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WM. F. BASSETT

1893-4

F. J. BASSETT

WHOLESALE CATALOGUE OF

HARDY PLANTS AND SHRUBS



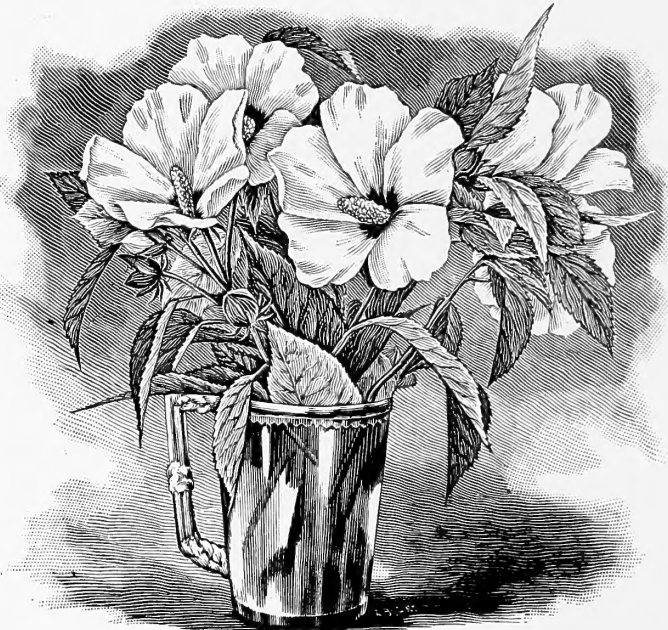
NEW HIBISCUS, "CRIMSON EYE". (See next page of cover.)

THE BELLEVUE NURSERY

WM. F. BASSETT & SON

HAMMONTON N. J. - U. S. A.

NEW HIBISCUS "CRIMSON EYE"



NEW HIBISCUS, "CRIMSON EYE."

(Electrotype of this cut furnished free to those who buy seed or plants of this to amount of \$15.)

This elegant strain of Hibiscus originated with us, and after many years of careful selection we have it entirely distinct, always coming true from seed. It is a robust grower with dark red stems and foliage. The flowers are immense in size, often measuring TWENTY INCHES IN CIRCUMFERENCE. The color is of the purest white with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the center of each flower. It is a striking combination of color and one that must be seen to be fully appreciated. A well developed plant will produce several hundred of these flowers in a season. It will succeed anywhere and is perfectly hardy, blooming the first year from seed sown in the open ground. The root is semi-tuberous, which makes it a particularly good plant for those doing a mailing trade. You will find it a good thing to catalogue the coming season, and you will do well to offer both seed and plants, as this is

THE FIRST TIME THAT ANY SEED OF THIS HAS BEEN OFFERED AT WHOLESALE.

Our stock of plants for this season's sales will be finer than ever before, and we believe that everyone doing a retail trade will find it to their advantage to offer this valuable novelty.

PRICE OF PLANTS.

	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra strong 2 yrs. transp.	\$1.25	\$8.	
Strong 2 yrs.80	6.	\$50.
One year, selected,60	4.	30.

PRICE OF SEED.

One pound,	\$15.
One half pound,	8.
One fourth pound,	5.

ELECTROS Half tone engraving on cover, \$3. Pitcher of flowers on this page, \$1. We will furnish the small electro free to those buying seed or plants to the amount of \$15.

WM. F. BASSETT & SON - - - HAMMONTON, N. J. - U. S. A.

WM. F. BASSETT & SON'S

Wholesale Catalogue.

HARDY PERENNIALS.

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS.

(COLUMBINE.)

The Columbines are among our best hardy plants. This species grows from one to two feet high, with red and yellow flowers of great beauty. It succeeds in any soil. Strong plants, blooming size, 50 cts. per doz., \$2. per 100, \$18. per 1000.

ANEMONELLA THALICTROIDES.

An Anemone like plant growing in small tufts with numerous pure white flowers. It will succeed in dense shade (as under shrubbery) and blooms very early in spring. It also forces well under glass and can be bloomed any time after December. \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA.

(HARDY GOLDEN MARGUERITE.)

With us *Anthemis tinctoria* begins to bloom early in June and continues without interruption until November, standing wet or dry, hot or cold weather perfectly; the flowers are one and a half to two inches across, pure lemon yellow, and borne on good long stems. They will keep a week after cutting. It is a plant that will give the best of satisfaction. Strong field grown plants, 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1000; strong field-grown clumps, \$1.40 per doz., \$10 per 100, \$80 per 1000.



ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA.

One of the most beautiful plants of its class we know of. Flowers very numerous with delicate violet rays. \$1 per dozen.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.

(BUTTERFLY WEED.)

An exceedingly showy plant growing about two feet high and as much across. The stems are capped by large showy heads of deep orange-red flowers. It is one of our best native plants and one that will live for years, when once established, without further care. We offer some extra strong collected plants as follows; \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Seed of *Asclepias tuberosa* at 20 cts. per large trade packet.

CASSIA MARYLANDICA.

A plant growing from three to four feet high, bushy, with large panicles of yellow flowers and a quantity of beautiful pinnate foliage. A very desirable plant for groups of plants among shrubbery. Strong two year plants, nursery grown, 75 cts. per doz, \$4 per 100; one year plants, nursery grown 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$18 per 1,000.

APIOS TUBEROSA.

A handsome, rapid growing climber; fine in foliage and flower, and constantly growing in popularity as a bulbous plant for catalogue trade. Tubers $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., 15 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1000; $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 12 cts. per doz., 80 cts., per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

ACHILLEA, "THE PEARL."

We do not know of a hardy plant that can quite equal the new *Achillea*, "The Pearl," in the production of white flowers for cutting during the summer months. It is continually in bloom, and is a veritable "Cut-and-come-again." The flowers are similar in appearance to the double white *Pyrethrums*, only smaller. Strong field grown plants, 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

BOLTONIA LATISQUAMA.

An Aster-like plant growing about three feet high. One of the most beautiful plants of its class we know of. Flowers very numerous with delicate violet rays. \$1 per dozen.

CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA.

(VIRGIN'S BOWER.)

A very rapid climber. Flowers in numerous panicles, covering the vine with a cloud of white. In bloom it is very attractive, but when the feathery seeds ripen in the Fall it is even more beautiful. Wherever a covering vine is wanted quickly this will be found very suitable. 60 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$18 per 1,000.

CALYSTEGIA PUBESCENS.

In spite of the fact that this has been condemned as a weed by some, we consider it one of the most beautiful flowering vines that can be found; the flowers are as double as a rose and of a lovely flesh-pink color; it twines around any support to a height of three or four feet. Strong roots, well-budded, 40 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

CONVALARIA MAJALIS.

(LILY OF THE VALLEY.)

Transplanted clumps, 40 cts. per dozen, \$3 per 100.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA.

A splendid hardy plant, producing an abundance of deep yellow flowers nearly all Summer, fine for border planting or for cut flowers. Strong, field grown plants, 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

DRACOCEPHALUM VIRGINICUM.

A fine hardy plant, growing about two feet high, bearing large spikes of pale lilac-colored flowers; a very desirable perennial. Strong, field grown plants, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

DICENTRA CUCULARIA.

