 cents each; 50 cents each for extra strong plants.
Cypripedium Acaule. (*Stemless Lady Slipper*.) A handsome Orchid, producing flowers two inches in length, of a beautiful rose color, varying in shade to almost white; the flower stems, six to eight inches in height, issue from a pair of large ovate hairy leaves. 35 cents each.
Cypripedium Arietinum. (*Ram's Head Lady Slipper*.) A rare species, seldom seen in cultivation; the petals and sepals are brown, while the lip is veined with white and red. 30 cents each.

Cypripedium Pubescens. This plant is one of the easiest to cultivate, and can be grown in any ordinary shady border; flowers yellow. 25 cents each.
Goodyeara Repens. (*Rattlesnake Plantain*.) A small growing species, with dark evergreen foliage and golden veins, and spikes of small white flowers. Forms a beautiful clump. 25 cents each.
Habenaria Psychodes. (*Purple Fringed Orchis*.) Flowers purple, in spikes of four to ten inches long; very handsome and fragrant; one of the most showy of this group; flowers in July. A native of the mountains of Pennsylvania. 35 cents each; \$3 per dozen.
Orchis Spectabilis. A bold, showy species, one foot in height, bearing spikes of bright pinkish purple flowers. One of the most showy of American sorts. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Hardy Native Ferns.

We offer a variety of the best hardy Ferns. They are fine for naturalizing in shady places, or for planting under trees where grass will not grow. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Hardy Climbing Plants.

- Adlumia Cirrhosa.** (*Mountain Fringe.*) A very beautiful climber, with delicate, lovely foliage. May be allowed to grow over trees or shrubbery, or creep on the ground as a carpet. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- Akebia Quinata.** A singular Japanese climbing plant, with fine foliage and purple flowers. 35 cents each; \$3 per dozen.
- Ampelopsis Quinquefolia.** (*Virginia Creeper.*) A very rapid grower, with large dark green foliage, which changes in the fall to scarlet. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- Ampelopsis Veitchi.** (*Boston Ivy.*) An entirely hardy Ampelopsis, of Japanese origin. It grows as rapidly as the old Virginia Creeper, and attains a height of fifty feet. It clings firmly to any wall, tree, etc. The leaves are small on young plants, which at first are of an olive green brown color, changing to bright scarlet in the autumn. As the plant acquires age the leaves increase in size. This variety becomes more popular every season, and is without a rival. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen. Extra large, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.
- Ampelopsis Bicuspidata.** This variety greatly resembles Veitchi, but has a thicker and more Ivy like leaf. It is even more beautiful than Veitchi. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen.
- Aristolochia Sypho.** (*Dutchman's Pipe.*) A remarkably beautiful native climber, of rapid growth, with very large heart shaped leaves, from eight to twelve inches across, and curious pipe shaped flowers of a yellowish brown color. 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen. Extra large plants, 75 cents, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each.
- Bignonia Grandiflora.** (*Trumpet Vine.*) A very hardy climber of rapid growth, producing in August large orange red flowers in clusters. 25 cents each; large plants, 50 cents each.
- Celastrus Scandens.** (*Bitter Sweet.*) A fine native climber, with good foliage, turning a bright yellow color in early fall; clusters of orange capsuled fruit; very strong grower. Well suited to cover rocks and trunks of trees. 35 cents each.
- Clematis.** (See page 110)
- Ivy.** Hardy English; hardy in this locality on a north wall. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- Lonicera, Chinese Evergreen Honeysuckle.** (*Woodbine.*) Red, yellow and white variegated flowers; very fragrant. 25 cents each; extra strong plants, 50 cents each.
- Lonicera Halliana.** A white monthly Honeysuckle, from China; flowers pure white, turning to yellow, with the fragrance of the Cape Jasmine; hardy, vigorous grower, and flowers freely; evergreen. 25 cents each; extra strong plants, 50 cents each.
- Lonicera, Scarlet Trumpet or Coral.** Deep red, trumpet shaped flowers. 25 cents each; extra strong plants, 50 cents each.
- Lonicera, Variegated.** (*Aurea Reticulata.*) Foliage beautifully mottled yellow and green; succeeds in any situation. A fine edging to flower beds. 25 cents each; extra strong plants, 50 cents each.
- Passiflora, Constance Elliott.** This will become a very popular climbing plant. Like Cœrulea it will live from year to year in the open ground when well protected in the winter by mulching. The flowers are pure white, excepting a very slight coloring at the base of the corolla. To the list of cut flowers and climbing vines it is a decided acquisition. 30 cents each.
- Passiflora Cœrulea.** Blue; hardy with protection. 25 cents each.
- Passiflora Incarnata.** Perfectly hardy; blue flowers; free flowering. 25 cents each.
- Periploca Græca.** (*Silk Vine.*) Very strong growing, reaching up to a great height; foliage long, narrow and shining; flowers purplish brown, auxiliary clusters; a very interesting climber. 35 cents each.
- Wisteria Sinensis.** A magnificent climber, with a rich foliage and long racemes of very fragrant lilac flowers, which cover the whole plant in May and June; grows rapidly when well established. Extra large plants, \$1; second size, 50 cents; third size, 25 cents each.
- Wisteria Sinensis Alba.** A very rare pure white flowering variety of exceeding beauty. 75 cents each.

Carnation Pinks.

Carnations are important to those who desire to have cut flowers in August, September and October, as they will bloom freely during these months, if planted out in April or early in May. To have a beautiful bed of Carnations, the soil should be quite rich; if not already so, it can be enriched with thoroughly rotted manure; the plants should be set about ten inches apart each way, and all flower shoots which appear before the first of July, should be pinched out. They should be well watered during hot, dry weather, and if they are mulched with rotten manure, leaf mould or grass to a depth of one and a half or two inches, it will improve their growth very materially.

CARNATIONS—NEWER SORTS.

- B. A. Elliott.** This variety has been a wonder to every florist that has seen it growing here. Its flowers of enormous size, its beautiful and brilliant color, taken together with the fact that, unlike most large flowered Carnations, it is an exceedingly free and most continuous bloomer of perfectly healthy, branching habit. Color brilliant vermilion scarlet, resembling Camelia flowers, all of which borne on long stems. A grand variety. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Buttercup.** Rich golden yellow, with a few streaks of clear carmine; of vigorous habit and very floriferous. The flowers are large, full and very double, from two and a half to three inches in diameter. 2) cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Clara Morris.** Model formed flowers of good size; ground color very pure white, with the edges of the petals very distinctly marked with crimson. 20 cents each.
- Charles J. Clarke.** A grand Carnation; purest white, fringed edge, with stripes of purplish crimson. 20 cents each.
- Col. Wilder.** A very brilliant flower; vivid red, flaked with black; most perfect in shape, and of the very largest size; a most prolific bloomer, and of fine habit. 20 cents each.
- Ferdinand Mangold.** This is by far the grandest dark Carnation ever seen, and at the same time the most abundant bloomer. Flowers of very large size and perfectly formed; color very brilliant dark red, shaded with richest maroon; fringed petals; nearly every flower being on a long stem, renders it very valuable as a cut flower variety. This variety surpasses in richness of color the most perfect Jacqueminot Rose. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.
- Grace Wilder.** This variety has been greatly admired wherever it has been seen for its distinct and desirable color, being a beautiful pure rich pink. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

[Carnation Pinks.—Continued.]

Heinz's White. Large flowers, beautiful satiny white, slightly tinted with yellow. The flowers of this variety, if allowed to remain on the plants until they become fully expanded, are lovely beyond description. We consider it *the* White Carnation *par excellence*. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

J. J. Harrison, the "Pink of Perfection." Flowers are a pure satiny white, marked and shaded with rosy pink; good size, perfect form, never burst and freely produced on long stems. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Joseph Perkins. Plant very vigorous and of free branching or remontant habit; good sized flowers of exquisite form and color; the most fragrant Carnation we have ever seen; color beautiful, soft, pure rose. A most continuous bloomer, and distinct in color from any other sort. 20 cents each.

Miranda. Richest plum crimson, finely shaped, on long stems, remarkably free flowering; a valuable addition in its deep, rich coloring. 15 cents each.

Mrs. Carnegie. Color pure satiny white, with beautiful rosy pink stripes; flowers extra large, never less than three inches across; constant free bloomer and vigorous grower. 20 cents each.

Petunia. This so much resembles a double Petunia as to be most appropriately named; the flowers are large, of a rich lavender rose, mottled with white, and deeply fringed. 15 cents each.

Portia. The most intensely bright scarlet, much more so than either Lady Emma or Firebrand, and, entirely unlike those varieties, it has a most vigorous constitution, having not the slightest tendency to die out; the flowers are of medium size, and freely produced. A fine variety. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Pride of Penshurst. When in England we succeeded in getting a large stock of this superb Carnation, which has created such a sensation there. The flowers are very large, double and finely shaped, and are rich golden yellow in color, which is never tinged with crimson as most other "yellow" varieties are. This is undoubtedly the finest of all yellow monthly Carnations. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Quaker City. Very dwarf and compact growing variety; large, perfectly pure white flowers; an extraordinary bloomer. It is especially valuable during Eastertide, as it comes into bloom in February and is a complete mass of flowers until July. If wintered in a cold frame will bloom all summer. 20 cents each.

Sunrise. A grand one; vigorous grower; habit good; color light buff, flaked with bright red; flowers large and of good shape, fragrant and free; does not burst, and can be cut with long stems. Unsurpassed for pot culture. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH CARNATIONS.

The following new varieties we have not had long enough to thoroughly test, and the descriptions given are those of the introducers:

Alegatiere. This scarlet variety is without a rival yet, and the flowers bring the highest price in the market. The value of that variety may be inferred from the fact that in the south of France acres of it are planted to supply the Paris and London markets. 25 cents each.

Anna Webb. We take great pleasure in introducing this crimson variety, which originated with Mr. Fisher, of Framingham, Mass. It is a handsome, large, free and perpetual bloomer; far superior to Black Knight in every respect. 25 cents each.

Jean Sisley. Yellow or buff ground, with scarlet stripes; very large flowers; free, good habit. New shade of color and a perfect gem. 25 cents each.

La Purete. The coming white Carnation, as free as Snowdon; large, pure white flowers and long stems. 25 cents each.

Laura. Light salmon, very large and free. 35 cents each.

Le Favori. Truly named. A magnificent and free pink flowered variety. 25 cents each.

Mlle. Carle. A superb white flower and free bloomer. 25 cents each.

Mrs. Keen. The largest and handsomest Carnation grown. Dark crimson; a magnificent flower, fully three inches in diameter, but hardly free enough for florists. 25 cents each.

Victor or Page Seedling. Good size; very free. A fine pink variety. 20 cents each.

We will furnish New Carnations that are priced at 25 cents each at \$2 per dozen.

THE BEST OF THE OLDER VARIETIES OF CARNATIONS.

Price, 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Chester Pride. In the same style as Mrs. Carnegie, but lighter colored and smaller flowers.

Garfield. Bright crimson scarlet.

Hinsdale. Lilac, mottled with white. A lovely flower.

La Purite. Bright carmine; very free flowering.

Peter Henderson. Large and fine; pure white, very robust habit.

Philadelphia. Splendid bright crimson.

Snowdon. Pure white; very dwarf habit; splendid summer bloomer.

A Few of the Finer Lawn Trees.

Acer Plantanoides. Norway Maple. \$1, \$2 and \$3 each.