A very early blooming species with finely cut foliage and curving racemes of pure white flowers. Very showy. \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

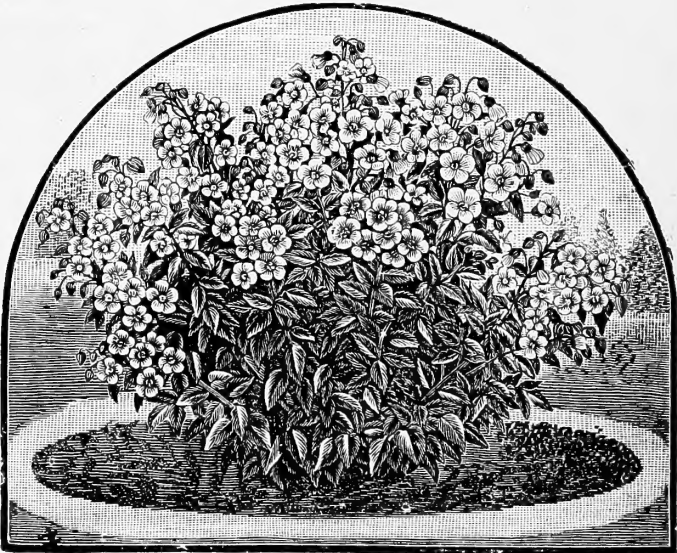
ERYTHRONIUM AMERICANUM.

(DOG-TOOTH-VIOLET.)

This is one of the earliest of Spring flowers. The Lily-like leaves are splashed and mottled with brown, while the flowers are of the purest yellow. \$2.00 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

EUPATORIUM AROMATICUM.

This Eupatorium has large clusters of pure white brush-like flowers produced very freely from the bushy plant. It resembles a white Ageratum but is finer. Fine for cutting. 80 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.



HARDY HIBISCUS.

FUNKIA IVAFOLIA.

A fine hardy Day Lily, growing in clumps from which rise numerous flower-scapes fifteen inches high, covered with pale lilac-colored flowers; fine for cutting. Strong, transplanted roots, 80 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

HIBISCUS MOSCHEUTOS.

(HARDY HIBISCUS.)

This is a very satisfactory hardy plant, making a good sized specimen which holds its foliage well the entire Summer. The flowers are large and vary from white to shades of red. Strong collected plants 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

HIBISCUS MOSCHEUTOS "ROSE PINK."

We have a limited number of plants of a very large flowered variety of Hibiscus maschentos with delicate pink flowers. The plants we offer have all flowered so that they can be depended on to come true to color. 60 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

HELIANTHUS LÆTIFLORUS.

One of our finest hardy sunflowers; grows at cut four feet high, well branched at the top flowers nearly the color of *Cocopsis lanceolata*, and fully three inches across; it is a plant of great merit, blooms with great freedom, and will be valuable as a cut-flower as well as for the decorative effect of well grown clumps. Nursery grown plants 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

HEPATICA TRILOBA.

(LIVERLEAF.)

Leaves three lobed evergreen. Flowers pale blue, pink or white, opening early in April, a moderate sized plant producing a great number. It does best in partial shade. \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

IRIS GERMANICA.

A fine collection of large flowered varieties, all splendid colors, mixed, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

IRIS PUMILA.

This is an extremely early flowering Iris with deep purple flowers. Grows about six inches high. The flowers, however are of good size. \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

IRIS VERSACOLOR.

A native species about two feet high, with flowers varying from pale to deep blue. 80 cts. per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

IRIS PRISMATICA.

Another native species with narrow upright foliage, with good sized flowers borne on very slender stems. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA.

A free growing plant adapted for hardy borders and shrubberies. Flowers rosy purple in long racemes. It will grow well in ordinary garden soil or in very wet ground, as on the border of a marsh. 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

LOBELIA SYPHILITICA.

Flowers of a fine blue color, of the size of *L. cardinalis*, which it somewhat resembles in form of growth. Fine transplanted seedlings, 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

**LYSIMACHIA NUM-
LARIA.**

(MONEYWORT.)

A trailing vine that will make a complete cover under shade of trees and shrubs. Flowers clear yellow. 40 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

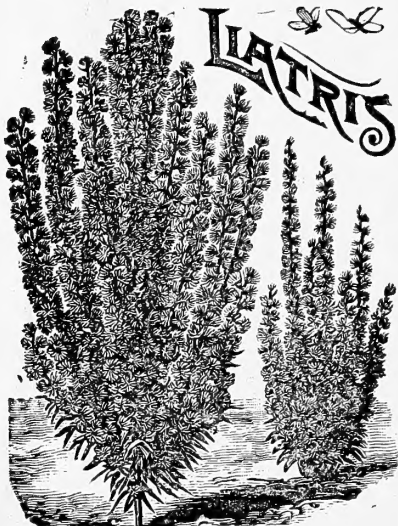


IRIS GERMANICA.

LIATRIS GRAMINIFOLIA.

(BLAZING STAR.)

Few flowers will be found more effective for hardy planting than this *Liatris*. The color is a fine shade of purple, and when planted in masses makes a gorgeous color effect. The plant in its wild state makes but one slender spike of bloom, but as it grows in cultivation single bulbs often make plants eighteen inches across with every branch lined with flowers. It should be pinched back when eight or ten inches high. Fine nursery grown bulbs, 50 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100; collected bulbs, 35 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.



LIATRIS GRAMINIFOLIA.

LOBELIA CARDINALIS.

This beautiful hardy *Lobelia* has never been praised enough. We have no other hardy plant that equals it in brilliancy of color: it will thrive in any moist situation, whether in the sun or shade; it also does well as a pot plant, and will



LOBELIA CARDINALIS.

bloom freely in this way. First quality plants, 35 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

MONTBRETIA CROCOSMÆFLORA.

This is hardy with us but is better for some protection. 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

NYPHÆA ODORATA.

(WATER LILY.)

We claim to be headquarters for the best *Nymphaea odorata* bulbs in the country. We send out nothing but strictly first-class end-bud tubers, which are not to be compared with broken roots. The flowers produced by these are of large size and of good substance, and with a full, delicious fragrance. End-bud tubers, six inches, \$5 per 100, 30 per 1,000.

Fresh seed of *Nymphaea odorata* will be supplied during Aug. and Sept., at 50 cts. per 100 pods.



MONTBRETIA CROCOSMÆFLORA.

NYMPHÆA ODORATA MINOR.

(MINIATURE WATER LILY.)

This is a true water lily, with flowers very small (about the size of a silver dollar); a very fine variety for growing in tubs or tanks; very free flowering and fragrant, and cannot fail to be popular when flower-lovers find how easily it can be grown. End-bud tubers, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.



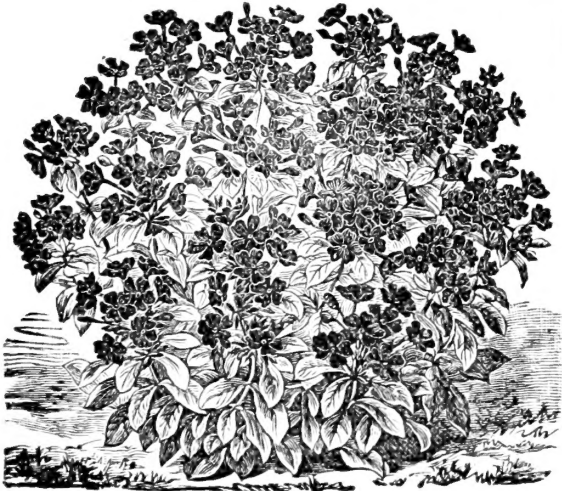
ORNITHOGALUM UMBELLATUM.

PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORUM.

Strong roots from the open ground, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

PLUMBAGO LARPENTÆ.

This is a plant that blooms nearly the whole Summer. The flowers are of a very distinct color, deep blue, of a shade that is rare among hardy flowers. The plant grows about six inches high, very compact and bushy. It is not affected by the most severe drought. It would probably succeed in the most trying seashore resorts



PLUMBAGO LARPENTÆ.

ORNITHOGALUM UMBELLATUM.

This charming spring bloomer is of great value for planting under shrubbery and other places where early flowers are wanted. It can be planted where the shade is too dense for later bloomers. Our illustration is from a photograph of a clump naturalized under a group of willows. 30 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

CENOTHERA FRUTICOSA MAJOR.

An extra-large free-flowering variety of *Cenothera fruticosa*; bears a great quantity of clear lemon-yellow flowers two inches or more in diameter, which remain open in the full sun; very showy. Field grown plants, 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.



PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORUM.

where it is so difficult to make many plants grow. 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

PYRETHRUM ULIGINOSUM.

This is one of the best of the hardy *Pyrethrums*. Produces an abundance of white flowers, which are very fine for cutting; grows about three feet high and is very showy; blooms a long time, and is valuable either for its decorative effect or for cutting. Strong, field grown plants, \$1 per doz.

PHLOX STELLARIA.

This Phlox is entirely distinct in color from any of the common garden species, being of a beautiful shade of blue. It grows about eighteen inches high with spreading panicles of flowers. It is very fine for cutting, and blooms in April. \$5 per 100, \$30 per 1000.

PASSIFLORA INCARNATA.

This Passiflora is fully hardy here and proves to be a vine of much beauty. It is strictly herbaceous. One year seedlings, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.



PASSIFLORA INCARNATA.

PARDANTHUS CHINENSIS.

(BLACKBERRY LILY.)

The Blackberry Lily, although old, is a very satisfactory hardy plant; very showy both in flower and in fruit, which stays on until cold weather. Strong tubers, 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

RHEXIA VIRGINICA.

(DEER GRASS.)

Grows about ten inches high from a small tuber, branching freely, each branch bearing a number of rose red flowers an inch across, with odd shaped yellow stamens. It succeeds remarkably well in ordinary garden soil blooming very freely. 60 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS.

(BLOODROOT.)

This is one of the earliest of Spring flowers, opening with the Hyacinth. The blooms are two inches across, pure white, on stems six inches long. If planted in the shade of shrubbery it will take care of itself and increase rapidly. It is best planted in the Fall or very early in Spring. 30 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA.

As a pot or aquarium plant, or for planting out-of doors in moist places, this pitcher plant will give great satisfaction. The flowers are large, deep reddish-purple, and very fragrant; they grow best potted in clear Sphagnum moss. 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.



(SARRACENIA PURPUREA.)

SALVIA LYRATA.

A native Salvia about fifteen inches high; pale blue flowers in spikes. When grown in masses it is one of the most showy plants we have at its season of bloom, which is late in May here. We especially recommend it to landscape gardeners, and have made the price so low that it can be used in quantity. Fine blooming plants, 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

SABBATIA LANCEOLATA.

A native species of remarkable beauty; flowers borne in large clusters at the top of the branches, pure waxy white and of great substance, keeping a week after being cut; blooms in July and August. Strong roots, 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

SEDUM TERNATUM.

(STONE CROP.)

This is naturally a rock plant, growing native on almost bare rocks standing extremes of wet and dry weather without injury. It makes a perfect carpet like cover for either rocks or shaded ground where other plants would fail. It bears a quantity of beautiful white flowers in May. \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

SILENE PENNSYLVANICA.

(MOUNTAIN PINK.)

This plant is a very dwarf and compact grower, sending out numerous stems from one base, each topped by a cluster of delicate rosy pink flowers; blooms in May. \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM.

The best of the native Trilliums. Stems about eight to ten inches high with three deep green leaves and a single very large white flower. It is remarkably handsome. \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

XEROPHYLLUM ASPHODELLOIDES.

(TURKEY'S BEARD)

This plant makes large clumps of evergreen, grass-like foliage, which of itself is very lovely, and in June, when it is topped by the heads of soft creamy white bloom, it is an extremely showy plant. THE GARDEN, June 6, 1891, in an article on Xerophyllums, accompanied by an excellent colored plate of this species, says of it: "it is a beautiful and stately plant, varying from one to four feet in height, the flowers delicately fragrant and lasting a very considerable time, either on the plant or in the cut state."

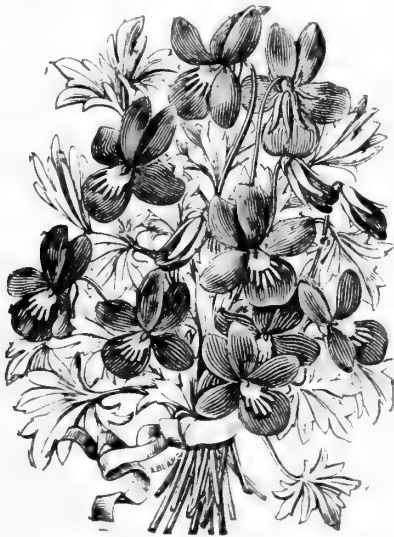
Collected plants, 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000. Nursery grown plants, \$6 per 100.

VIOLA PEDATA.

This native Violet is one of the very best of the hardy ones. The flowers are very large and of a lovely sky blue color. It blooms very freely and is a vigorous grower, soon forming large plants. It blooms very early in April and can be forced into bloom any time in the winter. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA VARIETY ALBA.

Similar to the common one but flowers pure white and larger. 80 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100



VIOLA PEDATA

HARDY NATIVE ORCHIDS.

The following species of Orchids are such as are native to this section and are quite hardy in the open ground. The plants we offer are collected as wanted by our own collectors.

APLECTRUM HIEMALE.

(ADAM AND EVE.)

Flower stem one foot high bearing a number of spotted flowers, succeeded in the Fall by a large leaf that remains all winter. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

CALOPOGON PULCHELLUS.

This is one of our most beautiful native Orchids. It will succeed in almost any moist situation or in pots; the flower-stem is about eighteen inches high, bearing from six to fourteen flowers, which are of a fine purple color, with a yellow fringed lip; it will be found a most satisfactory plant to handle, as the bulb keeps perfectly, stored in moss. Will bloom first season. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

CYPRIPEDUM ACAULE.

Each bud produces two large leaves near the ground, from which a large pink flower is borne, on a stem about eight inches high. Blooms in May; very beautiful. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

CYPRIPEDUM PARVIFLORUM.

This species throws up numerous leafy stems, each bearing several small, pure yellow flowers in May. Very desirable. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

GOODYERA PUBESCENS.

An elegant plant producing large beds of variegated foliage which remains through the winter. Flowers on stems eight inches high: pure white. July. 40 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

HABENARIA TRIDENTATA.

Six inches to one foot. Flowers in a terminal spike, pale green. July. 60 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

HABENARIA CILIARIS.

One to two feet high. Flowers bright orange yellow, with finely fringed lip. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

HABENARIA BLEPHARIGLOTTIS.

Similar to the last but taller; Flowers pure snow white; 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

LIPARIS LILIIFOLIA.