Acer Plantanoides Aura Marginata. Norway Maple with gold margined leaves. \$1 and \$2 each.

Acer Platanus Leopoldi. Leaves conspicuously variegated with red. \$2 each.

Acer Wierii. Wier's cut-leaved Maple, \$1 each.

Aralia Spinosa. (*Angelica Tree*.) A native low growing tree, with beautiful foliage and immense panicles of white flowers in August. \$1.50 each.

Æsculus Hippocastanum. Common Horse-chestnut, 75 cents and \$1 each.

Æsculus Hippocastanum Rubicunda. Red flowering Horse-chestnut. \$1.25 each.

Betula Alba. European white Weeping Birch. 75 cents and \$1.50 each.

Betula Pendula Laciniata. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. \$1.25 and \$2 each.

Betula Youngii. Young's Weeping Birch, \$1.50 each.

Betula Urticifolia. Weeping cut-leaf. A fine and beautiful lacinated plant. \$1.50 each.

Catalpa Bignoides. Indian Bean. 50 cents and \$1 each.

Catalpa Bungei. This admirable tree, when better known, will certainly be in great request for lawns, and all ornamental grounds; it forms a perfect half globular or umbrella head, of a very deep green color. \$1.50 each.

Catalpa Aurea. A fine golden leaved sort. \$1 each.

Cerasus Avium Flore Pleno. Double white flowering Cherry. 75 cents each.

Cercis Canadensis. Red Bud or Judas Tree. \$1 each.

Cratægus Coccinea. Scarlet fruited Hawthorn. \$1 each.

Cratægus Coccinea Flore Pleno. Double scarlet Hawthorn. \$1 each.

Cratægus Alba Pleno. Double white Hawthorn. \$1 each.

Cratægus Rosea Pleno. Double rose Hawthorn. \$1 each.

[A Few of the Finer Lawn Trees.—Continued.]

Cratægus Semperflorens. Dwarf and bushy, in bloom from spring to autumn. \$1 each.

Cornus Florida. White Dogwood. 50 cents and \$1 each.

Cornus Florida Flore Rubra. Red Flowering Dogwood. A splendid novelty. \$2.50 and \$3.50 each.

Cornus Pendula. This new Weeping Dogwood has become very popular in a very short time. It is perfectly hardy everywhere, and is a handsome and striking tree. Unlike most other weepers, it has a perfectly erect central shoot, hence it needs no staking to make it grow straight, while the side branches are all pendulous. \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Fagus Pendula. Weeping Beech. \$1.50 and \$2 each.

Fagus Purpurea. Purple leaved Beech. \$1.50 and \$2.50 each.

Gymnoclades Canadensis. Kentucky Coffee Tree. \$1 each.

Larix Europa Pendula. European Weeping Larch. \$2.50 each.

Magnolia Macrophylla. \$1.50 each.

Magnolia Tripetala. The Umbrella Tree. \$1 each.

Magnolia Soulangea. \$1.50 each.

Magnolia Halliana. \$1.50 each.

Magnolia Norbertiana. \$1.50 each.

Quercus Coccinea. Scarlet Oak. \$1.25 each.

Quercus Prinus. Chestnut Oak. \$1 each.

Quercus Pedunculata Pendulata. Weeping Oak. \$2.50 each.

Salisburia Adiantifolia. Maiden Hair Tree. \$1 and \$2 each.

Sweet Scented Crab. This is our native Wild Crab, which produces great crops of sweet scented blossoms in May; the leaves, when touched by the frost, have an odor of violets. 50 cents each.

Taxodium Distichum. Southern Deciduous Cypress. \$1 each.

Ulmus Americana. American Elm. 75 cents and \$1 each.

Ulmus Pendula Camperdownii. Camperdown Weeping Elm. \$1.50 and \$3 each.

Vugelia Lutea. A beautiful hardy tree from the Rocky Mountains. \$1 each.

EVERGREENS.

Abies Canadensis. Common Hemlock. 50 cents and \$1 each.

Abies Canadensis Pendula. Weeping Hemlock. \$2 and \$3 each.

Abies Excelsa Pendula. Weeping Norway Spruce. \$2 and \$3 each.

Picea Concolor. Parson's Silver Fir. \$2.50 each.

Picea Nordmaniana. Nordman's Silver Fir. \$2 each.

Picea Pendula. Weeping Silver Fir. \$2 each.

Pinus Excelsa. Lofty Bhotan Pine. \$1.50 each.

Pinus Massoniana. Mason's Pine. \$1 and \$1.50 each.

Retinispora Aurea. Golden Japan Cypress. \$2.50 each.

Retinispora Plumosa. Splendid for hedges. 75 cents each.

Taxus Aurea. Golden Yew. \$1.50 each.

Taxus Fastigata. Irish Yew. \$1 each.

JAPANESE MAPLES.

We offer a splendid assortment of these beautiful leaved shrubs, imported direct from Japan. \$1.25 and \$2 each.

Japanese Blood Leaved Maple is a dwarf, bushy grower, with leaves of a beautiful blood red. \$1.50 each.

A Few Fine Shrubs.

The Purple Berberry. This is a variety of the common Berberry, with leaves and young twigs of a purple color. A beautiful and indispensable shrub in every collection. 25 and 50 cents each.

Cornus Sanguinea, or Red Twiggèd Dogwood. The fruit is white, and ripe in September. The young wood is of a brilliant light red, with a slight bloom upon it. This feature makes it a pretty winter shrub, where its wood can be seen against the snow. There are few more pleasing shrubs. 50 cents each.

Cornus Floridus Variiegata. The variegated leaved Dogwood, with leaves striped or blotched with white. One of the most desirable variegated leaved shrubs in cultivation. 50 cents each.

Calycanthus Floridus. (*Sweet Scented Shrub.*) This desirable shrub is so well known that a description here is unnecessary. 50 cents each.

Chionanthus Virginica. (*White Fringe.*) One of the handsomest of shrubs or small trees. In June it is constantly covered with flowers like snow-white filaments hanging in loose racemes about four inches long all over the tree. It is a pretty plant at all times during summer. 75 cents each.

Hibiscus. (*Althea.*) Blooming in August and September, when most shrubs are done flowering, and its flowers of large size and many colors, will always be found useful in belts of shrubbery where its high top and snowy blossoms may be seen over tops of lower shrubs. We offer many varieties, double white, double variegated, single white, single red, single purple, etc. 50 cents each.

Forsythia Viradissima. A striking plant in early spring, when it is completely covered with bright yellow flowers before the leaves appear. 35 cents each.

Hydrangea Paniculata. A fine hardy shrub, growing to the height of eight or ten feet; flowers white, in great pyramidal panicles; in bloom from July to October; very desirable. 25, 50 cents and \$1 each.

Hypericum Prolificum. A neat, compact growing shrub two to three feet high, with small elliptical leaves and corymbs of rich golden flowers in July and August; highly valued for

their neat form and warm tone of foliage and flowers. 50 cents each.

Magnolia Glauca. (*Sweet Bay.*) More of a tree than a shrub, with bright glaucous foliage, and white sweet scented flowers; indispensable in any collection. \$1 each.

Pyrus Japonica. A low thorny bush, producing large bright scarlet flowers very early in spring; a well known desirable shrub. 25 and 50 cents each.

Philadelphus Coronarius. (*Mock Orange.*) A well known shrub producing masses of white sweet scented flowers. 50 cents each.

Rhus Cotines. (*Smoke or Mist Tree.*) Much admired for its curious fringe or hair like flowers, which cover the whole surface of the plant in midsummer. 50 cents each.

Halesia Tetrapetra. (*Snowdrop Tree.*) A beautiful large shrub, with handsome white bell-shaped flowers in May. 50 cents each.

Mahonia Aquifolia. A most beautiful shrub with glossy holly like leaves, which change to brownish green in winter, with clusters of yellow flowers in May; the young foliage varies in color from pink to shades of copper and purple, and presents the appearance of watered silk; very desirable. 50 cents each.

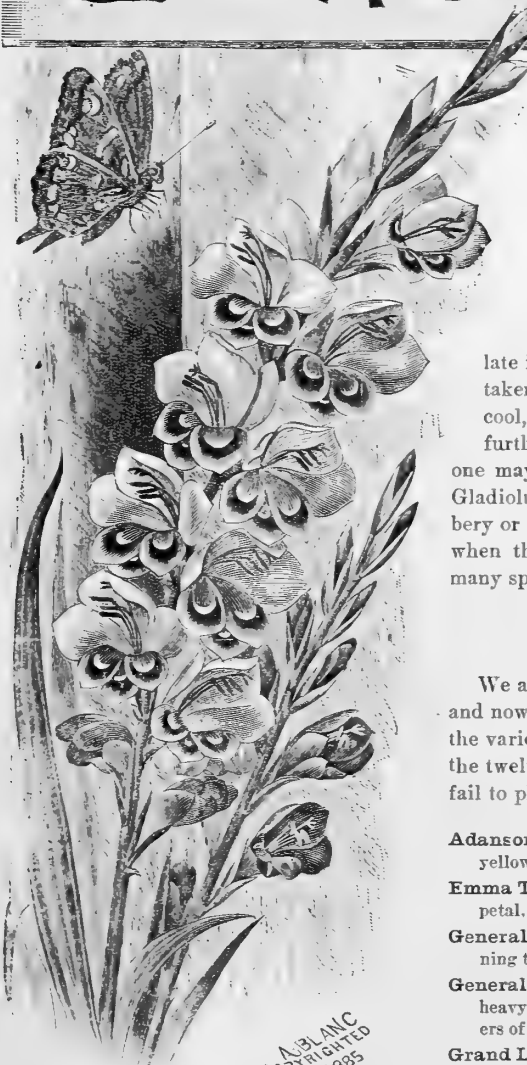
Viburnum Placatum. (*Japan Snowball.*) This new Snowball is much superior to the old sorts, being a very compact grower, forming a much handsomer bush and numerous bunches of white flowers. 75 cents each.

Viburnum Oxycoccos. (*High Bush Cranberry.*) Is a very desirable shrub, producing bright crimson transparent berries. 50 cents each.

Wigelia Floribunda. (*Crimson Wigelia.*) The flowers are dark crimson, with stamens projecting from them, reminding one somewhat of Fuschia flowers; it blooms in spring, but if the plants are topped off after young growth has been made, they will bloom profusely in the fall. 50 and 75 cents each.

NOTE.—For other varieties of trees and shrubs, see our Descriptive Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs, which will be mailed to applicants.

GLADIOLI.



There is nothing in the whole list of bulbous flowers more important than the Gladiolus. It is certainly a grand and beautiful flower, and so easily grown that any soil will suit it, the heaviest clay or pure

sand, and the conditions must be hard indeed under which it will not thrive. The colors range from pure white to dark crimson, with all intermediate shades of yellows, reds, pinks, purples, etc., with an almost endless variety of stripes and markings. For cutting for house decoration the flowers are especially valuable, for if the spikes are cut when the flowers first begin to open, and placed in water, the buds will open beautifully, and will last for ten days. By planting some bulbs at intervals of two weeks from April first until August, a regular succession of flowers may be had until late in October. About the first of November the bulbs should be taken up, and after the tops have been cut off, stored away in any cool, dry place, secure from frost, where they can remain without further care until planting time. The bulbs increase rapidly, and one may count on having their stock doubled each season. The Gladiolus may be grown among hardy Roses, Rhododendrons, Shrubbery or other hardy plants, and will make a great show of beauty when these things are out of flower. Not their least merit is that many splendid varieties can be had at very low prices.

"TWELVE OF THE BEST."

We are often asked to make a selection of the twelve best Gladioli, and now offer the following list as twelve of the very best. Some of the varieties are new and now offered for the first time. We will send the twelve for \$2.50; or, post paid, by mail for \$2.75. They cannot fail to please those who care for something choice.

Adanson. Rose, slightly tinged lilac; large blotch, on white ground, tinged yellow; edged with carmine, flushed lilac. 30 cents each.

Emma Thursby. Pure white ground, well defined carmine stripes through the petal, with heavy blotch on lower divisions. 50 cents each.

General Phil. Sheridan. Flowers fiery red, large, a distinct white line running through each petal. 50 cents each.

General Sherman. A tall growing variety with brilliant scarlet flowers, with heavy white blotch on the lower divisions; spike well arranged, and the flowers of good shape and substance. 50 cents each.

Grand Lilas. Tall spikes of large, perfectly arranged flowers of delicate lilac, shaded dark toward the edges. 30 cents each.

Meyerbeer. Brilliant scarlet, flamed with vermilion; amaranth red blotch. 25 cents each.

President Lincoln. Spike long, flowers large, with bluish white ground, with the edge of the petals suffused with bright red, the lower division heavily blotched with crimson. 50 cents each.

Princess Mary of Cambridge. Pure white, with very large light carmine blotch. 40 cents each.

Shakespeare. White, very lightly suffused with carmine rose; large rosy blotch. A splendid variety. 40 cents each.

Giganteum. Very tall spike of large, well opened flowers of a fine rose color, shading off to cherry; upper transparent rose, blotch dark carmine, veined white. 25 cents each.

Horace Vernet. Bright purple red; large pure white blotch, feathered red. 35 cents each.

Martha Washington. A tall and strong growing plant; flowers pure light yellow, of large size, in a well arranged spike, lower petals slightly tinged with rose; it is of a branching habit, and some of the branches are longer than an ordinary spike of flowers, making this one of the most popular and beautiful varieties yet introduced. 50 cents each.

[Gladioli.—Continued.]

TWENTY-FIVE NAMED VARIETIES OF GLADIOLI FOR \$2.50. BY MAIL, POST PAID, \$2.75.

We will supply the entire twenty-five splendid varieties of Gladioli named below for \$2.50, or any twelve of them, purchaser's selection, for \$1.50; post paid, by mail, \$1.75.

- Agatha.** Rose, suffused with lake, flamed with carmine amaranth, clear spots. 10 cents each.
- Angele.** White, showy and effective. 20 cents each.
- Antonius.** Scarlet cherry, slightly tinged with orange, flamed carmine; pure white blotch. 10 cents each.
- Canari.** Light yellow, streaked with rose on lower petals. 15 cents each.
- Ceres.** Pure white, spotted with purplish rose. 15 cents each.
- Diana.** Blush white, shaded rose, blotch light carmine. 20 cents each.
- Eldorado.** Clear yellow, the lower petals streaked with red. 20 cents each.
- Eugene Scribe.** Flower very large and wide; perfect; tender rose, blazed with carminate red. 25 cents each.
- Felicien David.** Cherry, light carmine feathered white blotch. 15 cents each.
- Isis.** Vermillion, with fine, pure white blotch. 20 cents each.
- John Bull.** White, slightly tinged with sulphur. 10 cents each.
- La Candeur.** White, slightly striped with carmine violet. 25 cents each.
- Laura.** Light orange red, tinged and flamed with carmine, pure white blotch. 15 cents each.
- Le Poussin.** Light red, white blotch. 15 cents each.
- Lord Byron.** Brilliant scarlet, blotched and flaked pure white. 10 cents each.
- Mme. Monneret.** Delicate rose, with white stripes in centre of each petal; carmine blotched on salmon ground. 10 cents each.
- Mme. de Vetry.** French white, purplish carmine blotch. 25 cents each.
- Marie Dumortier.** White, slightly streaked with rose; violet purple blotch. 15 cents each.
- Meyerbeer.** Brilliant scarlet, flamed with vermilion; amaranth red blotch.
- Napoleon III.** Bright scarlet, striped white in the centre of the petals. 10 cents each.
- Princess of Wales.** White, flamed with carmine rose; deep crimson blotch. 10 cents each.
- Romulus.** Very brilliant dark red, large pure white blotch; large white lines on the lower petals. 25 cents each.
- Shakespeare.** White, very slightly suffused with carmine rose; large rosy blotch, 40 cents each.
- Thunberg.** Light orange shaded cherry; blotch pure white. 15 cents each.
- Van Dyck.** Crimson amaranth, striped with white. 25 cents each.

MIXED GLADIOLI.

- Fine Mixture.** 40 cents per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.
- Best Mixture.** This mixture contains a splendid assortment of varieties, very largely light shades. 60 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.
- Mixed White and Light Colors.** This is an extra fine mixture. \$1 per dozen; \$6 per 100.
- Mixed Seedlings.** These are really superb. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$3.50 per 50; \$6 per 100.
- Mixed Pink and Striped.** 60 cents per dozen; \$4 per 100.
- Mixed Yellows.** 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$7 per 100.
- Lemonei.** This is the "Hardy Gladioli." This variety is entirely different from all other Gladioli in color and markings; does not require lifting in autumn, and can be planted in permanent beds, or in clumps along the edge of shrubbery, or in the grass. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

If Gladioli are to be sent by mail add 10 cents per dozen for postage.

Tuberous-Rooted Begonias.

When we claim that no other class of plants has been so marvelously improved in the past few years as the tuberous-rooted section of the Begonias, we feel confident that none of the many visitors who saw them in our houses and grounds the past summer will dispute the claim. Most persons familiar with the older sorts of Begonias would scarce recognize this section as belonging to the Begonia family, were it not for the unmistakable form of the flowers. Instead of the small red pinks, or white flowers, seldom more than an inch in diameter, we now have blooms measuring four to six inches across, and in color ranging from golden yellow to deepest crimson. They are used quite extensively in England for bedding out of doors, and are considered among the finest and most brilliant of all the tender plants for that purpose. But little attention has been given them in this country owing to the impression that a greenhouse was necessary to their successful cultivation.

We have found that they will grow more vigorously and bloom more profusely out of doors than they do in the greenhouse, if a suitable spot for planting them is selected. This should be the north side of a building, or where a group of shrubbery or a friendly tree casts its shade through the hottest part of the day. The soil should be well enriched with rotten manure, and if stiff or clayey, should have a liberal quantity of leaf mould and sand added. They will stand drought better than most bedding plants,

but if a liberal supply of water is given in dry and hot weather the flowers will be much larger and finer in color. For greenhouse and conservatory decoration in summer they are especially valuable, blooming freely and continuously from middle of May to first of November. When the blooming season is over the bulbs should be packed in dry sand and kept secure from frost.

The bulbs we offer were specially selected for us by Messrs. Jno. Laing & Co., the most noted Begonia growers of England, and without doubt are the finest ever offered. We can supply these in the following colors: scarlet, yellow, white, rose, crimson, pink, red, buff, amaranth and many intermediate shades.

Certainly the finest floral display we have yet seen in a greenhouse was the tuberous-rooted Begonias at Messrs. Jno. Laing & Co.'s, London, who are famous the world over for their Begonias. The houses, when we saw them, were a perfect mass of bloom of the most brilliant colors imaginable; the individual flowers measuring from four to seven inches across. We purchased a selection of their finest varieties, and now offer them with the assurance that they are the finest ever offered. \$2 each; \$20 per dozen of twelve distinct varieties.

Seedlings raised from the above collection, single or double, all colors mixed, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen. Fine mixed varieties, 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

Viola Blue Bells.

This Alpine and Pyrenean Violet should be in every garden. Its pale blue or mauve colored sweet scented flowers, so abundantly produced, make it very valuable in borders, lines and mixtures. So far as we know it has never been offered in this country, although used extensively in England and on the Continent as a bedding plant, and is hardy here. The flowers are nearly as large as pansies and much more effective. It blooms all summer, during hot and dry weather, when other plants of this class are burned up. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Viola Altaica Lutea, similar to the above, only the flowers are pale yellow, very pretty and desirable. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lawn Grass Seed.

There is nothing offered for sale to-day that there is more nonsensical claims made for than Lawn Grass Seed. All of the talk about a wonderful choice lot of grasses it contains, is merely an excuse for charging a fancy price, for the basis of all really good lawn mixtures is Kentucky Blue Grass, and all seedsmen obtain it from the same source. The seed we offer is the best obtainable and bought direct from the growers in Kentucky.

Mixed Lawn Grass Seed. Containing extra clean Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top and White Clover. 20 cents per quart, (post paid, 10 cents extra); \$1 per peck; \$3 per bushel.

Extra Clean Kentucky Blue Grass Seed. 20 cents per quart, (post paid, 10 cents extra); 75 cents per peck; \$2.50 per bushel.

White Clover. Best quality, 50 cents per pound; (post paid, 15 cents extra.)

Omissions Under Proper Head in Catalogue.

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

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

Anemone Robinsoniana. Flowers of rich sky blue; large and well formed flowers. One of the most lovely plants of this family. 40 cents each.

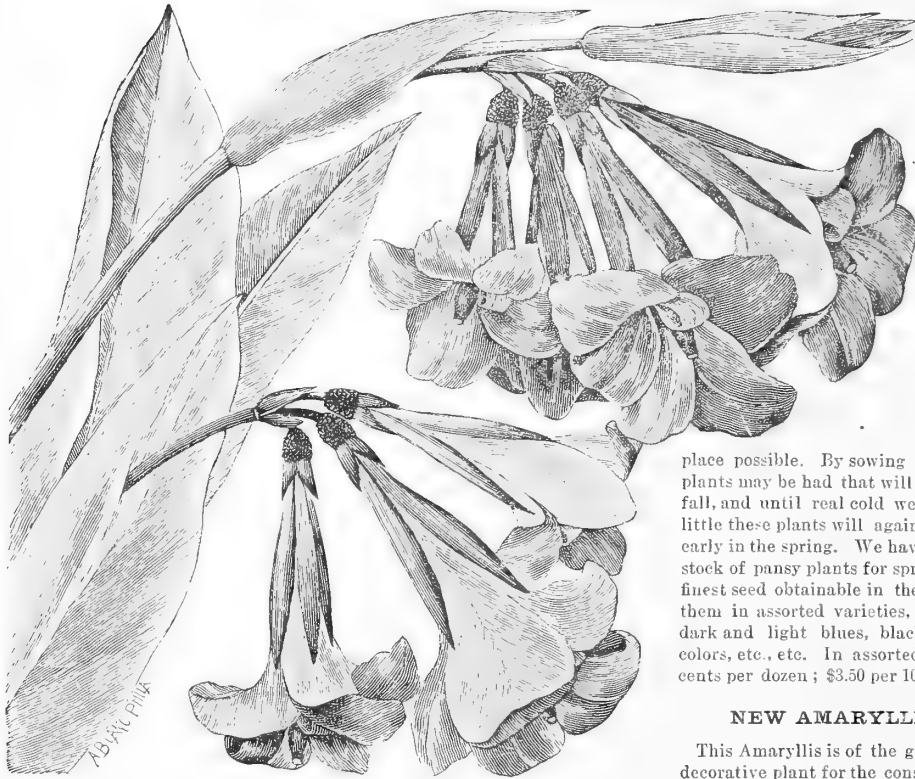
Anemone Palmata. A very distinct kind, with leathery, kidney shaped, slightly lobed leaves, and large handsome flowers of a glossy golden yellow, only opening to meet the sun. A native of North Africa and Spain, and other places on the shores of the Mediterranean. It is especially a rock work gem. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Anemone Triloba. A native Anemone, producing blue flowers very abundantly in early spring; the foliage is evergreen and handsome at all times of the year. Requires shade. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Erythronium. (*Dog's Tooth Violet.*) 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.