A very hardy species which will succeed anywhere. Leaves two, nearly round with a single flower stem six inches high bearing twenty to sixty odd shaped brown flowers. June. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

ORCHIS SPECTABILIS.

Leaves in pairs. flowers white and purple in a short spike; very fine. May. 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

POGONIA PENDULA.

A species growing about eight inches high with a number of alternate leaves with a pendulous flower from each of the upper axils. 80 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

POGONIA OPHIOGLOSOIDES.

Flowers pale pink, borne on a stem eight inches high; smells like mignonette. 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

POGONIA VERTICILLATA.

Stems solitary, bearing a rosette of leaves from which is borne a single odd shaped flower with long spreading deep brown sepals. April. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

SPIRANTHES CERNUA.

Flowers pure white on a twisted stem; fragrant. August. 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

TIPULARIA DISCOLOR.

A very odd species producing a tall flower spike in summer, and a pair of mottled leaves in Winter; very rare. August. 80 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

HARDY GRASSES.

The following species are all showy and the flower heads if cut and dried make elegant winter ornaments.

ANDROPOGON MACROUROS.

Two to three feet high, each stem bearing a large terminal and several axillary heads of very fine silky plumes. 35 cts per doz., \$2 per 100.

CALAMAGROSTIS BREVIPIILIS.

Grows in low tufts from which rise tall wand like stems with ample heads of very deep purple color. 60 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

CALAMAGROSTIS NUTTALLIANA.

Heads very compact on stems two to three feet high. Greenish purple. 75 cts. per doz. \$5 per 100.

ERIANTHUS SACCHAROIDES.

Tall. A beautiful grass producing large deep purple heads or plumes as feathery as pampas grass. 50 cts per doz, \$3 per 100.

ERAGROSTIS PECTINACEA.

Low, growing in tufts with many capillary branches to the spreading flower heads. 75 cts per doz., \$2 per hundred.

EULALIA GRACILLIMA UNIVITTATA.

This Eulalia is one of the very best ones; the foliage is very fine and graceful, growing four feet high or more. One year, transplanted, 60 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA.

Strong field plants. 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

ERIOPHORUM VIRGINICUM.

Stems two to three feet high capped by a large tuft of nearly white cotton like wool. Elegant for winter use. 35 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

ERIOPHORUM GRACILE.

Much smaller than the last, with very delicate tufts of snow white wool at the ends of the stems. Handsome. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

GYMNOPOGON RACEMOSUS.

A low tufted grass producing many loose heads of very odd shape. An elegant species for bordering beds of the taller grasses. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

PANICUM VIRGATUM.

Tall, making an imposing clump four feet high. Heads finely branched. 40 As per doz., \$2 per 100.

PHRAGMITIS COMMUNIS.

(REED).

Very tall, eight to twelve feet, with broad leaves. Plumes very large, light brown, as feathery as Pampas Grass. 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

SPARTINA POLYSTACHYA.

Six to ten feet high bearing large coarse heads of bristle like scales. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

SORGHUM NUTANS.

Tall, growing in large tufts. Heads, when first open, covered with bright yellow stamens. Quite showy. 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

SCIRPUS ERIOPHORUM.

Six feet high, with large drooping heads of chocolate brown wool. Makes an imposing clump for moist ground. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

HARDY NATIVE FERNS.

ADIANTUM PEDATUM.

(MAIDEN HAIR FERN.)

Adapted to moist situations. Very beautiful. 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

ASPLENIUM EBENEUM.

Fronde six to eighteen inches high, pinnate, with the mid-rib ebony black. A very delicate and desirable species, succeeding in sandy or heavy soil. 60 cts. per doz., \$1 50 per 100.

ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANES.

Evergreen. Fronds very delicate and graceful, about six inches long and somewhat spreading. Mid-rib black. Found on damp rocks. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

ASPIDIUM THELYPTERIS.

Fronde light green, pinnate and recurved, one foot high. Very graceful. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

ASPIDIUM NOVABORACENSE.

Similar to the last but the frond tapers more to the base. Very delicate. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

ASPIDIUM SPINULOSUM.

Evergreen. Fronds two feet long, dark green, very finely divided. Splendid for damp places. Equally beautiful winter or summer. 60 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

ASPIDIUM MARGINALE.

Evergreen. Fronds bi-pinnate, very dark green. Very showy. 60 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

ASPIDIUM CRISTATUM.

Evergreen. Fronds very long and narrow. Upright. Very distinct and fine. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

ASPIDIUM ACROSTICHOIDES.

Evergreen. A bold species with large dark green pinnate fronds growing in large clumps. A splendid variety. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

BOTRYCHIUM TERNATUM.

Evergreen fronds, triangular, dark green; about six inches high, spreading horizontally 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

BOTRYCHIUM DISSECTUM.

Like the last but fronds finely dissected. Rare. 80 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

BOTRYCHIUM VIRGINICUM.

Fronde tall and spreading, of triangular outline, very finely divided, pale; showy. 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

CYSTOPTERIS FRAGILIS.

Fronde light green and delicate, growing in clumps. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

CAMPTOSORUS RHIZOPHYLLUS.

(WALKING FERN.)

Evergreen. Fronds simple, about six inches long, terminating in a runner that roots at the end. It will form a compact mat on rocks in shady places, and is a very desirable species. Does well in pots. 40 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

DICKSONIA PILOSIUSCULA.

Fronde two feet long, very finely pinnate and hairy. Spreads from a creeping root, making an elegant cover for banks exposed to the sun. 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

ONOCLEA SENSIBILIS.

Fronde triangular. Pinnate. Will quickly cover a low marshy spot with a luxuriant growth standing the full sun. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per hundred.

ONOCLEA STRUTHIOPTERIS.

(OSTRICH FERN).

Fronds very large from a crown resembling a cycas. The rigid fertile fronds resemble a deep brown ostrich plume. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

OSMUNDA REGALIS.

(ROYAL FERN.)

Fronds very large and branching, pale green, from a head or crown. Stands the full sun. \$1 50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

OSMUNDA CINNAMOMEA.

Fronds two to three feet long, bipinnate, from a single large crown. Fine for margin of ponds or aquariums. \$1 50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

PHEGopteris HEXAGONOPTERA.

Fronds very delicate, as broad as long and somewhat reclining. Spreads freely from a running root. 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

POLYPODIUM VULGARE.

Evergreen. Adapted to exposed situations. Withstands complete drouth as well as extreme cold and wet. 40 cts per doz., \$1 50 per 100.

PTERIS AQUILINA.

(COMMON BRAKE.)

A coarse growing fern suited to exposed sunny places and very poor soil, making a quick growing cover. 40 cts. per doz., \$1 50 per 100.

SCHIZÆA PUSILLA.

Evergreen. A very rare and local species of very small size. Fronds linear and twisted. Valued mainly for its rarity. 80 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

WOODWARDIA VIRGINICA.

Native of wet swamps. Fronds from two to eight feet high. A fine species for bordering wet swampy places where it will rapidly spread. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

WOODWARDIA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

Much smaller than the last, with pinnate fronds. An elegant species for damp shady places. 60 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

WOODY CLIMBERS.

AKEBIA QUINNATA.

A well known Japanese climber with palmate foliage and clusters of odd shaped fragrant purple flowers. 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS.

(BITTERSWEET.)

A well known woody climber bearing very ornamental scarlet berries that remain on the vine until severe freezing weather. 35 cts per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

LYCIUM VULGARE.