Some Plants Worthy of Special Mention.



Canna Ehemanni.

NEW CANNAS.

Ehemanni. This is a beauty in every sense; the massive deep green Musa like leaves would make this a valuable acquisition, but when we see its magnificent crimson flowers over three inches long and two inches wide, suspended from its deep red whip like flower stalks, it is difficult to find words to express our admiration—so different in general character, it is hard to believe it is a *Canna*. The growth of the plant is remarkably strong and robust, growing from five to seven feet high, each stalk terminating with a long flower spike. We have had seven or eight, often six spikes in bloom at one time, bearing twenty to thirty flowers each, 40 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Gladioliflora. Is quite distinct from *Ehemanni* in color, being a rich light orange. The flowers are very large, growing erect instead of drooping. The foliage is a beautiful bluish green, rather narrow, growing very compact and remarkably free flowering, forming nearly solid masses of rich warm coloring. 40 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Noutonii. (For description, see page 57.) 50 cents each.

MOON FLOWER. (*Ipomea Noctiflora.*)

This beautiful climber is often called Evening Glory, on account of the flowers opening in the evening only, the flowers remaining open all night, and closing up two or three hours after daylight, unless the day be cloudy, when they will remain open until noon. It is a rapid growing plant of the Morning Glory family, with pure white moon like flowers, six inches in diameter. As a rapid

climber for covering arbors, verandas, trees or walls, it has no superior. The flowers are very fragrant, and are produced in great numbers. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

IMPROVED PANSIES.

Pansies are favorites with all, and are so easily grown and propagated that every one should have them in abundance. To have them flower in summer they should be planted in the coolest, shadiest place possible. By sowing early in the spring nice plants may be had that will bloom beautifully in the fall, and until real cold weather, and if protected a little these plants will again bloom beautifully very early in the spring. We have prepared an enormous stock of pansy plants for spring sale, grown from the finest seed obtainable in the world. We can supply them in assorted varieties, whites, yellows, browns, dark and light blues, blacks, bronzes, purples, tricolors, etc., etc. In assorted colors, our selection, 50 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$30 per 1,000.

NEW AMARYLLIS "UTILITY."

This *Amaryllis* is of the greatest value either as a decorative plant for the conservatory or for bedding out. As a conservatory plant it will blossom several times during the season, winter and summer, and there is nothing more effective among Palm and other decorative plants than its tall, majestic spikes of brilliant scarlet Lily like flowers. As a bedding plant it will blossom two and three times during the summer, and it can be easily wintered in the conservatory, or even in an ordinary living room, as it is an excellent house plant of the easiest culture. It is a very tall growing variety, more so than any *Amaryllis* we know of. The flowers are brilliant scarlet crimson, with a distinct white stripe through the centre of each petal. \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each; small bulbs, 50 cents each; a few extra large specimens, \$5 each. We also offer a selection of the best named *Amaryllis*, strong bulbs, at \$1.50 to \$3 each.

NEW HARDY PASSIFLORA.

"**Constance Elliott.**" This beautiful variety is a seedling from *Passiflora Cerulea*, and like it, is hardy with slight protection and free growing. As a hardy climbing plant it rivals some of the *Clematis* in size, color and profusion of bloom, and surpasses them in vigor of growth and delicious fragrance. The flowers are pure ivory white. Excellent for cemetery purposes. Awarded a first-class certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society, London, 1884. Last season's experience with this variety showed that it is even finer than it had been described. In profusion of bloom and handsome appearance, it surpassed all other varieties. Strong plants, 30 cents each; four for \$1.

NEW FUCHSIA STORM KING.

This variety is of German origin, and is undoubtedly the best double white *Fuchsia* sent out. It is of strong graceful habit, and

[Some Plants Worthy of Special Mention.—Continued.]

bears its pure white double flowers in the greatest profusion. Unlike many of the other white varieties, it is free from disease, and under ordinary care will yield satisfactory results. 25 cents each.

Mr. Dix. Dark red.
Miss Ruth. Yellow and white.
Black Knight. Crimson maroon.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS.

For many years the fancy leaved Caladiums have been a special feature of our establishment. Our collection has been carefully revised, and contains only first-class, distinct and well marked varieties. Their greatest value is for the decoration of conservatories, greenhouses and window boxes, while nothing can surpass them as exhibition plants for fairs during the summer and fall. Most of the varieties, if planted about the first of June in partly shaded warm borders, in well enriched light soil, succeed admirably as bedding plants, the various colorings and markings of which cannot be obtained in any other class of plants. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen; extra strong plants, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

GLOXINIA CRASSIFOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

Exceedingly showy and easily managed plants that are splendid for greenhouse culture in spring, summer and fall. After planting the tubers in an equal mixture of fibrous peat, light loam, manure and sand, they require little water until they show growth; after this a moist heat is necessary. When in bloom bring them into the conservatory or drawing room. After the plants have done blooming dry gradually off, and keep the pots over winter in a moderately warm place, or under the staging of a greenhouse. This variety is of strong habit and bears rich and various colored large bell shaped flowers. Our collection of these is one of the finest in this country. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$20 per 100.

New varieties, personally selected from the finest collections in Europe. \$1.35 each; \$15 per dozen, of twelve varieties.

MUSA ENSETE.

The noblest of all plants is this great Abyssinian Banana. The fruit of this variety is not edible, but the leaves are magnificent, long, broad and of a beautiful green, with a broad crimson midrib; the plant grows luxuriantly from eight to twelve feet high. During the hot summer, when planted out, it grows rapidly and attains gigantic proportions, producing a tropical effect on the lawn, terrace or flower garden. It can be stored in a light cellar or cool greenhouse during the winter, with a covering of soil, or planted in a tub, watered sparingly. We offer a fine lot of these plants, 50, 75 cents, \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3 each; a few extra strong plants, \$5 each.

• NEW PETUNIAS.

We offer a magnificent collection of single and double sorts, embracing colors, shades, stripes and markings; the flowers are all very large, and most of them beautifully fringed. Price for single varieties, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen. Double sorts, 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

NEW ENGLISH DAHLIAS.

The following are imported direct from England. They are very fine and a decided improvement over old varieties. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Chas. Lidgard. Deep yellow, edged red.
Amelia Barbier. (Pompon.) Lilac.
Infancy. (Pompon.) White, shaded pink.
Guiding Star. (Pompon.) White, quilled and serrated; extra fine.
Roustagand. Yellow; extra fine.
Samuel Plimsol. Purple.

NEW DAHLIAS OF 1887.

We have imported all the best English novelties of last year and can furnish about twenty-five varieties. These, we are assured, are all distinct and superior to anything before offered 30 cents each; \$3 per dozen.

CACTUS OR DECORATIVE DAHLIAS.

Under this heading will be found those beautiful new varieties which are now so much admired, belonging in the strictest sense to no section in particular. They exhibit in many instances a tendency to follow the true Cactus form, and are extremely handsome and valuable as cut flowers.

NEW YELLOW CACTUS DAHLIA "WILLIAM PEARCE."

A new and novel variety; a veritable Cactus Dahlia; color deep rich yellow, and eclipses all Dahlias in cultivation with its number of blooms. As many as three hundred flowers were counted on one plant last season. 50 cents each.

NEW CACTUS OR DECORATIVE DAHLIA "MRS. HAWKINS."

We look upon this as being one of the finest new plants that has been introduced for a very long time. In common with the variety Cochineal it is in form something between a Cactus and a Show Dahlia, but partaking considerably more of the character of the true Cactus variety than does Cochineal, and it is possessed of a free, yet close, neat habit, attaining under ordinary cultivation to the height of about four feet. The color of the flower is of a most lovely rich sulphur, beautifully shading off towards the tips of the petal to a lighter shade. 30 cents each.

DAHLIA "MR. A. W. TAIT."

This is a most showy and useful variety, of comparatively recent introduction, and one which is deserving of the highest commendation. It is altogether distinct from all the other varieties comprising this group. It produces an abundance of pure white, perfectly double flowers, which have the tips of the petals singularly and effectively cleft, imparting to the flower a somewhat quaint, yet very distinct and effective appearance. 50 cents each.

DAHLIA "COCHINEAL."

This is a beautiful variety, which may very correctly be described as an intermediate form between a true Cactus Dahlia and an ordinary Show variety. In shape it is flatter than any variety which has previously come under our notice, and the petals are somewhat pointed; the color is the richest of crimson, toned with a brownish shade; for the purpose of supplying cut flowers it is most serviceable, and stands remarkably well in a cut shape. 30 cents each.

DAHLIA "FIRE KING." (Glare of the Garden.)

A most useful and remarkably floriferous variety, producing myriads of flowers of a dazzling scarlet color, somewhat in the way of a miniature Juarezi; altogether this is a variety of very considerable merit, both for general border decoration and for cutting. Three feet. 25 cents each.

[Some Plants Worthy of Special Mention.—Continued.]

NEW WHITE DAHLIA "CAMELLIÆFLORA."

In this variety we have a Dahlia to meet the wants of all, a variety which no florist ever using white flowers can afford to be without, and equally as valuable for planting in beds or lines. It blooms much earlier and longer than any we have seen. Plants very uniform in height, growing about two feet high. Flowers of the very purest snowy white, varying in size from a large Pompon to a very large flower. Flowers even in the hottest weather, being perfectly full in the centre, and, as the name designates, of a beautiful Camellia form. Flowers last very long when cut. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

NEW SINGLE DAHLIA "DR. MOFFAT."

Striking variety; the flowers are large, circular and of splendid substance; the petals being blackish maroon, distinctly margined with crimson, in precisely the same manner as Paragon. Awarded First-class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society. The finest single Dahlia ever offered in this country. 50 cents each.



New Single Dahlia "Dr. Moffat."

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.

Alternantheras. In variety. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen; \$4 per 100.

Aloysia Citriodora. (*Lemon Verbena*.) 10, 20 and 30 cents each.

Ageratum. Best varieties. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

Azaleas. Fine named kinds. \$1.25 each; \$12 per dozen.

Begonias. Rex varieties. 20 and 50 cents each.

Begonias. Flowering varieties. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Cobœa Scandens. Splendid summer climber. 20 and 30 cents each.

Caladiums. Fancy varieties. 25 cents and \$1 each.

Caladium Esculentum. 15, 25 and 50 cents each.

Carnations. (See special list.)

Cyperus Alternifolius. 25 and 50 cents each.

Cyperus Alternifolius Variegata. 50 and 75 cents each.

Cereus Grandiflorus. (*Night Blooming Cactus*.) 30 cents each.

Clerodendrum Balfourii. 50 cents each.

Cannas. Best varieties. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Chrysanthemums. In fine assortments, 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen. Choicest named varieties. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Coleus. Splendid assortment. 10 cents each; 50 cents per dozen; \$4 per 100.

Dahlias. Splendid collection of named varieties. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Dahlias. New single varieties. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Dracena Terminalis. 50 cents and \$1 each.

Echeverias. For carpet beds. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen; \$5 per 100.

Eucharis Amazonica. 25 and 50 cents each.