(MATRIMONY VINE).

A well known vine of half climbing half drooping habit. It bears a quantity of purple flowers through the latter part of the summer, succeeded by scarlet berries. 50 cts per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

LONICERA HALLIANA.

(HONEY-SUCKLE).

We have a fine stock of this popular vine in strong one year vines. 60 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

LONICERA AUREA RETICULATA.

(GOLDEN HONEYSUCKLE).

Foliage beautifully mottled with yellow and green, turning to red at approach of cold weather. 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per hundred.

WISTARIA FRUTESCENS ALBA.

(NEW AMERICAN WHITE WISTARIA).

Similar in growth and habit to *Wistaria frutescens*, but has pure white flowers. Strong two year vines \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

TECOMA RADICANS.

(TRUMPET FLOWER.)

A rampant climber that looks best if allowed to take possession of an old building or tree. It will soon cover it and make an object of beauty of what might otherwise appear unsightly. 30 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$18 per 1,000.

HARDY SHRUBS.

AMORPHA FRUTICOSA.

A good sized shrub, flowering profusely in May and June. Flowers borne in spikes at the end of every branch; deep purple. Seedlings, 8 inches to 1 foot, 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

HARDY NATIVE AZALEAS.

Our native Azaleas are all very showy and well worthy of general cultivation. We offer collected plants only as follows;



HARDY NATIVE AZALEA.

Azalea viscosa.

Flowers pure white, very fragrant: June to August. 1 to two feet, 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

Azalea nudiflora.

Flowers pink, sweet scented, appearing in fine bunches before the leaves in Spring. 1 to 2 feet 50 cts per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

ASIMINA TRILOBA.

(PAW-PAW.)

The Paw-paw, or Custard-apple, as it is sometimes called, is quite hardy as far north as New York. It is not only a delicious fruit (ripening in the Fall), but the tree is of elegant appearance. Collected plants, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

ANDROMEDA MARIANA.

Foliage dark glossy green, turning to deep red in Autumn. Flowers large, waxy white. Said to be the finest flowered of all the *Andromedas*.

Nursery grown plants.

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
8 to 12 inches	60	1 00	35 00
1 to 2 feet	75	5 00	40 00

Collected plants.

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
8 to 12 inches	30	2 50	20 00
1 to 2 feet	40	2 50	20 00

ANDROMEDA CALYCVLATA.

A native evergreen growing in very compact shape two to three feet high. In early Spring the plants are covered with racemes of pure white flowers. It is very valuable for planting on the border of groups of larger growing shrubs. Nursery grown plants, one foot high, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100. Collected plants, 40 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

ANDROMEDA RACEMOSA.

A somewhat taller growing species than *Andromeda Mariana*, with pure white fragrant flowers borne in delicate racemes. It is very fine in foliage and flower. Collected plants of this species are always rather stumpy and poorly rooted, and we advise using transplanted plants.

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
Transplanted plants, 1 to 2 feet	1 50	8 00	70 00
Collected plants, 2 to 3 feet	60	3 00	25 00

ABIES EXCELSA.

(NORWAY SPRUCE.)

We have some very fine plants of this popular evergreen. All have been twice transplanted and are well branched. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

BUXUS CHINENSIS VAR. LONGIFOLIA.

(CHINESE TREE BOX.)

One of the best varieties of this once popular evergreen. Grows naturally into very compact shape. The plants we offer are perfect in every way and very fine. 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

CUPRESSUS THYOIDES.

(WHITE CEDAR.)

We can furnish very fine collected seedlings of White Cedar at the following prices:

	Per 100	Per 1,000
Bushy seedlings, 4 to 6 in.,	\$0 60	\$4 00
" " 6 to 8 in.,	80	5 00
" " 8 to 12 in.,	1 00	6 50

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.

A very popular shrub bearing, in August, numerous spikes of creamy white, intensely fragrant flowers.

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
Transplanted plants,			
8 to 10 in.	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
1 to 2 ft.	60	4 00	30 00
2 to 3 ft.	90	6 00	
Collected plants,			
8 to 12 in.	30	2 00	15 00
1 to 2 ft.	40	2 50	20 00
2 to 3 ft.	60	4 00	30 00

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA.

(WHITE FRINGE.)

A hardy shrub, worthy to be ranked among the best in cultivation. The flowers are pure white, borne in long pendant panicles, so numerous that the plant is nearly hid with the fine feathery bloom.

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
Nursery grown plants,			
6 to 12 in.,	\$0 75	75 00	
12 to 18 in.,	1 00	8 00	
Collected seedlings,			
6 to 12 in.,	\$0 50	\$3 00	\$25 00
12 to 18 in.,	60	4 00	30 00
18 in. to 2 ft.	75	5 00	40 00

CYDONIA JAPONICA.

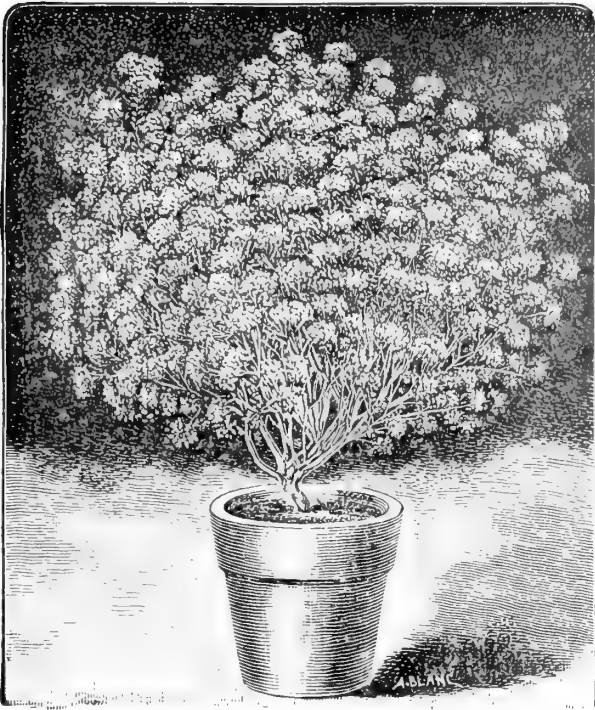
(JAPAN QUINCE.)

Strong plants, twice transplanted, 1 to 2 feet, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

DIOSPYROS VIRGINICA.

(PERSIMMON.)

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
Strong collected plants only,			
6 to 12 inches	35	2 00	15 00
1 to 2 feet	50	3 00	25 00



LEIOPHYLLUM BUXIFOLIUM

KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

(SHEEP LAUREL).

Of more dwarf habit than the last; flowers smaller and of a deep rosy-red color. Collected seedlings, 6 to 8 in., 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

LEIOPHYLLUM BUXIFOLIUM.

A little evergreen growing about two feet high, covered in early spring with thousands of pure white flowers; succeeds well also as a pot-plant, and may be forced into bloom in the same way as an Azalea. Collected plants,

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
6 to 8 in. tops,	\$0 30	\$2 00	\$15 00
4 to 6 in. "	25	1 50	10 08

Specimen bushes, 8 to 10 in. in diameter, in bud (with balls of earth), \$2 per doz., \$15 per 1,000.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA.

This is nearly evergreen here. Foliage is very dark green above and almost white underneath. Although a native of wet swamps, it will succeed perfectly on comparatively dry ground. It transplants much better than the Japanese species. We have a moderate stock of very fine nursery grown plants. They are heavily rooted and there need be no loss in transplanting. They will start into growth much quicker than collected plants.

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
Nursery grown plants, 8 to 12 in.	\$1 50	\$10 00	
" " " 1 to 2 ft.	2 50	15 00	
" " " 2 to 3 ft.	2 75	20 00	
Collected plants, 6 to 12 in.	90	6 00	\$50 00
" " " 1 to 2 ft.	1 00	7 00	60 00
" " " 2 to 3 ft.	1 20	8 00	75 00



RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM.

NYSSA MULTIFLORA.

(SOUR GUM.)

Few of our native trees color so finely in autumn as the Sour Gum, and it is well worth growing for this alone. We have a limited quantity of collected seedlings, as follows:

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
1 to 2 ft.	\$0 60	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	5 00	40 00

PICEA BALSAMEA.

(BALSAM FIR)

Our stock of this evergreen have all been twice transplanted and sheared. They are very bushy and well rooted. 18 to 24 inches, 80 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM.

This native species has the most beautiful foliage and is one of the hardiest of the Rhododendrons. The flowers are pure white and are borne in very large clusters. It succeeds where other varieties fail completely. We offer collected plants only, as follows:

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
6 to 8 in.	\$0 40	\$2 00	\$18 00
8 to 12 in.	60	3 50	30 00
1 to 2 ft.	1 00	6 00	50 00

SPIRÆA TOMENTOSA.

This Spiræa bears large heads of deep pink flowers, borne on the ends of the branches, growing about three feet high. The leaves are covered with a soft white down on the under side. A very distinct and beautiful Spiræa. Fine plants, 1 to 2 ft., 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

NATIVE TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS.

The following list are mostly such native plants as we collect in this vicinity. We have a number of experienced collectors in our employ. and can assure our patrons that everything will be true to name, and dug and packed in the most careful manner.

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
*Achillea, "The Pearl"	\$0 60	\$4 00	\$30
" millefolium	60	3	25
Aster nemoralis	50	3	25
" spectabilis	50	2	15
" Nova-Anglæ	50	3	
" patens	50	2	15
" concolor	50	3	25
" linariifolius	50	3	25
" flexuosus	1 00	5	
*Anthemis tinctoria	60	4	30
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	50	2	15
Aralia nudicaulis	50	2	18
" racemosa	60	3	25
Amalanchier Canadensis	50	1 50	10
*Æsculus Hippocastanum		2 50	
Acer rubrum		80	6
Amorpha fruticosa	50	2	18
Apios tuberosa	15	1	8
Arenaria squarrosa	50	2	15
Ascyrum stans	35	1 50	10
" Crux-Andræ	35	1 50	10
Ampelopsis quinquefolia	50	3	25
Anemone nemorosa	40	2	
" Pensylvanica		3	
Anemone thalictroides		1 50	10
Aquilegia Canadensis	50	2	18
Asimina triloba	50	4	30
Andromeda Mariana. 8 to 12 inches	30	2 50	20
" racemosa	60	3	25
" calyculata	40	2	15
" ligustrina	50	3	25
Azalea nudiflora	50	3	20
" viscosa	60	4	35
Apocynum Cannabinum		3	25
Asclepias tuberosa	1 00	5	40
" incarnata, var. pulchra	50	3	25
" obtusifolia	75	4	
Asarum Canadense	30	1 50	10
Aplectrum hiemale	75	5	
Aletris farinosa	35	2	15
Arisæma tryphyllum		1	8
" draconium	75	5	
Acorus calamus	35	2	15
Actea alba	60	4	
Asplenium ebeneum	60	1 50	10
Andropogon macrourous	35	2	15
*Akebia quinata	60	4	
Ailanthus glandulosus	50	3	20
*Abies excelsa, 2 to 3 ft.	75	5	

Those marked * are Nursery grown plants.

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
<i>Aspidium achrostichoides</i>	50	2	15
“ <i>spinulosum</i>	60	3	25
“ <i>marginale</i>	60	3	20
“ <i>thelypteris</i>	50	2	15
<i>Betula nigra</i>		2	18
“ <i>populifolia</i>		1 50	10
<i>Botrychium lunaroides</i>		3	
<i>Brunella vulgaris</i>	30	1	8
<i>Breweria Pickeringii</i>	2 00	10	
<i>Brassenia peltata</i>	25	1	8
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	50	3	
* <i>Buxus Chinensis</i> var <i>longifolia</i>	60	4	
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	60	3	
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	80	4	
* <i>Boltonia latisquama</i>	1 00		
<i>Carya alba</i>	60	3	
“ <i>tomentosa</i>	60	3	
<i>Corylus Americana</i>	40	3	
“ <i>rostrata</i>	40	3	
<i>Carpinus Americana</i>	75	6	
<i>Chamaelirium luteum</i>	75	5	
<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	80	6	
<i>Cornus cericea</i>	60	3	
“ <i>florida</i>	60	3	20
“ <i>alternifolia</i>	60	3	20
“ <i>Canadensis</i>	75	4	
<i>Cynoglossum Virginicum</i>	60	3	
<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	40	3	20
<i>Corema Conradii</i>	1 00	8	
<i>Cupressus thyoides</i>	20	1	6 50
<i>Calopogon pulchellus</i>	50	3	
<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>	75	3	
<i>Cunilla Mariana</i>	60	4	
<i>Comandra umbellata</i>	35	2	
* <i>Calystegia pubescens</i> fl. pl.		1 50	
“ <i>sepium</i>	35	2	
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	75	5	
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	40	3	
* “ <i>Bungii</i>	75	8	
<i>Chionanthus Virginica</i>		4	30
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	40	2 50	20
<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>	30	1	8
“ <i>macullata</i>	30	1	8
<i>Clematis Virginiana</i>	40	3	18
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	75	3	
<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	50	3	20
<i>Claytonia Virginica</i>	40	2	
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	35	1 50	10
<i>Ceanothus Americanus</i>	80	5	30
<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	75	4	30
* <i>Cassia Marylandica</i>	40	2	18
<i>Crataegus parvifolia</i>	60	3	
“ <i>crus-galli</i>	75	4	
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	60	4	
<i>Chrysopsis falcata</i>	50	2	15
“ <i>Mariana</i>	35	1 50	10
<i>Coreopsis rosea</i>	1 00	6	

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
*Coreopsis lanceolata	40	2 50	20
Chiogenes hispida		3	25
*Calicarpa purpurea	1 00		
" Americana		6	
*Calycanthus floridus	75	5	
Calamagrostis brevifolia	60	3	
" Nuttalliana	75	5	
Camptosorus rhizophyllus	40	3	20
Chelidonium majus		3	
*Convallaria majalis	40	3	
Dioscorea villosa	50	3	
*Dracocephalum Virginicum	50	3	
Dicentra cucullaria	50	2	15
Dentaria laciniata	50	3	25
Drosera filiformis	35	2	10
" intermedia	50	3	
" rotundifolia	40	2	15
Dicksonia pilosiuscula	40	2	15
Diospyros Virginiana	50	2	15
Dalichium spathaceum	30	3	
Elephantopus Carolinianus		4	
Eriocaulon decangulare	40	2	
" septangulare	50	3	
" gnapholodes	40	1	
Erythronium Americanum	40	2	15
Euphorbia corolata	50	3	25
" ipœcacuanhæ	35	1	8
Epigea repens	1 25	8	50
Elodes Virginica	50	3	
Euonymus Americanus	40	2	15
Euphobium angustifolium	50	3	25
Eupatorium purpureum	60	3	25
" aromaticum	60	3	25
" ageratoides	60	4	
" album	35	2	
" leucolepis	50	2	
" Teucrifolium	35	2	
Erianthus allopecuroides	50	3	25
Eriophorum Virginicum	35	2	
" gracile	50	3	
Eringium Virginicum	50	3	
Equisetum arvense	40	2	
Fagus ferruginea		2	15
Fraxinus Americana		2	15
" sambucifolia		2	15
Gaylussachia Dumosa	60	2	15
" resinosa	60	2	15
" rondosa	60	3	25
Galactea glabella	1 00	8	
Gillenia trifoliata	75	5	
Gaultheria procumbens	30	80	6
Gentiana saponaria	1 25	8	
" Andrewsii	1 00		
" angustifolia	1 00	5	40
Gerardia flava	50	3	
" quercifolia	75	5	

Those marked * are Nursery grown plants.