Eucharis Grandiflora. 50 cents each.

Eucharis Masterii. New. \$1.50 each.

Ficus Elastica. (*Rubber Plant*.) 75 cents, \$1 and \$2 each.

Feverfew. Double white. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Feverfew. Golden. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen; \$4 per 100.

Fuchsias. Best varieties. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Ferns. In splendid assortment. 20 and 50 cents each.

Fern, Tree. From \$2 to \$20 each.

Geraniums. Ivy-leaved. 10 and 25 cents each.

Geraniums. Gold and silver tri-color varieties. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Geraniums. Scented varieties. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Geraniums. Single bedding varieties. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Geraniums. Double bedding varieties. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Heliotropes. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Lantanas. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lobelias. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides. (*Smilax*.) 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen; \$6 per 100.

Madeira Vine. 50 cents per dozen for large tubers.

Orchids. We have fine healthy plants of the varieties named. They can be all grown in an ordinary greenhouse temperature:

Cattleya Mossæ. \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5 each.

Calanthe Vestita Lutia. \$1.50 each.

" " *Rubra.* \$1.50 each.

" " *Veitchii.* \$2 each.

Cypripedium Barbatum. \$1 and \$2 each.

" *Boxali.* \$2.50 each.

" *Insignis.* \$2 each.

Celogyne Cristata. \$2, \$3 and \$5 each.

Dendrobium Calceolus. \$2, \$3 and \$5 each.

" *Thyrsiflorum.* \$2 to \$5 each.

" *Wardianum.* \$1 to \$3 each.

Epidendrum Ciliane. \$2.50 each.

Lælia Peduncularis. \$1 and \$2.50 each.

" *Cinnabarina.* \$2.50 each.

Lycaste Skinnerii. \$1 and \$3 each.

Masdevallia Tovarensis. \$2.50 each.

Maxillaria Harrisonæ. \$2.50 each.

Odontoglossum Grande. \$2 each.

Oncidium Papilio. \$2.50 each.

" *Ornithorynchium.* \$2, \$3 and \$5 each.

" *Volvox.* \$1 and \$2 each.

" *Ampliatum Majus.* \$2, \$3 and \$5 each.

" *Sphacelatum.* \$2, \$3 and \$5 each.

Phajus Grandiflora. 50 cents to \$2 each.

Pilogyne Suavis. Rapid climber. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Palms.

Areca Lutescens. One of the most valuable and beautiful

Palms in cultivation; bright glossy green foliage and rich golden yellow stems. 50 cents to \$6 each.

Areca Bauerii. \$4 to \$20 each.

" *Rubra.* \$1, \$3 and \$5 each.

Carludovica Microphylla. \$1 each.

Cocos Wedelliana. The most elegant and graceful of all the smaller Palms, \$1, \$2 and \$3 each.

Chamærops Excelsia. A handsome Fan Palm, of rapid, easy culture. 50 cents to \$5 each.

Curculigo Recurvata. A remarkably graceful Palm like plant for decorative purposes. 50 cents and \$1 each.

Cycus Revoluta. (*Sago Palm*.) \$3 and \$5 each.

Dion Edule. \$2.50 each.

Eucephalartos Miquelii. \$1 and \$2 each.

Kentia Canterburyana. \$1, \$5 and \$10 each.

Lantania Borbonica. (*Chinese Fan Palm*.) The most desirable for general cultivation, especially adapted for centres of baskets, vases, jardinières, and for house culture. 50 cents, \$1, \$2 to \$10 each.

Livistona Hoopendorpii. \$5, and extra fine specimens \$50 each.

Phoenix Reclinata. \$5 to \$25 each.

" *Spinosa.* \$10 to \$15 each.

" *Dactylifera.* (*Date Palm*.) \$1 to \$3 each.

Sabal Princeps. \$1 and \$2 each.

Seaforthia Elegans. A rapid growing and very graceful Palm; fine for conservatory decoration, or for florists to grow for decorating with. 50 cents, \$1, and \$2 each for specimens.

Ptychosperma Alexandræ. \$3 to \$5 each.

Pansies. A splendid strain, 10 cents each; 50 cents per dozen.

Passiflora. (*Passion Flower*.) 25 cents each.

Petunias. New large flowered, single. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Petunias. Double varieties. 20 cents each; \$2 per dozen.

Primrose. Double white. 20 and 50 cents each.

Pandanus Veitchii. 50 cents, \$1 and \$3 each.

Salvias. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Tigridia Grandiflora. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Tigridia Conchiflora. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Tigridia Grandiflora Alba. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Tuberose. Double; extra fine bulbs. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

Tuberose. Double Pearl. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

Torrenias. 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

Verbenas. Assorted varieties. 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen.

Vinca Rosea. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Vinca Alba. 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Selected List of Flower Seeds.

The following is only a partial list of the many varieties of Flower Seeds we have in stock. Flower Seeds amounting to \$1.25 will be sent for \$1.00. Where the selection of varieties is left to us, we will furnish twenty-five of the choicest varieties of annuals for \$1.00. Special Price List of Vegetable Seeds sent free.

| ANNUALS. | PACKET. |
|---|---------|
| Alyssum. Sweet..... | 5 |
| Amaranthus. Tri-color..... | 5 |
| Amaranthus. Bi-color Ruber..... | 5 |
| Antirrhinum. Fine mixed..... | 5 |
| Aster. Paeony flowered Perfection..... | 15 |
| Aster. Paeony flowered Perfection; dark scarlet, extra fine..... | 15 |
| Aster. New Rose..... | 15 |
| Aster. Rose flowered, dark glowing crimson; beautiful..... | 10 |
| Aster. New Victoria..... | 10 |
| Aster. Newest Dwarf Bouquet..... | 19 |
| Aster. Washington..... | 25 |
| Aster. Mignon, pure white; new; most beautiful..... | 25 |
| Aster. Fine mixed..... | 5 |
| Balsam. Camelia flowered..... | 10 |
| Balsam. Pure white, extra..... | 25 |
| Balsam. Double, mixed..... | 5 |
| Calliopsis. Fine mixed..... | 5 |
| Cosmos Hybridus. New beautiful annual, resembling single Dahlias; very effective..... | 15 |
| Candytuft. Purple..... | 5 |
| Candytuft. White Rocket..... | 5 |
| Candytuft. White, sweet scented.....oz., 25, | 5 |
| Cockscomb. Fine mixed..... | 10 |
| Cockscomb. Dwarf crimson..... | 10 |
| Cockscomb. New Japan..... | 10 |
| Convolvulus Minor. Fine mixed..... | 5 |
| Delphinium. (Larkspur.) Fine mixed..... | 5 |
| Dianthus. (Pinks.) Mixed China..... | 5 |
| Dianthus. Heddewigii..... | 10 |
| Dianthus. Laciniatus..... | 10 |
| Dianthus. Laciniatus Flore Pleno..... | 10 |
| Double Daisy..... | 10 |
| Eschscholtzia Californica..... | 5 |
| Geranium. Fine mixed..... | 10 |
| Gaillardia. Fine mixed..... | 5 |
| Lobelia Gracilis..... | 10 |
| Lobelia. Fine mixed..... | 10 |
| Marigold. Finest mixed..... | 5 |
| Mignonette. Common Sweet.....oz., 25, | 5 |
| Mignonette. Parson's White..... | 5 |
| Mignonette. Hybrid Spiral..... | 10 |
| Mignonette. Matchet..... | 25 |
| Marvel of Peru. Fine mixed..... | 5 |
| Myosotis Palustris. (Forget-Me-Not)..... | 10 |
| Nasturtium, Tom Thumb. Scarlet..... | 5 |
| Nasturtium, Tom Thumb. Yellow..... | 5 |
| Nasturtium, Tom Thumb. Mixed..... | 5 |
| Pansy. Benz's Improved..... | 25 |
| Pansy. New Trinardeau..... | 50 |
| Pansy. Henderson's Highland..... | 50 |
| Pansy. Extra Choice English..... | 50 |
| Pansy. Choice English..... | 25 |
| Pansy. Pure Yellow..... | 15 |
| Pansy. White..... | 15 |
| Pansy. Emperor William..... | 25 |
| Pansy. Odier..... | 25 |
| Pansy. In twelve separate colors. Each color..... | 15 |
| Pansy. Fine mixed..... | 10 |
| Petunia. New Fringed; most lovely..... | 25 |
| Petunia. New large flowered; very beautiful..... | 25 |
| Petunia. Striped and Blotched..... | 10 |
| Petunia. Double..... | 25 |
| Petunia. Fine mixed..... | 5 |
| Portulacca. Single, mixed..... | 5 |
| Portulacca. Double, mixed..... | 10 |
| Phlox Drummondii. Brilliant Scarlet.....oz., \$1.25, | 10 |
| Phlox Drummondii. Pure White.....oz., \$1.25, | 10 |
| Phlox Drummondii. Finest mixed.....oz., \$1.00, | 10 |
| Poppy. Carnation flowered..... | 5 |
| Poppy. Paeony flowered..... | 5 |
| Poppy. Single, scarlet..... | 5 |
| Ricinus. (Castor Bean.) Mixed..... | 10 |
| Ricinus. Borboniensis..... | 10 |

| ANNUALS. | PACKET. |
|--|---------|
| Ricinus. Giganteus..... | 10 |
| Salvia. Splendens..... | 20 |
| Salvia. Patens..... | 20 |
| Stocks. Ten Weeks. Fine mixed..... | 10 |
| Stocks. New largest flowering dwarf..... | 20 |
| Verbena. Extra choice, mixed..... | 20 |
| Verbena. Fine mixed..... | 10 |
| Vinca Rosea..... | 10 |
| Vinca Alba..... | 10 |
| Zinnia. Finest mixed, double..... | 5 |
| Zinnia. New Pompon..... | 10 |

CLIMBERS.

| | |
|---|----|
| Cardiospermum. (Balloon Vine)..... | 5 |
| Cobceea Scandens..... | 10 |
| Convolvulus Major. (Morning Glory)..... | 5 |
| Cypress Vine. White..... | 5 |
| Cypress Vine. Scarlet..... | 5 |
| Cypress Vine. Fine mixed..... | 5 |
| Dolichos Lablab..... | 5 |
| Dolichos Alba..... | 5 |
| Gourd. Calabash..... | 10 |
| Gourd. Mock Orange..... | 10 |
| Gourd. Hercules Club..... | 10 |
| Nasturtium. Tall scarlet..... | 5 |
| Nasturtium. Tall mixed..... | 5 |
| Sweet Pea. Scarlet invincible.....oz., 15, | 5 |
| Sweet Pea. Pure white.....lb., \$1.50; oz., 15, | 5 |
| Sweet Pea. Fine mixed.....lb., \$1; oz., 10, | 5 |

PERENNIALS.

| | |
|--|----|
| Adlumia Cirrhosa..... | 10 |
| Adonis Vernalis..... | 5 |
| Aquilegia. Fine mixed..... | 10 |
| Campanula. (Canterbury Bell) Double..... | 5 |
| Campanula. " " Single..... | 5 |
| Carnation. Fine mixed..... | 25 |
| Carnation. Extra choice, from prize flowers..... | 50 |
| Carnation. Mixed..... | 10 |
| Delphinium Formosum..... | 5 |
| Delphinium. Fine mixed..... | 5 |
| Digitalis Purpurea..... | 5 |
| Digitalis Purpurea Alba..... | 5 |
| Digitalis Gloxinoides..... | 10 |
| Hollyhocks. Choicest double..... | 10 |
| Hollyhocks. Mixed single..... | 5 |
| Ipomopsis Elegans..... | 5 |
| Moon Flower..... | 15 |
| Penstemon. Fine mixed..... | 10 |
| Peas. Perennial varieties..... | 5 |
| Primroses. Hardy varieties..... | 10 |
| Primroses. " " extra..... | 25 |
| Pyrethrum. (Golden Feverfew)..... | 10 |
| Sweet William. Auricula flowered..... | 10 |
| Sweet William. Double, mixed..... | 5 |
| Sweet William. Single, mixed..... | 5 |
| Wallflower. Double, mixed..... | 10 |
| Wallflower. Single, mixed..... | 5 |

GREENHOUSE SEEDS.

| | |
|--|----|
| Smilax..... | 10 |
| Calceolaria Hybrida. Extra choice..... | 25 |
| Centaurea Gymnocarpa..... | 25 |
| Centaurea Candidissima..... | 25 |
| Cineraria Hybrida. Improved varieties..... | 25 |
| Chrysanthemums. Finest mixture..... | 25 |
| Coleus. Extra choice..... | 25 |
| Cyclamen. Improved large flowered..... | 25 |
| Primula. Primrose. Pure white..... | 50 |
| Primula. " " Extra choice, mixed..... | 50 |
| Primula. " " Fern leaved..... | 50 |
| Clianthus Damperii..... | 20 |
| Geraniums. Apple scented..... | 25 |
| Gloxinia Hybrida. Improved varieties..... | 20 |
| Heliotrope..... | 10 |



MUSA ENSETE.