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
Goodyera pubescens	\$0 75	\$4 00	\$30
Geranium maculatum	50	3	20
Gymnopogon racemosus	50	3	20
Gratiola aurea	35	2	15
Helianthus angustifolius	50	2	15
" giganteus	75	3	20
" divaricata	50	2	15
* " Maximillianii	1 00	6	
* " lætiflorus	75	3	20
* " orgyalis	1 00	6	
Helenium autumnale	40	2	10
Hypericum densiflorum	35	1 50	10
" angulosum	35	1 50	10
Hibiscus moschentos	50	3	20
Heuchera Americana	60	3	25
Hydrangea arborescens	75	4	30
Hieracium venosum	40	2	
Hepatica triloba	50	2	15
" acutiloba	35	1 50	10
Helianthemum Canadense	50	2	10
Hudsonia ericoides	30	2	15
" tomentosa	20	2	15
Habenaria tridentata	60	3	
" ciliaris	75	5	
" blephariglottis	75	4	
Hemerocallis fulva	35	2	15
Helonias bullata	75	5	40
Hydrastis Canadensis	40	2	15
Hamamelis Virginica	75	3	25
Hydrophyllum Virginicum	75	3	
Iva frutescens	50	2 50	20
Itea Virginica	50	3	25
Ilex opaca	50	4	30
" verticillata	1 00	6	
" glabra	35	1 50	10
Ipomea pandurata	75	6	
Iris versicolor	20	80	6
" prismatica	30	1	8
* " pumilla	30	1	8
* " Germanica	35	2	15
* " Siberica	60	3	
Juniperus Virginica	25	1 50	10
" Communis		3	
Juglans cineria	75	3	
" nigra	75	3	
Kalmia latifolia	40	2	15
" angustifolia	25	1 50	10
Lobelia cardinalis	35	2	15
" syphilitica	60	4	
" Canbyii	60	3	25
Liatris graminifolia dubia	35	2	15
" spicata	50	2 50	20
Liquidambar styraciflua	50	2	15
* Lithrum salicaria	80	4	
Ludwigia hirtella	75	5	
" palustris	35	2	

Those marked * are Nursery grown plants.

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
<i>Lathyrus maritimus</i>	\$1 50	\$8 00	\$60
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	60	2	15
<i>Leiophyllum buxifolium</i>	30	2	15
<i>Lysimachia stricta</i>	40	1 50	10
* " <i>numularia</i>	40	3	
" <i>quadrifolia</i>	40	2	15
<i>Limnanthemum lacunosum</i>	60	4	35
* <i>Lonicera Halliana</i>	60	3	
* " <i>aurea reticulata</i>	75	4	
<i>Lycopus sessilifolius</i>	50	3	
* <i>Lycium vulgare</i>	50	3	25
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>		4	30
<i>Liparis liliifolia</i>	75	5	
<i>Lachnanthes tinctoria</i>	30	1	8
<i>Lophiola aurea</i>	40	2	
<i>Lilium superbum</i>	60	3 50	30
" <i>Philadelphicum</i>	75	5	
<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	75	5	
<i>Lespedeza violacea</i>	75	4	
<i>Lycopodium allopecuroides</i>		2	
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	30	1	
<i>Mikania scandens</i>	60	3	
<i>Magnolia glauca</i>	1 00	7	60
<i>Myrtensia Virginica</i>	75	3	25
<i>Mentha viridis</i>	30	1	8
" <i>piperita</i>	30	1	8
<i>Monarda punctata</i>	30	1	8
" <i>fistulosa</i>	50	3	25
<i>Marubium vulgare</i>	50	3	
<i>Morus rubra</i>	50	3	
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	50	2	15
" <i>asplenifolia</i>	50	2	15
<i>Menispermum Canadense</i>	75	3	
<i>Mediola Virginica</i>	50	2	15
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	75	4	30
" " <i>minor</i>	1 00	5	40
<i>Nupha advena</i>	80	4	30
<i>Nepeta glechoma</i>	30	1	8
" " <i>variegata</i>	50	2	15
<i>Nyssa multiflora</i>	60	2	15
<i>Nartheicum Americanum</i>	60	3	
<i>Nemopanthes Canadensis</i>	90	6	
<i>Nesaea verticillata</i>	35	2	15
<i>Oxalis violacea</i>	50	2	15
<i>Ostrya Virginica</i>	75	5	
<i>Orchis spectabilis</i>	60	4	
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	50	2	
<i>Orontium aquaticum</i>	1 20	8	
<i>Opuntia Rafenesquii</i>	30	1	8
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	60	2 50	18
* " " <i>major</i>	75	3	50
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	50	3	
<i>Onosmodium Virginicum</i>	75	5	
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	1 50	8	
" <i>cinnamomea</i>	1 50	8	
<i>Phaseolus perennis</i>	1 25	8	

Those marked * are Nursery grown plants.

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
<i>Prunus maritima</i>	40	3	20
“ <i>serotina</i>	30	2	15
<i>Potentilla Canadensis</i>	30	2	
<i>Pyrus arbutifolia</i>	40	2	18
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	40	2	18
<i>Pyrola elliptica</i>	40	2	
“ <i>rotundifolia</i>	40	2	
“ <i>chlorantha</i>	40	3	
<i>Pixydanthera barbulata</i>	60	3	25
<i>Phlox macullata</i>	75	5	
“ <i>stellaria</i>	50	5	30
<i>Pedicularis Canadensis</i>	75	4	
<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i>	40	2	
“ <i>verticillata</i>	1 00	6	
“ <i>pendula</i>	80	4	
<i>Phytolacca decandra</i>	30	3	
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	40	2	
<i>Pinus rigida</i>	30	80	6
“ <i>mitis</i>	30	80	6
“ <i>inops</i>	40	1 50	10
“ <i>strobis</i>	40	1 50	10
“ <i>tæda</i>	40	1 50	10
<i>Pardanthus chinensis</i>	40	2 50	15
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	75	4	
<i>Peltandra Virginica</i>	1 20	8	70
<i>Polemonum reptans</i>	60	4	
<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	75	5	
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	40	2	
<i>Phragmites communis</i>	60	4	
* <i>Penstemon Barbata Torreei</i>	1 00		
<i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i>	40	2	
<i>Pluchæa camphorata</i>	60	4	
* <i>Picea balsamea</i> , 1 to 2 ft., transplanted.	80	6	
<i>Quercus alba</i>	40	2	
“ <i>phellos</i>	40	2	18
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	40	1 50	18
<i>Pteris aquilina</i>	40	1 50	18
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	60	3	25
“ <i>hirta</i>	40	2	15
“ <i>fulgida</i>	60	3	
“ <i>nitida</i>	80		
<i>Rhexia Virginica</i>	60	3	20
“ <i>Mariana</i>	80	4	
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	40	2	18
“ <i>copallina</i>	35	1	8
<i>Robinia hispida</i>	50	3	25
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	50	3	25
“ <i>Canadensis</i>	30	2	15
“ <i>hispida</i>	30	2	15
“ <i>cuneifolius</i>	30	2	15
“ <i>villosus</i>	30	2	15
<i>Rosa lucida</i>	40	2	18
“ <i>Carolina</i>	40	2	18
<i>Rhododendron Maximum</i>	40	2	18
<i>Sorgum nutans</i>	40	2	15
<i>Salirconia herbacea</i>	40	2	15

Those marked * are Nursery grown plants.