"The Great Absynnian Banana."

Musa Ensete. (*Absynnian Banana*.)
From a photograph.

Mr. William Robinson, the great English authority on gardening, says this is the noblest decorative plant in the world, and the hundreds of customers we sent it to last year confirm this. The superintendent of the Wheeling park writes: "I never had anything in the park has attracted one-quarter the attention and admiration as these wonderful Bananas. You will remember my buying fifty of them when at your establishment last spring, at your earnest recommendation, though I confess I was decidedly skeptical of such small plants realizing your glowing description. I planted them in an old Dahlia bed, and although the soil was very rich already, I piled on the manure 'thick and heavy,' and spaded it in. Then I had my men water the bed daily with the hose. The result is astonishing. To-day, (Oct. 14th,) the plants are 13 feet high, (actual measurement) and their beauty and majestic appearance is beyond my powers of description." A member of the Pittsburgh Club, who bought a lot to plant in front of the club house, says: "The rapidity of their growth astonished me, and I've been bothered not a little trying to tell the many inquirers what they are. They are cheap, ridiculously cheap, for I could not have equalled their tropical effectiveness with a couple hundred dollars worth of Palms." The great merits of this Banana have long been known to plantsmen and amateurs, but its high price has always prevented their becoming popular. We have succeeded in getting a large stock, which we can offer at about one-sixth the usual prices. (See also description in our catalogue.)

PRICES.—50 cts., 75 cts., \$1 00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each, according to size: a few extra large plants at \$5 and \$10 each. The smallest sized plants will make fine specimens (from 6 to 12 feet high) the first season, if soil is very rich and freely watered. We will send the smallest size, post-paid, by mail, carefully packed, for 75 cents each. The largest sizes are not available.

In this latitude they should not be planted until the 20th or 25th of May. In some of the Southern States and California they are entirely hardy.

Winter Protection.—We have received many inquiries with regard to the winter treatment of this grand tropical plant. Those who have a greenhouse or conservatory should lift the plants carefully before the leaves are injured by frost or the late autumn storms, and place them in large pots, or if necessary in tubs. They should then be thoroughly watered and shaded for a few days, when they may be placed in the greenhouse, where they will continue to grow. For a large greenhouse, few plants are more decorative. Where the advantage of a greenhouse cannot be had, the plants may be lifted and placed in tubs or boxes, well watered, and placed in some sheltered place until the approach of cold weather, when they should be placed for the winter in a light and moderately warm cellar. No water should be applied during the winter, as the object should be to keep them in a dormant condition until time to plant out in the open ground.

PANSY—"International Mixture."

In growing annually about one hundred thousand Pansies from seed, we have endeavored to get the best seed in the world, and tested almost every advertised strain, probably more than fifty. We have decided to give our customers the benefit of our experience, and have made a mixture of the six best strains of Pansy seed in the world, which we call the INTERNATIONAL MIXTURE. It consists of the best English, the best Scotch, the best German, the best French, the best Belgian, and the best American seed, mixed in equal proportion. It will produce Pansies that are enormous in size, and some that are smaller, but remarkable for their fine colors and texture. Price, 50 per packet, or 3 packets for \$1.25; 6 packets for \$2.40.

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This seed we have saved from our immense collection of plants that were grown from the best varieties procurable in Europe or America. We make no claim for it, but it ought to be very good, and we believe it is better than much of the Pansy seed that is sold at high prices. 10 cents per packet; 6 packets for 50 cents.

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OUR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,

Containing a complete list of the best new and old varieties of Roses, Clematises, Rhododendrons, Hardy Azaleas, Carnations, Lilies, Tuberos-rooted Begonias, Gloxinias, and the largest collection of Hardy Plants in America sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps.

OUR BOOK.

Our work, "*A Few Flowers Worthy of General Culture*," was published (at first for free distribution) to call serious attention to the great advantage of gardening with hardy flowers; but its attractiveness created such a great demand for it, and from many who were not plant buyers, that it was a serious tax on us, and we are compelled to make a nominal charge for it. We think it only fair that those who desire the book, but do not favor us with an order, should at least pay the actual cost of it. The fifth and enlarged edition, now ready, is certainly the most beautiful book on flowers yet published, and contains many interesting and instructive articles, which may be read with interest even by persons who do not pay much attention to the cultivation of plants, but to those who care for plants it will be read with much delight. We know of no work published in this country that will so thoroughly assist in producing charming gardens that will be permanently beautiful as this book, the former editions of which have elicited much praise, and made for us and the hardy plants many friends. This new edition is larger and much better than the preceding ones; in fact, we have spared neither time nor expense to make it beautiful, interesting and instructive. It is replete with fine illustrations of new and important plants and flowers, specially prepared, and contains many new articles, among which are the following: "A Talk About Roses"; "Hardy Plants and Modes of Arranging Them"; "Thoughts About Hardy Plants"; "Some Fine Lawn Trees"; "Beautiful Climbers and Their Uses"; "Some Beauties in Their Native Wilds"; "Tropical Effects with Hardy Plants"; "A Garden Party"; "The Rock Garden"; &c., &c. It is printed on the best of paper and is of real merit and rare beauty; and will be sent, bound in durable cover, by mail, post-paid, for 50 cents, or in leather for 75 cents; but, the price paid will be allowed on the first order for plants to the amount of two dollars or more, making it really free to our customers; or an order for two dollars or more will secure a copy free, but not a second if one has already been received. Address,

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| | Per Pkt. | Oz. | ¼lb. | Per lb. |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|---------|
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| White, | \$0 05 | \$0 10 | | |
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| | 05 | 10 | \$0 30 | |
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| Wethersfield Red, | 05 | 15 | 50 | |
| Early Red, | 05 | 20 | 60 | |
| Danvers Yellow, | 05 | 15 | 50 | |
| Large Yellow Strasburg, | 05 | 15 | 60 | |
| Silver Skinned, | 05 | 30 | 1 00 | |
| OKRA. | | | | |
| Long Green, | 05 | 10 | 25 | \$0 75 |
| Dwarf White, | 05 | 10 | 25 | 75 |
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| Large Bell or Bull Nose, | 10 | 30 | | |
| Sweet Spanish, | 10 | 30 | | |
| Squash or Tomato Shaped, | 10 | 30 | | |
| Cayenne, | 10 | 30 | | |
| Cherry-formed, | 10 | 30 | | |
| PARSLEY. | | | | |
| Double Curled, | 05 | 10 | | |
| Plain Parsley, | 05 | 10 | | |
| Fern-leaved, | 05 | 10 | | |
| PARSNIPS. | | | | |
| Long Hollow Crown or Sugar, | 05 | 10 | 25 | |
| The Student, | 05 | 10 | 25 | |
| PUMPKIN. | | | | |
| Large Cheese, | 05 | 10 | 25 | 60 |
| Cashaw, | 05 | 10 | 25 | 80 |
| Mammoth, | 10 | 30 | | |
| Connecticut Field, | 05 | 05 | 15 | 40 |
| RHUBARB. | | | | |
| Victoria, | | 10 | 35 | 1 25 |
| Linnaeus, | | 10 | 35 | 1 25 |
| RADISHES. | | | | |
| Chinese Rose Winter, | 05 | 10 | 25 | |
| Scarlet Olive-shaped, | 05 | 10 | 25 | |
| French Breakfast, | 05 | 10 | 25 | |
| Long Scarlet, Short Top, | 05 | 10 | 20 | |
| Golden Globe, | 05 | 10 | 25 | |
| White Turnip, | 05 | 10 | 20 | |
| Scarlet Winter, | 05 | | | |
| Black Spanish, | 05 | 10 | 25 | 80 |
| White Spanish, | 05 | 10 | 30 | 80 |
| Chartiers, | 05 | 15 | 40 | |
| SALSIFY, | | | | |
| | 05 | 25 | | |
| SPINACH. | | | | |
| Round or Summer, | 05 | 10 | | |
| SQUASHES. | | | | |
| Early Bush Scallop, | 05 | 10 | 25 | |
| Early Bush Crook-Neck, | 05 | 10 | 25 | |
| Hubbard, | 05 | 10 | 35 | |
| Marblehead, | 05 | 15 | 35 | |
| Boston Marrow, | 05 | 10 | 35 | |
| Winter Crook-Neck, | 05 | 10 | 30 | |
| Turban, or Turk's Cap, | 05 | 15 | 40 | |

| | Per Pkt. | Oz. | ¼lb. | Per lb. |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|---------|
| TURNIPS. | | | | |
| Strap-leaved Red Top, | \$0 05 | \$0 10 | \$0 20 | |
| Strap-leaved White Top, | 05 | 10 | 20 | |
| Golden Ball, | 05 | 10 | 20 | |
| Improved Yellow Ruta-Baga, | 05 | 10 | 15 | |

| | Per Pkt. | Oz. | ¼lb. | Per lb. |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----|------|---------|
| TOMATOES. | | | | |
| Large Smooth Red, | 10 | 20 | | |
| The Trophy, | 10 | 25 | | |
| Acme, | 10 | 25 | | |
| Livingston's Favorite, | 10 | 25 | | |
| " Perfection, | 10 | 25 | | |
| " Beauty, | 10 | 30 | | |
| Mikado, | 10 | 30 | | |

| | Paper. | Pint. | Qt. | Peck. | Per bu. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
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| Yellow, Six Weeks, | \$ 10 | \$0 15 | \$0 25 | \$1 75 | |
| Early Mohawk, | | 20 | 25 | 1 75 | |
| German Wax, (Black,) | 10 | 20 | 35 | 2 25 | \$8 50 |
| " (White,) | 10 | 20 | 30 | 2 00 | 8 50 |
| Early Valentine, | 10 | 15 | 25 | 1 25 | |
| White Kidney or Royal Dwarf, | 10 | 15 | 30 | 1 50 | |
| Broad Windsor, | 10 | 20 | 35 | | |
| Golden Wax, | 10 | 20 | 30 | 1 75 | |
| Crystal White Wax, | 10 | 20 | 25 | 1 50 | |

| | Paper. | Pint. | Qt. | Peck. | Per bu. |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|-----|-------|---------|
| BEANS (Pole or Run'g) | | | | | |
| Large Lima, | 10 | 20 | 35 | | |
| London Horticultural, | 10 | 20 | 35 | | |
| Giant Wax, | 10 | 25 | 50 | | |
| Scarlet Runner, | 10 | 20 | 35 | | |
| Dreer's Improved Lima, | 10 | 25 | 40 | | |

| | Paper. | Pint. | Qt. | Peck. | Per bu. |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|-----|-------|---------|
| CORN. | | | | | |
| Moore's Early Concord, | 10 | 15 | 25 | 1 25 | |
| Early Minnesota, | 10 | 15 | 25 | 1 25 | |
| Crosby's Early Sugar, | 10 | 15 | 25 | 1 25 | |
| Stowell's Evergreen, | 10 | 15 | 25 | 1 25 | |
| Mammoth Sugar, | 10 | 15 | 25 | 1 25 | |
| Perry's Hybrid, | 10 | 15 | 25 | | |

| | Paper. | Pint. | Qt. | Peck. | Per bu. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|-----|-------|---------|
| PEAS. | | | | | |
| Cleveland's Alaska, | | 25 | 40 | | |
| Landreth's Extra Early, | 10 | 15 | 30 | | |
| Extra Early Philadelphia, | 10 | 15 | 25 | | |
| McLean's Little Gem, | 10 | 15 | 25 | 1 75 | |
| Laxton's Alpha, | 10 | 15 | 25 | 2 00 | |
| Blue Imperial, | 10 | | 25 | 1 50 | |
| Champion of England, | 05 | 15 | 25 | 1 50 | |
| Bliss' American Wonder, | 10 | 20 | 35 | 2 00 | |
| Laxton's Evolution, | 15 | 35 | 60 | | |
| Black Eye Marrowfat, | 10 | 15 | 25 | 1 25 | |

| | Paper. | Pint. | Qt. | Peck. | Per bu. |
|---|--------|-------|------|--------------|---------|
| Grasses and Clover. | | | | | |
| Kentucky Blue Grass, extra clean, | | 20 | 75 | 2 50 | |
| Orchard Grass, | | 20 | | 2 00 | |
| Lawn Grass, (best mixed,) | | 20 | 1 00 | 3 00 | |
| " (good mixed,) | | 15 | 75 | 2 50 | |
| White Clover, | | | | Per lb. 50c. | |

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Market Price

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Flower-Seed of all Varieties. 25 Choice Varieties of Annuals for \$1.00.

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| | Per Pkt. | Oz. | ¼lb. | Per lb. | | Per Pkt. | Oz. | ¼lb. | Per lb. |
|---|----------|--------|--------|---------|------------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|---------|
| BEETS. | | | | | CUCUMBER. | | | | |
| Eclipse, | \$0 05 | \$0 10 | \$0 30 | | Early Russian, | \$0 05 | \$0 10 | \$0 30 | |
| Egyptian Blood Turnip, | 05 | 10 | 25 | | Early Green Cluster, | 05 | 10 | 30 | |
| Early Blood Turnip, | 05 | 10 | 25 | \$0 75 | Early Frame, | 05 | 10 | 30 | |
| Dewings Turnip, | 05 | 10 | 25 | | Early White Spine, | 05 | 10 | 30 | |
| Long Blood Red, | 05 | 10 | 25 | | Improved Long Green, | 05 | 10 | 40 | |
| White Sugar, | 05 | 10 | 15 | 50 | EGG PLANT. | | | | |
| Long Red Mangel-Wurzel, | 05 | 05 | 15 | 50 | Large Round Purple, | 10 | 35 | | |
| Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel, | 05 | 05 | 15 | | Improved New York, | 10 | 50 | | |
| Smooth Long Blood, | 05 | 10 | 25 | | ENDIVE. | | | | |
| BORECOLE or KALE. | | | | | KOHL RABI. | | | | |
| Dwarf German Greens, | 05 | 10 | 30 | | Large Early Purple, | 05 | 20 | | |
| Green Curled, or Scotch Kale, | 05 | 10 | 30 | | Early White Vienna, | 15 | 20 | 60 | |
| BROCOLI. | | | | | LEEK. | | | | |
| Purple Cape, | 10 | 40 | | | Broad Flag, | 05 | 20 | | |
| CARROTS. | | | | | LETTUCE. | | | | |
| Early Horn, | 05 | 10 | 30 | | Early Cabbage, | 05 | 20 | | |
| Long Orange, | 05 | 10 | 30 | | Royal Cabbage, | 05 | 20 | | |
| CAULIFLOWER. | | | | | MELONS. (Musk.) | | | | |
| Erfurt Earliest Dwarf, | 20 | 2 50 | | | Jenny Lind, | 05 | 15 | | |
| Henderson's Early Snowballs, | 25 | 4 00 | | | Large Yellow Cantaloupe, | 05 | 15 | | |
| CABBAGE. | | | | | MELONS. (Water.) | | | | |
| Early Jersey Wakefield, (True) | 10 | 30 | 1 00 | 3 50 | Mountain Sweet, | 05 | 10 | 25 | \$0 75 |
| Winningsstadt, or Early Cone, | 05 | 20 | 60 | | Mountain Sprout, | 05 | 10 | 25 | 80 |
| Premium Late Flat Dutch, | 05 | 15 | 60 | | Black Spanish, | 05 | 10 | 25 | 80 |
| Large Late Drumhead, | 05 | 20 | 60 | | Phinney's Early, | 05 | 10 | 25 | 1 00 |
| Improved Brunswick, | 05 | 20 | 60 | | Ice Cream, | 05 | 10 | 25 | 1 00 |
| Drumhead Savoy, | 10 | 30 | 1 00 | 2 50 | Citron, | 05 | 10 | 30 | 1 00 |
| Red Dutch, | 05 | 20 | 60 | | Surprise, | 10 | 20 | | |
| Henderson's Early Summer, | 10 | 30 | 1 00 | | Scaly Bark, | 05 | 10 | 30 | |
| CRESS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Curled, | 05 | 10 | 20 | 40 | | | | | |
| Water, | 10 | 40 | 1 50 | | | | | | |
| CELERY. | | | | | | | | | |
| New Rose, | 10 | 40 | 1 25 | | | | | | |
| Boston Market, | 05 | 25 | 75 | | | | | | |
| Turnip-Rooted, (Celeriac,) | 10 | 20 | | | | | | | |
| New Golden Heart, (Half Dwarf,) | 10 | 25 | | | | | | | |
| Henderson's White Plume, | 10 | 40 | | | | | | | |
| Crawford's Half Dwarf, | 10 | 25 | | | | | | | |

Flower Seed of all Varieties. 25 Choice Varieties of Annuals for \$1.00.

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— O F —

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To those who are satisfied with the small plants offered cheap by florists, and which are usually sent by mail, post-paid, we wish to say that we are fully prepared to compete with them, and will send these plants by mail free.

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Purchaser's selection, 12½ cts. each; 10 for \$1; or by express, 12 for \$1.

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Catherine Mermet, | The Bride, | Mad. Cusin, | Mad. Falcot, | Mad. Lombard, |
| Sunset, | Papa Gontier, | Countess de La Barth, | Souvenir Dun Ami, | White Bon Silene. |
| Perle des Jardines, | Madame de Watville, | Scarlet Queen, | Andrea Schwartz, | Isabella Sprunt, |
| La France, | Grace Darling, | Cornelia Cook, | Hermosa, | Cels Multiflora. |
| Polyanthus Roses, | Saffrano, | La France, | Etoile de Lyon, | Letty Coles. |

The following varieties at 35 cts. each; three for \$1; or by express, 4 for \$1.

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Any five of the following for \$1; or by express, six for \$1:

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|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| American Beauty, | Baroness Rothschild, | Magna Charta, | Anna de Diesbach, |
| Wm. Francis Bennett, | Pierre Guillot, | Beauties of Stapleford, | Lady Mary Fitz William, |
| | Antoine Mermet, | Susanna Blanchett. | |

Also, we offer 14 distinct varieties of TEA ROSES, our selection of varieties for \$1; or by express, 17 for \$1.

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We recommend the following at 10 cts. each:

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|------------|
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| | Wm. Allen Richardson, | Lady Emily Peel. | | |

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Will be sent by express on receipt of price, express charges to be paid by purchasers. They can also be sent by mail if the amount indicated is added for postage, but we earnestly advise our customers to have their plants sent by express, as plants sent by mail rarely grow well or give satisfaction. AT THESE LOW PRICES POSITIVELY NO CHANGES WILL BE ALLOWED IN THE COLLECTIONS WHATEVER. If the new edition of our book, *A Few Flowers Worthy of General Culture*, has not already received, the ordering of one or more of these collections will secure a copy. Only the best quality of plants and bulbs are put in these collections; they are large and strong, such as we use for filling orders from our regular catalogue, and not to be compared with the little weaklings offered in cheap collections.

Collection A.

| | Catalogue Price. | |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| 1 Puritan, first size,..... | \$1 00 | } For \$2.00. |
| 1 Clematis Jackmani,..... | 75 | |
| 12 varieties Chrysanthemums,..... | 1 00 | } Postage 50c. |
| 1 New Tea Rose, Susanne Blanchett,..... | 25 | |

Collection B.

| | | |
|--|--------|----------------|
| 1 American Beauty, first size,..... | \$0 50 | } For \$2.00. |
| 1 Clematis, large-flowered variety,..... | 75 | |
| 6 varieties finest Chrysanthemums,..... | 75 | } Postage 50c. |
| 1 Tea Rose, Md. de Watteville,..... | 35 | |
| 1 Rose Riene, Marie Henriette,..... | 50 | |

Collection C.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------------|
| 5 Best Everblooming Roses,..... | \$0 75 | } For \$2.00. |
| 1 American Beauty Rose,..... | 50 | |
| 1 Wm. F. Bennett "..... | 35 | } Postage 50c. |
| 1 The Bride "..... | 25 | |
| 1 Papa Gontier "..... | 35 | |
| 1 Souvenir de Eliza Vardon,..... | 50 | |

Collection D.

| | Catalogue Price. | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 Puritan,..... | \$0 50 | } For \$2.00. |
| 1 American Beauty Rose,..... | 50 | |
| 1 The Bride "..... | 25 | } Postage 50c. |
| 1 Papa Gontier "..... | 35 | |
| 2 J. J. Harrison Carnations,..... | 1 00 | |
| 2 Portia "..... | 50 | |
| 2 Chas. J. Clarke "..... | 50 | |
| 2 B. A. Elliott "..... | 50 | |

Collection E.

| | | |
|--|--------|----------------|
| 1 American Beauty Rose, first size,..... | \$0 75 | } For \$2.50. |
| 3 Oriental Poppies (Hardy),..... | 75 | |
| 6 Finest Varieties Chrysanthemums,..... | 75 | } Postage 65c. |
| 3 Auratum Lilies,..... | 75 | |
| 1 German Iris,..... | 50 | |
| 2 Double Hollyhocks,..... | 20 | |

Collection F.

| | | |
|---|--------|----------------|
| 1 American Beauty Rose,..... | \$0 50 | } For \$2.50. |
| 1 The Bride "..... | 25 | |
| 1 Large-flowered Clematis,..... | 75 | } Postage 65c. |
| 6 Varieties New Carnations,..... | 75 | |
| 6 Finest Varieties Chrysanthemums,..... | 75 | |
| 1 Musa Ensete,..... | 50 | |

[Special Offers of Collections continued on next page.]