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
<i>Schizæa pusilla</i>	80	5	
<i>Sclerolepis verticillata</i>	40	2	15
<i>Solidago tenuifolia</i>	40	1 50	10
<i>nemorialis</i>	50	2	15
<i>virgata</i>	1 50	10	
<i>sempervirens</i>	75	4	35
<i>odora</i>	40	1 50	10
<i>lanceolata</i>	40	1 50	10
<i>altissimum</i>	40	1 50	10
<i>Sericocarpus solidagineus</i>	60	3	
<i>conyzoides</i>	50	2	
<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i>	30	1 50	10
<i>Symphoricarpus vulgaris</i>	35	1 50	20
<i>Spiræa tomentosa</i>	75	3	20
<i>salicifolia</i>	75	3	20
<i>opulifolia</i>	40	2	15
<i>Saxifraga Virginensis</i>	40	1 50	10
<i>Sedum ternatum</i>	40	1 50	10
<i>acre</i>	60	4	
* <i>Sieboldi</i>	40	2	15
* <i>variegata</i>	60		
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	50	3	
<i>Stylosanthes biflora</i>	35	2	15
<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>	40	2	15
<i>Silene Pennsylvanica</i>	80	5	
<i>stellata</i>	30	2	15
<i>saponaria</i>	60	3	25
<i>Sabbatia lanceolata</i>	60	4	30
<i>chloroides</i>	60	4	35
<i>Schwalbea Americana</i>	1 00	8	
<i>Salvia lyrata</i>	40	2	15
<i>Scutellaria integrifolia</i>	60	3	25
<i>Sassafras officinale</i>	40	2	18
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	40	2	
<i>Smilax Walterii</i>	1 00	6	
<i>rotu difolia</i>	40	1 50	10
<i>glauca</i>	30	1	
<i>laurifolia</i>	1 50	10	
<i>Smilacenia racemosa</i>	60	4	
<i>bifolia</i>	30	1	
<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	60	3	
<i>Sagittaria variabilis</i>	40	2	15
<i>Solea concolor</i>	40	3	
<i>Sanguinaria Canadensis</i>	30	1 50	10
<i>Saururus cerunus</i>	40	3	20
<i>Spiranthes ceruna</i>	40	2	
<i>Scirpus eriophorum</i>	50	3	
<i>Sporobulus serotina</i>	30	2	15
<i>Thalicttrum polygamum</i>	40	3	
<i>Trientalis Americana</i>	40	2	
<i>Tecoma radicans</i>	30	2	18
<i>Teucrium Canadense</i>	40	3	
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	60	4	30
<i>angustifolia</i>	60	4	30
<i>Taxus Canadensis</i>	60	4	
<i>Tipularia discolor</i>	80	6	

Those marked * are Nursery grown plants.

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
<i>Tradescantia Virginica</i>	\$0 50	\$2	\$15
<i>Tephrosia Virginica</i>	35	2	18
<i>Trillium erectum</i>	50	2	
" <i>cernuum</i>	50	2	
" <i>grandiflorum</i>	80	3	
<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>	70	4	
<i>Tussillago farfara</i>	50	2	15
<i>Ulmus fulva</i>	75	3	
<i>Utricularia striata</i>	40	2	
" <i>purpurea</i>	40	2	
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	75	3	
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	60	3	25
" <i>staminium</i>	75	4	30
" <i>Pennsylvanicum</i>	60	2	15
" <i>macrocarpon</i>	35	80	6
<i>Vernonia novaboracensis</i>	60	3	25
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	75	3	25
" <i>nudum</i>		3	
" <i>prunifolium</i>	50	3	
" <i>dentatum</i>	50	3	
" <i>cassinoides</i>	75	4	
<i>Viola pedata</i>	40	1 50	10
" <i>cucullata</i>	25	1	8
" <i>palmata</i>	60	2	15
" <i>primulæfolia</i>	40	2	15
" <i>lanceolata</i>	40	1 50	10
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	35	2	15
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	50	3	25
<i>Xyris Caroliniana</i>	40	2	
" <i>fimbriata</i>	40	2	15
<i>Xerophyllum asphodelloides</i>	40	2	15
<i>Xanthoxylum Americanum</i>	75	5	35
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	75	4	
<i>Woodsia obtusa</i>	50	3	
<i>Woodwardia Virginica</i>	50	2	15
" <i>angustifolia</i>	60	3	20



TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA.

BUSINESS METHODS.

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WILD FLOWER NOTES.

SALVIA LYRATA.

This species of sage is the only one that is native to the Atlantic Seaboard States. It is usually found in low and wet meadows. A correspondent tells us that in a deep cut along a roadside, near Jenkintown, Pa., it completely clothes the sloping sides of the comparatively dry cut, and is one of the prettiest wild flower scenes that has come before his observation this year.—**MEEHAN'S MONTHLY.**

VIOLA PEDATA.

The species of Violet, known botanically as *Viola pedata*, is perhaps one of the handsomest of all for garden culture. It thrives very well in flower borders. Besides this it seems capable of furnishing a number of beautiful forms. There is indeed no reason why, with a little care, as many varieties as the pansy has furnished might not be obtained from it.—**MEEHAN'S MONTHLY**, April, 1892.

AZALEA VISCOSA.

The charming white Azalea so common in the Eastern swamps is now in the pink of perfection, and although a denizen of wet swamps, it thrives in ordinary garden ground. It also keeps in bloom longer than the Ghent Azaleas of six weeks ago.—**AMERICAN FLORIST**, July, 1892.

DIPLOPAPPUS LINARIIFOLIUS.

This Aster-like plant is one of the most beautiful features of comparatively dry, barren ground in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey.—**Meehan's Monthly**, December, 1891.

SMILAX WALTERII.

Mr. Bassett, in "Garden and Forest," calls attention to the value of this climbing plant for ornamental purposes. While other species of smilax have dull blue or black berries, the berries of this species are brilliant red, holly-like.—**Meehan's Monthly**, July, 1892.

LITHRUM SALICARIA.

A beautiful water shrub, whose axils are surrounded with lateral clusters of rose-purple flowers.—**American Gardening**, May, 1892.

GENTIANS.

A remarkably fine blue one, *Gentiana angustifolia*, is found in the low pine barrens of New Jersey.—**Meehan's Monthly**, July, 1891.



SARRACENIA PURPUREA