SPECIAL OFFER OF COLLECTIONS—Continued.

Collection G.

| | Catalogue Price. | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1 Puritan Rose, first size,..... | \$1 00 | |
| 1 Large La France Rose,..... | 50 | For \$2.50. |
| 1 Large Jacqueminot "..... | 50 | |
| 6 Hollyhocks, in 6 varieties,..... | 1 00 | Postage 75c. |
| 3 Iris Kämpferii,..... | 60 | |

Collection H.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| 6 Hardy Phlox, in 6 varieties,..... | \$0 75 | |
| 6 Hollyhocks, "..... | 1 00 | For \$3.00. |
| 3 Iris Kämpferii,..... | 60 | |
| 3 German Iris,..... | 50 | Postage 75c. |
| 6 Hardy Plants in 6 varieties,..... | 1 00 | |
| 1 Tritoma Uvaria,..... | 25 | |

Collection I.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| 6 Best Everblooming Roses,..... | \$1 00 | |
| 2 Fairy Roses, two varieties,..... | 50 | For \$3.00. |
| 1 Dahlia Camelliflora,..... | 25 | |
| 1 Delphinium Formosum,..... | 25 | Postage 75c. |
| 3 Auratum Lilies,..... | 75 | |
| 3 Double Tiger Lilies,..... | 75 | |
| 2 German Iris,..... | 40 | |
| 1 Musa Ensete,..... | 50 | |

Collection J.

| | | |
|--|--------|--------------|
| 1 American Beauty Rose, first size,..... | \$0 50 | |
| 1 General Jacqueminot,..... | 50 | For \$3.00. |
| 1 Paul Neyron Rose,..... | 50 | |
| 1 La France,..... | 50 | Postage 75c. |
| 1 Magna Charta Rose,..... | 50 | |
| 1 Clematis, Duchess of Teck,..... | 1 00 | |
| 1 Anna de Diesbach,..... | 50 | |

Collection K.

| | | |
|--|--------|--------------|
| 1 American Beauty Rose, first size,..... | \$0 75 | |
| 1 The Bride "..... | 25 | For \$3.00. |
| 1 Papa Gontier "..... | 35 | |
| 1 Mad. Cusin "..... | 35 | Postage 75c. |
| 1 Grace Darling "..... | 35 | |
| 1 Hyacinthus Candicans,..... | 25 | |
| 3 Aquilegias, three varieties,..... | 50 | |
| 3 New Carnations,..... | 50 | |
| 1 Musa Ensete,..... | 50 | |
| 3 Hardy Chrysanthemums,..... | 45 | |

Collection L.

| | | |
|--|--------|--------------|
| 6 Hardy Phlox, in six varieties,..... | \$0 75 | |
| 6 Hollyhocks, "..... | 1 00 | For \$4.00. |
| 3 Iris Kämpferii,..... | 60 | |
| 3 German Iris,..... | 50 | Postage \$1. |
| 6 Hardy Plants, in six varieties,..... | 1 00 | |
| 2 Hardy Yellow Chrysanthemums,..... | 30 | |
| 2 Hardy White Chrysanthemums,..... | 30 | |
| 1 Tritoma Uvaria,..... | 25 | |
| 3 Aquilegia, three varieties,..... | 60 | |
| 2 Digitalis,..... | 40 | |
| 1 Musa Ensete,..... | 50 | |

Collection M.

| | | |
|--|--------|--------------|
| 1 American Beauty Rose, first size,..... | \$0 75 | |
| 1 Clematis, Jackmani,..... | 75 | For \$4.00. |
| 3 New Carnations,..... | 60 | |
| 2 Album Lilies,..... | 80 | Postage \$1. |
| 2 Auratum Lilies,..... | 50 | |
| 2 Dahlias Camelliflora,..... | 50 | |
| 1 Hardy Yellow Chrysanthemum,..... | 15 | |
| 1 Hardy White Chrysanthemums,..... | 15 | |
| 2 Iris Kämpferii,..... | 40 | |
| 1 Delphinium Formosum,..... | 25 | |
| 1 Asparagus Tenissimus,..... | 25 | |
| 1 Rose, Her Majesty,..... | 75 | |

Collection N.

| | | |
|---|--------|----------------|
| 1 Rose, Her Majesty, first size,..... | \$1 00 | |
| 1 " American Beauty, first size,..... | 75 | For \$5.00. |
| 1 " The Bride, "..... | 50 | |
| 1 " Papa Gontier "..... | 50 | Postage \$1.25 |
| 6 New Carnation, in six varieties,..... | 1 00 | |
| 6 Finest Chrysanthemums,..... | 1 00 | |
| 1 Musa Ensete,..... | 50 | |
| 4 Hardy Phloxes,..... | 75 | |
| 1 Lady Mary Fitzwilliam,..... | 50 | |
| 1 Puritan,..... | 1 00 | |
| 1 Reine Marie Henrietta,..... | 50 | |

Collection O.

| | | |
|---|--------|----------------|
| 1 American Beauty,..... | \$0 75 | |
| 1 New Rose, Her Majesty, first size,..... | 1 00 | For \$5.00. |
| 1 " Md. de Watteville,..... | 25 | |
| 12 Finest Hardy Plants, in 12 varieties,..... | 2 50 | Postage \$1.25 |
| 3 Auratum Lilies,..... | 75 | |
| 6 New Carnations, in six varieties,..... | 1 00 | |
| 1 Oriental Poppy,..... | 25 | |
| 2 Iris Kämpferii,..... | 40 | |
| 2 German Iris,..... | 40 | |
| 1 Etoile de Lyon, Rose,..... | 25 | |
| 1 Countess de la Barth, Rose,..... | 25 | |

Collection P.

| | Catalogue Price. | |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| 1 American Beauty Rose, first size,..... | \$0 75 | |
| 1 The Bride "..... | 25 | For \$5.00. |
| 1 Papa Gontier "..... | 35 | |
| 1 Grace Darling "..... | 35 | Postage \$1.25 |
| 1 Paul Neyron "..... | 50 | |
| 1 General Jacqueminot Roses,..... | 50 | |
| 6 Best Everblooming Roses, in 6 varieties,..... | 1 50 | |
| 1 Baroness Rothschild, large size,..... | 1 00 | |
| 1 Reine Marie Henriette,..... | 50 | |
| 6 Polyantha or Fairy Rose,..... | 2 00 | |
| 1 Queen of Prairies,..... | 50 | |

Collection Q.

| | | |
|--|--------|----------------|
| 6 Hardy Phloxes, in six varieties,..... | \$0 75 | |
| 4 Hardy Chrysanthemums, white & yellow,..... | 50 | For \$5.00. |
| 6 Hollyhocks, in six varieties,..... | 1 00 | |
| 2 Iris Kämpferii,..... | 40 | Postage \$1.25 |
| 2 Iris Germanica,..... | 40 | |
| 1 Tritoma Uvaria,..... | 25 | |
| 2 Oriental Poppies,..... | 50 | |
| 1 Hyacinthus Candicans,..... | 25 | |
| 2 Auratum Lilies,..... | 50 | |
| 1 Lancefolium Album Lily,..... | 40 | |
| 1 Arundo Donax,..... | 50 | |
| 1 Musa Ensete,..... | 50 | |
| 6 Anemone Japonica,..... | 1 00 | |
| 2 Iris Siberica,..... | 50 | |

Collection R.

| | | |
|--|--------|----------------------------|
| 4 Distinct Varieties Rhododendrons with bloom buds,..... | \$6 00 | |
| 3 Distinct Varieties Hardy Azalias with bloom buds,..... | 3 75 | For \$10.00. |
| 1 Kalmia Latifolia,..... | 75 | |
| 1 Yucca Filamentosa,..... | 50 | By Express or Freight only |
| 1 Arundo Donax Variagata,..... | 75 | |
| 1 Eulalia Zebrina,..... | 75 | |
| 1 Eulalia Japonica,..... | 30 | |
| 1 Pampas Grass,..... | 50 | |

Collection S.

| | | |
|--|--------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Puritan,..... | \$1 00 | |
| 1 American Beauty Rose, first size,..... | 75 | For \$10.00. |
| 1 Countess of Oxford "..... | 75 | |
| 1 The Bride "..... | 50 | Not mailable Express or Freight only |
| 1 Paul Neyron "..... | 50 | |
| 1 Clematis, Duchess of Teck,..... | 1 00 | |
| 1 Clematis, Jackmani,..... | 75 | |
| 1 Rhododendron,..... | 1 50 | |
| 6 Hardy Plants, in six varieties,..... | 1 00 | |
| 6 Hardy Phloxes, "..... | 75 | |
| 2 Dahlias Camelliflora,..... | 50 | |
| 2 Auratum Lilies,..... | 50 | |
| 1 Lancefolium Album Lily,..... | 40 | |
| 2 Double Tiger Lilies,..... | 50 | |
| 2 Hardy Chrysanthemums, white & yellow,..... | 50 | |
| 2 Hyacinthus Candicans,..... | 50 | |
| 2 Iris Kämpferii,..... | 40 | |
| 2 German Iris,..... | 40 | |
| 6 New Varieties Carnations,..... | 1 00 | |
| 2 Oriental Poppies,..... | 50 | |
| 3 Double Hollyhocks,..... | 45 | |
| 1 Tritoma Uvaria,..... | 25 | |
| 1 General Jacqueminot,..... | 75 | |

Collection T.

| | | |
|--|--------|----------------------------|
| 1 New Rose, Puritan,..... | \$1 00 | |
| 1 American Beauty,..... | 75 | For \$20.00. |
| 1 Countess of Oxford,..... | 75 | |
| 1 General Jacqueminot,..... | 75 | By Express or Freight only |
| 1 Anna de Diesbach,..... | 75 | |
| 1 Paul Neyron,..... | 75 | |
| 6 best varieties Tea Roses for budding out | 1 50 | |
| 1 Clematis Jackmani,..... | 75 | |
| 1 " Crispa,..... | 50 | |
| 1 " Montana,..... | 25 | |
| 1 " Duchess of Teck,..... | 1 00 | |
| 2 Rhododendrons, Distinct Sorts, with bloom buds,..... | 3 00 | |
| 1 Kalmia Latifolia,..... | 75 | |
| 1 Eulalia Zebrina,..... | 75 | |
| 1 Eulalia Japonica,..... | 50 | |
| 1 Arundo Donax,..... | 30 | |
| 1 " Variagata,..... | 75 | |
| 1 Yucca Filamentosa,..... | 50 | |
| 6 Hardy Phloxes,..... | 75 | |
| 6 Chaters Hollyhocks, six varieties,..... | 1 00 | |
| 2 Oriental Poppies, (The Monarch),..... | 50 | |
| 12 Varieties Hardy Border Plants,..... | 2 50 | |
| 6 Hardy Chrysanthemums, white & yellow | 75 | |
| 6 German Iris, six varieties,..... | 75 | |
| 6 Iris Kämpferii,..... | 1 00 | |
| 3 Auratum Lilies,..... | 75 | |
| 3 Double Tiger Lilies,..... | 75 | |
| 6 Moon Flowers,..... | 1 00 | |
| 2 Passiflora, Constance Elliott,..... | 50 | |
| 12 Gladiola,..... | 60 | |





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